Grade 4
Day 1

Day 1

Let's Read!

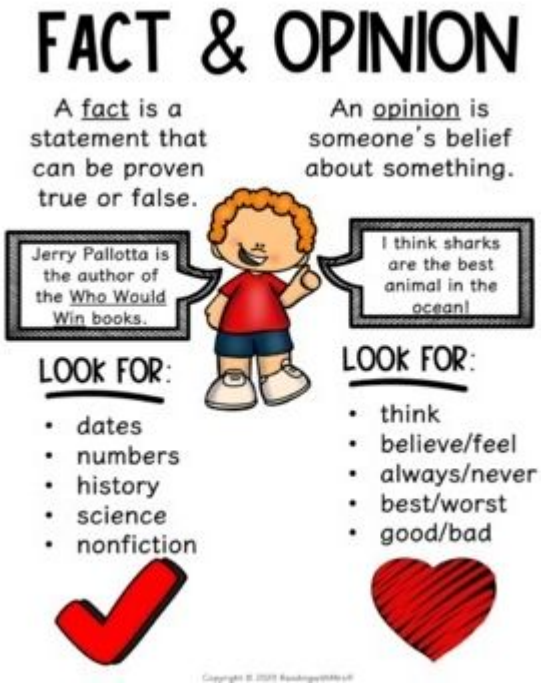
The Story of Wise Woman

You may have read how Thomas Smith first farmed rice in South Carolina. After his death, a wise young woman lived in South Carolina. She showed the people how to farm another plant. Her name was Eliza Lucas.

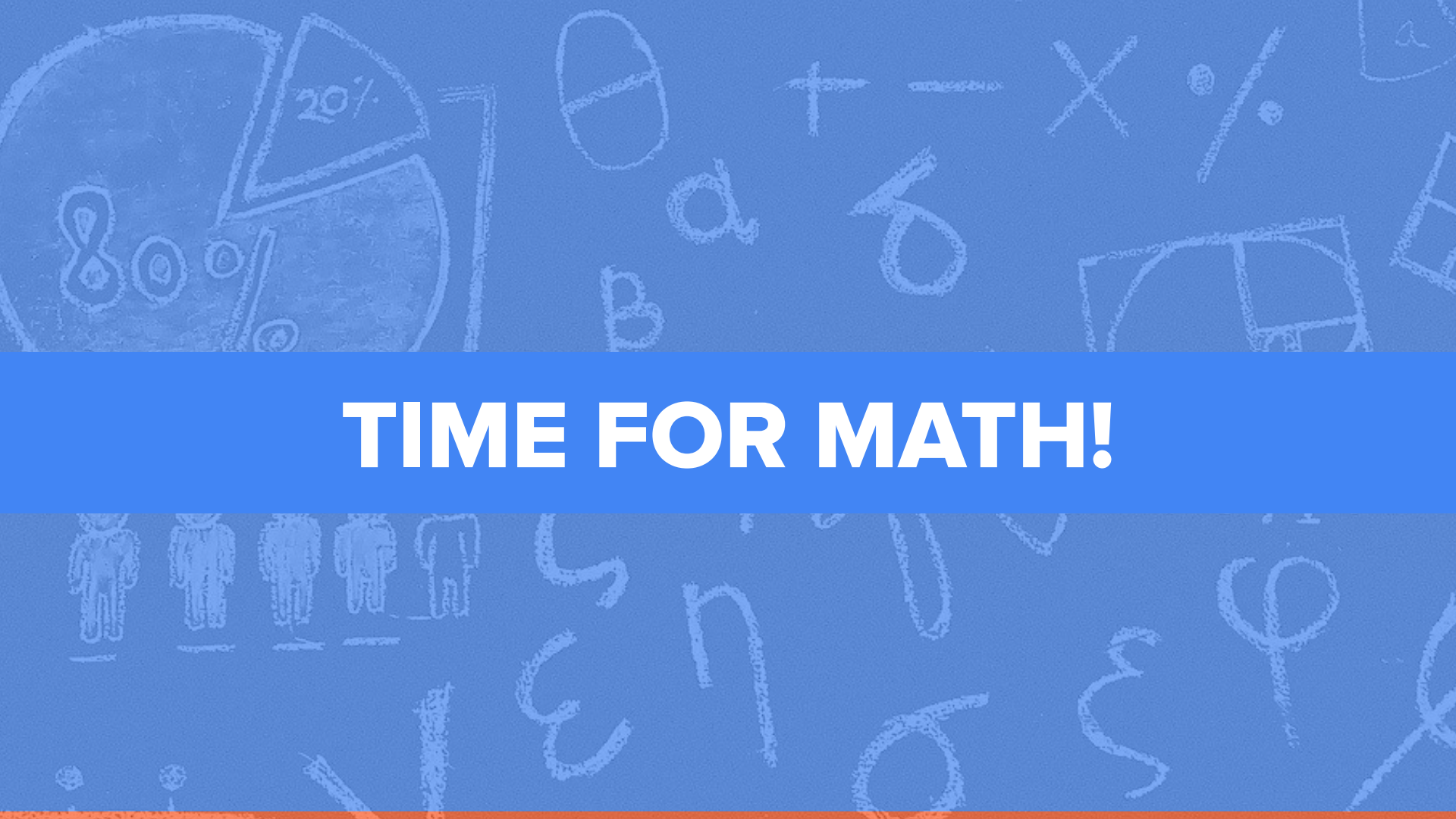
The father of Miss Lucas did not live in South Carolina. He was governor of one of the islands of the West Indies. Miss Lucas was fond of trying new things. She often got seeds from her father which she planted in South Carolina.

Her father sent her some seeds of the indigo plant. She planted some of these in Marc, but a frost came. The indigo plant cannot tolerate frost, and her plants all died.

Miss Lucas did not give up. She planted some more seeds in April. These grew very well until cut-worms found them. The worm wished to try new things too. So he ate the indigo plants. After many tries Miss Lucas finally grew the indigo plants.



On a piece of paper, write three facts from the story of The Story of Wise Woman.


TIME FOR MATH!

Practice your multiplication facts.

On a piece of paper, write your multiplication facts for 6's, 7's and 8's.

Write the fact 0-9.

Math Time!

Example-

0x5=0
1x5=5
2x5=10
3x5=15
4x5=20
5x5=25
5x6=30
5x7=35
5x8=40
5x9=45

It's your turn to solve some math word problems using multiplication.

On a piece of paper answers the questions and show all of your work.

10 watermelons cost 20 dollars. How much would 30 watermelons cost?

James has 5 feet of ribbon to wrap presents. 9 inches of ribbon is needed for each present. How many presents can James wrap?

Emma picked 10 apples and Alexis picked 12. On the way home they lost 5. How many apples do they have left?

Math Time!

TIME FOR SCIENCE!

Time to Discover!

Let’s learn about

Magnets!

As you read, write the highlighted words and what why mean on a piece of paper

What Is a Magnet?

A magnet is a rock or material that can attract, or pull toward it, objects that are made with iron.

They have a north and south pole. The pole is where the magnet's pull is the strongest.

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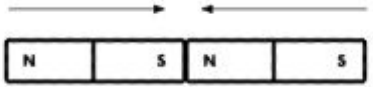
Magnetic Poles

The metal inside a magnet is brought inside a magnetic field, creating a north and south pole on the magnet.

Like poles push away or repel from each other. Opposite poles attract or pull towards each other.

Magnets can push/pull through gas, liquid, and solids depending on their strength.



Opposite poles attract, or move towards each other.

Like poles repel, or push away, from each other.

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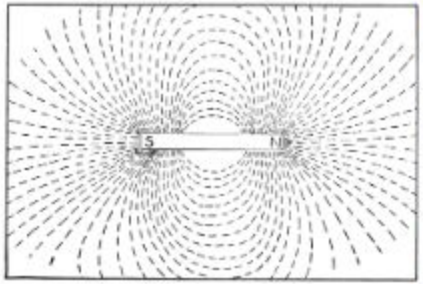
Magnetic Field



Magnets have a magnetic field. This is the area around a magnet that it can attract or repel other objects.

Magnets have different strengths. The closer you get to a magnet, the stronger the push or pull is.

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Electromagnets

An electromagnet uses electricity. The magnet can be turned on and off depending on whether electricity is flowing or not.

The strength of an electromagnet can be changed, too! More electricity makes it stronger.

Electromagnets are used in doorbells and speakers. They are also used in cranes to help move heavy metals for building structures.

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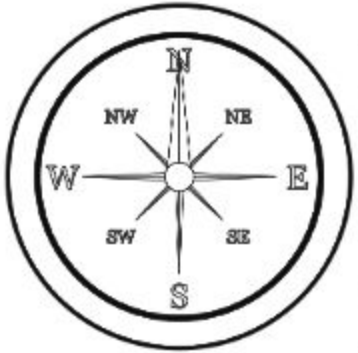
Uses of Magnets

Magnets are used in countless ways in our everyday life. Some examples are holding papers on a refrigerator, credit card strips, and more!

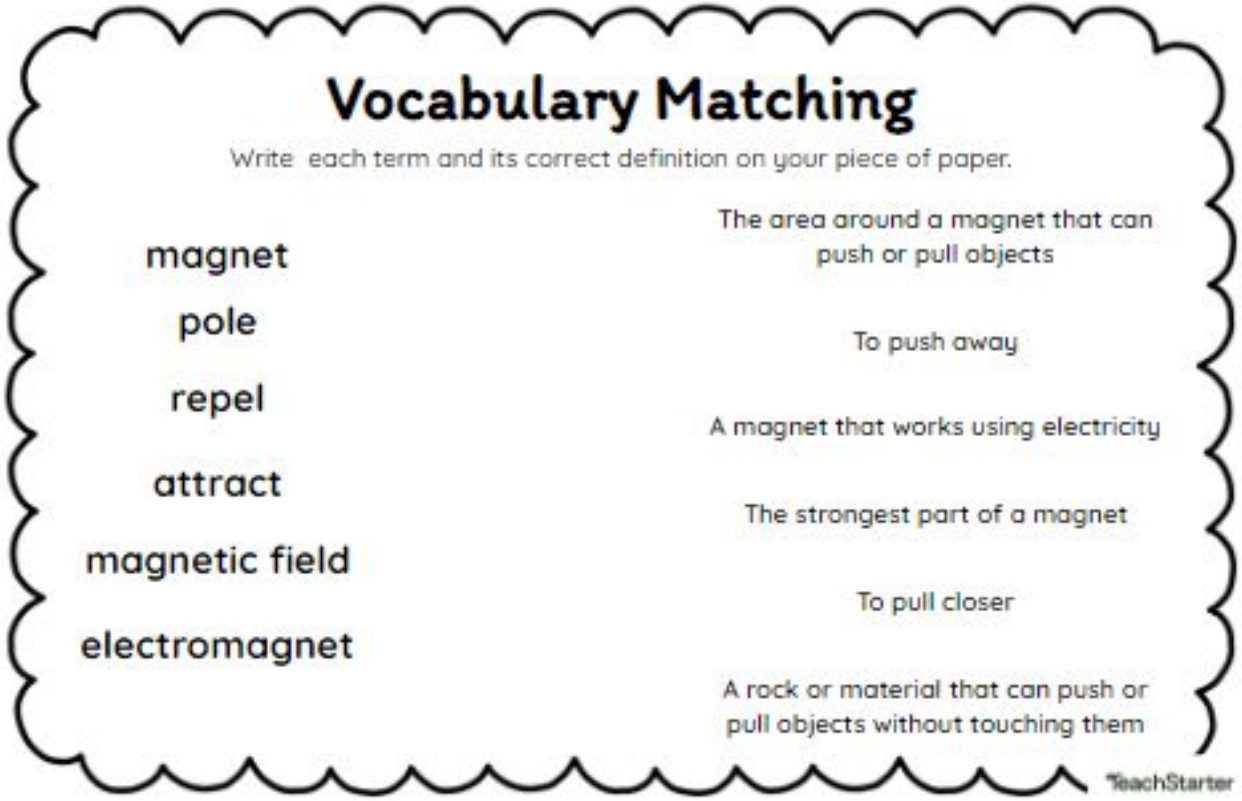
Compasses are another important use of magnets. A compass has a tiny magnet inside that is free to spin around so it can align itself to Earth's magnetic field. I can then point to the different directions.



Using Magnets to Compare Properties of Matter

Magnetism is a property of matter that is related to the alignment of electrons within a material. Different materials have different magnetic properties, and magnets can be used to compare these properties. For example, materials such as iron and nickel are strongly attracted to magnets, while others, such as copper and gold, are not attracted to magnets at all. Metals, such as aluminum and platinum, are only weakly attracted to magnets. These properties can be used to identify and classify different types of materials.

Write your answers on a piece of paper.



Write your answers on a piece of paper.

Show What You Know!

Directions: Label the poles on the magnets and circle if the magnets are attracting or repelling. Circle the correct answer on the multiple choice questions.

1. When does a magnet's pull get stronger?

A. As you move further away from it
B. It doesn't change
C. As you move closer to it
D. After touching it with a non-magnetic object

2. Attracting or Repelling

3. Attracting or Repelling

4. Which is an example of a magnetic material?

A. Iron
B. Gold
C. Rubber
D. Aluminum


TIME FOR SOCIAL STUDIES!

Early Inventions in a Changing America

We are going to learn about inventions in early America. We will read a texts, and you will have the chance to write about what you think.

Early Inventions in a Changing America

- In the 1800s our young nation was like a young person, a teenager. The nation in the year 1800 is just 13 years old, and, and as with all 13-year-olds, it faced some challenges, or growing pains, and made decisions that shaped the nation for years to come.
- From the 1800s to the 1830s America saw a large increase in the total amount of land that was settled, in the construction of canals for trade, manufacturing centers, and farming and ranching.

Write your answers on a piece of paper using complete sentences.

EX:
Early Inventions affected America in the 1830's by …..

Early Inventions in a Changing America

Read *First Factory in America*

reading is on the next slide.

- How did this event affect America in the 1830's?
- Do you think this event was helpful or harmful for a young nation?
  - What does the word **dominated** mean in the first paragraph?
  - Write a four-five sentence letter back to Mary from her father.

The First Factory in America

Invention 1: Lowell's Mill

During the early 1800s, Lowell, Massachusetts, quickly transformed itself from a farm town to a busy industrial city. Women, immigrant families, and European tourists all flocked to Lowell to find work at one of the many textile mills or to visit the industrious (busy, productive) city that was becoming a popular tourist destination. Over six miles of canals powered the waterwheels of Lowell's mills, whose massive five- and six-story brick buildings **dominated** (took over) the city's landscape.

The city's female workforce was significant in the history of Lowell. From the early to mid-1800s, women gave up the farming lifestyle of small rural towns and areas to live more independent lives in industrial cities. Most were young single girls, usually 13 to 18 years old, who were tired of the limited opportunities offered by their domestic work on farms or in small towns. The mill boardinghouse keepers constantly supervised the girls' social activities, for which they hardly had any time, considering their daily 12- to 14-hour work schedules. The girls were expected to follow the strict code of conduct, respecting **curfew** (assigned time to be home) and attending church.

A young woman named Mary S. Paul worked at Lowell Mill and wrote letters to her father about her time there.

21 Dec. 1845

Dear Father

I received your letter on Thursday the 14th with much pleasure...My life and health are spared while others are cut off. Last Thursday one girl fell down and broke her neck, which caused instant death. She was going in or coming out of the mill and fell down it being very icy. Last Tuesday we were paid. In all I had six dollars and sixty cents and paid $4.68 for board. With the rest I got me a pair of rubbers and a pair of 50.cts shoes...At half past six [the bell] rings for the girls to get up and at seven they are called to the mill. At half past 12 we have dinner are called back again at one and stay till half past seven. I get along very well with my work...If any girl wants employment I advise them to come to Lowell.

This from Mary S. Paul

Courtesy of the Vermont Historical Society

WHOA! Good Job!