

Week of May 11th- May 15th

Hello families,

I hope all is well. This week in the packet there will be the leveled reader for your student to read. Once this is read, please complete the Flow Chart in response to the leveled reader. On the Flow Chart, your student will state a cause and two effects from the leveled reader story.

The reading menu can be completed with either a personal book that is being read, or through a book on Epic. The class Epic code is ych1028.

There will be a MAZE reading passage. Your child will read through this and choose the word that makes the most sense within the sentence.

There will be a vocabulary word search for your student to complete. Once they have found all of the words, they will match the words with the correct definition.

During the phone check in call I will be discussing with your student the question that they chose for the reading menu from week 4. In addition, I will also ask to check in about the math and how the lessons went through Khan Academy. We will also talk about the assignments on Vocabulary Spelling City.

For feedback for week 5, I will need a picture of the Flow Chart and the MAZE passage. That can either be before our check in call so that I can help go over any questions or it can be after, as long as it is turned in by Sunday the 17th. It can be sent to me through DOJO or through email at jschwartz@vernoniak12.org.

Packet will have:

- Leveled reader
- Reading Menu
- Flow Chart
- MAZE Passage
- Vocabulary Word Search
- Physical Education Activity Log

Keep reading, practice math fact fluency with the flashcards or moby max, ask questions, and remember to keep your heads up and hands washed! Have a wonderful week!

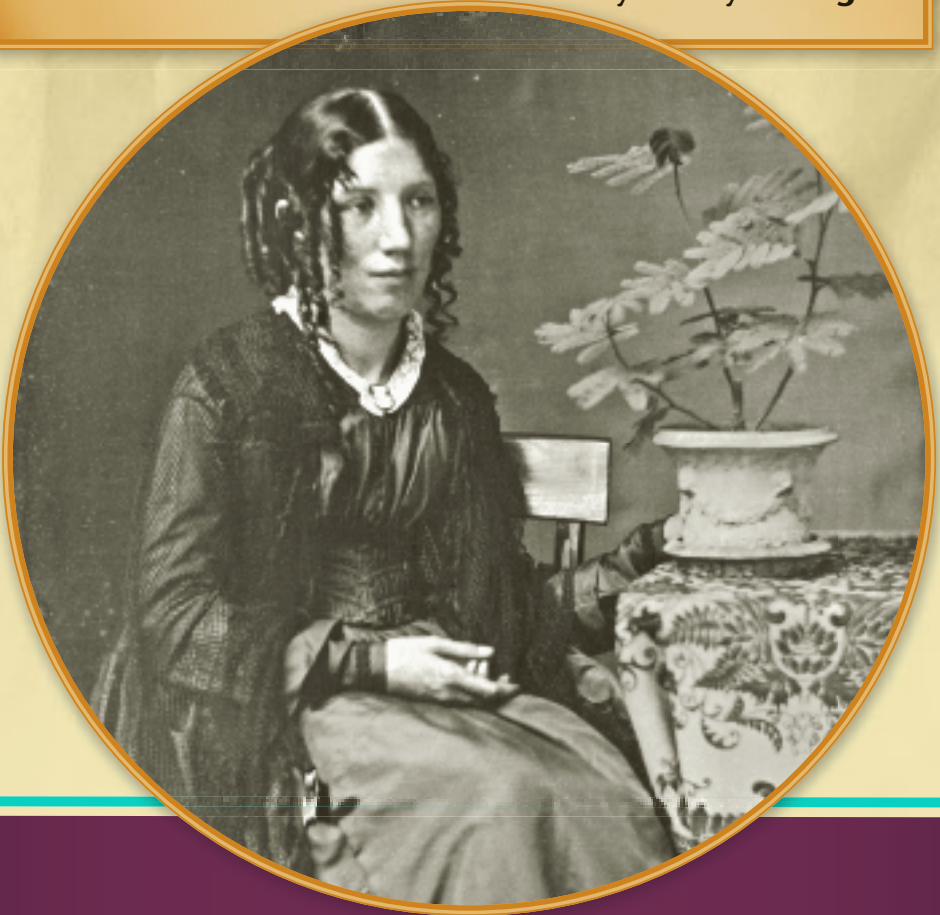
Sincerely,

Mrs. Schwartz



▶ **The Writer who**
Changed America

by Nancy N. Ragno



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN

The Writer Who *Changed America*



by **Nancy N. Ragno**



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN HARCOURT
School Publishers

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Harriet Beecher Stowe Meets Abraham Lincoln

It was November 1862, and the United States was in the middle of a civil war. In the small room he used as an office in the White House, President Abraham Lincoln received a visit from a small, thin woman dressed in black. The tall, lanky President seemed somewhat surprised by the small size of his visitor. As he clasped her slim hand, his weary, lined face lit up with a smile, and he greeted her warmly with the now-famous words: “So this is the little lady who made this big war!” This “little lady” was Harriet Beecher Stowe, abolitionist and author of *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, the most powerful anti-slavery novel ever written.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was also the wife of a professor and mother of seven children.



 The fact that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* had been written by a woman made its tremendous success even more phenomenal. The novel had awakened thousands to the terrible evils of slavery. It had aroused their anger and urged them to demand that the legislature put an immediate end to slavery. The impact of the book helped Lincoln to secure the nomination for president and subsequently defeat his opposing candidates at the polls. It also made Harriet Beecher Stowe one of the most famous women in America. How did this New England housewife come to write the book that would change America?

Harriet's Early Years

The story of Harriet Beecher Stowe begins in the small New England town of Litchfield, Connecticut, where she was born on June 14, 1811. Her father, Lyman Beecher, a Congregationalist minister, was well known for giving enthusiastic sermons. Tragically, her mother died in 1816, leaving Harriet and seven other children without a mother. Two years later, their father remarried. Harriet got along well with her stepmother, but continued to lean on her sister Catherine and her father for guidance. Catherine and Lyman Beecher were the greatest influences on young Harriet's life, and Harriet was brought up with a strong sense of duty.



🔊 Cincinnati was still considered “the West” when Harriet moved there in 1832.

🔊 Lyman Beecher was a loving father who set high standards for his children. All of Lyman Beecher’s children were **intelligent**, but Harriet was exceptional—even as a small child. She had a sharply curious mind and a good memory. When she was only six years old, she had memorized twenty-seven hymns as well as two long books of the Bible! Her father told friends that “Hattie” was a genius and said he wished she were a boy. What a shame, he thought, that being a girl meant that Harriett could not follow in his footsteps and become a minister!

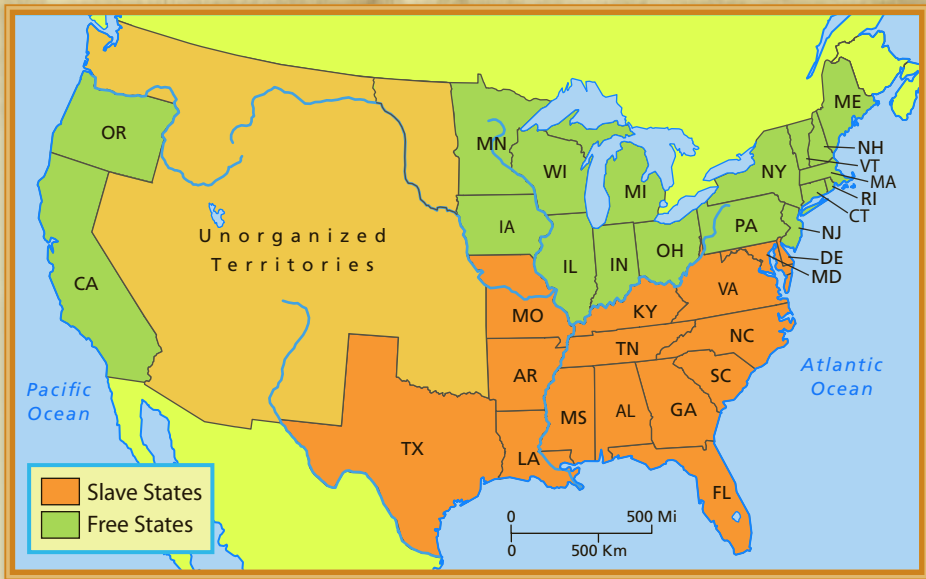
When her father discovered what a reader Harriet was, he gave her the run of his library, which contained hundred of volumes—most of them religious works. Once when Harriet was in the attic, however, she was delighted to find a copy of *The Arabian Nights*.

When she was 13, Harriet went to live in Hartford to attend a school called the Hartford Female Academy, which her sister Catherine had founded. By the time she was 18, Harriet was a full-time teacher at the academy. Then, in 1832, Lyman Beecher was offered a job in Cincinnati, Ohio. He moved his family there, and Catherine and Harriet followed.

Cincinnati: Life on the Frontier

At that time, Ohio was considered “the West,” and Cincinnati a frontier town. Once in Cincinnati, Catherine started another school, the Western Female Institute, and Harriet was one of its teachers.

In 1833, Harriet’s first book, *Primary Geography for Children on an Improved Plan*, was published. Although Harriet was the author, she shared the authorship credits with Catherine, who was a known educator. The book did well and got good reviews. Soon Harriet began submitting stories to magazines, including her prize-winning story, “A New England Sketch,” in 1834.



🔊 In 1860, the United States was made up of free states and slave states.

🔊 Harriet joined a literature club, where she became friends with Eliza Stowe and Eliza's husband, Calvin, a professor of Biblical literature. Harriet also met Salmon P. Chase, a young lawyer who later **informed** Harriet of how slaves in the South suffered terribly as they worked on plantations where rice, tobacco, and cotton were being grown. Harriet was shocked. How could a practice as evil as slavery be protected by the federal government?

🔊 In a democracy, good citizenship included responsibility to obey the laws. But what if those laws were unfair? Didn't justice demand that something be done when people were being **denied** their rights as human beings?

Though Harriet didn't approve of disorderly behavior, she was disappointed in the government's leaders. Providing freedom to slaves was not only their duty to the country, it was their duty to humanity.


When she moved to Ohio, Harriet had met only a few enslaved people.


Anti-slavery sentiment ran high in Connecticut and almost all the slaves there had been freed by the time


Harriet was born in 1811. Ohio was a free state, but many escaped slaves crossed the Ohio River from Kentucky, a slave state, into Cincinnati. Cincinnati operated the nation's largest "Underground Railroad," a network of people and safe houses that helped escaped slaves reach northern states and Canada. Not surprisingly, pro-slave and anti-slave groups struggled to dominate the politics of Cincinnati.


The Underground Railroad

The Underground Railroad consisted of secret routes to help men and women escape slavery. Escaped slaves would travel from safehouse to safehouse (called "stations"), which were spaced between 10 and 20 miles apart. Sometimes the fugitives were led by a "conductor." Harriet Tubman was a famous conductor who helped more than 300 enslaved people to freedom.

 Cincinnati had other problems. In 1834 there was a cholera epidemic. One of its victims was Harriet's good friend Eliza Stowe. Calvin, Eliza's grieving husband, and Harriet's friendship eventually deepened into love. They married in 1836.

 In 1839, Harriet and Calvin hired an African American servant. She was free according to Ohio laws, but Calvin learned that her former owner was planning to seize her and drag her back to slavery. Harriet's brother and Calvin took the risk of driving the fugitive in a covered wagon to a safe house on the Underground Railroad. Harriet later used this incident to write the thrilling episode of a fugitive slave's escape in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

 Harriet used other events and places from real life in the book. She visited a plantation in Kentucky and used the story of a friend who witnessed a terrified young slave woman running across an icy river while holding a baby in her arms. Encouraged by the success of her magazine stories, Harriet spent all her spare time writing. Life was not easy, however.


 The year 1849 was a cruel one for the Stowe family. Cholera broke out in Cincinnati again, and their infant son Charley died.


🔊 *Writing Uncle Tom's Cabin*


In 1850, Calvin Stowe accepted a position on the faculty of Bowdoin College in Maine, and the Stowe family gratefully returned to New England. That same year saw the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act. The law made it a federal crime to protect a runaway slave. It also provided federal money to help slave owners capture runaways, and gave the federal government power to call troops, as needed, to subdue angry crowds who threatened slave catchers. Harriet was so upset by the Act that she thought of little else. Her sister-in-law, Isabel Beecher, urged her to use her writing talents to fight for the abolition of slavery. Harriet promised that she would.




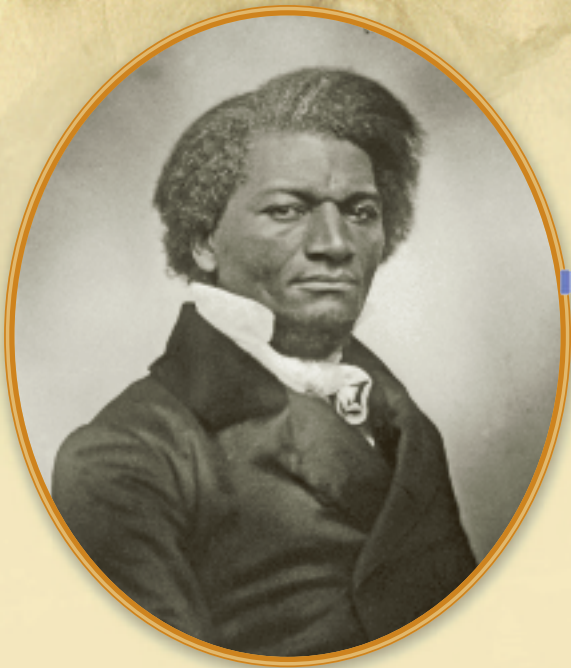
🔊 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* included illustrations like this one.

 Harriet had been sending articles to an abolitionist magazine, the *National Era*, which in 1850 published one of her short stories. The story got such a favorable response that the editor sent her a check for one hundred dollars and asked her to write a new antislavery story. Harriet tried night after night, but she could not come up with an idea for a story.

 One Sunday morning in February of 1851, Harriet was attending a church service. Suddenly, she had an idea. In her mind, she saw the death of Uncle Tom. She saw an old, gentle man being beaten as he prayed for the forgiveness of his slaveholders. Harriet was so moved she had to fight back tears.

 After dinner, Harriet went to her room to write the story of Uncle Tom's death. She wrote the story on brown wrapping paper. Harriet wondered what she would do with the story. It couldn't stand on its own. It really was the end of a story. She folded the wrapping paper and put it in a drawer.

 Several weeks later, Harriet was startled to see Calvin come into the kitchen with tears streaming down his face. He held the paper toward her and asked, "What does this mean?" Harriet told him about her idea. Calvin insisted,




Frederick Douglass, a former slave, wrote a book called *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave* in 1845.

Harriet was inspired by her husband's support. In a letter, she described her idea to the editor of the *National Era*. Already impressed by her ability to move people with her words, he offered her three hundred dollars for the completed story. She plunged into the work, which she titled *Uncle Tom's Cabin, or—Life Among the Lowly*. Harriet knew that her fictional story would have to be based on fact. She read everything available on slavery. She began corresponding with Frederick Douglass, a famous writer and lecturer and former slave. She went to Boston and interviewed other former slaves. She immersed herself in abolitionist literature.

A Publishing Sensation

The *National Era* soon became a weekly magazine, and Harriet sent in an installment of her story each week. It took her a year to finish the entire story. Once it was completed, readers clamored for the installments to be collected and published as a book. The book was published as a two-volume set that sold for fifty-six cents. The first copies rolled off the press on March 20, 1852. The first printing was 5,000 copies. It sold out in two days! In just eight weeks, fifty thousand copies had been sold, and by 1857, a total of half a million copies had rolled off the presses and into readers' hands. For the rest of the nineteenth century, only the Bible surpassed *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in sales in the United States. The book made publishing history, and it made Harriet Beecher Stowe a wealthy woman and an international celebrity whose book was translated into more than fifty languages. In 1856 she wrote another anti-slavery novel called *Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*.

 Frederick Douglass published a newspaper in Rochester, New York. He called it the *North Star* because escaped slaves would follow the North Star to find freedom. He also used his home as a safe house on the Underground Railroad.



🔊 *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was later adapted into a play.

🔊 President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 outlawed slavery in all parts of the South that were not yet under Union Army control. Harriet cheered and wept in happiness over the proclamation. The complete end of slavery would have to wait until the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution was passed in 1865. Passage of this amendment meant that slavery finally was abolished in the United States!

🔊 Harriet Beecher Stowe died on July 1, 1896. After her death, her influence continued. She had created one of the most powerful books in American literature, a book that helped to arouse Americans to abolish slavery and to end a painful chapter in American history.

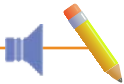
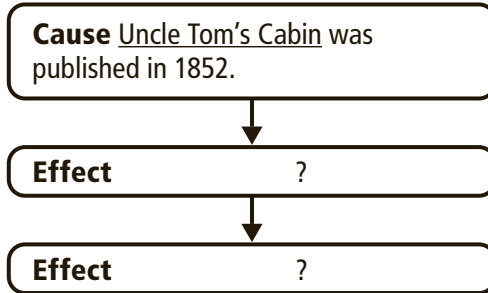
Responding



TARGET SKILL

Cause and Effect

What cause-and-effect relationships did you notice in this book? Think of two things that happened as a result of the cause provided. Copy and complete the chart below.



Write About It

Text to Self Write a paragraph in which you describe how an event in your own life caused something else to happen as a result. Use clue words or phrases to make the cause-and-effect relationship clear.



TARGET VOCABULARY

amendment
approve
candidates
denied
disorderly

informed
intelligent
legislature
politics
polls



EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

abolitionist
emancipation

fugitive
plantation



TARGET SKILL

Cause and Effect

Tell how events are related and how one event causes another.



TARGET STRATEGY

Infer/Predict

Use text clues to figure out what isn't directly stated by the author.



GENRE Biography tells about events in a person's life, written by another person.

Level: U

DRA: 44

Genre:
Biography

Strategy:
Infer/Predict

Skill:
Cause and Effect

Word Count: 1,976

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Name _____ Date _____

Flow Chart: _____

Title or Topic _____

**The Writer Who Changed
America**
Graphic Organizer 4

Cause Uncle Tom's Cabin was published in 1852.



Effect



Effect

Name _____ Date _____

Target Vocabulary

Mill Girls
Target Vocabulary

Find the Target Vocabulary words in the Word Search.

E	W	C	D	X	O	K	G	R	G	Q	Z	P	P	S
H	R	C	A	N	D	I	D	A	T	E	S	I	O	L
H	A	U	E	V	O	R	P	P	A	T	N	H	L	L
Y	Y	K	T	I	D	F	K	P	Z	F	S	T	I	O
P	A	A	X	A	R	E	D	Z	O	L	W	N	T	P
H	A	L	J	N	L	P	I	R	C	Y	C	E	I	M
M	I	M	B	U	Y	S	M	N	L	Y	K	G	C	N
V	G	T	E	Y	L	E	I	R	E	G	Q	I	S	X
F	G	T	L	N	D	B	E	G	N	D	V	L	U	L
J	N	J	D	K	D	D	N	G	E	W	A	L	E	W
Q	G	B	S	W	R	M	R	Z	R	L	Y	E	S	F
I	H	E	W	O	P	C	E	Z	Q	Q	A	T	H	V
A	L	Q	S	K	A	M	K	N	N	K	B	N	U	J
F	C	I	Q	V	V	I	W	Y	T	Q	V	I	T	E
K	D	K	Y	H	F	Q	I	E	U	R	I	B	P	Y

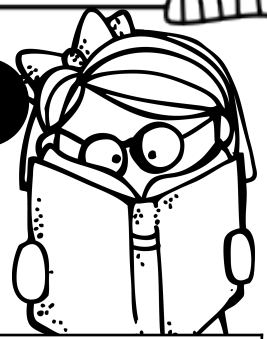
Vocabulary

denied
polls
politics
amendment
disorderly
legislature
candidates
intelligent
informed
approve

Which word describes...

1. a smart person _____
2. something that is uncontrollable _____
3. people who run for office _____
4. activities related to the government _____
5. a body of lawmakers _____

READING MENU 25



After reading, choose 1 question and circle it. Questions 1-6 are best for fiction stories and questions 7-9 are best for nonfiction books. Record your answer to the question in complete sentences.

1. How does the main character feel about the problem in the story? How do you know?	2. How is this story different than the stories you usually read? Explain.	3. What is your least favorite part of the story? Why?
4. Choose one character from the story and explain their likes and their dislikes.	5. Write a letter to the main character and give him or her some advice about solving the problem.	6. If you have not finished the story, what do you predict will happen next?
7. Which fact did you find the most interesting? Explain why.	8. How did you use the table of contents, index or glossary while reading? Give specific examples.	9. Will you read more books about this topic? Why or why not?

SELF CHECK

- I answered the entire question that I chose.
- I wrote in complete sentences.
- I used evidence and examples from the text to support my answer.
- I edited my work to make sure that it makes sense.

Name: _____

Practice 1

After playing in the dirt, Sam went _____ to wash her hands.

home
summer
was

Practice 2

On her way home, she _____ an ice cream truck.

chair
sleep
saw



C: _____

I: _____

AS: _____

My Memories of the State Park

Some of my best childhood memories are of the many relaxing days I spent camping and

picnicking with my family at Big Oak Tree State Park. Whenever I smell sunscreen lotion, I

remember then lunch my mother dabbing it on my sometimes sketchpad cheeks while I looked up at the best trees in the park.

Once, she told me family drew how it came to be called the park talking pencils of champions. She explained that the

bald nickname ends comes from the many tall trees children spent living in this wonderful Missouri park.

I'm grown eat nickname now, and I live in another state do often, but I take my children to much visit remember Big Oak

Tree State Park. We go whenever we can trail all biggest take a vacation. When I recently mother based looked up

information about the park, I learned were favorite that my mother was right. Seven eagle picture trees in the park are state

champions. Two Read Wildlife of these trees are also national grown champions tree. This means that the trees are the

observations biggest many of their species, based on many characteristics its camping including the height of the tree,

how heard change far their branches spread out, and the drawing live size of their trunks. Of course, the honking trees maybe on the

list change as the trees ham remind age and die.

My youngest son Todd **loves** **two** eagles wildlife, so a trip to Big Oak Tree State Park **is** **living** **building** always a

treat for him. He **often** **stop** **dabbing** takes a sketchpad and drawing pencils to **record** **guess** **trees** his observations of

animals. On our **course** **added** **last** visit, he drew a picture of a **species** **deer** **is**, a turtle, and a lizard. When we **another** **potato** **left**

the park, he picked up some **spotted** **always** **information** about its history. He read that **left** **size** **bald** eagles can be spotted in

the **also** **trip** **park** in the winter. He added an **surprised** **once** **eagle** to his drawings on the way **sunscreen** **home** **loves**.

My daughter loves to hike as **much** **there** **last** as my son loves to draw. She **always** **sight** **birds** asks to go on one of

the **together** **some** **trails** in the park. Her favorite trail **is** **couldn't** **going** called the Bottomland Trail. This short trail

begins **right** **cheeks** and ends in the picnic area. **Trails** **Branches** **Sometimes** we all take a hike together and **national** **then** **picked** eat our

favorite picnic lunch—ham **landing** **memories** **sandwiches**, potato salad, and lemonade. The last **time** **part** **hike** we took this hike,

we heard a **strange** **called** **park** honking sound. We looked up to **see** **same** **relaxing** a flock of geese coming in for a

take **landing** **age** near the trail. We were surprised to **salad** **son** **see** how large these birds are. My **geese** **daughter** **animals** couldn't

stop talking about the sight.

I days
guess
lizard

my favorite part of going to Big Oak Tree State Park

recently
is
far

building more

memories. Whenever we go

comes
there
told

, I take sunscreen for my children.

They'll
When
Treat

I dab it on their cheeks,

I

looked
area
always

remind them that the park is

winter
called
state

the park of champions. Maybe some

more
day
seven

, they'll do

the same with their

characteristics
are
children



