Fluency Practice:
Check each box as you complete it. Remember to:

- Read at a speed that is appropriate
- Correct and reread words I read wrong or that don't make sense
- Notice and read punctuation correctly

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>Read the text silently.</td>
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<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>Read the text aloud in a whisper voice.</td>
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<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>Read the text aloud in your speaking voice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🎨</td>
<td>Read the text to someone else or a stuffed animal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📘</td>
<td>Find and circle all punctuation (!, , “”) in the text. Read the text, with pauses and expression from the punctuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>📝</td>
<td>Write a brief summary of what you read or retell the main points to someone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Leaders in a New Century

By 1900, women had made notable progress. They could vote in four states—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. Many women attended secondary schools. Some went to college. Women also had property rights in many states.

Susan B. Anthony retired as president of NAWSA. Former teacher Carrie Chapman Catt stepped in as the new president. She was a brilliant organizer. She had, in her own words, a "voice like a foghorn." Catt brought new energy to the state campaigns. By 1915 a dozen states had granted the vote to women.

Other organizations also worked for women’s suffrage. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter, founded the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women. It held the first suffrage parade in New York City in 1910. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) also supported suffrage. So did a number of women in the growing labor movement.

No organization attracted as much attention as the National Woman's Party (NWP). Alice Paul and Lucy Burns founded this radical faction in 1913. Paul and a group of women picketed the White House. Many of them were arrested. Some went to jail.

These tactics brought attention to the movement. Not all of it was positive. Opponents claimed that granting women the vote would lead to the breakdown of society. One group opposed to women's suffrage was the liquor manufacturers. They feared women would use political power to restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages.

In 1912, some 15,000 women demonstrated by marching down Fifth Avenue in New York. In 1915, a similar march drew 40,000 people. Some women had stood on the sidelines, feeling that demonstrations were not "proper." Now they joined in. Men also offered support.
A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and another word in the sentence.

Follow the preposition directions to create a picture in the square below.

1. Draw your favorite kind of pet somewhere **in** the box.
2. Draw a food bowl **beside** your pet.
3. What kind of food does your pet eat? Draw some food **inside** the bowl.
4. What does your pet sleep on? Draw a bed **under** your pet.

Now, think about your imaginary pet and answer the questions below.

1. Your pet is mischievous—it’s hiding something from you! What is hidden **behind** your pet? ____________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________________
2. Your pet is behaving well and you want to give it a treat. What surprise will you get **for** your pet? ____________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________________
3. Is this the type of pet that needs a collar? What kind of collar will you put **on** your pet? __________________________________________________________________________________________
4. What kind of games do you like to play **with** your pet? __________________
   __________________________________________________________________________________________
**Visual Arts 3-5**

**TASK:** For this task you will interview someone in your house about a cultural or family tradition they celebrate. Then you will create a piece of art based upon a family or cultural tradition using materials of your choice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Step 1:</strong></th>
<th>Select someone in your household to interview.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 2:</strong></td>
<td>Ask and record their answers to the following questions: 1) What is a tradition that you celebrate every year? 2) Can you describe that tradition? 3) What does that tradition look like? 4) How does celebrating that tradition make you feel? 5) What one word would you use to describe the tradition?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 3:</strong></td>
<td>Brainstorm different ways you could create a visual representation of this tradition by sketching out ideas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Step 4:</strong></td>
<td>Select one sketch to create a final work of art using art materials of your choice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 5:</strong></td>
<td>Share your art with someone in your household</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REFLECTION QUESTIONS:**

What do you like best about your artwork?

How does your artwork reflect a cultural tradition?

What would you change about your artwork if you did this task again?

Ask the household member you interviewed what they notice about your artwork.
Women started parading in front of the White House for “woman suffrage,” women’s right to vote, during January 1917. On August 28 of that year, 10 suffragists were arrested. The women wanted President Woodrow Wilson to support the proposed Anthony amendment to the Constitution, which would guarantee women the right to vote. They started off standing silently, holding picket signs reading, “Mr. President, what will you do for Woman Suffrage?” and “How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?” Riding through the White House gates, his wife by his side, President Wilson customarily tipped his hat to the protestors.

1. What did the suffragists want?
Between June and November 1917, 218 protestors from 26 states were arrested and charged with "obstructing sidewalk traffic" outside the White House gates. During that time, messages on the picket signs became more demanding. The women took advantage of the United States' entry into World War I on April 6. When Russian envoys came through Washington, posters proclaimed that the United States was a democracy in name only. Bystanders erupted in violence. What was the suffragists' next move?

2. What does the underlined sentence tell you about who supported woman suffrage?

The leader of the National Woman's Party, Alice Paul, staged a hunger strike in jail after her arrest. Prison doctors had to force-feed her and others. With all the pressure from publicity generated by the White House pickets, the arrests and forced-feedings of women protestors, President Wilson finally lent his support to the suffrage amendment in January 1918. Congress approved it, and on August 18, 1920, with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women achieved the right to vote. That date is now commemorated as Women's Equality Day.

3. Why did the president decide to support the suffragist amendment?

# Physical Education Activity

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<tr>
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<th>I</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10—Crab Walk Steps</td>
<td>Jog in Place Count to 50</td>
<td>Superhero Hold Count to 10, repeat 3 times</td>
<td>Wall Sit Count to 20</td>
<td>15—Push Ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V-Sit Hold Count to 20</td>
<td>Rub your Belly, Pat your Head 10 Times</td>
<td>5—Inchworms</td>
<td>20—Forward Arm Circles 20—Backward Arm Circles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15—Heel Raises</td>
<td>20—Bear Walk Steps</td>
<td>10—Tuck Jumps</td>
<td>25—Knee to Chest Curls</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15—Burpees</td>
<td>10—Hops on Each Foot</td>
<td>Plank Hold Count to 20</td>
<td>20—Twisting Crunches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Directions:** Place an X in each box (or cover it with a coin) when you complete an exercise.

See how many different BINGO’s you can get!
Directions: Read the summary below about the South. Then respond to the discussion questions below. The stories are fictional narratives written by an alien visiting Earth for the first time.

Exploring the South

When we left Washington, D.C., Admiral, we did not have to travel far to reach the next region. The South is a large region with interesting cultural diversity as well as striking physical geographical features. Across the landscape there are mountains, rivers, valleys, and sandy beaches. The twelve states that make up the South are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The South has a different climate from the northern states we have reported on. It is much hotter, especially in the summer. The difference in climate means that Southern farms grow different crops from those grown on northern farms. One example is oranges.

In the 1800s, the two most important crops for Southern farmers were cotton and tobacco. These crops had to be picked by hand. This was terribly hard work that few people wanted to do. So the Southern planters had people brought over from Africa to work on the farms. But these people did not come willingly. They were victims of the slave trade that flourished at this time.

Many people disapproved of slavery. Because of this there was conflict between the North and the South. Eleven Southern states decided to form their own country and left the United States. This conflict resulted in the Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865.

The Civil War ended with the defeat of the South. The Southern states came back into the Union, and slavery was abolished. Though many African Americans moved from the South to other parts of the country in the decades after the Civil War, they still had a significant influence on Southern culture, especially on Southern art, literature, music, dance, and food.

Next, we flew south and west to a mountainous area shared by the states of West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina. The scenery here is very wild. The mountains are part of the great Appalachian Mountains, which reach all the way into New England. In the South, the Appalachians are known by different names.
In Virginia they are called the Blue Ridge Mountains, and in North Carolina and Tennessee, the Great Smoky Mountains.

**Enjoying the Southern Coast**

Next, we flew southward along the East Coast. The coasts of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina are covered with sandy beaches. We enjoyed walking in the fresh sea air and observing the behavior of the people on the beach.

Some of the most famous beaches on the East Coast are farther south, in the state of Florida. We went there next. This state is a long peninsula. It juts out between two bodies of water—the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Gulf of Mexico on the west. One reason people go to the beaches in Florida and other Southern states is because the water is warm, making it ideal for swimming. The water is warm partly because of a stream of warm water that flows through the Gulf of Mexico and up the East Coast. It is called the Gulf Stream.

We decided to visit one of Florida’s most famous cities, Miami. Miami is much more than just beaches. It is also a big, modern city with a diverse population. We found out that many people from Cuba and other islands in the Caribbean Sea live in Miami. The Caribbean is the sea off Florida’s southern coast. On the streets of Miami, a lot of people spoke Spanish, the language of Cuba.

**The Deep South**

Heading south again, we reached the state of Georgia. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, are part of what some people call the Deep South.

While in Georgia, we visited a peach orchard near Atlanta, Georgia’s capital city. Atlanta was burned down during the Civil War and then rebuilt. Today, it is the most important business center in the South.

The last Southern city we visited was New Orleans in the state of Louisiana. New Orleans is famous for music, especially jazz. When you walk around, so much music is coming out of the buildings that it makes you want to dance in the streets. In fact, New Orleans is known for a once-a-year party when people do dance in the streets. It is called Mardi Gras.

New Orleans is located on the longest river in the United States, the Mississippi. This broad, brown river runs all the way from the state of Minnesota in the northern United States down to the Gulf of Mexico. It is the most important river in the United States for transporting goods by boat.

We sometimes talk about the United States in terms of regions, such as New England and the Southwest. These categories are determined by cultural characteristics as well as physical location and geographical features. As a result, and depending on the context, an individual state may be included in different regions by different geographers.

1. Create a chart like the one below and fill it out for the Southern region. Copy it on your own paper so you have more space to write. Use the information from the reading to complete your chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern Region</th>
<th>Key Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Landforms and Climate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Historical Facts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Interesting Facts</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. How is Mid-Atlantic similar and different from Iowa?

Material adapted from Core Knowledge G5 U9 Geography of the United States
**Sounds in My Environment**

Take a moment, put your head down, and shut your eyes for about one minute. What sounds do you hear in your home? What sounds do you hear outside of your home?

You will need to record information about what you hear, the characteristics of those sounds, and what those sounds tell you.

**Focus Question:** How do animals use their sense of hearing?

**Investigation**

1. After getting permission from an adult family member, go outside for about 15 minutes with your science workbook. Find a place to stand or sit. If you do not have permission to go outside, sit next to an open window.
2. Focus your attention to the animals you see, including humans
   a. What noises are they making?
   b. What do you think this tells you about the animals?
   c. Are other animals interacting with the noise makers?
3. Record things you notice in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound I heard</th>
<th>Sound characteristics</th>
<th>What information does this tell me?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

4. After you have spent about 15 minutes doing this come inside and do some reflection in your workbook. Look at the data in your chart.
5. Did you see any animals making noises?
   a. What did this tell you about the animal?
   b. If you heard a siren—what does that noise tell you?
   c. If you heard baby birds chirping, what might they be trying to tell the momma and papa birds?
6. Make sure your chart is fully filled in—all three columns with several examples.
4th Grade Math Resources

1) **Fact Practice:** Multiply by 1-digit numbers to find the product.

84 x 7 = _______  
360 x 9 = _______  
296 x 3 = _______

1, 426 x 4 = _______  
64 x 5 = _______  
2, 524 x 2 = _______

2) **Word Problems:** Carlos had $20. He bought a DVD for $13.86. How much money does Carlos have left?

Three sisters shared $3.60 equally. How much did each sister get? Show your work.

3) **Division Facts:**

100 ÷ 10 = _______  
20 ÷ 4 = _______

36 ÷ 4 = _______  
72 ÷ 9 = _______

24 ÷ 8 = _______  
63 ÷ 7 = _______

81 ÷ 9 = _______  
28 ÷ 4 = _______
4) **Customary Units of Length:**

Compare the size of a yard to the size of a foot. Use the model and table below to solve the following problems.

![Customary Units of Length]

1 yard is _____ times as long as _____ foot.

2 feet = _______ inches  
3 yards = _______ feet  
7 yards = ______ feet.

5) **Use Symbols:** Compare using symbols <, >, =

1 foot _____ 13 inches  
2 yards _______ 6 feet  
6 feet _____ 60 inches

6) **Math Talk:** If you measured the length of a room in your home in yards and then in feet, which unit would have a greater number, yards or feet? Explain your thinking.

7) **Story Problems:** Judi’s father is 6 feet tall. The minimum height to ride a rollercoaster is given in inches. How many inches tall is Judi’s father?

Joanna has 3 yards of fabric. She needs 100 inches of fabric to make curtains. Does she have enough fabric to make curtains? Explain your thinking. Use the table to help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yards</th>
<th>Inches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>
8) **Customary Units of Weight**: The number line and table below show the relationship between pounds and ounces. Use it to help you solve the following questions:

![Number line and table](image)

**Story Problems**: Alexis bought $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of grapes. How many ounces of grapes did she buy?

Alexis bought _________ ounces of grapes.

Larry's baby sister weighed 6 pounds at birth. How many ounces did the baby weigh?

9) **Customary Units of Volume**: The table below shows the relationship between units of liquid volume. Use it to help you solve the following question.

![Customary Units of Volume](image)

Joshua drinks 8 cups of water a day. The recommended daily amount is given in fluid ounces. How many fluid ounces of water does he drink each day?