

Hawks Rise 5th Grade Reading and Social Studies

April 27 – May 1

ELA: This week we will be focused on the skills of Genre, Theme, Homophones, and **poetry!**

- In addition to assignments, students are expected to read for 20 minutes each day and complete two 20-minute sessions of reading iReady (40 minutes for the week) at a time of their choosing.

SS: This week we will be focused on the topic of WWII, leading up to our study of the holocaust, which we will begin next week.

Day 1	<i>The Unbreakable Code</i> - Comprehension quiz (Open Book) *Packet only, text on ConnectED Read "World War II – Introduction to WWII" *Readworks.org	ELA: Recall/Locate Relevant Info SS: WWII
Day 2	YTP Unit 6, Week 1 pgs. 256-258 *Packet or YTP book Read "World War II Facts" and identify 5 key events *Packet/fillable document	ELA: Genre, Homophones & Writing from personal experiences SS: WWII
Day 3	Fresh Read Unit 6, Week 1 *ConnectED Read "Pearl Harbor Facts" and identify 3 key events *Packet/fillable document	ELA: Theme SS: WWII
Day 4	Complete poetry practice *Packet/fillable document Personal Poem Journal Entry *Packet/fillable document WWII Timeline *Packet/fillable document	ELA: Poetry SS: WWII
Day 5	Read "World War Two – D-Day" and respond to questions *Readworks.org D-Day poem *packet/fillable document	ELA: Poetry SS: WWII

ELA Standards

LAFS.5.RI.3.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

LAFS.5.RL.1.1 Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text

LACC.5.RL.1.2 Determine a theme of a story, drama, or poem from details in the text, including how characters in a story or drama respond to challenges or how the speaker in a poem reflects upon a topic; summarize the text.

LAFS.5.W.1.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.

Social Studies Standards

SS.5.A.1.2 Utilize timelines to identify and discuss American History time periods

SS.5.G.1.1 Interpret current and historical information using a variety of geographic tools.

The Unbreakable Code—Comprehension

Read the following questions carefully. You may look back at the selection to help find the answer to each question.

- 1 Why were the Navajo ready for training?
 - A They were brave fighters.
 - B They did not give away secrets.
 - C The way Navajos were treated had prepared them well.
 - D The training exercises were given to them ahead of time.

- 2 What was unusual about the government needing the Navajo for the war?
 - F They had never served in a war before.
 - G They were not ready to serve in the war.
 - H In the past, they were told to forget their language.
 - I In the past, they were told to denounce their culture.

- 3 How did the government want the Navajo to help them in the war?
 - A They wanted the Navajo to learn a new language.
 - B They wanted the Navajo to use their fighting skills.
 - C They wanted the Navajo to decode the enemies' messages.
 - D They wanted the Navajo to use their language to create a new code.

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 4 What did Grandfather say kept him alive throughout the war?
- Ⓕ his trust
 - Ⓖ his belief
 - Ⓗ his hard work
 - Ⓘ his dedication
- 5 If Grandfather said he would never leave again, why did he say he went in the first place?
- Ⓐ He said that he just did what he was told.
 - Ⓑ He said it was important to fight for what you love.
 - Ⓒ He said it was important to do the government's wishes.
 - Ⓓ He said that he wanted to see a different part of the world.



Name _____

The Scrap Drive

Alice watched the young girl drop the bottle into the recycle bin. She remembered how she had started recycling when she was the girl’s age. During World War II, everything was rationed, and people needed to recycle. She recalled how schools in her city had a Scrap Drive contest every month and collected paper, metal, rubber, and fabric. One day she had asked her father, “Dad, how can I help my school win the contest?”

“That old, bald tire in the garage might help,” Dad had said. “A rubber tire can be reused to make 20 pairs of boots.”

Alice and her dad had found the tire and started to roll it to the collection center at the bottom of the hill. The tire slipped from Dad’s grasp and rolled downhill. “Stop that tire!” Dad had shouted. They raced after the tire, but it had crashed into the collection center building. Alice smiled to herself and remembered how proud she had felt when her school had won the contest that month.

Answer the questions about the text.

1. How do you know this text is historical fiction?

2. A flashback is a scene from the past that interrupts a story. What sentence tells that a flashback is coming?

3. What two time clues signal that this takes place in the past?

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Name _____

Read the sentences below and circle the correct word to complete each one. Underline the context clues that help you figure out which word to use. Then use that word in a new sentence.

1. This morning the wind _____ so hard that I nearly fell over. **blew** **blue**

2. I thought I _____ all the answers to her questions. **knew** **new**

3. I didn't recognize you when we _____ on the street. **passed** **past**

4. Call your dog to come _____ now. **hear** **here**

5. He seems like a nice person and a good friend, _____. **to** **too**

Name _____

A. Add the word parts to create a word with a Greek root. Write the word on the line. Then circle the word below that has the same Greek root.

1. tele + vision = _____
 automated telegram asteroid
2. auto + mobile = _____
 disaster automatic microwave
3. photo + genic = _____
 philosophy telephoto program
4. homo + phone = _____
 phonics mechanic psychic
5. para + graph = _____
 videophone invite graphic

B. Read each sentence. Replace the underlined words with one of the words from the word box below and rewrite the sentence.

mechanical phonics autograph astronomer photograph

6. The scientist who studies stars and planets was able to see Mars.

7. My uncle is studying how to take a picture with his new camera.

8. They were able to get the handwritten name of the famous actress.

9. I understand the science of sounds, so I can read almost any word.

10. People who are able to fix machines will always be able to find a job.

World War II **Facts**



World War II (WWII), also known as the Second World War, was a global war which took place between 1939 to 1945. Most of the world's countries, including all of the great powers, fought as part of two military alliances: the Allies and the Axis.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- ★ World War II was a military conflict that lasted from 1939 to 1945 and involved nearly all the nations of the world.
- ★ It was caused by the Treaty of Versailles and the German people's resentment toward the League of Nations. The Treaty of Versailles was created in 1919 to ensure peace in Europe following World War I. The treaty said that land was to be taken away from Germany.

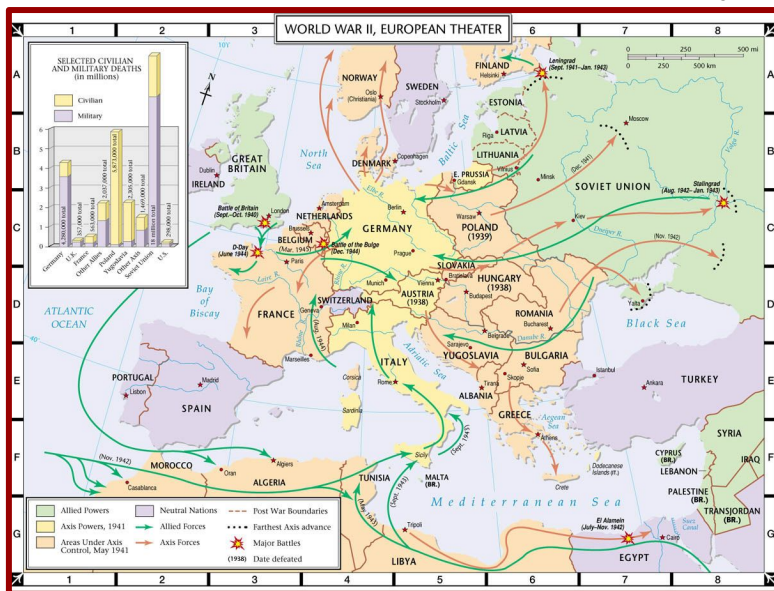


World War II Facts

- ★ It also stated that Germany would pay for damages caused by the war, and could only have a small army with no air force, submarines, or tanks.
- ★ Adolf Hitler was able to convince the German people to give him the power to improve conditions in Germany and restore the country's strength and dignity. He vowed to tear up the Treaty of Versailles.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

- ★ Hitler began invading Austria and Czechoslovakia. He also built up the German army and its weapons. On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. When that happened, Britain and France declared war on Germany.



- ★ Germany made treaties with Italy and Japan. The three became the Axis powers. Leaders of the Axis powers were Adolf Hitler, Emperor Hirohito, and Benito Mussolini.

Map of Europe during World War II

- ★ The countries that made up the Allied powers included Russia, France, British Empire, United States, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Montenegro. Major leaders of the Allies were Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill.



World War II Facts

- ★ In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force known as the RAF defeated the German Air Force, known as the Luftwaffe. As a result, Hitler halted his plan to invade Britain. By 1941, the US Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act which provided aid to Great Britain.
- ★ In June 1941, Hitler launched Operation Barbarossa which ordered the German invasion of the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Final Solution or extermination of the Jewish race was also introduced by Hitler.
- ★ On December 7, 1941, World War II awakened the Pacific after 360 Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor located in the islands of Hawaii. The following day, the US Congress and President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially declared war against Germany and Japan.
- ★ The Allies dropped 3.4 million tons of bombs, averaging about 27,700 tons of bombs each month. On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. A B29 superfortress bomber, called the 'Enola Gay' dropped the bomb. On August 9, 1945, another atomic bomb was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan. Over 225,000 people were killed or later died from radiation poisoning in both of these attacks. These attacks virtually ended the war with Japan.
- ★ On June 6, 1944, combined Allied forces invaded Normandy, France and began to liberate territories held by Germany. Hitler's army fought with the Soviet, British, American, French, and Canadian forces, and faced defeat in the event now known as D-Day.
- ★ After the Battle of the Bulge, Allied forces invaded Germany in February 1945.



World War II Facts

- ★ Adolf Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945. Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945. On August 14, 1945, Japan surrendered. World War II ended on August 15, 1945. The war was not officially over until President Harry Truman issued a “proclamation of formal cessation of World War II hostilities”. This occurred on December 31, 1946.
- ★ After the German defeat, the Big Three - British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, US President Franklin Roosevelt, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin met at the Yalta Conference to come up with an agreement on how to deal with Germany. It was followed by the Potsdam Conference attended by British Prime Minister Attlee, US President Truman, and Soviet Premier Stalin.
- ★ The United Nations replaced the League of Nations after the war. Until today, UN guides the member countries to uphold human rights, peace, and tolerance.

FAST FACTS ABOUT WWII

- ★ WWII started in Europe on September 1, 1939, when Nazi Germany invaded Poland.
- ★ US President Franklin Roosevelt led the “We Can Do it” campaign urging single and married women to join the workforce.
- ★ The former USSR (Russia) lost over 21 million people as war casualties.
- ★ Nearly 6 million Jews died in the Holocaust while millions became refugees to countries such as the Philippines.
- ★ Dr. Josef Mengele, also known as the Angel of Death, killed more than 2,800 twins because of his experiments.
- ★ Anne Frank and her sister died at the Bergen-Belsen camp one month before the liberation.
- ★ During WWII, hamburgers in America were called “Liberty Steaks” to avoid the German name.



“World War II Facts” - Reflection

Directions: Review the “World War II Facts” article. Select the **FIVE** events you think were most significant. List the events below (including the date!), then describe **why** you think the event you chose was significant.

1. Event: _____
Why I think it's important: _____

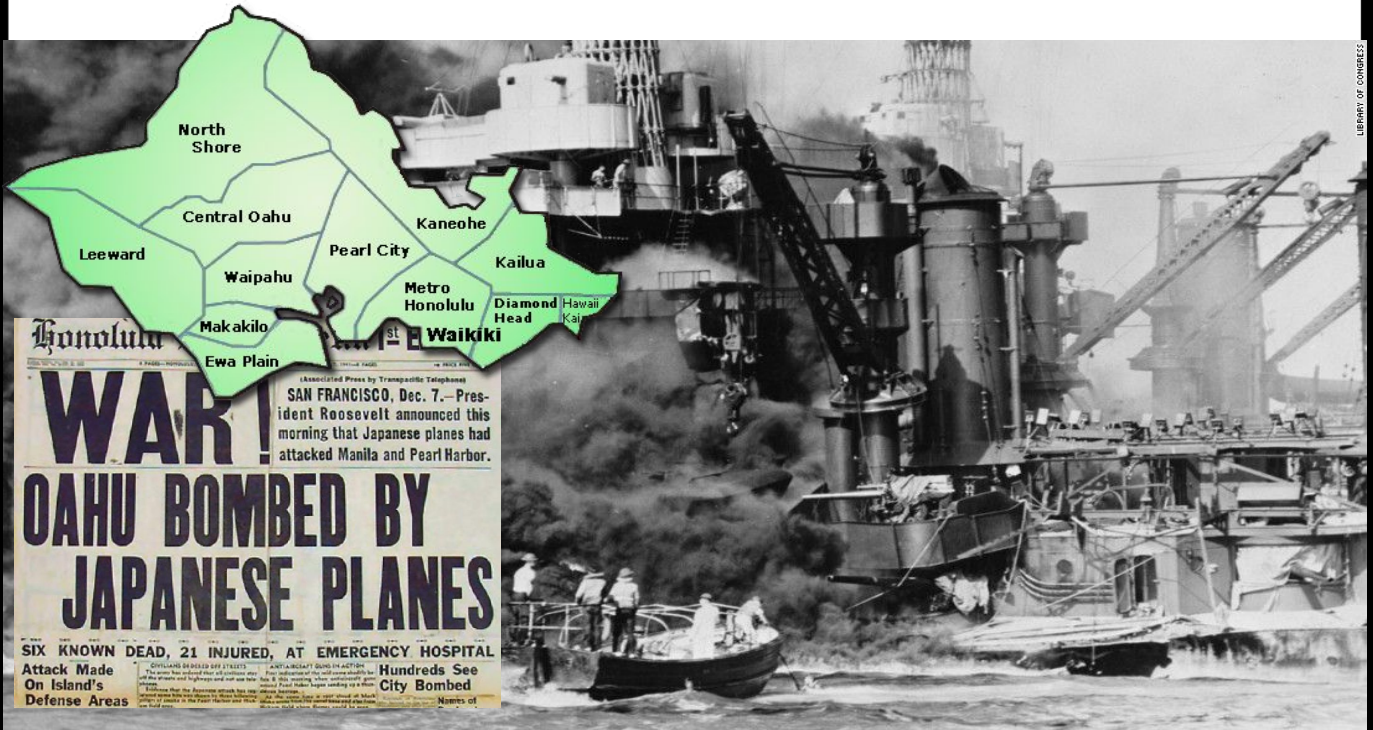
2. Event: _____
Why I think it's important: _____

3. Event: _____
Why I think it's important: _____

4. Event: _____
Why I think it's important: _____

5. Event: _____
Why I think it's important: _____

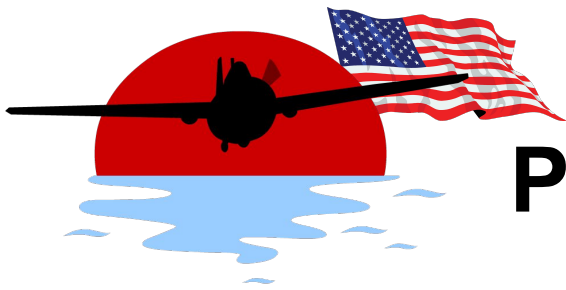
Pearl Harbor Facts



On the morning of December 7, 1941, the U.S. naval base located in Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, territory of the United States, was attacked by the Japanese Imperial Army. A day after, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared war against Japan and entered WWII both in Europe and the Pacific. The attack on Pearl Harbor is also known as the Battle of Pearl Harbor, the Hawaii Operation, and Operation Z.

Prior to War

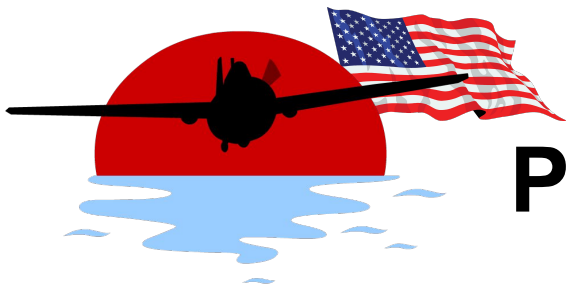
- ★ War historians believed that the dispute between Japan and the United States had been silent since the 1920s. Tensions began to grow during the 1931 Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Japan continued to expand its territories in China known as the "Southern Operation."



Pearl Harbor Facts

- ★ After the Nanking Massacre in 1937, the International Military Tribunal of the Far East concluded that there were more than 300,000 Chinese who were killed in the massacres. As a response, western nations such as the United Kingdom, United States, and France supported China for its war supplies through loan assistance.
- ★ In July, 1941, the U.S. applied an oil embargo on Japan as a response to possible Japanese aggression in the Far East including the Philippines. However, Japan continued to invade the Dutch East Indies due to its oil resources.
- ★ After series of attempted and failed negotiations, on November 20, 1941, Japan proposed that they withdraw all their forces from Southern Indochina and hold any attacks in Southeast Asia if the United States, United Kingdom, and the Netherlands ceased helping China. The counter proposal, also known as the Hull Note, was made on November 26.
- ★ However, Japan's fleet had left for Pearl Harbor a day before the Hull Note was delivered.





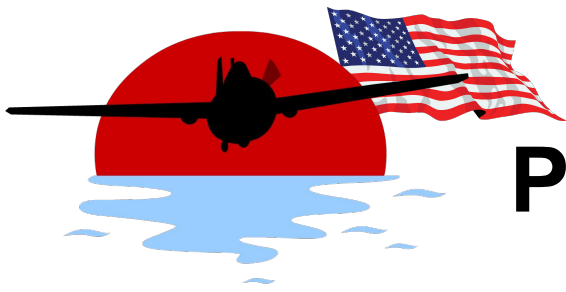
Pearl Harbor Facts

- ★ On December 1, 1941, the Pearl Harbor attack was authorized by Emperor Hirohito after his military advisers concluded that the Hull Note would destroy Japan's control over China and Korea.
- ★ Prior to the attack, the Japanese Imperial Army knew that casualties in Pearl Harbor would be great. They made sure that the timing of the attack would be unexpected.



Pearl Harbor Attack

- ★ On November 26, 1941, the Japanese Striking Force composed of six aircraft carriers - Akagi, Kaga, Soryu, Hiryu, Shokaku and Zuikaku left Hitokappu Bay to attack Pearl Harbor.
 - ★ Japan surprisingly attacked Pearl Harbor with 353 aircrafts, composed of 79 fighters, 131 dive-bombers, 103 level-bombers, and 40 torpedo planes.
-
- ★ The two-wave attack on Pearl Harbor lasted 90 minutes. One of the main reasons why Operation Z was made was due to the damage it would cause to the largest naval base of the United States. It would mean easier Japanese control over the Pacific.
 - ★ At the time of the attack, the U.S. Pacific Fleet's aircraft carriers - Enterprise, Lexington and Saratoga were not in the harbor.



Pearl Harbor Facts

- ★ After the attack, 2,335 U.S. military deaths were recorded, most of them sailors/marines. 1,143 U.S. military personnel were wounded, 68 civilians died and 35 civilians wounded, while 64 Japanese were killed.
- ★ Eight U.S. Navy battleships were damaged by the attacks and four of them were sunk. The battle also damaged or destroyed three U.S. cruisers, three destroyers, three other ships and 188 aircraft. By contrast, Japan only lost 29 aircraft and five submarines in the battle.
- ★ The eight U.S. battleships that were destroyed or damaged were named: Arizona, Oklahoma, West Virginia, California, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Maryland.

After the Attack

- ★ On December 8th, 1941, the day after the Battle of Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan.
- ★ This was their entry into World War II. It was President Franklin D. Roosevelt who declared war on Japan with his famous 'Infamy Speech' in front of the Joint Session of Congress.
- ★ Hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Japan attacked the Philippines and sunk the U.K.'s battleship Prince Wales and Repulse.
- ★ After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the American servicemen were awarded 15 Medals of Honor, 51 Navy Crosses, 53 Silver Stars, 4 Navy and Marine Corps Medals, 1 Distinguished Flying Cross, 4 Distinguished Service Crosses, 1 Distinguished Service Medal and 3 Bronze Star Medals.
- ★ Today, there are several memorials on the island of Oahu to honor the people who died at Pearl Harbor.
- ★ December 7th is known as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day in America and ceremonies are held around the country to remember what happened on that day.

World War II Timeline

Directions: Use the important events you identified through this week's readings to fill in the 8 empty spaces on the timeline. Be sure to place your events in order!

1919 – The Treaty of Versailles ends World War 1, but angers many Germans.

December 31, 1946 – President Harry S. Truman declares an end to all hostilities in WWII.

“Pearl Harbor Facts” - Reflection

Directions: Review the “World War II Facts” article. Select the **THREE** events you think were most significant. List the events below (including the date!), then describe **why** you think the event you chose was significant.

1. Event: _____

Why I think it's important: _____

2. Event: _____

Why I think it's important: _____

3. Event: _____

Why I think it's important: _____

Poetry Practice

Directions: Read the descriptions and examples of two types of poems below. Then, try it out for yourself!

DIAMANTE:

Diamante is a form similar to the Cinquain. The text forms the shape of a diamond.

Line 1: Noun or subject - one word

Line 2: Two Adjectives that describe line 1

Line 3: Three 'ing words that describe line 1

Line 4: Four nouns - the first two are connected with line 1; the last two are connected with line 7

Line 5: Three 'ing words that describe line 7

Line 6: Two adjectives that describe line 7

Line 7: Noun Synonym for the subject

An example is-

Pencil

Sharp, skinny

Writing, answering, erasing

Wood, lead, ink, plastic

Drawing, smudging, leaking

Durable, comfortable

Pen

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL:

Write a poem about yourself using this form or another poetry form.

Line 1: __ Your name

Line 2: __, __, __ 3 personal characteristics or physical traits

Line 3: Brother or sister of __ or son/daughter of

Line 4: Who loves __, __, and __ 3 people, things, ideas

Line 5: Who feels __ about __ 1 emotion about 1 thing

Line 6: Who needs __, __, and __ 3 things you need

Line 7: Who gives __, __, and __ 3 objects you share

Line 8: Who fears __, __, and __ 3 items

Line 9: Who'd like to see, __ 1 place, or person

Line 10: Who dreams of __ 1 item or idea

Line 11: A student of __ your school or teacher's name

Line 12: __ Nickname or repeat your first name

Your turn!

DIAMANTE:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Personal Poem Journal / Reflection

Directions: For this week's journal entry, create a **diamante poem** based on your distance learning experience. If you wish, you may research another poetry form (such as **haiku** or **limerick**) and use that format instead!

You have two options for submission:

1. Print this page or use notebook paper to write your poem. Take a picture or scan the completed page and attach it when turning in the rest of your work.
2. Add your poem to the bottom of this page using the fillable Word document and submit it with the rest of your work.

Title: _____

Poem:

D-Day Poem

Directions: After reading “World War Two – D-Day” on Readworks.org and answering the questions, imagine you are the soldier / narrator from the story. Write a poem describing the experience from the soldier’s point of view. You may use the **diamante** format, write an imaginary **autobiographical poem**, or research another format such as **haiku** or **limerick** to write your poem.

Title: _____

Poem:
