

## WEEK 8: 5/18 -5/22: U.S. HISTORY

**ASSIGNMENT CHECK-LIST: DUE BY MONDAY 5/25**

- MONDAY:** Civil War and Reconstruction Quiz
  - Complete this quiz using your week 6 & 7 resources.
  - A quizlet set and kahoot game is linked to Mrs. Sellers' website if you need more review resources.
- TUESDAY:** The Difference Between Memorial Day and Veterans Day
  - Complete the Venn Diagram using the provided text comparing and contrasting the two holidays.
- WEDNESDAY:** The Holocaust: Websquest
  - Complete the webquest using the provided resources.
  - Links from this assignment are also linked on Mrs. Sellers' website.
  - Videos and resources about this topic are posted onto Mrs. Sellers' website.
- THURSDAY:** The Holocaust: Blackout Poetry
  - Use the provided document to create a blackout poem about the Holocaust.
- FRIDAY:** Take today to catch up on any work you might need more time for.

**REMEMBER:** Answers can be done on a print-out of the assignments or on a piece of paper. Pictures of your answers can be sent to your teacher via e-mail or Remind. You can also pick up this work as a packet from Cobb and turn it back to Cobb with your answers if you cannot access our websites, e-mail, or Remind.

Wishing you well! -Mrs. Sellers (SellersL@leonschools.net), Mr. Allen (AllenClyde@leonschools.net), & Mr. Sears (SearsS@leonschools.net)

**MONDAY: THE CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION QUIZ:** Answer the questions below using your week 6 and 7 resources.

1. Place each item below in the NORTH v. SOUTH chart where it best fits.

Larger population	could produce food	Industrial advantages	contained 7 of the 8 military colleges	more railroads
	controlled the Navy	fought mostly on own territory	morale	

NORTH ADVANTAGES	SOUTH ADVANTAGES

2. Match the following actions for the below amendments.

1.	1. Amendment 13	A. Equal protection under law (all men including African-American men)
2.	2. Amendment 14	B. Abolished slavery
3.	3. Amendment 15	C. Extended voting rights to African-American men

3. Why are the Amendments listed in number 2 referred to as the "Reconstruction Amendments?"

4. Provide one example of how racial inequality continued after the Civil War ended despite the "Reconstruction Amendments" being added to the U.S. Constitution.

5. Place the following events in order by placing the number in which it occurred over the event. 1 being the first event to occur and 5 being the last event to occur.

Booth leaps on to the stage shouting "Sic semper tyrannis!" breaking his leg in the process.	Lincoln is carried across the street to a boardinghouse where he later dies from his gunshot wound.	Lincoln and his wife arrive late to the play "Our American Cousin."	John Wilkes Booth slips into the President's private box and shoots him with a derringer pistol.	Lincoln was taken to the Capitol rotunda to lay in state on catafalque.

# TUESDAY: Get it straight: The difference between Memorial Day and Veterans Day

By [Lisa Respers France](#), CNN

We are here to make sure you don't embarrass yourself.

Inevitably, someone says something demonstrating confusion over the difference between Memorial Day and Veterans Day. Allow us to explain it to you.

**Memorial Day:** Celebrated the last Monday in May, Memorial Day is the holiday set aside to pay tribute to those who died serving in the military.

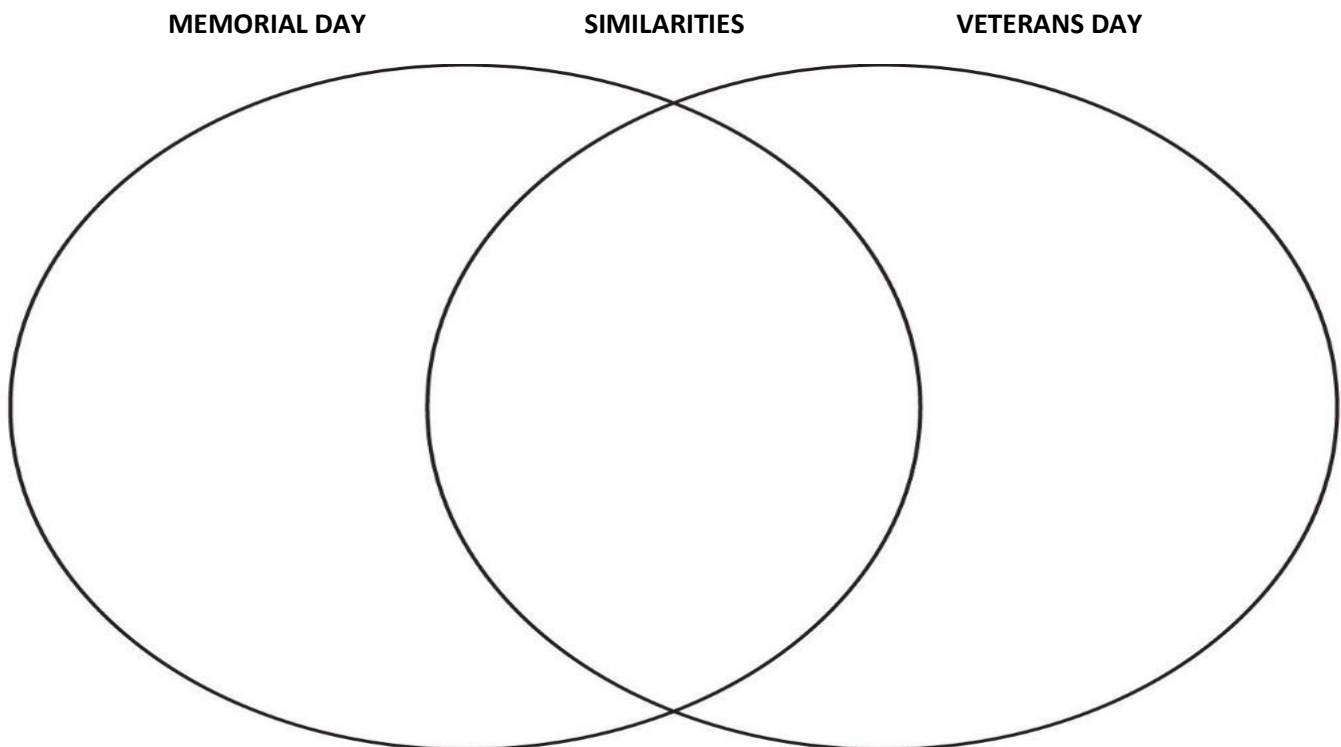
"Three years after the Civil War ended, on May 5, 1868, the head of an organization of Union veterans -- the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) -- established Decoration Day as a time for the nation to decorate the graves of the war dead with flowers. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan declared that Decoration Day should be observed on May 30. It is believed that date was chosen because flowers would be in bloom all over the country."

The passage of the National Holiday Act of 1971 by Congress made it an official holiday.

**Veterans Day:** This federal holiday falls on November 11 and is designated as a day to honor all who have served in the military. According to Military.com, Veterans Day began as Armistice Day to honor the end of World War I, which officially took place on November 11, 1918.

"In 1954, after having been through both World War II and the Korean War, the 83rd U.S. Congress -- at the urging of the veterans service organizations -- amended the Act of 1938 by striking out the word "Armistice" and inserting the word "Veterans." "With the approval of this legislation on June 1, 1954, November 11 became a day to honor American veterans of all wars."

**COMPARE AND CONTRAST:** In the venn diagram below, identify at least two details that make these days different (two for Memorial Day and two for Veteran's Day) and at least one detail the two holidays they have in common.



# WEDNESDAY: HOLOCAUST WEBQUEST

Use the resources provided to research the Holocaust and answer the questions below. You can either type your answers in an email or document or write out your answers on a sheet of paper. The links embedded in this document can also be found as a clickable link on Mrs. Sellers' website.

## **RESOURCE TO USE**

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: <https://www.ushmm.org/learn>

## **BACKGROUND**

1. What was the Holocaust?
2. Define ANTI-SEMITISM.
3. Define PROGROMS. What does the term refer to historically?
4. Define GENOCIDE. How did the word come into existence?

## **CONCENTRATION CAMPS**

5. Define CONCENTRATION CAMP. What was the purpose of the Nazi concentration camps?
6. Select one concentration camp and provide a brief history of the camp.
  - List of camps: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/list-of-major-nazi-concentration-camps>
  - Use the Holocaust Encyclopedia <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/> if you need help developing your answer.
7. What were the killing centers? How did they differ from concentration camps?
8. Based on your research thus far, what do you think life was like in the concentration camps?

## **VICTIMS**

9. Approximately how many Jewish people lived in Europe prior to the outbreak of WWII?
10. Who were the ROMA? Approximately how many were killed during the Holocaust?
11. Select an ID card from the list and summarize his/her experience.  
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/landing/en/id-cards>
12. What were the death marches? What was the purpose?
13. Describe what Allied troops found as they advanced through Nazi territory at the end of the war.

<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/liberation-of-nazi-camps>

14. What were the Nuremberg Trials?

## **WHAT DO YOU THINK?**

15. How do YOU think we can avoid this type of event in the future?

## **THURSDAY: BLACKOUT POETRY: THE HOLOCAUST**

**Blackout poetry** is when a page of text — usually an article from a newspaper or page of a book — is completely blacked out (colored over with permanent or black marker so that it is no longer visible) except for a select few words. When only these words are visible, a brand new story is created from the existing text.

Use one of the provided pages below and make your own blackout poem. Your poem should tell a story about the Holocaust or somehow express the impact the Holocaust left on society. See the example posted to Mrs. Sellers' website if you need assistance. If you have a newspaper at home or a preferred piece of text you would like to use for your blackout poem, feel free to use that instead! Just make sure to ask parent permission first. Black marker works best but any writing utensil can be used for your blackout poem.

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### **THE WIZARD OF OZ**

**But the Tin Woodman would not let her do this.**

**“We must hurry and get back to the road of yellow brick before dark,” he said; and the Scarecrow agreed with him. So they kept walking until Dorothy could stand no longer. Her eyes closed in spite of herself and she forgot where she was and fell among the poppies, fast asleep.**

**“What shall we do?” asked the Tin Woodman.**

**“If we leave her here she will die,” said the Lion. “The smell of the flowers is killing us all. I myself can scarcely keep my eyes open and the dog is asleep already.”**

**It was true; Toto had fallen down beside his little mistress. But the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, not being made of flesh, were not troubled by the scent of the flowers.**

**“Run fast,” said the Scarecrow to the Lion, “and get out of this deadly flowerbed as soon as you can. We will bring the little girl with us, but if you should fall asleep you are too big to be carried.”**

**So the Lion aroused himself and bounded forward as fast as he could go. In a moment he was out of sight.**

**“Let us make a chair with our hands, and carry her,” said the Scarecrow. So they picked up Toto and put the dog in Dorothy's lap, and then they made a chair with their hands for the seat and their arms for the arms and**

## CHAPTER I.

### Down the Rabbit-Hole

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do: once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, 'and what is the use of a book,' thought Alice 'without pictures or conversation?'

So she was considering in her own mind (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid), whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain would be worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing so VERY remarkable in that; nor did Alice think it so VERY much out of the way to hear the Rabbit say to itself, 'Oh dear! Oh dear! I shall be late!' (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural); but when the Rabbit actually TOOK A WATCH OUT OF ITS WAISTCOAT-POCKET, and looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket, or a watch to take out of it, and burning with curiosity, she ran across the field after it, and fortunately was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.

In another moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself before she found herself falling down a very deep well.