

# GreatHearts

## Northern Oaks



## Supplemental Resources

April 14-17, 2020

### 1st Grade

Mrs. Albertson

Mrs. Borden

Mrs. Brogan

Mrs. McIntosh

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Literature – Tuesday, April 14, 2020  
Sam the Minuteman

LEVEL  
3  
Grades  
2-4

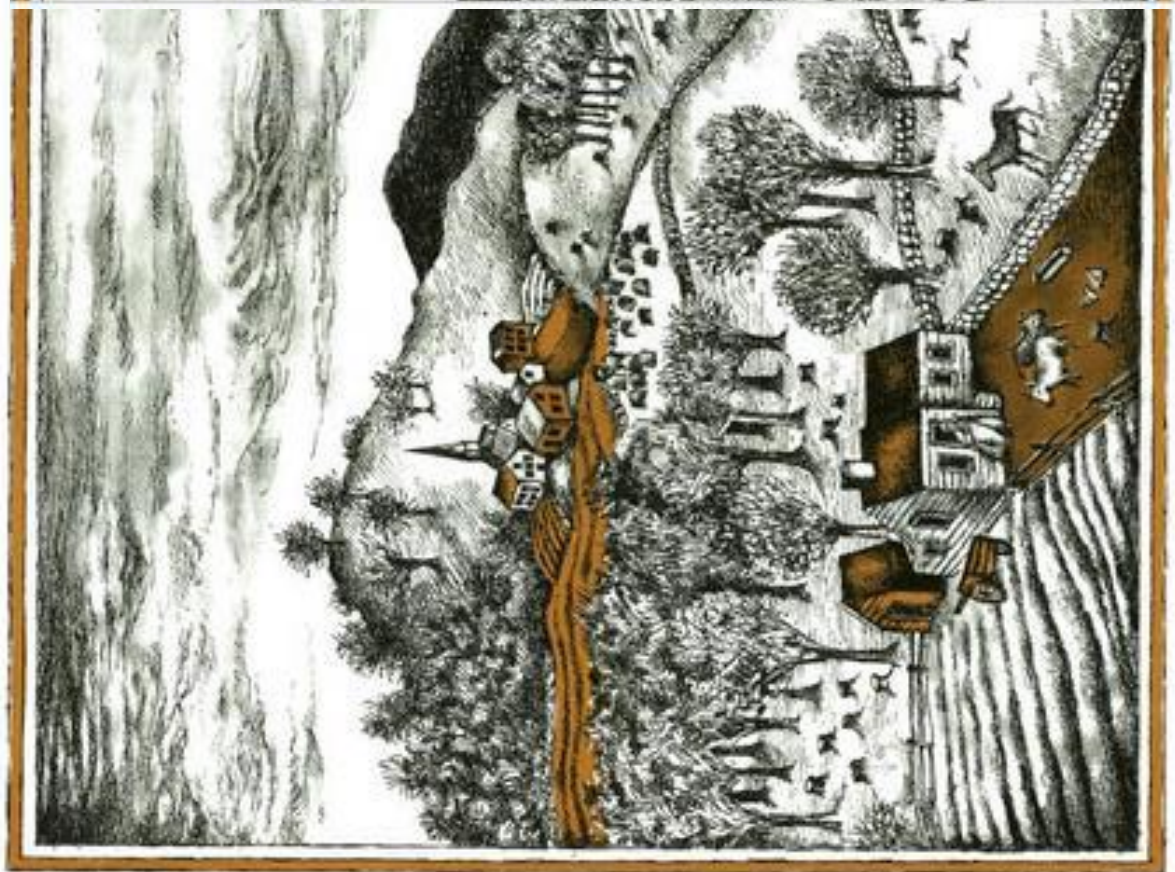
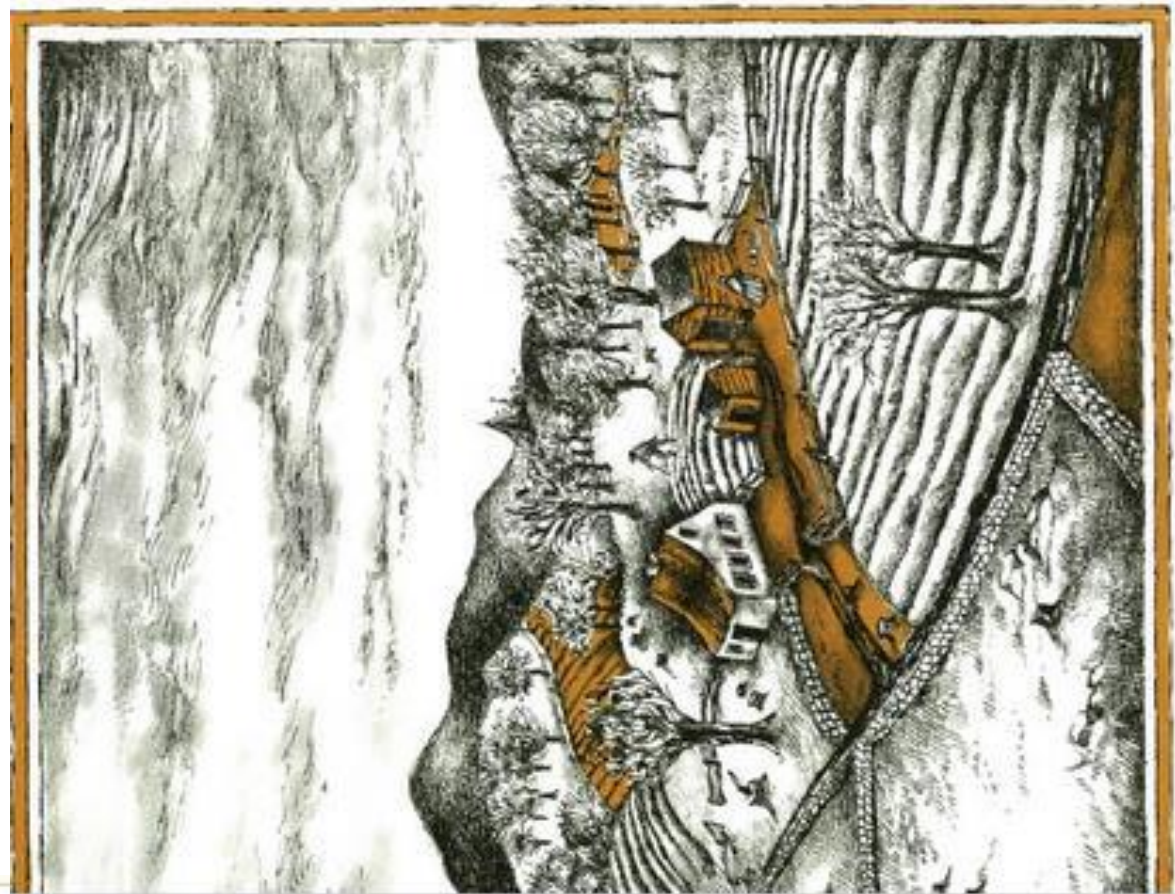
An I Can Read Book

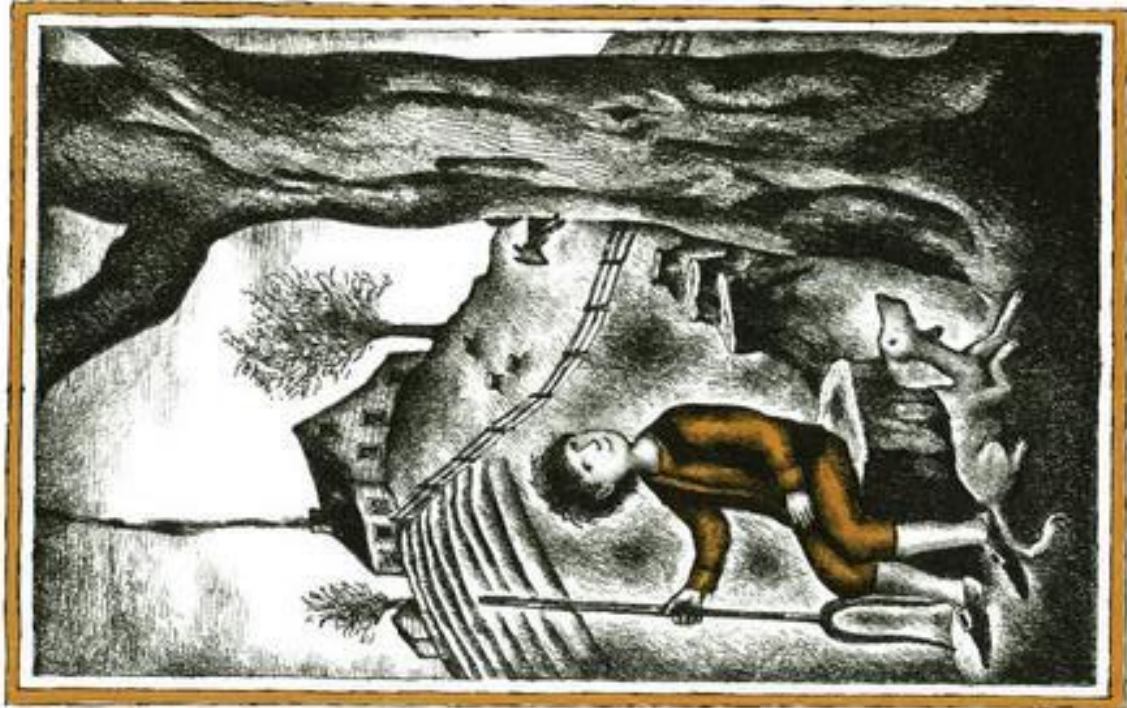
# Sam the Minuteman



by Nathaniel Benchley  
Pictures by Arnold Lobel

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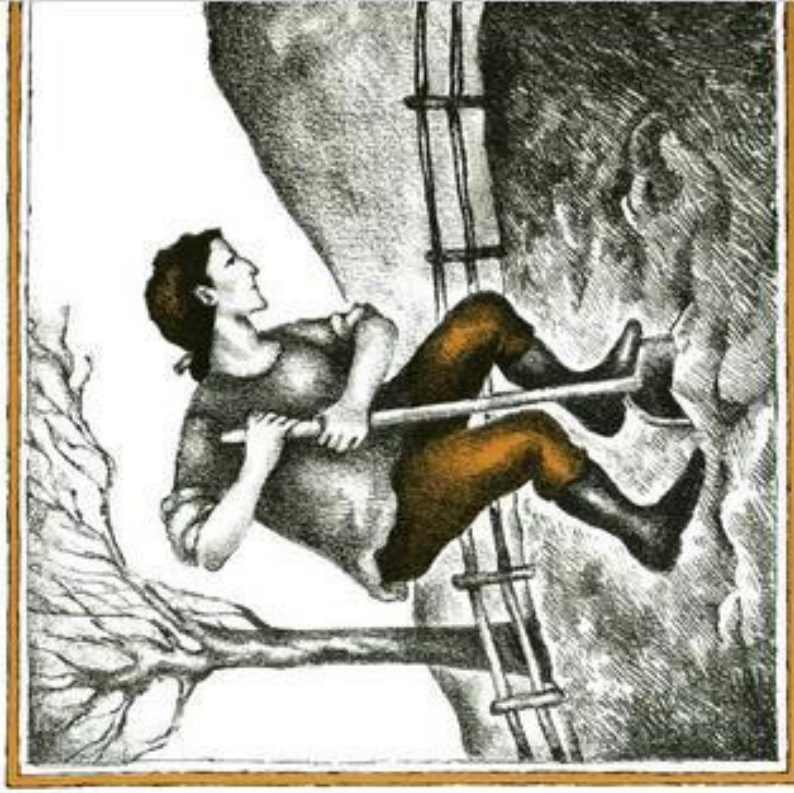




About two hundred years ago  
a boy named Sam Brown  
lived with his parents on a farm  
in Lexington, Massachusetts,  
near Boston.

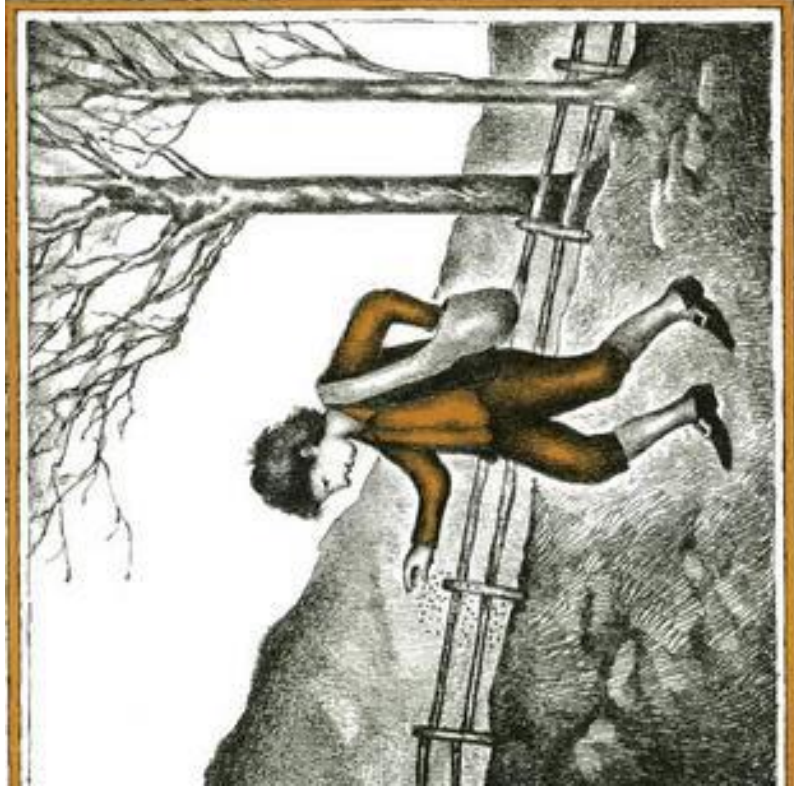
At that time, America  
was not a country of its own.  
It belonged to England.





The farm was small,  
and the earth was rocky.

10



Sam and his father did most  
of the outdoor work together.

11



Sam's mother worked indoors.

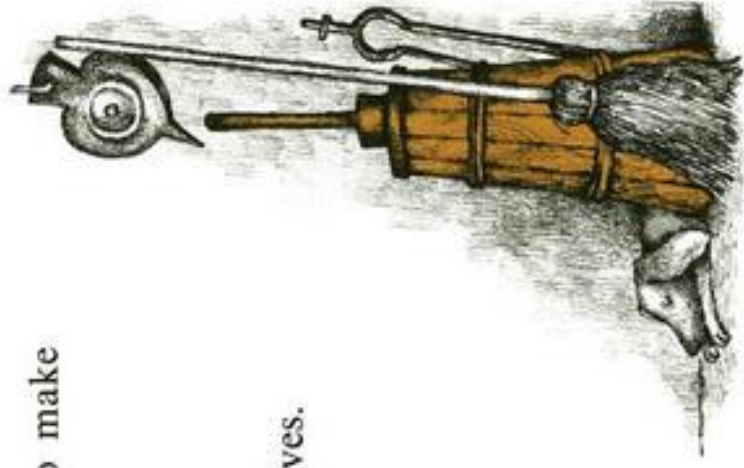
Everything they needed,

they had to make

or grow

or cook

for themselves.





Once, in Boston,  
Sam and his father saw the soldiers  
the British King had sent  
to keep order.  
The people were unhappy  
with the way things were being run.

14



Sometimes they had riots.  
Some people hid guns and powder  
in case of trouble with the soldiers.  
They didn't like the soldiers much.  
They called them Lobster Backs  
because of their red coats.

15

On their way home,  
Sam asked,  
“What do these  
soldiers want?”  
“They want to keep us  
from being too strong,”  
his father said.  
“They are afraid of us.”  
“That makes us even,”  
said Sam.  
“I’m afraid of them.”

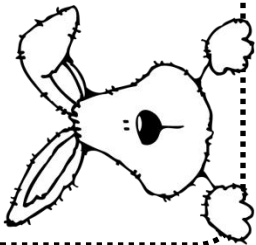




Name \_\_\_\_\_

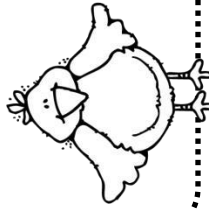
# Animal Action

Record at least one action verb for each animal.

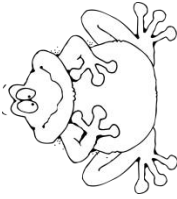
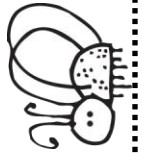


Hop

Peck



Eat



Jump



Digs



Fly



Swim



Flaps

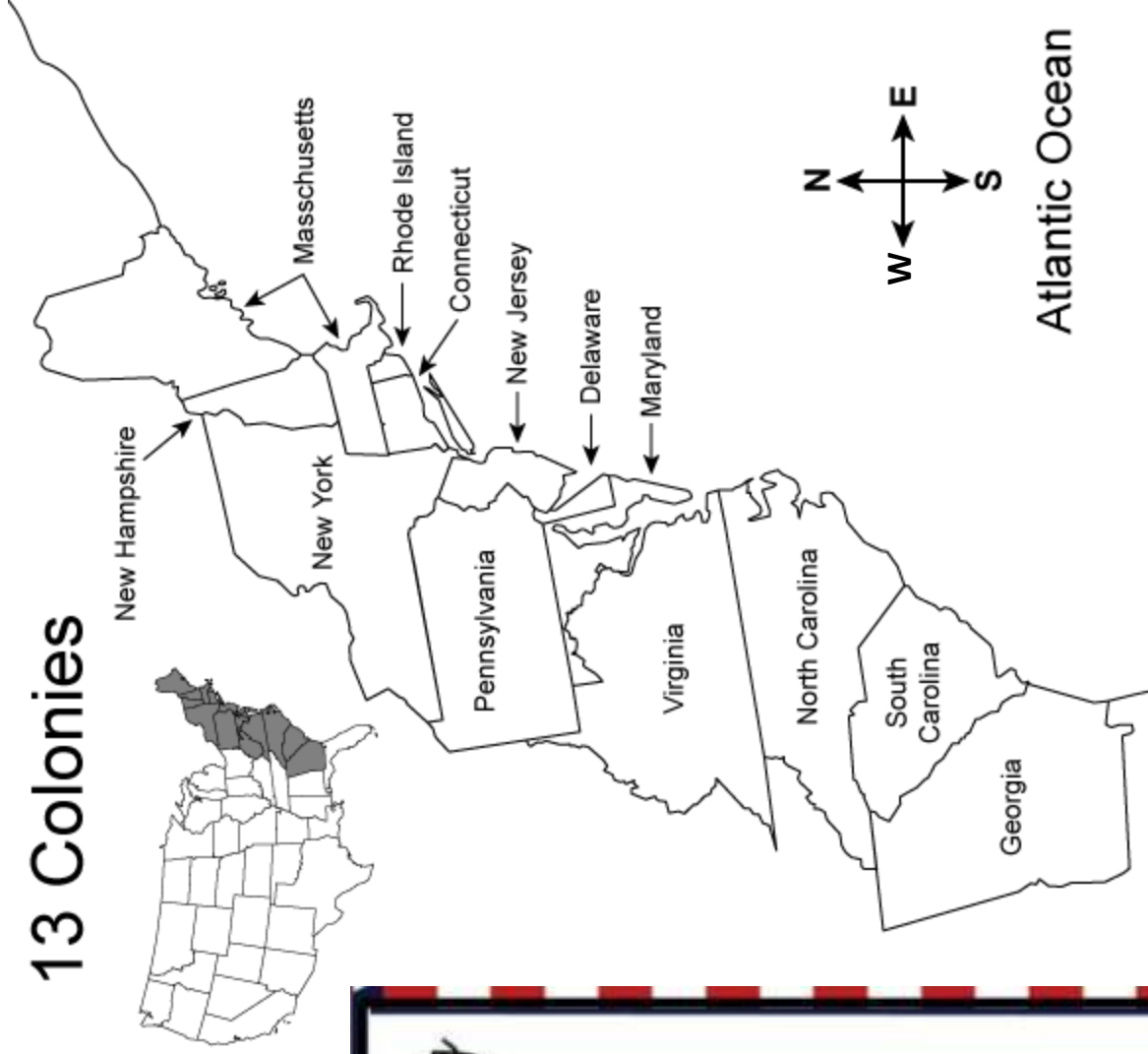


Run



Crawl

# 13 Colonies



*the 13 colonies song*

**TO THE TUNE OF  
YANKEE DOODLE:**

**MASSACHUSETTS,  
NEW HAMPSHIRE,  
RHODE ISLAND,  
NEW YORK!**

**CONNECTICUT,  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
NEW JERSEY,  
DELAWARE,**

**MARYLAND,  
VIRGINIA,  
NORTH CAROLINA,  
SOUTH CAROLINA,  
AND GEORGIA!**

**THOSE WERE THE 13 COLONIES!**

# Declaring Independence

Read Aloud 4 (History)

Tuesday, April 14, 2020



News of “the shot heard round the world” spread throughout the colonies. Once again, the colonists sent representatives to a meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to discuss what had happened and to decide what to do.<sup>1</sup>



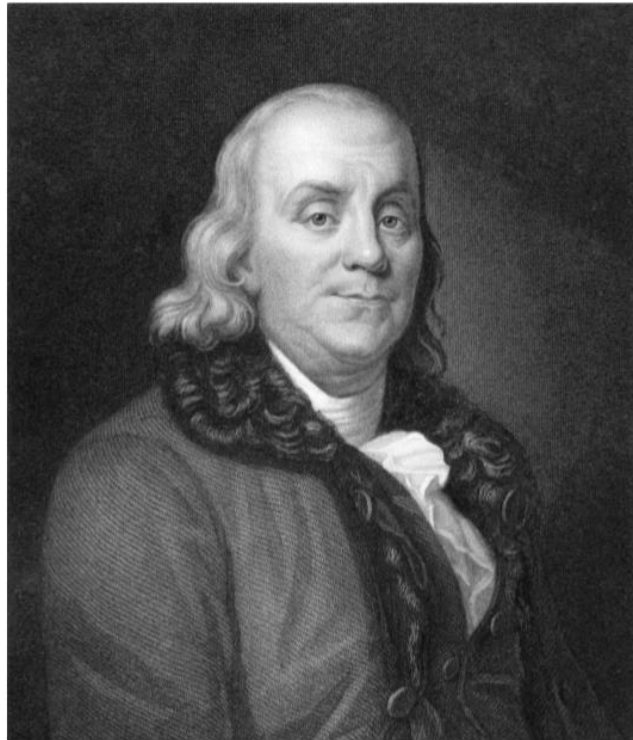
The representatives at the Second Continental Congress were divided in their feelings about breaking away from Britain and becoming a completely **independent** nation.<sup>2</sup> But several more small battles in the Massachusetts colony convinced them that they needed an army and someone to serve as a commander.



4A-3

General George Washington seemed to be the perfect choice to lead the army. He had fought to protect the colonies before and he knew how the British fought. Dressed in his military uniform at the Continental Congress, he was respected by everyone and was easily elected as the **commander in chief** of the **Continental Army**.<sup>3</sup> Washington set off to join troops from across the colonies in Massachusetts, ready to meet the British in battle.

Meanwhile, the Continental Congress continued to meet in Philadelphia.



4A-4

Among the representatives was a man named Benjamin Franklin. Franklin, who was born in the colony of Massachusetts and then lived in the colony of Pennsylvania, had actually moved to London, England, for a few years. He had gone there to speak out in Parliament against the unfair taxing of the American colonies, and the fact that the Americans had no say in Parliament.<sup>4</sup> Benjamin Franklin was very good at arguing, and he was able to get the British to remove *some* of their taxes on the colonies. Benjamin Franklin had many British friends in London, but after the Boston Tea Party, an angry British Parliament began to distrust and dislike him.<sup>5</sup> And so, in 1775, Franklin decided that it was time to return home, arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, just in time for the second meeting of the Continental Congress. The other representatives were delighted to have someone there who had spent so much time on the other side of the ocean. He could help them decide what to do.



The Continental Congress decided it was time to announce to Parliament and to the British king that the colonies no longer wanted to be a part of Great Britain. They wanted to declare themselves a free and independent nation. An official declaration would have to be written so that Parliament and the king would take them seriously.

Who would write this important **Declaration of Independence?**<sup>6</sup> The members of the Continental Congress considered different people.

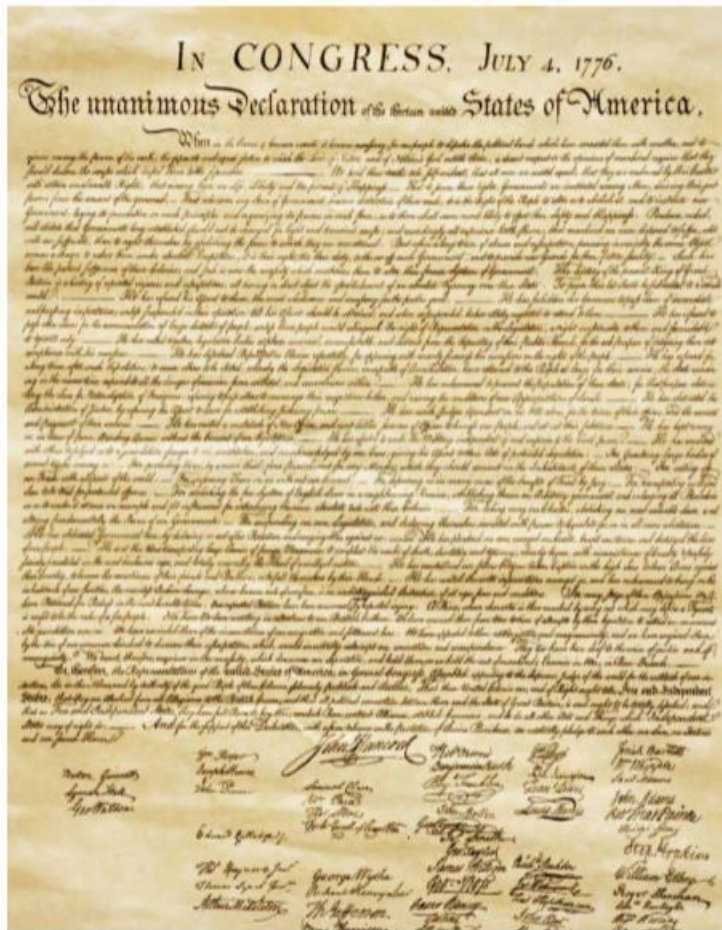


Among those mentioned for the job was Thomas Jefferson, a thirty-two-year-old representative from Virginia, and one of the youngest men there. Jefferson had not been able to attend the First Continental Congress, but the representatives were all familiar with his powerful writing. Jefferson was elected to be its author.<sup>7</sup>

Thomas Jefferson went back to the rooms he was renting in Philadelphia, got out some paper, and scratched his head. He dipped his pen in ink and started writing.<sup>8</sup> Sometimes he stopped and crossed out some words, then went on. He knew a lot of important people were going to read this, so he had to make it good. Every morning for seventeen days, he got up at dawn and got to work, writing and rewriting to make sure it was his best work.

The Continental Congress liked Thomas Jefferson's work. Benjamin Franklin, among others, changed a word or two here and there, but most of the words remained those of young Jefferson.





4A-7

On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was approved by a vote of the Continental Congress. It was sent to a printing shop that very night. Riders headed out across the countryside with copies. In town squares all over the colonies, people gathered to hear Thomas Jefferson's words read aloud. One part is still read again and again today:<sup>9</sup>

*We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal,  
that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights,  
that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.*

Those words mean that nobody is born any better than anyone else, and that all people all over the world have equal rights.<sup>10</sup>



We still celebrate this important event every **Fourth of July**, and you could call it the birthday of the United States.<sup>11</sup>



# FIRST GRADE ART – T. NORTHWAY

Distance Learning: Spring 2020

Week 4

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Tuesday April 7</u></b> <b>Goal/Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Tuesday/ Bellwork Routine Bellwork Routine and Weekly Project (Bell work is Optional)</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Thursday, April 9</u></b> <b>Goal/Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Thursday Bellwork Routine and Weekly Project (Bell work is Optional)</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">You may not have time to draw bellwork this week.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">However.....</p> <p>at the very minimum, I would like for you to do your one minute of <b>SILENT LOOKING on BOTH Tuesday and Thursday--PLEASE :)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You may not have time to draw bellwork this week.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">However</p> <p>.....at the very minimum, I would like for you to do your one minute of <b>SILENT LOOKING on BOTH Tuesday and Thursday--PLEASE :)</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>(PA) Step 1: Daily Bell work</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Open the Bell work <a href="#">LINK: Bell Work Image from the San Antonio Museum of Art Collection</a></li><li>❑ Bell work <a href="#">LINK - IMAGE ADDRESS</a></li><li>❑ A quick way to prepare paper is to adjust the size of the art image on screen and then hold your paper up to the computer monitor. Mark the paper edges to match the proportions.</li><li>❑ <b>I will post your FINISHED artwork on my blog, if you email a picture to me.</b></li></ul> <p><b><u>Look at the image silently with your Art Scholar for at least 1 minute:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Set a timer for one minute without talking or questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Ask your scholar to hold questions and comments to themselves for just one minute.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>(PA) Step 1: Daily Bell work</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Open the Bell work <a href="#">LINK : Bell Work Image from the San Antonio Museum of Art Collection</a></li><li>❑ Bell work <a href="#">LINK - IMAGE ADDRESS</a></li><li>❑ A quick way to prepare paper is to adjust the size of the art image on screen and then hold your paper up to the computer monitor. Mark the paper edges to match the proportions.</li><li>❑ <b>I will post your FINISHED artwork on my blog, if you email a picture to me.</b></li></ul> <p><b><u>Look at the image silently with your Art Scholar for at least 1 minute:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Set a timer for one minute without talking or questions.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>❑ Ask your scholar to hold questions and comments to themselves for just one minute.</li></ul></li></ul>

# FIRST GRADE ART – T. NORTHWAY

*Distance Learning: Spring 2020*

*Week 4*

## (PA) Step 2: Discussion

- ❑ After time is up, begin discussing what it is that you both **SEE**.

You are looking for how the artist used, or if the artist used some or all of *The Elements of Art - Line, Shape, Space, Texture, Form, Value, Color*

- ❑ [https://www.getty.edu/education/teachers/building\\_lessons/elements\\_art.pdf](https://www.getty.edu/education/teachers/building_lessons/elements_art.pdf)
- ❑ *These observations and discussions naturally lead to discovery, personal opinion (THINK) and inquiry (WONDER).*

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## (PA) Step 3: Weekly Project:

Albrecht Durer - The Little Owl

**Week 4 Project:** [Project Image LINK](#)

**Set up work table with the following materials:**

- ❑ 8 ½ x 11" THICK paper such as cardstock, inside of cereal box or poster board ([watercolor](#) or [mixed media paper](#), if possible)
- ❑ Small, soft brush
- ❑ Q-tip cotton swabs
- ❑ [Colored Pencils](#)
- ❑ [Oil Pastels](#)
- ❑ Extra Fine Sharpie Marker
- ❑ [Watercolors](#)

**NOTE: If you do not have oil pastels, I will demonstrate an alternative method for completing your project, within [Project Demonstration Video](#)**

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+

# Sam the Minuteman Vocabulary

Directions: Use context clues or a dictionary to define each word from the text.

Word	Definition
riots	When a large group of people who are upset get together <u>in a public place and cause trouble.</u>
Lobster Backs	They called the British soldiers this because <u>of their red coats.</u>
Minuteman	Men who were ready to fight <u>in a minute's notice.</u>
tavern	A place where people gather <u>to eat and socialize.</u>
bayonets	A knife that is attached to the <u>end of a musket.</u>
disperse	Means to separate and <u>go your separate ways.</u>
battle	Fighting between two or more <u>groups of people.</u>

## Colonial Leaders Meet Again

Read Aloud (History)  
Wednesday, April 15, 2020

### CHAPTER 6

## Colonial Leaders Meet Again

After the fighting at Lexington and Concord, there were more battles between the British and the Americans. While these battles were happening, the leaders of the colonies met again to decide what to do. They agreed they needed an American army. They also agreed to give Britain one last chance. The colonial leaders wrote another letter to King George III, asking him to be fair.

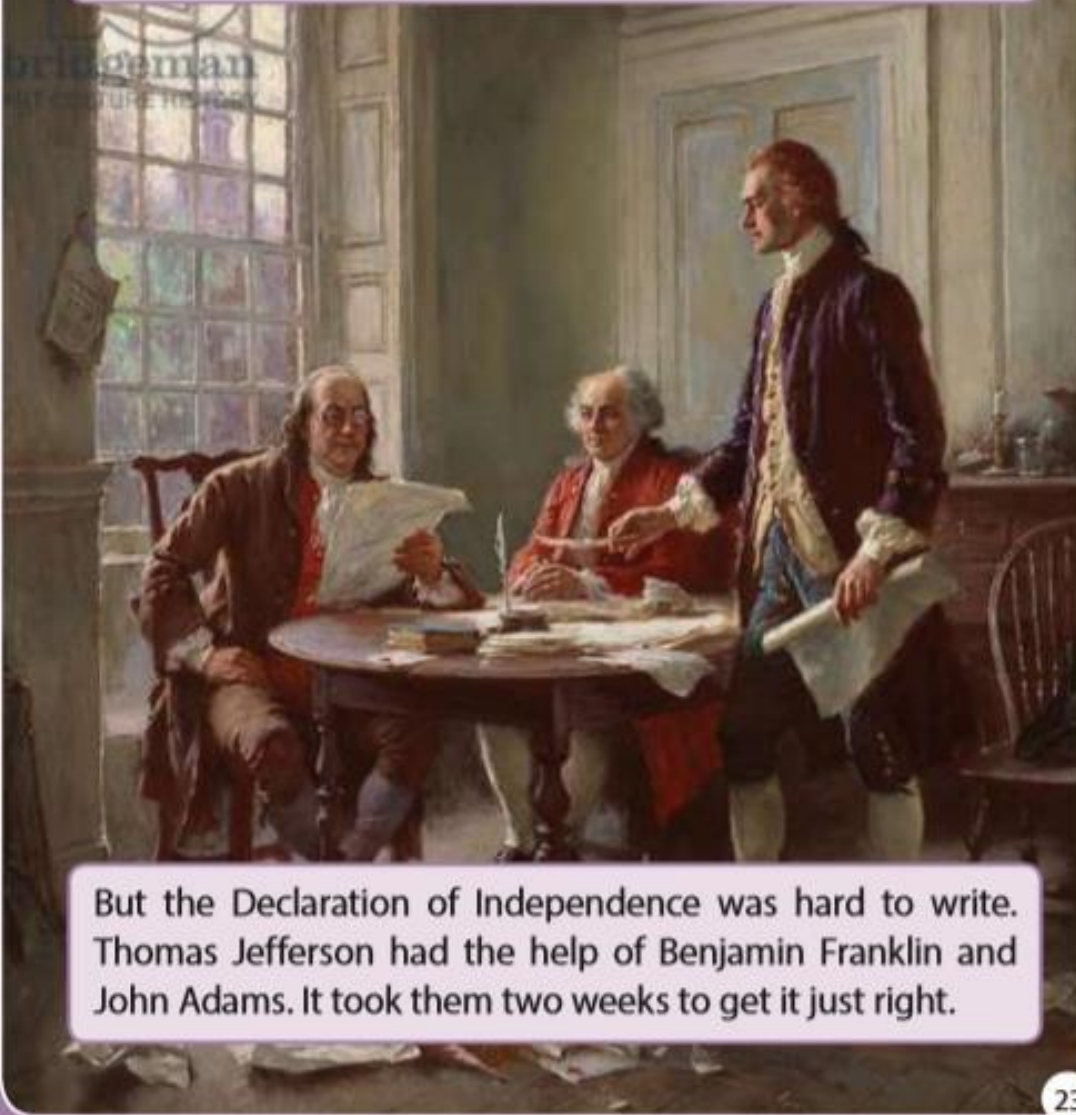


The king and Parliament saw things differently. The colonists had fired shots, and so the king sent even more soldiers to America. Now the colonial leaders had to decide what to do. Should they be ruled by Britain, or should they start a new nation that was completely free? They argued for a long time. They finally agreed to declare independence from Britain. Now they needed to put this in writing for the king—and the whole world—to read.





Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian, was one of the youngest leaders. Yet, he was known as a wise person and an excellent writer. He was chosen to write what became known as the Declaration of Independence.



But the Declaration of Independence was hard to write. Thomas Jefferson had the help of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams. It took them two weeks to get it just right.

Thomas Jefferson wrote that if a government hurts people, then people have the right to start a new government. That was a shocking idea at the time. Today, most people think this idea is just right. He also wrote that people have the right to live, the right to be free, and the right to be happy.



Thomas Jefferson wrote that “all men are created equal.” That means that everyone is born with equal rights. This is perhaps one of the most important ideas of all.

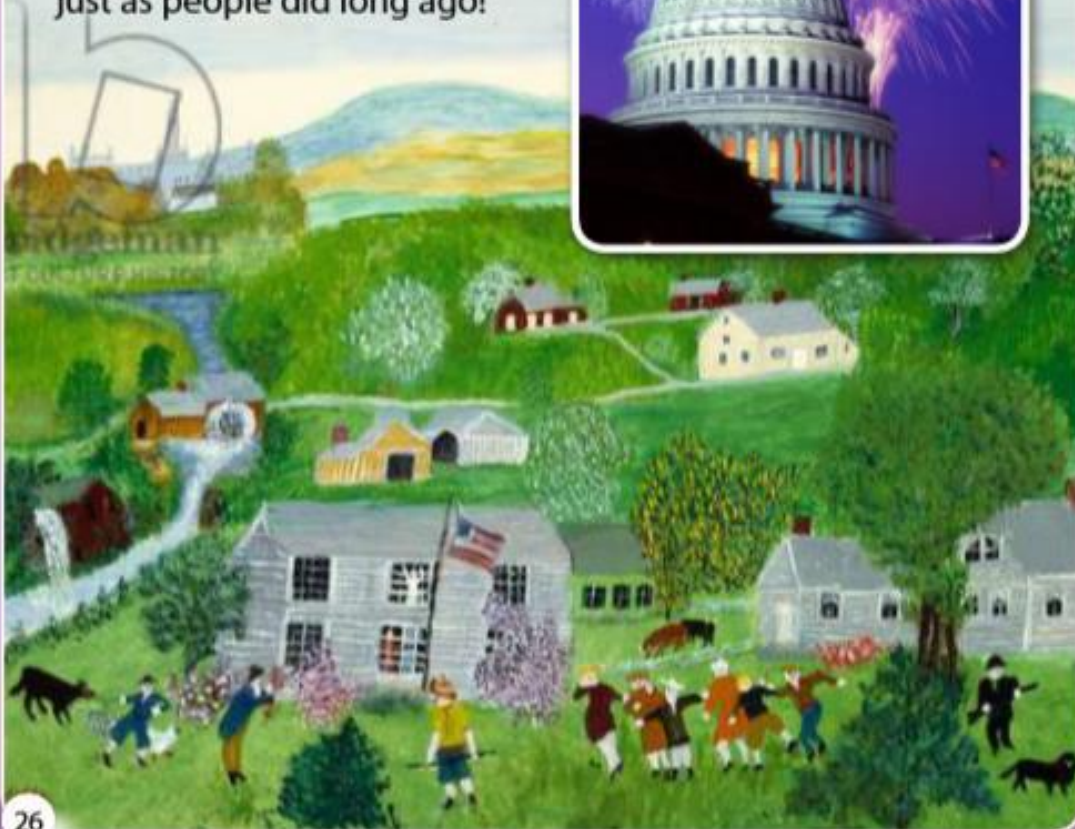


The reason that the Fourth of July is our country's birthday is because on that day, the Declaration of Independence was signed. The first person to sign the declaration was John Hancock. His name was the largest of all because he wanted the king to notice it.

For Americans, signing the declaration was a brave thing to do, but to King George III, it was a crime called treason. Each of the other fifty-five men signed the paper. From that moment on, there were no longer thirteen colonies: there was a new nation instead—the United States of America.



For most Americans, news of the Declaration of Independence was reason to celebrate. The American Revolution lasted for seven years, until finally the British were defeated. Not every American fought for independence. Some were Loyalists who fought on the side of the British. Today, we light fireworks on the Fourth of July to celebrate the day that Americans decided to be independent. We celebrate just as people did long ago!



# Igor Stravinsky



Stravinsky portrait by P. Gartmann

## Important Facts to Know About Igor Stravinsky

**Born:** 1882 in Russia

**Died:** 1971

**Period of Music:** Contemporary

**Instrument He Played:** Piano

**Major Compositions:**

Piano: *Sonata*, *Circus Polka* (arr.), *Serenade*, *Concerto for Two Solo Pianos* and *The Five Fingers*

Orchestra: *Fireworks*, Op. 4; *Concerto in E-flat* (Dumbarton Oaks)

Opera: *Oedipus Rex*, *The Rake's Progress*

Choral: *Symphony of Psalms*

Ballet: *The Firebird*, *Petrushka*, *The Rite of Spring*, *Apollo*, *Agon*

**Interesting Facts:** During his lifetime, Stravinsky was a citizen of three countries: Russia, France and the United States. The music from one of his ballets was used in a Walt Disney movie called *Fantasia*.



Track 14

**Suggested Listening:** "Pesante," No. 8 from *The Five Fingers*

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# The story of Igor Stravinsky

(1882–1971)

Stravinsky was born in Oranienbaum, a small town near St. Petersburg, Russia in 1882. Born on St. Igor's Day, he was named for his patron saint. Stravinsky began piano lessons when he was nine. He seemed more inclined to improvise and compose than to play the notes written on the score.

Stravinsky attended school in St. Petersburg and at the insistence of his parents, studied law at St. Petersburg University. His interest in music led him to attend many concerts. At one concert in 1893, he met Tchaikovsky during the intermission. Tchaikovsky died a few weeks later.

In 1906 Stravinsky married Katerina Nossenska. They lived in the city, but Stravinsky also built a summer home in the country where the atmosphere was more favorable for his composing. They had four children.

One of Stravinsky's student friends was Vladimir Rimsky-Korsakov, the son of the great composer Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov. At a visit to Rimsky-Korsakov's home, Stravinsky met Vladimir's famous father and showed him some of his compositions. Rimsky-Korsakov took an interest in him and became a mentor and musical advisor until his death. Rimsky-Korsakov was a father-figure to Stravinsky and had a profound influence on his life and compositions.

In 1908 Stravinsky wrote Rimsky-Korsakov that he was planning to compose an orchestral fantasy called *The Firebird* for the celebration of Rimsky-Korsakov's daughter's wedding. When it was finished he sent the manuscript, but it was returned because of the death of the "addressee." Rimsky-Korsakov, his friend, had died.

When *The Firebird* was performed in St. Petersburg, Sergey Dyagilev, a manager active in promoting Russian



Sergey Dyagilev befriended Stravinsky, producing and promoting some of his most successful works.

music in Paris, was dazzled and delighted. He immediately wanted to involve Stravinsky with his Paris opera and ballet. Stravinsky soon became known as the most talented of the young Russian composers and his fame spread.

When World War I began, Stravinsky moved his family to Switzerland. Shortly after that, the Russian revolution was successful, and Stravinsky realized that he would not be able to return to his homeland to live. He settled in Paris where he lived for a number of years.

As the demand for his music increased in the United States, he lived for a while in Hollywood and New York. He became a United States citizen in 1945. On his 80th birthday he received the State Department's medal, and was honored at the White House by President and Mrs. Kennedy. That year he also returned to Russia for the first time where he was honored, lavishly entertained and gave concerts. He was received by Soviet leader Khrushchev on the last day of his visit. Stravinsky died in New York in April of 1971.



Drawing of one of

Week 4 Literature - Thursday

# Sam the Minuteman Part II

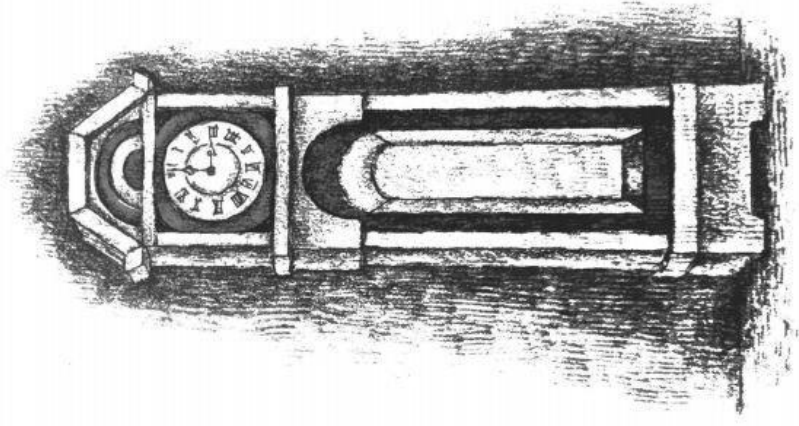


One night in early spring  
Sam was awakened by the sound  
of church bells ringing.

“What’s this?”

he thought.

“It can’t be  
Sunday yet!”





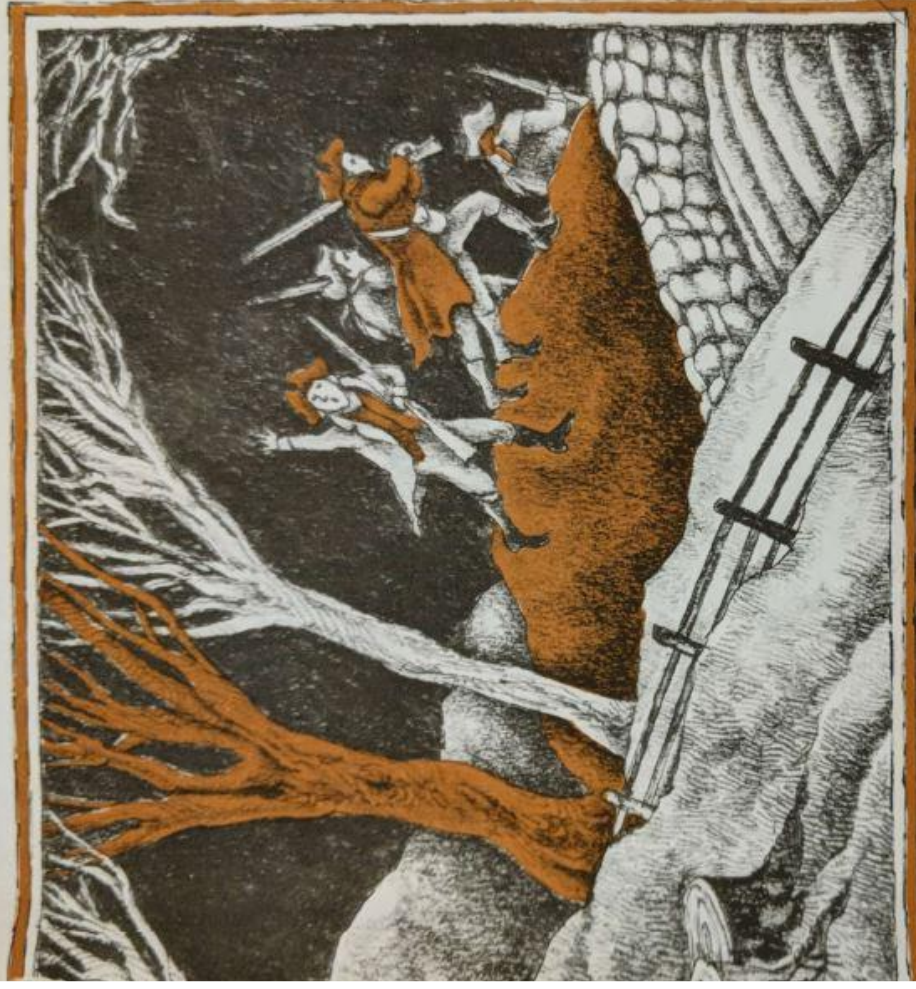


He went to the window.

In the darkness

he could see men running.

They seemed to come from everywhere.



He heard the voices

of his father and his mother.

His mother sounded frightened.

Sam knew there was trouble.

He dressed quickly  
and went downstairs.  
“What’s going on?” he asked.  
“Go back to bed,” his mother said.  
“No,” said his father.  
“We need everyone we can get.”  
His father was a Minuteman,  
which meant he had to be  
ready for trouble  
at a minute’s notice.  
“Get your gun, Sam,” he said.  
“Why?” asked Sam.  
“What’s happening?”



“Nobody knows for sure,”  
his father said.

“The British have left Boston  
and are coming this way.”

“Who told you?” asked Sam,  
hoping it wasn't true.

“Paul Revere,” said his father.

“Now get your gun.”





So Sam got his gun  
and followed his father  
through the darkness  
to the village green.



The bells were still ringing,  
and a drum was making  
a rattling noise.

Sam felt cold and afraid.

Captain Parker,  
the head of the Minutemen,  
told them to line up  
near the meeting house.  
Sam saw his friend John Allen.  
John looked the way Sam felt,  
which made Sam feel better.  
“Why are the British coming?”  
Sam asked.  
“They want the guns and powder  
hidden in Concord,” said John.  
“They have to come past here  
to get them.”





Slowly, it began to get light.  
The drums and the bells stopped.  
It was so quiet  
that Sam could hear the birds  
twittering in the trees.  
He could smell the apple blossoms



and feel the wet dew on the grass.  
“Maybe they won’t come, after all,”  
he said to John.  
“Maybe they’ll go another way.”  
“Maybe,” said John.  
“But not likely.”

# Verb Action

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Color each of the verbs.

hair	dress	blue	cereal	run
cry	jar	laugh	hop	door
house	plate	doctor	sneeze	milk
dog	orange	measure	smile	movies
ring	spoon	hot	stir	sit





## Look Out for Germs!

By: **Katie Marsico**

Illustrated by: **Jeff Bane**

Look Out for Germs explores the importance of good hygiene in a simple, engaging way.

**5-7**

**J**

Age Range GR Level



Favorite



Assign

## table of contents

Healthy Habits: Staying Well . . . . . 4

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**About the author:** Katie Marsico is the author of more than 200 reference books for children and young adults. She lives with her husband and six children near Chicago, Illinois.

**About the illustrator:** Jeff Bane and his two business partners own a studio along the American River in Folsom, California, home of the 1849 Gold Rush. When Jeff's not sketching or illustrating for clients, he's either swimming or kayaking in the river to relax.

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healthy habits:  
staying well

Have you ever cracked an egg  
while cooking?

What happens when you're  
done?

You wash your hands!



healthy habits:  
staying well

Have you ever cracked an egg  
while cooking?

What happens when you're  
done?

You wash your hands!



Germs make us sick.

Some live on hard **surfaces**.

Others are found in **fluids** or in  
the air.



How do you avoid getting sick?





**Germs spread fast in bathrooms.  
They also live in kitchens and  
trash cans.**

**Some pets spread germs, too.  
So do wild animals.**



Sick people can spread germs.  
Germs travel when we cough  
and sneeze. They also pass  
through body fluids.



What do you do when you sneeze?

Looking out for germs isn't enough. We need to **avoid** them.



**Hand washing is a good start.  
Use soap and water.  
Scrub for at least 20 seconds.  
(That's two rounds of the "Happy  
Birthday" song.)**





Find out how to clean  
different spaces. Ask how adults  
**disinfect** them.

Always follow directions when  
handling food. Do the same when  
caring for pets.





**Is someone at school sneezing  
a lot?**

**Don't touch what they touch!  
Wash your hands instead!**



**Ask your doctor for more tips for staying well.**

**Germs are all around us.  
Watching out for them will give you a healthy future!**



**What are some of your healthy habits?**

## glossary & index

### **glossary**

- avoid** (uh-VOYD) to keep away from
- disinfect** (dis-in-FEKT) to clean an area or object by destroying the germs living within it
- fluids** (FLOO-uhdz) liquids with no fixed shape
- germs** (JURMZ) tiny organisms that often cause disease
- raw** (RAW) uncooked or undercooked
- surfaces** (SUHR-fuhs-uz) the outside or outer layers of something

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**Almost Done!** ↶

Turn the page to finish this book.

