Harlan County Schools

NTI Days 1-5

"Kentucky" 4th grade

Introduction: Beginning December 5th, any days designated as a Non Traditional Instruction (NTI) days, students will be required to complete assignments at home for these days. By completing work at home on these days, we will not have to "make up" these missed days at the end of the school year. These days will count as a full day of instruction for students and teachers.

This folder contains snow packets for these NTI days for your child to complete if school is cancelled and noted specifically as an NTI day. Please keep the folder in safe place at home. Every NTI day, have your child complete the work for the day specified by the county board. For Example, if the board specified that it is NTI day 1, look for the assignment labeled NTI day 1. Your child needs to hand in the work for this day within five school days. Students will receive a participation grade based upon the work completed during each NTI day; therefore it is important each student complete each day's work

For teacher use only. These standards show what students are required to learn:

.ELA-Literacy.RI.4.2
Determine the main idea of a text and explain how it is supported by key details.

ELA-Literacy.RI.4.3
Explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts in a historical, scientific, or technical text, including what happened and why, based on specific information in the text.

ELA-Literacy.W.4.2.a
Recall relevant information from experiences or gather relevant information from print and digital sources; take notes and categorize information, and provide a list of sources

.ELA-Literacy.W.4.8

Introduce a topic clearly and group related information in paragraphs and sections; include formatting (e.g., headings), illustrations, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension

SS-04-2.1.1

Students will identify early cultures in Kentucky and explain their similarities and differences

SS-04-4.3.1

Students will compare regions in Kentucky and the United States by their human characteristics and physical characteristics

SS-04-5.1.1

Students will use a variety of primary and secondary sources to describe significant events in the history of Kentucky and interpret different perspectives

MA-4.OA.3

Solve multistep word problems posed with whole numbers and having whole-number answers using the four operation, including problems in which remainders must be interpreted.

MA-4.NBT.4

Fluently add and subtract mutli-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

MA-4.NBT.5

Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

PS4.C: Information Technologies and Instrumentation

Digitized information transmitted over long distances without significant degradation. High-tech devices, such as computers or cell phones, can receive and decode information-convert it from digitized form to voice-and vice versa.

4-PS4-2

Modeling in 3-5 builds on K-2 experiences and progresses to building and revising simple models and using models to represent events and design solutions

- Develop a model to describe phenomena

Day 1: (Geography of Kentucky)

Directions: Please choose 3 of the 5 activities below:

1. Using the internet draw a map of Kentucky and divide it into the six major regions. Color code each region. Create a list of 3 facts about each region and attach to your map. (MAP PROVIDED IN PACKET)
2. Using the internet, do research to find out in which region of Kentucky your town or city if located. Create a travel poster to attract visitors to your region. Include drawings and facts about the region. Include a fun title.
3. Read the attached informational sheets about Mammoth cave silently an adult. Write a one paragraph summary of this nonfiction article describing the key ideas in the article.
4. Draw and color a map showing the relative location (point or place in relation to another point or place) of your home to your elementary school. The map should include a drawing of your school, the roads going to your home, and a drawing of your home. Create a list of directions if you were explaining to another student how to find your house from your school. You may be as creative as you wish with your map.

5. Using the resource page titled, "Mammoth Cave" for day 1, go to the bottom of the page to the section labeled "On average how do people use the park" to complete these questions.

    A. How many visitors visited the park each year?

    B. What is the difference in the **greatest** number of visitors and the **least** number of visitors?

    C. Take the number of yearly visitors and decide how many visitors would visit over a five year span.

Resources: Map of Kentucky, Informational Mammoth Cave article (attached in packet)

Day 2: (History of Kentucky)

Directions: Please choose 2 of the 5 activities below:

1. Using the internet or the attached information (see worksheets attached labeled day 2) on Daniel Boone, research Daniel Boone's westward travels through the Cumberland Gap called the Wilderness Road. Write a journal entry pretending to be Daniel Boone. Describe your journey. Be very specific in supplying details of things you encounter on your journey - ex: plants, animals, settlements, agriculture, etc.

2. Create a diorama (a scene, often in miniature, reproduced in three dimensions by placing objects, figures, etc., in front of a painted background) showing a scene from the daily life of a Kentucky settler.

3. Build a model of a historic Kentucky home using any objects found around your home. Parental involvement is very important. Be creative and have fun.

4. Using the internet, look up the population in the state of Kentucky for the following years: 1790, 1880, 1950, 2014. Create a graph of your findings. (Bar graph, circle graph, line graph, etc....) Write a paragraph explaining why the population either increased or decreased. Predict how you think the population in Kentucky will be in 2020. Explain your prediction.

5. Take an electronic field trip. Go to www.ket.org/trips/forts/virtual / and type in Electronic Field trip to Fort Harrod and Fort Boonesborough. Write a one page summary discussing why the early settlers move to Kentucky, the routes they traveled, conflicts the settlers encountered, and the hardships they endured.

Resources: Daniel Boone articles and KET website (found in the resource pages for day 2)

Day 3: (Kentucky Economy)

Directions: Please choose 2 of the 4 activities below:

1. Pretend you are a vendor (one who sells items) at the Black Bear Festival or Poke Sallet Festival.

    A. Create a way you would like to earn money.

    B. Include a list of supplies you would need to buy for your business. Include the prices of those supplies and the amount you would pay for them.

    C. Think about a profit you would make. Show your estimate of the profit you might make from your business.

    D. Describe who would buy your product and what profit you think you would make. (Remember your profit must be what you make **after** your supplies are purchased)

2. Interview a coal miner. You may call, email, text, or do this in person. Find out what their job is and write or type a minimum of one page description of their job. Being very detailed with your description.

3. Using the Venn Diagram labeled Day 3, compare and contrast coal mining of today and in the past. Under the diagram, write one paragraph on the major difference between the two. You may also compare the pay in the past compared to the pay of today. You may want to call and ask someone who works in the coal mines.

4. Folding a paper in half long way, create a pamphlet (brochure) about Harlan County. This will be for anyone visiting Harlan County looking for things to do. Include places that you love to go. Write a brief description of at least three places to go or three things to do in Harlan County. Add pictures (drawings) to your brochure to make it colorful and interesting.

Resources: Venn Diagram

Day 4: (Kentuckians)

Directions: Please choose 2 of the 5 activities below:

1. Using the internet, find a famous actor, actress, singer...etc. from Kentucky. Write a one page article about this person, or create a poster using pictures from the internet with descriptions about this famous Kentuckian's life.

2. Using the following website:

   http://www.kentuckytourism.com/explore/kyfacts/famous_kentuckians.aspx
   Create a list of 20 famous Kentuckians and their contributions. Choose 1 and write them a letter thanking them for their contribution. Make sure you tell them why their contribution is helpful in your life.

3. James John Audubon lived part of his life in Kentucky. He painted many of our state's birds. Choose a bird or birds to draw near or around your home. Write a poem, description, or short story about the bird you chose. If you would like to take pictures of the bird you chose, you may email them to your teacher.

4. Create a poster of yourself. You are an important Kentuckian. Draw and describe your likes, dislikes, family members, hobbies, favorite books, shows, songs, ect.... On the back of your poster, describe yourself in the future. What contributions will you give as a Kentuckian.

5. Dress up like a famous Kentuckian. Have someone video tape you giving a speech about who you are and why you are famous.

Resources: internet sites, poster board

Day 5: (Kentucky Culture)

Directions: Please choose 2 of the 5 activities below:

1. Create a time capsule using a coffee can or something similar. Include ten items that represent everyone in your family. Including things like holidays, pets, books, pictures, as well as a letter that includes details about who you are and a message to anyone who finds it in the future so they will know about you. Be able to explain your time capsule to your teacher.

2. Using the song "My Old Kentucky Home" see attached song marked Day 5. Sing this song any way you want. You may change it to be rap, country, pop, rock....etc...Have someone video you singing this song and email it to your teacher, or bring it in to show your teacher when you go back to school.

3. Find a family recipe that is traditional to your family (dessert, cornbread, etc...) write the recipe and make the food with the help of someone in your family. Make sure to include the recipe you choose. Be sure to include all ingredients and amounts of each ingredient. If you were making this recipe for a larger group, show what the recipe would look like if everything were doubled. Turn in both recipes. Take a picture of your final product and message, email, or bring it to your teacher.
4. Ask someone in your family about a story that has been passed down generation to generation. This can be any kind of story. Write down the story to share with your classmates when we return to school.
5. Create a time line of the major events in your life. You may include drawings and pictures.

Resources: My Old Kentucky Home song, coffee can or something similar

Day 1

Online Information

Dear Bats: The Creepy Cave Caper

Fascinating Facts

Mammoth Cave Trivia

1. Mammoth Cave is the longest cave in the world!
2. Lots of animals live in Mammoth Cave including the Kentucky cave shrimp. These cave shrimp don't have any eyes!
3. People started learning about Mammoth Cave in 1816. That makes it the second oldest tourist attraction in the United States! The oldest is Niagara Falls.
4. A man named Floyd Collins got stuck in a small tunnel in Mammoth Cave. People tried to pull him out, but they could not do it in time. Some people believe his spirit still haunts cave visitors!
5. There are 350 miles of passageways and five levels in Mammoth Cave!
6. There are about 130 different types of tiny species living in Mammoth Cave.
7. Mammoth Cave National Park was established in 1926 and has almost 53,000 acres of land. That's a big park!
8. When you visit Mammoth Cave, you'll probably see more crickets than bats!
9. The Green River is home to five types of fish that have never been found anywhere else in the world!
10. Mammoth Cave is so spectacular that it became a World Heritage site, just like the Grand Canyon and the Egyptian Pyramids!
11. You can go spelunking at Mammoth Cave! Mammoth Cave National Park offers cave tours just for kids like you.
12. The temperature inside Mammoth Cave stays at 54 degrees all year long!
13. Native Americans lived in Mammoth Cave for many years before explorers found it in 1799.

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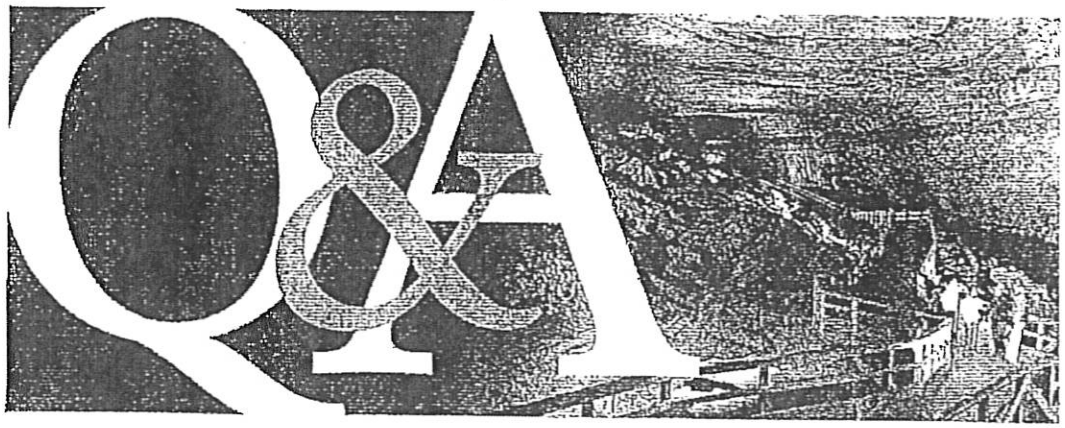
Mammoth Cave

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Mammoth Cave National Park

Fact Sheet

Day 1



What is found in this National Park?

Mammoth Cave National Park encompasses 52,830 acres in south central Kentucky and protects the diverse geological, biological and historical features associated with the longest known cave in the world. Above the cave, the surface landscape highlights rare plants and dense forest, a diverse aquatic ecosystem in the Green and Nolin Rivers, and hallmark geologic features of a classic karst terrain. Great Onyx Job Corps Center, under the U.S. Forest Service, is located in the park on the north side of the Green River.

What is the history of this place?

Native Americans discovered Mammoth Cave about 4,000 years ago and continued to use it for 2,000 years. In the late 1790s settlers "rediscovered" the cave, and during the War of 1812 slaves mined saltpetre from the cave sediments to be used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Tours began in 1816, increasing the cave's notoriety, and drawing visitors in ever greater numbers. Over a century of private ownership and exploration of the cave followed. Then, in 1926, Congress authorized the formation of a national park in the Mammoth Cave area to protect the caves, hilly country, and scenic river valleys typical of south central Kentucky. The park was officially established on July 1, 1941. It later gained World Heritage Site designation in 1981, and became the core area of an International Biosphere Reserve in 1990.

What is there to do in the park?

The park has 14 miles of developed cave trails, 31 miles of the Green and Nolin Rivers to canoe and fish, 101 miles of roads to drive, and 80 miles of hiking trails, some for horses and bikes. Visitors can participate in ranger-led cave trips and surface walks, campfire programs, and children's activities. They can hike, picnic, backpack, camp, ride horseback, bike, boat and fish. School groups can participate in the Environmental Education program, or go on a regular cave tour. Reservations are strongly recommended for cave trips and are required for school group programs. Concessioners operate canoe and horse liveries. Overnight accommodations and a camp store are available within the park. Many facilities are handicap accessible.

How much cave is down there?

Nobody knows. To date, the Cave Research Foundation (CRF) had mapped and surveyed more than 390 miles of passage, but exploration and re-survey continue. In addition to exploring and mapping the cave, CRF also contributes to our knowledge of the cave through many research projects.

On average how do people use the park?

Each year:

- 650,000 visitors in the park
- 400,000 visitors on cave tours
- 50,000 visitors in the campgrounds
- 18,000 backcountry visitors
- 6,500 horseback riders
- 3,000 bicyclists
- 12,000 hikers
- 10,000 boater/canoeists

Day 1

What lives in the park?

Mammoth Cave National Park protects native Kentucky plants and animals that are found either underground or in surface habitats.

In the cave: 130 animal species use the cave on a regular basis, some as visitors and some for their entire life cycle. Twelve species are eyeless, unpigmented cave dwellers. These include freshwater cave shrimp, fish, crayfish, beetles and harvestmen. Three are endangered species – Kentucky cave shrimp, Indiana bat and Gray bat. All call Mammoth Cave home.

On the surface: While most of the park consists of second-growth woodland, a number of special plant communities – (upland ponds, prairie remnants, hemlock groves and sinkhole microclimates) harbor many of the park's rare species. The park's diverse plant communities support deer, raccoon, opossum, gray squirrel, rabbit, woodchuck, muskrat, beaver, fox, coyote, hawks, owls, and wild turkey – just to name the most common creatures.

In the rivers: The Green River supports more than 100 species of fish (drum, bluegill, catfish, bass, muskie). More than 50 species of freshwater mussels (six endangered species) live in the river sand, gravel and mud. This bounty of life makes the Green River one of the most biologically diverse river habitats in the National Park System.

Where is the Park located?

Mammoth Cave National Park is located in southcentral Kentucky between Elizabethtown and Bowling Green along Interstate 65, via the Cave City and Park City exits.

For those using onboard navigation:

Physical Address:
1 Mammoth Cave Parkway
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259

Lat/Long:
N 37° 11' 13.115" | W 86° 06' 05.197"

Decimal Degrees:
+37.186976 , -86.101444

UTM (Zone 16N, NAD83):
579779.491 | 4115977.605 m

What's the weather like?

Kentucky has a moderate climate, characterized by warm, yet moist conditions. Summers can average in the mid-90s(F), while winters average in the low 40s(F). Much of the park's average annual 52 inches of precipitation falls in the spring. Storms occur year-round, though most occur March – September.

Year-round, the cave temperature in interior passages fluctuates from around 54°(F) to 60°(F). Winter temperatures, however, can be below freezing at the cave entrances.

What does it take to run this park?

Mammoth Cave National Park receives a congressional budget of approximately $6.5 million per year. The park collects an additional $4.0 million in fees for cave tours and camping. Eighty percent of the fees collected ($3.2 million each year) is spent on facility improvements such as visitor center renovations, campground/picnic area upgrades, and trails for hiking and biking.

The park is managed by 89 permanent employees with an additional 70-75 seasonal/temporary staff hired in the summer. Individuals and groups often volunteer to help with various park projects; Volunteers-in-Park contribute 25,000-30,000 hours of work annually to the park.

How can I get more information?

For park information, call (270)758-2180 or write:

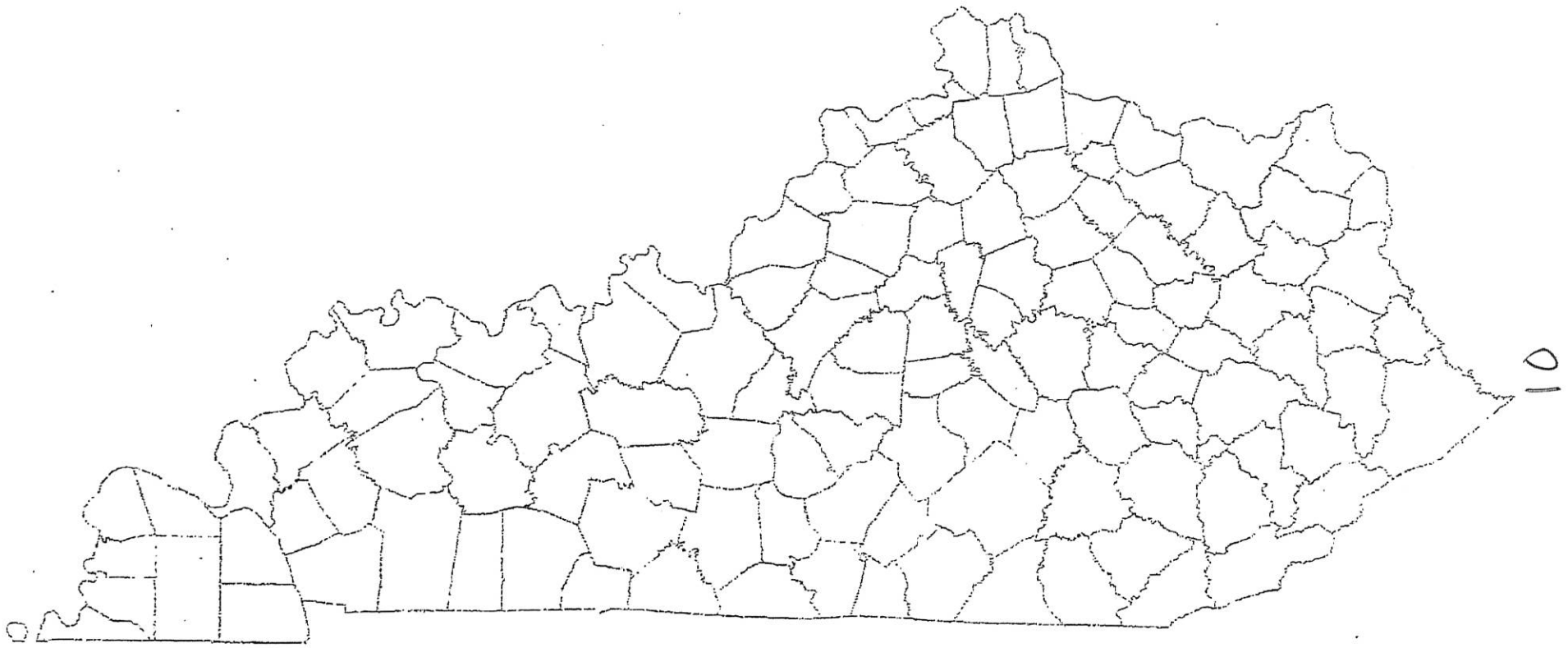
Superintendent
Mammoth Cave National Park
1 Mammoth Cave Parkway
P.O. Box 7
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259-0007

For general information go to the park website: *www.nps.gov/maca*

For cave tour, campground, and picnic shelter reservations, contact ReserveAmerica at (877)444-6777 or reserve online at: *www.recreation.gov.*

Day 1

Blank Kentucky Map



Get Printable Maps From:
Waterproof Paper.com

Day 2

Name_____ NOVEMBER 2

DANIEL BOONE (1734-1820)

On November 2, 1734, in a log cabin located near the present-day city of Reading, Pennsylvania, Daniel Boone was born. He became known as one of the most famous pioneers in American history.

It was Boone who explored the unknown lands of Kentucky, and he led many settlers into that state. It was his leadership and knowledge of the wilderness and of Indians that made him so important.

Boone was hired by Richard Henderson, who had bought land from the Indians. It was Boone's job to clear a road so settlers could reach those lands in Kentucky. This road became known as the Wilderness Road. It passed through the Cumberland Mountains. At the end of this road, Boone built a settlement he called Boonesborough. The fort he built was located near the present-day city of Lexington.

Boone was captured by Native Americans several times. One time while he was held prisoner, Boone heard that the Native Americans were planning to attack Boonesborough. He escaped and traveled for days in order to warn the settlement of the attack.

Twice, Daniel Boone lost land that he thought was his. In Kentucky, he tried to sell land to which he did not have a legal title. In Missouri, the United States government purchased land that the Spanish had given to him.

In 1814, the United States government, knowing that Boone was without land, gave back some of the land he had owned in Missouri.

Daniel Boone died in 1820, at the age of 86. He is buried with his wife, Rebecca, in Frankfort, Kentucky.

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Print This Biography

Introduction

Daniel Boone was a famous American pioneer, best known for exploring and settling Kentucky. Daniel was born on October 22, 1734 near present-day Reading, Pennsylvania. He was the son of a Quaker weaver and blacksmith and had 10 brothers and sisters

Into the Wilderness

From an early age, Daniel loved exploring. He was said to have made friends with the local Indians as a boy and was given a rifle by his father when he was 12, with which he killed his first bear. He quickly learned to shoot and was an expert hunter and marksman. At age 15, his family began a year-round voyage to rural North Carolina. At the age of 19, he left his family to participate in the French and Indian War. As a soldier in the war, he heard stories of the untamed wilderness in the west. Nevertheless, after the war, Boone returned home and married Rebecca Bryan. Together, Daniel and Rebecca would have ten children. Always the explorer, Daniel would leave his wife and family for months at a time exploring the wilderness on the edge of the Pennsylvania frontier. He would support his family by selling the animals he shot at market. As settlement increased in the region, competition for available game became stiff. Boone soon fell into debt and was taken to court several times by his creditors. He then moved his family to Yadkin, North Carolina – on the edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Kentucky

During a hunting trip in 1767, Boone first stepped foot in Kentucky. In 1769, he set out with three other frontiersman to explore the land. On June 7 of that year, Boone and the frontiersman passed the Cumberland Gap, a gap in the Appalachian Mountains that rests at the intersection of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The men next trekked west where they saw the falls of the Ohio River near modern-day Louisville before heading back to Yadkin. Boone returned to Kentucky with his family in 1773 with the intentions of starting a settlement. When part of his party was captured and killed by local Indians, the settlement was abandoned. The massacre was the beginning of what came to be known as Lord Dunmore's War, a violent struggle between settlers and Shawnee Indians. In 1774, after the Battle of Point Pleasant, the Shawnee's were forced to relinquish their lands in Kentucky and West Virginia.

The Wilderness Road

In 1775, Boone was hired as trailblazer by Richard Henderson, a prominent judge who wished to start a settlement in

Kentucky called Transylvania. Boone blazed what came to be known as Wilderness Road, a path through the Cumberland Gap into central Kentucky. Boone and about 30 workers carved and marked the path from the Cumberland Gap to the Kentucky River where he established the settlement of Boonesborough. Wilderness Road was steep and rough, and could only be traversed by foot or by horseback. Thousands of settlers descending upon the region would use the Wilderness Road. In September of that year, Boone brought his family to live in Boonesborough, where there was an abundance of "salt licks." Previously, salt could only be obtained via the West Indies. Despite the constant threat of Indian attacks, Boone and his family remained at Boonesborough. In 1776, however, local Indians captured his daughter and two other girls. Boone and a group of settlers caught up with the Indians and ambushed them, rescuing the girls. The episode would be dramatized in the famous novel by James Fenimore Cooper, *The Last of the Mohicans*.

Later Life

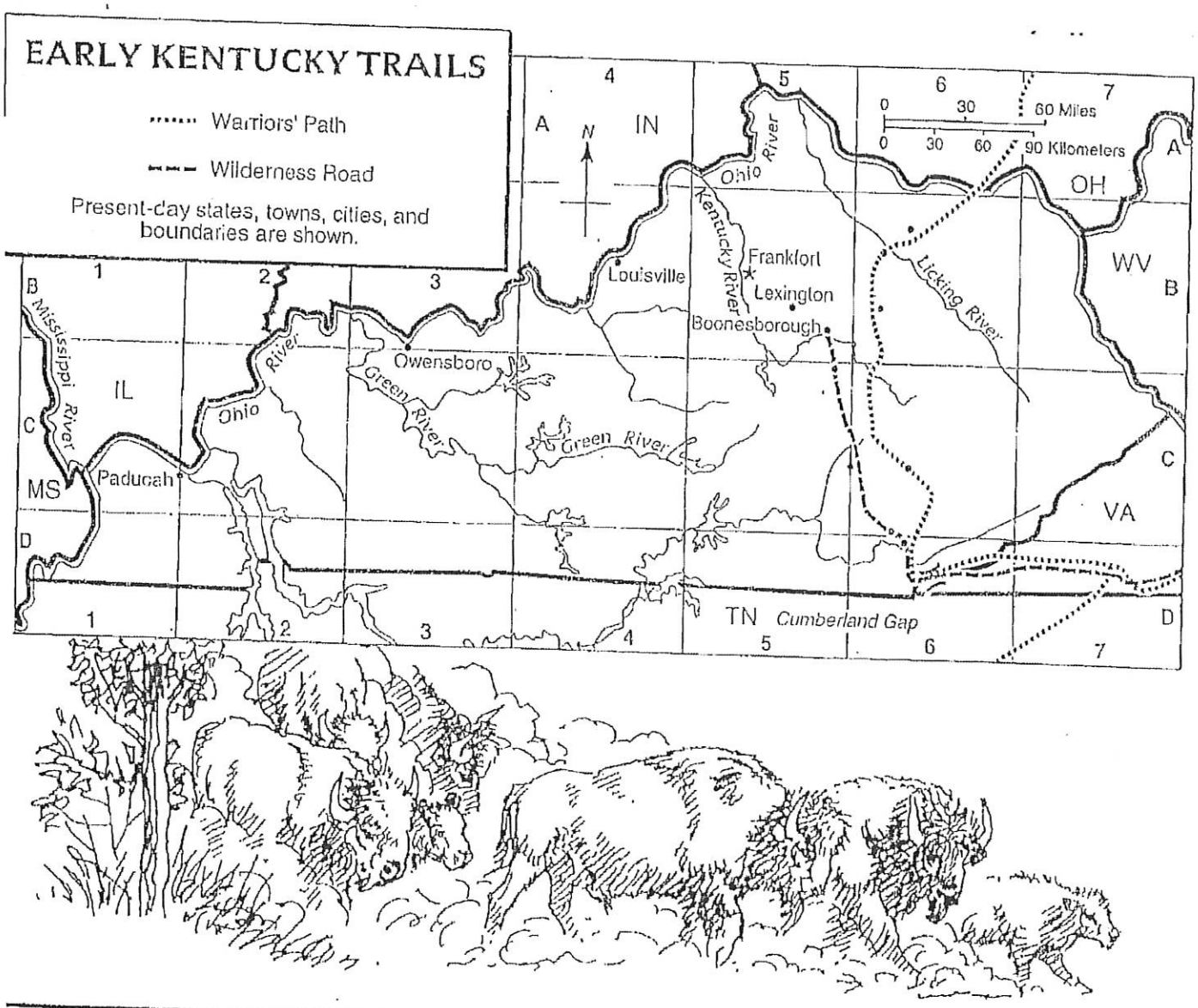
Boone would eventually be captured by Shawnee Indians, who adopted them into their tribe. Meanwhile, his wife and family figured him for dead and moved to North Carolina. In 1779, Boone returned to North Carolina and brought his family back to Kentucky, establishing a new settlement known as Boone's Station. Boone then began making money by finding plots of land for new settlers. He next fought in Ohio Country during the Revolutionary War and then settled near Limestone, Kentucky, where he was named to the Virginia State Assembly (at the time Kentucky was claimed by Virginia). In Limestone, he kept a tavern and worked as a surveyor, horse trader, and land speculator. He even owned slaves and had a chronicle made of his adventures. In 1795, however, Daniel and his wife made the decision to move from Kentucky after a series of failed land speculation deals and mounting debts. Boone's extensive land claims in Kentucky were never properly registered, and he left the territory he explored with no land. Some of his claims were later restored by the U.S. Government in 1814, in honor of his service to the nation.

Death and Legacy

In 1799, Daniel and Rebecca moved to Missouri in the company of his children and grandchildren. Rebecca died in 1813 and Daniel died on September 26, 1820 and was buried next to Rebecca. Today, Daniel Boone remains an iconic figure in American history. Both a scenic highway and national forest are named in his honor in Kentucky. In addition, the National Boy Scouts were originally called the Sons of Daniel Boone.

Video

Day 2



Kentucky, Project 9 (continued)

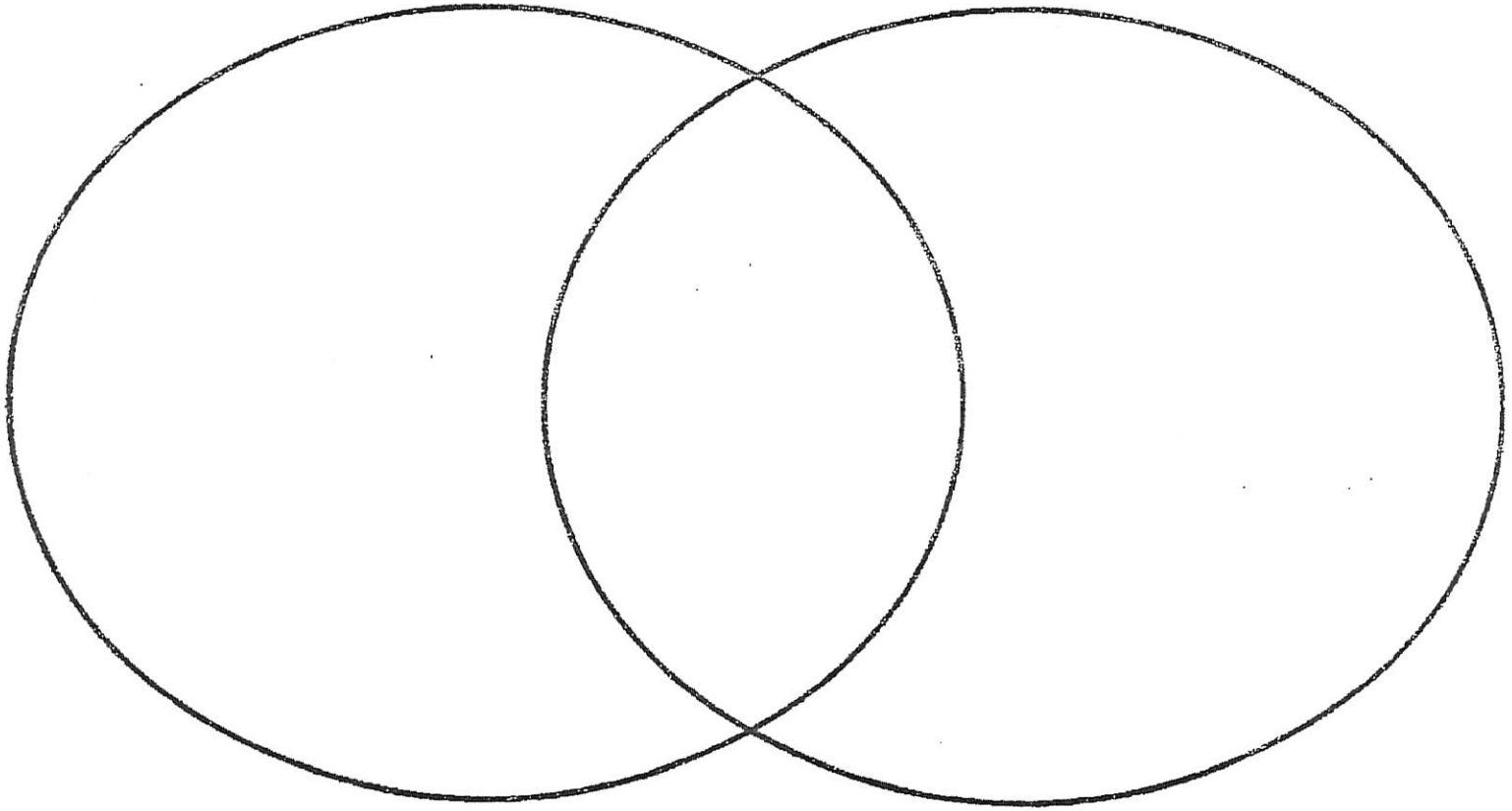
Day 3

Name _____

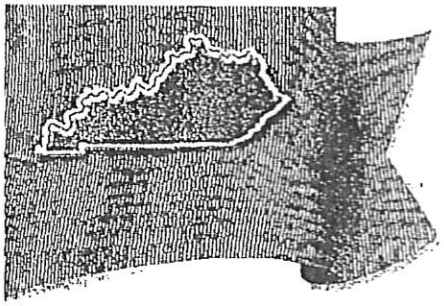
Compare/Contrast Venn

This compares: _____

_____ _____



Folk & Fairy Tale Easy Readers Teaching Guide © Scholastic Teaching Resources



Day 5

End with a Song

My Old Kentucky Home

By Stephen Collins Foster

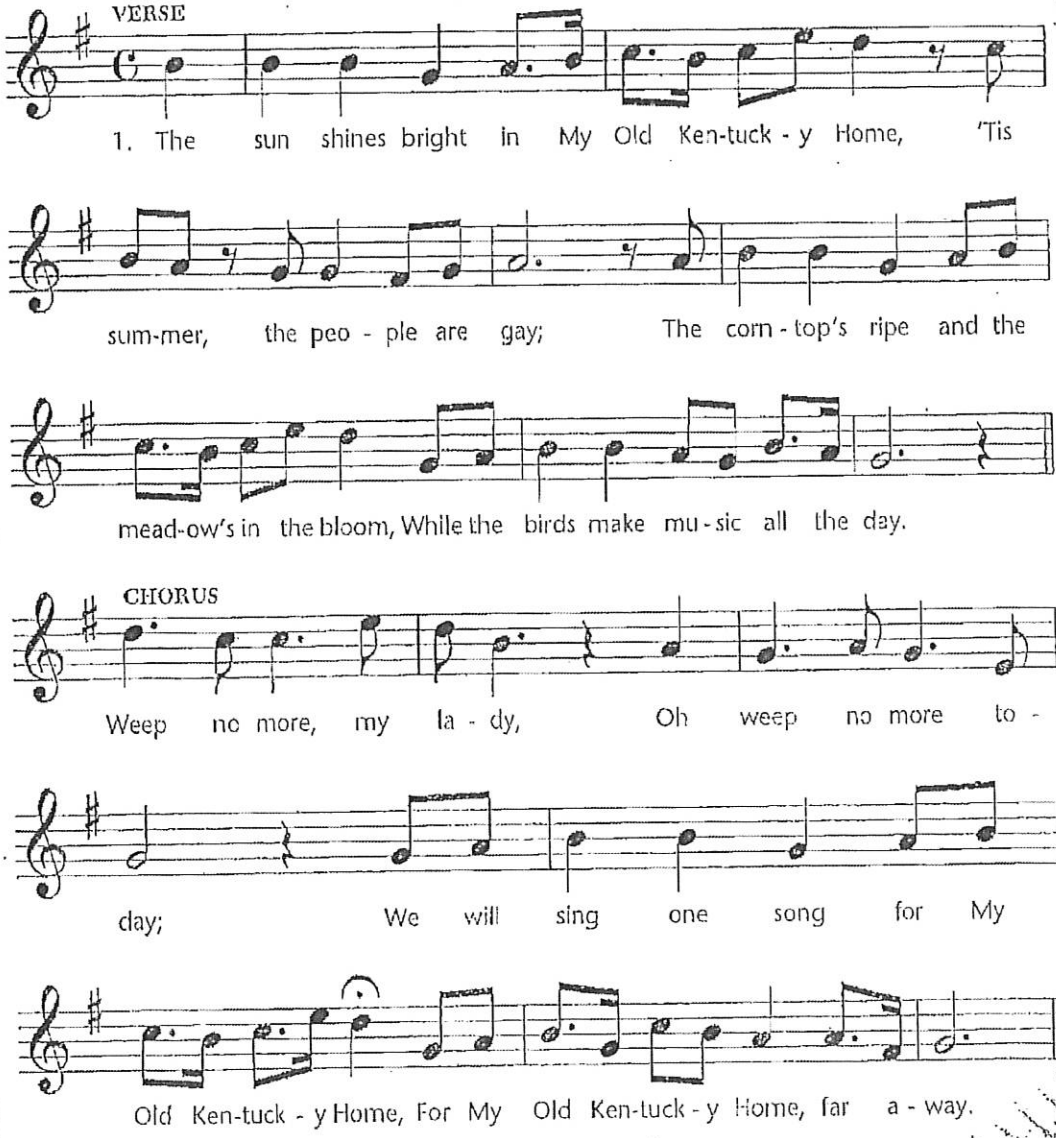
Stephen Collins Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home," which was published in 1853. It became our state song in 1928. It is said that Foster may have been inspired to write the song after he visited his cousins' home in Bardstown. You can visit this house, called Federal Hill, in My Old Kentucky Home State Park.

Day 5

My Old Kentucky Home

Moderato — Stephen Collins Foster

VERSE



CHORUS