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An Overview of the Nuremberg Trials

By 1944, the Allied Forces were confident that they were going to be victorious in World War II. Before Germany surrendered, leaders of the Allied nations began to discuss what should be done to punish Germany. After World War I, the Germans had trade restrictions imposed on them. Land they had taken was restored to the citizens of the original country. Many believed that the punishment for their acts during World War II should be more severe. The crimes Hitler and his Nazi troops committed were not easy to ignore. What to do with the leaders who committed these crimes was going to take time to figure out.



In August 1944, one of President Roosevelt's own cabinet members, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, submitted his plan to the president. His plan was fairly simple. He suggested shooting any German leader who was caught. He also suggested putting German soldiers captured in the war to work rebuilding Europe. His final idea was to destroy all industry in Germany and force it to become an agricultural nation. The president was inclined to go along with Morgenthau. Meeting with other world leaders convinced him otherwise.

President Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Russian leader, Joseph Stalin, in February 1945 in Yalta. They made an agreement that the leaders of the Axis powers would be prosecuted for their crimes just as soon as they could bring the war to a close. President Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945. He didn't live long enough to see the plan through to the end.

The Allied opportunity came on April 30, 1945, when the Nazi leader, Adolf Hitler, committed suicide rather than face defeat in the war. On May 2, President Truman appointed Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson to be the chief U.S. prosecutor. One of the people at the top of the list to be prosecuted was Herman Goering. He surrendered himself to the Allies on May 6. Now was the time to put the plans to prosecute the Nazis to work.

France was asked to join in the prosecution. Robert Jackson and his fellow prosecutors met in London to form plans for the trials to come. After much discussion, it was decided to hold the trials in Nuremberg, Germany. Nuremberg had been all but destroyed by Allied bombings. Still standing was the Palace of Justice. It would be the perfect spot.

President Truman appointed Francis Biddle to represent the United States as a judge for the trials. Sir Geoffrey Lawrence was elected as president of the International Military Tribunal, the name the panel of judges was given. The first trial finally began on November 20, 1945. Twenty-one Nazi officers and German officials faced charges of crimes against humanity. All twenty-one entered pleas of "not guilty."

Prosecutors called witnesses who testified to the treatment of Jews in Nazi Germany. The defendants were

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questioned. Some of these men were proud of what they had done. Some were confident that no group of judges would find what they had done in the name of Germany wrong. They were wrong.

On October 1, 1946, a little more than ten months after the trial began, the International Military Tribunal handed down its verdict. Eleven of the twenty-one defendants were sentenced to death. On October 15, one day before he was to be hanged, Herman Goering committed suicide. He swallowed a cyanide capsule someone had smuggled in to him. The next day, the other ten were hanged for their crimes.

Trials continued for Nazi doctors, members of killing units formed by the military, and members of the Nazi government. The last trial ended on April 13, 1949. For four years the Nuremberg trials kept the Nazi war crimes and crimes against humanity alive for the people of the world to see. The Allied nations wanted to teach a lesson to the former Nazis and to anyone else who even thought of bringing this kind of war to the world again.

An Overview of the Nuremberg Trials

Questions

_____ 1. Adolf Hitler was found guilty at the Nuremberg trials.

- A. true
- B. false

_____ 2. Where is Nuremberg located?

- A. France
- B. Poland
- C. Germany
- D. England

_____ 3. How did Adolf Hitler die?

- A. He was hanged.
- B. He was shot by a firing squad.
- C. He died of natural causes.
- D. He committed suicide.

4. Why do you think some of the defendants in the trial thought they had done nothing wrong?

_____ 5. How long did the Nuremberg trials last?

- A. six weeks
- B. ten months
- C. six years
- D. four years

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- _____ 6. What job did Robert Jackson have before he was appointed to be a prosecutor in the trials?
- A. civil court justice
 - B. city attorney
 - C. Supreme Court Justice
 - D. district attorney
- _____ 7. Henry Morgenthau wanted to execute all German military and government leaders.
- A. false
 - B. true

Sudoku Sums of 7

Each row, column, and box must have the numbers 1 through 6.
Hint: Look for sudoku sums. The sum of the two boxes inside of the dashed lines is 7.

Here is an example of a sudoku sum of 7:

3	4
---	---

	1	4	6		
6					
	3	6	1		
					5
4					
		2			

$$\begin{array}{r} 742 \\ - 186 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 304 \\ + 339 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



$7,492 + 9,559 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$11 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

☐ Do you have consequences when you do something wrong? What are some of your consequences?

☐ Should countries be punished for starting wars? What should the punishment be?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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Germany Invades Poland

In 1939, the Nazis ruled Germany. Adolf Hitler, the Nazi leader of Germany, said that Germans were a superior race. He said that Germans had the right to conquer inferior groups such as the Slavs of Poland. He wanted to invade and take over Poland. However, the Nazis wanted to be sure that, if their invasion started another war, Germany would win this time. They did not want a repeat of World War I.



So, they made careful preparations.

The Nazis made an agreement, known as the "Pact of Steel" with their ally, Italy. Germany and Italy agreed to support each other in the event of war.

Germany also made a secret agreement with the Soviet Union. This was known as a "non-aggression pact." It was an agreement between the two countries not to go to war against each other. This was important to Germany because it did not want to fight a war on two fronts as it had before. However, the Nazi-Soviet pact went further than that. It also included secret deals in which Germany and the Soviet Union decided how they would divide up Poland between their two countries.

With this agreement in place, Nazi Germany could invade Poland without fear of losing. On September 1, 1939, the invasion began. Germany attacked Poland from the west, beginning with a *blitzkrieg*, the famous Nazi "lightning war," which was a massive air attack. German pilots bombed targets in Poland including military posts, airfields, railroad depots, factories, and cities. That initial attack was followed up within hours by a huge invasion of tanks and troops. The troops moved in from the north and the south to surround the Polish forces.

Poland fought back, but its army was no match for the German invasion. Poland's allies also responded. On that same day, September 1, Great Britain and France gave Hitler an ultimatum. Their ambassadors took a message to Germany. It said that the invasion must stop, or they would declare war on Germany. With the invasion still in full force two days later, on September 3, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany. World War II began.

The United States decided to remain neutral, but other countries, including Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, joined the war on the side of the Allies.

On September 17, the Soviet Union joined the German invasion, and it invaded Poland from the east.

In Poland, the situation continued to worsen. Germany took over the capital city of Warsaw. Troops paraded through the city in their Nazi uniforms, boots, and helmets. Citizens of Poland were forced to quarter German

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troops in their houses. Polish Jews faced more and more restrictions.

By the end of September, Germany and the Soviet Union divided Poland as they had originally planned in their secret agreement. The country of Poland ceased to exist.

By the end of World War II, millions of Polish citizens, including most Polish Jews, had been forced into concentration camps. Millions of Polish citizens had been killed.

Germany Invades Poland

Questions

- _____ 1. The German invasion of Poland was the event that started _____.
A. the Great Depression
B. World War II
C. the Cold War
D. World War I
- _____ 2. Germany invaded Poland on _____.
A. September 1, 1939
B. September 3, 1942
C. September 3, 1939
D. September 1, 1942
- _____ 3. Germany made agreements with _____.
A. neither
B. the Soviet Union
C. Italy
D. both
- _____ 4. Great Britain, France, and other countries entered the war on Poland's side.
A. true
B. false
- _____ 5. After the Allies entered the war in support of Poland, Poland defeated Germany.
A. true
B. false
- _____ 6. The word *blitzkrieg* means _____.
A. disagreement
B. lightning war
C. tank attack
D. German war
- _____ 7. At the time of World War II, Germany was led by the _____.
A. Polish
B. British
C. Nazis
D. Jews

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8. Which happened first?

- A. Great Britain declared war.
- B. Germany invaded Poland.
- C. Germany signed a secret agreement with the Soviet Union.
- D. The United States declared war.

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{13}{2}$$

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{7}{20}$$

Write the reciprocal.

$$\frac{7}{8}$$

Round 19,706 to the nearest thousand.

Estimate quickly the difference.
6,480 - 1,600

Round the decimal 0.575 to the nearest hundredth.

100, _____, 140, 160,
180, 200, 220, 240,
260, 280

Circle the three numbers whose product equals 396.

11 10 6

11 5 6

It's 8:00 a.m. and Rose is getting ready for soccer practice. If practice starts at 4:50 p.m., then how much longer until soccer starts?

How many meters are there in 73 kilometers?

It was 5 degrees above zero in the morning. By afternoon the temperature rose 24 degrees. How warm was it?

How many centimeters in 440.7 meters?

☐ Write about several reasons why Germany was able to take over Poland.

☐ Do a little research to find out which country mentioned in this article changed sides during the war. Write about that country and why it changed sides.

[illegible]

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edHelper

Leonardo da Vinci's Notebooks

Every August, a local discount store puts its notebooks on sale - ten notebooks for \$1.00. In 1995, one notebook went on sale, a used notebook, filled with sketches and notes. Some of the richest people in the world placed bids as the notebook was auctioned off to the highest bidder. It was sold to Bill Gates for \$30.8 million.



Of course, it was the contents of this notebook that made it so valuable. The notebook, called the Codex Leicester, once belonged to Leonardo da Vinci. This one of his notebooks is mainly about water and light. Filled with Leonardo's brilliant observations, it encourages people to think and wonder, even today, as they see his own handwriting and his sketches in a small notebook.

The Codex Leicester is one of several notebooks filled with Leonardo da Vinci's ideas. Originally, his notes were not bound into notebooks as we know them today. They were in many separate parts and on single sheets of paper of different shapes and sizes. After his death, they fell into the hands of various people. At one time, a large part of his notes was split into two sections, one about art and one about technical matters. Later owners tried to restore them to their original order. Today, Leonardo's notebooks are divided among several collections. The Codex Arundel, which deals with geometry and architecture, is in the British Library. The Codex Atlanticus, which deals with various subjects, is in a library in Milan, Italy. The Windsor Folios, which include many of Leonardo's drawings of horses, among other things, is located in Windsor Castle. Other sections are located in various other places, but the Codex Leicester is the only large section belonging to a private owner.

Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks cover a wide range of subjects. They reflect Leonardo's own interest in a wide variety of topics. Their topics include painting, architecture, mechanics, flight, and anatomy, among other topics. In his notes, Leonardo recorded detailed observations, made plans for his artwork, and sketched his inventions.

Individual items in the notebooks are even more diverse. In addition to his scientific observations, one notebook contains a grocery list. Another contains a list of people who owed Leonardo money.

Some of the drawings in his notebooks seem to be practice sketches for future artwork. He drew arms and legs, bodies and faces. He even drew pieces of fabric, maybe trying to get the light and shadow just right on the folds of the material.

Elsewhere in his notebooks, Leonardo drew his observations of the outdoors. He drew rock formations, plants, and flowing water.

Many of his notebooks contain sketches of his inventions. These are some of the most popular parts. They show the designs that Leonardo drew for war machines, flying machines, and machines for all sorts of other purposes,

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some created hundreds of years before the machines would become a reality.

One mystery that remains about Leonardo's notebooks is why he never published them himself. People believed that he meant to publish them. Much of the information in the notebooks looks as if it was meant to educate others. Was publishing the notebooks another one of Leonardo's unfinished projects?

Another mystery in the notebooks is Leonardo's handwriting. He wrote from right to left, in a kind of mirror writing. Modern museums have come up with programs that reverse the writing and translate it into English, but people still wonder why he did it in the first place. Was it an attempt to hide his knowledge from certain people? Was it just an eccentric habit of Leonardo's? Or did he write backwards simply because he was left-handed and it was easier to write that way?

We may never know the answer to every question about Leonardo's notebooks. But that is okay, because there is so much that we can learn from them. Pictures of his notebook pages are easy to find online and in books. So are translations of his writing. So why not choose a topic that interests you, and then see what Leonardo had to say about it? After all, if these notebooks are worth millions of dollars, their contents must be really, really good.

Leonardo da Vinci's Notebooks

Questions

- _____ 1. The Codex Leicester is _____.
- A. another name for Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks
 - B. Leonardo's notebook about computers
 - C. a part of Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks
 - D. another name for Bill Gates' notebooks
- _____ 2. Which of the following are parts of Leonardo's notebook?
- A. Codex Leicester
 - B. Codex Atlanticus
 - C. Windsor Folios
 - D. all of the above
- _____ 3. Topics in Leonardo's notebooks include _____.
- A. wireless internet service
 - B. water
 - C. electronics
 - D. computers
- _____ 4. Topics in Leonardo's notebooks include _____.
- A. light
 - B. architecture
 - C. geometry
 - D. all of the above

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- _____ 5. The information in Leonardo's notebooks is in the form of _____.
A. handwriting
B. sketches
C. both
D. neither
- _____ 6. The handwriting in Leonardo's notebooks is unusual because it is _____.
A. written backwards
B. in a beautiful cursive handwriting
C. painted with a paint brush
D. written in many colors
- _____ 7. One of Leonardo's notebooks contains a list of people who owed Leonardo money.
A. true
B. false
- _____ 8. One of Leonardo's notebooks contains drawings of horses.
A. false
B. true

Which is the better buy? Three bags of candy for \$24 or nine bags of candy for \$81?	$7 \times 11 =$	What number is halfway between 20 and 39?

$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$2 \times 2 =$ _____	$18 \div 3 =$	$6 \text{ kg} =$ _____ g

Circle the smallest number: 63,125,870,948 865,410,273 4,857,691,023 710,945	$89,166 + 72,798 =$ _____

$1 \text{ lb} = 16 \text{ oz}$ $24 \text{ lb} =$ _____ oz	$22 \div 2 =$ _____	$88 \div 11 =$
--	---------------------	----------------



Name: _____

Finland - History

For most of its modern history, Finland has been a battleground of Scandinavia. Its location between Sweden and Russia kept it at the center of conflict for many years. Its location also meant that for much of its history, it would be ruled by either Sweden or Russia. It has been only in the last 100 years that Finland has enjoyed true independence.

The history of people in Finland goes all the way back to when the country was covered in ice. In 8,000 BC, the ice started melting (in the south at first) revealing land suitable for humans. According to Finnish tradition, tribes began moving into Finland around this time. The ancestors of modern-day Finland moved into the area from present-day Russia and Estonia between 3,000 BC and the first century AD.



From the earliest times of Finland's history, Sweden, to Finland's west, and Russia, to Finland's east, wanted to control Finland and its people, the Finns. During the years of the Swedish Vikings (800-1050) the Swedes first met the Finns, and first got the idea that they'd like to rule Finland. But so did the Russians, and in the 13th century, the Russians and the Swedes went to war over (and in) Finland. By the war's end in 1323, the Russians had managed to hold on to some land in Finland, but the Swedes took control of most of the rest of Finland. The Swedes ruled Finland for almost 500 years.

The Swedes belonged to the Catholic religion, so during the early part of Swedish rule, Catholicism was the religion of the Finns. Catholic churches served as schools and government buildings. But the Catholic religion wouldn't be the only religious force in Finland.

In 1517, in nearby Germany, a scholar named Martin Luther became dissatisfied with how the Catholic Church was operating. He wrote a paper (the 95 Theses) that argued against many of the church's functions. His arguments against the church sparked the Protestant Reformation, which quickly spread to Finland. Luther's writings found many believers in Finland, where the Lutheran church quickly took hold. A Finn by the name of Mikael Agricola was so impressed with Luther's writings that he translated the Bible into Finnish. Because the Finnish language hadn't yet been seen in print, Agricola is known as the father of the written Finnish language.

During the Swedish rule of Finland, the Finns often found themselves at the center of horrible conflict. A good example of this is a war between Sweden and Russia between 1570 and 1595. It is known in Finland as the Great Wrath, because the war destroyed so much land and claimed so many civilian lives. Conflicts like this were common throughout the last half of Sweden's rule over Finland.

Ultimately, Sweden lost control of Finland to Russia in 1809. At the beginning, Russia was happy to have Finland rule itself under the direction of the Russian tsar. The Finnish people grew dissatisfied with Russian rule

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throughout the 19th century. The Finns directed this dissatisfaction into various nationalist movements. One of the more important movements was centered on the Finnish language.

For years, the Finns distinguished themselves from their Swedish rulers by speaking Finnish and making the Finnish language a part of every day life. Under Russian rule, the Finns continued this national-language movement. A common phrase of the time was "We are no longer Swedes, we are not Russians, we must be Finns." This Finnish-language movement produced a printed version (in Finnish, of course) of the Kalevala, a collection of Finnish folk stories. Even today, this book is considered one of the greatest Finnish books.

Finland's success in promoting its language and growth in the country's timber industry strengthened the country and worried the Russians. By the end of the 19th century, Russia had developed plans to fully 'Russify' Finland. But a revolution in Russia in 1917 ended Russia's rule of Finland.

Finland's independence didn't come easily. Within weeks of gaining independence, long-standing disputes between Finland's working and middle classes exploded into a full civil war. The war was over within three months, but claimed about 30,000 Finnish lives. Finland again found itself at the center of conflict during World War II between the German Nazis and the Soviet Union. And for most of the rest of the 20th century, Finns would remain suspicious of Russia and the Soviet Union.

In the late 20th century, at the collapse of the Soviet Union, Finland's economy suffered but healed quickly. Today, Finland is a strong member of the European Union and has been rated by the United Nations as the nation with the fifth-highest quality of life anywhere in the world.

Finland - History

Questions

- _____ 1. War ceased in Finland when it gained independence from Russia in the 20th century.
 - A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 2. The war in Finland between 1570 and 1595 is known as what?
 - A. The Great Wrath
 - B. The Great Conflict
 - C. The Great Struggle
 - D. The Black Death
- _____ 3. Sweden took control of Finland in what year?
 - A. 1323
 - B. 1023
 - C. 923
 - D. 1123

Name: _____

- _____ 4. What is Mikael Agricola known as?
- A. Finland's greatest priest
 - B. the father of the Finnish language
 - C. Finland's greatest king
 - D. the father of the Lutheran church
- _____ 5. Kalevala is Finland's capital.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 6. The Swedes ruled Finland for almost 500 years.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 7. What is the Kalevala?
- A. a Finnish church
 - B. a collection of folk stories
 - C. the Finnish parliament
 - D. a Finnish resistance movement
- _____ 8. Lutheranism is an accepted religion in Finland.
- A. true
 - B. false

How many centimeters in 3.7 meters?

$$(4 \times 11) - 5 + 9$$

A rectangle is 29 cm on one side and 8 cm on another side. What is the perimeter?

How many minutes is it from 6:00 a.m. to 11:45 a.m.?

$$3\frac{6}{7} + 6\frac{5}{7}$$

$$24 \div 12 \times 11$$

A toy car can go 4 mph. How long would it take to go 8 miles?

Write $\frac{4}{8}$ in lowest terms.

$$11 \div \frac{1}{2}$$

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edHelper

The Helicopter Flies High

It seems that ever since man first watched birds fly through the skies, he has wanted to fly himself. Soaring on the winds became a fascination. Some men, like the Wright brothers, worked on creating a lighter-than-air craft. Others had another dream in mind. They dreamed of a flying machine that would lift straight up off the ground and maneuver in any direction the pilot desired. Is this a fairly recent dream? No, not really.



The Focke-Wulf Fw 61.

Around 400 BC, the Chinese created a children's toy with a bamboo top that flew into the sky. Leonardo da Vinci drew his idea of a machine that would lift people into the heavens in 1490. He was way ahead of his time. It wasn't until the 20th century that man realized these dreams by producing and flying in helicopters. It took the invention of a powered airplane to lead the way to a craft that used a rotor to fly straight up.

Inventors all over the world tried their hands at creating a helicopter. Paul Cornu, Emile Berliner, and Igor Sikorsky were pioneers in the field. The first practical craft using a rotating blade on top was introduced in 1923 by Juan de la Cierva. From that experiment came the basic design for today's helicopters.

In the 1930s, engineers began serious work on developing an aircraft with a single lifting rotor. Two Russian engineers, Yuriev and Cheremukhin, developed a helicopter that flew 1,984 feet up in August of 1932. The Germans created their Focke-Wulf FW 61 in 1936. It was the very first fully controllable helicopter ever produced. It broke all flight records for helicopters in 1937.

The Germans were so impressed with their helicopters that they produced a few that they used in combat during World War II. Their Flettner FL 282 Kolibri model was used during their Mediterranean campaign. The advantages of using a helicopter in war were tremendous. An airplane needs a long runway in order to create enough power to lift the plane off the ground. A helicopter can create enough lift by spinning its rotor to lift up in a much smaller space. The same can be said for landing. A plane needs a lot of room to set down and roll before it can come to a stop. A helicopter can set down in a much smaller area and come quickly to a stop. Hitler's aides saw the advantages to using helicopters early on.

It took the Allies a little longer to catch up to the German engineering. Igor Sikorsky had experimented with helicopters in Russia as early as 1907. It wasn't until 1942 that his plans were used to produce the XR-4 helicopter for the United States Army. They proved to be such a success that a helicopter training school was formed in January of 1945 by the Royal Air Force of the British military.

It took over 2,400 years for the Chinese toy with a rotating bamboo top to become an actual flying machine. Sometimes it takes a long time for dreams to become a reality. But man followed his dream of being able to lift

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straight up off the ground and fly in the sky. The 1930s seemed to be the time for that dream to come true.

The Helicopter Flies High

Questions

- _____ 1. Helicopters and airplanes are just alike.
- A. true
 - B. false
- _____ 2. According to the story, from where did the first idea for helicopters come?
- A. birds
 - B. engineers
 - C. a Chinese toy
 - D. drawings by da Vinci
- _____ 3. How many years ago did the Chinese invent a toy with a rotating top?
- A. 1900 years ago
 - B. 3000 years ago
 - C. 400 years ago
 - D. 2400 years ago
4. What makes a helicopter different from an airplane?
- _____
- _____
5. What makes helicopters useful in war?
- _____
- _____
- _____ 6. Who designed the first helicopters built by the United States?
- A. the Wright brothers
 - B. Paul Cornu
 - C. Alexei Cheremukhin
 - D. Igor Sikorsky
- _____ 7. What country was the first to use helicopters in war?
- A. Britain
 - B. Russia
 - C. Germany
 - D. United States

Name: _____

8. Who started a training school for helicopter pilots in World War II?

- A. Germany
- B. Russia
- C. Britain
- D. United States

Circle the greatest number:

567,028,493

48,597,263

108,742

1,590,362

How many inches are in 2 feet?

_____ inches

$$60 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(8 + 9) + 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Anna took three numbers greater than 1 and multiplied them. One number was three and the other number was fifteen. Of course, she forgot the last number, but she remembered the product was 495. Is this possible?

Rosa rolls a die. What is the chance of her rolling a 2?

For 69,163,667,509, write the digit that is in the hundred thousands place.

$$60 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$4 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Write the numbers 35 to 65 on a sheet of paper.
How many of these numbers are divisible by 7?

Rewrite these in increasing order of length:

406 dm, 377 m, 7 km

Name: _____

Oops. This story contains lots of errors.

Find them and fix the errors in this story before answering the questions.

Jonathan Swift

Did you **ever** iver read *Gulliver's Travels*? Did you ever watch it on TV or
? video. Many kids have. This story about Gulliver and his voyage to the land of
the tiny Lilliputians has been a popular story for kids ever since it was written. It
must be a great **kids'** kids story!



It is, but there's one Thing you should know. *Gulliver's Travels* wasn't written as a kids' story at all! Jonathan Swift, the author of *Gulliver's Travels*, was not a childrens' author. He was a political satirist, a writer for adults who wrote criticism of political happenings of his Time.

Gulliver's Travels is one of his works of political satire. Its full name is *Travels into Several Remote Nations of the world*, and its supposed author was Lemuel Gulliver, described on the book's cover as "first a surgeon, and then a captain of several ships". Of course, this was Jonathan Swift writing under a pseudonym, or pen name. The pseudonym was necessary because Swift's stories, full of satire that criticized the government, stirred up discontent against the leaders of England.

Jonathan Swift was such a creative writer that he could make his political criticisms in ways that also could be read as great adventure stories. That is why both adults and children have enjoyed his stories for so many years.

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Gulliver's journey to Lilliput is the first part of a longest story. In this part, Gulliver is shipwrecked and washed ashore in the land of the Lilliputians. There he meets people who are one-twelfth his height. At first, Gulliver is welcomed into their society, but latest, after disagreements between them have escalated, he is charged with treason. Lucky, Gulliver escapes and is rescued.

Adult readers recognized Swift's criticism of King George bare hidden in the tale. They also saw similarities with the ongoing conflict between the Catholics and the Protestants.

Back to the story - when the ship that rescued Gulliver stops to take on fresh water, Gulliver is left stranded once again, this time in the land of the Brobdingnagians. The Brobdingnagians are twelve times as tall as Gulliver; now he is the tiny onne.

Further adventures take Gulliver to a flying island and then on to the land of the Houyhnhnms and the Yahoos. The Houyhnhnms are horse who are reasonable and dignified creatures. They are the rulers of this land. The Yahoos are vicious, brutal, and ugly, and they look a lot like humans. Gulliver, being basically an Yahoo himself, is eventual expelled from this fourth stop on his journey. He returns to England.

People who are familiar with British history can find parallels to historical people and events in each one of Gulliver's adventures.

One of Gulliver's observations from his travels has even carried over to the modern field of computer programming. In the land of Lilliput, Gulliver noticed that the king had decreed that everyone must crack open their eggs at the small end. Rival lands, however, preferred the opposite approach, cracking open their eggs at the

Name: _____

big end. It was a major conflict in the land of Lilliput. The terms little-endian and big-endian are now used to describe two opposing points of view about the order in which computer data is stored.

It's no surprise that so many people of all ages and interests have enjoyed Jonathan Swift's stories. They seem to have a little something for everyone.

Did you make at least 10 corrections? If not, take another look.

I took a few looks and was able to make _____ corrections.

Jonathan Swift

Questions

_____ 1. In the first part of *Gulliver's Travels*, Gulliver visits _____.

- A. Houyhnhnms and Yahoos
- B. the Brobdingnagians
- C. Lilliput
- D. the flying island

_____ 2. On his fourth stop, he visits _____.

- A. the Brobdingnagians
- B. the flying island
- C. Lilliput
- D. Houyhnhnms and Yahoos

_____ 3. Houyhnhnms are _____.

- A. tiny people
- B. horses
- C. huge people
- D. mean people

_____ 4. Gulliver travels to Lilliput by _____.

- A. foot
- B. ship
- C. plane
- D. train

_____ 5. Gulliver travels to his third stop by _____.

- A. train
- B. plane
- C. foot
- D. ship

Name: _____

_____ 6. *Gulliver's Travels* is a/an _____.

- A. both
- B. political satire
- C. neither
- D. adventure story

_____ 7. One reason why Jonathan Swift wrote under a pseudonym was because he _____.

- A. criticized the king
- B. was afraid no one would like his books
- C. didn't want anyone to know he wrote children's books
- D. didn't want his family to know he was a writer

_____ 8. *Gulliver's Travels* criticized politics in _____.

- A. England
- B. Australia
- C. The United States
- D. Ireland

$$-5 + -6 =$$

$$5 + -9 =$$

$$-5 + 7 =$$

$$11 \times 8 - 1 - 9$$

It was 81 degrees outside.
What would the
temperature be if it got 18
degrees colder?

What 6 coins add up to 67
cents?

What is the area of a
rectangle with sides 2 cm
and 12 cm?

$$35 + n = 46$$

What is 50% of 824?

$$9,682 - 3,344 =$$

$$96 \div 8 =$$

Name: _____

What Is Biodiversity?

Imagine being able to look at the whole world and seeing green grass spread out before you. Nothing but grass as far as the eye can see and beyond. The whole world covered in grass. No trees, no flowers, just grass. How would that affect the other life forms that currently exist?

If the whole world were covered with one kind of plant, how would that affect the diversity of lives that could be supported compared to what is supported now? Any living thing that needed trees would be gone. That would include most birds and many other kinds of animals. It would put a big crimp in the lives of most people, too.



History gives us lessons on how important biodiversity is for people. In the 1800s, the poor of Ireland grew and ate potatoes for their staple food. In a single day, a child might eat 25 potatoes. A man would eat more than twice that amount! One variety of potatoes in particular grew especially well and produced huge amounts. It was planted almost exclusively until the potato blight hit, ruining the crop year after year. Millions of people starved to death, and many more died of illness that their hunger-weakened bodies could not fight. During this time many people, especially young adults, chose to immigrate to other countries. The diversity of life had been compromised and became unbalanced - with tragic results.

We face a different kind of unbalanced ecology now. When you look at a meadow, you will see a large variety of plants: many kinds of grass, clovers, dandelions, and wild flowers. Compare that to a typical lawn. Most lawns are a single variety of grass. Anything else is ripped out or poisoned.

A lawn isn't just grass on the surface of the ground; it affects the air above and the ground beneath it. A lawn is a small ecosystem. Plants like clover take nitrogen from the air and put it in the ground for the other plants to use. Long dandelion tap roots help to break up the surface soil. Microbes and worms in the ground itself help to break down organic material so the plants can use it. Biodiversity is important for healthy ecosystems. Chemical weed killers, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides upset this balance and reduce the diversity.

Many times when you hear about biodiversity, you also hear about genetic diversity. Biodiversity refers to many life forms working together for mutual benefit. Genetic diversity refers to the genetic makeup of each individual. Your genes play a role in determining what you look like. They play a role in your health, your personality, and your talents.

Genetic diversity is as important as biodiversity. A population of people, plants, or animals with too small a gene base becomes weakened. This has been seen in many species. The Hawaiian Nene (say: naynay) is a goose that was pushed to the brink of extinction by man. Since then, efforts have been made to increase the population

Name: _____

numbers. Their numbers are increasing, but genetic problems are a concern. This is because the surviving gene pool when conservation efforts began was very small, making many of the birds now close relatives. This magnifies their genetic weaknesses (whereas, in a genetically diverse population, weaknesses are masked) and makes them prone to deformities and disease. They may become extinct in spite of man's best efforts.

Do you like eating chicken? Most of the chickens raised for food are genetically almost identical. Their gene pool is so small that one serious disease could potentially wipe out all the chickens all over the country. Not only would hundreds of millions of birds die, but jobs would be lost, restaurants would close, and food costs would skyrocket.

What is the best way to insure biodiversity in the future? Growing heirloom plants and building the soil through the use of compost and organic ingredients is a good start. In the case of animals and livestock, endangered animals and rare breeds should be protected. Once they are gone, it's too late. Now is the time to invest in the future.

What Is Biodiversity?

Questions

_____ 1. Which of the following best describes the word "diversity"?

- A. few
- B. splitting away
- C. adding to
- D. many

2. Name five animals or birds that would be affected if there were no more trees.

_____ 3. According to the reading passage, lack of biodiversity caused a famine in what country?

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Ireland
- C. Iraq
- D. Mexico

4. Most lawns lack biodiversity. What can you do to improve yours?

5. What is the difference between biodiversity and genetic diversity?

Name: _____

6. Why should you be concerned about biodiversity?

The vowels are missing in the word search.
Fill in the missing vowels and circle the words.

L		N	F		R	M	L	N	P
R			N			C		N	
N		R	R		T		V		P
	N	T	R		D		C		
	F		G	G	Y	L			L
P			U	N	L	O	A	D	
M		N		C		P		L	R
S		C	K	F		M		N	
M		L		N	C	H		L	Y
	X	P		L	T		L	D	N

- MUNICIPAL • TOLD • POPULAR
FOGGY • INFORM • NARRATIVE
FAMINE • INTRODUCE • NIECE
UNLOAD • EXPEL • MELANCHOLY
SOCK

36 ÷ 6 = _____	40 ÷ 8 = _____
12 x 9 = _____	
8 x 8 = _____	
11 x 4 = _____	

Write the missing family fact.

6 x 14 = 84
84 ÷ 14 = 6
84 ÷ 6 = 14

10 x 10 = _____	96 ÷ 12 = _____
-----------------	-----------------

Name: _____

have • havle • littres • barnyard • ~~activity~~ • buzzing • to
 acitivity • arrived • happy • hapy • halve • haved • litters
 arrivedd • two

The _____ was _____ with
 _____ activity _____ because spring had finally _____. Cows had
 baby calves. Cats had new _____ of kittens. The only creature that
 did not have any babies was an old goose. The farmer wanted to
 _____ more geese, so he decided _____ buy
 some from a neighboring farm, and the old goose was very _____.

$8 \times 5 =$

$443 - 259 =$

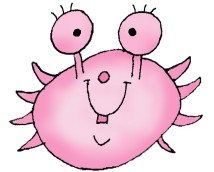
$7 \times 8 =$

$81 \div 9 =$

$11 \times 9 =$

Make a decimal number. Start with a zero and a decimal point. Then use these numbers: 3, 4, 9, 4, and 2. Make three different decimal numbers. Put your three decimal numbers in order from largest to smallest.

$6 \times 10 =$



Circle the digit in the tenths place.

7,998.7563

How many dimes make \$1.50?

What time is 17 hours after 5:00 p.m.?

word root **dur** can mean **hard**

durable, duration