

Mrs. DeCoite: Packet

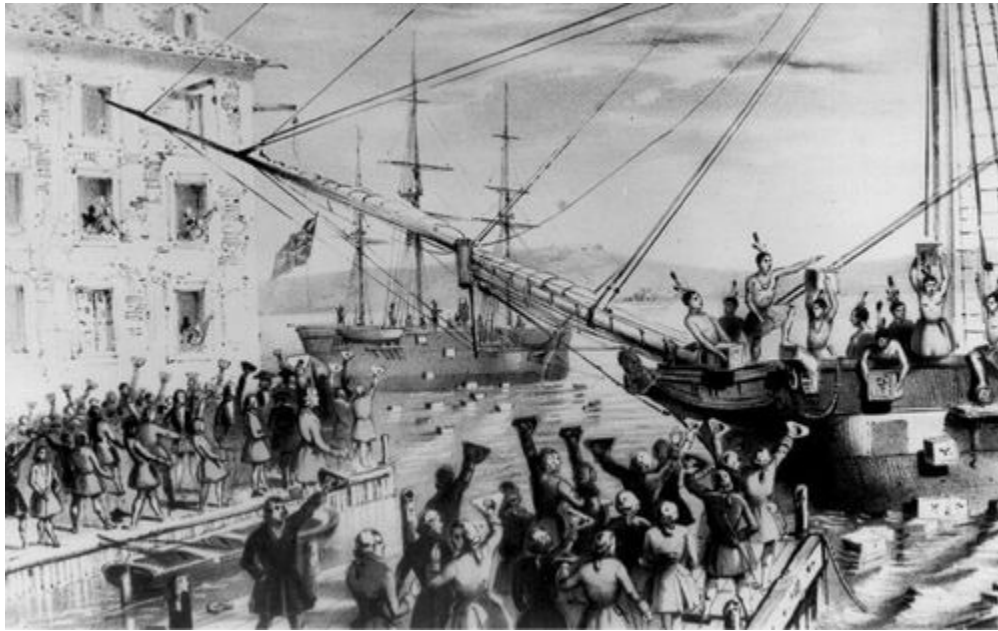
Week 2: April 27-May1

	April 27	April 28	April 29	April 30	May 1
Reading	Readworks: A Very Messy Tea Party *Silent read book of choice 15 min	Readworks: A Very Messy Tea Party *Silent read book of choice 15 min	Readworks: A Very Messy Tea Party *Silent read book of choice 15 min	Readworks: A Very Messy Tea Party *Silent read book of choice 15 min	Readworks: A Very Messy Tea Party *Silent read book of choice 15 min
Writing	Paragraph of the week: Fictional Narrative Monday	Paragraph of the week: Fictional Narrative Tuesday	Paragraph of the week: Fictional Narrative Wednesday	Paragraph of the week: Fictional Narrative Thursday	Paragraph of the week: Fictional Narrative packet due
Math	Math lesson 21 Problem Set and Homework	Math lesson 1 Problem Set and Homework	Math lesson 2 Problem Set and Homework	Math lesson 3 Problem Set and Homework (skip lesson 4)	Math lesson 5 Problem Set and Homework Rip out lessons 21-5 and attach to packet for turn in.
Social Studies	Research one battle that happened during the American Revolution (Battle of Bunker Hill info page is included)	Create a poster explaining the battle that happened during the revolutionary war. You must include: -explain in detail what happened -where did the battle take place -illustrate the event -include dates/important people ***be creative (you don't need large poster paper...tape copy paper together to make a poster)			Finish poster and present to family. Fold poster and attach to packet for turn in.
Science	Blast Off Science pages 106-115 **do the lab this week. You just need rocks from outside.	Blast Off Science pages 106-115	Blast Off Science pages 106-115	Blast Off Science pages 106-115	Blast Off Science pages 106-115 Rip out and attach to packet

Packet Turn in date: 5/8 (You will turn in packets for weeks 1 AND 2)

A Very Messy Tea Party

by W.M. Akers



If you know anything about English people, you probably know that many of them love tea. Ever since tea was first imported to Great Britain from China, the English have enjoyed a nice, hot cup of strong tea in the afternoon, and in the 1700s, they brought this habit with them to their colonies in North America.

In the early 1700s, the British government made a special deal with the East India Company, an English organization doing trade in the East Indies. They granted the East India Company a monopoly on tea by agreeing that no other company was allowed to sell tea in Britain or its colonies. This was a great deal for the East India Company, since it meant that the company could charge whatever it wanted for its products. It already cost a lot to get a crate of tea from India to England, and government taxes made the cost of tea even higher.

In the British colonies of North America, colonists did not like having to pay such high prices. Rather than overpay for tea from England, they turned to Dutch smugglers, who sneaked in tea that was just as good-and much less expensive. This was a violation of the English monopoly and against the law, but the colonists didn't care. They got the same cup of tea and had enough money left over to buy cookies for dipping.

The East India Company, however, didn't like this one bit. By the 1760s, they were losing

hundreds of thousands of pounds per year to Dutch smugglers-a fortune in a time when £60 a year was considered a good income. Rather than change their prices to compete with the Dutch smugglers, the company asked the British government for help. Parliament agreed and passed a series of acts in 1767 that would change the course of history.

A Tax on Tea?

With a stroke of the pen, the Townshend Acts raised the prices the colonists paid on all sorts of things. Lead, glass, paints, and paper all became more expensive. But today, the acts are best remembered for raising the price colonists had to pay for tea.

The colonists were outraged, and not just because they had to spend more money at the market. This was the second time the British government had taxed them to pay for the government's expenses-after the incredibly unpopular Stamp Act of 1765-and the colonists did not think it was fair. According to the British tradition, a tax could only be enacted-or "levied"-after elected officials agreed on it. For people living in England, this meant that taxes had to be voted on by Parliament. But the colonists didn't have any representatives in Parliament. They didn't have any representatives at all.

The common phrase "No taxation without representation!" became popular then, referring to the government taxing people without their consent.

The Sons of Liberty

With the Tea Act of 1773, Parliament allowed the East India Company to sell tea to the colonists for less money than ever before. With this act, the East India Company was able to cut American merchants out of the picture, selling tea directly to American distributors. Suddenly, English tea was cheaper than smuggled Dutch tea, which should have made the colonists happy. The act, however, had a negative effect on the American economy, which angered the colonists. Moreover, the Townshend tax was still in effect, and colonists didn't want a shilling of their money going toward something they considered unfair. It was a question of principle, and a few colonists in Boston were very principled indeed. There was no legal way for the colonists to fight back. And so they decided to break the law.

In November 1773, the *Dartmouth*, a tea ship, arrived in Boston Harbor, carrying thousands of pounds of discounted, yet taxed tea. But the people of Boston didn't want to buy this tea.

They didn't want to drink it. They didn't even want to let it off the ship. Led by Samuel Adams, protestors calling themselves the Sons of Liberty did everything they could to make the captain of the ship turn around and go home. But the British governor would not let the *Dartmouth* leave.

Finally, on December 16, a sizable group of colonists sneaked aboard the *Dartmouth* disguised as Native Americans. Working quietly, they emptied the holds of the *Dartmouth* and two other ships that had recently docked in port. Three hundred forty-two chests of tea went into the frigid Boston Harbor-a statement that Britain and the East India Company could not ignore. No matter how cheap the product, if it was taxed, the colonists didn't want it.

It was more than two years after the Boston Tea Party that the Declaration of Independence was signed, but once that tea went into the harbor, the path to revolution was assured. Tons of tea were thrown out, and the whole course of colonial history was changed that night.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. What did the British government and the East India Company agree on in a deal made in the early 1700s?

- A. The East India Company would lower the price of tea in Britain and its colonies.
- B. The East India Company would standardize the price of tea in Britain and its colonies.
- C. Only the East India Company was allowed to sell tea in Britain and its colonies.
- D. Britain would not tax the East India Company on tea sold in Britain and its colonies.

2. One of the main causes of the high price of tea in the American colonies was the monopoly held by the East India Company. What was the effect?

- A. The East India Company sold more tea.
- B. The British started buying less tea.
- C. The East India Company grew less tea.
- D. Colonists bought tea from Dutch smugglers.

3. The colonists' major issue with the Townshend Acts was *not* the higher cost of tea. What evidence from the passage best supports this conclusion?

- A. Colonists had to spend more money on other goods such as paper.
- B. Colonists still would not buy British tea after the price was lowered.
- C. Colonists dumped 342 chests of British tea into the Boston Harbor.
- D. Colonists did not have representation in the British Parliament.

4. Why did Parliament pass the Tea Act of 1773?

- A. to try to get the colonists to buy British tea again
- B. to raise the profits the British government made on tea taxes
- C. to give the East India Company a monopoly on tea
- D. to allow the East India Company to sell tea in the colonies

5. What is this passage mostly about?

- A. why the British love high-quality tea
- B. the beginning of the Revolutionary War
- C. the development of the East India Company
- D. the lead-up to the Boston Tea Party

6. Read the following sentences: "It was more than two years after the Boston Tea Party that the Declaration of Independence was signed, but once that tea went into the harbor, the path to revolution was **assured**. Tons of tea were thrown out, and the whole course of colonial history was changed that night."

As used in the passage, what does "**assured**" mean?

- A. dangerous
- B. guaranteed
- C. popular
- D. unlikely

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

_____ the East India Company was able to charge high prices for tea, it was losing hundreds of thousands of pounds per year by the 1760s.

- A. Even though
- B. Ultimately
- C. For instance
- D. In the end

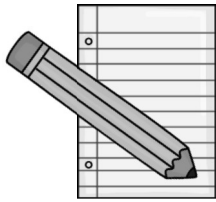
8. What did the Townshend Acts do?

9. Why did the colonists think that taxation by the British was unfair?

10. The colonists were outraged after the Townshend Acts, which are best remembered for raising the price of tea. Why were the colonists not pacified by the discounted cost of tea after the Tea Act of 1773?

Name #: _____

Date: _____



**Organizer
Assisted**

Paragraph of the Week®

Over the course of this week, you will be writing a paragraph that describes what is happening in the plot diagram. You will brainstorm, draft, and write a complete paragraph. Be sure to use all that we have learned in class when writing this paragraph. So let's get started!

Monday

What is happening in the organizer? Some rising action, the climax, and falling action is missing in this plot diagram! Fill in the grid with all the details you see, and the ones that are left out of the organizer. Include vivid adjectives and large events that are occurring. Use your imagination, but stay within the context of the organizer.

She is inside talking to the principal.

He knows he is going to be in trouble because of what he did.

Mom comes out and is very calm looking.

Behind her is the principal.

Climax

Rising Action

Falling Action

Resolution

Exposition

A young man is sitting in his car waiting for his mom after school.

The boy vows never to do that again and lives a nice, drama free life from then on.

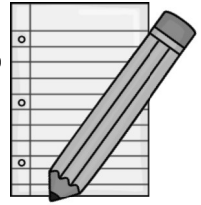
Setting	Characters
Events	Conflict
Inferences You Can Make	Climax

Name #: _____

Date: _____

**Organizer
Assisted**

Paragraph of the Week®



Now that you have the topic of your paragraph, you will write the topic sentence, main body sentences (with explanations) and your closing sentence. Be sure that they are all on topic, as this is the rough draft of your paragraph.

Tuesday

Using the brainstorm you created yesterday, choose 3 of the events that are happening. They will become the rising action and climax of your story. Write a sentence for each. Then, write an explanation sentence for each giving more detail. Then write the topic/closing sentences, which should include the exposition and resolutions, to create an entire paragraph about your topic.

Exposition

Topic Sentence : _____

Event One : _____

Rising Action

Explanation : _____

Event Two : _____

Explanation : _____

Climax

Event Three : _____

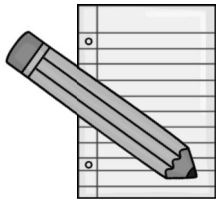
Explanation : _____

Falling
Action/Resolution

Closing Sentence : _____

Name #: _____

Date: _____



**Organizer
Assisted**

Paragraph of the Week®

When you revise and edit, you take what you have and "make it better". Use vivid adjectives, vary your types of sentences, and make your writing interesting to read.

Wednesday

Now that your paragraph is written, choose at least two sentences to enhance and revise. Using the revision checklist, make sure that the two sentences add more to your writing. You may also go back to Tuesday's page and revise on there as well.

Original Sentence : _____

Revision : _____

	Topic is narrow and manageable.
	The sentences are varied (complex, compound, simple)
	The sentences have different beginnings.
	The details support the main idea/topic sentence.
	The spelling, punctuation, and capitals are correct.
	Specific descriptive words are used to enhance the writing (ie: WOW words instead of BLAH words)

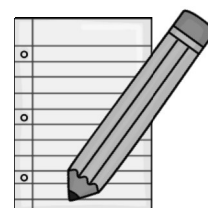
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Original Sentence : _____

Revision : _____

Date: _____

Paragraph of the Week®



Thursday

It is time to put all of your work together in the form of a final draft. This is where you take your revisions, polish them up, and create a final product for your readers. Be sure to write neatly and check the rubric.

4	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, closing sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, a great deal of varied sentence structure, includes setting, characters, conflict and a plot line, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
3	Complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, adjectives, engaging beginning, some varied sentence structure, closing sentence, includes setting, characters, conflict and a plot line, correct punctuation, correct spelling, neat and legible, on topic.
2	Mostly complete sentences, topic sentence, 3 supporting details which may contain evidence sentence, closing sentence, may or may not include adjectives and engaging beginning, a few varied sentence structure, may or may not include setting, characters, conflict and a plot line, mostly correct punctuation and correct spelling, somewhat neat and legible, somewhat on topic.
1	Some complete sentences, may or may not contain the following: topic sentence, 3 supporting details with evidence sentence, vivid adjectives, engaging beginning, varied sentence structure, closing sentence, attempts to include setting, characters, conflict and a plot line but may not be successful, incorrect punctuation, incorrect spelling, not really neat or legible, off topic.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Battle of Bunker Hill

[History](#) >> [American Revolution](#)

The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on June 17, 1775, just a few months after the start of the American Revolutionary War.

Boston was being besieged by thousands of American militia. The British were trying to keep control of the city and control its valuable sea ports. The British decided to take two hills, Bunker and Breeds, in order to gain a tactical advantage. The American forces heard about it and went to defend the hills.



Battle of Bunker Hill by Pyle

Where did it take place?

This seems like the easiest question ever, doesn't it? Well, not really. There were two hills that the British wanted to take in order to be able to bombard the Americans from a distance. These were Breeds Hill and Bunker Hill. The Battle of Bunker Hill actually took place mostly on Breeds Hill. It's only called the Battle of Bunker Hill because the army thought they were on Bunker Hill. Sort of a funny mistake and it makes for a good trick question.

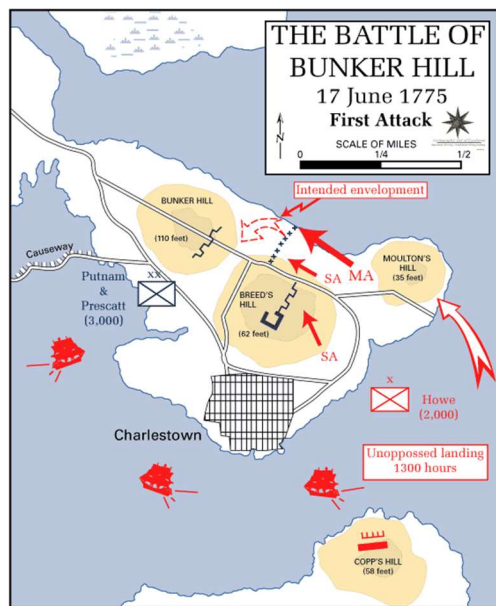
The Leaders

The British were led up the hill by General William Howe. The Americans were led by Colonel William Prescott. Maybe this should have been called the Battle of the Williams! Major John Pitcairn was also one of the British leaders. He was in command of the troops that started the fighting at Lexington that began the Revolutionary War. From the American side, Israel Putnam was the General in charge. Also, leading patriot Dr. Joseph Warren was part of the battle. He was killed during the fighting.

What happened at the battle?

The American forces learned that the British were planning on taking over the hills around Boston in order to gain a tactical advantage. As a result of this information, the Americans secretly moved their troops onto Bunker and Breeds Hill, two unoccupied hills just outside of Boston in Charlestown, Massachusetts. They built up fortifications during the night and prepared for battle.

The next day, when the British realized what had happened, the British attacked. Their commander William Howe led three charges up Breeds Hill. The Americans fought back the first two charges, but started to run out of ammunition and had to retreat at the third charge. The British gained the hill, but their costs were great. Around 226 British were killed and 800 wounded while the Americans did not suffer nearly as many casualties.



Battle Map - Click to see larger picture

Result of the Battle

Although the British won the hill and the battle, they paid heavy costs with so many soldiers dying, including many officers. This gave the Americans courage to know that they could stand up to the British in battle. Many more colonists joined the army after this battle and the revolution continued to grow in strength.

Interesting Facts about The Battle of Bunker Hill

- Because the Americans were low on ammunition, they were told "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

- The American troops worked hard during the night building up the defenses. Much of the wall they built, called a redoubt, was nearly 6 feet high.
- British General William Howe was astonished at the American defenses saying "The rebels have done more work in one night than my whole army would have done in one month."
- The British suffered the most casualties of any single fight during the American Revolutionary