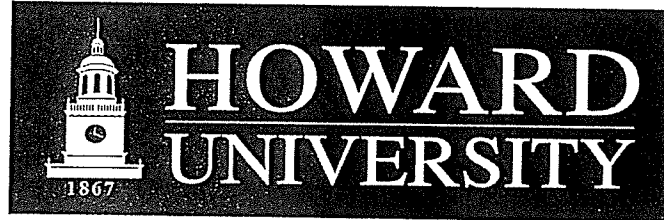


Name _____



Howard University

4th Grade ELA

Remote Learning Packet

December 21-23, 2020

Name: _____

Date: December 21, 2020

BCCS-Girls

Howard University

Summarizing Non-Fiction Text

Learning Targets	I can determine the main idea of a text and give details from the text to support it. I can summarize a nonfiction text.
Assignment to Submit	CFU (Chat), Independent practice questions (Google Classroom)

Input

Good readers can identify

MAIN IDEA

The main idea is what the text is mostly about

CLUES!!!

1. What is the text mostly about?
2. Look at titles and headings
3. Look at pictures
4. Sometimes the main idea is stated in the first or last sentence.
5. Look for clue words that are used repeatedly.

The Erie Canal

A Reading A-Z Level U Leveled Book
Word Count: 1,201

Connections

Writing

Imagine you are living in 1817. Write a persuasive letter to DeWitt Clinton voicing your opinion for or against the construction of the Erie Canal. Support your answer using evidence from the text and outside resources.

Social Studies

Create a timeline of the major events related to the construction of the Erie Canal. Include at least five events.

LEVELED BOOK • U

The Erie Canal



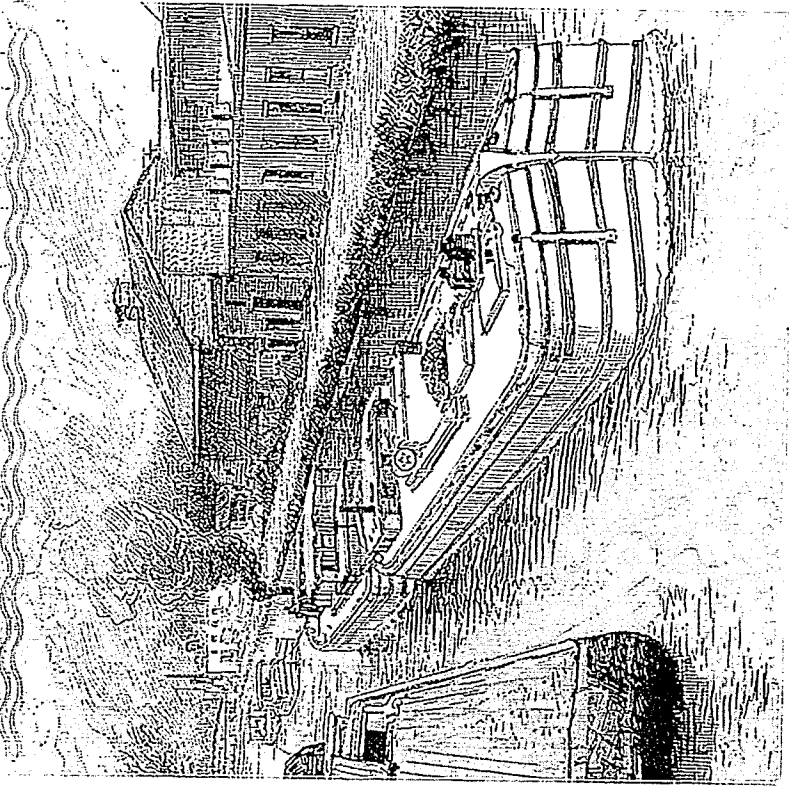
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The Erie Canal



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Focus Question

How did the Erie Canal change the American landscape and economy?

Words to Know

access	navigate
aqueducts	prosper
barrier	quadrupled
efficient	symbolic
exceptional	tolls
expensive	transportation

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Level U Leveled Book
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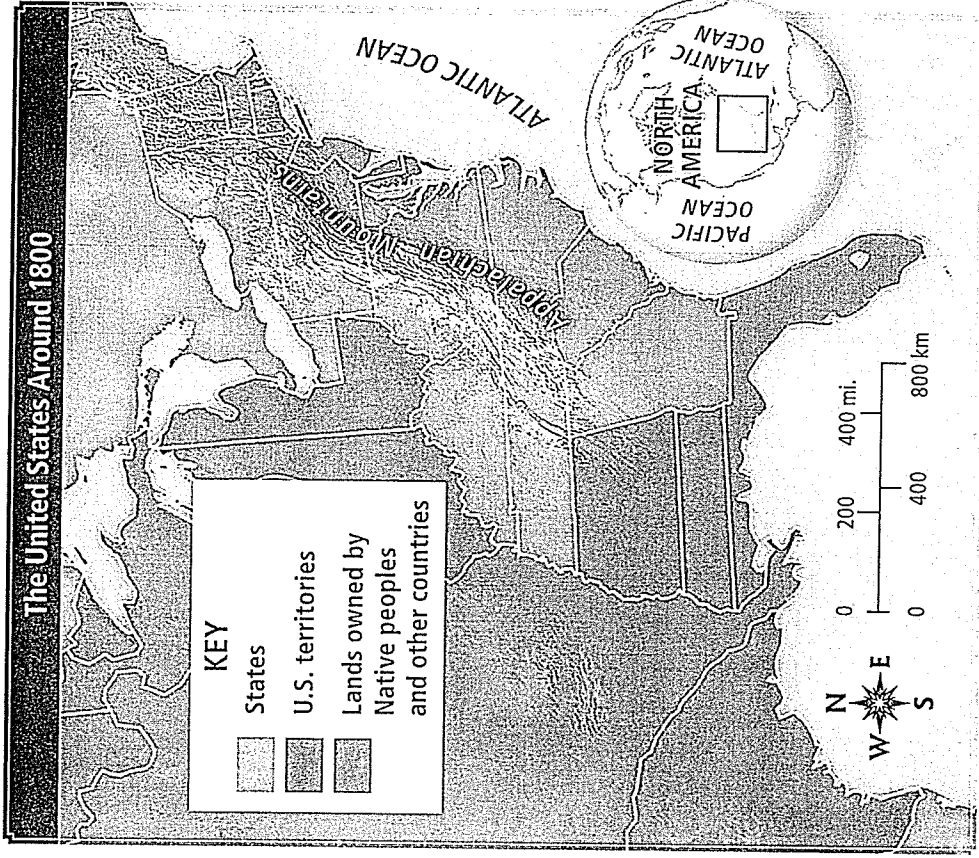
Correlation

LEVEL U	
Fountas & Pinnell	Q
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DRA	40



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Solving the Transportation Problem

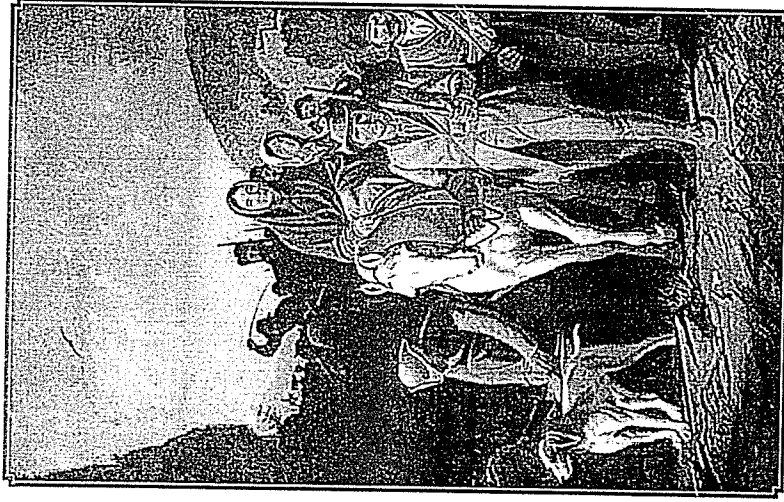
In the 1600s and 1700s, most settlers in North America stayed between the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and around 400 miles (640 km) inland. There, the Appalachian Mountains rise up as an enormous barrier, spanning an area north to south that covers more than 1,500 miles (2,400 km).

In the 1800s, settlers became eager to explore the West and set up reliable trade routes there. However, **transportation** options were limited. Trips in wagons led by horses and mules were long, challenging, and dangerous. The only mountain passes were dirt trails. During a time before trains, automobiles, and airplanes, people needed a quicker and cheaper way to travel and ship goods across the mountains.

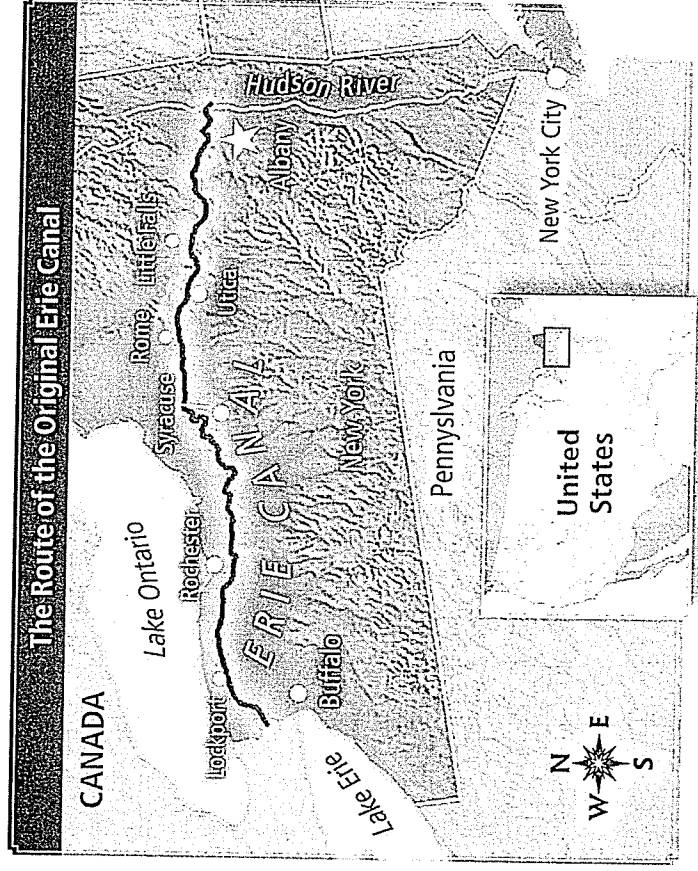
Americans looked to Europe, where artificial waterways called *canals* were popular and **efficient** ways to travel and transport goods. They considered whether a similar system could work in the United States.

Planning the Erie Canal

The New York State Canal Commission made a plan for a canal to cross the state. It would connect Lake Erie—one of the Great Lakes, located in the American Midwest—with Albany—the state capital, located on the Hudson River. From Albany, boats could take the Hudson River south to New York City and out into the Atlantic Ocean. The Erie Canal would link major cities in New York State, including Buffalo, Syracuse, and New York City. Due to their locations along the canal, smaller towns such as Rome, Lockport, and Little Falls would prosper.



The pioneer Daniel Boone leads settlers through a pass in the Appalachian Mountains in this early 1850s painting by George Caleb Bingham.



The biggest supporter of the Erie Canal was a politician named DeWitt Clinton. A senator from New York, Clinton was elected governor of New York State in 1817. In his campaign, he promised New Yorkers that the canal would bring jobs, money, and new settlers to the cities and towns along its path.

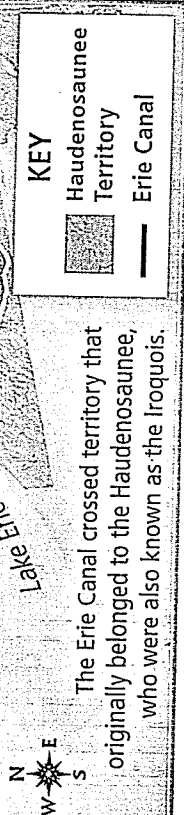


DeWitt Clinton

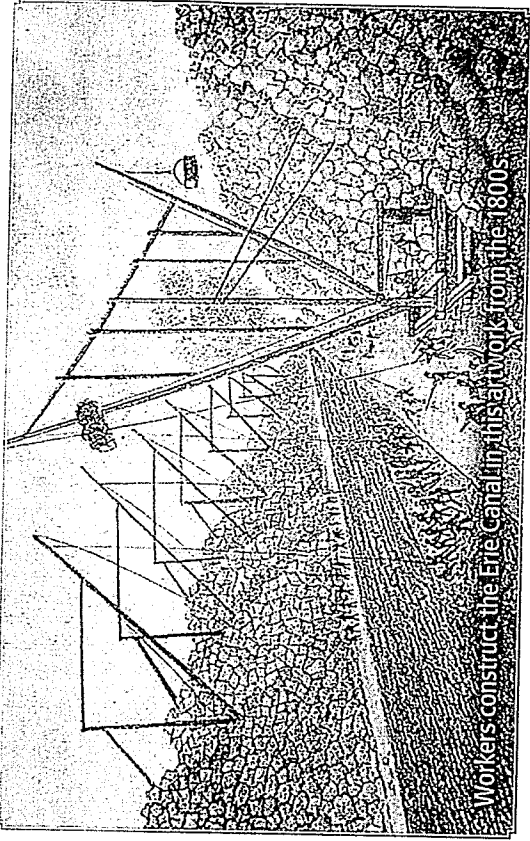
Not everyone believed in the Erie Canal. President Thomas Jefferson turned down Clinton's request for the federal government to contribute money to the project. Without any federal support, Clinton was forced to use a large portion of New York State's tax money to fund the project.

Native People Removed

While the canal would bring success to many New Yorkers, it displaced members of the five Haudenosaunee (ho-dee-no-SHO-nee) Nations. They were forcibly relocated to reservations to ensure that nothing would stand in the way of the canal's path.



The Erie Canal crossed territory that originally belonged to the Haudenosaunee, who were also known as the Iroquois.



Workers construct the Erie Canal in this section from the 1800s.

Building the Erie Canal

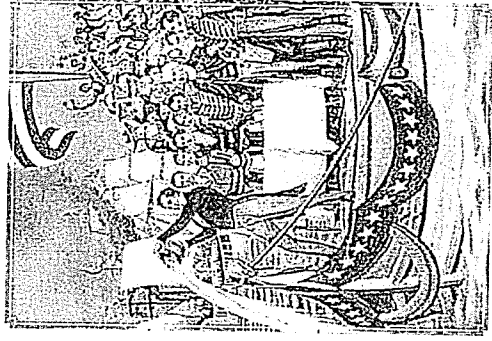
Work began on the Erie Canal in 1817. It was originally built to be 4 feet (1.2 m) deep and 40 feet (12.1 m) wide. A towpath 10 feet (3 m) wide was made next to the canal's bank for horses and mules to pull boats along the canal.

Building the canal was a challenging task. Since there were no engineering schools in the United States at the time, most engineers were self-taught. They had to navigate uneven terrain to create a constant flow of water throughout the entire length of the canal. Workers began construction in the middle, which was the flattest area. As they moved east and west, they had to adjust the height of the land. In some places, they dug to lower it. In other places, they added soil to raise it.

Clinton's Big Ditch

As the years went on, Governor Clinton's opponents in New York made fun of the canal project. They called it "Clinton's Folly" and "Clinton's Big Ditch." At a cost of \$7 million, the canal was expensive (in 2019, that would be around \$130 million). Clinton refused to run for re-election in 1822. People said the project would never end. However, in 1825, workers finally finished the Erie Canal. That same year, Clinton was re-elected to the position of governor.

For the grand opening of the canal in October 1825, Clinton led officials and supporters on a festive first trip down the canal's route. Starting on Lake Erie, the group of boats traveled on the canal to Albany. From there, they sailed along the Hudson River to New York City. When they reached the Atlantic Ocean, Governor Clinton took a barrel of water that had been filled with water from Lake Erie and dumped it into the ocean. It was a symbolic moment—the two bodies of water had been officially joined.



Governor Clinton celebrates the opening of the Erie Canal in New York City on November 4, 1825.



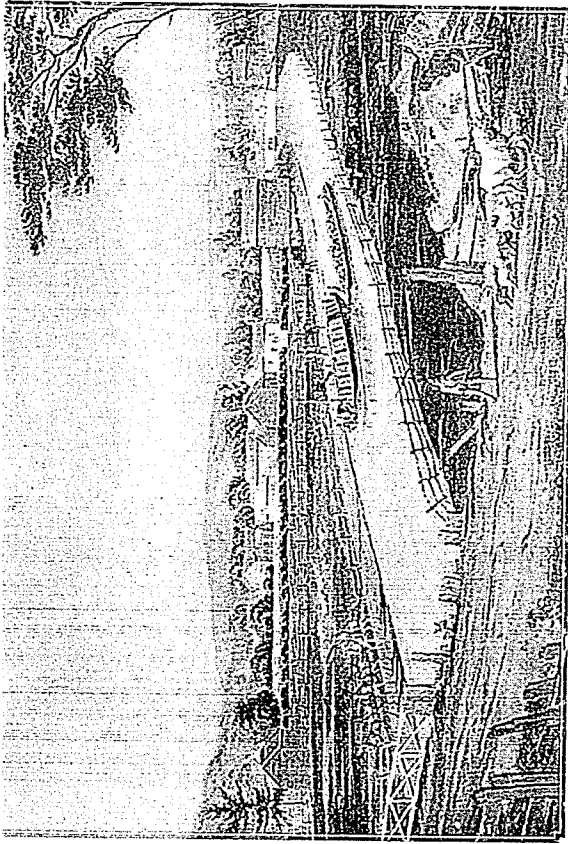
An aqueduct along the Erie Canal.

Building the canal didn't just mean digging through soil. Workers also had to build eighteen aqueducts. These structures carried the canal over rivers and ravines. At eighty-three points along the canal, workers also had to build locks—devices that raise or lower boats. Engineers developed cutting-edge technology to make locks work in difficult areas.

How Locks Work

When a boat reaches a place where the water is at a higher or lower depth, it enters the lock through a gate. The water level inside the lock is raised or lowered, depending on the water level in the direction the boat is moving. When the water levels match, a gate on the other side is opened, which allows the boat to continue sailing ahead.

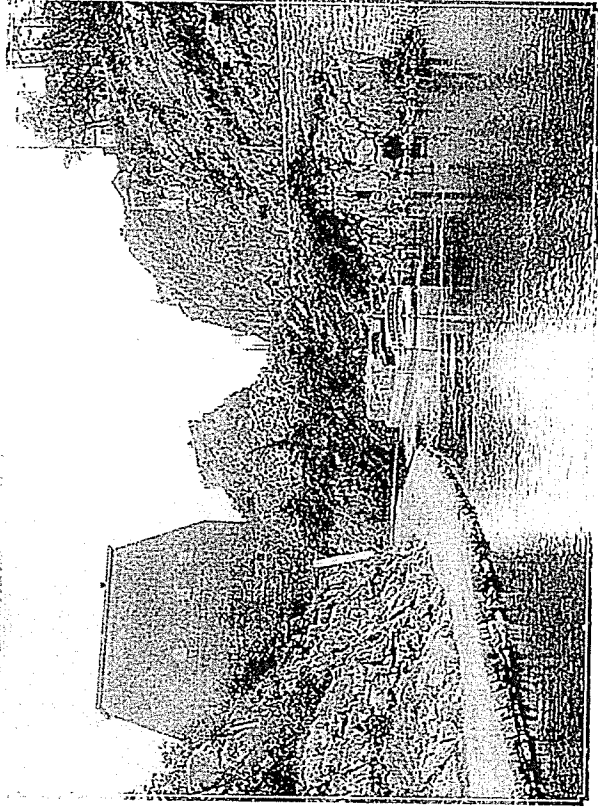
A boat enters a lock to reach a lower portion of the Erie Canal.



Artwork from 1829 shows the Erie Canal passing through farmland.

Traveling the Erie Canal

The Erie Canal dramatically changed the way people and goods traveled west. It used to take two weeks to travel across New York from Albany to Buffalo. The Erie Canal reduced that travel to five days. More colonists moved to the American Midwest and settled in the present-day states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. Settlers in these areas mostly became farmers. It was now easy and cheap to ship goods east from the Midwest, where there were many natural resources, including lumber, gravel, and rich land for growing crops. The Midwest became known as America's "breadbasket." The number of bushels of wheat exported from the Midwest grew from fourteen thousand in 1826 to eight million in 1840.



A barge moves along the Erie Canal in Little Falls, New York, in 1890.

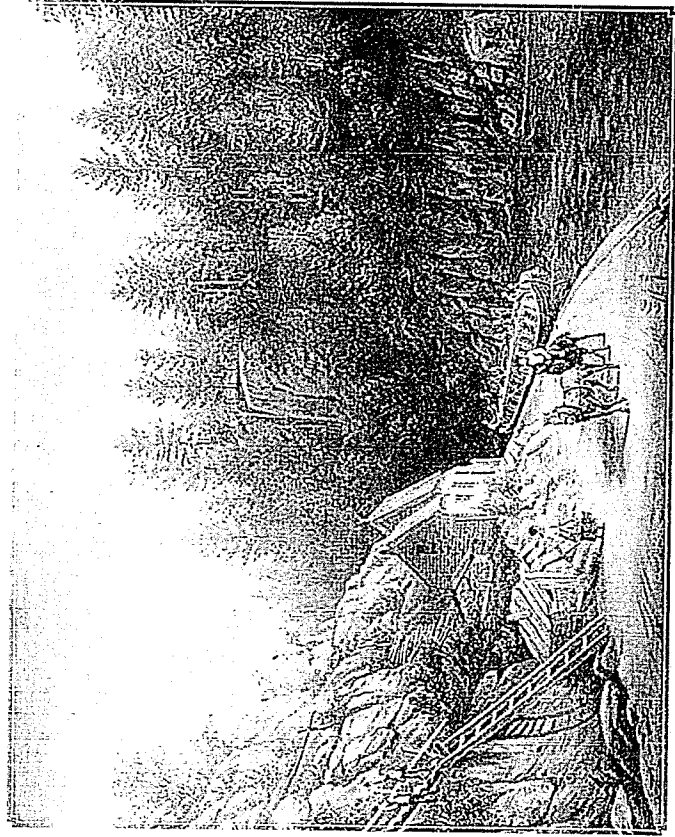
The Erie Canal made it easier to ship goods from east to west, too. Settlers in the frontier areas of the Midwest now had access to goods they couldn't have obtained before. Stoves, nails, cloth, and other basic supplies were manufactured in the industrial centers on the East Coast and were then shipped west.

Math Minute

Before the Erie Canal, it cost \$100 to ship 1 ton of wheat from Ohio to New York City. After the canal was built, it cost approximately \$10 for the same shipment. How much more did it cost to ship 7 tons of wheat before the canal was built?

Answer: \$700 (cost before) - \$70 (cost after) = \$630

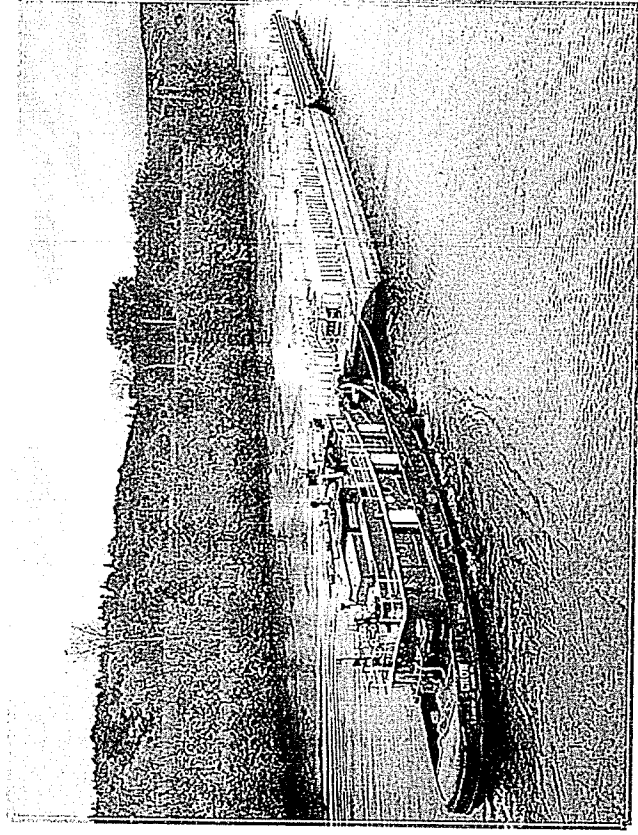
People used the Erie Canal for more than just shipping—it also changed travel in the United States. Tourists often traveled the canal for pleasure, usually in packet boats. They could lounge, dine, and sleep in these boats. Horses and mules led the boats along the towpath at a slow speed, around 4 miles per hour (6 kmph). Passengers could even get off for a stroll, then catch up with their boat later. It cost four cents per mile (1.6 km) to travel by packet boat. The price included tolls, meals, and a bed. Tolls helped pay back what it cost to build the canal.



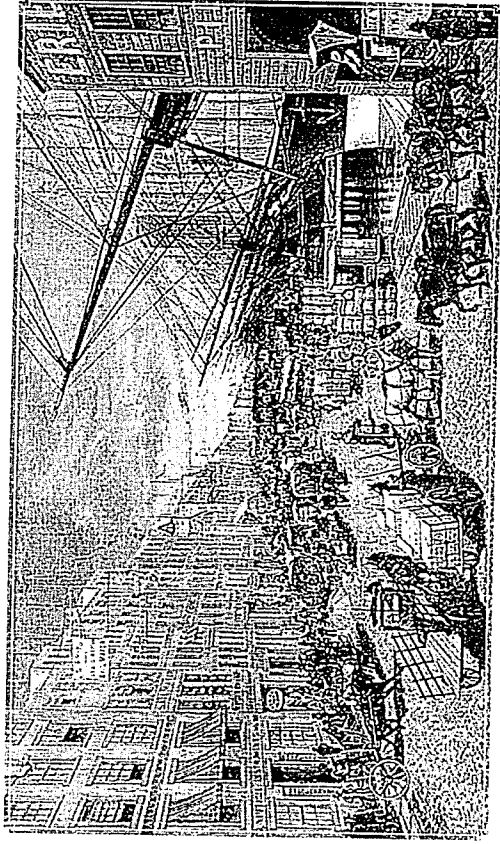
A packet boat travels on the Erie Canal near Little Falls, New York, in this painting by William Rickerby Miller.

Due to the canal's success, workers widened the canal to 70 feet (21 m) and deepened it to 7 feet (2 m) in 1862. Then in the early 1900s, workers built a new, larger canal to accommodate giant barges carrying tons of goods. The new canal used parts of the original Erie Canal route.

By the 1950s, though, people found other ways to transport goods. Railroad tracks and highways made it faster and cheaper to ship goods by train or truck. The Erie Canal instead became a popular tourist attraction mostly used by leisure boaters. Several museums and educational sites entertain visitors along its banks today.



A tugboat pushes two barges along the enlarged Erie Canal in 2009.



The South Street docks in New York City, 1870s

A Lasting Innovation

Between 1820 and 1850, the population of New York City **quadrupled**, and the Erie Canal was an important reason for this growth. Before the canal, New York City had been a smaller port city than Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. Today it is the largest city in the United States.

The importance of the Erie Canal extends beyond New York State. It opened the West to American settlers and changed the nation's landscape for good. It allowed merchants to ship goods across the country cheaply and easily. As an **exceptional** feat of engineering and one of the most important large-scale construction projects of the nineteenth century, the canal's legacy is one of American ingenuity, persistence, and creativity.

Glossary

access (<i>n.</i>)	a way of being able to use or get something (p. 12)
aqueducts (<i>n.</i>)	artificial channels that carry water from one place to another (p. 9)
barrier (<i>n.</i>)	a natural or human-made object that blocks movement (p. 4)
efficient (<i>adj.</i>)	making good use of time or resources (p. 5)
exceptional (<i>adj.</i>)	unusually good or impressive (p. 15)
expensive (<i>adj.</i>)	having a high price; costly (p. 10)
navigate (<i>v.</i>)	to find one's way over a long distance (p. 8)
prosper (<i>v.</i>)	to achieve financial success (p. 6)
quadrupled (<i>v.</i>)	increased by four times as much or as many (p. 15)
symbolic (<i>adj.</i>)	representing an idea with an object, picture, sign, or act (p. 10)
tolls (<i>n.</i>)	fees paid for permission to use certain roads, bridges, or waterways (p. 13)
transportation (<i>n.</i>)	the act of moving things or people from one place to another (p. 5)

The Erie Canal

1. What is the main idea of the section "Solving the Transportation Problem"? Give two details from the section to support your response.
2. What is the main idea of the section "Planning the Erie Canal"? Give two details from the text to support your response.
3. What is the main idea of the section "Building the Erie Canal"? Give two details from the text to support your response.
4. What is the main idea of the section "A Lasting Innovation"? Give two details from the text to support your response.

5. **MATH Bonus:** Before the Erie Canal, it cost \$100 to ship 1 ton of wheat from Ohio to New York. After the canal was built, it cost \$10 to ship the same amount. How much did it cost to ship 7 tons of wheat *before* the canal was built? How much money did it cost to ship 7 tons of wheat after the canal was built? How much money was saved due to the creation of the Erie Canal?

6. Write a summary of this text:

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. The Erie Canal's route goes through _____.
 - (A) New York
 - (B) Indiana
 - (C) Illinois
 - (D) Michigan
2. What happened after President Thomas Jefferson refused to contribute money to the building of the Erie Canal?
 - (A) Members of Congress voted to fund the canal.
 - (B) Supporters of the canal contributed money to the project.
 - (C) The Erie Canal project was put on hold until funding was found.
 - (D) DeWitt Clinton used tax money from the state to fund the project.
3. A towpath was made next to the canal's bank so that _____.
 - (A) engineers could walk along the canal while they were building it
 - (B) horses and mules could pull boats along the canal
 - (C) the height of the land could be adjusted
 - (D) workers could add soil to raise the land
4. Which words from the text help readers understand the meaning of **locks**?
 - (A) *eighty-three points*
 - (B) *over rivers and ravines*
 - (C) *raise or lower boats*
 - (D) *along the canal*

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

5. According to the author, what was one effect of building the Erie Canal?
- Ⓐ More bushels of wheat were shipped from the Midwest.
 - Ⓑ More people left the Midwest to move to the East Coast.
 - Ⓒ More crops were exported from the East to the Midwest.
 - Ⓓ More basic supplies were shipped from the West to the East.
6. Tourists needed to pay tolls to travel on the Erie Canal to help pay back the high cost _____.
- Ⓐ of building the canal
 - Ⓑ of horses and mules pulling the boats
 - Ⓒ of food needed along the route
 - Ⓓ of building the packet boats
7. Which words from the text help readers understand what **aqueducts** do?
- Ⓐ *building the canal*
 - Ⓑ *digging through soil*
 - Ⓒ *had to build eighteen*
 - Ⓓ *carried the canal over*
8. Why did workers widen the Erie Canal in 1862?
- Ⓐ No one was using the canal because it was too small.
 - Ⓑ The sides of the canal were collapsing.
 - Ⓒ More types of boats needed to use the canal.
 - Ⓓ DeWitt Clinton ordered it to be widened.

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

9. Why did the Erie Canal become more of a tourist attraction by the 1950s?
- Ⓐ because the canal was still not big enough for large boats
 - Ⓑ because using trains and trucks to ship goods was cheaper
 - Ⓒ because new museums opened along the canal
 - Ⓓ because the population of New York City had grown
10. Which of the following sentences from the book shows the author's point of view on the Erie Canal?
- Ⓐ *The new canal used parts of the original Erie Canal route.*
 - Ⓑ *The canal's legacy is one of American ingenuity, persistence, and creativity.*
 - Ⓒ *The Erie Canal reduced that travel to five days.*
 - Ⓓ *People used the Erie Canal for more than just shipping.*
11. **Extended Response:** Why is the Erie Canal an important part of America's history?
12. **Extended Response:** Why do you think some people called the canal project "Clinton's Big Ditch"?

Name: _____

Date: December 22, 2020

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Learning Targets	I can determine the main idea of a nonfiction text and provide details from the text to support it.
Assignment to Submit	Close read questions

Input

Hillary Clinton

A Reading A-Z Level U Leveled Book
Word Count: 1,302

Connections

Writing

Research to learn about another female leader. Using a Venn diagram, compare her to Hillary Clinton. Then, write an essay describing how the leaders are similar and different. Be sure to include major accomplishments of both women.

Social Studies

Make a timeline of events from Hillary Clinton's life. Include at least five events on your timeline.

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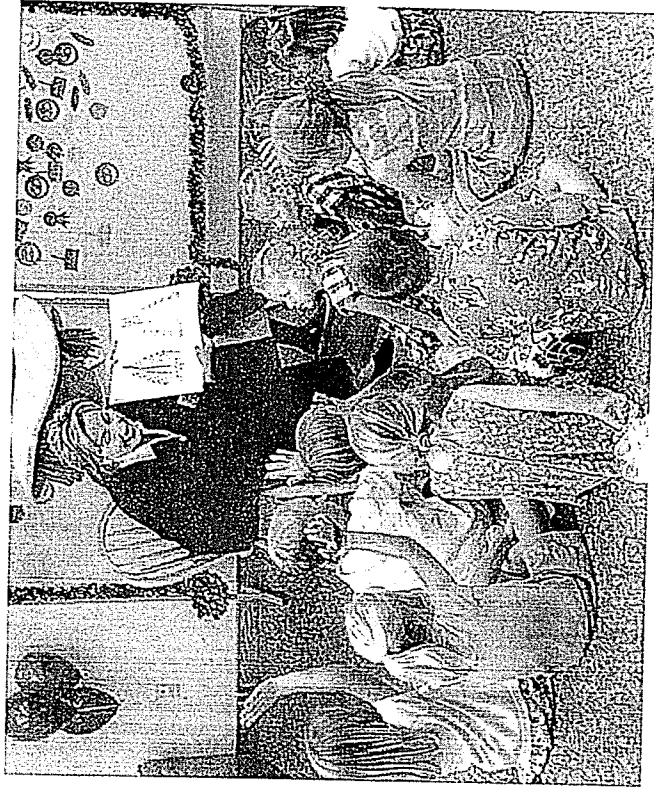
Hillary Clinton

MULTI
LEVEL
O-R-U

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Hillary Clinton



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Focus Question

Who is Hillary Clinton, and why is she important?

Words to Know

campaigning
Congress
conservative
diplomatic
first lady
House of Representatives

nomination
oath of office
policy-making
political science
secretary of state
Senate

Front cover: Hillary Clinton appears onstage for a 2016 Democratic presidential primary debate in Miami, Florida.

Title page: Hillary Clinton reads the book *Madelaine* to children at a library in Bath, New York, while running for the U.S. Senate in 2000.

Page 3: Dorothy Rodham, Hillary's mother, adjusts her daughter's outfit before a public appearance in 1992.

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Hillary Clinton

Level U Leveled Book

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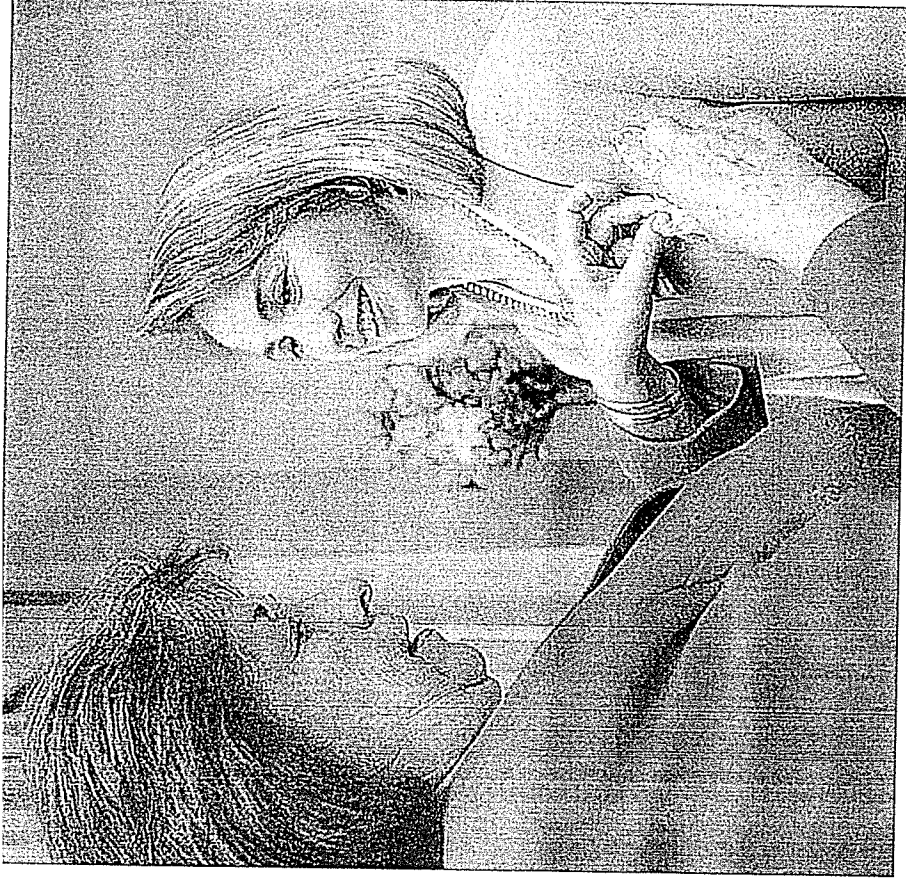
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Correlation

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Fountas & Pinnell	Q
Reading Recovery	40
DRA	40



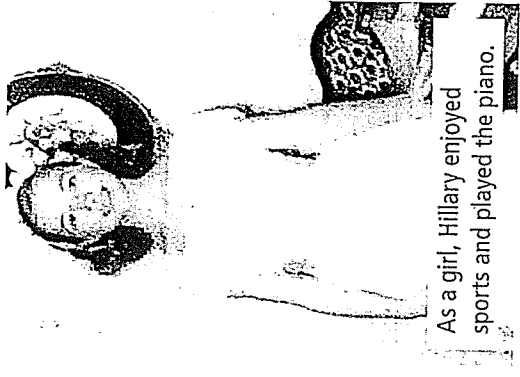
Big Dreams

From the time she was a girl, Hillary Rodham set her sights high. “When I was thirteen [in 1961], I wrote to NASA and asked what I needed to do to try to be an astronaut,” she remembered in a 2012 speech. “NASA wrote me back and said there would not be any women astronauts.” The news discouraged her at first, but it also fed her desire to succeed.

Attitudes in the United States were changing. Hillary Rodham was one of the people who helped change them, especially for women. She has achieved many firsts in her life and career. In 2016, she became the first female presidential nominee of a major U.S. political party.

Do You Know?

Though Hillary Clinton didn’t become an astronaut with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), many U.S. women have. Sally Ride became the first U.S. woman in space when she flew on the space shuttle in 1983. Since then, more than forty-five other U.S. women have flown in space and many more have trained as astronauts.



As a girl, Hillary enjoyed sports and played the piano.

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Senator and Secretary of State	13
A Woman of Many Firsts	15
Glossary	16



Hillary Rodham smiles big in a family photo with her father, Hugh, mother Dorothy, and younger brother, Hugh Jr., in the 1950s.

Hillary Rodham was born in Chicago on October 26, 1947. She was the oldest of Hugh and Dorothy Rodham's three children. When she was three, the family moved to Park Ridge, Illinois, where Hillary became a high achiever and top student. She won awards as a Girl Scout and worked on the newspaper and student council at her high school.

Hillary grew up at a time when many Americans believed that only men should pursue careers as firefighters, police officers, soldiers, pilots, and politicians. Men were supposed to be the head of the household in most families. Women were often expected to stay home and care for children.



Hillary Rodham went to Field Elementary School in Park Ridge, Illinois.

Hillary's father was a **conservative** man who believed many of these ideas. At the same time, he saw that his daughter was talented, smart, and ambitious. He wanted her to fulfill her potential. Her mother knew Hillary would have to be brave and tough to compete in a "man's world." "You have to stand up for yourself," she told her daughter. "There's no room in this house for cowards."

Lawyer, Wife, and Mother

In 1971, Rodham met someone special in the Yale law library. A young man with bushy hair and a beard kept looking at her. She walked up to him. "If you're going to keep looking at me and I'm going to keep looking back, we might as well be introduced. My name's Hillary Rodham. What's yours?" He was dumbstruck by her confidence.

His name was Bill Clinton, and he would one day become president of the United States. Clinton and Rodham started dating. She noted that he was one man who did not seem scared off by her intelligence and strong opinions.



Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham became friends while studying law at Yale in the early 1970s.



Hillary Rodham was selected by her classmates to give a graduation speech at Wellesley in 1969.

In 1965, Hillary went to Wellesley, a college in Massachusetts. She majored in political science. During her first year, she served as president of the Young Republicans at the school.

Hillary Rodham's views were changing, though. The more she learned about the world, the more she believed that the rights of women, children, African Americans, and other groups needed more protection. In 1968, she switched to the Democratic Party. After graduating from Wellesley, she was accepted to Yale Law School.



Hillary Rodham married Bill Clinton in 1975 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Both Rodham and Clinton had big ambitions. She planned to work in Washington, D.C., after earning her law degree. Clinton wanted to go back to his home state of Arkansas and go into politics.

Clinton proposed marriage to Rodham three times, and twice she said no. She was just starting out as a lawyer and wanted to build her career. Then in 1974 she changed her mind. "I chose to follow my heart instead of my head," she wrote later. She moved to Arkansas, and they were married the next year.

In 1978, Rodham became first lady of Arkansas when Bill Clinton was elected governor. She also went to work for Rose Law Firm, one of the top law offices in the state. Their daughter, Chelsea, was born in 1980. During Hillary's time as Arkansas's first lady, she became one of the state's most successful lawyers. She also worked hard to improve the education system for Arkansas children.

Bill Clinton

served as Arkansas's governor from 1978 to 1980 and 1982 to 1992. By then, he had also started campaigning for a new position—president of the United States.

Bill and Hillary Clinton celebrate his victory in the Democratic primary on June 8, 1982, in Little Rock, Arkansas. Bill Clinton was re-elected for governor of Arkansas later that year.



Do You Know?

The *National Law Review* named Hillary Clinton one of the "100 Most Powerful Lawyers in America" in 1988 and 1991.



Hillary Clinton urges Congress to pass new health care laws in 1993.

First Lady of the United States

On January 20, 1993, Hillary Clinton held a family Bible on the steps of the U.S. Capitol. Her husband placed his hand on it and took the oath of office, becoming the forty-second president of the United States.

For the first time in history, the first lady of the United States had a postgraduate degree. She had already proven herself a successful lawyer. Her husband immediately named her to lead the Task Force on National Health Care Reform. Its goal was to develop a program to help more Americans afford good health care. Congress and many Americans distrusted the plan, though, and it did not win enough support. In 1994, the issue helped Republicans win control of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

Many conservatives took a dislike to Hillary Clinton. They felt that she was too outspoken and not traditional enough as first lady. After the health care task force failed, she shifted to less of a **policy-making** role.

Bill Clinton was re-elected president in 1996. The first lady put her energy into advocating for children and women's rights. She helped get laws passed to provide more support for foster children and reduce violence against women. She traveled to seventy-nine countries to represent the United States, the most ever visited by a first lady.

Bill and Hillary Clinton faced many political and personal challenges during their eight years in the White House. They weathered them together. While his political career was winding down, though, hers was ramping up.



Hillary Clinton speaks about women's rights in education as Olympic athlete Jackie Joyner-Kersey and astronaut Sally Ride look on in 1997.



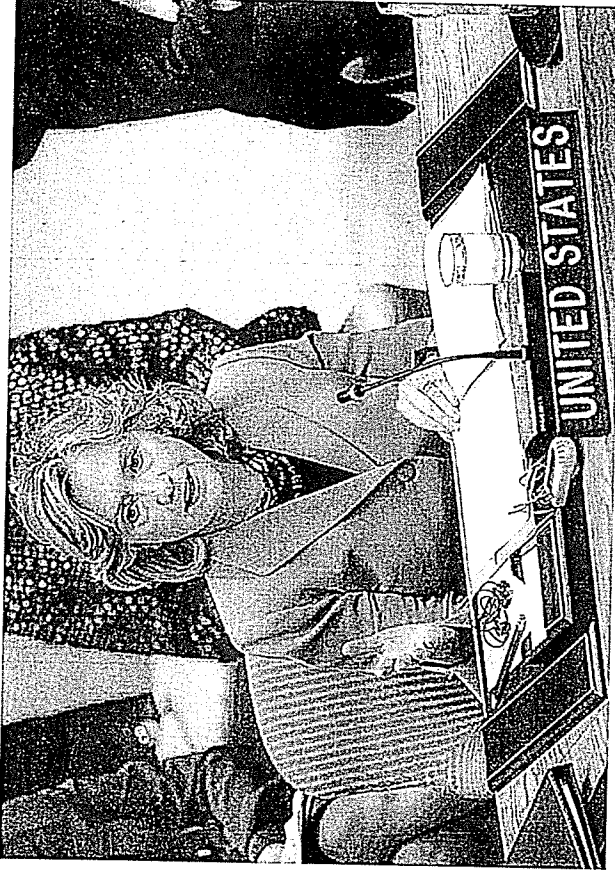
Hillary Clinton greets supporters after winning a second term as a senator for New York in 2006.

Senator and Secretary of State

In 2000, Hillary Clinton ran in the election for U.S. senator for New York and easily won. The year before, she and Bill had bought a house there to make it possible for her to run for the office. She became the first female senator from New York.

After terrorists attacked New York City on September 11, 2001, Senator Clinton worked to get funding and resources to help the city recover. She also voted for U.S. military action in Afghanistan and Iraq. She was re-elected in a landslide in 2006.

The next year, Clinton announced that she was running for U.S. president in the 2008 election. Her chances seemed good to win the Democratic **nomination**. For months, she was in a close contest with Senator Barack Obama from Illinois. Obama narrowly beat her, then went on to win the presidency with Clinton's support.



Secretary of State Hillary Clinton speaks at the United Nations in 2010 in New York City.

President Obama named Hillary Clinton to be his **secretary of state**. This is one of the most important positions in the U.S. government. As secretary of state, Clinton oversaw **diplomatic** relations between the United States and other countries. She was only the third woman ever to hold the position and traveled to meet leaders in 112 countries—more than any other U.S. secretary of state. She emphasized how the United States needed to use “smart power” and not only military force to achieve its goals in the world.

Clinton left the position in 2013 after President Obama's reelection. However, there was one more race she wanted to run.

A Woman of Many Firsts

In April 2015, Hillary Clinton announced that she was running for U.S. president in the 2016 election. She officially won the Democratic nomination in late July 2016. In November, Americans went to the polls to cast their votes for president. In the end Hillary Clinton lost to the Republican nominee, Donald Trump.

Throughout her life, Hillary Clinton has overcome barriers that have blocked women. She became a lawyer at a time when few women had law careers. She was elected the first female senator from the state of New York and became only the third female secretary of state in the country's history. She was the first woman ever to be a major party's nominee for president. Though she lost the presidential election, her life and work set a strong example for the girls and women who follow.



Hillary Clinton rallies a crowd of supporters during her 2016 run for president of the United States.

Glossary

campaigning (<i>v.</i>)	performing a series of tasks in order to produce a particular result (p. 10)
Congress (<i>n.</i>)	the highest lawmaking body of the U.S. government, which includes the Senate and the House of Representatives (p. 11)
conservative (<i>adj.</i>)	traditional and reluctant to change (p. 6)
diplomatic (<i>adj.</i>)	of or relating to the practice of maintaining strong relations with other countries (p. 14)
first lady (<i>n.</i>)	the wife of a president or other leader (p. 10)
House of Representatives (<i>n.</i>)	one of the two lawmaking houses of the U.S. Congress, containing representatives from each state (p. 11)
nomination (<i>n.</i>)	the act of selecting someone as a candidate for a job or position (p. 13)
oath of office (<i>n.</i>)	a promise by an elected official to perform certain duties faithfully (p. 11)
policy-making (<i>adj.</i>)	relating to the development of a planned course of action or a set of guidelines for an organization (p. 12)
political science (<i>n.</i>)	the area of study that examines the structures and workings of government (p. 7)
secretary of state (<i>n.</i>)	the head of the department in the U.S. government that handles relations with foreign countries (p. 14)
Senate (<i>n.</i>)	the smaller body of Congress, the branch of the U.S. government that makes laws (p. 11)

Hillary Clinton

1. What is the main idea of the section “Big Dreams”? Give two details from the section to support your response.
2. What is the main idea of the section “First Lady of the United States”? Give two details from the text to support your response.
3. What is the main idea of the section “A Woman of Many Firsts”? Give two details from the text to support your response.
4. What is the main idea of the section “Senator and Secretary of State”? Give two details from the text to support your response.

5. Write a short summary of the book.

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the section "First Lady of the United States"?
 - (A) Bill Clinton had many challenges when he was president.
 - (B) Hillary Clinton took a very active role when she was first lady.
 - (C) Bill Clinton was re-elected in 1996.
 - (D) Hillary Clinton helped pass laws that supported women and children.
2. How is Hillary Clinton different from the New York senators who served before her?
 - (A) She is a lawyer.
 - (B) She is a woman.
 - (C) She does not live in Washington, D.C.
 - (D) She visits other countries.
3. Which of the following happened in 1992?
 - (A) Hillary Clinton moved to Arkansas and married Bill Clinton.
 - (B) Hillary Clinton went back to school to study law.
 - (C) Hillary Clinton became a senator.
 - (D) Bill Clinton was elected president.
4. Which of the following words describes Hillary Clinton?
 - (A) nervous
 - (B) peaceful
 - (C) determined
 - (D) lazy

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

5. What did Hillary do when Bill Clinton was governor of Arkansas?
 - (A) She stopped working to care for their young daughter.
 - (B) She ran for president of the United States.
 - (C) She moved to Washington, D.C., to work in government.
 - (D) She became one of the state's most successful lawyers.

6. *The study of how government works* is called _____.
 - (A) chemistry
 - (B) Congress
 - (C) political science
 - (D) physics

7. How is Hillary Clinton different from other women in politics?
 - (A) She was the first woman to speak up in politics.
 - (B) She was the first woman to become a lawyer.
 - (C) She was the first woman to live in the White House.
 - (D) She was the first woman senator from New York.

8. What was the author's purpose for writing *Hillary Clinton*?
 - (A) to convince the reader to run for president of the United States
 - (B) to entertain the reader with stories about when Hillary Clinton was a child
 - (C) to inform the reader about the life of Hillary Clinton and how she ran for president
 - (D) to inform the reader about the history of women in politics

9. What was the effect of Hillary Clinton being outspoken as the first lady?
 - (A) Many conservatives did not like her.
 - (B) She gained lots of support from conservative people.
 - (C) She was not allowed to work in government anymore.
 - (D) She was forced to move back to Arkansas.

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

10. *The person who handles communication between the United States and other countries is called the _____.*

(A) congresswoman

(B) senator

(C) first lady

(D) secretary of state

11. **Extended Response:** How is Hillary Clinton inspiring to women and young girls? Use details from the book to support your answer.

12. **Extended Response:** Do you think Hillary Clinton would have made a good president? Why or why not? Use at least three details from the book to support your answer.

Name: _____

Date: December 23, 2020

BCCS-Girls


Howard University

Learning Targets	I can determine the main idea of a text and support it with details from the text. I can use the main idea and details to summarize a nonfiction text.
Assignment to Submit	Close read questions/summary (Google Classroom).

Summary

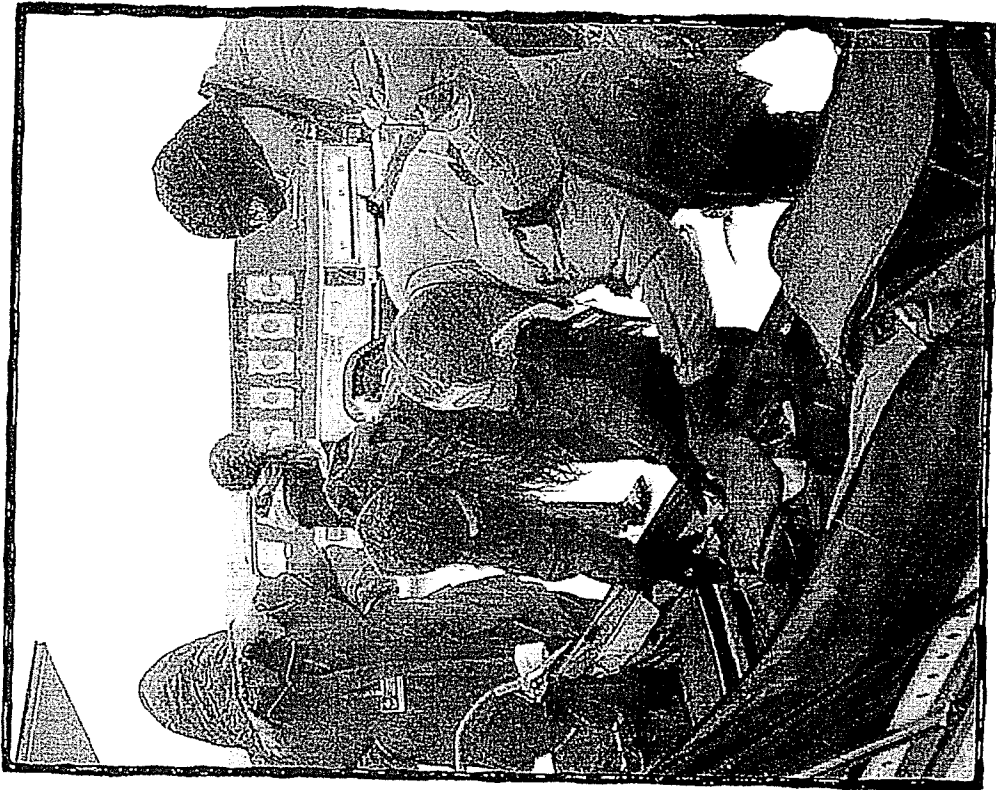
- Includes main idea
- Only important ideas
- Uses key words and your words

<u>Nonfiction</u>	<u>Fiction</u>
• Main idea	• Characters
• Sentence explaining each subsection	• Setting
	• Problem
	• Solution



The Jr. Iditarod

A Reading A-Z Level U Leveled Book
Word Count: 1,843

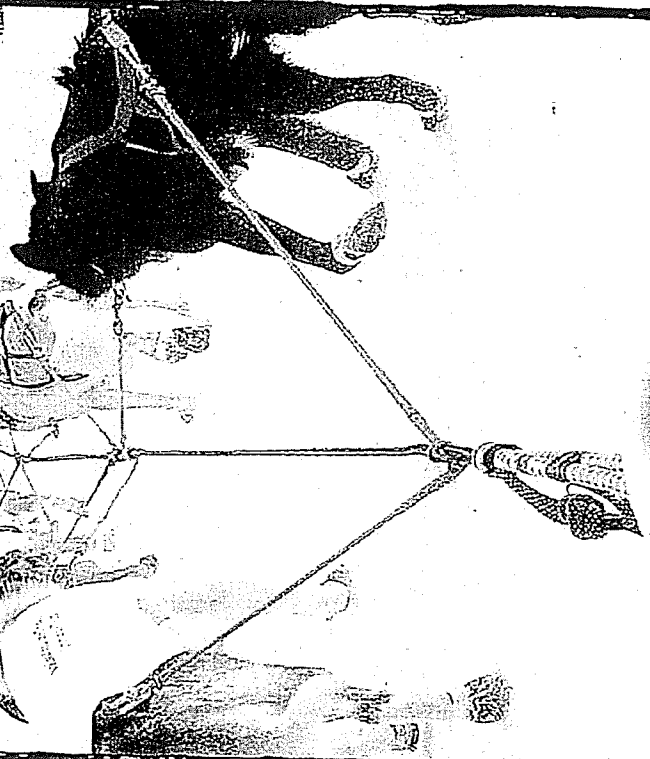


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THE JR. IDITAROD

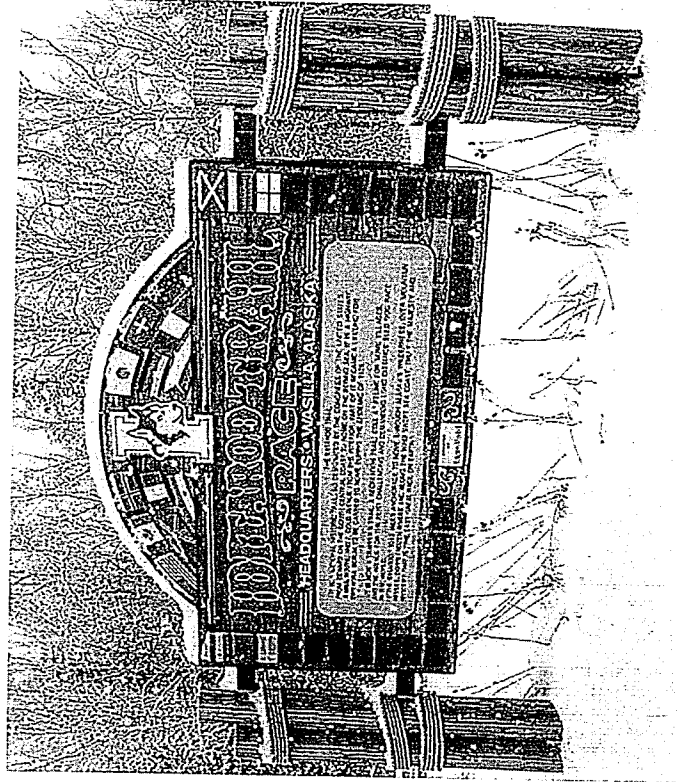


Written by Matthew Schenker

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THE JR. IDITAROD

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Level U Leveled Book
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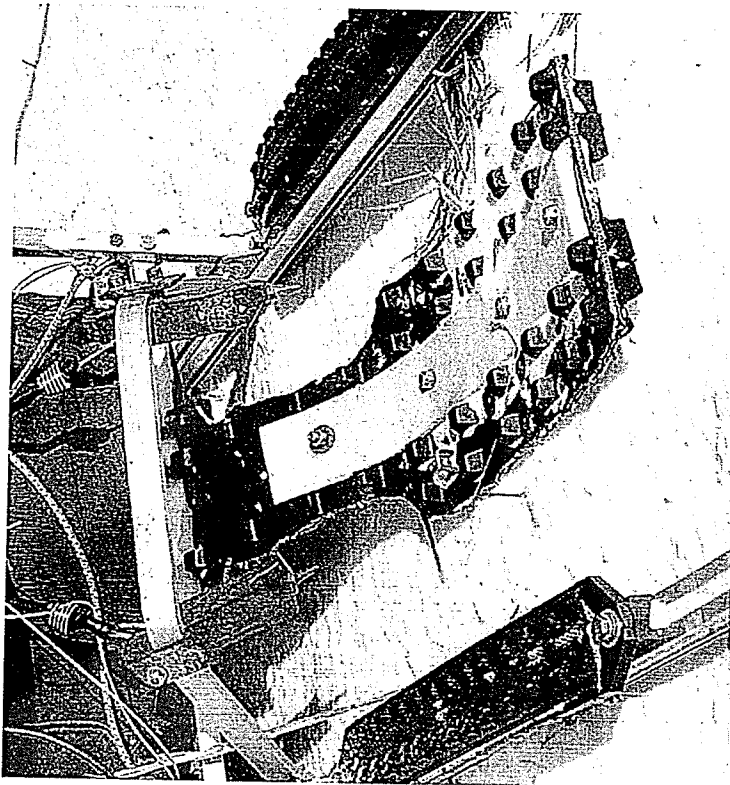
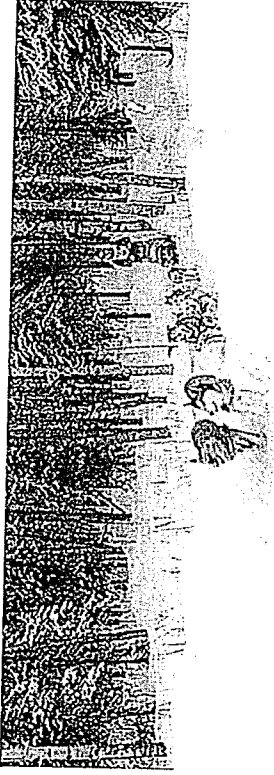


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What Is the Jr. Iditarod?

It is late February. Young people ages fourteen through seventeen gather in Alaska with their dogs for a special race. The participants in the race, called *mushers*, stand on the back end of sleds pulled through snow and ice by a team of dogs. The mushers and their dogs will race across roughly 150 miles (241 km) of challenging terrain, braving blizzards, severe winds,

and sub-zero temperatures as they aim for the finish line. This is the Jr. Iditarod, a demanding race that began in 1978 and has taken place every year since then.

Do You Know?

The Jr. Iditarod is modeled after the Iditarod, a sled-dog race that covers over 1,000 miles (about 1,600 km) and may last up to 15 days. Part of the Iditarod route was used in 1925 by mushers and their dogs to deliver life-saving medicine to children in the Alaskan city of Nome. The Iditarod, which began in 1973 to commemorate that event, is a highly competitive race and a popular sporting event in Alaska. The Jr. Iditarod helps to prepare young mushers to participate in the Iditarod.

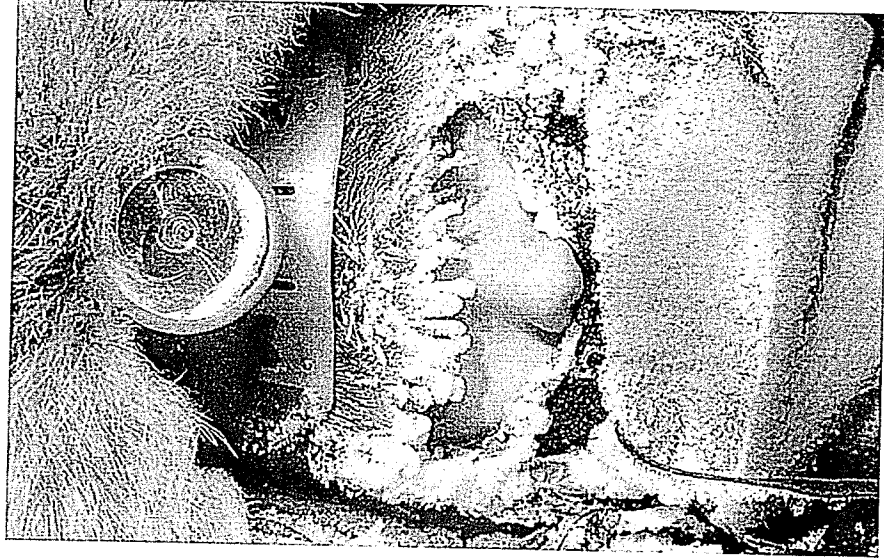
Preparing to Race

Training Together

Mushers begin working toward their goal long before they are old enough to participate in the Jr. Iditarod. Some mushers start training for the Jr. Iditarod at just five years old, packing up supplies and warm clothing, and heading out with their parents onto snowy trails with a team of dogs.

One of the first things young mushers must learn is how to stay safe in the cold. They wear special clothing to keep their hands and faces protected from dangerous winds and below-freezing temperatures.

Proper equipment is essential for mushers.

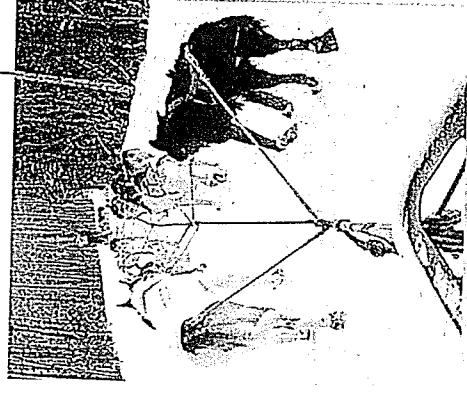


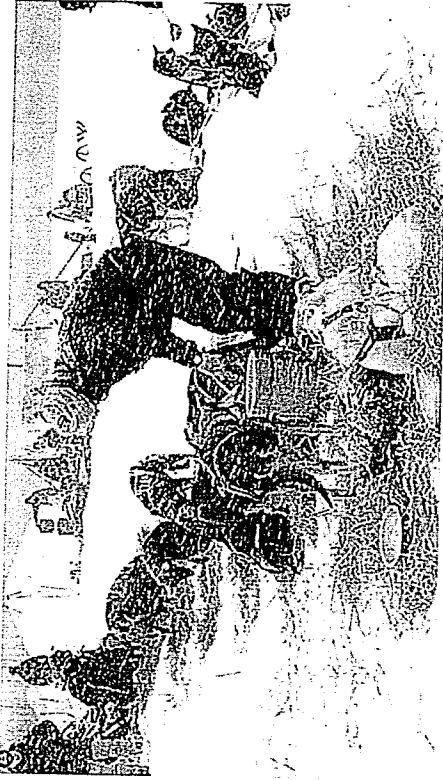
Another important part of training is mastering a series of commands that mushers teach their dogs. Mushers practice the commands every day with their dogs until the dogs understand and obey each command.

Mushers know from a very young age that they must eat healthy food to be successful at dog-sledding—driving a team of dogs that pull a sled. Mushers must be strong to last the full distance of the race. Proper nutrition helps build their muscles and keeps them at their peak performance level.

Dogsledding Commands

gee	turn right
haw	turn left
come gee	turn right 180°
come haw	turn left 180°
whoa	stop
easy	slow down
mush	let's go!
line out	command telling the lead dog to line up the team in a straight line





Mushers bring careful attention to the daily ritual of feeding the dogs.

Caring for the Dogs

Most sled dogs are Alaskan huskies, known for their speed, strength, and stamina. In addition to these qualities, mushers want dogs that are friendly and have a positive attitude. Because these are not average dogs, they cannot just eat everyday dog food. Sled dogs require proper nutrition, just as mushers do, to have enough energy for the Jr. Iditarod.

The mushers rise early in the morning to feed their dogs. Mushers prepare special dog food, cooking big pots of rice, to which they add fish and a variety of vitamins. Every morning, beginning when the dogs are puppies, mushers follow this strict routine in preparing food for their sled-dog team.

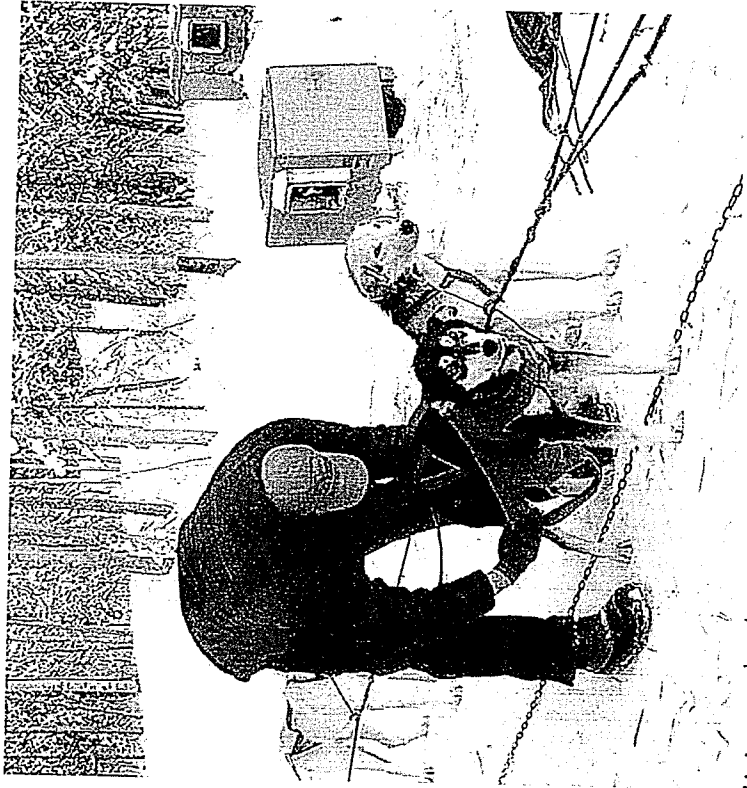


Each dog has a unique personality.

Choosing a Leader

During the training leading up to the big race, the mushers have to make an important decision about their dog team. They must determine which dog will be the leader—the dog that shows all the other dogs which way to go. Every member of the dog team is a little different. Just like humans, each one has its own unique personality. Some dogs are full of energy, while other dogs are quieter. Some dogs get along better with each other, while others are less cooperative.

At each practice session, the musher puts different dogs out in front in the lead position and then watches carefully to see how well the team runs. The next day, the musher moves the dogs around and tries something different. After a while, the musher finds the perfect arrangement that allows the dogs to work together smoothly and run as fast as possible. The lead dog goes in front, and the other dogs line up behind in double-file. The team practices this same arrangement daily, right up to the day of the Jr. Iditarod.

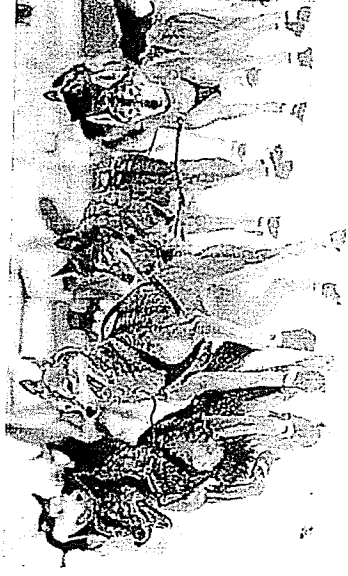


Lining up the dogs

Ready, Set, Go!

The Check-In

The big day of the Jr. Iditarod finally arrives. The mushers arrive in the Wasilla area, north of Anchorage, which is the starting point of the race. They begin to prepare for the race. They put on warm clothing to protect their bodies from frostbite, a condition where skin gets so cold that it actually freezes. After they dress themselves properly, the mushers get the dogs ready to race. They place special booties on the dogs' feet as protection against the ice and the extremely cold temperatures. Each musher hooks up leads to the front of the sled—long ropes made of strong material that can withstand high tension as the dogs pull the sled. Each dog wears a harness, which wraps around the dog's chest. The mushers carefully hook the leads to each dog's harness until all the dogs are connected together as a team.



These dogs are ready to race in their harnesses and booties.

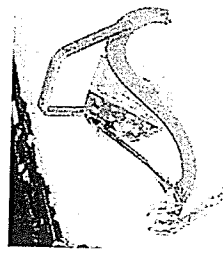


Checking supplies on a musher's sled

Adults at the race have a checklist of necessary supplies, called the *payload*, that each musher must carry. These adults make sure the mushers have everything on the checklist packed away neatly and securely inside the sleds. Because the race is so challenging, it is crucial that nothing falls out or gets wet during the race. After the check-in is complete, each musher puts on a jersey with his or her official race number.

The Race Begins!

One by one the dogsled teams come to the starting line, with spectators lining the racecourse to watch and cheer. As the mushers anticipate the grueling race, they are gripped with excitement, and their hearts are pounding as they wait their turn to leave at the two-minute intervals. The event they've been preparing for so diligently for years is finally here. The dogs, also excited, eagerly try to pull the sleds forward—they're all ready to race!

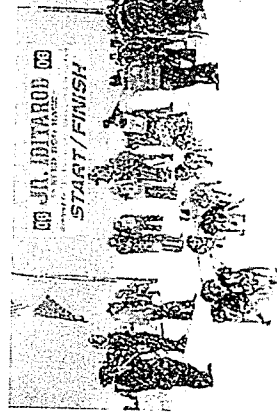


snow hook

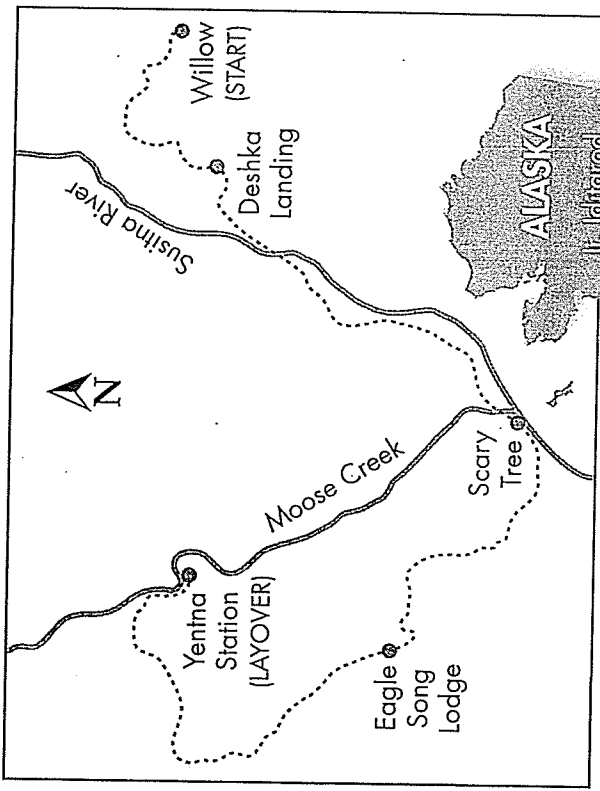
As they wait for the start signal, each musher stands on the brake, a pedal that works like the brakes on a car. For more holding power, the musher also sets a *snow hook*, which is like an emergency brake. Both dig into the snow so the sled doesn't move.

When the mushers hear the start signal, they release the brake and pull the snow hook. The dogs yelp and bark as they strain to pull the sled forward. Spectators cheer as the mushers and the dogs take off down the trail. It only takes a minute before each musher and dog team is out of sight.

A team takes off!



2006 Jr. Iditarod Trail



Essential Equipment

Cold-weather sleeping bag	One day of food for the musher and emergency rations of 3,000 calories
Hand axe that is at least 22" long	Five stake-out cables with snaps
Snowshoes that are 28" long and 9" wide	Reflective tape material
Eight booties per dog	Matches or lighter
Head lamp	Dog food cooker
Alternate light	Three pairs of socks
Restraint to hold dog(s) in sled	Rain gear
Two pounds of dog food per dog	Three pairs of gloves

Out on the Trail

Staying on the Trail

Even though the dogs have been training for years, the race is very challenging. It is the mushers' responsibility to make sure the dogs stay on the trail. Mushers watch for markers in



the ground every few yards, which help them see the trail. The

markers—

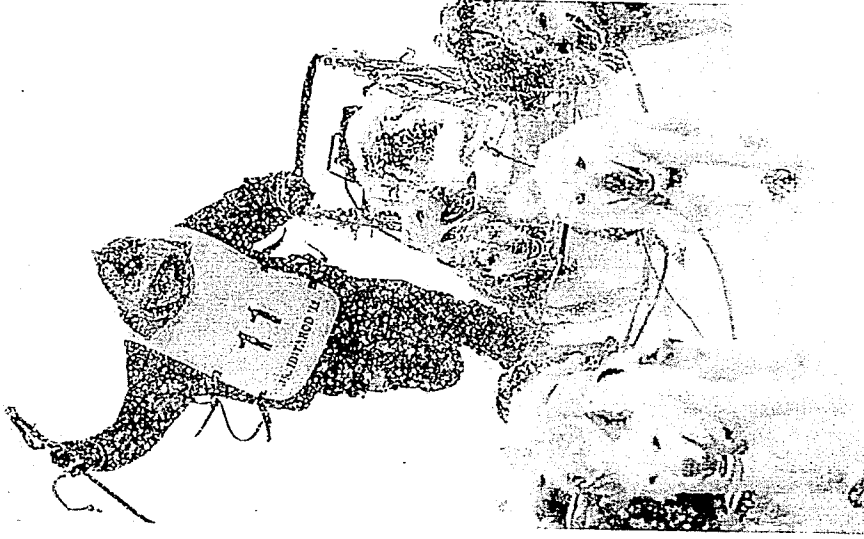
Markers help mushers stay on the trail.

wooden sticks with bright orange tips—are placed along the entire route of the race. The sleds have headlamps, which light up the trail and help the mushers see the markers during snowstorms and at night.

Long stretches of the racecourse are straight and flat, but then a sharp turn or a very steep hill will suddenly appear in front of the team. Mushers have to drive their sleds through soft and hard snow, over frozen rivers and rocky ground, and through forests. All the while, they're shouting commands to the dog team while trying to see what lies up ahead and staying alert enough to be able to respond quickly.

The dogs don't do all the work. On flat ground, the mushers kick with their feet to help push the sled forward. Going up a hill, the mushers get off the sled and help by pushing the sled. If the mushers don't stay focused on the trail, they are in danger of sliding off the trail and losing valuable time.

The weather can be brutal—temperatures can drop to -50 degrees Fahrenheit (-46°C), and the wind can be so cold that it stings a musher's face. Mushers and dogs are able to **endure** all these challenges and conditions because they have had years of exercise, good nutrition, and special training.



One team is about to overtake another.

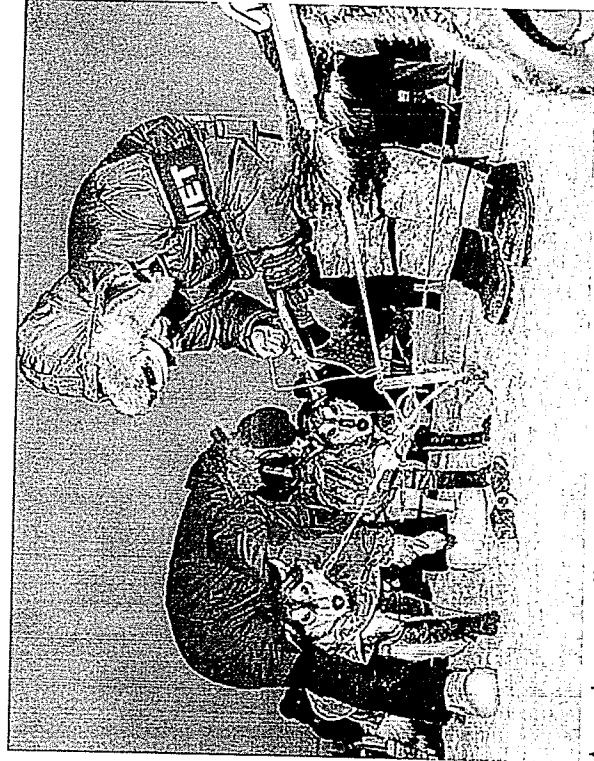
Supporting Each Other

Each musher pushes his or her team to go as fast as it can and to win the race, but there is more to the Jr. Iditarod than just winning. If a musher is racing along, another musher may come up behind and yell *trail!* That means the musher in front has to move over and let the other musher pass. This is called *giving trail*, and mushers must obey the rule. Any musher who doesn't move over is automatically disqualified from the race.

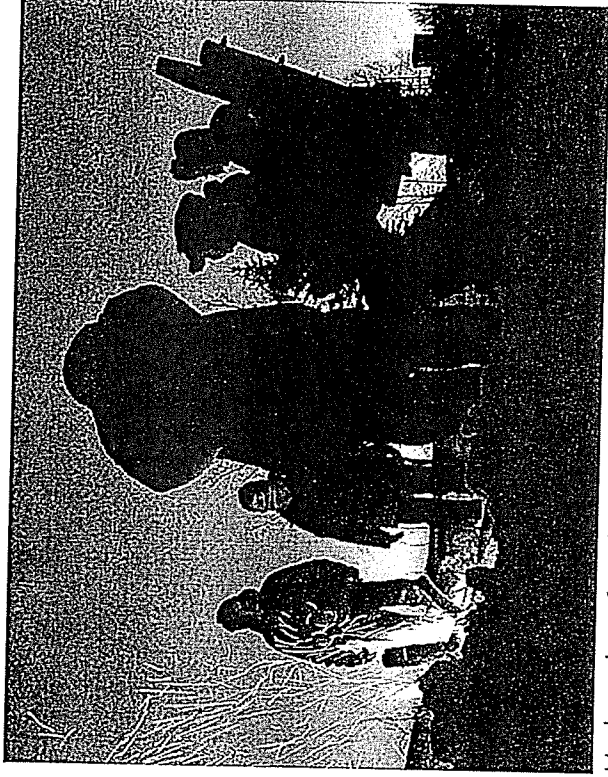
Mushers are always concerned about each other's safety and well-being. If a musher is in danger in any way, other mushers will stop to help—even if it means losing the race. The code of ethics among fellow mushers places a higher priority on helping each other than on winning.

Checkpoints

Every so often, mushers stop at *checkpoints*, or stations along the trail where adults, called *checkers*, make sure the mushers are healthy and have enough supplies. Veterinarians at the checkpoints make sure the dogs are in good health. Mushers also have their own *checkpoint routine* to follow. They inspect the dogs' booties and walk around the sleds to make sure all the leads and harnesses are in proper condition. They also check their jackets, gloves, and hats, replacing them if wet or torn. Mushers and dogs only spend as much time as needed at checkpoints, eagerly returning to the trail to continue the race.



A musher goes through a checkpoint.



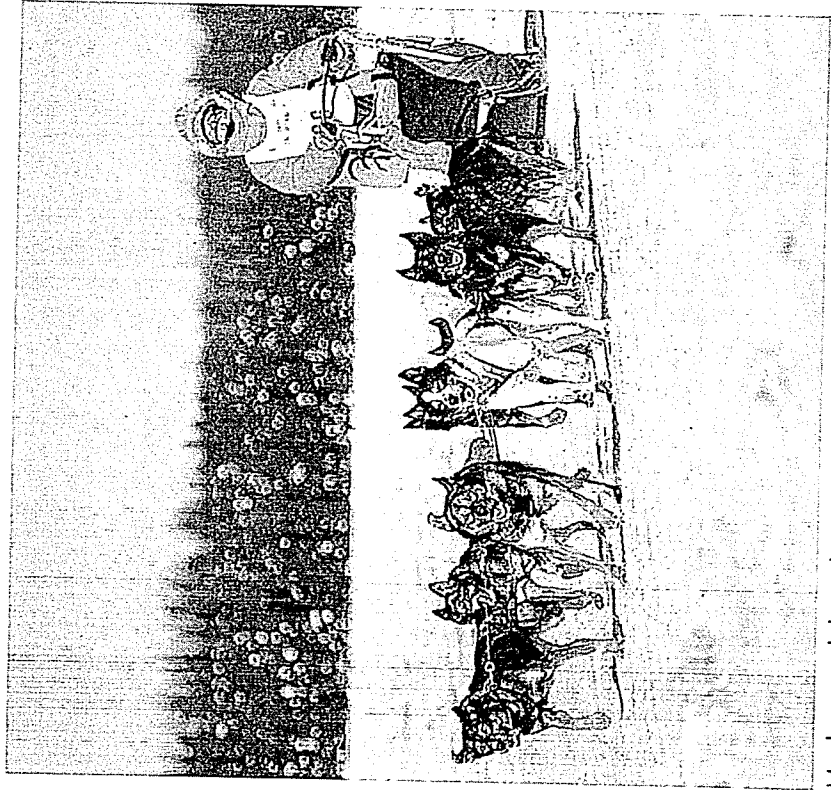
Mushers share friendship bonds during layovers.

The Layover

When the mushers reach Yentna Station, the halfway point of the race, every musher must stop. They are required to take a ten-hour break, called a *layover*. The mushers rest, eat good meals, and take care of their dogs. The first-place musher arrives at Yentna Station and starts a bonfire. It is a tradition that as the other mushers come in to Yentna Station, they sit together around the bonfire. They all share food with each other, and even more, they share stories. Each musher has an opportunity to describe something that happened out on the trail or tell a funny story about his or her dog.

Heading Back

After ten hours, the first-place musher gets back on the sled and races away from Yentna Station. The other mushers follow in the order in which they arrived. After leaving Yentna Station, the mushers race back to the starting point of the race over the same trail they followed to get there. They go through each of the same checkpoints they stopped at on the way to Yentna Station.



Mushers and their dogs are often the only life along the trail.

Success!

After the mushers pass the last checkpoint of the race, they are in the home stretch—the last and most exciting part of the race. As they near the end of the race, they can see the sign bearing the word “Finish.” This is the moment they have been training for, and they use all the energy they can muster in a mad dash to the finish.

The first musher to cross the finish line wins the race. Spectators who have gathered to watch the end of the race cheer as each team appears.



A 2007 Jr. Iditarod team crosses the finish line.

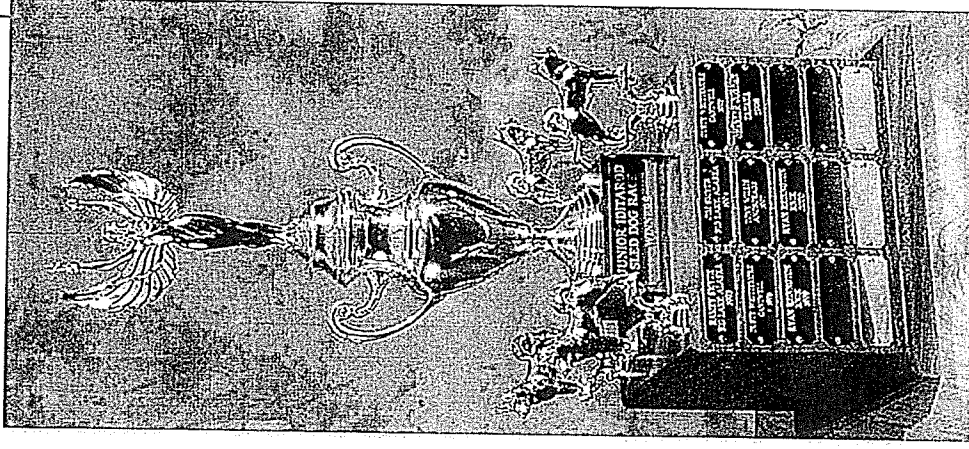


2014 winner
Conway
Seavey
poses at
the finish
line with his
lead dogs.

After the last team crosses the finish line, all the mushers get together to receive their awards for completing the race. The mushers congratulate each other, no matter how they finish, because they recognize how challenging the Jr. Iditarod is for every participant. They have every reason to be proud of themselves and their dogs after all the long hours of training and hard work. They know that each musher's team worked together to complete this incredible race and that they all worked alongside each other as well. Each musher feels proud that a challenge was laid down and met. In this way, every participant in the Jr. Iditarod is a winner.

Year Musher

1978	Joe Good, Division I; Mike Newman, Division II
1979	Clint Mayeur
1980	Gary Baumgartner
1981	Christine Delia
1982	Tim Osmar
1983	Tim Osmar
1984	Tim Osmar
1985	Lance Barve
1986	Lance Barve
1987	Dustin VanMeter
1988	Dan Flodin
1989	Jarad Jones
1990	Jarad Jones
1991	Brian Hanson
1992	Ramey Smyth
1993	Ramey Smyth
1994	Cim Smyth
1995	Dusty Whittemore
1996	Dusty Whittemore
1997	Tony Willis
1998	Charlie Jordan
1999	Ryan Redington
2000	Ryan Redington
2001	Tyrell Seavey
2002	Cali King
2003	Ellie Claus
2004	Nicole Osmar
2005	Melissa Owens
2006	Micah T. Degerlund
2007	Rohn Buser
2008	Jessica Klejka
2009	Cain Carter
2010	Merissa Osmar
2011	Jeremiah Klejka
2012	Dallas Seavey
2013	Noah Pereira
2014	Conway Seavey



Which musher
has won the
most times?

Glossary

- anticipate** (*v.*) to think about in advance (p. 12)
- brutal** (*adj.*) extremely difficult to cope with (p. 15)
- cooperative** (*adj.*) willing to work together (p. 8)
- diligently** (*adv.*) working hard and doing a thorough job (p. 12)
- endure** (*v.*) to live through something challenging (p. 15)
- ethics** (*n.*) moral principles that guide a person's behavior (p. 16)
- grueling** (*adj.*) very difficult; exhausting (p. 12)
- muster** (*v.*) to summon; to bring forth (p. 20)
- priority** (*n.*) importance (p. 16)
- stamina** (*n.*) having energy for a long time (p. 7)
- terrain** (*n.*) land; ground (p. 4)
- unique** (*adj.*) one of a kind; unlike others (p. 8)
- withstand** (*v.*) to not be damaged or affected by something (p. 10)

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- halfway point, 18
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- sled dogs, 4, 7
- spectators, 12, 20
- starting line, 12
- training, 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 20, 21



Input

Directions: As you reread, record the name of each section. Determine the main idea and record on your graphic organizer, then list at least two details from the text to support it. Then use the information to write a *brief* summary of the section below it.

Section Name	Main Idea	Details
Summary:		
Summary:		
Summary:		

Summary:

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. Mushers practice with their dogs every day so the dogs will _____.
 - (A) learn how to run and play in the snow
 - (B) know how to find the finish line
 - (C) understand and obey their commands
 - (D) memorize the route of the race

2. Why do mushers make special food for their dogs during the race?
 - (A) The dogs need special nutrition to race.
 - (B) The dogs don't like regular dog food.
 - (C) The special dog food helps the dogs stay smaller.
 - (D) All of the above

3. What is the main idea of the section titled "Choosing a Leader"?
 - (A) The lead dog is always the one with the most energy.
 - (B) The dogs line up in a double-file line behind the lead dog.
 - (C) Mushers try many dogs as the leader before they decide on one.
 - (D) The musher is always moving dogs around to try out different leaders.

4. After spending ten hours at Yentna Station, what do mushers do?
 - (A) hit the trail
 - (B) feed the dogs
 - (C) start a bonfire
 - (D) all of the above

Name _____ Date _____

8. Read the following sentence:
*Mushers in the Jr. Iditarod race across many miles of challenging **terrain**.* What is another word for **terrain**?
- Ⓐ checkpoints
 - Ⓑ land
 - Ⓒ payloads
 - Ⓓ weather
9. How did the author support the idea that mushers are always concerned about the safety of the other mushers?
- Ⓐ Some mushers start training for the Jr. Iditarod at a very early age.
 - Ⓑ Each musher must stop and make a layover at Yentna Station.
 - Ⓒ Spectators cheer as the mushers and dogs take off down the trail.
 - Ⓓ Mushers stop to help others even if it means they might lose the race.
10. Something **grueling** is _____.
- Ⓐ competitive
 - Ⓑ very difficult
 - Ⓒ done in partners
 - Ⓓ easy to complete
11. **Extended Response:** Explain why someone who wants to race in the Iditarod someday might decide to race in the Jr. Iditarod first.
12. **Extended Response:** What did the author mean at the end of the book when he wrote, "every participant in the Jr. Iditarod is a winner"?

Name _____ Date _____

5. Why do adults check the payload, or supplies, for each musher?
- Ⓐ to make sure the musher isn't carrying anything not allowed on the trail
 - Ⓑ to make sure each musher is carrying everything that is needed and all the gear is packed well
 - Ⓒ to make sure that the weights of all the sleds are the same
 - Ⓓ to pack extra items that weren't on the checklist
6. Which of the following is the best main idea statement for this book?
- Ⓐ The Jr. Iditarod is a special race for training dogs.
 - Ⓑ The Jr. Iditarod is race where dogs run toward Nome, Alaska to take medicine to children.
 - Ⓒ The Jr. Iditarod is a demanding dogsled race in Alaska for 14- to 17-year-old teens.
 - Ⓓ The Jr. Iditarod is a competitive race to Yentna Station that lasts for one month.
7. How do the mushers likely feel when they reach Yentna Station?
- Ⓐ relieved and tired
 - Ⓑ angry and hungry
 - Ⓒ bored and disappointed
 - Ⓓ confused and uncertain

Quick Check continued on following page