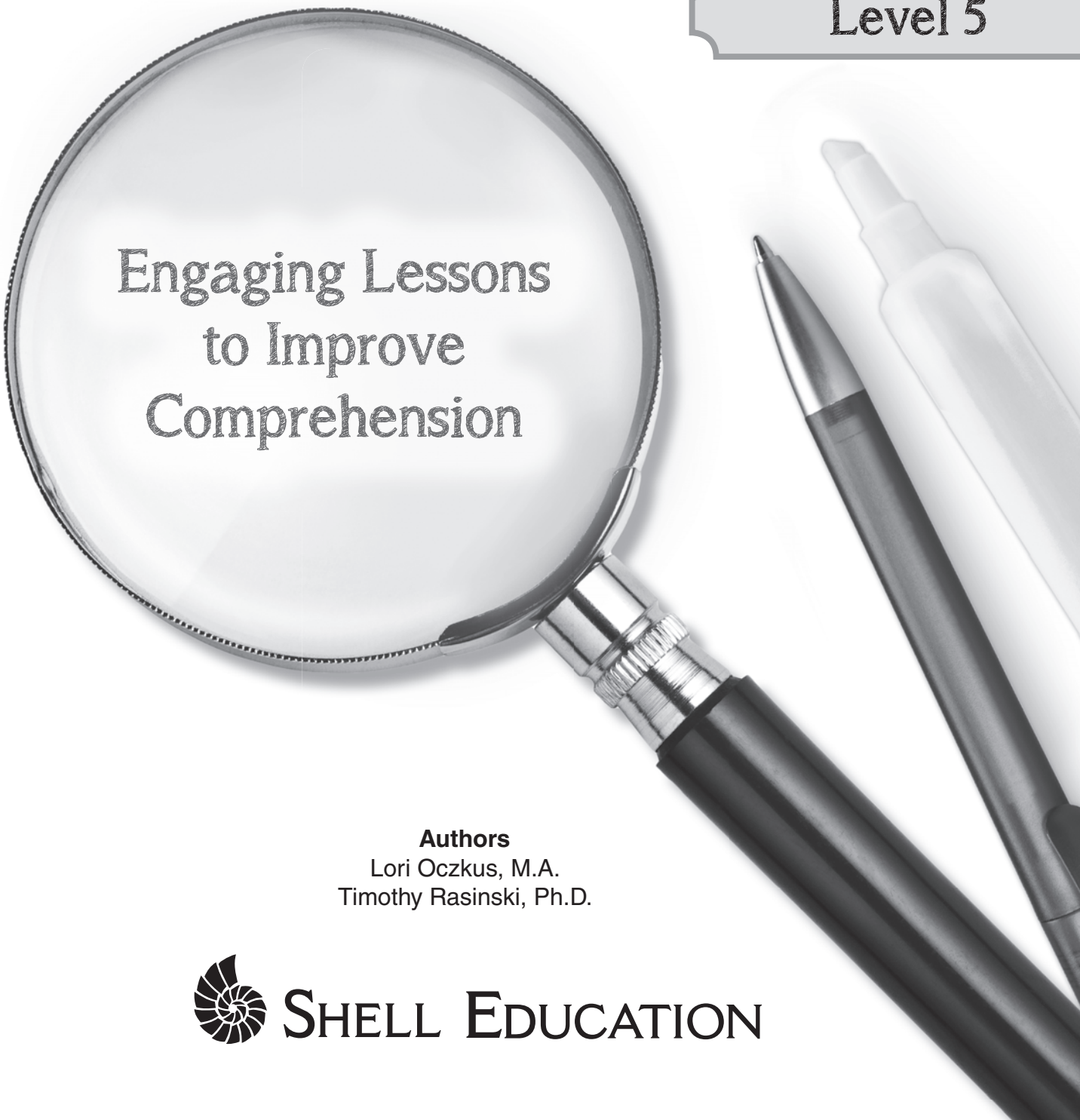
Close Reading with Paired Texts

Level 5



Engaging Lessons to Improve Comprehension

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Name:_____ Date: _____

A Difficult Day

April 4, 1968, was a sad day for Americans. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and killed. Dr. King had spent most of his life fighting for equal rights for African Americans. He wanted all people to be treated the same under the law.

One very sad person that day was Robert F. Kennedy. He was the younger brother of former President John F. Kennedy. At the time, he was a United States senator from New York. The senator was in Indianapolis, Indiana, to give a speech to a group of African Americans. Kennedy had just heard the news about Dr. King's death. He realized the crowd did not know yet. He did not give the speech he had planned. Instead, he told the sad news to the crowd. Here are some excerpts from what he said.

> "I have some very sad news for all of you, and, I think, sad news for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and was killed tonight in Memphis, Tennessee."
>
> "Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice between fellow human beings. He died in the cause of that effort. In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it's perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. . . . you can be filled with bitterness, and with hatred, and a desire for revenge."
>
> "Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand, and to comprehend, and replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand, compassion and love."
>
> "For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and mistrust of the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I would only say that I can also feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to get beyond or go beyond these rather difficult times."
>
> "What we need in the United States is not division. What we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence and lawlessness; but is love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another . . ."

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A Difficult Day *(cont.)*

"We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times; we've had difficult times in the past; and we will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; and it is not the end of disorder."

"But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings that abide in our land."

Sympathy

by Paul Laurence Dunbar

I know what the caged bird feels, alas!
When the sun is bright on the upland slopes;
When the wind stirs soft through the springing grass,
And the river flows like a stream of glass;
When the first bird sings and the first bud opens,
And the faint perfume from its chalice steals—
I know what the caged bird feels!

I know why the caged bird beats his wing
Till its blood is red on the cruel bars;
For he must fly back to his perch and cling
When he fain would be on the bough a-swing;
And a pain still throbs in the old, old scars
And they pulse again with a keener sting—
I know why he beats his wing!

I know why the caged bird sings, ah me,
When his wing is bruised and his bosom sore—
When he beats his bars and he would be free;
It is not a carol of joy or glee,
But a prayer that he sends from his heart's deep core,
But a plea, that upward to heaven he flings—
I know why the caged bird sings!

Severe Storms

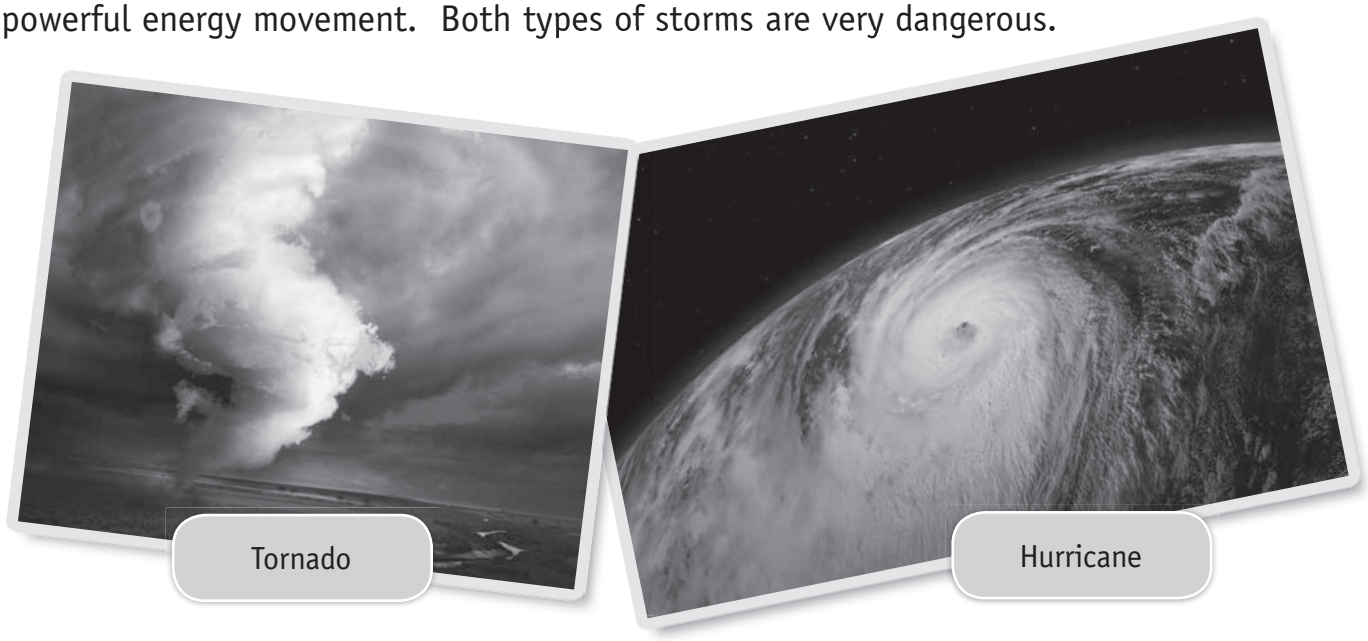
by Jack L. Roberts

Have you ever watched the sky during a storm? Storms happen because of convection. Convection is the up-and-down motion of air. It is caused by heat. As air warms, its density decreases. Density describes how much matter is in a certain amount of space. Air that is less dense rises, and it moves from the bottom of the atmosphere to the top. This causes clouds to form. The air in the clouds cools, and the density of the air increases. It moves in a cycle back to the surface. Convection helps keep Earth's temperature livable. Without convection, Earth's temperature would get too hot. But convection also causes extreme weather, such as hurricanes and tornadoes.

Energy for a hurricane is the result of convection from warm ocean water. Oceans are powerful sources of energy. In hurricanes, warm water heats the air above them. The air rises as it warms. This creates an area of low pressure. Higher-pressure air from surrounding areas moves in (as high-speed winds) to take the place of the rising warm air. This gets the storm started. The air is then warmed and rises. This leads to more high-pressure air coming in to replace the rising warm air. The cycle continues, causing a hurricane.

Convection currents also form tornadoes. A tornado happens because a warm, moist air mass meets a cool, dry air mass. The warm air rises over the cooler air. When conditions are right, the warm air is spun into a vortex by horizontal winds higher in the atmosphere. A vortex is a funnel shape made by spinning energy. Rising air tilts the vortex into a vertical, or upright, position. As the vortex spins, it gains energy, forming a tornado.

Hurricanes and tornadoes are extreme examples of both severe storms and powerful energy movement. Both types of storms are very dangerous.



Tornado

Hurricane

Name:_____ Date: _____

Touchdown of the Wrong Kind

by Stephanie Macceca

Mr. Whirl: So, tell me what you already know about tornadoes.

Sonny: Aren't they also called funnels?

Wendy: I've heard them called twisters and whirlwinds.

Mom: A tornado can also be called a wedge, gustnado, landspout, or rope.

Mr. Whirl: What else do you know about tornadoes?

Sonny: They start off as regular storms, right?

Mr. Whirl: They sure do. You kids know about evaporation and condensation, right?

Sonny: Evaporation is when a liquid turns into a gas. It evaporates.

Wendy: Condensation is when a gas turns into a liquid.

Sonny: Or it can turn solid if the air is colder than the freezing point.

Mom: I'm impressed. You two have really been paying attention during science class.

Wendy: Mist, rain, hail, sleet, and snow come from clouds. Clouds are just water vapor moving in the air.

Mr. Whirl: That's right. Sometimes we have severe thunderstorms in Kansas, with lots of clouds.

Sonny: I know that tornadoes occur during severe thunderstorms.

Mr. Whirl: Have you ever heard of supercells?

Wendy: Are supercells like the cells in our body?

Mr. Whirl: A *supercell* is a severe thunderstorm. It can form when the wind changes speed or direction. When the speed, direction, and height change, we get something called wind shear. Wind shears cause the updraft and downdraft that move around, creating a mesocyclone. A supercell with a mesocyclone produces a tornado almost 30 percent of the time.

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Touchdown of the Wrong Kind (*cont.*)

Mom: No one is exactly sure how a tornado forms, but we do know this—toward the end of the mesocyclone, in a supercell, we can often see an area of rain-free clouds that are rotating. If the rotating gets stronger, funnel clouds form and become tornadoes when they touch the ground.

Wendy: So, tornadoes have to do with the weather.

Sonny: I think I need to learn more about weather systems.

Wendy: That's a good idea!

Name:_____ Date: _____

Binding Up the Nation's Wounds

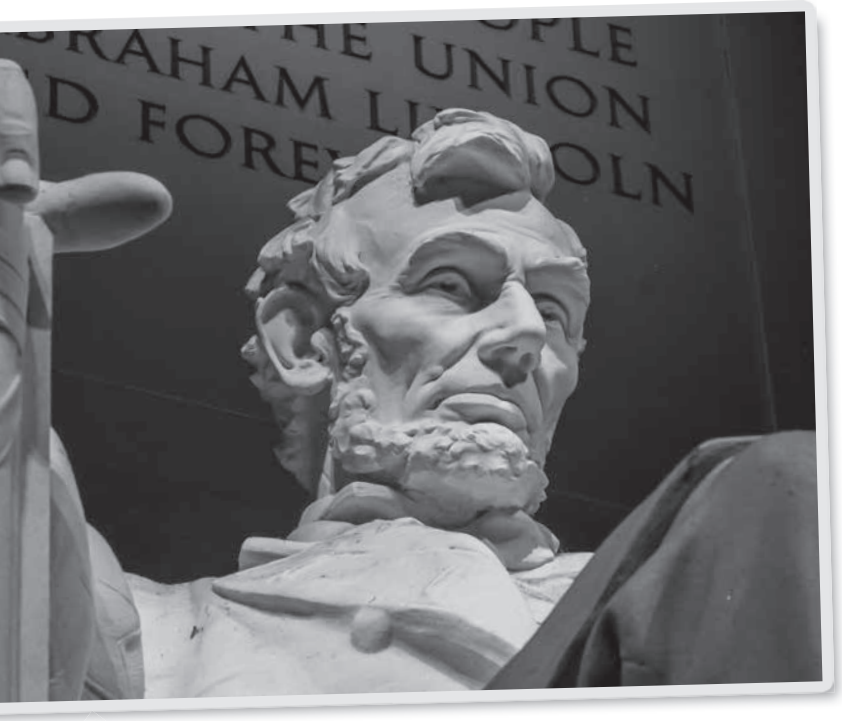
by Stephanie Kuligowski

Abraham Lincoln was re-elected president in November 1864. The Civil War was nearing an end, and Lincoln was making plans to reunite the North and the South.

Lincoln's inauguration was held on the morning of March 4, 1865. The weather reflected the state of the nation. The morning had been rainy, but the sun was beginning to peek through the clouds as the ceremony began. Tens of thousands of people had gathered in the muddy streets of Washington, D.C., for the event.

With a Union win close at hand, the audience probably expected Lincoln to give a victory speech in which he would say that good had triumphed over evil. They probably wanted to hear about the punishments he was planning for the Southern traitors. Instead, Lincoln's speech sounded like a sermon. He referenced the Bible. He mentioned God 14 times. He spoke about the divine purpose of the war. As he saw it, the long and brutal war was God's punishment on the nation for the sin of slavery. The punishment was for both the North and the South. Lincoln explained, ". . . He [God] gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense [slavery] came."

Instead of demanding punishment for the South, Lincoln urged forgiveness. He quoted the Bible again, saying ". . . but let us judge not, that we be not judged." Lincoln's Reconstruction plan focused on cooperating in the future rather than retaliation for the past.



Lincoln ended his speech by urging Americans to work together to heal the broken nation. He said, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

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Binding Up the Nation's Wounds *(cont.)*

Like the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln's second inaugural address was short. It contained just over 700 words. In the 10 minutes it took Lincoln to read the address, he captivated his audience. The silent crowd hung on his every word. The famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass wrote, "The whole proceeding was wonderfully quiet, earnest, and solemn." Douglass called Lincoln's address "a sacred effort."

Lincoln believed it was his best speech, and many scholars agree. In his brief statement, Lincoln helped Americans make sense of the terrible war. He turned their attention to the future and inspired them to cooperate to reunite the country.

O Captain! My Captain!

by Walt Whitman

O CAPTAIN! my Captain! our fearful trip is done;
The ship has weathered every rack, the prize we sought is won;
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,

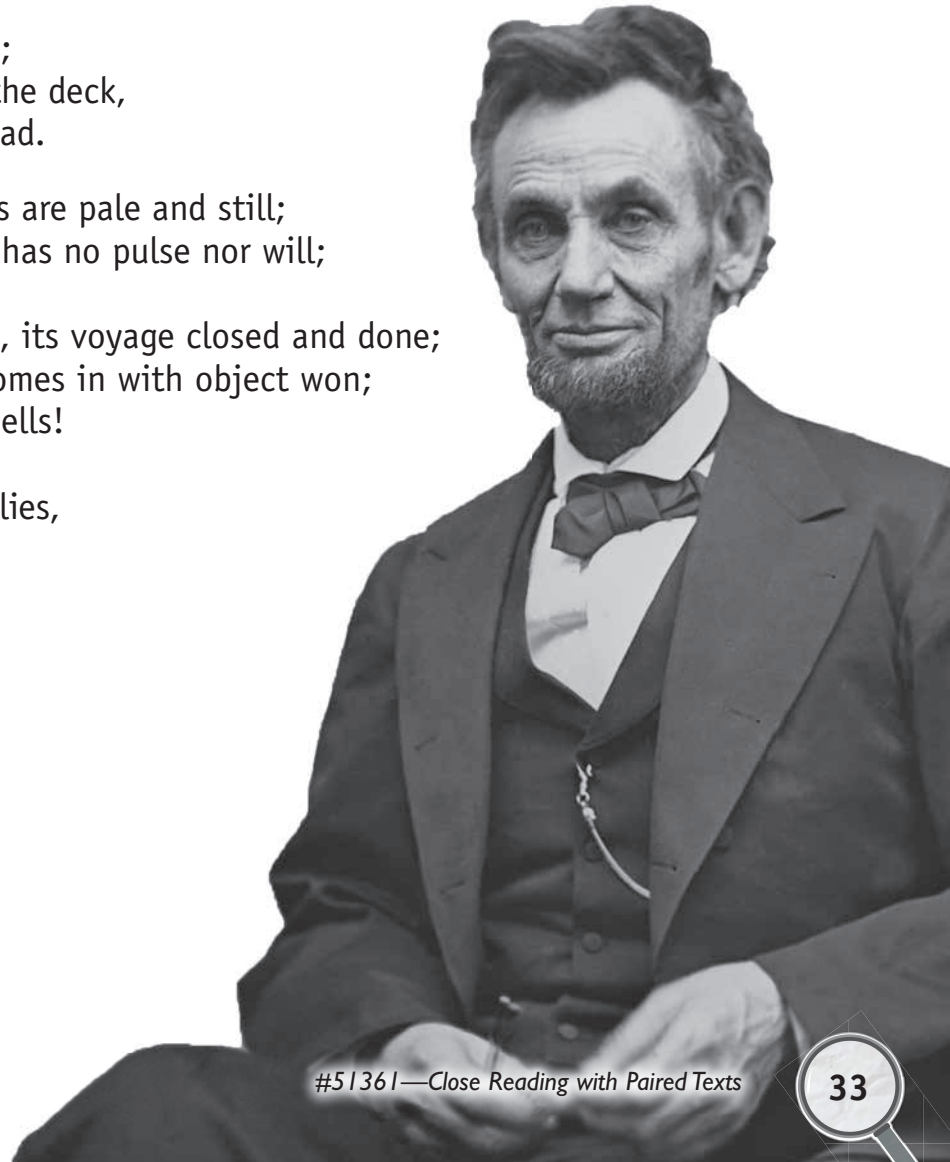
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;

Rise up—for you the flag is flung—for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths for you the shores a-crowding;
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here Captain! dear father!
This arm beneath your head;
It is some dream that on the deck,
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still;
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;

The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done;
From fearful trip, the victor ship, comes in with object won;
Exult, O shores, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.



Name:_____ Date:_____

Thinking About Different Sizes

by Lori Barker

Cade is in a marching band in a parade. After marching four-eighths of a mile, his sheet music blows away, so Cade marches without his music the remaining three-eighths of a mile. What was the total distance of the parade route?

Fractions with Common Denominators

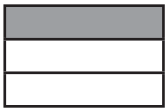
Some fractions, like the ones above, have common denominators. This means the denominators are the same. It is easy to add or subtract these fractions. Just add or subtract the numerators. Keep the denominator the same and simplify as needed. To find the length of the parade route, you simply add 4 and 3 to get the numerator, and you keep the same denominator. So, the total length is $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile.

Fractions Without Common Denominators

Some fractions do not have common denominators. But we can add and subtract them, too. First, the fractions must be changed to an equivalent form. Then the steps you know can be followed. Let's add $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$.

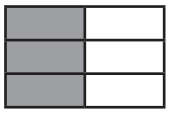
Step 1: Draw a picture that shows each fraction.

One-half of this rectangle is shaded.

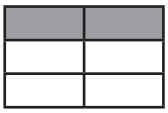


One-third of this rectangle is shaded.

Step 2: Divide the rows and columns. Each should have the same number and size of pieces.



The second rectangle has three rows.
Draw three equal rows in the first rectangle.
You divide each column into thirds.



The first rectangle has two columns.
Draw two equal columns in the second rectangle.
You divide each row into halves.

Step 3: The two rectangles should each have pieces of equal size. Now, combine them into one rectangle: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Solving Math Problems

by Sarah Kartchner Clark

We never met a problem
That we couldn't solve.
We just use our noodles—
That's all we need involve.

No matter what the numbers,
No matter what the facts,
We just use our noggins
And the problem we attack.

We can find the product,
The quotient, or the sum.
We can find factorials
Until the job is done.

There's never been an answer
That we couldn't find.
All it takes is patience
And the powers of the mind.

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Name:_____ Date: _____

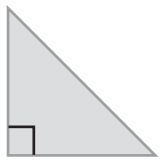
Understanding Triangles

Adapted from a piece by Lori Barker

A triangle is a closed two-dimensional figure with three line segments for its sides. It is a three-sided polygon. The sides meet at three points called *vertices*. Each vertex forms an angle with two of the sides. The word *triangle* means "three angles." If you add up the measures of the three angles of a triangle, they will always total 180°.

There are two ways to name triangles: by their angles or by their sides. This is important to know. It helps explain the differences among triangles.

A right angle measures exactly 90°. If a triangle has a right angle, it is called a right triangle. A triangle cannot have more than one right angle. For people to know an angle is a right angle, you need to put a little box in the corner of the right angle.



If a triangle has three acute angles, it is called an acute triangle. Each angle is less than 90°.

If a triangle has one obtuse angle, it is called an obtuse triangle. An obtuse angle is greater than 90°. A triangle cannot have more than one obtuse angle.

An equilateral triangle has three equal sides and three equal angles. All three angles in an equilateral triangle are 60°.

An isosceles triangle has only two equal sides. This special kind of triangle also has two equal angles. The angles opposite the equal sides are the same measure.

A scalene triangle has no equal sides. These triangles also have no equal angles.

Triangles can be used in architecture. They are strong shapes. You see them used in rooftops. You see them used in parts of floors and ceilings. You even see them used in bridges!

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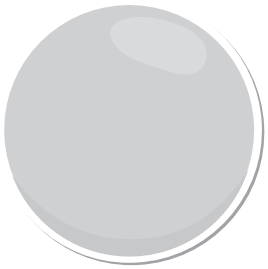
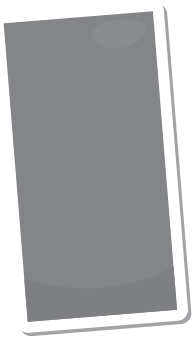
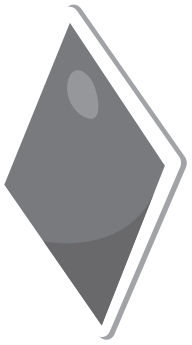
You're Cute!







Circle: You're cute!

Triangle: No, acute.

Rectangle: How obtuse!

Triangle: No, acute.

Diamond: I think you're right.

Triangle: No, acute.

Square: What's going on here? (*noticing Triangle*) Hey, you're cute!

Triangle: No, acute.

Circle: That's just wrong.

Triangle: No, acute.

Rectangle: Are you trying to be difficult?

Triangle: No, acute.

Diamond: Whatever.

Triangle: No, acute.

Square: Well, it's all equilateral to me.

Triangle: No, acute.

Circle: Look, I don't think you're so cute anymore.

Triangle: No, acute.

Rectangle: I saw Sally's puppy, and it sure was cute.

Triangle: No, acute.

Diamond: You don't have to be so edgy.

Triangle: No, acute!

Square: Let's go talk to that scalene triangle. You know, I think she might be acute.

Triangle: Sigh.

Name:_____ Date:_____

The Metric System and the French Revolution

The metric system is used around the world. (Just the United States, Liberia, and Myanmar do not use it.) But few people know that it came from the French Revolution.

In the 1790s, the French people rebelled. They removed the king from his throne. New rulers took charge. They wanted to get rid of the old ways. France had a mix of weights and measures. There was more than one unit for weight, distance, and volume. All of them were used at the same time! (This was true for most nations at that time.) People were confused.

The new leaders asked the French Academy of Science to help. They were asked to make a new measurement system. The best minds in France were put to the task. The measurements should be easy to learn. They must be easy to use. The new system would be based on the number 10. Each unit would be made up of 10 smaller units. This let decimals be used. Decimals are better than fractions. They are easier to add. They are easier to subtract. They are easier to multiply and divide, too.

Members of France's Academy of Science came up with the metric system. They used Earth itself to set the new measures. First they set the size of one meter. It is one ten-millionth of the distance from the equator to the North Pole. *Meter* is from the Greek word *metro*. It means "to measure."

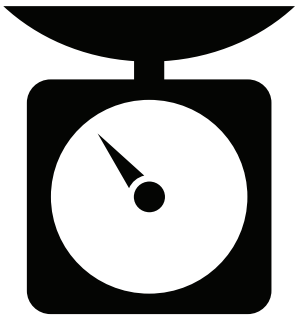
The scientists liked Greek and Latin prefixes. They used them for the unit names. *Kilo* means "1,000." So one kilometer is 1,000 meters. It is used as a measure of distance (like miles). *Milli* means "one-thousandth." A millimeter is one-thousandth ($\frac{1}{1000}$) of a meter. It is used for tiny measures (like parts of an inch).

France adopted the system. They started to use it in 1799. In 1875, a group of men held a meeting. They wanted to set up worldwide standards. They chose the metric system. Now representatives from 40 nations meet every six years. They talk about possible changes to the system.

Name:_____ Date: _____

Metric Mania

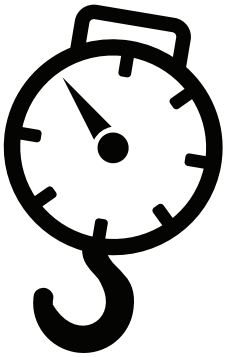
There's a system that is metric,
it is anything but hectic;
Units of ten and decimals,
It's known for being simple.



It has its beginnings in France,
the people there took a stance;
They developed this new system,
masses around the world listened.

It evaluates length and mass,
efficiently and super fast;
It can measure capacity,
Or compute volume rapidly.

1,000 meters does equate
to 1 kilometer, it's great!
Super easy and fun to learn,
start converting now; it's your turn!



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Classifying Stars

by Jack L. Roberts

Have you ever tried to count all of the stars in the sky? How many did you count? The naked eye can see only about 2,000 stars in the sky at any one time. But there are many, many more stars in the universe. In fact, scientists guess that there are more than 100 billion stars just in our galaxy! Our sun is just one of them.

Our sun is considered an average star. It is very much like other stars in the universe. All these average stars closely match in mass and are made of mostly hydrogen and helium.

Stars are often grouped. They can be grouped by size. Some stars are much larger than our sun and are known as supergiants. The red supergiant, Betelgeuse, is thought to be 700 times larger than the sun. Smaller stars are known as dwarf stars.

Mass is another way stars are grouped. Some stars are 30 times more massive than our sun, while others may be only a tenth of the sun's mass.

Color is yet another way to compare stars. There are red, orange, yellow, white, and blue stars. Their temperatures determine their colors. Red stars are the coolest, while blue stars are the hottest. You can see something much like this in a campfire. The red embers are the coolest parts of the fire. The blue flames are the hottest. Over a star's life, it may change size and color as it gets older.

Yellow-white stars are hotter than red stars. They look yellow because they have a medium temperature. Our sun is an example of a yellow-white star. It looks yellow from here on Earth. But from space, the light of the sun appears white.

The sun's mass is about 330,000 times the mass of Earth. Yet, the sun is one of the least massive stars among the stars in this category. With so much mass, yellow stars burn their fuel faster than red stars. They will not live as long as red stars. Yellow-white stars live only about 10 billion years. Scientists say that our sun has already lived 5 billion years. So, it still has a long time before it burns out.

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Name:_____ Date:_____

Classifying Stars *(cont.)*

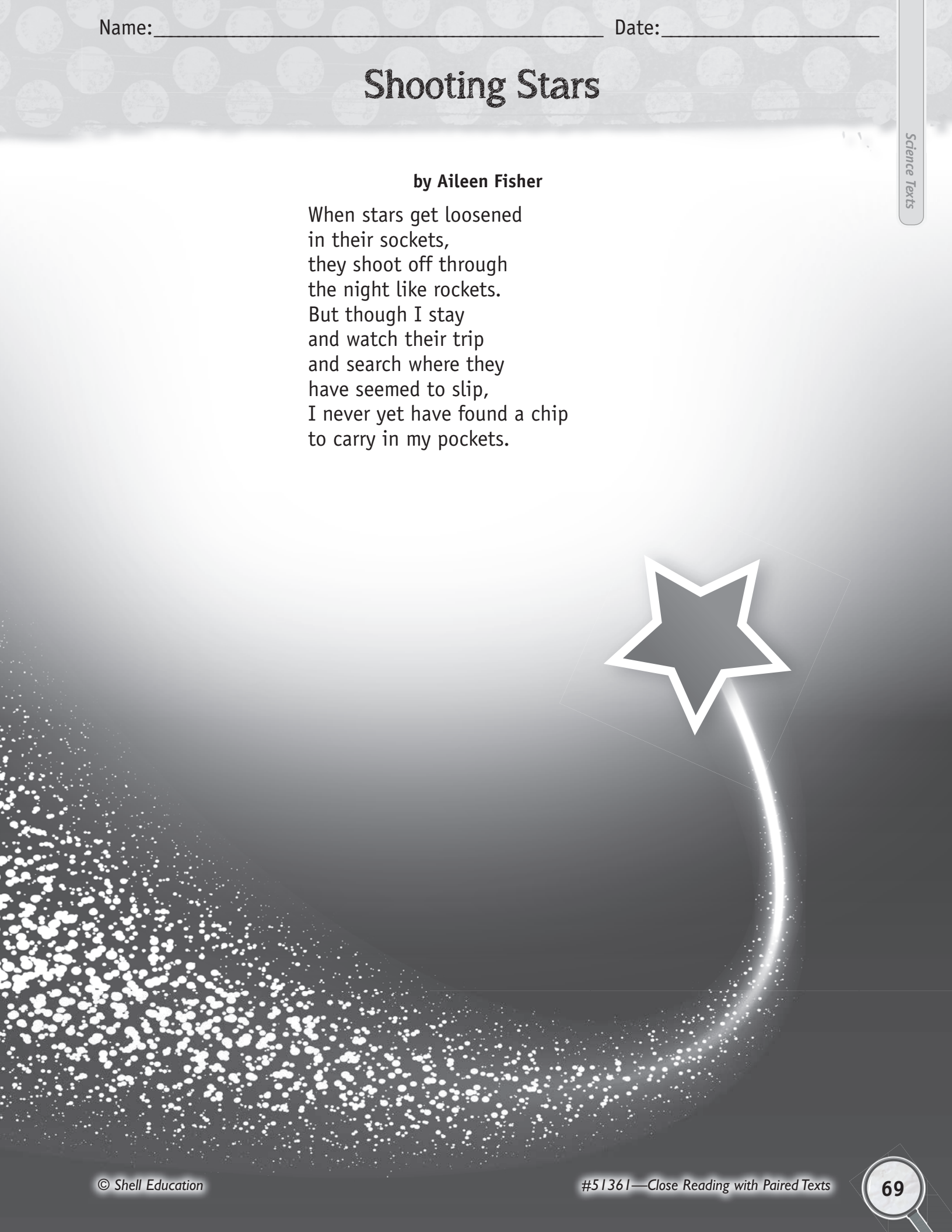
Blue stars are the most massive and the hottest of all stars. These stars are rare. There are only an estimated 1 to 3 million blue supergiant stars. Their mass is 100 to 150 times the mass of the sun. Because blue stars are so huge, they burn their fuel more quickly than other stars. The life cycle of a blue star is only a few million years. Eta Carinae is an example of a blue star. It is about 8,000 light years from Earth and is about 2.6 million years old. Scientists expect this big star to become a supernova—a star that ends its life in a huge explosion. They think this will happen within the next 100,000 years!

Name:_____ Date:_____

Shooting Stars

by Aileen Fisher

When stars get loosened
in their sockets,
they shoot off through
the night like rockets.
But though I stay
and watch their trip
and search where they
have seemed to slip,
I never yet have found a chip
to carry in my pockets.



Name:_____ Date:_____

Elements, Molecules, and Mixtures

All matter is made of atoms, which are tiny particles. Even air is made of atoms. Atoms are extremely small. They are so small that a million billion of them can fit in a teaspoon. No one can see them without help, so it takes a strong microscope to see them.

Elements

When something is made of the same kind of atoms, it is called an element. It is very hard to turn one element into another element. In other words, iron will always be iron. You cannot turn it into other elements. You can heat it. You can hit it. You can drop it in acid. It does not matter what you do. It will still be iron. It might not look the same, but it will still be made of iron atoms.

Molecules

Atoms can join to make molecules. A molecule has two or more atoms stuck together. They become a new substance called a compound. The compound has different properties than the elements that make it.

For example, water is made from hydrogen and oxygen. But it is not like either of them. Water is a compound. Each water molecule has two kinds of atoms. This is written as H_2O. The number two means that there are two hydrogen atoms in the molecule. No number after the O means there is just one atom of oxygen.

Mixtures

A mixture is not the same as a compound. Some everyday mixtures are air and blood. They contain many different types of atoms and molecules. Not all of the atoms and molecules are joined through reactions. They can be separated easily if you know how.

The way to separate a mixture is to use the properties of the substances in the mixture. These properties are things such as the melting and boiling points. Another is whether it is magnetic. You can use magnets to separate out the magnetic molecules. And one more property is the size of its solid chunks. You can use a sieve to separate the big chunks from the small chunks.

Adams and Mollycules

Adam: Hey, look, Mom, I'm an atom!

Mom: (*noticing Adam's flashy superhero outfit*) Uh, well, honey, you're something all right. But what exactly do you think an atom is?

Adam: It's a supercharged superhero, like me!

Mom: Well, I'll admit, the cape is a nice touch, but I think maybe you're a little confused.

Neutron: Arf!

Mom: That's enough from you, Neutron.

Molly: Seriously. And besides, it's not "Adam," it's "atom." And molecules are cooler anyway.

Adam: It's not "Molly-cules," you know!

Molly: Well, it should be.

Neutron: Arf!

Mom: Okay, okay, enough! Adam and Molly-cule are both pretty cool.

Neutron: Arf!

Mom: And yes, you, too, Neutron. But let's take a look at what *atoms* and *molecules* really are, okay?

Molly and Adam: Okay.

Mom: Atoms are pretty super, just like you guys. But they are super tiny—much smaller than you can see without a microscope. Everything everywhere is made of atoms.

Adam: See, they're so super they make up everything!

Molly: Well, what about molecules, Mom?

Mom: Atoms combine to form molecules. There are different types of atoms, and they can combine in different amounts.

Neutron: Arf!

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Adams and Mollycules *(cont.)*

Mom: Enough, Neutron. So molecules are super, too. When they are made of all the same type of atom, they are called elements, such as hydrogen or oxygen. When they are made of different types of atoms, they are called compounds, such as water. Water is made of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. Together, the atoms make water molecules.

Adam: Hey, Molly, want to play superhero atoms and molecules with me?

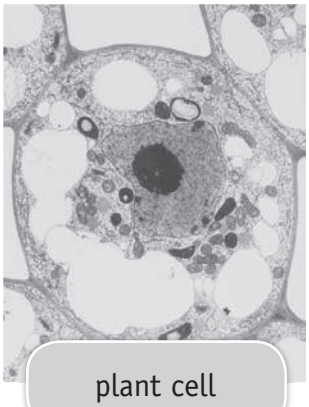
Molly: Sure. After all, Molly-cules need Adams, don't they?

Neutron: I could have told you that!

Name:_____ Date: _____

The Building Blocks of Life

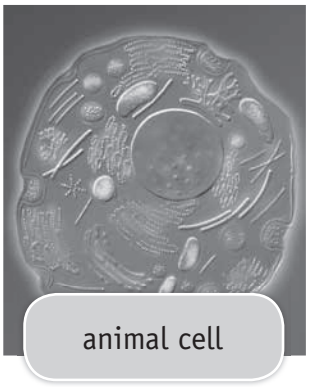
Have you ever seen a cell? Cells are the smallest units of life. They are called the building blocks of life. We cannot see individual cells with our naked eyes. We must use a microscope to see them.



plant cell

The importance of cells is outlined in Cell Theory. Three scientists were working on cells at about the same time. Their names were Matthias Schleiden, Theodor Schwann, and Rudolf Virchow. Together, their work became known as Cell Theory.

Schleiden worked with plant cells, and Schwann worked with animal cells. One night, they had dinner together. They talked about their work. They realized that the cells they both studied were very similar. Plants and animals were both made of cells.



animal cell

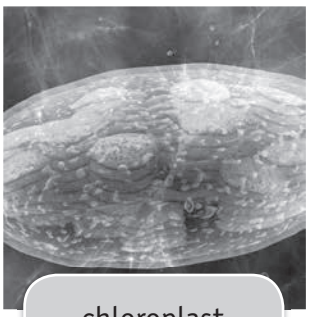
They went to the laboratory and looked at cells. Then they published their findings in 1839. They said two important things. First, all living things are made of cells. Second, cells are the smallest part of a living thing that is itself alive.

The one thing that they were not sure of was where cells came from. Almost 20 years later, Rudolf Virchow solved the puzzle. Cells, he said, come from other cells. This became the third part of Cell Theory.

Cells are filled with fluid that is like gelatin. The fluid is called cytoplasm. It is made of cytosol. Cytosol is like a special soup that has everything the cell needs to live.

mitochondrion

A cell must do many different jobs to survive. Inside the fluid, there are many different cell parts called organelles. Each organelle does a different job. Some organelles turn food into energy. Other organelles store water. Most organelles are separated from the cytosol by a membrane. The membrane is like a skin that only lets in what the organelle needs. Everything else is kept outside.



chloroplast

Where do we get the energy we need to move, eat, and sleep? It comes from cells. Mitochondria are organelles that change food into energy cells can use. This is called cellular respiration. Cellular respiration needs oxygen. Mitochondria break apart molecules of food and release the energy. Then the cell uses the energy to build new proteins, move molecules around the cell, and make more cells.

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The Building Blocks of Life (*cont.*)

Both plant and animal cells have mitochondria. Plant cells have chloroplasts, too. These are organelles that use energy from light. Chloroplasts contain a pigment. It is called chlorophyll. Chlorophyll absorbs energy from the sun or other sources of light. The chloroplast uses that energy to make food from water and carbon dioxide. This process of making food is called photosynthesis. As a result of this process, oxygen is released into the air. We need oxygen to survive!

Microscopic Wonders

Itty bitty tiny cell,
I can't see you very well.
Well, the truth is not at all;
I'm too big and you're too small.

Microscopic is your size.
I can't see you with my eyes,
'Less I use a microscope.
Which in truth's my only hope.

Through the lens you seem to grow;
Finally I say, "Hello,
How's it goin', little cell?
Hey, you're looking very well."

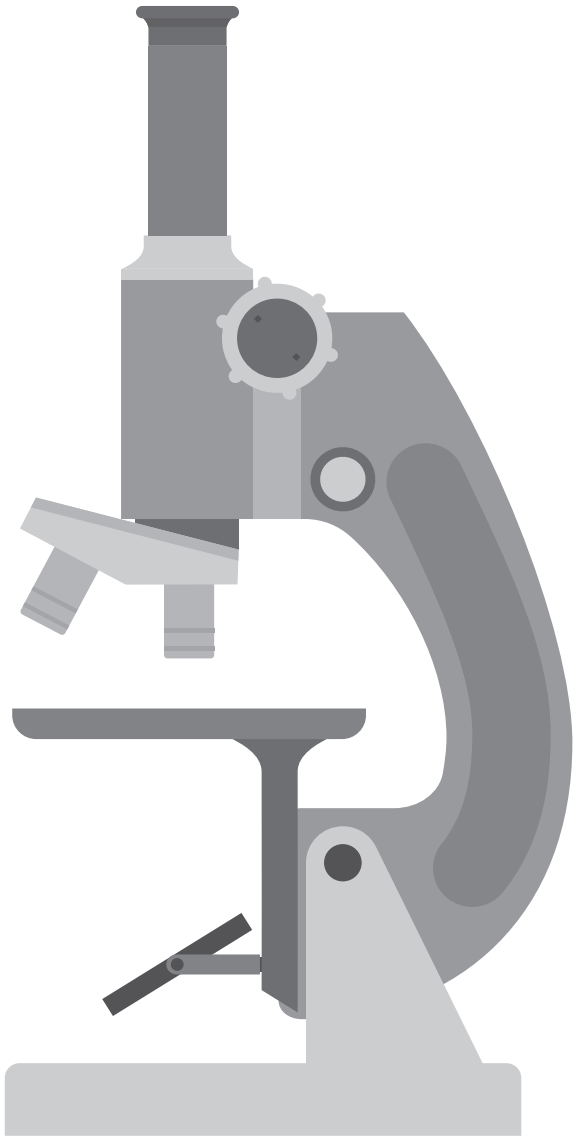
Just a squirmy little mass,
Nucleus and protoplast,
Looking like a jellied goo,
Hard to see what you can do.

But I know you are the trade
Out of which all life is made—
Smallest bit that is alive,
Out of which we all can thrive.

Wonder all the cells I own
From eye to ear, blood to bone;
Wonder all the things they do!
How can I be made of you?

But you are the tiny crumbs,
Stuff and fluff from which life comes.
Cells dividing, and again,
Making more new cells and then

Part of every living thing,
Stem and limb and tail and wing.
Living things—a cell parade,
Specks from which we all are made.



I Will Fight No More Forever

by Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce, 1877

Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our Chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead, Ta Hool Hool Shute is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets; the little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my Chiefs! I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.

The Indian's Prayer

by Anonymous, 1846

Let me go to my home in the far distant west,

To the scenes of my childhood in innocence blest;
Where the tall cedars wave and the bright waters flow,
Where my fathers repose. Let me go, let me go.
Where my fathers repose. Let me go, let me go.

Let me go to the spot where the cataract plays,
Where oft I have sported in boyhood's bright days,
And greet my poor mother, whose heart will o'erflow
At the sight of the child, let me go, let me go.

At the sight of the child, let me go, let me go.

Let me go to my sire, by whose battlescar'd side,
I have sported so oft in the morn of my pride,
And exulted to conquer the insolent foe,

To my father, the chief, let me go, let me go.
To my father, the chief, let me go, let me go.

And oh! Let me go to my wild forest home

No more from it life-cheering pleasures to roam.
'Neath the groves of the glen, let my ashes lie low
To my home in the woods, let me go, let me go.
To my home in the woods, let me go, let me go.

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Name:_____ Date: _____

The Westward Journey of Lewis and Clark

President Thomas Jefferson wanted to know all about the Louisiana Territory, so he decided to send a group of men on an expedition to explore this new land. Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis the leader of the expedition. Lewis chose the rest of his crew after first asking William Clark, an old army friend, to be his co-captain.

Lewis traveled to St. Louis, Missouri, in the winter of 1803–1804. There, he met his crew of about 40 men called the Corps of Discovery. The men set up camp and spent months training. They built boats, exercised, and practiced shooting.

The Corps of Discovery began its journey on May 14, 1804. They planned to travel northwest along the Missouri River. This would lead them to the Rocky Mountains. There, they would cross a pass through the mountains. Rivers on the other side would take them to the Pacific Ocean.

Both captains kept journals in which they wrote about their adventures. They carefully recorded the weather and made maps of the land and the water. They described and illustrated all of the new plants and animals that they saw, including bison, coyotes, prairie dogs, and jackrabbits.

By November 1804, the crew reached what is now North Dakota. They befriended the Mandan Indians and decided to stay in one of their villages until spring. They built a camp called Fort Mandan. That winter the crew hired a new member named Toussaint Charbonneau. He was a fur trapper who lived with the Mandan people. His young Shoshone Indian wife, Sacagawea, had just given birth to a baby boy. They joined the expedition.

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The Westward Journey of Lewis and Clark *(cont.)*

In April 1805, the team set off again on the Missouri River. They started across the Rocky Mountain pass in September. The men had never seen such big mountains and had not realized how long the crossing would take. At last, the group made it to the other side of the Rockies. They built five new canoes, and they went down the Snake River into the area of land called Oregon. There, the river flowed into the Columbia River, which flowed into the Pacific Ocean.

On November 7, 1805, the group was overjoyed when it saw the Pacific Ocean in the distance.

Sacagawea Saves the Day

by Kathleen E. Bradley

Cameahwait: You said that the rest of your party would be here soon and would be ready to barter. We are extremely disappointed.

Scout: We delayed our bison hunt by three days and have walked many miles away from the hunt. Everyone believes we are being led into a trap. We should have never trusted these white men.

Lewis: I tell you our people are coming. I'm sure they are late because the river is so treacherous.

Scout: Chief Cameahwait, maybe it is Great Spirit's feeling that this land is not for white men.

Lewis: Look west! Captain Clark and the rest of the party have finally arrived!

Clark: Oh! Captain Lewis, ol' friend! It sure is good to see you again!

Lewis: Captain Clark, what is Sacagawea doing? Why is she dancing with her fingertips to her mouth?

Scout: Through this dance she is telling us that she is of our nation. This is why my people are all shouting and rejoicing! They are happy.

Sacagawea: He is right! They speak my language, and I recognize their dress and ways. We have finally found the Shoshone! Thank you, Great Spirit!

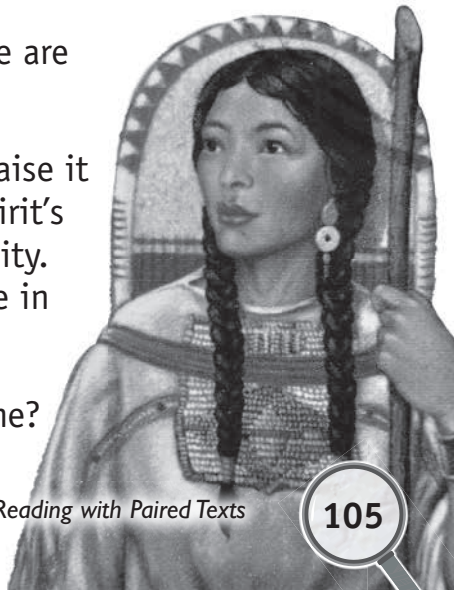
Lewis: Chief Cameahwait, you can now see, we are men of our words. Our party has arrived as promised. We have our goods here and are ready to barter.

Sacagawea: The chief has laid down a white cloth for us to sit upon. It means he is ready to negotiate.

Clark: We, too, promise to barter fairly. The Shoshone people are known for their excellent horses.

Cameahwait: I raise this sacred pipe first to the heavens. Then, I raise it in every direction that the wind blows across Great Spirit's land. We will each draw smoke from it to show our unity. It is Great Spirit's way that all who walk this earth live in harmony together.

Sacagawea: Chief, what is it about you that seems so familiar to me?



Sacagawea Saves the Day *(cont.)*

Clark: Sacagawea, your eyes are filling with tears. What's wrong?

Sacagawea: Oh, nothing is wrong! Everything is absolutely perfect! These are not tears of sadness, but tears of pure joy. Chief, do you not recognize me? I am your sister! Our appearances have changed so much since we last met. Five summers ago, you were but a boy, and I was just a young girl.

Cameahwait: Sister, it is you! I have hoped for a day such as this for so long.

Scout: I doubted these men, but now I believe Great Spirit has led them to us.

Sacagawea: Captains, Great Spirit did not lead you to just any tribe—he led you to my tribe! Brother, know that these men are honorable. Great Spirit guides them.

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Name:_____ Date:_____

Bloody Shiloh

In 1862, the Confederate leaders created a plan to take control of Tennessee. They decided to attack the Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant. The Northern soldiers were camping near Shiloh, Tennessee, and did not suspect anything.

At dawn on April 6, 1862, some Union men were eating their breakfasts when they heard a rebel yell. Union General William Sherman saw rebels streaming out from the woods. He rallied his men to stand firm. Sherman's men fought fiercely. Other Northern soldiers ran away from the fight.

General Grant raced to the battle from a few miles away. He found soldiers running away from the fight. He turned them around, and they fought the Southerners all day long. At nightfall, Confederate General Beauregard called off the battle and claimed a victory for the South.

The next morning, Grant ordered a counterattack. The Northerners attacked across the fields where bodies still lay from the day before. That afternoon Beauregard and the Confederates retreated. More than 23,000 Americans were dead.

The Northerners were angry with Grant for not being ready for the attack. They felt he should have prevented all the deaths. President Abraham Lincoln defended him by saying, "I can't spare this man. He fights." Lincoln was frustrated with his other leaders who were backing down from big battles.

Name:_____ Date: _____

Shiloh: A Requiem

by Herman Melville

Skimming lightly, wheeling still,
The swallows fly low
Over the field in clouded days,
The forest-field of Shiloh—
Over the field where April rain
Solaced the parched one stretched in pain
Through the pause of night
That followed the Sunday fight
Around the church of Shiloh—
The church so lone, the log-built one,
That echoed to many a parting groan
And natural prayer
Of dying foemen mingled there—
Foemen at morn, but friends at eve—
Fame or country least their care:
(What like a bullet can undeceive!)
But now they lie low,
While over them the swallows skim,
And all is hushed at Shiloh.

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