

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Battle of Antietam

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The battle of Antietam - or Sharpsburg as it was known in the South - was an attempted invasion led by Lee into the North. Near Sharpsburg, Maryland, and Antietam Creek, Lee faced General George McClellan, the leader of the Union army.

Lee was in need of men, food, and supplies and hoped to get them in Maryland. Previous battles had always taken place on Southern soil. Lee intended to take the war into enemy territory and hoped to push all the way into Pennsylvania. On the march into Maryland, Lee split his army. Half went to Harper's Ferry with Stonewall Jackson, while Lee led the others to the passes around South Mountain.

McClellan had the good fortune of being given a copy of Lee's battle plans detailing where his divided army would be. McClellan waited about 18 hours before deciding to take advantage of this intelligence and reposition his forces. That delay cost him a decisive victory, and ultimately, his job. Perhaps his cautious nature suspected a trap. Perhaps he was under the delusion that the invading Confederate force was much larger than it really was.

The early morning of September 17, 1862, found Lee's army on a low ridge with Antietam Creek to his right and the Potomac River to his left. The battle would unfold with action in three main areas: the cornfields, the sunken road, and the bridge.

While artillery began firing as soon as it was light, the battle was especially bad in Miller's cornfield. A group of Union soldiers known as the Iron Brigade fell upon the Confederates led by General Jackson. The field was full of tall stalks, but the gunfire was so thick that most of it was cut off at the ground. The Confederates could hardly move under such heavy fire, until they were reinforced and were able to advance. Before long, the battle moved to include the Dunker Church, where Union casualties were especially high.

Confederate soldiers along the sunken road surprised a group of Union soldiers. From about 9:30 a.m. until about 1:00 p.m. the Confederates held the road. Union soldiers finally broke through the enemy stronghold. If McClellan had followed up this advantage, Lee's army would have been divided in half and possibly defeated. But he did not, and the opportunity was lost. So many had died there, it was later called the Bloody Lane.

While the battle was going on in Bloody Lane, Union General Burnside was trying to get his men over a bridge blocked by 400 entrenched soldiers from Georgia. The bridge went over an easily fordable stream, but the high bluff on one side and large boulders that provided good cover for sharpshooters made crossing the stream almost impossible. Burnside was determined to gain control of the crossing. It took Burnside's men three hours to win the bridge, and the Union army were close to a decisive victory once again. But soon Confederate reinforcements arrived, and McClellan chose not to send in his own reinforcements.



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In spite of having little more than half the numbers of the Union army, the Confederates held their ground in the vicious fighting. At dark both sides stopped to rest for the night. McClellan could have called up reserves to finish the battle on the 18th, but he didn't. He chose instead to wait for more reserves to move up, and so he lost the opportunity to make a crushing blow. The lack of a clear victory, so desired by President Lincoln, caused him to remove McClellan from his command of the Army of the Potomac in November. General McClellan's military career was finished.

When fighting didn't resume on the 18th, Lee waited until dark before withdrawing his men to the South. More than 23,000 casualties (which included those killed, wounded, captured, and missing) were sustained in that one day's battle, more than in any other day of the war.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis had thought that a Confederate victory on Union soil would go far in drawing the support of Great Britain and France for the Confederate States. Since that did not happen, the two European countries still did not officially recognize the Confederacy as a nation. The Battle of Antietam had no clear winner, but because Lee withdrew first, it was a strategic victory for the Union. The outcome allowed President Lincoln to issue the first draft of the Emancipation Proclamation. The Emancipation Proclamation told the Confederate states to return to the Union by January 1, 1863. If they did not, then Lincoln would emancipate, or free, their slaves. Lincoln had meant to do this earlier, but he had been advised by his Cabinet to wait until after a Union victory on the battlefield. The battle of Antietam was also important because it ended, at least for a little while, Lee's campaign to invade Union territory.

Battle of Antietam

## Questions

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1. When McClellan knew where Lee was going to be, he delayed moving against the enemy. According to the author, why didn't he?

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2. The sunken road later became known as:

- A. the Iron Brigade
- B. Bloody Lane
- C. Dunker Church
- D. Miller's Lane

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3. According to its use in the story, what does the word "entrenched" mean?

- A. placed within a trench or ditch
- B. wearing a trench coat
- C. trespassed
- D. solidly placed in a strong defensive position

$$(5 + 9) + 5 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 81 \\ - 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

April got a new soccer shirt.  
Can you guess the number on  
the back of her shirt?

It has two digits.  
The digits add up to 8.  
The larger digit is 6 more than  
the smaller digit.  
The number is odd.

Maria rolls a die. What is the  
chance of her rolling a 4?

\_\_\_\_\_

$$1 \text{ lb} = 16 \text{ oz}$$

$$16 \text{ lb} = \text{_____} \text{ oz}$$

$$3 \times 8 = \text{_____}$$

$$8 \times 6 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 449 \\ + 401 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Three girls ran a race.  
Anna was not as fast as Holly.  
Holly ran past Emily in the race  
and Emily never caught up.  
Who won the race? Do you  
have enough information to  
know?

$$\begin{array}{r} 921 \\ - 479 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Rewrite these in increasing order of length:

319 mm, 584 cm, 74 m, 226 dm, 773 km

$$27 \div 9 = \text{_____}$$

word root **form** can mean **shape**

**uniform, transform**



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## The Best View of Earth?

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A journey into the world of maps introduces you to globes, map symbols, legends, and directions. There are even different types of maps for different purposes. However, did you know that globes are the most accurate model of our planet? That's right; if you want the best view of Earth, globes are the way to go. Before you run out and fill your bedroom with globes, there is something you should know. In addition to being hard to carry in your pocket, globes do not show much of the surface detail. The tool that is best for that job is a flat map.



Cartographers produce flat maps of the Earth's curved surface by using **projections**. There are three main types of projections: **cylindrical**, **conical**, and **planar** or **azimuthal**. All of these projections distort the Earth's surface. Why? Imagine opening up a plastic globe from pole to pole along the prime meridian. Now imagine flattening the two halves on your desk at school. The continents would probably look odd. That's because the drawings of the land features were done to specific measurements based on a curved surface. To flatten them, the shapes would have to change. That is distortion.

Cylindrical projections, or **Mercator projections**, produce a map that looks like it was on a larger cylinder, wrapped around our planet. You will recognize this map because the latitude and longitude lines are straight. Together, these lines form a grid of rectangles. Maps with Mercator projections are used for sea and air navigation. Why? On these maps, the entire world is shown. The only areas not shown are the areas near the poles. Sailors and pilots can map their journey by drawing a straight line from point to point. One disadvantage about this map is that areas far away from the equator are distorted. These areas look larger than they are in real life. On a Mercator map, Greenland is greater in size than South America. In real life South America is almost eight times larger than Greenland.

Conical projection maps are produced as if a cone hat was placed on a globe at the North Pole. This would show that the paper hat only touches the globe on parallels halfway between the North Pole and the equator. A flattened map with this projection has curved latitude lines. Since the curving of the latitude lines mirrors our planet's curved surface, some of the land features are their true sizes and shapes. Cartographers may use this projection when mapping the United States. Since the United States is located in the middle latitudes and is a large area, there will be less distortion. However, the areas near the equator and the poles will have distortion.

The last projection, planar or azimuthal, looks like large sliced pizza pies but with land features. There is only one **contact point**, which is usually one of the poles. Imagine shining a light from the center of the globe towards one of the poles. That is the projection you get with planar maps. In fact, when a planar map shows a polar region, the longitude lines meet at the contact point in the center. There's your globe pizza pie. The land features that are farther away from the poles are distorted in size and shape. Navigators of airplanes and ships use planar maps to

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plot their trips. This is because they can draw a straight line between any two points and get a great circle route. Remember, the shortest distance between two points on a globe is the route along a great circle. Scientists also refer to these maps when studying the polar regions.

All map projections share the same goal - to show the Earth's curved surface on a flat map. However, each projection shows different parts of the world accurately (depending on the contact point) and other parts as distorted images.

The Best View of Earth?

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The three major map projections are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cylindrical, planar, and hexagonal
  - B. conical, cylindrical, and elliptical
  - C. cylindrical, azimuthal, and polygonal
  - D. conical, cylindrical, and azimuthal

2. Why do cartographers use map projections?

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3. True or false? Globes are not the most accurate model of our planet. Give a reason for your answer.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Azimuthal or planar maps are used mostly by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. airline and ship pilots
  - B. astronomers and meteorologists
  - C. scientists studying polar regions
  - D. both A and C

5. Compare cylindrical projection maps with conical projection maps.

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6. What is the one disadvantage to using Mercator map projections?

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7. When a straight line is drawn between any two points on an azimuthal projection map, it produces a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. great circle route
  - B. parallel
  - C. fault line
  - D. contour line

8. Based on what you have read, why do you think globes are more useful for studying larger areas than maps?

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Write as a decimal.  
Eighteen and two hundredths

Write as a decimal.  
Three and fifty-four hundredths

Write as a decimal.

$$8 \frac{4}{100}$$

117, 130, 143, 156,  
\_\_\_\_\_, 182, 195, 208,  
221

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

Round 16,408 to the nearest  
thousand.

Know how many inches in a  
foot? Okay, smarty pants,  
how many inches in 9 feet?

G, K, H, N, \_\_\_\_\_, Q,  
J, T, K, W

How many minutes is it from  
9:00 a.m. to 10:25 a.m.?

$$66 \div 6 - 4$$

34, \_\_\_\_\_, 70, 88, 106,  
124, 142, 160, 178

How many centimeters in 9.4  
meters?



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## Lebanon - History

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Imagine if you won a lottery, say, millions of dollars. You'd be pretty happy with that, wouldn't you? Now that you're rich, what kind of problems could you expect? Maybe you'd have trouble spending all that money! Do you think your friends and family would bother you, asking you for money? There's a country in the Middle East that's been in a similar situation. Unlike most other Middle Eastern countries, it has lots of natural resources, and throughout history, everyone has wanted a piece of it.



This country is Lebanon. It is located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, just north of Israel and west of Syria. It had many good ports along its coast and high, easily defended mountains. These features made Lebanon attractive land for explorers and settlers.

Lebanon's earliest settlers arrived around 10,000 BC. These earliest settlers built their villages into towns and towns into cities. By about 3,000 BC, there were many cities around Lebanon. The shores of Lebanon were colonized around 2,500 BC by people who would later be known as the Phoenicians. The Phoenicians were one of the Mediterranean's greatest early civilizations. They created the world's first alphabet.

Starting in the 9th century BC, the land of Phoenicia was conquered by a handful of invaders. First came the Assyrians, then the Babylonians. The Babylonians gave way to the Persians. The Phoenicians hated the Babylonians, so they were glad to see the Persians come to kick the Babylonians out. Finally, Phoenician society began to decline when a Greek named Alexander the Great arrived on Phoenicia's shores. Phoenician culture gave way to the culture of the Greek invaders.

In 64 BC, the Roman Empire conquered Phoenicia and made it part of the province of neighboring Syria. During Roman rule, Lebanon's modern-day capital city of Beirut became an important trade city. Roman rule didn't last long though, and as it weakened, Christianity became popular in Lebanon. Around the 4th century AD, Lebanon became part of the Byzantine Empire, controlled by Byzantine rulers in Turkey. The Byzantines tried to force Orthodox Christianity on the Lebanese people. As you can imagine, the Lebanese people didn't like having religion forced on them.

Lebanon was receptive to other religious ideas when Muslim crusaders came along a few centuries later. The Umayyad Muslim Dynasty ruled Lebanon for about a century, but was opposed by Lebanon's Christians and Jews. The Umayyads fell to the Muslim Abbasid Empire in 750 AD. Then, in the 11th century, the Fatimid Dynasty came along, then the Ayyubids. During these times, Christian crusaders came through, trying to convert local Muslims to Christianity.

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Through much of its early history, the Lebanese people have been exposed to many different rulers, many different religions, cultures, and ideas. Until the arrival of the Ottoman Empire in 1516, the people of Lebanon weren't united. An ambitious Ottoman ruler named Fakhreddine who was able to bring together the Lebanese people. Other Ottoman rulers weren't as careful as Fakhreddine, and the Lebanese state fell into bitter disputes and battles.

In the late 19th century, Europe pressured the Ottoman Empire to "clean up" Lebanon. The Ottomans set up a single Lebanese administration that helped restore some calm and prosperity to Lebanon. But the Ottoman's rule came to an end as the Empire was defeated in World War I, at the beginning of the 20th century. Rule of Lebanon fell to the French, a victor in World War I.

Lebanon prospered under French rule. Lebanese Christians held a majority in the country's government, so the country's Muslims felt left out. These religious tensions built until full civil war broke out in 1975. The Lebanese government called in its neighbor, Syria, to help resolve the crisis. With Syrian help and some guidance from the United Nations, Lebanese unrest was brought under control--but not ended. The Syrians stayed involved in Lebanese politics and kept military forces there for the rest of the 20th century. Many Lebanese resented Syria's overstayed welcome.

In 2005, the Lebanese people's demonstrations against Syria finally paid off. The Syrians could no longer ignore how much they were hated in Lebanon, so the last Syrian troops left Lebanon in April 2005. Today, there are still tensions between the two countries, but for the first time in almost all its history, Lebanon is mostly free from foreign rulers.

Lebanon - History

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Roman Empire conquered Phoenicia in what year?
- A. 64 AD
  - B. 50 AD
  - C. 64 BC
  - D. 50 BC
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Lebanon fell into civil war in what year?
- A. 1918
  - B. 64 BC
  - C. 1975
  - D. 2005
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Lebanon is an exclusively Muslim country.
- A. false
  - B. true

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Byzantine Empire tried to force what religion on the Lebanese?  
 A. Judaism  
 B. Christianity  
 C. Buddhism  
 D. Islam
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Lebanon is located next to what country?  
 A. Yemen  
 B. Saudi Arabia  
 C. Syria  
 D. Somalia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Lebanon looked to what neighbor to resolve its civil war?  
 A. Iran  
 B. Syria  
 C. Saudi Arabia  
 D. Israel
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Syrian troops left Lebanon in what year?  
 A. 1975  
 B. 2005  
 C. 64 BC  
 D. 1965
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Lebanon was never ruled by Turkey.  
 A. true  
 B. false

$63 \div 9 =$	<p>Mary is giving out candy, but you need to guess her favorite number if you want some. Her favorite number has three digits. The hundreds digit is 8 more than the units digit. The three digits add up to sixteen. One digit in her number is one. The tens digit is 5 more than the units digit.</p> <p>Are you going to get candy?</p>	$28 \div 7 =$
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<p>Rosa is younger than Wendy. Jessica is older than Wendy. Who's the oldest?</p>	$4,398 + 9,246 =$ _____
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## United States Immigration Laws 1900-1960

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The U.S. experienced a dramatic increase in the number of immigrants during the first twenty years of the twentieth century. Approximately 14.5 million people entered the U.S. from 1900-1920, the largest number of people legally admitted during a twenty-year period.

Immigration concerns became increasingly tied to labor interests. Employers wanting to recruit foreign workers for lower wages supported fewer restrictions on immigration. Laborers desiring higher wages wanted to limit the number of immigrant workers allowed to enter the country.



In 1907 the U.S. and Japan developed a "Gentleman's Agreement" in which the two countries mutually agreed to regulate the number and background of Japanese immigrants to the U.S. This "Gentleman's Agreement" was not an official law but rather an understanding worked out between the leaders of the two countries. Japan agreed to allow only the educated and people with business interests to travel to the U.S. and not permit skilled or unskilled laborers the freedom to travel. In exchange, President Theodore Roosevelt promised to desegregate California schools, which separated Japanese students from other students.

That year, too, the head tax on new immigrants was increased and additional persons for exclusion were noted. These included imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, persons with physical or mental defects, and children under age 16 without parents.

The 1917 Immigration Act introduced a literacy test that immigrants who were 16 years or older had to pass. The Act also created an "Asiatic Barred Zone" that prevented all Asian immigrants from entering the country.

The 1921 Quota Act established a yearly immigration limit of 350,000 people. The Act also put a nationality quota into effect, setting a 3 percent limit on each nationality's group based the number of immigrants from that group according to the U.S. census of 1910. The Act reduced the number of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. Asians were still barred from immigrating, but no limits were placed on immigrants in the Western Hemisphere. Wives and children of citizens, educated professionals, and domestic servants were not included in the quotas.

A yearly immigration limit of 165,000 people went into effect with the 1924 National Origins Act. The quota limit was reduced to 2 percent of each nationality's group according to the 1890 census. The U.S. Border Patrol was also created.

Five years later, the yearly immigration limit was reduced to 150,000 persons. Seventy percent of that number would be allowed to come from Northern and Western Europe with the other 30 percent coming from Southern

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and Eastern Europe.

The next major change in the U.S. immigration policy occurred in 1943 when Congress repealed the Chinese Exclusion Laws and allotted China 105 immigrants annually. In addition, 100 people from the Philippines and 100 from India would also be allowed to enter the country.

Following World War II, Congress passed the Displaced Persons Act. Approximately 400,000 persons displaced by the war were allowed to come to the U.S. once they had passed a security check and had shown proof of employment and housing that had no effect on U.S. citizens' employment or homes.

The global effect of World War II and the change in the international community affected U.S. immigration policies in the 1950s. All previous immigration laws were consolidated into one national law in 1952 known as the Immigration and Nationality Act or the McCarran-Walter Act. Racial restrictions on immigration disappeared, but other criteria based on political ideology surfaced. Persons identified as Communists or former Nazis were denied entry into the country. The Department of Justice could deport immigrants if they were involved in subversive or anti-American activities.

The McCarran-Walter Act became the foundation for the U.S. immigration policies in effect today.

United States Immigration Laws 1900-1960

## Questions

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Approximately how many immigrants entered the U.S. from 1900-1920?
- A. 15.5 million
  - B. 14.5 million
  - C. 12.5 million
  - D. 13.5 million
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The "Gentleman's Agreement" was between the U.S. and
- A. Canada
  - B. Mexico
  - C. China
  - D. Japan
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Under the "Gentleman's Agreement" skilled and unskilled laborers
- A. were not allowed to bring their families to the U.S.
  - B. were not allowed to remain in the U.S. for more than three months
  - C. were not allowed to travel to the U.S.
  - D. were not allowed to attend school in the U.S.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. An immigration law in 1907 did not allow entry to
- A. children under age 16 without parents
  - B. children who were orphans
  - C. children under age 18 without parents
  - D. children with single parents
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The 1917 Immigration Act introduced a literacy test for
- A. immigrants who were 16 years or older
  - B. immigrants who were 18 years or older
  - C. immigrants who were 21 years or older
  - D. immigrants who were 25 years or older
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The 1921 Quota Act set a yearly limit of
- A. 350,000 immigrants
  - B. 250,000 immigrants
  - C. 550,000 immigrants
  - D. 450,000 immigrants
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The first quota act set a yearly nationality quota limit for a group based on the U.S. census of 1910. What percent was that limit?
- A. 6 percent
  - B. 4 percent
  - C. 5 percent
  - D. 3 percent
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When were the Chinese Exclusion Laws repealed?
- A. 1952
  - B. 1934
  - C. 1943
  - D. 1924
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What act in 1952 became the foundation for the U.S. immigration policies in effect today?
- A. the Displaced Persons Act
  - B. the 1952 National Origins Act
  - C. the McCarran-Walter Act
  - D. the 1952 Immigration Act

10. Explain how labor interests in the early 1900s affected immigration.

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11. What did President Theodore Roosevelt promise to do in the "Gentleman's Agreement"?

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12. What are three things that the National Origins Act did?

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13. What did persons entering the country under the Displaced Persons Act have to do?

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What is the area of a rectangle with sides 5 cm and 12 cm?

The radius of a circle is 688 cm. What is the diameter of this circle?

It was 83 degrees outside. What would the temperature be if it got 18 degrees colder?

Round the decimal 0.365 to the nearest hundredth.

81 divided by 9 equals

How many centimeters in 820.3 meters?

$$6 + 9 + (7 \times 2)$$

80, \_\_\_\_\_, 90, 95, 100,  
105

Circle the three numbers whose product equals 2,916.

3 10 9

16 18 18

18 14 17

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# The Vietnam Women's Memorial

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The Vietnam War was a conflict that began in the 1950s. It continued until 1975. Vietnam veterans came home to a very different America than those returning from previous wars. Vietnam veterans were not welcomed home with parades and celebrations. Some ignored their service, hoping to return to life as usual. Others who opposed the war were hurtful and unkind. The Vietnam War is the only war the United States of America has ever lost.

Almost 11,000 military women were stationed in Vietnam during the conflict. Most of them were nurses. There were 265,000 women who volunteered to serve throughout the war in Vietnam. They risked their lives to care for our country's wounded and dying. The Vietnam Women's Memorial was created to honor those who served in the war.



The first part of the mission statement for this memorial is as follows: "The mission of the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project is to promote the healing of Vietnam women veterans through the placement of the Vietnam Women's Memorial on the grounds of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C." Its purpose was to honor both military and civilian women who served in Vietnam.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial was dedicated on November 11, 1993. It is a statue located near the Wall of Names and near the statue of the Three Servicemen, all part of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The women's memorial depicts three uniformed women with a wounded soldier. The first is a nurse supported by sandbags holding a wounded soldier in her lap. The sculptor, Glenna Goodacre, tells us that the standing woman is looking up in search of a medevac helicopter or, perhaps, in search of help from God. The kneeling figure is staring at an empty helmet. Her posture is meant to reflect the horrors of war. A total of sixty-seven American women lost their lives as a result of the war in Vietnam.

The Vietnam Women's Memorial

## Questions

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1. About how many women were stationed in Vietnam during the war?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When did the Vietnam War end?

- A. 1957
- B. 1999
- C. 1975
- D. 1969

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. In what year was the Vietnam Women's Memorial dedicated?

- A. 1975
- B. 1997
- C. 1993
- D. 2001

4. What does the statue depict?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Who is Glenna Goodacre?

- A. the sculptor of the Vietnam Women's Memorial
- B. an officer during the Vietnam War
- C. a nurse during the Vietnam War
- D. a Vietnam veteran

$$\frac{2}{?} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Change to a fraction.  
42%

Write the ratio as a fraction  
in lowest terms.  
11 boys to 5 girls

A rectangle is 59 cm on one  
side and 12 cm on another  
side. What is the perimeter?

Know how many inches in a  
foot? Okay, smarty pants,  
how many inches in 9 feet?

What 4 coins add up to 45  
cents?

How many centimeters in  
670.7 meters?

Round the decimal 0.655 to  
the nearest hundredth.

$$9 \times 8 + 1 \times 7$$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Oops. This story contains lots of errors.**

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

## A Dream Come True: ICODA

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The International Center On Deafness and the Arts is a center on deafness founded by a teacher named Patricia Scherer. She was teaching at Northwestern University **in** Illinois when she began to



realize that deaf and hard of hearing children had little opportunity to express themselves through the arts. She believed that participation in the arts helps build self-esteem. She believed it would especially help to build self-confidence for the deaf and hard of hearing.

Patricia's crusade began in 1973. She began working with a small group of deaf children between the ages of eight and ten years old. She started a **children's** childrens theatre as well as a creative arts festival for the deaf. Academy Award winning actress and author Marlee Matlin was one of its first participants. Miss Matlin said "In all honesty, if there was no ICODA, I wouldn't be in this profession". She played the role of Dorothy in their first production of the musical *The Wizard Of Oz*.

Located in Northbrook, Illinois, the center was initially known as The Center on Deafness. In July of 1997, it became known as the International Center On Deafness and the Arts, or ICODA. Over the years, the center has grown to include several arts programs. The CenterLight Family Theatre features performances that use both American Sign Language and spoken English at the same time. The Story-N-Sign Touring Theatre "brings the magic of signed theatre to the hearing population". The performers are deaf, hard-of-hearing, and hearing students

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

who perform skits, short stories, poems, and mimes.

The Traveling Hands Troepo is comprised of deaf, hard of hearing, as well as hearing students under the age of 18. They perform poems and interpreted song and dance for a variety of functions.

The dance troupe is called Icodance. It is a professional dance company that includes deaf, hard of hearing, and hearing members. Many of the dancers cannot hear music so Icodance uses interpreted song and dance. Music and popular songs are translated into American Sign Language. Members are chosen by audition only and the troupe puts on one performance eah year.

ICODA also partners with Illineos State University And Oakton Community College to assist in training teachers of the deaf and hard of hearing.

A permanent exhibit on deafness is located in the Museum On Deafness at the ICODA Center. The museum has displays that explain how hearing works, what causes deafness, and how deaf individuals communicate with family and friends. It also shares the technology that is available to Help the deaf and hard of hearing.

For Patricia Scherer and thousands of deaf and hard of hearing children, this center is truly a dream come true.

**Did you make at least 12 corrections? If not, take another look.**

**I took a few looks and was able to make \_\_\_\_\_ corrections.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A Dream Come True: ICODA

## Questions

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1. What does ICODA mean?

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2. Where is ICODA located?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Who founded ICODA?

- A. Patricia Heaton
- B. Patricia Scherer
- C. Patricia Dempsey
- D. Patricia Icodia

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. In what year was this organization founded?

- A. 1995
- B. 1997
- C. 1973
- D. 1967

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. What is the name of their dance troupe?

- A. Dancetroupe
- B. Youcandance
- C. Icandance
- D. Icodance

6. ICODA was first originally called what?

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## A New World of Music

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Anton Dvorak, born September 8, 1841, was a Czech composer. He is perhaps best-known for his Symphony No. 9, *From the New World*, otherwise known as the *New World Symphony*. It was first performed in December 1893 at Carnegie Hall by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. However, some feel that the music actually reflects folk music from his native country of Bohemia rather than America. Dvorak wrote this symphony while living in New York City at 327 East 17th Street. Unfortunately, the home in which he composed Symphony Number 9 was demolished despite protesters who wanted to see it named as a historic location. Instead, a statue commemorating Dvorak stands in Stuyvesant Square, a nearby park.



Dvorak came from a family of eight children and started his musical training at the age of six. He became accomplished in violin and viola. He also learned to play the organ and piano. He became a music teacher and eventually gave up playing in an orchestra so he could spend more time composing. In addition, he enjoyed learning about trains.

Although he wrote romantic music, Dvorak was perhaps not as successful in his own romantic life. He originally fell in love with a student of his and even wrote songs with the hope of attracting her. However, she married another man. Dvorak ended up marrying her sister, with whom he had nine children.

One of Dvorak's good friends was Johannes Brahms, and he was also influenced by the work of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and Wagner. Dvorak's work shows the influence of folk music of his Czech heritage, and his style was balanced between conservative and radical. He was more talented in writing instrumental pieces than he was in writing dramatic pieces for the stage. His seventh symphony was perhaps his best work in this regard, and his Cello Concerto in B Minor was also popular. His symphonic poems, sometimes referred to as program music, were interesting pieces, based on an external narration or inspiration such as a painting. This differs from "absolute music," which is music written for its own sake.

In 1891, Dvorak received an honorary degree from Cambridge. He then went on to direct the National Conservatory of Music in New York City from 1892 to 1895. He received \$15,000 a year, a very good salary at the time.

Dvorak had a desire to encourage young musicians, but he also was willing to learn from them. In addition to what he absorbed from well-known composers, he was influenced by the music of African Americans and Native Americans. One of his students, Harry Burleigh, taught a willing Dvorak about the musical style referred to as spirituals.

He spent the summer of 1893 in Iowa and wrote two of his popular choral works, *String Quartet in F*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(*American Quartet*) and *String Quintet in E-flat*. In 1896 he wrote his five Symphonic Poems. Later in life, he worked on chamber and opera music. In 1901, Dvorak became director of the Prague Conservatory. He remained in that position until his death on May 1, 1904, leaving behind many unfinished works.

A New World of Music

## Questions

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1. What is another name for Dvorak's 9th symphony?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Dvorak's Symphony No. 9 was written in America.

- A. true
- B. false

3. Dvorak ended up marrying the \_\_\_\_\_ of his first love.

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4. The author tells us Dvorak was more talented writing one sort of piece over another. What are they?

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5. For what did Dvorak receive \$15,000 per year for three years?

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. In which state were two of his popular choral works written?

- A. New York
- B. California
- C. Iowa
- D. Alabama

7. Dvorak was accomplished on two similar instruments. What are they?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

edHelper

8. What was the term for the pieces Dvorak wrote that were inspired by an external scene or story?

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14, 16, \_\_\_\_\_, 20, 22,  
24, 26, 28, 30, 32

Know how many inches in a foot? Okay, smarty pants, how many inches in 9 feet?

What is the area of a rectangle with sides 2 cm and 11 cm?

$$1 + 40 \div 10$$

The radius of a circle is 578 cm. What is the diameter of this circle?

144 divided by 12 equals

How much time is it from 7:00 a.m. to 11:25 a.m.?

Yummy Donuts gave two dozen chocolate donuts and five dozen jelly donuts to the school. How many donuts did they give?

Write  $\frac{8}{16}$  in lowest terms.

It was 9 degrees above zero in the morning. By afternoon the temperature rose 17 degrees. How warm was it?

What 4 coins add up to 41 cents?

$$6 - 8 \div 4$$

word root **ification** can mean **an action or process**

**specification, verification**



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

figth • gnu • tto • decided • fight • nuo • too • to • flowers  
 gnuu • fought • ~~new~~ • teo • delicios • sought • delicious

September was Honey Month, so some bees \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ find \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ new \_\_\_\_\_ flavors. Some bees even \_\_\_\_\_ over  
 flowers! Then they changed their minds because it was not bee-utiful to  
 \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ to stay sweet to each other  
 because this would be a better way to honor honey.

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

What time is 16 hours after 4:00  
 p.m.?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

$27 \text{ kg} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ g}$

You are given four cards. One card has the number 1 on it, another card has a 2, another card has a 3, and the last card has the number 4 on it. Use two cards to make a fraction. What is the smallest fraction that you can make?

$947 - 375 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$479 - 217 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Circle the addition property  
 for  $35 + 124 = 124 + 35$ .

commutative property  
 associative property

Justin has two quarters and one penny. He also has one other coin that is different from the rest of his coins. How much could he have?

How many grams are in 7 kilograms?

\_\_\_\_\_ grams