

Name: _____

The Rogue and Red River Wars

The Rogue River people and territory of Oregon got their name from French Canadian trappers. There were many different small tribes in this area, but the trappers did not bother to learn to tell them apart. Instead, they called them all *coquins* or rogues.



The Rogue River War began in October 1855. Most of the native people had already given up large portions of their territory through treaties. For the most part, the Rogue River people were considered friendly and lived peacefully.

In October, a mob of men from a local mining town attacked an encampment of native people. They killed 27 of the natives. Some people say that the attack was revenge for the killing of a miner. There was no evidence that the miner was killed by a native. Others say that the war was an excuse to give idle miners something to do. Many of the people believed that the only good Indian was a dead one. They didn't care what tribe the Indians belonged to.

The natives began to fight back. They killed a few miners and settlers as they tried to hold onto the remainder of their land. The miners had already spoiled many of the rivers, muddying the waters and killing off the fish. Most of the large food animals were gone. Settlers had cut down the forests and taken over the meadows where the native people had gathered seeds and roots for food.

The army moved in to help most of the *coquins* get to reservations safely. The reservations were mostly sections of land that were poor and not profitable for farming. For people already starving and falling prey to disease, it was a bleak time. The war was over in a year, but much damage was done.

The Red River War in Texas was similar in many respects. The federal government had moved the Comanche, Kiowa, Southern Cheyenne, and Arapaho people onto reservations on the southern plains.

The herds of bison there were supposed to be reserved for the native people. In spite of this, commercial hunters moved in and killed most of the animals, while the government did nothing to stop them. This led to the starvation of many people.

The plains tribes chafed under the restrictions put on them by the government. Once they had known the freedom of the plains, and now they had little freedom. Raiding was banned, and hunting was impossible.

The goods and food provided by the government were of poor quality. The inability to help themselves was too much for some of the people. Death and freedom were better than life confined to the reservations and government control.

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A leader-prophet of the Comanches, Isa-tai, and Comanche chief Quanah Parker stirred up some of the people. They wanted a return of their freedom. They attempted to take the settlement of Adobe Walls first, but they failed.

This was the last straw for the army. The army made plans to step in and crush the rebellious tribes once and for all. They knew that Quanah Parker and his men were camped in the Red River area of the Texas panhandle.

In 1874, the army encircled and fought 14 battles with the rebels in an attempt to subdue them. Quanah Parker and his people were not given a moment's rest. By 1875, the exhausted native people began to surrender in masses. They were unable to continue fighting and live. Quanah Parker surrendered at Fort Sill. Parker helped the remaining Comanche people settle on the reservation in southwestern "Indian Territory" (what is now Oklahoma) in 1875. Parker became a wealthy rancher. He often talked with the government in Washington, D.C., to try to get better treatment for his people.

The Rogue and Red River Wars

Questions

1. The French trappers didn't bother to find out the names of the small tribes. What does this tell you about their attitudes then?

2. Why did the miners want to kill native people who were friendly and lived peacefully near them?

- _____ 3. When did the Rogue River War begin?

A. May 1855
B. October 1955
C. May 1895
D. October 1855

4. This was the last straw for the army. Is this sentence an example of a metaphor or a simile?

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_____ 5. Who was the Comanche chief who rebelled and attempted to take a white settlement?

- A. Quanah Parker
- B. Crazy Horse
- C. Isa-tai
- D. Sitting Bull

_____ 6. What settlement did Quanah Parker attack?

- A. Adobe Walls
- B. Adobe Wells
- C. Adobe Reader
- D. Adobe Acrobat

7. How did the army force Parker and the other Comanche people to surrender?

Write 67,001 in words. _____		8 x 11 = _____	
11 lb = _____ oz		Hunter took three numbers greater than 1 and multiplied them. One number was three and the other number was eighteen. Of course, he forgot the last number, but he remembered the product was 233. Is this possible?	$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ - 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 358 \\ + 414 \\ \hline \end{array}$			
Jenna and Maria are playing a number game. Jenna says 12. Maria replies that the answer is 7. Jenna says 7. Maria replies that the answer is 2. Jenna says 9. Maria replies that the answer is 4. Jenna says 8. Maria is thinking. What number should Maria reply with?		April rolls a die. What is the chance of her rolling a 4? _____	
		24 ÷ 2 = _____	

☐ Describe how you think most of the Coquin people felt when people began attacking them. What choices of action did they have?

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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Bolivia - History

Bolivia is a country in South America with a long history. Scientists believe that human history in the area of Bolivia stretches back more than 20,000 years. It was then that Bolivia's first inhabitants set up homes in the Andes Mountains and around Lake Titicaca. One of the most important empires of natives was the Tiahuanacan. The Tiahuanacan was centered near Lake Titicaca and lasted from 600 to 1200 AD.



But just like many other South American civilizations, the natives of Bolivia became victims of greed. Explorers from European countries made their way to Bolivia and other places in South America, looking for gold and other natural resources. Explorers from Spain made their way to Bolivia in 1531. The first explorer to reach Bolivia was a man name Francisco Pizarro.

Pizarro was a conquistador. A conquistador is a kind of Spanish explorer. But conquistadors did more than explore. They tried to bring their religion and culture to the natives of North and South America. Many times they brought it by force, killing those who wouldn't accept their culture and religion.

The conquistadors made quick progress in exploring and settling in Bolivia. Then, in 1544, silver was discovered in Bolivia. This discovery changed the relationship between the Spanish and the natives, and not for the better. The Spanish used the natives to mine the silver, and then kept the valuable silver for themselves. The Spanish rulers of Bolivia made themselves rich and let the workers suffer. Most of the people who worked in the mines died within just a few years of working there.

Resentment for Spanish rule was growing all around South America. Conditions in Europe would soon make independence from Spanish rule in much of South America possible. French ruler Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Spain in 1807-08 and installed a new leader of Spain. A man from Venezuela named Simon Bolivar would take the opportunity to fight for independence for all of Spain's South American colonies.

One of Bolivar's generals, Antonio Jose de Sucre, defeated the Spanish at Ayacucho in neighboring Peru in 1824. He and his men continued north, liberating Bolivia and setting up an independent government there. In 1825, Bolivia became a fully independent country. Sucre became the first president of this new country.

Unfortunately, Bolivia's early governments were a series of dictatorships. A large amount of internal fighting was usual for Bolivia for much of the 19th century. Then, in 1879, Bolivia went to war with Chile over land on the Pacific coast. This land held valuable nitrate deposits. Peru tried to help Bolivia, but with no success. Bolivia and Peru lost, and both lost land as a result. Because of this, Bolivia became a land-locked nation.

The early 20th century was good for Bolivia, under President Ismael Montes. His government improved roads and

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built railroads. But in 1933, Bolivia went to war with Paraguay, and again lost the war and lost more land. A series of revolutions happened in Bolivia between 1935 and 1952. It was in 1952 that Victor Paz Estenssoro was elected president.

For the last half of the 20th century, Bolivia struggled with much internal conflict. Presidents were elected, overthrown, and reinstated. The economy suffered and relations with other countries came and went. Today, Bolivia is struggling with a weak economy and poverty for many Bolivians.

Bolivia - History

Questions

- _____ 1. Spaniards arrived in Bolivia in what year?
 - A. 1731
 - B. 1631
 - C. 1431
 - D. 1531
- _____ 2. Newly independent Bolivia quickly became a democracy.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- _____ 3. Bolivia lost a war with what country toward the end of the 19th century?
 - A. Chile
 - B. Peru
 - C. Brazil
 - D. Argentina
- _____ 4. The Tiahuanacan society was centered near Lake Titicaca.
 - A. False
 - B. True
- _____ 5. Simon Bolivar was from what country?
 - A. Venezuela
 - B. Bolivia
 - C. Peru
 - D. Brazil
- _____ 6. Antonio Jose de Sucre, defeated the Spanish at Ayacucho in Peru in what year?
 - A. 1824
 - B. 1724
 - C. 1924
 - D. 1624
- _____ 7. Hard times were common in Bolivia in the early 20th century.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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8. Human history in Bolivia goes back how many years?

- A. 30,000
- B. 40,000
- C. 50,000
- D. 20,000

$\begin{array}{r} 288 \\ - 107 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$74,557 + 73,282 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
---	--	--

$6 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$36 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>Make a decimal number. Start with a zero and a decimal point. Then use these numbers: 2, 6, 4, 6, and 7. Make three different decimal numbers. Put your three decimal numbers in order from largest to smallest.</p>
$24 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	
$7 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	

<p>Circle the addition property for $35 + 72 = 72 + 35$.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> associative property <input type="checkbox"/> commutative property </p>	$\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$36 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	$2 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
--	---	--	---

<p>What time is 13 hours after 5:00 p.m.?</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>1 cm = 10 mm</p> <p>20 cm = _____ mm</p>	$10 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
--	---	--

$50 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$	<p>Write this as a number in standard form. Use a comma in your number.</p> <p>six hundred seventy-one thousand six hundred sixty-one</p> <p>_____</p>	$20 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
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Name: _____

Germany's Winter Olympic History

Germany has a proud Winter Olympic history, as its athletes are some of the most successful from any country competing at the Games. Its modern-day athletes excel at sports like Alpine skiing, bobsledding, and the luge. Some have set records in those sports. Today, Germany competes at the Olympics as one nation. That wasn't always so. There was a time when the German people were represented by two teams. This was a time when the country was divided in two.

At the end of World War II, Germany had been defeated. The winners of World War II, particularly France, Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union agreed to collectively rule Germany. But strong political divisions between the Soviet Union and France, Britain, and the United States caused a split. For purely political reasons, the country of Germany was divided into two new countries: East Germany and West Germany.

Until 1968, Germany had competed as one team in all the Olympics. For the next 20 years, Germany sent two teams to the Winter Olympics. East Germany's team did better at the Winter Olympics. It holds seventh place in the all-time medals list. During those 20 years, East Germany won 100 medals. Since 1992, the German Winter Olympic team has won almost 200 medals, putting it at fifth on the all-time medals list. In the 2006 Olympics, Germany won more medals than any other country.

Many of the Winter Olympics' best athletes - and some of the most interesting athletes - have called Germany home. One athlete from Germany was a master on the luge. His name is Georg Hackl, and he was one of the Winter Olympics' most successful older athletes.

Hackl was born September 9, 1966, in Berchtesgaden, Germany. He started in the luge when he was 11. His love for the sport has been described by some as an obsession. Hackl was one of the best luge athletes in the history of the Olympics. In fact, he is the only Olympian to win five medals in the same individual event.

The luge is a fast-paced and dangerous sport that requires a lot of skill and even more concentration. Luge athletes, called sliders, lie on their backs on specially-made sleds. These sleds have two blades underneath - called runners - and on a luge track, the sleds can travel as fast as 140 kilometers an hour. The slider controls the direction of the sled with his body.

Not only was Hackl a master at sliding a luge, he is an accomplished luge builder. He spent lots of time building and perfecting his sleds, even when he was winning races.

Hackl was a star in his home country, where Germans love their athletes and the Winter Olympics. If history is any guide, Germany will continue to do very well at the Olympics, and its athletes will continue to set records and dominate many Winter Olympic sports.

Name: _____

Germany's Winter Olympic History

Questions

- _____ 1. Germany has always sent one team to the Olympics.
A. True
B. False
- _____ 2. West Germany has won more medals than East Germany.
A. True
B. False
- _____ 3. Luge sleds can travel as fast as _____.
A. 180 km/hr
B. 200 km/hr
C. 160 km/hr
D. 140 km/hr
- _____ 4. Hackl loved to build _____.
A. Model airplanes
B. Cars
C. Luge sleds
D. Skis
- _____ 5. Germany was divided after what world event?
A. The Gulf War
B. World War II
C. The American Revolution
D. The end of the Cold War
- _____ 6. In what year did a united Germany compete in the Olympics?
A. 2002
B. 1992
C. 1998
D. 1968
- _____ 7. After reuniting, how many medals has Germany won in the Winter Olympics?
A. almost 150
B. almost 250
C. almost 100
D. almost 200
- _____ 8. Hackl is the only Olympian to win five medals in the same individual event.
A. False
B. True

What is the number that is 7 less than 3?

$$17 + -7 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$17 - 7 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$8 - 12 =$$

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Puerto Rico - History

Puerto Rico is an island nation in the Caribbean, not far from the United States. And as its history has been affected by the United States, it has been equally affected by countries half a world away. For years, Puerto Rico served as an island "refueling station" for explorers on their way to the "New World," then later as an American possession and major influence in American popular culture.

Puerto Rico is thought to be home to the earliest Caribbean natives. The Tainos were living on the island when the first European explorer, Christopher Columbus, arrived in 1493. The Tainos were a fairly advanced and progressive people for their time. Both women and men served as tribal chiefs. They had sophisticated religious beliefs, culture, and a language. They were also skilled at sports. In fact, it was the Tainos who invented the rubber ball!



But the Tainos weren't prepared for what the Europeans were about to bring--slavery, disease, rape, and death. The Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon arrived in 1508. The Spanish took to enslaving the Tainos, forcing religion on them, and taking their women as wives. The Tainos, of course, objected to the Spanish treatment, and most resistance to the Spanish lasted only into the beginning of the 17th century.

In their conquest of the island, the Spanish settled in San Juan, which became the country's capital city. It is located in the center of the country's northern coast. Many European nations, including the British and French, wanted Puerto Rico as their own and tried to take it from the Spanish. So the Spanish had to fortify the island, particularly at San Juan. Today, many of the Spanish fortifications still stand.

The island's economy grew under Spanish occupation, but at a terrible human price. Slaves were imported from Africa to work on coffee, tobacco, and sugar plantations. The growing economy gave Puerto Ricans a sense of identity. Many had become rich through farming, others through black market trading with nearby countries.

Whatever the reason, Spain's government was losing control of the people in Puerto Rico. During the 18th century, Spain relaxed its rules on Puerto Rico and Cuba, to try to keep them settled. This seemed to work throughout much of the 18th and 19th century. An unsuccessful revolt against Spain in 1868 put the idea of independence on most Puerto Ricans' minds. From the unsuccessful revolt, came some degree of self-rule, but not much.

The United States invaded and took Puerto Rico from the Spanish during the Spanish-American War in 1898. Within 20 years, Puerto Ricans were given US citizenship. While most Puerto Ricans were supportive of American rule, some weren't. The independence movement became violent when the American economic collapse of the 1930s came to Puerto Rico. Still, Puerto Ricans in 1951 voted 3 to 1 to become a commonwealth of the United States. The nationalists fought back and tried to assassinate American President Harry Truman and even shot at US

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congressmen from the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives.

During the 1950s and 60s, many Puerto Ricans went to work in America, bringing with them much of their island's unique culture, particularly song and dance. American culture at the time was greatly influenced by the arrival of Puerto Rican culture. During the 1970s and 80s, many Puerto Ricans returned home from the United States. This open migration helped the Puerto Rican economy, but it is still poorer than the poorest American state. High unemployment continues to distress the island's economy, and more importantly, many Puerto Rican families.

Today, Puerto Rico is still a US commonwealth. The people of Puerto Rico consistently vote against full US statehood. American culture is very obvious throughout much of Puerto Rico: San Juan is full of American shops and restaurants, and American goods can be found across the island. But American culture lives alongside a lasting tradition of Spanish and even native Tainos' history and culture on the island.

Puerto Rico - History

Questions

- _____ 1. What was the first European country to occupy Puerto Rico?
 - A. Spain
 - B. Italy
 - C. Germany
 - D. Britain
- _____ 2. Today, Puerto Rico is a US state.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- _____ 3. Puerto Rican nationalists tried to assassinate which US president?
 - A. John Kennedy
 - B. Franklin Roosevelt
 - C. Bill Clinton
 - D. Harry Truman
- _____ 4. Today, _____ hurts many Puerto Rican families.
 - A. war
 - B. drought
 - C. unemployment
 - D. famine
- _____ 5. The Tainos were a very backward people.
 - A. True
 - B. False

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- _____ 6. The Spanish imported _____ from Africa.
- A. gold
 - B. food
 - C. money
 - D. slaves
- _____ 7. The US took Puerto Rico from Spain during what war?
- A. Spanish-American War
 - B. French and Indian War
 - C. Revolutionary War
 - D. World War I
- _____ 8. Puerto Ricans are not US citizens.
- A. False
 - B. True

$$34 + n = 47$$

How many centimeters in 1.4 meters?

$$9 + 8 - 1 - 7$$

$$9 \frac{4}{7} + 4 \frac{6}{7}$$

Know how many inches in a foot? Okay, smarty pants, how many inches in 6 feet?

It was 94 degrees outside. What would the temperature be if it got 27 degrees colder?

Circle the three numbers whose product equals 300.

5 4 4

12 8 5

(216) , (36) , (6) , (1) ,

$$\frac{\quad}{\quad}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{216}, \frac{1}{1296},$$
$$\frac{1}{7776}$$

It was 2 degrees below zero in the morning. By afternoon the temperature rose 18 degrees. How warm was it?

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Battles - Fort Sumter

Every war has a starting point. The event may not seem important by itself, but the timing can make it significant. The shots which began the American Civil War occurred in the Charleston, South Carolina harbor on April 12, 1861.



When South Carolina first seceded from the Union, there was a question about the Union forts and weapons arsenal within her territory. A commission was sent to Washington, D.C. to work out answers to these and other questions. On December 9, 1860, an agreement had been reached. They would eventually be ceded to the state but for now would remain as they were in both condition and ownership.

It seemed pretty straight forward. Fort Moultrie was accessible by land and was garrisoned. Fort Sumter, on an island in the middle of the harbor, was incomplete and ungarrisoned.

Major Robert Anderson commanded Fort Moultrie. Born and raised in Kentucky and married to a Southern woman, he sympathized with the South, but he served and was loyal to the Union army. His orders were to maintain his current position.

Fort Moultrie was not in the most favorable position. It was situated on low ground, while hills and buildings in the area were higher. Anderson and his officers saw troops being moved out of the harbor and were afraid they would be attacked. If riflemen were on the hilltops and buildings, they could pick off soldiers inside the fort without ever showing themselves. Anderson decided to take action on his own.

On December 26, 1860, Anderson and his men took boats across the harbor and took over the unfinished fort during the dead of night. When the change was first noticed the next morning, there was a huge outcry in the city.

The next day, the governor of the state sent an envoy to Anderson, asking him politely to remove himself from that position. After telling him about the agreement with the president over the disposition of forts, Anderson still refused to move. That complicated the governor's hope for a bloodless secession.

Since Anderson, by his actions, had broken the agreement between the Union and the state, the governor took action on his own. He had all the area forts taken over, including Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and Fort Johnson. He also took control of the weapons arsenal in Charleston itself. He also had a gun battery built on Morris Island, facing the shipping channel.

On January 9, 1861 a merchant steamer was sent to try to re-supply Anderson with food and reinforcements. The ship was warned and then fired upon before it turned and steamed out of range. When Anderson questioned the aggressive action, he was told that the governor would allow him to leave, but not to be re-supplied.

Name: _____

After the Confederacy had been formed, more demands were made to Anderson and President Lincoln to cede the fort. On April 11, 1861, General Beauregard demanded the evacuation of the fort. Anderson refused at first, but finally named April 15 as a day to give it up. He knew that Union forces would come to help him and give him fresh orders before that date.

Union ships were closing in and could be seen outside the harbor. At 3:20 a.m. General Beauregard gave Anderson a one hour warning to get out or be shelled. Anderson stayed. Precisely one hour later, the first shells were fired. Fort Sumter was bombarded constantly for the next thirty-four hours. Much of the interior of the fort was destroyed by fire.

Anderson surrendered the fort and was allowed to take a ship to New York City along with all of his men. He lost only one man when sparks caused a cartridge to prematurely explode in a gun. The explosion caused the stack of cartridges beneath it to explode, injuring five other men.

The Confederates held the fort until February 1865. It was shelled almost constantly by Union forces from July 1863 until that time. It was reduced to little more than rubble. The fort has been largely rebuilt and is available for tours.

Battles - Fort Sumter

Questions

- _____ 1. Why was an agreement made about the forts in South Carolina?
 - A. The Union government didn't want the forts.
 - B. The South did not mind the soldiers being there.
 - C. Everyone wanted to maintain the status quo
 - D. None of the above.
- _____ 2. Anderson had orders to stay at Fort Moultrie.
 - A. True
 - B. False
- _____ 3. Why did Anderson move to Fort Sumter?
 - A. Fort Moultrie did not seem safe.
 - B. He wanted to work on Fort Sumter.
 - C. He liked the view.
 - D. Fort Sumter was more secure.
- _____ 4. Why did Anderson's troop move during the night?
 - A. They didn't want to be seen leaving Fort Moultrie.
 - B. They didn't want to be seen crossing the water.
 - C. It was easier to get boats.
 - D. They wanted to surprise everyone.

Name: _____

- _____ 5. Why were the people of Charleston upset when they saw what had happened?
- A. They thought he was trying to cause trouble.
 - B. They thought Anderson had been sneaky.
 - C. They did not expect him to move.
 - D. He broke the agreement when he moved.
- _____ 6. The broken agreement did not affect the peace.
- A. False
 - B. True
- _____ 7. Why would the Union send a merchant ship to help Anderson?
- A. Merchant ships were easier to use.
 - B. Naval ships might have been the cause of more trouble.
 - C. Naval ships were too busy.
 - D. Merchant ships were not as threatening.
- _____ 8. If Anderson had stayed at Fort Moultrie, the start of the Civil War might have been put off longer.
- A. True
 - B. False

$$\begin{array}{r} 12.88 \\ - 10.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$8 - 6.9 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.44 \\ - 0.374 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$12 \div \frac{1}{8}$$

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

How much time is it from
6:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.?

The radius of a circle is 637
cm. What is the diameter of
this circle?

$$10 \times (10 - 9) \times 10$$

Write the missing family fact.
 $90 \div 18 = 5$
 $90 \div 5 = 18$
 $5 \times 18 = 90$

☐ When Major Anderson moved his garrison to Fort Sumter without orders, he broke an agreement between the Union and South Carolina governments. If he had held his position, how might that have affected the start of the Civil War? Explain your answer.

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

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Oops. This story contains lots of errors.

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

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

Have you ever eaten corn on the cob [?] A kernel of corn can feel like a giant boulder between your teeth. A toothpick comes in handy to remove that irritating little wedge. It seems like the simplest tool, yet a lot of effort goes into manufacturing the toothpick.



A toothpick is a small stick of wood, plastic, bamboo, metal, or other substance used to remove food and debris from the teeth, usual after a meal. Maine was once the leading producer of wooden toothpicks for the United States.

Toothpicks have a very long history. History tells us that the Roman ^{emperor} empiror Nero had a golden toothpick. Fossilized teeth from the Neanderthal man show grooves made from some ancient form of toothpick. Toothpicks have been made from gold, silver, and ivory. Some were even inlaid with precious stones. The earliest were probable made from a stalk or twig. These twigs were often chewed until the ends were frayed to form a sort of toothbrush called a "chew stick".

By the medieval times, Portugal was using orangewood to make handmade toothpicks. Their toothpicks were thought to have been the best in the world. By the 19th century, the Portuguese traditions in making toothpicks had traveled across the ocean to Brazil where an American named Charles Forster was visiting. He noticed

Name: _____

edHelper

Brazilian natives making toothpicks for the locals. He sent a sample box to his wife, who was living in Boston, as a souvenir. Forster believed he could bring the toothpick back to America and mass produce it.

Mrs. Forster shared her gift with a few local citizens, and soon Charles Forster began receiving orders for boxes of toothpick while still in Brazil. He filled several orders himself and then decided to return home and begin manufacturing toothpicks.

Back in Boston he began looking for a partner with mechanical ability to help him. At that time, Benjamin Franklin Sturtevant was a brilliant inventor who was working on a machine to improve shoe production. he had been experimenting with a method for peeling logs into long, narrow, beveled strips of thin veneer to make the pegs used in shoes. Forster realized how easily this process could produce his double-pointed toothpicks. He also had the business sense to get a patent that gave him the rights to a toothpick-making process.

By 1870, Forster began production of toothpicks by machine. While working in Boston, he was having his supply of white birch shipped from Maine. He later moved his operations to Maine, where there was a generous supply of white birch. Before his toothpick mills began operating, this tree was considered useless. White birch has since been used in the production of wooden spools used for thread, wooden toys, and other novelty items. The white birch came to be known as the toothpick tree.

At first, no one wanted his toothpicks, so forster developed a rather interesting way to sell them. He hired young people to go into stores and ask for toothpicks. The storeowners didn't like turning potential customers away. Most late, Forster would arrive at the store with toothpicks in hand and easily sold them. He created both the demand and the supply. His tactics were successful.

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His biggest customers were restaurants. They bought them by the box to give to diners after a meal. It actually became fashionable for men and women to be seen chewing on a toothpick outside a fine restaurant. Mark Twain mentioned "wearing a toothpick" in his book *Life on the Mississippi* published in 1883.

Eventually, Charles Forster made Strong, Maine "the Toothpick Capital of the World". He turned out 200 million wooden toothpicks in a day. He shipped toothpicks by the trainloads all over the world. Except for computer controls, his methods haven't changed much in more than 100 years.

Once his patent ran out in 1880, Forster had plenty of competition. Dixfield Toothpick Company and, later, Diamond toothpicks were Forster's main competitors. By the 1990s diamond and forster were the only large toothpick companies still in operation in the United States.

The last toothpick factory in Maine closed in 2003. China has become a leading toothpick manufacturer. It may not be a complicated tool, but the toothpick gets the job done.

Did you make at least 17 corrections? If not, take another look.

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

The "Maine" Reason to Pick Your Teeth

Questions

1. What early Roman ruler used a golden toothpick?

Name: _____

- _____ 2. What were the earliest toothpicks often called?
- A. toothbrushes
 - B. chew sticks
 - C. chewy bones
 - D. pipe cleaners
3. What kind of wood did the Portuguese use for their toothpicks?

4. What type of wood was used in Forster's toothpicks?

- _____ 5. Strong, Maine, was once called _____.
- A. the North Eastern Town
 - B. the Toothpick Capital of the World
 - C. the Home of Charles Forster
 - D. the White Birch Town

- _____ 6. Where are most toothpicks now made?
- A. Brazil
 - B. China
 - C. Japan
 - D. Portugal

How many centimeters in
680.3 meters?

Round the decimal 0.375 to
the nearest hundredth.

$$10 + 100 \div 10$$

How many minutes is it from
8:00 a.m. to 10:55 a.m.?

120 divided by 10 equals

Round 91,732 to the nearest
hundred.

Name: _____

The Star-Spangled Banner

When the opening strains of the American national anthem begin, people come to their feet and put their hands over their hearts. It's a difficult melody, but the lyrics paint a picture of the struggle for freedom. That is the power of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

You might think that the words to the anthem were written by a great writer. Instead, they were written by a young lawyer and amateur poet in a moment of inspiration.

During the War of 1812, Americans raided and burned the town of York (now Toronto) and Fort York in Upper Canada. In response, the British burned Washington, D.C.

After the attack on Washington, D.C., the people of Baltimore, Maryland, were afraid they would be next. During the summer of 1813, the commander of Fort McHenry had a huge flag made. He wanted it to be so big that "the British would have no trouble seeing it from a distance."

After the attack on Washington in the summer of 1814, Francis Scott Key got word that a beloved elderly doctor, William Beanes, was being held prisoner aboard the British flagship *Tonnant*. Many people feared the old man would be hanged. Key and Col. John Skinner sailed out to the British fleet under a flag of truce to arrange the doctor's release.

At first, the British officers refused to release the elderly doctor. Finally, they relented, but refused to allow the Americans to leave until after the planned attack.

To keep the British from coming too close to shore with their ships, the Americans had sunk 22 ships to make a barrier near the fort. Early in the morning on September 13, 1814, the British began to bombard the fort. The attack continued for 25 hours. During that time, they fired 1,500 bomb shells, each weighing 220 pounds. The shells sometimes exploded before hitting their targets. Smaller specialized ships shot the new Congreve rockets. Their distinctive red flame zigzagged as the rockets shot across the night sky.

For a time in the evening they stopped, but they started again at 1:00 A.M. The three Americans watched the battle tensely. As long as the noise continued, they knew the fort had not surrendered. Just before dawn, the British abandoned the attack and retreated. Key, Skinner, and Beanes did not know what was happening. When dawn came, they were overjoyed to see the big flag still flying!

Key was inspired to write a poem about the flag. He pulled a letter from his pocket and began to write on the



Name: _____

back. He finished at his hotel later that day. His brother-in-law had it printed and distributed copies with the title "Defense of Fort McHenry." Within a week, the poem was printed in the Baltimore newspaper. After the verses was a note that it could be sung to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven." A month later, it was sung in public under the name, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The poem became a very popular patriotic song. Then on March 3, 1931, the song was officially adopted as the national anthem for the United States of America.

"The Star-Spangled Banner"

Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,

What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,

O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?

And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,

Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,

Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,

As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,

In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave

Name: _____

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore

That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion

A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has wiped out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave

From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave:

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand

Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!

Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land

Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,

And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Name: _____

The Star-Spangled Banner

Questions

- _____ 1. British soldiers burned Washington, D.C., because:
- A. They wanted to plunder the city.
 - B. They wanted to destroy the economy.
 - C. They felt like it.
 - D. Americans had burned York first.
- _____ 2. Why do you think the commander of Fort McHenry ordered a very large flag?
- A. He wanted everyone to know he was loyal to America.
 - B. He had extra money in his budget.
 - C. He wanted to make the other fort commanders jealous.
 - D. He wanted the British to know who the fort belong to.
- _____ 3. The name of Key's poem was originally called *Stars and Bars Forever*.
- A. false
 - B. true
- _____ 4. Why were some people afraid for Dr. Beanes?
- A. He might be hanged.
 - B. He was likely to give secrets to the British.
 - C. They thought they might be next.
 - D. He was taken prisoner by the French.
- _____ 5. What did the Americans use to keep British ships from Fort McHenry?
- A. sunken trees
 - B. chains
 - C. mines
 - D. sunken ships
- _____ 6. Key wrote the poem on the back of what?
- A. a poster
 - B. a bill
 - C. a letter
 - D. a legal document
- _____ 7. Why was Key so glad to see the fort's flag at dawn?
- A. The Americans had held the fort.
 - B. The British had given up the war.
 - C. It was valuable.
 - D. The Americans had given up.
- _____ 8. When Key wrote his poem, he hoped it would become the American national anthem.
- A. true
 - B. false

$8 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



- ☐ Francis Scott Key witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British war ships. Seeing the large flag still flying at dawn inspired him to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." If the poem had never been written, what song do you think might have become the American national anthem? Explain your reasoning.
- ☐ To keep the British fleet from coming close to the coastal fort, the Americans sunk several ships as a barrier. What other things might they have used to keep the fleet at a distance?

[illegible]

Name: _____

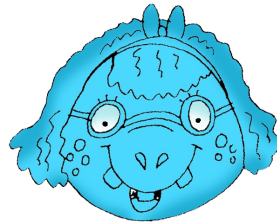
heard • no • hierd • nose • naery • herd • participants • yourself
 duobt • in • ~~nearby~~ • disappering • nohh • doubt • inn • ehn
 participants • disappearing

There is no earthly reason why you should ever be within earshot of a private conversation. If you find that you are overhearing something that you shouldn't be, try _____ from the area immediately. Bear in mind that appearances matter, so even if you aren't actually hearing what is being said, if it looks like you are _____ nearby _____ when confidences are being exchanged, you should excuse _____ at the earliest opportunity. Only reappear when the _____ the conversation have cleared out. In this way, you will have _____ nothing that was not meant for your ears, and _____ one will have any reason to _____ your integrity.

Can 330 be evenly divided by 5? Circle:
 330 is NOT evenly divisible by 5
 330 is evenly divisible by 5

$$36 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



How many yards are in 15 feet?

_____ yards

Circle the smallest number:

674,915,830
 843,567,201,930
 7,582,164
 6,398,724,051