

Cover Page AMI Day 3 Assignments

Reading:

- Read self-selected novel for 30 minutes. Parent Signature

- Complete Reading Response
- Read the fluency passage for 1 minute, marking the spot that you finish and record the number of words read in the blank that is provided.
- Complete the writing prompt

Math: Complete the attached pages

Social Studies: Read the article and answer the questions.

Science: Read the article and answer the questions.

Name _____ Date _____

Harriet Beecher Stowe Takes a Stand

In 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe was a young woman living in a little town in Maine. She had been concerned for a long time about slavery. She believed it was immoral, and she couldn't understand why everyone else did not agree with her. Over the years, she had gone to many lectures about the need to give slaves their freedom. She had read many newspaper articles saying the same thing. But the lectures and articles always annoyed her. They were dry and hard to read, using complex legal arguments.

"Why couldn't someone write a good, readable story?" she asked herself. "Why couldn't a writer show, in dramatic fashion, how terrible slavery is? Why couldn't a clever author show exactly what was going on?" She finally decided to do it herself. She vowed that her story would catch the attention of everybody in the country.

Finally, she finished her book, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It not only told about the slaves' struggles but it showed them in vivid detail. The book caused quite a disturbance throughout the country. People who had been against slavery without taking action suddenly became active and voiced their objections to it.

The Civil War broke out a few years after the book was published. During the war, President Abraham Lincoln met Harriet Beecher Stowe. He looked at Stowe and smiled. "So you are the woman who wrote the book that made this great war," Lincoln said with a wide grin.

1. What caused Harriet Beecher Stowe to write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?
2. What effect did Harriet's book have on the country?

_____ words per minute

Day 3

*multiply across

Name : _____

Score : _____

Teacher : _____

Date : _____

Multiplying Fractions

$$1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$2) \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} =$$

$$3) \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{10} =$$

$$4) \quad \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$5) \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{10} =$$

$$6) \quad \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{4} =$$

$$7) \quad \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$8) \quad \frac{2}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} =$$

$$9) \quad \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$10) \quad \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$11) \quad \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$12) \quad \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$13) \quad \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{4}{5} =$$

$$14) \quad \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{2}{4} =$$

$$15) \quad \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{2}{3} =$$



The Byzantine Empire

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 11.27.17

Word Count **826**

Level **830L**



Emperor Justinian and members of his court. Image from the public domain

The history of the Byzantine Empire goes all the way back to 1,700 years ago. Over time, the empire included parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. It left behind a rich tradition of art, literature and learning.

A new Rome

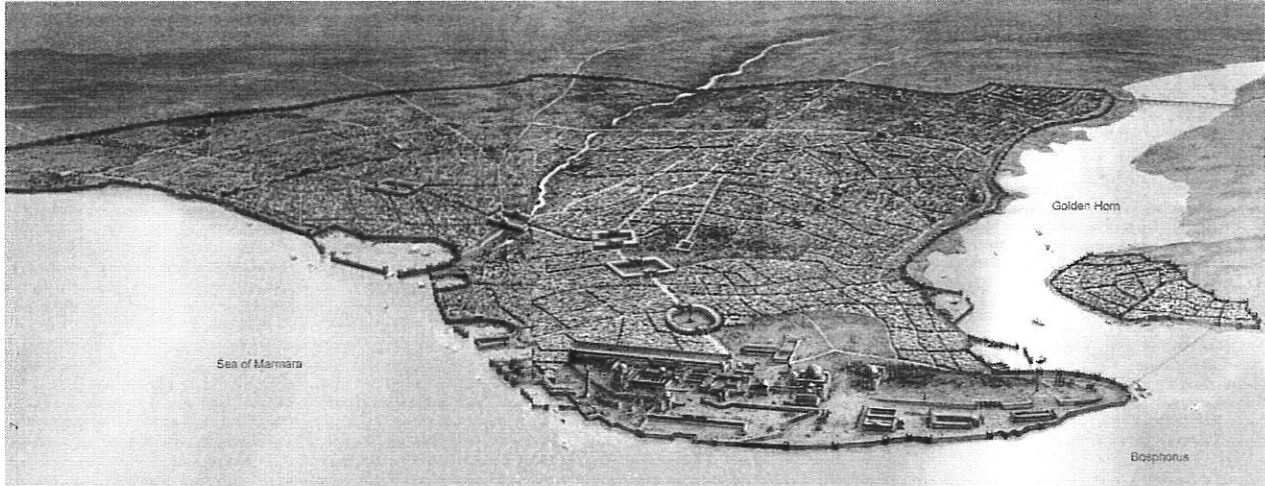


At first, the lands of the Byzantine Empire were part of the Roman Empire. The word "Byzantine" comes from the ancient Greek city of Byzantium. This city was on the Bosphorus, the channel of water connecting the Black Sea to the Mediterranean Sea.

About 1,700 years ago, the Roman Emperor Constantine I chose Byzantium as a new Roman capital, and called it Constantinople. Earlier, Constantine had made Christianity the official religion of Rome. The people of Constantinople and the rest of the Eastern Roman Empire saw themselves as Romans and Christians. But many of them spoke Greek, while the main language of the Romans was Latin.

After Constantine died, the Roman Empire split into the Eastern Roman Empire and the Western Roman Empire. In the west, Rome was the capital city. Attacks from invaders made the Western Roman Empire weaker and weaker. Rome finally fell about 1,500 years ago, and the western empire ended.

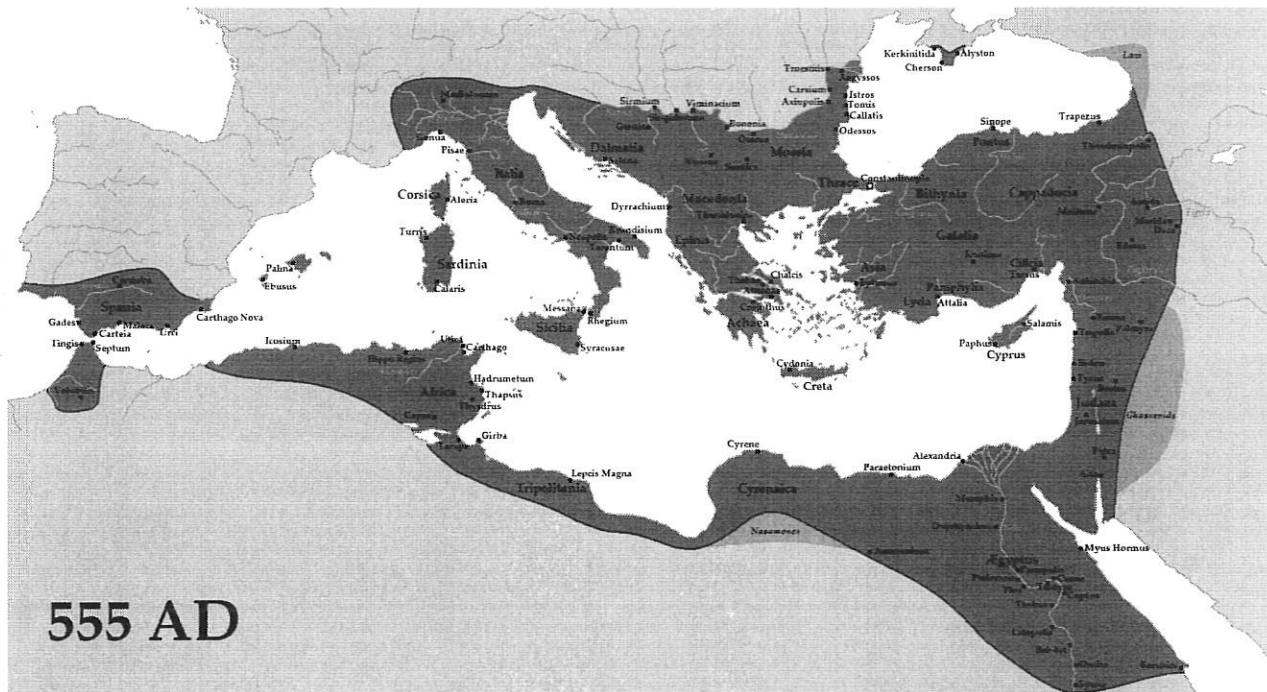
The Byzantine Empire lived on



The Eastern Roman Empire was safer from attack, thanks in part to its location. Constantinople was surrounded by water on most of its sides and had very strong walls. It also had a strong government that ruled over many lands. This made it easier for leaders to gather armies and fight off invaders. The Eastern Roman Empire was able to live long after Rome fell. Historians now call it the Byzantine Empire. But the people living in it just thought of it as the Roman Empire.

The rule of Justinian

One of the great rulers of the Byzantine Empire was Justinian I. Under his rule, the empire became larger. It took over most of the land around the Mediterranean Sea. Many great buildings and monuments were built under Justinian. The most famous was the Church of Holy Wisdom, or Hagia Sophia.



When Justinian died, the Byzantine Empire was the strongest in Europe. But the army was not large enough to defend all of its lands. Over the years, outside invaders kept attacking the empire. The strongest enemies were Muslims in the east. They followed the religion of Islam and began their attacks about 1,400 years ago. They took over Egypt, northern parts of Africa and many lands in the Middle East.

From iconoclasm to monks

At one point, the Byzantine emperors wanted iconoclasm. This meant that people could not treat items or paintings as holy. People could only pray to God, not to religious images. But later, religious leaders decided to allow these images again.



More than 1000 years ago, the Byzantine Empire went through a golden age. The empire had more wealth and control than it had under Justinian. The government helped the arts and wanted more people to study ancient Greek history and literature. Greek became the main language.

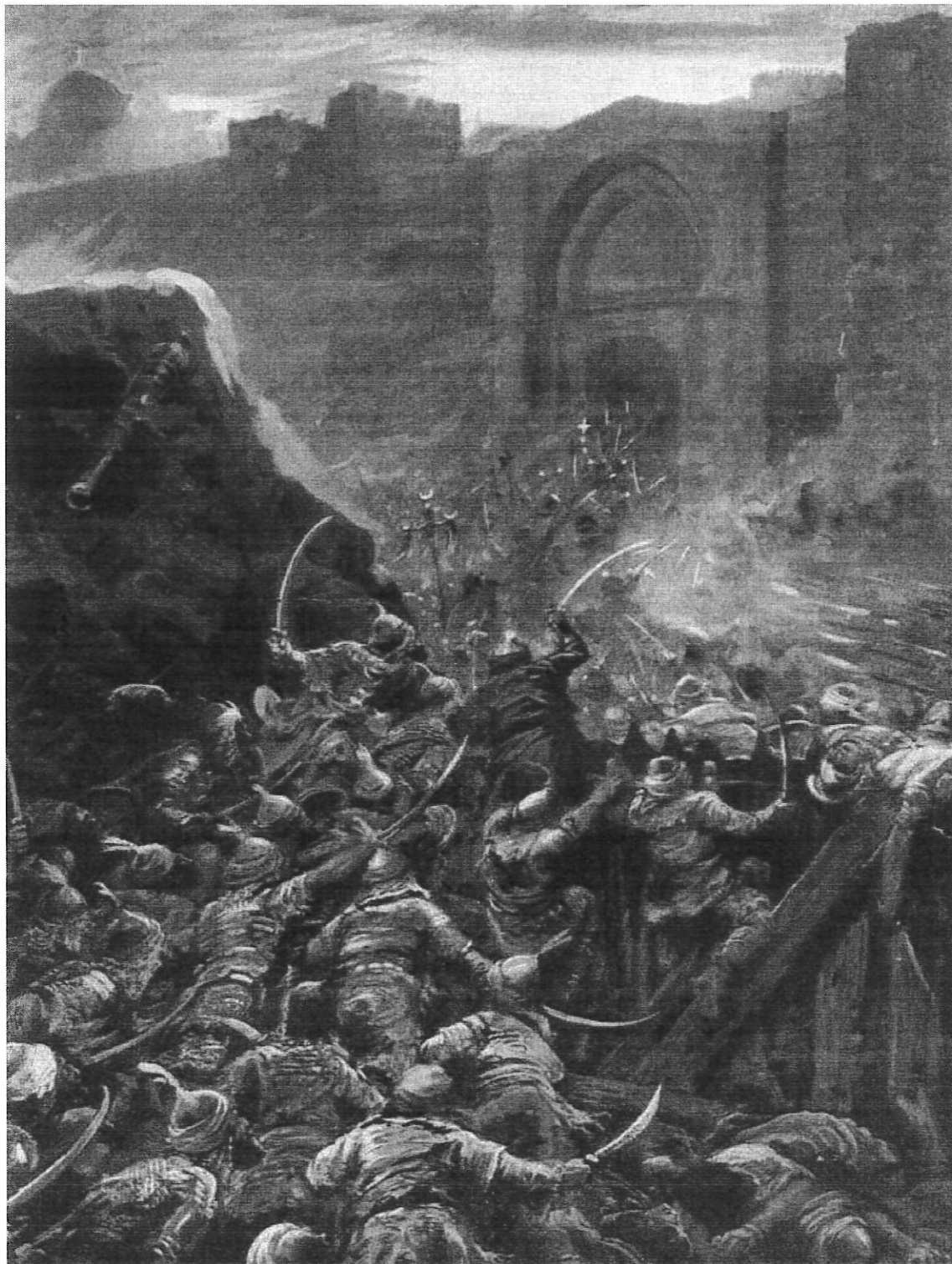
Monks became more important. They were followers of Christianity who helped with many parts of everyday life, such as in schools and hospitals. They also traveled across eastern Europe and Russia to make more people follow Christianity.

The Byzantines and the Crusades

About 900 years ago, wars between Christian and Islamic armies were known as the Crusades. These were a series of holy wars fought between Western Christians and Muslims in the Middle East. Armies from western kingdoms helped the Byzantines fight off the Turks. The Turks were a people in the east who followed Islam.

The Byzantines were able to keep control of Constantinople. But the Byzantine Empire and the western countries were not always friendly.

The fall of the Byzantine Empire



Over time, the Byzantine Empire began to suffer. It became much poorer and weaker. It was forced to become a vassal state of the Turks, who had formed the Ottoman Empire. This meant that the Byzantines would pay the Turks in exchange for not being attacked.

It was not long before the Turks decided to take over Constantinople. They made the city their own about 600 years ago. The Byzantine Emperor died in battle that day, and the Byzantine Empire ended for good.

Byzantine culture continued in western countries. Byzantine learning helped later scholars translate Greek writings. The Byzantine religion also kept having many followers. It was its own version of Christianity, called Orthodox Christianity. It is still followed in Russia, Greece, Romania and other countries today.

Quiz

- 1 Read the section "A new Rome."

Select the paragraph from the section that shows how the two halves of the Roman Empire were divided.

- 2 Read the section "The Byzantines and the Crusades."

Which sentence from the section BEST describes the Crusades?

- (A) These were a series of holy wars fought between Western Christians and Muslims in the Middle East.
- (B) Armies from Western kingdoms helped the Byzantines fight off the Turks.
- (C) The Turks were a people in the east who followed Islam.
- (D) But the Byzantine Empire and the Western countries were not always friendly.

- 3 Examine the image in the section "The fall of the Byzantine Empire" and read the selection below.

Over time, the Byzantine Empire began to suffer. It became much poorer and weaker. It was forced to become a vassal state of the Turks, who had formed the Ottoman Empire. This meant that the Byzantines would pay the Turks in exchange for not being attacked.

How does the image support the information in the selection above?

- (A) It shows the unique military strategy used by the Turks.
 - (B) It shows examples of different types of weapons used by the Byzantine Empire.
 - (C) It shows that the Byzantine Empire had grown weak enough to be conquered.
 - (D) It shows how Turkish and Byzantine armor were different.
- 4 Use the six images and information from the article to select the TRUE statement.
- (A) The capital of the Byzantine Empire was Rome.
 - (B) Religious images were outlawed in the Byzantine Empire and few remain today.
 - (C) Justinian was a cruel military ruler who was hated by his people.
 - (D) The Byzantine Empire grew much larger under Justinian's rule.

Power and pollution: the advantages and disadvantages of fossil fuels

By Encyclopaedia Britannica, adapted by Newsela staff on 07.06.17

Word Count **640**

Level **730L**



Big Bend Power Station is a major coal-fired power plant near Apollo Beach, Florida.

Fossil fuels are used as a source of energy. This energy fuels our cars, heats our homes and lights our schools.

Fossil fuels are natural substances that formed over millions of years. Examples of fossil fuels are oil, gas and coal.

People have used fossil more and more since the mid-1700s. This is when new ways of manufacturing were invented.

Today, almost all of the world's energy supplies are from fossil fuels.

But, fossil fuels are nonrenewable. This means once we use them, they are gone. It takes millions of years for more fossil fuels to be made.

Coal

Coal is one of the most-used fossil fuels. Almost one-third of electricity in the U.S. comes from coal.

Most coal formed about 359 to 299 million years ago. Dead plants fell into the swamps and settled at the bottom. Over millions of years, sediment covered the decaying plant matter. The weight of the sediment compressed it. It formed into peat.

Over time, more sediment covered the peat. Pressure and heat changed the peat into a soft coal. Then, more heat and pressure changed it into even harder forms of coal.

Hard coals are considered the best kind of coal. They do not release as many pollutants as other types of coal.

Oil And Natural Gas

Petroleum is a name for oil. Oil and natural gas formed through a similar process, often in the same swampy place. They were made from the buried remains of tiny water organisms. The organisms died and sank to the muddy swamp bottom. Then, their buried remains changed into a substance called kerogen.

Heat and pressure changed the kerogen into petroleum. This took millions of years to happen. Some of the petroleum was liquid and some was gas. Natural gas formed at the deeper, hotter spots.

The main liquid fossil fuels used today are made from oil. These include gasoline, jet fuel and oils used for heat, like kerosene. Natural gas is used for heating and cooking. It is also used to generate electricity.

Other Fossil Fuels

Peat and coke are solid fossil fuels.

Peat is used for heating when there are not other fuels available. But, it burns slowly and produces a lot of smoke and not much heat.

Coke is what is leftover after gases and tar are taken from some types of coal. Coke is used to make iron and in other processes.

Oil shale and tar sands are also fuel sources. But, using them for fuel is difficult and expensive. So, these resources are not a good option.

Where Fossil fuels Are Found

Fossil fuels are not found equally around the world. Most of the world's coal was formed in the United States, Russia and China. Australia, India and South Africa also have large amounts of coal.

More than half of the world's known oil and natural gas is in the Middle East.

Pollution, Global Warming

There are other downsides to using these fossil fuels. A big one is the harm they cause.

Burning petroleum and coal releases harmful gases into the air. Smog is a buildup of harmful gases. Smog makes it harder for people to breathe, leading to problems like asthma. Also, burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into the air. Over the years, the amount of carbon dioxide has built up. This increases Earth's temperatures and is a cause of climate change. Climate change is harmful to people, animals, plants and land.

So, scientists are coming up with new ways to make energy.

For example, some cars can use electricity instead of gasoline. Homes can be heated using energy from the sun. And, some electric power plants use wind or water instead of coal.

These alternative energy sources are forms of renewable resources. This means they will not run out like fossil fuels. They are also better for our environment.

Quiz

- 1 Read the paragraph from the section "Coal."

Hard coals are considered the best kind of coal. They do not release as many pollutants as other types of coal.

Which phrase from the article BEST helps you understand the meaning of "pollutants"?

- (A) natural substances
 - (B) fuel sources
 - (C) large amounts
 - (D) harmful gases
- 2 Read the paragraph from the section "Pollution, Global Warming."

These alternative energy sources are forms of renewable resources. This means they will not run out like fossil fuels. They are also better for our environment.

What does the author mean by "renewable resources"?

- (A) energy sources that can be replaced
 - (B) newly discovered types of energy
 - (C) energy that is made from fossil fuels
 - (D) more powerful types of energy
- 3 What does the introduction [paragraphs 1-5] show you?
- (A) how fossil fuels are formed and why it takes so long
 - (B) where and when fossil fuels were discovered
 - (C) examples of fossil fuels and how they are used
 - (D) what fossil fuels are and why they can be harmful

- 4 Read the selections from the section "Oil And Natural Gas."

They were made from the buried remains of tiny water organisms. The organisms died and sank to the muddy swamp bottom. Then, their buried remains changed into a substance called kerogen.

Heat and pressure changed the kerogen into petroleum. This took millions of years to happen.

Which answer choice BEST describes the structure of these selections?

- (A) problem and solution
- (B) sequential order
- (C) compare and contrast
- (D) order of importance