

4<sup>th</sup> gr Packet

10.28.2020

# RACES

## Writing Strategy

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R

RESTATE or REWORD  
the question/prompt into a  
complete sentence.

A

ANSWER ALL PARTS  
of the question/prompt.

C

CITE the EVIDENCE  
from the text that proves your  
answer is correct.

E

EXPLAIN the IMPORTANCE  
of the answer or the evidence.

S

SUM UP or REWORD  
the answer to the question/prompt.

# The Oregon Trail

In the mid-1800s, people were eager to settle the land that Lewis and Clark had first explored. Farmers sold all of their land and all of their machinery, animals, and household items to get enough money for the supplies they needed for their journey. The trip was a long five months. Since there weren't any towns or settlements yet along the 2,000 mile trail, it was important that the travelers had enough supplies to last them the whole journey.



The trail started in Independence, Missouri. Families would set up camp at the start of spring about a mile from the center of town. They purchased supplies and then left as soon as the grass turned green so the horses, mules, and oxen (livestock) that pulled the covered wagons could eat. A family of four would need about 1,000 pounds of food to survive the long trip. Almost all of the food was dry so it didn't rot. Other supplies people brought along were farm tools and seeds, a rifle and knife for hunting, and just a few of the precious things from their home.

It has been estimated that 300,000 people made it to the west traveling the Oregon Trail, but almost 20,000 died along the way. The journey was a dangerous one, filled with accidents, diseases, and exhaustion. Crossing rivers was very dangerous. The wagons sometimes tipped and all supplies were lost, or worse, people drowned. The number one accident, though, was getting run over by wagon wheels. Several people also died from a disease called cholera. Deaths from most disease could have been avoided with better sanitation. Out on the trail, there weren't toilets, so often times, the pioneers' waste was put into the rivers, which contaminated the drinking water. If the pioneers were able to reach the Rocky Mountains, some died of exhaustion as they climbed, trying to reach Willamette Valley in Oregon before the first snowfall. The thousands of families that did make it built their homes and farms, establishing the state of Oregon.

# Prairie Schooners



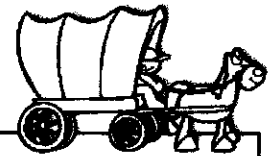
People began using covered wagons in the colonial times to carry goods and travel longer distances. They used a type of wagon called the Conestoga to make their way over the Appalachian Mountains and settle the new land. These pioneers would travel in long wagon trains (several wagons traveling in a line) to protect each other. At night, the wagons would be circled together and all of the people would huddle together on the inside, more sheltered from wild animals with the wagons surrounding them.

As pioneers began traveling further west, especially along the Oregon Trail, they realized the Conestoga was not a good wagon to use. It was too big and required too many oxen, horses, or mules to pull it. It also could not make the sharp turns that were often encountered on the Oregon Trail. People began to use a smaller version of the covered wagon. It was much lighter, so it didn't require as many livestock to pull it. Many called this wagon a prairie schooner<sup>1</sup> because it looked like sails of a ship were moving through the tall grass of the plains, especially when they travelled in wagon trains.

Prairie schooners were much smaller than Conestoga wagons, so the pioneers couldn't bring as much with them to their new settlement. The bed, or storage area of the wagon, was four feet wide by ten feet long. The cover of the bed was made of canvas or cotton and stretched over hoop frames. This helped keep out rain, dust, and wind. The wagon was usually stuffed so full of supplies and personal items that no one could fit inside to ride. The trail could also get very bumpy, making for an uncomfortable ride even if there was room inside, so most pioneers walked most of the 2,000-mile Oregon Trail. The fifty-inch wooden wagon wheels had iron rims around the outside of them to make them durable as they traveled over rocks and the uneven, rough ground. It was difficult to stop the wagons, so those heavy-duty wheels were the biggest hazard on the trails if someone got in their way.

<sup>1</sup>schooner: a sailing ship with two or more masts

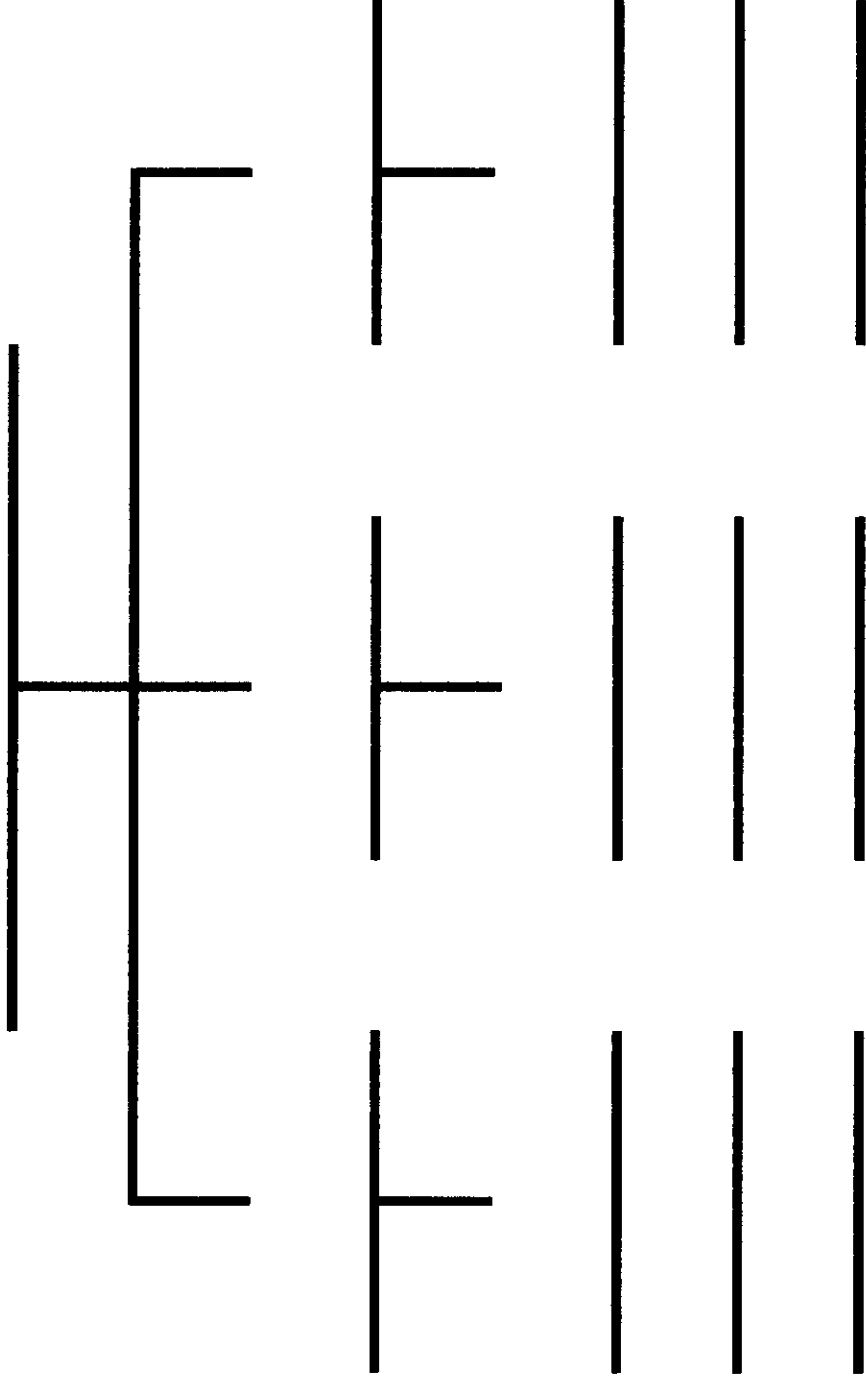
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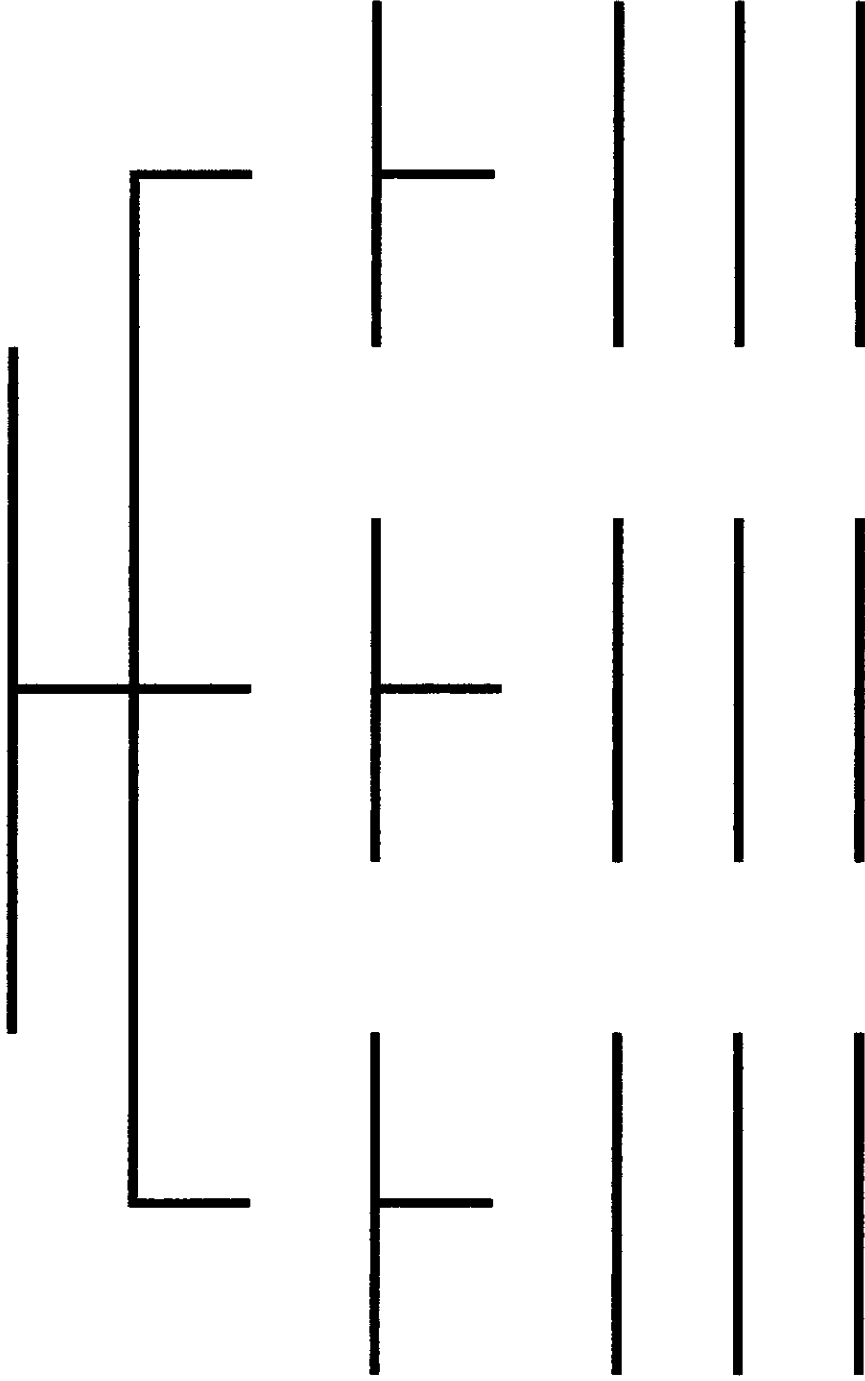
Use both texts to answer the following questions.

<p>1. Which sentence <b>best</b> summarizes <b>Oregon Trail</b>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The Oregon Trail was a difficult 2,000-mile trip to the west.</li><li>b. Diseases killed many people on the trail.</li><li>c. Families of four needed 1,000 pounds of food.</li><li>d. The Oregon Trail started in Independence, Missouri and ended in Willamette Valley.</li></ul>	<p>2. Which of the following statements is <b>NOT</b> true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Conestoga wagons were larger than prairie schooners.</li><li>b. Most pioneers slept in the bed of their wagon at night.</li><li>c. Getting caught under wagon wheels was the biggest hazard on the trail.</li><li>d. Pioneers travelled in wagon trains to stay safe.</li></ul>
<p>3. In paragraph 3 of <b>Oregon Trail</b>, what does the word <u>contaminated</u> mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. clean</li><li>b. fresh</li><li>c. washed</li><li>d. polluted</li></ul>	<p>4. How many people died travelling along the Oregon Trail?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. 1,000</li><li>b. 2,000</li><li>c. 20,000</li><li>d. 300,000</li></ul>
<p>5. What can the reader conclude after reading <b>both</b> texts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Prairie schooners are ships on wheels.</li><li>b. Pioneers brought all of their furniture to the west.</li><li>c. Willamette Valley had good farm land.</li><li>d. Cholera only affected children.</li></ul>	<p>6. How are the ideas of paragraph 2 in <b>Prairie Schooner</b> mostly organized?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. through the description of Conestoga wagons</li><li>b. by comparing prairie schooners to Conestoga wagons</li><li>c. in chronological order of the events of the Oregon Trail</li><li>d. showing cause and effect of dangers on the trail</li></ul>
<p>7. Which quote from <b>Oregon Trail</b> suggests a solution to a problem?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. "If the pioneers were able to reach the Rocky Mountains, some died of exhaustion as they climbed..."</li><li>b. "Deaths from most disease could have been avoided with better sanitation."</li><li>c. "Families would set up camp at the start of spring about a mile from the center of town."</li><li>d. "The wagons sometimes tipped and all supplies were lost, or worse, people drowned."</li></ul>	

# TREE MAP



# TREE MAP







**Question:**

<b>R</b>	Use key words from the question before you begin your answer.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>A</b>	Make sure to answer the question completely in your own words.	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>C</b>	Use evidence from the text to prove your answer is correct. <b>The evidence from the text states...</b> <b>In the text on page # ___ paragraph # ___ it states..</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>E</b>	Expand? Explain your original answer giving additional details from the text. <b>In addition,...</b> <b>I believe...</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>S</b>	Summarize <b>In conclusion,...</b> <b>In other words,</b>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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

Support your answer to the question with evidence from both texts.

**Why was the journey along the Oregon Trail a difficult one?**



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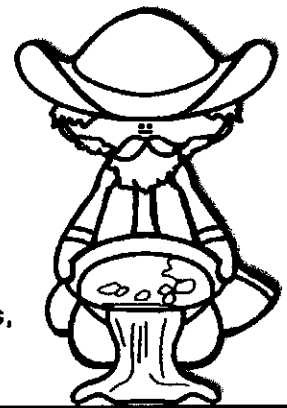
# The Gold Rush

One of the largest migrations in history was to California in hopes of striking it rich. It all began in 1848 when a man named James Marshall was helping to build a saw mill (where logs are cut into lumber pieces for construction) in Coloma, California. He saw some shiny metal in the runoff from the mill's waterwheel. He took it to the owner of the mill, John Sutter, who had it tested. When it was confirmed that the metal was gold, Sutter swore Marshall to secrecy. He didn't want word to get out about the gold, not because he wanted it all for himself, but because he had big plans for the land. He planned on building a city, which is why he was having the mill constructed in the first place. The gold did not remain a secret, though. A reporter named Samuel Brannan told everyone there was so much gold at Sutter's Mill, you could scoop it out of the dirt with a spoon! The land was soon overrun with thousands of people. All that John Sutter had hoped and worked for to build his city was destroyed.

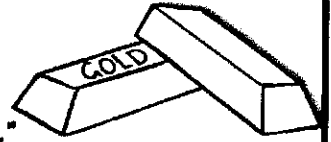
Tens of thousands of people made their way to California to search for gold in 1849, so these people were called Forty-niners. Some came by land, following a trail much like the Oregon Trail, but with different paths that led to California. However, since California is on the coast, many migrated by boat from countries all over the world once word got out that gold had been found. Forty-niners included people from France, Latin America, China, Mexico, and even Australia!

The original miners, or prospectors, often would not dig for gold, but instead they panned for gold. This method only required a metal pan and patience. The prospector would scoop up some dirt from the creeks and rivers and swirl it in the pan. Gold is heavy, so it would sink to the bottom, while the other materials would float off in the water.

Not many people got rich off of the gold in California. Instead, most found their fortune by becoming merchants to the prospectors, selling them goods and supplies!



# Boomtowns



With thousands of people moving to California with "Gold Fever," hundreds of towns popped up all over the land. A town that grows very rapidly because of business opportunities is called a boomtown. Places, like San Francisco, were small towns that expanded into cities overnight due to the Gold Rush. This city became the greatest boomtown of all, with a starting population of 600 in 1848, to almost 30,000 a year later. San Francisco became an international center of trade, as it was a port of entry for all the ships entering from various countries.

Unfortunately for most people that came in search of gold, they didn't find enough of it to get rich. But instead of returning home, many people "struck it rich" by becoming merchants and entrepreneurs<sup>1</sup>. People who owned steamboats could earn over \$40,000 a month carrying supplies up and down rivers. Some women had highly profitable businesses washing and sewing clothes, and preparing food, as most of the miners were men who didn't want to do these tasks.

The most well-known entrepreneur from this time was a German-American named Levi Strauss. In 1853, Levi went to the west to run a dry goods company, mostly clothing and fabric. Jacob Davis, a man who had bought some of Strauss's cloth, had discovered a way to make pants that wouldn't wear down as easily. Jacob and Levi joined together to create these pants... what we know today as blue jeans!

If boomtowns failed, they became what we call today, "ghost towns." Sometimes, the gold rush boomtowns became ghost towns because the land was demolished by the miners. Other times, it was because people left when they didn't find what they were looking for, or because the economy of the city or town failed. The most popular ghost town is Bodie, California. It started with a couple thousand miners and a small discovery of gold in 1859. Over the years, more profitable towns were established, so people moved away. In 1920, only 110 people lived in Bodie.

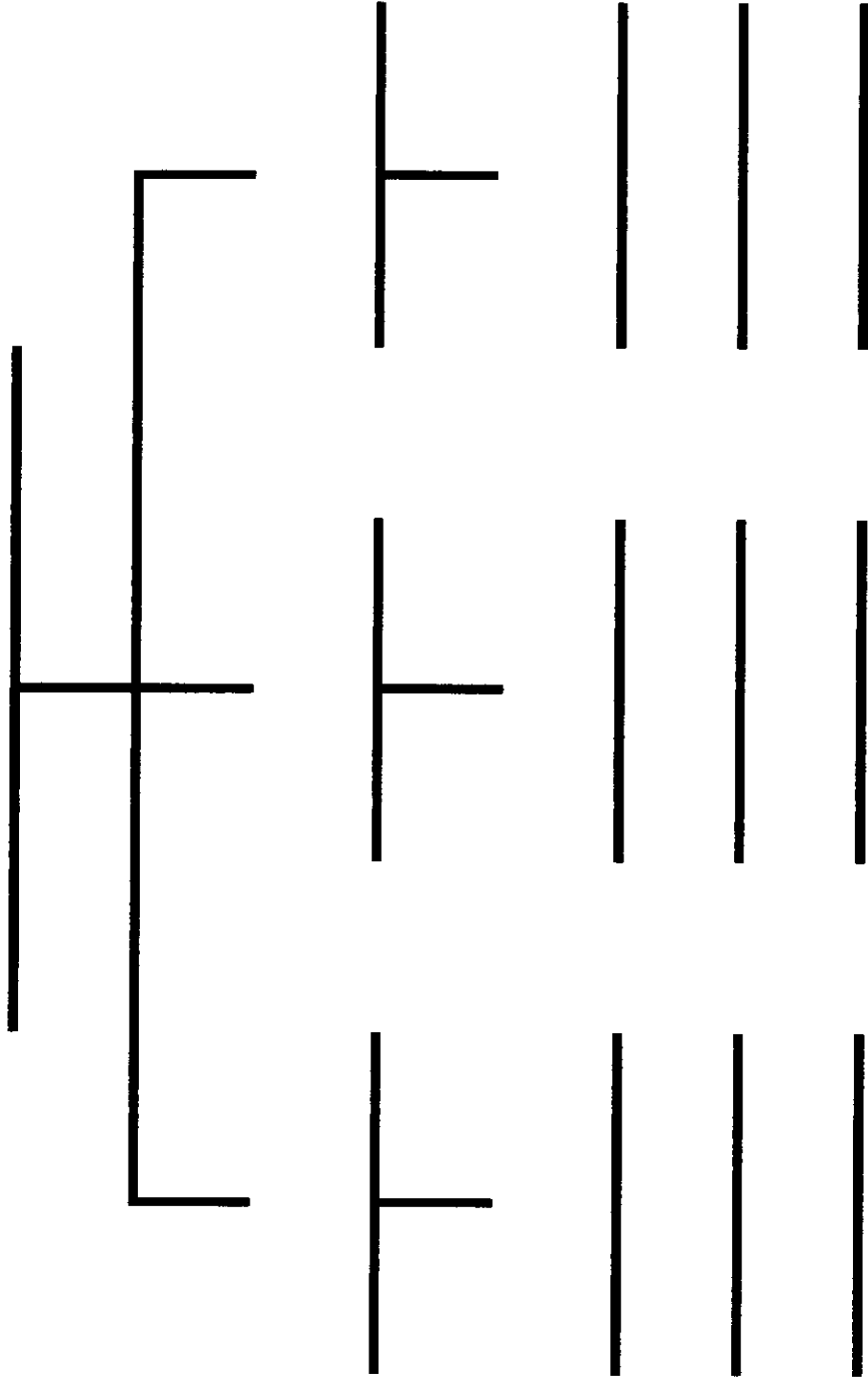
<sup>1</sup>entrepreneurs: people who start a business and manage it



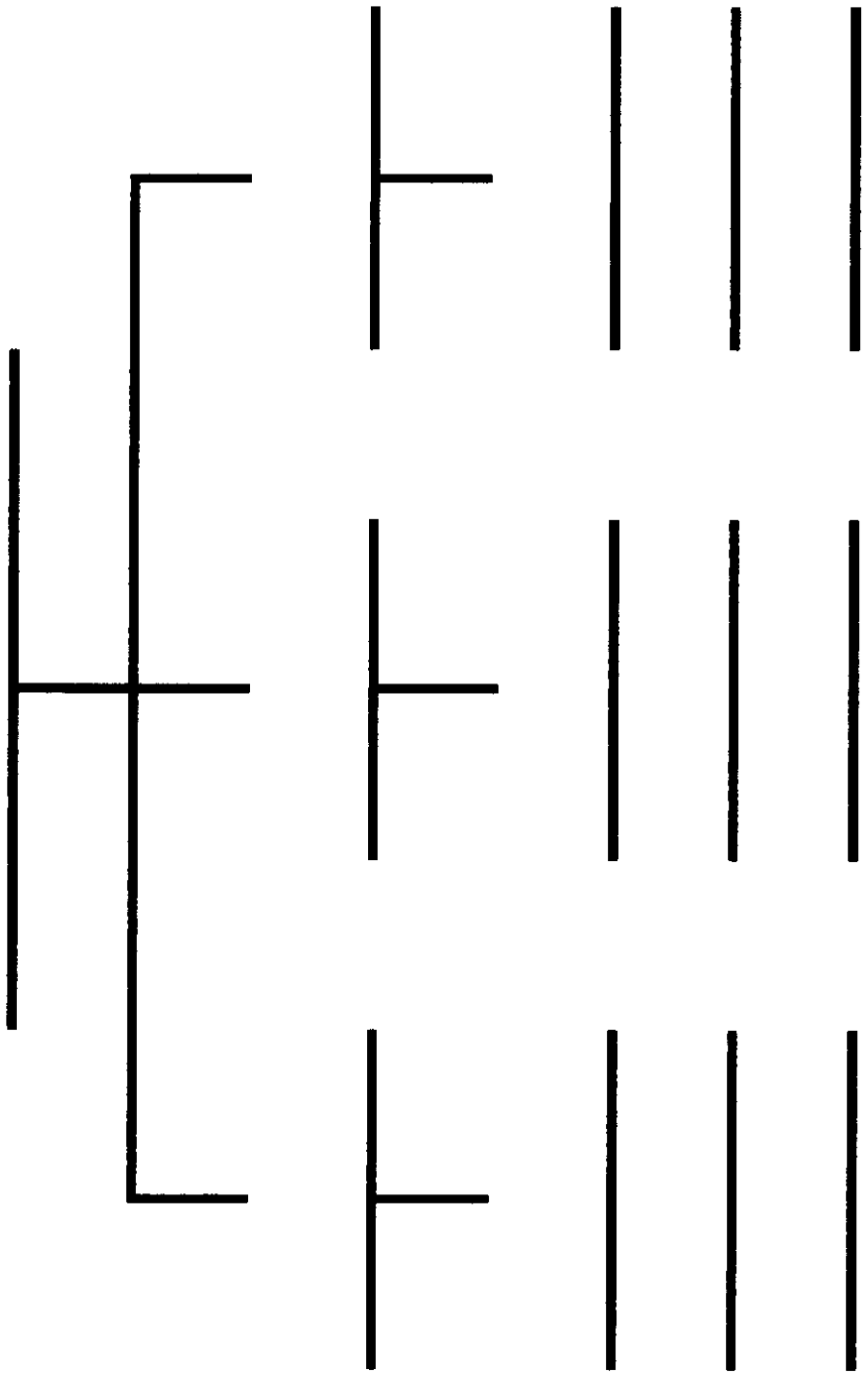
Use both texts to answer the following questions.

<p>1. What can the reader conclude about gold in California after reading <b>both</b> texts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Gold was easily found in all the towns in California.</li> <li>b. Boomtowns were made of gold.</li> <li>c. People would often destroy the land in the process of looking for gold.</li> <li>d. Forty-niners shared their gold with other countries.</li> </ul>	<p>2. Which paragraph in <b>The Gold Rush</b> is described in more detail in <b>Boomtowns</b>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. paragraph 1</li> <li>b. paragraph 2</li> <li>c. paragraph 3</li> <li>d. paragraph 4</li> </ul>
<p>3. In paragraph 2 of <b>The Gold Rush</b>, what does the word <u>migrated</u> mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. traveled</li> <li>b. remained</li> <li>c. stayed</li> <li>d. carried</li> </ul>	<p>4. Where was gold first found in California?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. San Francisco</li> <li>b. Bodie</li> <li>c. Coloma</li> <li>d. Los Angeles</li> </ul>
<p>5. Which of the following statements is <b>NOT</b> true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. If boomtowns failed, they became ghost towns.</li> <li>b. Most miners cooked, cleaned, and did their own laundry.</li> <li>c. James Marshall found the first gold in California.</li> <li>d. John Sutter hoped to be a successful entrepreneur.</li> </ul>	<p>6. Which character trait <b>best</b> describes both John Sutter in the passage, <b>The Gold Rush</b>, and Levi Strauss in the passage, <b>Boomtowns</b>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. greedy</li> <li>b. selfish</li> <li>c. dishonest</li> <li>d. ambitious</li> </ul>
<p>7. Which sentence from <b>Boomtowns</b> best supports the point that merchants, not miners, were the people who got rich?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. With thousands of people moving to California with "Gold Fever," hundreds of towns popped up all over the land.</li> <li>b. If boomtowns failed, they became what we call today, "ghost towns."</li> <li>c. People who owned steamboats could earn over \$40,000 a month carrying supplies up and down rivers.</li> <li>d. San Francisco became an international center of trade, as it was a port of entry for all the ships entering from various countries.</li> </ul>	

# TREE MAP



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# Sending Messages

After hundreds of thousands of people had moved to the west coast, there was a need for sending messages faster. It could take weeks for mail to be delivered across the country, sometimes even months! To solve this problem, the Pony Express began in April 1860. Men would travel on horseback to deliver mail across the country. The route of the Pony Express started in St. Joseph, Missouri and ended in Sacramento, California. It wasn't only one rider carrying the letters, newspapers, and packages along the 1,900 mile route, though. There were 184 stations along the way where riders would change horses every 10-12 miles to prevent the horse from getting too tired, and every 75-100 miles, the rider would rest at a station while another rider would take over the route. This ensured that the mail was always moving at a good speed, and arrived in about ten days. In the winter, it might take up to twelve days because of snow and harsher conditions.

Mail was stamped, or postmarked, after it was paid for. In the early days of the Pony Express, it cost \$5 to mail a letter weighing half of an ounce. This was not affordable to most people. By the end of the Pony Express, only 18 months after it began, people were charged one dollar per letter instead of five dollars.

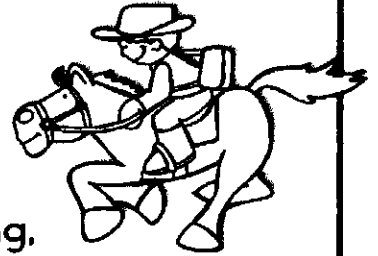


The Pony Express was successful in speed and delivery (only one rider with one shipment of mail was lost during a year and a half), but it was no match to the transcontinental<sup>1</sup> telegraph. Samuel Morse invented the single-wire telegraph to deliver messages electronically, and by the 1850s, much of the eastern United States had telegraph lines to communicate. To use the telegraph, someone had to learn Morse Code. This is a series of tones, clicks, or lights that represents each letter of the alphabet. By October 24, 1861, telegraph lines stretched from the east coast to California. This became the fastest way of communicating, until the telephone became popular in 1877.

<sup>1</sup>transcontinental: going across the continent

# The Pony Express

By Bret Harte (1860)



In times of adventure, of battle and song,  
When the heralds<sup>1</sup> of victory galloped along,  
They spurred their faint steeds<sup>2</sup>, lest<sup>3</sup> the tidings<sup>4</sup> too late  
Might change a day's fortune, a throne, or a state.  
Though theirs was all honor and glory -- no less  
Is his, the bold Knight of the Pony Express.  
No corselet, no vizor, nor helmet he wears,  
No war-stirring trumpet or banner he bears,  
But pressing the sinewy flanks of his steed,  
Behold the fond missives that bid him "God-speed."  
Some ride for ambition, for glory, or less,  
"Five dollars an ounce" asks the Pony Express.

Trip lightly, trip lightly, just out of the town,  
Then canter and canter, o'er upland and down,  
Then trot, pony, trot, over upland and hill,  
Then gallop, boy, gallop, and galloping still,  
Till the ring of each horse-hoof, as forward ye press,  
Is lost in the track of the Pony Express.

By marshes and meadow, by river and lake,  
By upland and lowland, by forest and brake,  
By dell and by cañon, by bog and by fen,  
By dingle and hollow, by cliff and by glen,  
By prairie and desert, and vast wilderness,  
At morn, noon, and evening, God speed the Express.

<sup>1</sup>heralds: official messengers or announcers

<sup>2</sup>steeds: a horse being ridden

<sup>3</sup>lest: for fear that

<sup>4</sup>tidings: news or communications

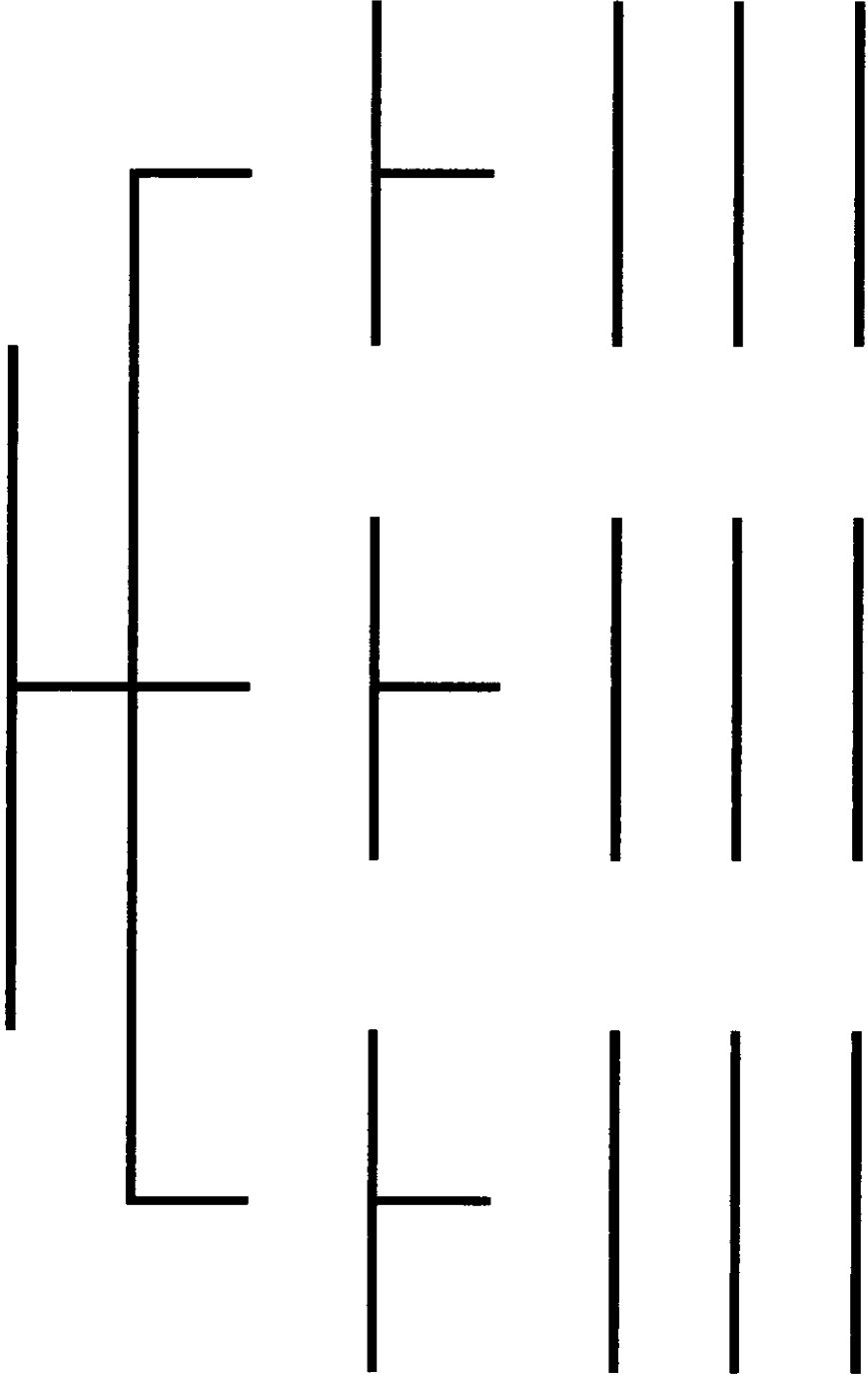
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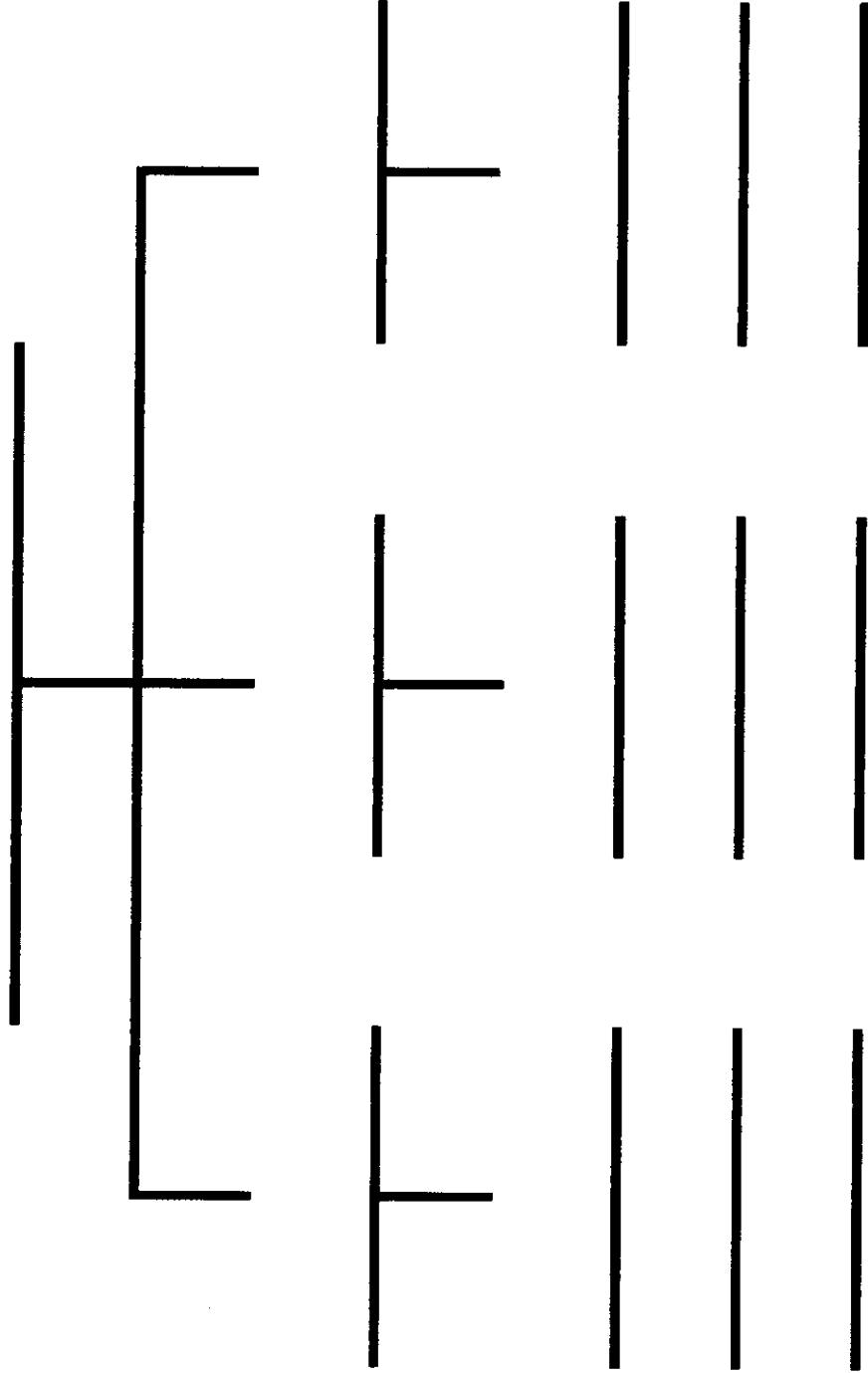
Use both texts to answer the following questions.

<p>1. What did the poet's language demonstrate in <b>The Pony Express</b>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The Pony Express began in 1860.</li><li>b. Men rode all day and night through all types of land to deliver important messages.</li><li>c. Knights in shining armor rode to deliver messages.</li><li>d. The Pony Express had a victory in the war.</li></ul>	<p>2. What can the reader conclude after reading <b>both</b> texts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The 1,900 mile route was made of oceans and prairies.</li><li>b. Only one rider traveled from Missouri to California.</li><li>c. It was inexpensive to mail a letter to the west.</li><li>d. Riders were strong and adventurous.</li></ul>
<p>3. In <b>Sending Messages</b>, what ended the Pony Express?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. post office</li><li>b. telephones</li><li>c. telegraph</li><li>d. lost mail</li></ul>	<p>4. In paragraph 1 of <b>Sending Messages</b>, what synonym would replace the word, <u>prevent</u>?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. start</li><li>b. stop</li><li>c. sleep</li><li>d. wake</li></ul>
<p>5. In <b>Sending Messages</b>, how often would a rider change horses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. after 1,900 miles</li><li>b. every 10-12 miles</li><li>c. every 75-100 miles</li><li>d. every 10-12 days</li></ul>	<p>6. What phrase in <b>The Pony Express</b> supports the point that the messages being delivered were important?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. No war-stirring trumpet or banner he bears...</li><li>b. Some ride for ambition, for glory, or less...</li><li>c. ...tidings too late might change a day's fortune, a throne, or a state...</li><li>d. They spurred their faint steeds...</li></ul>
<p>7. How are the telegraph and the Pony Express similar?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. They both replaced a slower system of delivering messages.</li><li>b. They both used their own code.</li><li>c. They both had riders to deliver messages.</li><li>d. They both started in the eastern United States.</li></ul>	

# TREE MAP



# TREE MAP



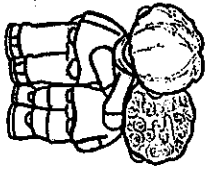
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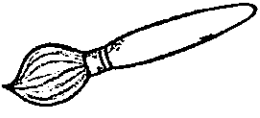




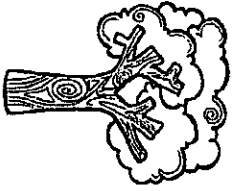
# COLOR BY COPING SKILL



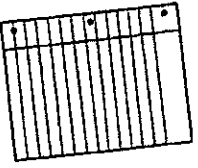
Ask a friend to hang out



Draw or paint something meaningful to you



Spend time in nature



Make a list of 5 things you're grateful for

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This large graphic is a coloring page for a coping skill activity. It features a central illustration of a tree with a person sitting on a bench in front of it. The entire illustration is divided into numerous irregular shapes. Each shape contains a word: 'friend', 'nature', or 'list'. The word 'draw' is also present in one of the shapes on the right side of the tree. The words are distributed as follows: 'friend' appears in approximately 15 shapes, 'nature' in approximately 5 shapes, and 'list' in approximately 15 shapes. The word 'draw' appears in one shape on the right side of the tree.

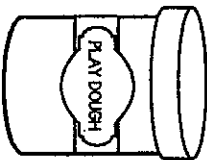
# COLOR BY COPING SKILL



Look at pictures of happy memories



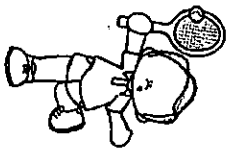
Write positive affirmations on sticky notes



Squeeze play dough

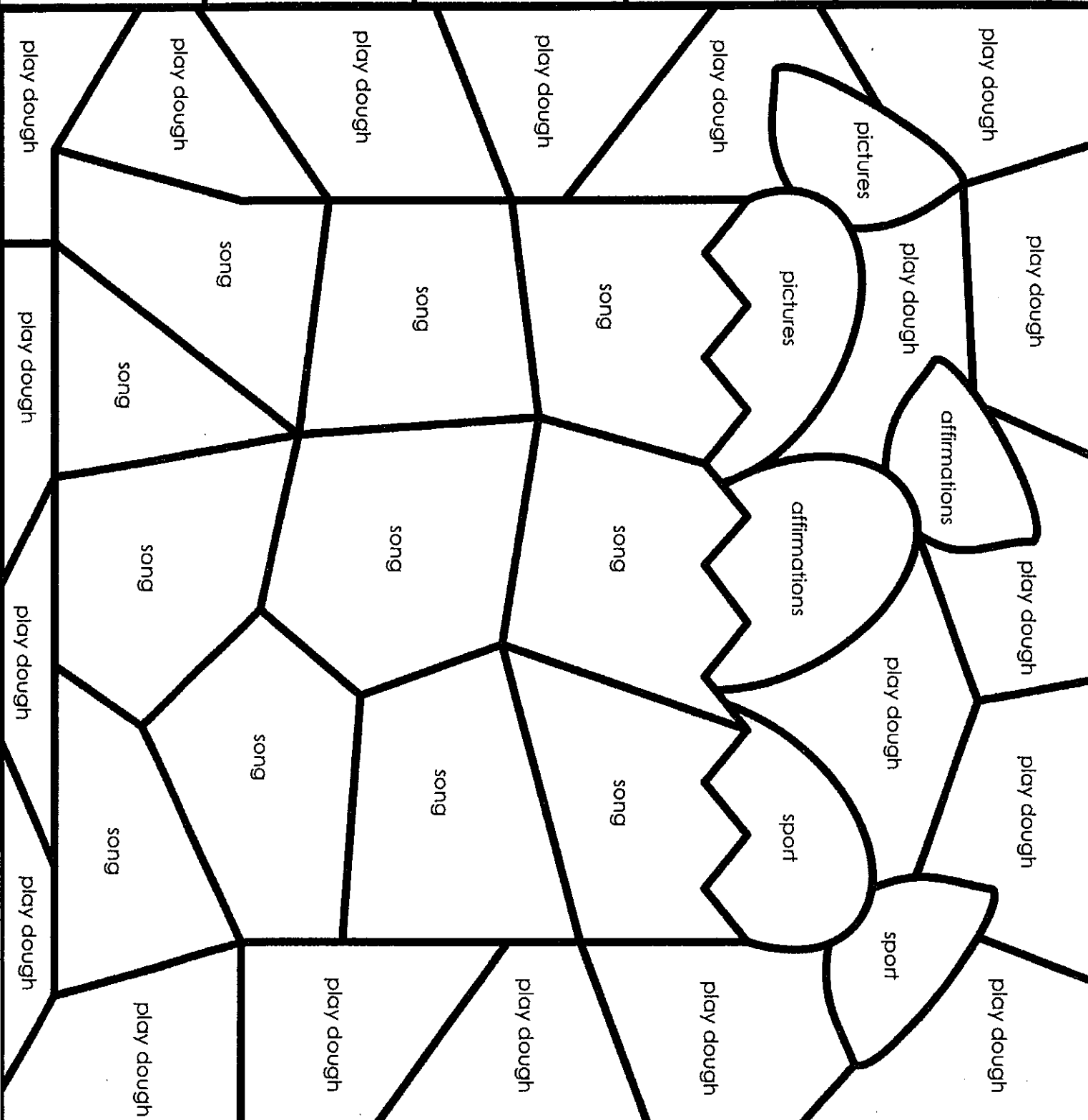


Write a song about your feelings


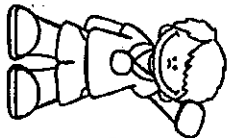


Play your favorite sport


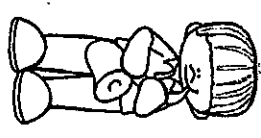
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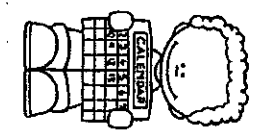
COLOR BY COPING SKILL



Set a goal


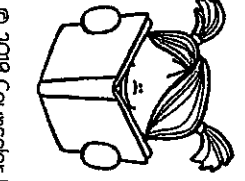
Play an instrument

Plan something to look forward to

Give yourself a hug

Read a funny book

instrument

plan

goal

read

hug

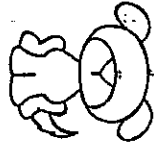
COLOR BY COPING SKILL



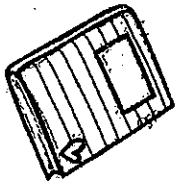
Go for a walk outside



Listen to music that lifts you up



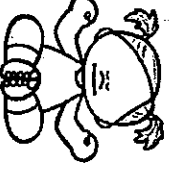
Spend time with a pet or stuffed animal you love



Write in a journal



Think of a funny memory



Stretch or do yoga

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