

Day 1
4th Grade

- Language Arts: Read your outside reading book for 20 minutes. Write 10 words that you are not familiar with from your reading.
- Social Studies: (This can be completed on construction paper or printer paper.) Draw and color a map of your bedroom. Include pieces of furniture, closet, etc. Give your map a title and map key.

Day 2
4th Grade

- Language Arts: – Read your outside reading book for 20 minutes. Write a text-to-self connection for something you read about in this portion of your book. Text-to-self is how this story of what you're reading relates to something in your life.
- Social Studies – Look at the newspaper, Internet, or weather app and write the weather forecast for the next three days. Include 1.) high and low temperature for each day and 2.) precipitation chance and the type of precipitation.

Day 3
4th Grade

- Language Arts: Read a story of your choosing and write 5 things you learned from the story.
- Social Studies: Read the biography on Jane Goodall (attached) Write down 5 things you learned from the article.

Day 4
4th Grade

- Language Arts: Read your outside reading book for 20 minutes. Write 5 bullet points of important things that happened in your book.
- Social Studies – Read the biography on Anne Frank (attached) Write down 5 things you learned from the article.

Day 5
4th Grade

- Language Arts: Read your outside reading book for 20 minutes. Write 5 bullet points of important things that happened in your book.
- Social Studies – Read the biography on Sacagawea (attached) Write 5 things you learned from the article

Day 3

Jane Goodall Article

Synopsis: Jane Goodall is a famous chimpanzee researcher. She proved that chimpanzees behave much like humans do.

Early Life

Jane Goodall was born in 1934 in London. When Jane was one year old, her father gave her a stuffed chimpanzee toy. It was named “Jubilee.” Jubilee was the first chimpanzee ever born at the London Zoo. The toy was a huge influence on her.

Goodall began observing animals early on. When she was 4, she wanted to know how an egg came out of a hen. She hid inside a small henhouse for hours, waiting to see it happen.

As a child, she read *The Story of Doctor Dolittle* by Hugh Lofting. Dolittle is a doctor who travels to Africa and talks to animals. Goodall became interested in Africa. She also read all of the Tarzan books.

Goodall could not afford to go to college. Instead, she went to work. In 1956, a friend invited Goodall to visit her family's farm. It was in Kenya in Africa. Goodall worked hard as a waitress. It took her five months to save enough money for the trip to Kenya.

A Meeting With Louis Leakey

In 1957, Goodall moved to Kenya. Goodall contacted Louis Leakey. He was a famous fossil hunter. He worked in Africa. Leakey hired Goodall.

Leakey was looking for someone to study chimpanzees in the wild. He knew Goodall would be perfect. Leakey believed that a woman would be more patient than a man. Also, male chimps might act less aggressively to a woman.

In 1960, Goodall moved to a chimpanzee preserve. About 150 chimpanzees lived there. It took months for the chimps to get used to her. After a year, most of them allowed her to come within a hundred yards.



Observing Chimpanzee Culture

Goodall didn't have much training in animal studies. She worked in her own way. Scientists at the time gave chimpanzees numbers. Goodall gave them names. She wanted to understand their personalities. She also gave the animals bananas to

attract them. She wanted to get close enough to observe the animals and photograph them.

Goodall soon saw behavior that other scientists had not. She saw chimpanzees using tools. Most scientists thought only humans used tools. But Goodall saw a chimp break off a twig, strip the bark, and put it into a termite mound. When the chimp took out the twig, it was covered with delicious termites. Then the chimp licked them off. Later, scientists found out that some birds and dolphins use tools too.

Chimps were believed to be vegetarians. But, Goodall observed them hunting and eating small monkeys.

When Goodall began studying chimps, she believed they were basically good. Now she had seen them fighting. They competed for food, mates, and territory. Like humans, they could feel jealous, angry, or scared. They behaved no better than humans.

Still, chimpanzees shared and helped each another. Mothers, children, and siblings bonded. Older chimps adopted younger ones if a mother died.

Some mothers were more caring than others. The babies of those mothers grew up happier and calmer, Goodall found.

Messenger Of Compassion

Goodall still works to save chimpanzees. She runs the Jane Goodall Institute. The institute helps protect chimpanzee habitats.

In 1991, a group of 16 teenagers met Goodall at her home in Tanzania. They wanted to talk about what they could do to help the environment and animals. After that meeting, Goodall started Roots and Shoots. It is a global youth program. It has thousands of groups. They work in more than 100 countries.

Day 4 Anne Frank Article

Synopsis: Anne Frank was a Jewish girl born in 1929 in Germany. She grew up during World War II. Her family had to hide for two years to escape the Nazis. Anne wrote about her life while hiding. Her diary continues to be read by many people today.

Early Life

Anne Frank was a daughter of Edith and Otto Frank. She had a sister named Margot who was three years older. They lived in Frankfurt, which is a city in Germany.

The Nazis became a very powerful group in Germany. They did not like Jews or people of other races. Adolf Hitler became their leader.

The Frank family left Germany because they were Jewish. The Nazis blamed the Jews for many problems. This made the family want to move.

The Franks moved to Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1933.

Anne began attending school there. She was a good student. Anne and Margot were happy and had many friends.

Nazi Occupation

Peace did not last long. The Nazis soon came to Amsterdam. They made Jews wear special clothing. They would not let Jews own stores.

Jewish people were being forced to leave their homes. The Frank family went into hiding from the Nazis. The family hid for two years in a secret building. Frank's parents gave her a diary for her 13th birthday. She started to write in it every day. She wrote about her life in the secret place and her dreams.

Captured By The Nazis

Suddenly the Nazis found the hiding spot. The family was taken to a work camp called Auschwitz. At Auschwitz, the men and women were separated. This was the last time that Otto Frank ever saw his wife or daughters.

After months of hard work, Anne and Margot were sent to another camp. Their mother was not allowed to go with them. The camp was dirty and there was no food. The girls both got sick and died. Otto Frank was the only person in the family to live.

"The Diary Of A Young Girl"

When Otto Frank returned to Amsterdam, he found Anne's diary. It had been saved. He found the strength to read it. He was surprised by what he discovered. His daughter was a gifted writer.

Otto Frank wanted to have parts of Anne's diary made into a book. "The Diary of a Young Girl" was published on June 25, 1947.

Anne Frank's diary is important because of the events she described and for her great storytelling. Her words of faith and hope have been read by millions of people around the world.

Day 5

Sacagawea article

Synopsis: Sacagawea was born around 1788 in Idaho. Her father was a Shoshone chief. When she was about 12 years old, Sacagawea was captured by an enemy tribe. They sold her to a man who made her his wife. In 1804, she joined the Lewis and Clark group. President Thomas Jefferson sent them to explore the Western United States. She died in 1812.

Early Life

Sacagawea is famous for being part of the Lewis and Clark group. They explored the American West. She was the only woman in the group. Most of her life is a mystery. She was born around 1788 in Idaho, the daughter of a Shoshone Indian chief.

When she was about 12 years old, Sacagawea was captured by Hidatsa Indians. They were enemies of the Shoshone. The tribe sold her to a French-Canadian fur trader named Toussaint Charbonneau. He made her one of his wives.

In 1804, a group of explorers arrived. They were led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They were on a journey to explore the West and find a way to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis and Clark hired Sacagawea's husband because he spoke French and Hidatsa. They also asked Sacagawea to come with them. Lewis and Clark thought that her knowledge of the Shoshone language would help them on the journey.

Lewis And Clark Expedition

In February 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a son. She named him Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. Sacagawea was good at finding plants the explorers could eat. When her boat tipped over, she saved important papers and supplies. She and

her baby were symbols of peace. They made the group of explorers seem less dangerous to people.

The group rode horses to cross the Rocky Mountains. They reached the Pacific coast in 1805. Along the way, Clark became close to Sacagawea's son. He even offered to send the boy to school.

Her Life After The Expedition

Historians know very little about the rest of Sacagawea's life. In 1809, she and her family probably traveled to St. Louis, Missouri, to see Clark. They left their son with him. Three years later, Sacagawea gave birth to a daughter named Lisette. Sacagawea died a few months later in South Dakota, around 1812. After her death, Clark adopted her two children.

Many people have honored Sacagawea. There are statues of her and places named after her. The U.S. government even put Sacagawea on a special dollar coin.