

Name: _____

**Nonfiction Spring Break Packet
Henderson Collegiate Pride of 2027**

2027 Nonfiction Spring Break Packet

I...	√++ (100%) Student consistently uses strategies on every problem and work is organized and meticulous.
• Show all my work?	(95%) Student consistently uses strategies on every problem and work is meticulous.
• Find common denominators before +/-	(85%) Student uses strategies on most problems and work quality is average.
• Bubble in all my answers neat and dark	(75%) Student inconsistently uses strategies on problems and work is sloppy
• Have neat and organized work	(65%) Student does not use strategies and work is sloppy and disorganized

Spring Break Packet

1.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
2.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
3.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
4.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
5.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
6.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
7.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
8.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
9.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
10.	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Form Identifier — DO NOT MARK				

- This Packet will count as a work habits grade
- This packet is due on the first day back from Spring Break, Tuesday April 7th
- Be sure to annotate the articles according to NF TQs and follow any directions given throughout
- Reach out proactively to Ms. Simko with any questions:
919.594.3094

French Relationship with the Native Americans

France began exploring North America in 1524, about 500 years ago. The country's European neighbors, England and Spain, had already arrived at the continent. Before the Europeans came, many people already lived in North America. Scholars believe that between 1 million and 18 million Native Americans called the continent home.

Spain, England and France all tried to colonize North America. Colonization is when one country tries to settle among and control the native people of an area. The Spanish wanted to conquer the Native Americans and make them become Catholic Christians. The English tried to purchase land from the Native Americans. However, the English settlers would ignore agreements, leading to conflict.

The French had a different approach. They generally developed good relationships with their Native American neighbors. They took advantage of these relationships during conflicts with other European countries.

Early Interactions

France's early efforts to colonize were unsuccessful. Early relationships with the Native Americans were poor. For example, explorer Jacques Cartier captured some Iroquois people he had briefly befriended. He took them back to France with him to appear before the king.

About 400 years ago in 1603, French explorer Samuel de Champlain arrived at Tadoussac Harbor. The area is now part of Quebec in Canada. He tried to develop a friendly relationship with the Native Americans. Champlain noticed Algonquin and Montagnais Native Americans celebrating their victory over the Iroquois. Champlain met with the leaders of these groups to discuss trade. The first official relationship between the French and Native Americans began.

Both the Native Americans and the French gained from the relationship. The French got a steady supply of beaver pelts, which were in high demand in Europe. The Native Americans traded the beaver fur for French goods. They got products like cooking pots, weapons, textiles and glass.

About 400 years ago in 1608, the French settled Quebec. They established trading centers and other communities near Native American villages. However, they did not push the Native Americans out. Native Americans served as guides for French explorers. They taught the French where to fish and hunt. The French also tried to learn native languages and customs, mixing their cultures and traditions.

Moving Westward

The French began to move west. The first people to move were often fur traders. They lived among the native people and often married Native American women. Their children were welcomed into the mother's Native American tribe, leading to the mingling of different cultures.

Of course, relations were not always good. Conflicts among Native American groups became worse as they fought over the fur trade. Europeans also introduced guns to the continent. As a result, fights between Native American groups became more deadly.

One example of such conflict was the Fox Wars, a series of battles between the French and Meskwaki. The Meskwaki were known to Europeans as the Fox. They lived in present-day Wisconsin and southern Michigan. The Fox were one of the only groups

who resisted the French. They did not like that the French traded with their traditional enemy, the Santee Dakota, providing them with guns. The French were upset that the Fox were trading with the English in New York.

Open war broke out between the French and Fox in 1712, about 300 years ago. In 1730, the Fox blocked a French river route. In response, the French killed more than 500 Fox men, women and children.

French And Indian Alliance In War

The relationship between the French and many Native American groups became important during the French and Indian War. The war happened almost 300 years ago and lasted from 1754 to 1763. The name of the war is misleading because France and many Native American groups joined forces. They fought against Great Britain over control of the upper Ohio River Valley.

Ultimately, the war ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763. France and its Native American allies were defeated. France gave up its land east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain. The Native Americans living there now had to deal with the British. France would ultimately lose control of North America to England.

Directions: Answer the questions below based on the article above

1. Which sentence from the article supports the main idea of the article?
 - a. Scholars believe that between 1 million and 18 million Native Americans called the continent home
 - b. The Spanish wanted to conquer the Native Americans and make them Catholic Christians
 - c. The French also tried to learn native languages and customs, mixing their cultures and traditions
 - d. They established trading centers and other communities near Native American Villages

2. In Paragraph 2 what does the word “Conquer” mean?
 - a. Take Over
 - b. Join
 - c. Become
 - d. Make friends with

3. What Nonfiction resource would enhance the main idea of this article?
 - a. A picture of the French
 - b. An encyclopedia article about the Native Americans
 - c. A timeline of French and Native American Relationships
 - d. A timeline of the French and Indian War

4. What does the word “misleading” mean in the “French and Indian Alliance in War” section?
 - a. To be accurate
 - b. To trick
 - c. To get right
 - d. To forget

5. What is a word that would accurately describe the relationship between the French and the Native Americans?
- Positive
 - Negative
 - Complicated
 - They had no relationship

Directions: Use the article above to write a TEXS paragraph to answer the question below

Prompt: Based on the text, was the relationship between the French and the Native American positive or negative. Explain your answer using evidence from the text.

T _____

E _____

	4	3	2	1
Thesis	Clearly answers the prompt with a strong answer in a concise way.	Clearly answers the prompt with a strong answer but is not concise.	Answers the prompt, but the answer is not strong and/or clear.	Does not answer the prompt OR the answer is extremely confusing OR the answer is off topic.
Evidence	The evidence is paraphrased and strongly connects to the thesis. There is at least one chunked and integrated quote.	The evidence strongly connects to the thesis but it is not paraphrased OR there is no chunked and integrated quote.	The evidence is weak in supporting the thesis.	The evidence is missing OR the evidence supports the opposite argument from the one in the thesis.
	2	1	0	
Fluency and Focus	All parts of writing connect directly to each other and transitions are effectively used throughout the writing to move between ideas.	All parts of the writing do not always connect OR transitions are not always used well. First person pronouns have been used OR too many abbreviations were used.	The writing is extremely disconnected and transitions are not used effectively throughout the writing.	
Conventions	Errors in usage and sentence formation may be present, but is not common and the meaning is clear. Adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.	Errors in usage may make meaning difficult to understand and there is inconsistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.	Insufficient use of conventions, writing is not understandable, writing is illegible.	

The Growth of the Tobacco Trade in America

The Virginia Company of London was the first joint-stock company to launch a business in the American colonies. Joint-stock companies are like modern companies. Stock, or parts of the company, was sold to rich investors. These investors gave money to set up the colonies. They took on the risk that the colonies might fail and they might lose their money. The rich businessmen in the Virginia Company of London had one goal in mind: gold.

In 1607, a group of English men established the first colony in the United States. It was called Jamestown colony and was located in Virginia.

The colonists were told that they had to make money. Otherwise, the businessmen would stop supporting them. Many of the men spent their days looking for gold, but they didn't find any.

The Virginia Company of London needed new ways to make money. Jamestown settlers tried glassblowing, growing grapes for wine and even silkworm farming. By the end of the 1620s, only one Virginia crop was making money: tobacco.

"Drinking smoke"

The Spanish first introduced tobacco to the Englishmen. The Spanish had learned to smoke it from Native Americans. Tobacco was sometimes called "drinking smoke." It became popular in England. Much of the tobacco smoked in England was grown in the Caribbean islands.

Thomas Hariot was an early English explorer. He wrote about tobacco use in the American colonies. He wrote that tobacco use "not only preserves the body, but if there are any obstructions it breaks them up. By this means the natives keep in excellent health."

Not everyone liked tobacco, including King James I of England. He wrote: "Smoking is...hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs."

Growing tobacco in Virginia

English settler John Rolfe smoked a lot of tobacco. He thought Virginia might be a perfect spot for growing it. His plan did not work at first. Smokers felt that the tobacco of the Caribbean was much milder than Virginian tobacco. Virginian tobacco was too harsh.

So, Rolfe imported seed from the Caribbean. Then, he grew Caribbean tobacco in the Jamestown colony. By 1630, over a million and a half pounds of tobacco were being exported from Jamestown to England every year.

But growing tobacco is hard on the soil. Only about three successful growing seasons can take place on a plot of land. Then, the land had to lie empty for three years before the soil could be used again. The settlers wanted more farmland to grow tobacco on.

Settlers grew tobacco in the streets of Jamestown. The crop even covered graveyards. Because farming tobacco is tough work, more settlers were needed.

Indentured servants

Indentured servants became the first way to meet the need for workers. In return for a free boat ride to Virginia, an indentured servant worked for four to five years in the fields. Then he or she was given freedom. England rewarded farmers with 50 acres of land for every person they brought to the New World.

It was hard for landowners to keep indentured servants and slaves. Servants and slaves often ran away from abusive masters. Virginia lawmakers passed laws that would punish servants and slaves, sometimes branding them. In March 1642, Virginia lawmakers passed a law on runaway slaves that read:

"Be it therefore enacted and confirmed that all runaways that shall absent themselves from their said masters service shall be liable to make satisfaction ... by indenture double the time of service so neglected. And if such runaways shall be found to transgress the second time or oftener (if it shall be duly proved against them) that then they shall be branded in the cheek with the letter R. and pass under the statute of incorrigible rogues."

The lawmakers were trying to harshly control indentured servants and slaves so that the colony would grow bigger.

1. Which section of the article explains HOW settlers found the best tobacco to grow for trade?
 - a. Introductions (Paragraphs 1-4)
 - b. "Drinking smoke"
 - c. "Growing Tobacco in Virginia"
 - d. "Indentured servants"

2. What effect did growing tobacco have on farmland in Virginia?
 - a. The soil needed time to get healthy after tobacco was grown for a few seasons
 - b. The soil was perfect for growing tobacco, so farmers grew it everywhere
 - c. The tobacco crops made farmers rich, so they could buy more farmland
 - d. The soil became worn out and could not be used for farming again

3. What does the word "risk" mean in Paragraph 1?
 - a. Safe
 - b. To take a chance
 - c. A sure thing
 - d. To give money

4. What nonfiction resource would help enhance the main idea of the article?
 - a. A dictionary definition of the word "Tobacco"
 - b. A photo of a tobacco farm
 - c. An encyclopedia article about "Indentured Servants"
 - d. A photo of an Indentured Servant Contract

5. According to the Article, what is an Opinion James Rolfe would have agreed with?
 - a. Tobacco was the best thing for the survival of Jamestown
 - b. Tobacco should not be grown in Virginia ever
 - c. Virginia does not need any crops
 - d. By 1630, over a million and a half pounds of tobacco were being exported from Jamestown to England every year.

Above and Beyond

"These problems are above and beyond questions to sharpen your skills when we return on April 7th. If we were to be out longer than through April 7th for any reason, these are no longer Above and Beyond and should be completed by all students."

Your most urgent questions about the new coronavirus

Scientists are racing to unravel the mysteries of a new coronavirus that recently emerged in China. The outbreak is now a global public health emergency, the World Health Organization said on January 30. As of February 10, the virus had infected more than 40,000 people globally and resulted in more than 900 deaths. Its rapid spread has sparked global concern. It also is triggering many questions from researchers and the public alike. In this rapidly evolving epidemic, many unknowns remain.

Here's what we know so far about what's known as the 2019 novel coronavirus, or 2019-nCoV.

What is 2019-nCoV?

Coronaviruses are one of a variety of viruses that typically cause colds. But three members of this viral family have caused more severe outbreaks that include pneumonia (a type of inflammatory lung disease) and risk of death. The first was severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS. Then came Middle East respiratory syndrome, or MERS. Now there is 2019-nCoV. This latest coronavirus first emerged in Wuhan, China.

When did the outbreak start?

Chinese officials notified the World Health Organization on December 31, 2019, of an unknown pneumonia-like disease in 44 patients. Initial reports tied this disease to a seafood market in Wuhan, a city in central China's Hubei Province.

But the earliest cases may not be related to exposure at the market. That's what a team of Chinese researchers reported January 24 in *The Lancet*. The earliest known patient got sick on December 1. He had not been exposed to the market, according to the study, although the first person who died had been.

"The market was not the [source of the] index case. It was an amplifier," said Anthony Fauci. "People crowded in the market infected each other." Fauci directs the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases in Bethesda, Maryland.

Where did the virus come from?

Coronaviruses originate in wild animals. Sometimes they leap to humans.

Current data suggest that the virus made the leap from animals to humans just once and that since then it has been moving between people. Based on how closely related the viruses are that have been isolated from patients, animals from the seafood market probably didn't give people the virus multiple times (as researchers once thought).

Can it infect pets?

There are currently no reports of pets getting sick with 2019-nCoV.

Several types of coronaviruses can infect animals, and in some cases it can make them ill. So the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or CDC, advises avoiding contact with pets and wearing a face mask if you are sick.

While the CDC recommends that people traveling to China avoid animals, the agency says there is no reason to believe that animals or pets in the United States can transmit the virus.

What are the symptoms of a 2019-nCoV infection?

People sickened by the new virus may develop a fever, cough and difficulty breathing, according to the CDC. Though many people with 2019-nCoV might experience mild symptoms, others can develop pneumonia.

The CDC reports that symptoms of 2019-nCoV may appear from two to 14 days after exposure. On average, it may take someone five days to become visibly sick, researchers reported January 29 in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. That number, however, is based on only 10 patients, so it needs further study, the researchers wrote.

How infectious is the virus?

Researchers don't yet know, but since 2019-nCoV has never infected humans before last year, people have not yet developed immunity to it. So it's likely that everyone is vulnerable to becoming infected.

How long does it stay on surfaces?

Researchers aren't sure, but not very long. Or that's what they expect, based on what they know about other coronaviruses. These viruses typically survive on a surface for only a few hours, notes Nancy Messonnier. She directs the CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Disease in Atlanta, Georgia.

While it's still unclear how the new virus spreads, coronaviruses in general are thought to be spread primarily by respiratory droplets. These are spread when patients cough, for instance. There is no evidence suggesting 2019-nCoV can be transmitted from things such as imported goods, according to the CDC.

How does it spread?

The new virus is spreading from person to person. Like SARS and MERS, it probably spreads between people similarly to other respiratory diseases, the CDC says. Respiratory droplets from an infected person's cough or sneeze can carry the virus to someone new.

Some coronaviruses can cause the common cold. Severe coronaviruses infect deeper parts of the respiratory tract than cold viruses do. So infected people are not usually contagious until they start to show symptoms, says Stanley Perlman. He's a virologist at the University of Iowa in Iowa City.

There have been some reports of people without symptoms spreading 2019-nCoV. And because people might be infected and not show obvious symptoms, doctors should isolate patients and trace their contacts as soon as possible.

How far has 2019-nCoV spread?

So far, it's not clear how many people the virus has sickened. Epidemiologists — researchers who work as disease detectives — are attempting to come up with a good estimate.

Through the end of January, most of the thousands of people with confirmed diagnoses of the new virus have been in China. But several other countries — 27 as of February 7 — also reported isolated cases. Many of these patients had just returned from a trip to China.

A few countries outside China are now reporting human-to-human transmission, including Vietnam, Germany and the United States.

How deadly is the disease?

The coronaviruses that cause colds usually bring fairly mild symptoms. They tend to just affect the upper airways (sinuses and throat). But the new virus is more like SARS and MERS. It penetrates much deeper into the respiratory tract. 2019-nCoV is "a disease that causes more lung disease than sniffles," says Fauci of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. It's damage to the lungs that can make these viruses deadly.

An analysis of 99 hospitalized patients, including the first cases from Wuhan, shows that 17 developed what is known as acute respiratory distress syndrome. It's a condition that affects the lungs and can limit the blood from getting enough oxygen. Eleven of these patients would go on to die from multiple organ failure.

Right now, the 2019-nCoV death rate appears to be about four in every 100 infected people. That's what the World Health Organization reported on January 23. But that number may well change as more cases are diagnosed, Fauci notes.

What is the situation in the U.S.?

As of February 4, health officials had confirmed the coronavirus in 11 people. These included two infected by someone else in the U.S.

Twenty U.S. airports began actively screening travelers from China for symptoms in late January. Because of the relatively rapid release of information from China, countries like the U.S. have had time to put strong screening procedures in place.

What are the best ways to protect yourself?

There is no drug or vaccine to treat or prevent 2019-nCoV. But there are things people can do to limit the chance they will become infected. And they aren't much different from what you'd do to keep from picking up colds or the flu, the CDC says. Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Other tips include covering your mouth when you cough or sneeze. Finally, don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth. Who knows what viruses might have been on surfaces that you touched?

Directions: Answer the questions below about the article above

1. Which statement is a central idea of the article?
 - a. The coronavirus had infected 11 people in the United States as of February 4
 - b. The coronavirus is a serious health concern for people all over the world
 - c. The coronavirus is a new type of illness that is similar to the common cold
 - d. The coronavirus has symptoms such as cough and difficulty breathing

2. Which sentence from the article would be MOST important to include in a summary of the article?
 - a. Current data suggest that the virus made the leap from animals to humans just once and that since then it has been moving between people
 - b. Several types of coronavirus can infect animals, and in some cases it can make them ill
 - c. She directs the CDC's National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Disease in Atlanta, Georgia
 - d. 2019-nCoV is "a disease that causes more lung disease than sniffles," says Fauci of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Flip Over

3. What is MOST likely the reason the author included the information about SARS?
 - a. To explain that another virus was much more deadly than the coronavirus
 - b. To emphasize that most types of the coronavirus originated in Wuhan, China
 - c. To describe another type of coronavirus that posed a threat to humans
 - d. To stress that some diseases are not directly spread by contact between humans

Directions: Answer the questions below

Speaker A: “You know, we are different nations and have different ways, we’ll never work together.”

Speaker B: “They only want us to fight in wars for them.”

Speaker C: “They only bring us problems.”

Speaker D: “They’re helpful when they bring us tools and fight with us in wars.”



1. Which speaker above best embodies the Native America’s perception of the French?
 - a. Speaker A
 - b. Speaker B
 - c. Speaker C
 - d. Speaker D

2. Jacques is a Frenchmen in a conversation with Pierre. He says, “I think being in an alliance with the Native American’s is a waste of our time.” If Pierre sympathizes (likes) Native Americans, what might he say in response to argue with Jacques?
 - a. The Native Americans help make our lives easier with tools.
 - b. The Native American have made excellent wives.
 - c. The Native Americans have died defending our country and helping us.
 - d. The Native Americans have lost their culture because of our interactions with them

3. The members of the Great Plains tribe that is dependent on buffalo is nomadic. The Iroquois tribes along the Great Lakes in New York have permanent houses built from logs and are expert fishermen.

Why do the two tribes have different lifestyles?

4. Which of the following is the not an example of how Native Americans adapted to their environments?
- a. Many Native American tools were made from a combination of items that were given to them from their families.
 - b. Native Americans would often have to kill animals to get these skins, however all of the parts of the animal would be used later for tools, food, or sometimes their homes.
 - c. Native Americans used the materials around them in order to build their homes.
 - d. Tribes living close to the sea valued the ribs of whales, which were already the perfect shape to make into excellent bows.