**SOMERSET COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS**
Fourth Grade Learning Activities- WEEK 3

Name: ____________________  Teacher’s Name:__________________

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<th>READING/LANG. ARTS</th>
<th>MATH</th>
<th>SCIENCE</th>
<th>SOCIAL STUDIES</th>
<th>FINE ARTS</th>
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<td><strong>Activity #1:</strong></td>
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<td>Students find sentences on <strong>A-mazing Sentence Game Boards</strong>. They may create 5 on their own or play with a guardian to see who can create the most. Remember, a complete sentence has a subject (who or what the sentence is about), a predicate (verb or action), is a complete thought, and has correct punctuation. Directions 1. Sentences are made with words that share a border. Words can be used in any direction, but each word can only be used once per sentence.</td>
<td>Create equivalent fractions for the fractions below using only these numbers: 100, 20, 4, 21, 18, 6, 200, 27, 36, 16, 25, 32, 40, 12, 10, and 14 (you can only use the number once)</td>
<td>Be an “Energy Detective.” Search for things around your house that use energy. On a piece of paper, list 5 items that use energy and what type of energy that is being used: light, heat, chemical, thermal, mechanical, kinetic, sound, or potential.</td>
<td>Draw a picture that shows a key detail about the War of 1812. Focus on the reasons it started, the groups of people involved, the outcome, etc. (you will use this article for all three Social Studies activities this week)</td>
<td>Pick one of your teachers, past or present, and draw them as a superhero. Write who you chose and don’t forget to add all the body parts and fun superhero outfits. Add color if you can. Describe what super power the person would have.</td>
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[War of 1812 article](#)
2. Write complete sentences on the Sentence Recording page. Remember to add capital letters and punctuation!
3. Word squares may be used again in additional sentences.
4. Winners are those with the most correct sentences.

Game board is attached to the packet.

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<th>Activity #2: Think of a familiar story (ie. Little Red Riding Hood, The Tortoise and the Hare, Green Eggs and Ham, etc.) Make this the title of your page. Write a summary of the story in your own words. Include the following elements of the story: characters, setting, plot (include the problem/solution and major events).</th>
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<td>Activity #2: Have you played war before? This is just like the classic card game, except you don’t win by having the highest valued card, you win by completing the operation first! Practice your fluency speed and skills with War: fluency edition!</td>
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<td>Activity #2: Create a T chart on a piece of paper.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify the following as potential or kinetic energy. Remember that kinetic energy is energy</td>
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<td>Activity #2: Reread paragraph 2 of the “War of 1812” article. How does the following fact help explain why Native Americans would help the British?</td>
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<td>Fact: When colonists came from Europe, they built settlements on Native American land without their permission.</td>
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<td>Write two or three sentences explaining your</td>
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<td>Activity #2: Go outside with a sibling, parent, or grandparent and create your own game. Games don’t have to include equipment if you don’t have any. Just be creative and have fun!</td>
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Ex. $\frac{6}{12} = 48$

$\frac{1}{2} = 48$

$\frac{4}{5} = 6$

$\frac{3}{8} = 7$

$\frac{1}{12} = 6$

$\frac{9}{9} = 8$

$\frac{8}{10} = 1$

$\frac{1}{3} = 5$

$\frac{5}{7} =
Queens = 11  
Jacks = 10  
Aces = 0  

Directions:  
1. Players divide the deck evenly between all players.  
2. Like the traditional war card game, players hold their cards face down so they cannot see their cards.  
3. On the count of 3, players each play their top card.  
4. The player to find the product first (find the solution) takes both of the cards and places them on the bottom of their deck.  
5. The player with the will all the cards in the end wins.  

- in motion and potential energy is stored energy.  
  - wheels on roller skates before someone skates  
  - a person running  
  - a quarterback’s arm before throwing the ball  
  - a stretched rubber band  
  - a baseball that has been thrown  
  - a crumb falling from the table.  

- thoughts about why Native Americans would help the British.

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<th>Activity #3: Increase your reading stamina this week! Choose something to read (book, magazine, newspaper, cereal box, game directions, your homework, etc.) and increase the amount of time you spend reading. Ask a parent/guardian or an older sibling to sign when you’ve read:</th>
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| Activity #3: Find the area and perimeter of the following shapes.  
  
  |  |
  |  |
  |  |
  |  |
  |
  P= ______ units |
| Activity #3: Draw a roller coaster ride. Be sure to include at least one high and low point. Be creative!!  
Label where the most potential and kinetic energy would be found. |
| Activity #3: Reread the section titled Peace in the “War of 1812” article. How would modern day technology have helped from December 24, 1814 to January 1815?  
Write a short paragraph to explain your thoughts. |
| Activity #3: Create a rhythm using body percussion (Snapping, Clapping, Patting, and Stomping). Perform that rhythm with a song on the radio. |
Day 1, 10 minutes
_________________

Day 2, 15 minutes
_________________

Day 3, 20 minutes
_________________

Day 4, 25 minutes
_________________

Day 5, 30 minutes
_________________

A= _____ sq. units

P= _____ units
A= _____ sq. units

A= _____ sq. units
The War of 1812 was fought between the British Empire and the United States from 1812 to 1815 on land in North America and at sea. The British forces were helped by Canadian militia (volunteers) and Native Americans. This was because British soldiers were busy fighting Napoleon in Europe. In nearly every battle British defeated the attacking American forces. In the beginning, the war increased levels of nationalism in both Canada and the United States.

One reason given for Americans declaring war against Great Britain was because the British were harassing American ships. The British were also seizing American sailors at sea and forcing them to serve in the British Navy. But the numbers of American seamen pressed into British Service may have been seriously exaggerated. The British were also sponsoring Native American territories in the west to stop the United States from expanding westward. This was the reason that about 10,000 Native Americans fought on the side of the British. But the British also had designs on the North American frontier so their promises may or may not

The War

Fighting began when the United States started to attack the Canadian provinces beginning in 1812. But the British and Canadians successfully defended the borders. In 1813, British and American ships fought in the Battle of Lake Erie. Americans under Oliver Hazard Perry won, giving America control of Lake Erie. American forces raided and burned Toronto, then called Yorktown.

In 1814, Napoleon abdicated the French throne. This freed up experienced British troops to be sent to North America. They burned Washington D.C. and also attacked Baltimore. During this battle an American lawyer, Francis Scott Key, wrote a poem. The poem was later used to give the words to a new national anthem for the United States: "The Star Spangled Banner." The final battle of the war took place in January of 1815. The British attacked New Orleans and were successfully repulsed by Americans under General Andrew Jackson. Unknown by both sides at the time, the Battle of New Orleans took place after the peace treaty had been signed.
Peace

The two countries signed the Treaty of Ghent, which was supposed to end the war, on December 24, 1814, in Belgium. Fighting continued into January 1815 because the combat forces did not know about the treaty. But no great changes took place. The British stopped impressing sailors because the Napoleonic Wars were finished. Most Americans heard of the victory in the Battle of New Orleans before they heard of the treaty. The Federalist Party, which had opposed the war, became disliked and disappeared.

Who won the war?

From the British perspective, the War of 1812 was a minor sideshow. The Americans called it their victorious “Second War for Independence”. The British remember it as the Americans trying to take advantage of their being involved in a war against the French Empire.

In Canada, the War of 1812 was an unwanted war. It concerned the distant capitol of Washington DC and London, not them. In Lower Canada, now Quebec it was considered an Anglo-Saxon war. In Quebec there was little love for the British, but the British had guaranteed their right to speak French. If the Americans took over it was unknown how it would affect them. They chose the lesser of two evils and supported the British. Upper Canada (later part of the Province of Ontario) had been settled by American Loyalists who came here after the Revolutionary war. They had little love of their former countrymen in the US but had become outnumbered by Americans who came North to settle. When the Americans attempted to invade Canada, the Canadian militias found no problem with defending their homeland.

In US history, the War of 1812 is the most obscure conflict. The average American remembers very little about the war. Some may remember the The Star Spangled Banner, the Burning of Washington or the Battle of New Orleans. But otherwise it is a little understood conflict. The issues are complex. Most scholars would agree it was fought over maritime issues. Since the British Navy was the most powerful in the world at the time, it may have made sense to attack them on land by invading Canada. Former president Thomas Jefferson predicted the “acquisition of Canada, will be a mere matter of marching.”

The British feel they won the war no matter what Americans think. The Canadians kept Canada so they won. The Americans, despite failing to take Canada, did keep what they had to do so they feel they won. Of all three, the British are perhaps the happiest because they have completely forgotten about it.