

Nicholas County Middle School: NTI Days

8th Grade Packet

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* Each day's work is due within 3 days of the NTI day.

Day 1:

Math	Social Studies	English	Science
Solve using the Order of Operations	Dekanawida Biography	<i>Jello to Kids: It's Official. You Can Now Play with Your Food</i> Real world article to read with questions.	Water is Everything article and comprehension questions.

Day 2:

Math	Social Studies	English	Science
Simplify by Combining Like Terms	Amerigo Vespucci Biography	<i>Texas Mother-Daughter Duo Makes a Profit Selling Homemade Slime</i> Real world article to read with questions.	The Great Barrier Reef article and comprehension questions.

Day 3:

Math	Social Studies	English	Science
Simplify using The Distributive Property	The Columbian Exchange	<i>YouTube is the New Way to Get Famous</i> Real world article to read with questions.	Introduction to the Oceans article and comprehension questions.

Day 4:

Math	Social Studies	English	Science
Solve and Check each Equation	Nathaniel Bacon Biography	<i>How "Minecraft" is Helping Kids Fall in Love with Books</i> Real world article to read with questions.	Air Pressure article and comprehension questions.

Day 5:

Math	Social Studies	English	Science
Solve and Check each equation	Colony Map and The Colonial Environment and Its Economic Impacts	<i>Young Adults Need to be More Interactive to Overcome Loneliness</i> Real world article to read with questions.	The Hydrologic Cycle article and questions.

DEKANAWIDA 1425?-1475?

"I have established your commonwealth, and none has done what I have done."

Day 1
(Social Studies)

At a Glance

Together with Hiawatha, Dekanawida framed the constitutional principles for an alliance among the Native Americans of the Northeast, known as the Iroquois Confederacy. Dekanawida is revered as a great political leader and lawmaker among many Native American peoples.

The Iroquois Confederacy was one of the strongest alliances formed by Native Americans. When Benjamin Franklin sought the help of this Confederacy in the war against the British, few people realized that it had been organized more than 300 years earlier. According to Native American legend, Hiawatha and his partner Dekanawida, who lived from about 1425 to 1475, established the Iroquois Confederacy.

Dekanawida was born along what is now the southeastern edge of Ontario, Canada. This was Huron territory, so Dekanawida was most likely of Huron ancestry. Legend says that his mother saw omens at his birth that this one of her seven sons would bring great harm to the Huron people.

Placing loyalty to her people over love for her newborn child, according to the legend, she cut a hole in the ice covering a nearby river and dropped the baby into the freezing water. When Dekanawida's mother awoke the following morning, she found her young son nestled safely in her arms. Still fearing the omen, twice more she attempted to drown Dekanawida, and twice more she awakened to find herself holding the unharmed infant. Convinced that

the gods had decreed her son should live, she made up her mind to care for the child.

As Dekanawida grew up, he saw all about him strife, murder, and war among the various Native American nations, and he resolved to find a way to bring about universal peace. When he reached early manhood, he left his own people to preach his message of brotherhood to the Native American people living in what is now southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States. At some point he allied himself with the Mohawk Hiawatha, and together these two men formulated basic laws designed to end rivalries and bloodshed among their people. Their ultimate aim was to bring together all the peoples of the area into a confederation based on the principles of peace and justice.

After long and arduous negotiations, Dekanawida and Hiawatha finally convinced the Mohawk, Cayuga, and Oneida nations to join the confederation. Later the Onondaga and Seneca agreed to join as well, thereby uniting five major Native American nations into what came to be called the Iroquois Confederacy. Long after Dekanawida's death, the Tuscarora tribe joined the Iroquois Confederacy, making it the League of Six Nations. By that time, however, Dekanawida's major goals of peace and justice through a union of people had been largely forgotten. The confederation that he had worked so tirelessly to create had evolved into a militaristic power in the Northeast, subduing neighboring Native American nations. The legend of the earlier omen proved true, for among the League's victims were the Huron, the very people to whom his mother had shown loyalty when she tried to destroy her son.

Reviewing the Biography Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Remembering the Details** Where were the Iroquois nations located?
- 2. Understanding Information** What were Dekanawida's goals? How did he work to achieve them?

Thinking Critically

- 3. Analyzing Information** An omen is an occurrence believed to foretell an event. What do you think was the significance of omens to early Native Americans? How does Dekanawida's mother's omen help to explain the failure of the confederacy to produce lasting peace?

AMERIGO VESPUCCI 1454-1512

"I see no reason why any one should justly object to calling this part ... the land of ... America, after Amerigo, its discoverer, a man of great ability."

(Day 2 Social Studies)

At a Glance

Through careful observation of the people, plants, and animals of South America, Amerigo Vespucci concluded that the lands Columbus had explored were not Asia. By making clear that these lands were a continent unknown to the Europeans, Vespucci added momentum to European conquest and colonization. His first name was applied to the two previously unknown continents, both North and South.

Amerigo Vespucci never intended to name lands across the Atlantic Ocean after himself. That these lands came to be called "America" was an accident of history. That they came to be recognized as a "New World" and not part of Asia, however, was no accident, and for this knowledge Amerigo Vespucci deserves full credit.

Vespucci received an excellent education, developing strong interests in geography and astronomy, and collecting books and maps. His work eventually took him to Spain, where he became intrigued with the idea of sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean to reach Asia. In 1499 Vespucci joined a four-ship expedition to search for the all-important passage to the Asian mainland that Genoan explorer Christopher Columbus had not found.

Vespucci, in command of two ships, sailed across the Atlantic and down the coast of South America.

He failed to find an opening to the Asian mainland and, plagued by lack of food, unfavorable winds and currents, and worms eating the hulls of his ships, he reluctantly returned to Spain.

Unable to convince Spain to sponsor another expedition, Vespucci accepted Portugal's invitation to do so. In 1501 he again sailed across the Atlantic, and skirted South America's eastern coast, this time almost to the southern tip of the continent, carefully observing the native people as well as plant and animal life. Well-read in the tales of travelers to Asia, Vespucci concluded that the lands he was exploring could not be the "Indies," as Columbus insisted. Instead, Vespucci believed these to be lands previously unknown to the Europeans, and accordingly named them *Mundus Novus*, or New World.

Vespucci completed his life as a Spanish "pilot major," training sea captains and preparing maps of newly discovered territory. While he held this post, Vespucci made near accurate calculations of the earth's size, and predicted that future explorers would find that a vast ocean separated the western coast of the Americas from the Asian continent.

In 1507 Vespucci gained lasting, though unsought, fame when he was mistakenly credited with discovery of the western continents in a book published by little-known geographer Martin Waldseemüller. Mistaken or not, these two newly explored continents became known as the Americas.

Reviewing the Biography Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

- 1. Remembering the Details** What led to Vespucci's first voyage in 1499?
- 2. Understanding Information** How did Vespucci's second voyage affect available world knowledge?

Thinking Critically

- 3. Summarizing** What were Vespucci's contributions to history?

Name _____ Date _____ Per. _____

US History The Columbian Exchange

The chart below shows the flow of animals, crops, and disease that occurred in the 1400s and 1500s. Use the chart and the information learned in class today to answer the questions on the back of this worksheet.

From the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia

- maize
- potato
- sweet potato
- beans
- peanut
- squash
- pumpkin
- peppers
- pineapple
- tomato
- cocoa

From Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas

- wheat
- sugar
- banana
- rice
- grape (wine)
- olive oil
- dandelion
- horse
- pig
- cow
- goat
- chicken
- smallpox
- typhus

CHART Skills

1. In your own words, explain the "Columbian exchange".
2. Which item from Europe, Africa, and/or Asia do you think had the biggest impact on the Americas? Why?
3. Which item from the Americas do you think had the biggest impact on Europe, Africa, and/or Asia? Why?
4. Why do you think that the "Columbian Exchange" occurred?
5. What on the chart were you most surprised to learn about? Why?

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE WORKSHEET

ITEM	FROM
Squash	
Livestock and Disease	
Grains	
Peanuts	
Tomatoes	
Grapes	
Citrus Fruits	
Peppers	
Corn	
Onions	
Tobacco	
Olives	
Honey Bees	
Pumpkins	
Coffee Beans	
Turkeys	
Potatoes	
Turnips	
Peaches and Pears	
Vanilla	
Pineapples	
Sugar Cane	
Bananas	
Beans	

NATHANIEL BACON 1647-1676

*"We protest against him [William Berkeley] unanimously as a
Traytor and most pernicious Enemy to the Publick ..."*

—Bacon's Oath of Fidelity, 1676

(Day 4
Social Studies)

At a Glance

Nathaniel Bacon became the leader of a movement challenging the authority of officials in colonial Virginia. Bacon has previously been regarded as the first colonial rebel against English rule in America; however, upon closer examination it seems that his rebellion may actually have sprung up from a clash of two powerful personalities: Bacon and William Berkeley, the governor of Virginia.

Nathaniel Bacon had been in Virginia only two years before the rebellion that was named for him flared up in 1676. He came into conflict with Virginia's governor, William Berkeley, primarily due to the governor's method of dealing with local Native American nations.

In July of 1675, warriors of the Doeg nation raided a plantation. The colonists then attacked the wrong people, the Susquehannogs, in retaliation. Large-scale raids by the native people then began to occur, and the colonists demanded protection from Governor Berkeley.

Berkeley wanted to maintain the friendship and loyalty of the Native American nations, if possible, rather than starting a full-scale war. He proposed building several costly forts manned with army men, which the landowners would pay for through taxes. Outraged at such a passive and expensive response, a group of colonists asked Bacon to lead them in a war to eliminate the Native Americans completely. Bacon, who considered all Native Americans to be enemies, readily agreed.

As governor, Berkeley headed the colony's militia. He declared that there could be no other armed force in Virginia without a commission from him. Berkeley then refused to give Bacon such a commission, even though the existing militia was some distance from where the Native American attacks had taken place.

Bacon, without a commission, set off with his followers to war with the Native American people. On May 10, 1676, Governor Berkeley officially declared Bacon to be in a state of rebellion against Virginia's rightful authority.

Early in June, Bacon was captured and brought before the governor. Berkeley severely chastised the 29-year-old planter, but granted Bacon a pardon. The governor also promised to supply the needed commission. Rejoining his supporters, Bacon waited, but no commission was forthcoming. With 600 armed men, he stormed into Jamestown and forced Berkeley to deliver the promised commission.

Fighting broke out between Bacon's army and Berkeley's colonial militia. During the summer of 1676, Bacon's forces gained control of nearly the entire colony of Virginia. He even managed to enter and burn the capitol city of Jamestown.

At the height of his power early in the autumn of 1676, Bacon became ill with dysentery and died on October 26. Deprived of its leader, the rebellion continued, but Berkeley was able to regain control of the colony. He proceeded to execute 23 people, without benefit of trial, for their part in the rebellion. King Charles II, after hearing about Berkeley's actions from an investigating committee, removed Berkeley as Governor of Virginia.

Reviewing the Biography Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Remembering the Details Why did Virginia landowners ask Nathaniel Bacon to lead them against the Native Americans?

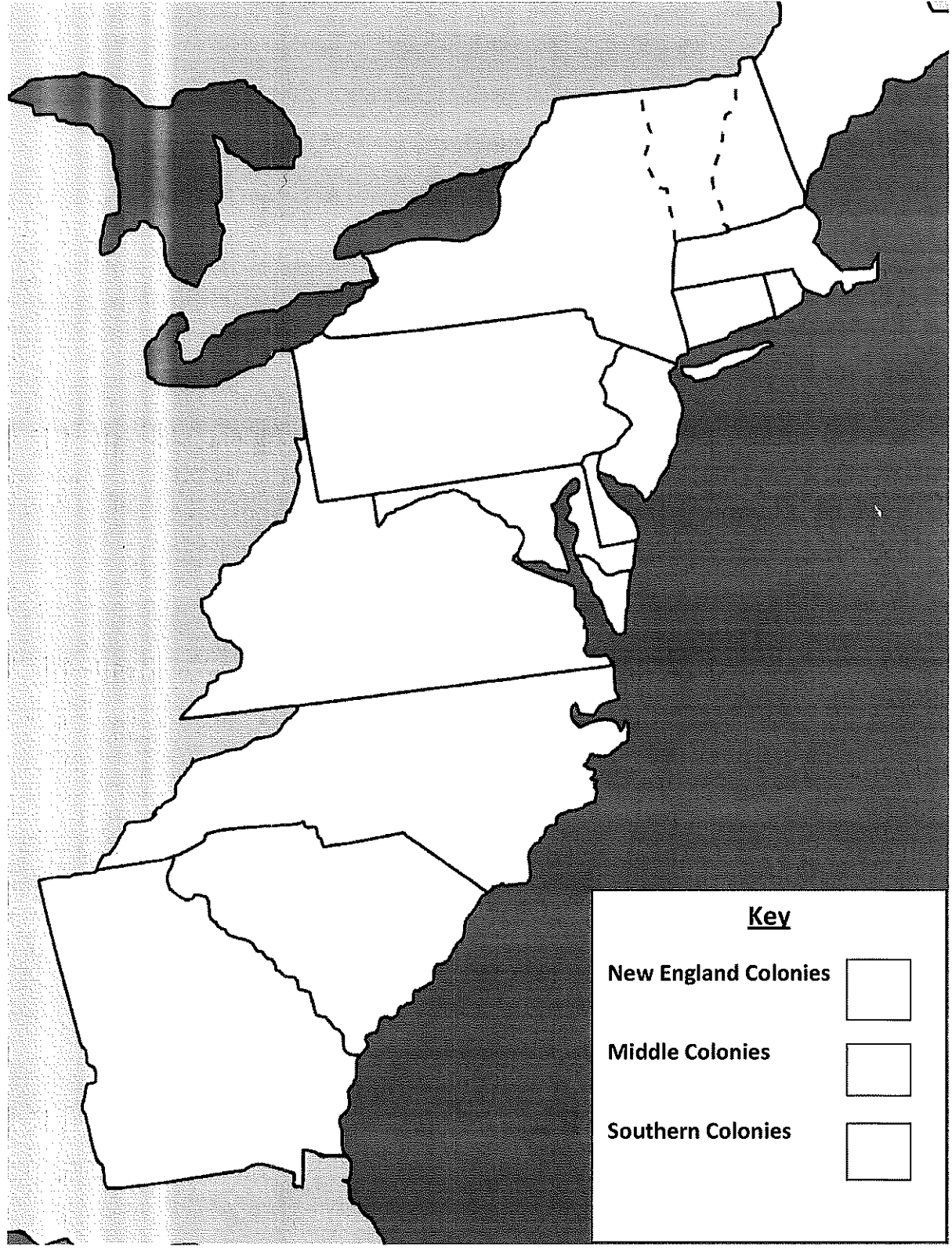
2. Understanding Information Why did Governor Berkeley declare Bacon an outlaw?

Thinking Critically

3. Summarizing Enumerate the events from June of 1676 to the end of Bacon's rebellion.

Day 5
(Social Studies)

Directions: Clearly label each colony. Next, shade in the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies three different colors. Fill in the key with the colors that you labeled each set of colonies.



The Colonial Environment and Its Economic Impacts

Colonial Region	Land	Climate	Way of Making Money
New England	rocky, forested, poor soil	long cold winters, very short growing season	Fishing, whaling, shipbuilding, lumber
Middle	fertile river valleys	milder winters, longer growing season	Farmed, grew grains: Wheat, Rye, and Barley
Southern	flat coastal plains, broad rivers, fertile soil	warm, moist summers, very short and mild winter	plantations (large farms) where rice, indigo, and tobacco were grown

Directions: Base your answers to the following questions on the chart seen above and your knowledge of social studies. Please answer in complete sentences.

1. What are the three colonial regions? _____

2. Why might the New England region make its money by doing things other than farming? _____

3. Explain a difference you notice about the crops grown in the Middle region and some of the crops grown in the Southern region.

