



Monday June 8, 2020

Hello, Grade 5 Students: Happy last full week of school! The content needed for the math activity and the special grade 5 activity today will be taught through a lesson by your teacher via Zoom or other platform.

Enrichment Activity #1:

The special grade 5 activity will be explained during Zoom or other platform and posted by your teacher in Google Classroom.

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Enrichment Activity #2: Math

Standard(s):

Understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition

Objective(s):

Students will be able to recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement

Activity:

1. Watch Study Jams video about volume
<http://studyjams.scholastic.com/studyjams/jams/math/measurement/volume.htm>
2. Complete the chart below. Find the volume for each shape.

volume is length ✖ width ✖ height.

$$V = l \times w \times h$$

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Enrichment Lesson for



<p>1.</p> <p>Volume = _____</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>Volume = _____</p>	<p>3.</p> <p>Volume = _____ = _____ m³</p>
Find the volume:	Find the volume:	Find the volume:
<p>4.</p> <p>Volume = _____</p>	<p>5.</p> <p>Volume = _____</p>	<p>6.</p> <p>Volume = _____ = _____ in³</p>
Find the volume:	Find the volume:	Find the volume:

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Enrichment Activity #3: Reading/SS

Standard(s):

- Reading Informational [RI]
- Social Studies - Organize information from multiple sources

Objective(s):

- 1.) Students will be able to determine one or more main ideas of a text and explain how they are supported by key details; summarize a text.
- 2.) Students will explain the relationships or interactions between two or more individuals, events, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, mathematical, or technical text based on specific information in the text.
- 3.) Students will be able to explain the importance of King George and Marquis deLafayette

Resources/Materials:

- Articles
- Graphic organizer

Activity:

King George III of England and Ireland (1738-1820) was the longest reigning monarch before [Queen Victoria](#) and [Elizabeth II](#). He was the king of Great Britain when the American Revolutionary War broke out and the colonists gained independence from the British crown.

EARLY LIFE AND FAMILY BACKGROUND

- He was the eldest son of Frederick Prince of Wales, of the Hanover dynasty, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. The young George was privately tutored by John Stuart. At the age of 8, he knew the English, German, and French languages. His interest in natural sciences was seen through his own astronomical observatory.
- George III was the first Hanoverian king to be born in England and not in [Germany](#).
- In 1751, after his father's death, George inherited the title 'Duke of Edinburgh', making him the next heir to the throne. Nine years later, he ascended to the throne when his
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- grandfather died. In his 50-year marriage, George III had 15 children with his only wife, Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

GEORGE III AS KING

- As the new king, he inherited the ongoing Seven Years War with the French. After the war in 1763, Great Britain faced a huge financial deficit. George Grenville (George III's Prime Minister) urged the king and Parliament to impose taxes on the American colonies to gain revenue.
- By 1764 and 1765, the [Sugar Act](#) and [Stamp Act](#) were passed by the Parliament with the king's approval. The Stamp Act was one of the main reasons why the colonists questioned the British Crown and Parliament over the issue of taxation without representation.
- From Boston, Massachusetts, the battle cry against the imposition of the Stamp Act spread to other colonial cities. The Stamp Act was the imposition of taxes on all printed documents produced and used within the colony.
- Legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers and even playing cards were included.
- In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed by King George III after a series of colonists movements, including the Declaration of Rights and Grievances made by the delegates through the Stamp Act Congress. Though it was repealed, the Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, subjecting the colonists to British laws.
- Amidst the colonists' refusal, the Parliament continued to pass taxation laws over the [thirteen colonies](#). Examples are the [Townshend Act](#), [Tea Act](#), and the Intolerable Act.
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- After the series of events in Boston, the [American Revolutionary War](#) broke out, led by the [Continental Army](#) with [General George Washington](#) as the commander.
- He was appointed by the [Second Continental Congress](#) along with the last negotiation piece (the Olive Branch Petition) sent to King George III and the Parliament.
- In 1779, George III insisted that the British troops fought the Continental Army. But, in 1781, the colonists found the French as an ally and defeated the British troops, securing the treaty for independence in 1783.
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- In 1789, George III regained his fame after winning the war with Napoleonic France at the Battle of Waterloo and incorporating Ireland into Great Britain.
- He was also known as Mad King George III. In 1811, the king suffered from mental illness after personal and political pressures. As a result, the Parliament passed the Regency Act, enabling Prince George, George III's eldest son, to rule Great Britain according to the will of his father.
- George III died at Windsor Castle on January 29, 1820, after almost 60 years as the King of England and Ireland.

Marquis de Lafayette



Marquis de Lafayette

by Unknown

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- **Occupation:** Army General
- **Born:** September 6, 1757 in Chavaniac, France
- **Died:** May 20, 1834 in Paris, France
- **Best known for:** Fighting for the U.S. in the Revolutionary War and taking part in the French Revolution

Where did Lafayette grow up? Gilbert de Lafayette was born in Chavaniac, [France](#) on September 6, 1757. He came from a very wealthy aristocratic family. Gilbert's relatives had a long history of military service with France. This included his father who died fighting in the Seven Years' War against the British when Gilbert was just two. Gilbert never met his father.

Education and Early Career Growing up, Lafayette attended some of the best schools in France. He was forced to grow up quickly when his mother died when he was thirteen. A year later, Lafayette began his military career as a member of the Black Musketeers while also attending France's most prestigious military academy. With no wars going on in France, Lafayette began to look for a country where he could gain some real fighting experience. He learned about the revolution against the British in America. He decided he would travel to America and help the United States against Britain. At the young age of nineteen, Lafayette traveled to America and presented himself before the Continental Congress. He didn't ask for money or a high rank, he just wanted to help fight. The Congress saw Lafayette as a good contact with France, who they hoped would become their [ally](#). They agreed to let him join the army.

American Revolution Lafayette first served as an assistant to General George Washington. The two men got along well and became good friends. After fighting bravely at the Battle of Brandywine Creek, Washington promoted Lafayette to field commander. Lafayette performed well as commander. He also pushed for France to ally with the United States. After the French signed a treaty with the United States, Lafayette returned to France to convince the King to provide more troops. He was received as a hero in France. He then returned to America to continue his command under Washington. He led troops in several battles including the final

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victory at Yorktown. He then returned to France where he was promoted to major general in the French army.

French Revolution Not long after the American Revolution, the French people began to want freedom from their king. Lafayette agreed that the people should have more power and say in government. He lobbied for changes in the government to help the people. In 1789, the French Revolution began. Although a member of the aristocracy, Lafayette was on the side of the people. He wrote and presented the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the of the Citizen* to the French National Assembly. When the revolution began he led the National Guard to try and maintain order. As the revolution progressed, more radical members saw Lafayette only as an aristocrat. They didn't care whose side he was on. Lafayette had to flee France. Members of his family, however, were unable to escape. His wife was put into prison and some of his relatives were executed.

Later Life In 1800, Lafayette was pardoned by [Napoleon Bonaparte](#) and was able to return to France. He continued to fight for the rights and freedoms of the people over the coming years. In 1824, he returned the United States and was treated like a true hero. He even visited the city of Fayetteville, North Carolina which had been named after him.

Death and Legacy Lafayette died on May 20, 1834 at the age of 76. Today, he is considered a true hero of both France and the United States. For this reason he earned the nickname "The Hero of Two Worlds." There are many streets, cities, parks, and schools named after him across the United States.

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Interesting Facts about Marquis de Lafayette

- After the French Revolution, Lafayette returned to France only to find that most of his fortune had been stolen.
- He once wrote about the American Revolution that "Humanity has won its battle. Liberty now has a country."
- His official full name was Marie-Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.
- Although he was buried in Paris, his grave was covered in soil from Bunker Hill.

Activity: For each person, write five ways that each person influenced (either good or bad) the Revolutionary War in America.

How did they each influence the American Revolutionary War?	
King George III	Marquis de Lafayette

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