

Name _____



Howard University
4th Grade ELA
Remote Learning Packet
January 4-8, 2021

Name: _____

Date: January 4, 2021

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Module 3: Unit 1: Lesson 1

Learning Targets	I can infer the topic of this module from the resources. (RI.4.1) I can ask questions about a new text. (RI.4.1,W.4.8)
Assignment to Submit	I Notice/I Wonder Note-Catcher

Input

Ms. Ferguson will display a slideshow of pictures and quotes. View each one and think about what this module could possibly be about. Record what you notice about the artifacts and any questions you have on the next page in your note-catcher.

I Notice/I Wonder Note-catcher

RI.4.1, W.4.8

Name: _____ Date: _____

What do you think you will be learning about in this module?

I Notice (things I see)	I Wonder (questions I have)

Name: _____

Date: January 5, 2021

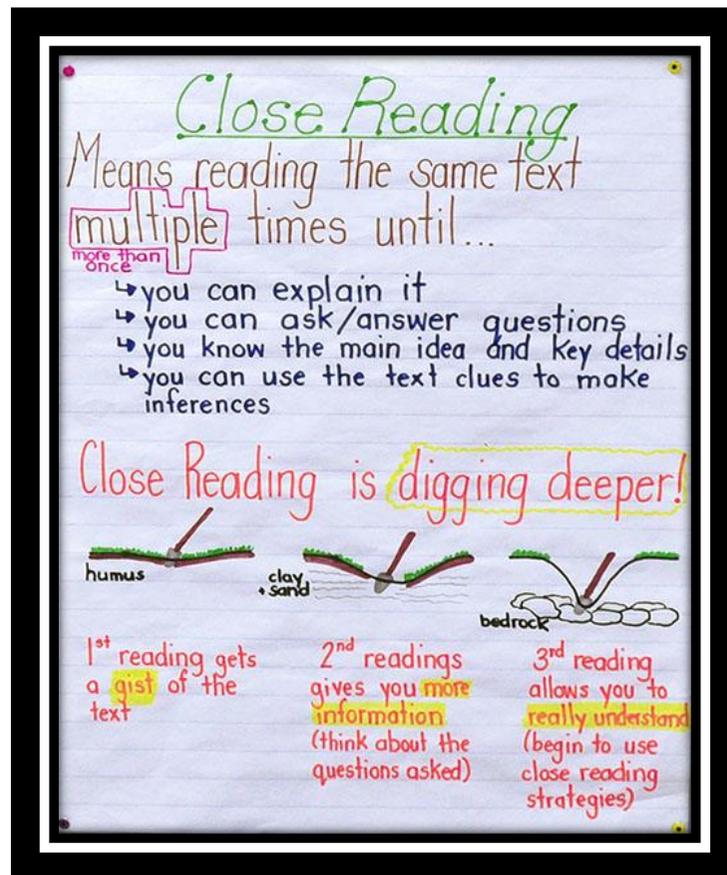
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Module 3: Unit 1: Lesson 2

Learning Targets	I can determine the gist of "Revolutionary War, Part I." (RI.4.1, RI.4.4, L.4.4) I can determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases in "Revolutionary War, Part I." (RI.4.4, L.4.4)
Assignment to Submit	Gist of each paragraph of "Revolutionary War, Part I" (Google Classroom)

Input



“Revolutionary War, Part I”

April 19, 1775, marked the end of an era. At dawn that day, British troops fired on American colonists in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. This was the beginning of the American Revolution. The war started as a fight for the rights of English people in Britain’s 13 American colonies. But those people soon declared—and won—their independence from Britain. They created a new nation—the United States of America.

The Founders

Many people made American independence possible. A group of them are known as the founders of the United States. The best known are George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton.

George Washington led the American military forces—the Continental Army—to victory over the British. He later became the first president of the United States. John Adams was the strongest supporter of American independence. He became the first vice president of the United States and its second president. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Americans’ Declaration of Independence. He became the nation’s third president.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest of the founders. He was 70 when the Declaration of Independence was signed. Franklin helped get France to become an ally of the United States. Both during and after the Revolution, Alexander Hamilton urged Americans to form a stronger union of the states.

Events Leading to the Revolution

Britain established its first colony in North America in 1607. By the early 1760s, there were 13 colonies. These were Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. About 1.5 million colonists lived there. The colonies were far

away from Britain, and they were used to running their own affairs. Each had its own assembly. They ran the everyday business of the colonies and collected taxes. Britain rarely taxed the Americans.

The French and Indian War (1754–63) changed that. Britain won that war against France. But the war was costly, and Britain owed a lot of money. Britain also needed money to keep up its army in North America. The British government therefore decided to tax the Americans.

Colonial Opposition

The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act in 1765. It taxed newspapers and almost everything else that was printed. This angered the colonists. Why, they asked, should we pay taxes to Britain?

The colonists decided to fight against the taxes. Representatives of nine of the colonies met in New York in 1765. They formed the Stamp Act Congress. It said the colonists should boycott (refuse to buy) British goods. Groups called the Sons of Liberty also fought against British taxes. They often used violence against British tax collectors.

The colonists' opposition forced Parliament to repeal (withdraw) the Stamp Act. This made the colonists aware of their power. Other British attempts to impose new taxes only made things worse.

Boston was the center of opposition to Britain's tax policies. In 1770, a raggedy crowd of people taunted some British soldiers. The frightened soldiers shot into the crowd, killing five Americans. The Boston Massacre, as it was called, led to a new boycott.

Parliament again gave in. It removed all taxes except for one on tea, the most popular drink in the colonies. The Americans were outraged. On the night of December 16, 1773, a group of men boarded British ships in Boston harbor. They threw the cargoes of tea overboard. This action became known as the Boston Tea Party.

The British Parliament then passed four harsh measures in 1774. The colonists called them the Intolerable Acts. The acts closed the port of Boston. They took away many of Massachusetts' rights of self-government. And they allowed British troops to be housed in private homes.

These measures only served to unite the colonists. More and more of them felt that their basic liberties were at stake. In 1774, representatives of all

the colonies except Georgia met in Philadelphia at the First Continental Congress. They tried to get Britain to resolve the issues peacefully. But they were ready to fight if it became necessary.

“Revolutionary War.” *The New Book of Knowledge. Grolier Online*, 3 Dec. 2013. All rights reserved. Reprinted by permission of Scholastic Library Publishing Inc.

CFU/Application:

Reread “Revolutionary War, Part I” independently. Jot down the gist of each paragraph, then type your gist statements into Google Classroom under today’s assignment.

Name: _____

Date: January 6, 2021

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Module 3: Unit 1: Lesson 3

Learning Targets	I can explain what happened and why in the American Revolution using “Revolutionary War, Part I.” (RI.4.3) I can describe the overall structure of “Revolutionary War, Part I.”(RI.4.5)
Assignment to Submit	Close-Read Note-Catcher “Revolutionary War, Part I”, Exit Ticket: <i>Colonial Voices Hear Them Speak</i>

Input

Close Reading Note-catcher: “Revolutionary War, Part I”

When (When did it happen?)	What (What happened? Describe the event outlined in the text.)	Why (Why was it important to the American Revolution?)

Text Structures

Text Structure	Signal Words	Visual
<p>Description: description of a topic by listing characteristics, features, or examples</p>	<p>many, some, most, one, for example, for instance, such as, including</p> <p>* The topic word is often repeated. (Example: Snakes are reptiles. Some snakes can be venomous.)</p>	
<p>Chronology: describing a sequence of events or measuring time</p>	<p>before, in the beginning, to start, first, next, then, during, after, finally, last, in the end</p> <p>* Dates are often mentioned. (Example: Sept. 18)</p>	
<p>Comparison: examining similarities and differences</p>	<p>similar, same, alike, both, unlike, different, on the other hand, however</p>	

Text Structure	Signal Words	Visual
Cause/Effect: the relationship between two events	since, because, if, then, as a result of, causes, therefore	
Problem/Solution: solving something as needs to be so, leads	problem, issue, since, as a result, solution, that to fixed or changed	

Exit Ticket: *Colonial Voices: Hear Them Speak*

1. What is the topic of *Colonial Voices: Hear Them Speak*? Underline the best answer. (RL.4.2)

- A. Loyalists in the Revolutionary War
- B. perspectives on the Revolutionary War
- C. Patriots in the Revolutionary War
- D. tea in the Revolutionary War

2. From this list of themes, underline a theme of *Colonial Voices: Hear Them Speak*. (RL.4.2)

- A. The Patriots were the most popular side in the Revolutionary War.
- B. The Loyalists were the most popular side in the Revolutionary War.
- C. War can divide a country, a city, neighbors, friends, and families.
- D. War can make people want to drink tea.

3. Which details from the text best support your answer to Question 2? Underline the best answers. (RL.4.1)

- A. "Unfair, cry the Patriots. But what do the Loyalists want?"
- B. "This tea tax must not be paid."
- C. "I say, 'Pay it! Count your blessings.'"
- D. "We boarded the *Dartmouth*, the *Eleanor*, and the *Beaver* and dumped the tea, though many Loyalists disagreed."

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Date: January 7, 2021

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Module 3: Unit 1: Lesson 4

Learning Targets	I can explain who the Loyalists were and what they believed. (RI.4.1, RI.4.3) I can describe the overall structure of the text "Loyalists." (RI.4.5)
Assignment to Submit	Loyalist paragraph (Google Classroom)

“Loyalists”

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Loyalists were colonists who stayed loyal to Britain and King George III during the American Revolution. They were against American independence. There were about 500,000 Loyalists when the American Revolution started in 1775. That was about 16 percent of the total population.

Loyalists, also known as Tories, lived in all the colonies. They were strongest in the south, especially Georgia and South Carolina. Many also lived in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. New York had at least three times as many Loyalists as any other colony.

Who Were the Loyalists?

Many important and powerful people were Loyalists. Thomas Hutchinson was a famous historian and governor of Massachusetts. John Copley of Massachusetts was a famous painter. Peter Harrison of Rhode Island was the greatest architect of the time. Some Loyalists, like Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania, did not like Britain’s harsh treatment of the colonies. But they remained loyal to Britain. They did not want to break away from their country.

Even Benjamin Franklin’s son William was a Loyalist. He was the colonial governor of New Jersey. His father urged him to join the patriot cause, but he refused. The patriots put William in jail in 1776. He was released in 1778 and went to New York City, which was occupied by British forces. There he became head of the Board of Associated Loyalists. The Board helped direct Loyalist military activities. William Franklin left New York for Britain in 1782 and never returned.

Most colonists who worked for Britain as crown officials were Loyalists. But Loyalists came from other groups as well. Rich people and poor people joined the Loyalist ranks. They were bakers and bankers, farmers and sailors. Every religious group had its share of Loyalists, too. Their ancestries were English, Irish, Welsh, Scottish, German, and

Some black slaves joined the Loyalist cause. They had been offered freedom by the Loyalist leaders. But there were far more American Indians who sided with Britain. Joseph Brant, the leader of the Mohawks, remained loyal to Britain. So did some of the other leaders of the Iroquois Confederacy. Brant was even made a captain in the British Army. In 1777 and 1778, he led Indian forces against American settlements in New York and Pennsylvania.

The patriots fought hard for their cause during the Revolution. The Loyalists did too. Some were spies. Some served in the regular British Army. Others fought in militias. About 19,000 men fought in more than 40 Loyalist units. The largest of these was Cortlandt Skinner's New Jersey Volunteers.

"Loyalists." *The New Book of Knowledge. Grolier Online*, 3 Dec. 2013.
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Research Note-catcher: Loyalists

Who were the Loyalists, and what did they believe?

Source	Who were they? What did they believe?	Evidence from the text

1. Part A: How would you describe the structure of this text? Underline the best answer. (RI.4.5)

- A. chronology
- B. comparison
- C. description
- D. problem/solution

Part B: Which clues in the text help you recognize the structure?
(RI.4.1, RI.4.5)

- A. describes who, what, where, or how
- B. discusses similarities and differences
- C. gives events in order
- D. solves a problem

CFU/Application:

Write a paragraph to respond to the following question: Who were the Loyalists and what did they believe? Use specific details from the passage to support your response.

Name: _____

Date: January 8, 2021

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Module 3: Unit 1: Lesson 5

Learning Targets	I can explain who the Patriots were and what they believed. (RI.4.1, RI.4.3)
Assignment to Submit	Patriots note-catcher, Exit Ticket: Revolutionary War: Part I

Input

Research Note-catcher: Patriots

Who were the Patriots, and what did they believe?

Source	Who were they? What did they believe?	Evidence from the text

Exit Ticket: “Revolutionary War, Part I”

1. Part A: According to the text, why did the American Revolution begin? Underline the best answer. (RI.4.1, RI.4.3)

- A. because the British soldiers were tired of being in the colonies and wanted a war
- B. because John Adams wanted independence
- C. because people in the American colonies wanted to fight for their rights
- D. because the American colonies didn't have very much money

Part B: Which detail from “Revolutionary War, Part I” best supports the correct answer to Part A? Underline the best answer. (RI.4.1, RI.4.3)

- A. The war started as a fight for the rights of English people in Britain's 13 American colonies.
- B. John Adams was the strongest supporter of American independence.
- C. British troops fired on American colonists in Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.
- D. They created a new nation: the United States of America.

