

# NTI DAY 10



Harrison County Schools

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

Grade: \_\_\_\_\_

HR Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## Summary: Moving West

### Trails West

In 1843, about 1,000 people traveled west by wagon train. They wanted to find cheap land. They traveled on the Oregon Trail, which started in Missouri and went through the Rocky Mountains to what is now Oregon. The trip was hard, but by the end of the 1850s, thousands of pioneers had settled in Oregon. In 1846, Britain and the United States agreed on a border between the United States and Canada. The land south of this became the Oregon Territory.

A religious group, the Mormons, traveled west on the Mormon Trail. In 1847, the Mormons traveled to what is now Utah. They could settle and practice their religion freely there.

### The California Gold Rush

Before the 1700s, American Indians lived in California. After Spain claimed California, the Spaniards forced Indians to live and work on their missions. In 1821, California became part of Mexico. The Californios, Mexicans who lived in California, forced Indians to work on their ranches.

In 1848, California became part of the United States. Gold was discovered, and more than 250,000 people, called forty-niners, rushed to California to find it. The gold rush changed California. People built boomtowns near the gold mines. Merchants sold goods to the miners. Bankers and innkeepers opened businesses. Lawyers found jobs settling arguments.

The gold rush ended about five years later. Most of the miners did not find gold, but thousands of people stayed in California. Miners and farmers killed Indians and took their land. Other Americans took the Californios' land, forcing them to leave. Cities such as San Francisco grew. By 1850, only two years after becoming a territory of the United States, California had enough people to become a state.

### Before You Read

Find and underline each vocabulary word.

**wagon train** *noun*, a line of covered wagons that moved together

**forty-niner** *noun*, gold miner who went to California in 1849 during the gold rush

**gold rush** *noun*, many people hurrying to the same area to look for gold over a short time

**boomtown** *noun*, a town whose population grows very quickly

COMPLETE BELOW

### After You Read

**REVIEW** Why did the first large group of people set out on the Oregon Trail? Circle the sentence that tells the answer.

**REVIEW** Who lived in the boomtowns around the gold mines? Draw a box around four words that name people who lived in the boomtowns and did business with the miners.

## 11

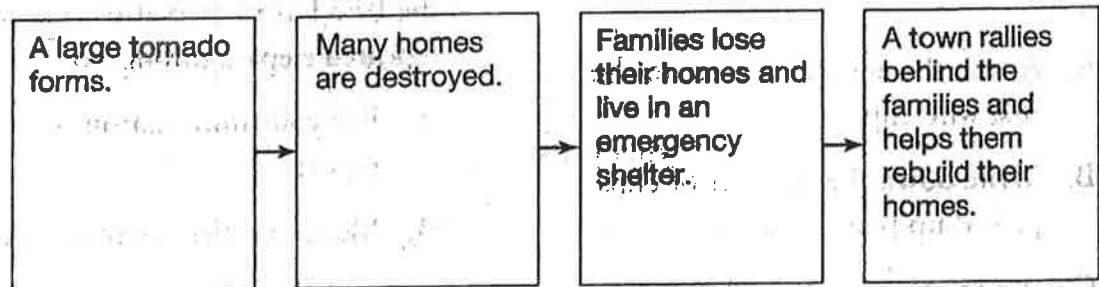
## Cause and Effect

RI.5.3, RI.5.5, RI.5.10, W.5.9.a-b, RF.5.4.a



## Getting the Idea

Some passages are organized around a cause and its effect. A **cause** is the reason something happens, and the **effect** is what happens as a result. As you read, look for examples of cause and effect. Ask yourself why things happen. Events in a selection happen for a reason. Anytime one event leads to another, this is an instance of cause and effect. For example, if a tornado forms and destroys several homes, the tornado is the cause and the effect is the destruction of homes. There can also be more than one result of a cause, or more than one cause for a single result. Read this graphic organizer.



You can figure out the cause by asking yourself why the effect happened. To figure out the effect, ask yourself what happened after the cause occurred. Cause-and-effect words and phrases, such as *so*, *because*, *since*, *thus*, and *if... then*, can help you understand the reason for an event and its result.

As you read informational texts, you will see how different authors use cause and effect to organize texts. Some texts will show the cause and effect in one paragraph. Other times, each paragraph in a longer article or essay will talk about a cause or event. The paragraphs will build toward a conclusion that describes the effects. Look at these two paragraphs from a longer essay.

In the 1920s, the United States was booming financially, and many people invested money in the stock market. In October of 1929, stocks lost their value in a huge stock market crash. Over two days, the stock market fell 23%. It was the beginning of a recession that by 1932 became the Great Depression.

During the Great Depression, people could not pay back money they owed to banks. This meant that the banks lost money. Also, banks had invested in the stock market, just like people had. When the stock market crashed, the banks lost still more money. The banking system collapsed in 1932. By 1933, 15 million people, over one-quarter of the people who wanted jobs, were unemployed. Without money, people could not afford housing. As a result, shantytowns were common. Shantytowns were places where people lived in tents and shacks.

By reading the two paragraphs, you can see that the stock market crash helped begin a recession that turned into the Great Depression. The Great Depression had many effects. People could not pay back loans to banks, banks lost money, companies couldn't afford to pay workers, people lost jobs, people became homeless, and shantytowns were built.

## Thinking It Through

Read the following paragraph, and then answer the questions that follow.



*Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe is a book that brought changes to the United States. In 1852, slavery still existed. Stowe wanted to teach readers about the cruelty of slavery. Many people began to see that slavery was wrong after they read the book.

Why did Stowe write *Uncle Tom's Cabin*? What were the effects of the book?

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### HINT

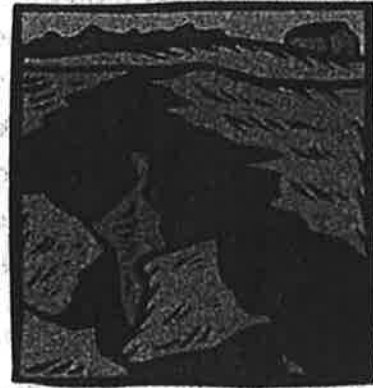
Reread the paragraph. Remember, a cause is why something happens, and an effect is what happens as a result.



### Coached Example

Read the passage and answer the questions.

When two large blocks of earth move past each other quickly and suddenly, the result is an earthquake. The area where they move is called the fault. The location where the earthquake starts is the hypocenter. While the edges of the two blocks stay together, the other parts of the blocks continue moving. Pressure then builds on the point where the blocks touch. When the force of the moving blocks becomes too great, the blocks break and the pressure is released. The energy moves out from the fault in many directions. This movement is often in the form of waves. As these huge waves move through the earth, they shake the ground. They also shake houses, buildings, and other structures, sometimes causing extensive damage.



1. Earthquakes happen because
  - A. the ground shakes.
  - B. they have an epicenter.
  - C. two blocks of earth slip past one another.
  - D. two blocks of earth touch one another.
2. What is the effect of an earthquake?
  - A. The ground and anything on it shakes.
  - B. Energy is stored.
  - C. Two blocks of earth slip past one another.
  - D. The epicenter stores energy.

#### HINT

This question asks for a cause. You must find the reason why.

#### HINT

This question asks for an effect. The effect is what happens because of earthquakes.



## Lesson Practice

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passage.

### Reading Guide

Why did the American army not think they would win?

Why did Washington decide to go on the attack?

Why didn't the Hessians send soldiers out at first?

## The Battle of Trenton

In early December 1776, the American army did not think they would win the Revolutionary War. The Americans had been defeated in New York by the British and their allies. So, the Americans retreated across New Jersey. Ninety percent of the soldiers were gone. Men had deserted because they felt that the cause for independence was lost. The army had fewer than 5,000 men. General George Washington, their commander, was starting to get nervous.

Trenton, New Jersey, was occupied by three regiments of Hessian soldiers. Colonel Johann Rall commanded the 1,400 men. Washington's force had 2,400 men. Washington decided to go on the attack. He crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night. It began to rain. As the air got colder, the rain changed to sleet, and then to snow. Terrible weather conditions delayed the landings in New Jersey. The soldiers began to march toward Trenton before sunrise.

Because of the weather, the Hessians did not send soldiers out. They were surprised by the attack. The Hessians formed ranks and began to advance up the street. But their ranks were quickly broken because of the force of the American army. Since they were soon surrounded, the Hessians surrendered. Washington captured nearly all the Hessians at Trenton on December 26, 1776.

This small but key battle had a large effect. The colonial effort was revived. The Battle of Trenton gave the Americans new confidence. It also caused soldiers to rejoin the Continental Army.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Why did men desert the Continental Army?
  - A. They felt that the cause for independence was lost.
  - B. The weather was making them sick.
  - C. They were afraid of the Hessians.
  - D. They did not want to go to New Jersey.
2. What was the effect of the severe weather?
  - A. Washington crossed the Delaware.
  - B. The Hessians did not send patrols out.
  - C. The Hessians prepared for battle.
  - D. More troops deserted.
3. The Hessians fled because
  - A. they were surprised by the attack.
  - B. they wanted to surrender.
  - C. they were quickly surrounded.
  - D. the American army scared them.
4. The Hessians surrendered because
  - A. it was Christmas.
  - B. their morale was very low.
  - C. they were surrounded.
  - D. they began to doubt the outcome of the war.

5. What are some of the effects of the Battle of Trenton?

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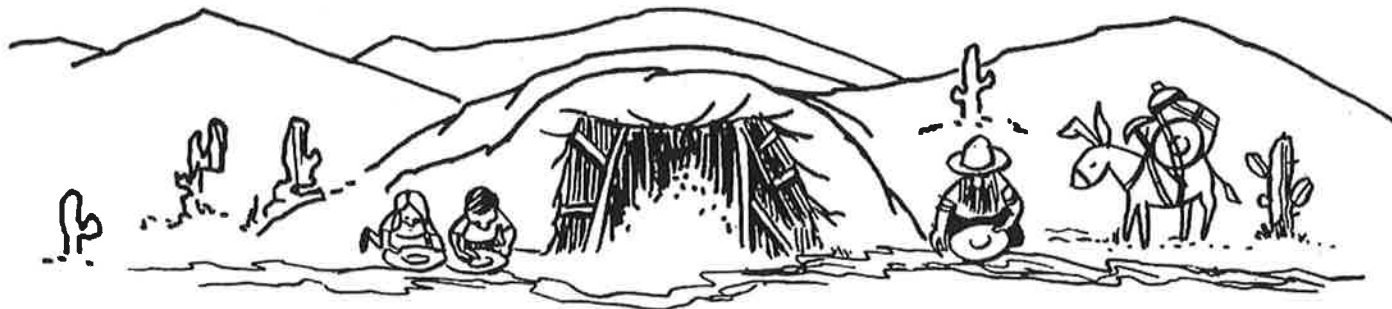
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## GOLD FEVER

Gold N. Nugget, eccentric old prospector of the High Sierras, gallops into town claiming that he had found the famous Lost Dutchman's Gold Mine. You eagerly follow him through the mountains to an old abandoned mine site. You pan for days and days until finally . . .

Solve the problems. Round off your answers to 3 places. Then solve the code.



$6 \overline{) 9.38}$

$4 \overline{) 69.9}$

$9 \overline{) 83.6}$

$6 \overline{) 52.1}$

$8 \overline{) 4.83}$

$9 \overline{) 35.8}$

$6 \overline{) 2.35}$

$9 \overline{) 67.4}$

$83 \overline{) 4.33}$

$91 \overline{) 6.88}$

$55 \overline{) 61.3}$

Code	
1	A
2	D
3	E
4	G
5	H
6	I
7	L
8	N
9	O
10	R
11	S
12	T

$15 \overline{) 38.09}$

$66 \overline{) 43.38}$

$51 \overline{) 66.39}$

$60 \overline{) 1.838}$

$47 \overline{) 3.653}$

$19 \overline{) 4.227}$

$20 \overline{) 608.5}$

$40 \overline{) 51.30}$

$63 \overline{) 81.936}$

$18 \overline{) 55.360}$

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ”  
 1 7 7      12 5 1 12      4 7 6 12 12 3 10 11      6 11      8 9 12      4 9 7 2



# Internet

## VOCABULARY

Exercise 4: Match the words with the pictures and find them in the word search.

- ( ) Emoticon      ( ) Safari      ( ) YouTube      ( ) Download
- ( ) E-mail      ( ) Web-Shop      ( ) Websites      ( ) Twitter
- ( ) Chrome      ( ) Modem      ( ) Upload      ( ) Search engine
- ( ) Wi-Fi      ( ) Virus      ( ) Router      ( ) Skype
- ( ) Firefox      ( ) Wikipedia      ( ) URL      ( ) Social network
- ( ) Server      ( ) Chat      ( ) Hacker

L M O D E M S K Y P E R E K C A H N W P  
 I I T W I T T E R E M O R H C I M O E O  
 A C H A T S E A R C H E N G I N E C B H  
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