

# Online Learning Lessons for 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

**Directions:** Please complete the following work below for each subject. This work will count toward your final grade and must be complete to get credit for attendance.

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ FOR 4/8/2020

## ELA

**Khan Academy:** 6th Grade ELA Vocabulary (Using words creatively and Figuring out new words).

**Parent Initials:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Math

**All Math Classes:** Watch the video lesson online or view the notes page on the Coordinate Plane. Then complete Khan Academy: Points on the Coordinate Plane (Paper copies attached)

**Parent Initials:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Science

None

**Parent Initials:** \_\_\_\_\_

## History/Social Studies

The Renaissance

**Parent Initials:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Parent Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

If you have questions, please email your teacher.

Thank you!

Ms. Cook      jcook@mcusd1.net  
Ms. Couch      scouch@mcusd1.net  
Mr. Drenth      rdrenth@mcusd1.net  
Ms. McDermott      smcdermott@mcusd1.net

**Teacher Hours:**  
**9:00 am - 11:30 am**  
**12:30 pm - 2:30 pm**



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

What did you learn about social studies yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Where the Renaissance Began

The Renaissance was a time period in Europe when people made great accomplishments in art, music, literature, and architecture. The Renaissance began in a country called Italy.

The Renaissance began in Italy for a few different reasons. Before the Renaissance in Europe, there was a time period called the Middle Ages, or medieval times. During the Middle Ages, people fought in some wars called the Crusades. During the Crusades, knights from Europe traveled to the Holy Land in Asia. They fought with Muslims over Jerusalem. Although fighting a war was bad because it caused violence, killing, and death, some good things happened because of the Crusades. Europeans learned many new things from the people they met in Asia. The Europeans also got to see new places, eat new foods, and use inventions that made their lives easier. After the Crusades were over, Europeans still wanted the items they found in Asia. Because they still wanted these items, they started to trade. Trade happens when items are exchanged, or traded, for other items. A great trade route in Asia was called the Silk Road, and many of the items traded along the Silk Road found their way to Europe.

Italy is a country in Europe. Italy is located on the Mediterranean Sea. Many boats that were sailing from Asia stopped in Italy and unloaded their goods. Because so much trade was happening in Italy, many Italians got rich. When people got rich, this meant that they had money to spend on luxury items like art, music, literature, and architecture. They spent money making things beautiful. In Florence, a city-state in Italy, there was a family called the Medici who had a lot of money to spend on art. This means Florence had a lot of beautiful art work.

#### Questions:

1. What was the Renaissance? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Where did the Renaissance begin? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What good things happened because of the Crusades? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How did Italy become rich? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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

What did you learn about social studies yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

### Renaissance Art

The people of the Renaissance were inspired by the artwork of the Greeks and the Romans. This means Renaissance artists liked and appreciated Greek and Roman art.

Like the art of the Greeks and the Romans, Renaissance art looked very real. Renaissance artists used light and shading to make paintings look almost like photographs, which hadn't been invented yet. The people in Renaissance art were also very realistic looking. They did not look like cartoons. They looked like people that had walked out of a photo from your cell phone, which also had not been invented yet! The people in Renaissance art also posed for the pictures in a very natural way, so that it looked like someone had taken their photographs. In older art, like art from the Middle Ages or art from ancient Egypt, people's bodies looked awkward and twisted. Renaissance art looked very "normal." Look at the picture on the left. What makes the two children in it look realistic?



Another thing Renaissance art had was a religious subject. Religion was important to Renaissance Europeans.

The Church had a lot of money, and it spent a lot of its money on paintings and sculptures. As a result, a lot of the art in the Renaissance has angels, or Jesus, or Mary, all people that were important to Roman Catholics, one of the main religions in Renaissance Europe.

#### Questions:

1. What two civilizations inspired Renaissance artists? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How did Renaissance painters make their paintings look like photographs? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did Renaissance painters often paint as the subject of their work? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What religion was practiced by most Renaissance era Europeans? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



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

What did you learn about social studies yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Humanism

During the Middle Ages in Europe many people were educated through the Roman Catholic Church. This means they read and wrote religious stories. They were often educated by religious men called monks. Because the Church educated so many people, during the Middle Ages people thought a lot about God, heaven, and the saints.

After the Middle Ages ended, a period of time called the Renaissance began in Europe. Religion was still important to people during the Renaissance, and people were still part of the Roman Catholic Church. In spite of this, people began to think more about themselves and the world around them. This means they observed what they saw happening on Earth. They believed strongly in order and logic. These people were called humanists. Humanists believed in what they could see in front of them. Studying the world around you was called "humanism."

In education, humanists studied subjects like science and math that focused more on order and logic. In art, humanists painted pictures of scenes, people, and objects they could observe on Earth rather than paint religious subjects like Jesus, Mary, God, or heaven. Before humanist thinking, many governments believed in the "divine right" to rule. This meant that a civilization's leader was thought to have been given the right to rule by God. Humanists no longer believed in the divine right to rule. They believed a ruler was a human who had to follow the same rules as other humans.

### Questions:

1. Where did people during the Middle Ages get their education? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What time period in Europe came after the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did humanists believe? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What subjects did humanists study? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





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

What did you learn about social studies yesterday? \_\_\_\_\_

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### Renaissance Artists

During the Renaissance many great works of art were created by men and women who are still famous today. Many of these artists lived and worked in Florence, Italy, the birthplace of the Renaissance. One family, the Medici family paid for artists in Florence to make beautiful works of art.

One great Renaissance artist was Michelangelo. He was a painter and a sculptor. This means he painted pictures and carved statues. One of his most famous works is on the ceiling of a building called the Sistine Chapel. Michelangelo also sculpted some sculptures known as the *Pieta*. These sculptures show Mary holding her son Jesus after he was taken down from the cross where he had been crucified. To make these sculptures, Michelangelo used a stone called marble. He was very picky about which marble he used and he spent many hours choosing the marble that would work best for his statues.

Another great Renaissance artist was Leonardo da Vinci. Da Vinci was actually more than an artist. He was a true "Renaissance Man." He was a painter, sculptor, engineer, and scientist. He is most famous for his painting called the *Mona Lisa*. Da Vinci also used his drawing skills to make sketches of ideas he had for inventions. He sketched pictures of airplanes, tanks, guns, bridges, and even parachutes, all before they had been invented!

A man named Machiavelli was a Renaissance writer. He wrote a book called *The Prince*. In this book he asked whether it was better for a ruler to be loved or feared. Since this book was written, many leaders have asked themselves this same question: is it better to be loved or feared? What do you think?

#### Questions:

1. What city was the birthplace of the Renaissance? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who was Michelangelo? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What "jobs" did Leonardo da Vinci have? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Do you think it is better for a leader to be loved or feared? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Central City Harbor Parking Notice

As the hurricane season rapidly descends upon us, please take a moment to review the ground rules for parking at Central City Harbor. If we all keep these sanctions in mind, we are sure to be spared from the terrific confusion that ensued late last summer.

- 1) Follow all parking signs, regardless if they seem incorrect or counter-intuitive.
- 2) If you do not have a reservation, please do not assume that you can park at the harbor, even in an emergency (i.e. if a hurricane approaches rapidly). Your vehicle may be towed or booted.
- 3) Current registration with the Harbor Authority is always required to use Central City's employee parking structure.

**Choose 1 answer:** What does reservation mean in the above text?

---

A a saved place

---

B a new territory

---

C a loading zone

---

D a doubtful spot

---

**What's another word the author could use instead of ensued?**

**Choose 1 answer:**

---

A repaired

---

B produced

---

C caused

---

D occurred

---

What does the word structure mean in rule #3?

Choose 1 answer:

A method

B plan

C design

D building

What's another word the author could use instead of rapidly?

Choose 1 answer:

A gradually

B easily

C swiftly

D smoothly

# Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands

By Cynthia Aicher



1. Queen Keōpūolani looked down at her newborn son. Her tired eyes moved over his body as she watched for the tiniest movement. There was none. She looked away as he was whisked off. The baby was cleansed and placed on a rock overlooking the bay—a sacred area to the Hawaiian people. A man fanned the tiny figure with palm leaves and then sprinkled water on him. Time stood still, then suddenly there was a gasp, a twitch, and finally a long wail.
2. The boy, named Kauikeaouli, was given the crown to the Hawaiian Islands in 1825 when he was just 10 years old. He was given the new name of King Kamehameha III, and he ruled jointly with his stepmother.
3. The native Hawaiian traditions had been around for as long as time, but since the start of regular contact with Europeans a few decades before Kamehameha's birth, foreign influence was a rising tide. These visitors brought with them new traditions, different religions, and diseases—and all of these spread like wildfire. King Kamehameha III had been one of the first children of Hawaii to be educated by missionaries. He learned the English language at a very young age. But Kamehameha was torn between two worlds—and he was scared for the future of his kingdom.
4. Kamehameha believed that education was the key to the survival of his people. "Chiefs and people, give ear to my remarks! My kingdom shall be a kingdom of learning," the king exclaimed. He spurred the missionaries to build schools. The first ones were simple grass houses. There were no desks or tables. Children sat on mats. Shortly after, schools were built out of coral blocks, lava rocks, adobe bricks, and other sturdy material. With so many new schools on all of the islands, they soon needed more teachers. Kamehameha solved this problem by opening a school to teach teachers. This school educated many important Hawaiian leaders, and it was the crowning achievement of the king's reign. By the end of King Kamehameha III's reign, most Hawaiian people could read and write, and Hawaii was one of the most literate nations in the entire world.

The phrase crowning achievement helps the reader understand that opening a school for teachers—

Choose 1 answer:

- 
- A was Kamehameha's biggest success.
- 
- B cost Kamehameha the most money.
- 
- C was Kamehameha's wildest dream.
- 
- D caused Kamehameha the most stress.
- 

What does the author mean when she says that Kamehameha III was torn between two worlds?

Choose 1 answer:

- 
- A that he was eager to share his traditions with the missionaries
- 
- B that he was excited about the European influence on his nation
- 
- C that he was thankful for learning English at such a young age
- 
- D that he was conflicted between the old ways and the new ways
-

The author uses the phrase whisked off to create a feeling of—

Choose 1 answer:

---

A caution.

---

B urgency.

---

C sadness.

---

D laziness.

---

What does the expression as long as time mean?

Choose 1 answer:

---

A in recent memory

---

B extending into the near future

---

C the span of a few years

---

D since the beginning of known history

---



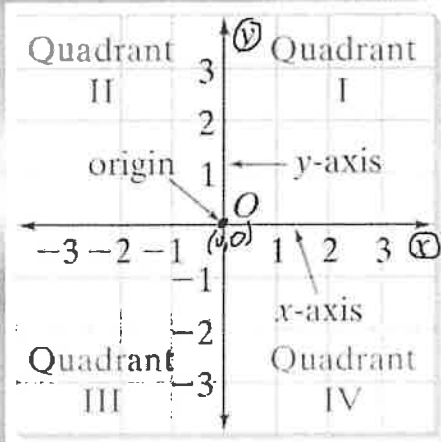


## The Coordinate Plane

Page 1

The **coordinate plane** is a surface formed by the intersection of two number lines. The plane is divided into four regions, called **quadrants**. The **origin** is the point where the two number lines intersect.

Page 2



Page 3

### Ordered Pair

The  $x$ -coordinate tells how far to move right or left along the  $x$ -axis.  $(x, y)$  The  $y$ -coordinate tells how far to move up or down along the  $y$ -axis.

$(-1, 2)$      $(3, 5)$

$(-7, -2)$

Page 4

## Plotting Points

- 1.) Move *right or left*
- 2.) Move *up or down*

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## Plotting Points

$(x, y)$

- 1.) First graph x
  - Positive goes **RIGHT**
  - Negative goes **LEFT**

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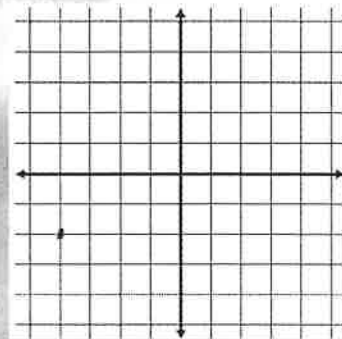
## Plotting Points

$(x, y)$

- 2.) Next graph y
  - Positive goes **UP**
  - Negative goes **DOWN**

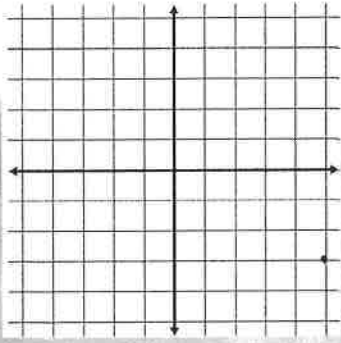
Page 7

Plot the point  $(-4, -2)$



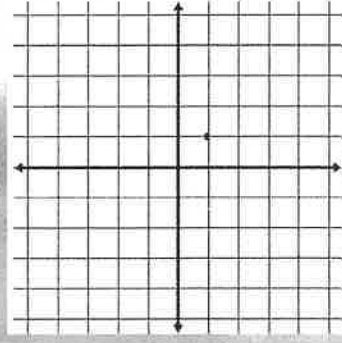
Page 8

Plot the point  $(5, -3)$



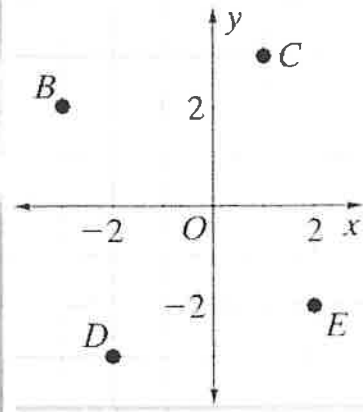
Page 9

Plot the point  $(1, 1)$



Page 10

Label the Points



$$B = (-3, 2)$$

$$C = (1, 3)$$

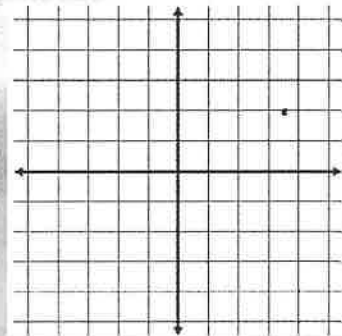
$$D = (-2, -3)$$

E =

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**EXAMPLE** Graphing Ordered Pairs

Graph point  $P(3.5, 2)$  on a coordinate plane.

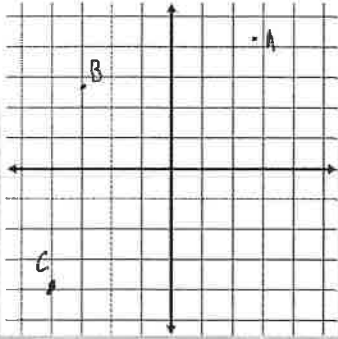


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✓ Quick Check

2. Graph each point on the same coordinate plane.

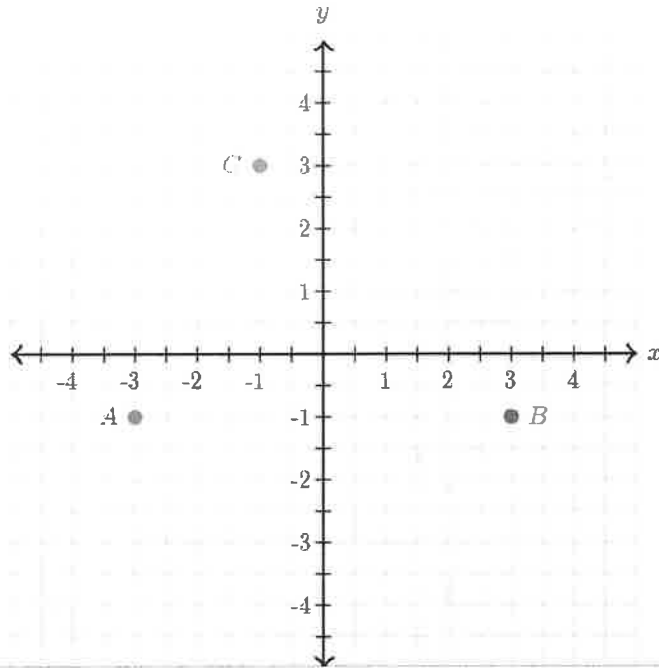
- a.  $A(2.8, 4.25)$     b.  $B(-3, 2\frac{3}{4})$     c.  $C(-4, -4)$



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

## Points in the Coordinate Plane - Khan Academy

Use the following coordinate plane to write the ordered pair for each point.



Point	Ordered pair
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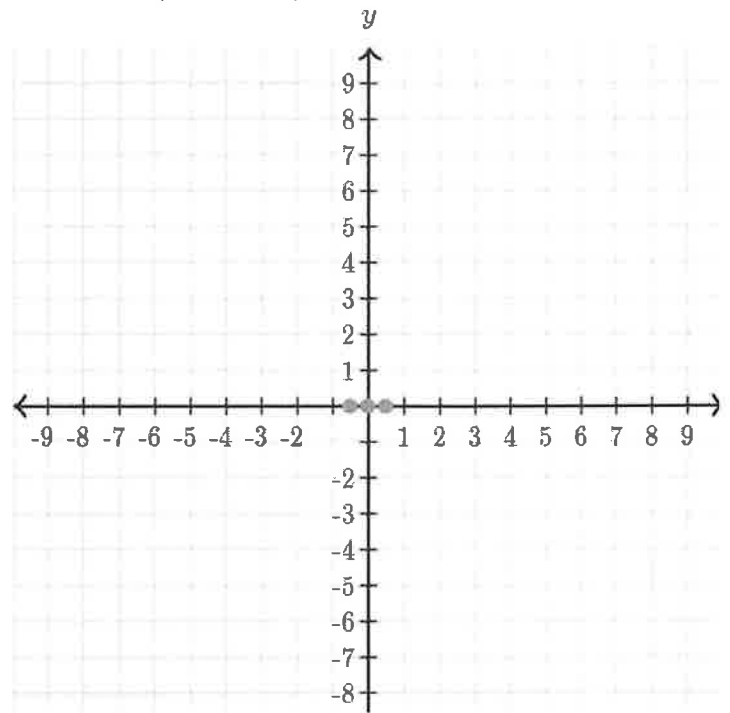
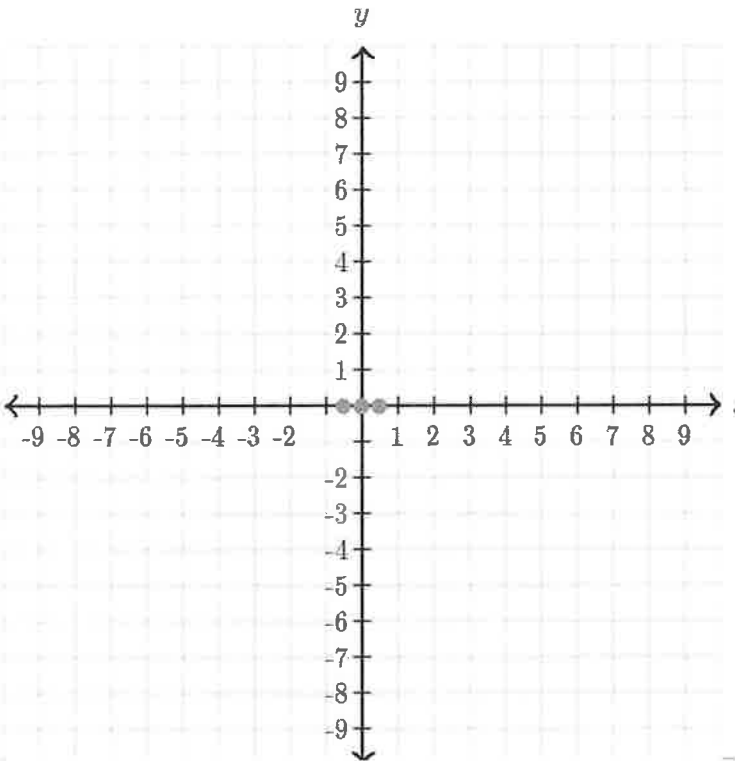
A	( <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> )
---	---

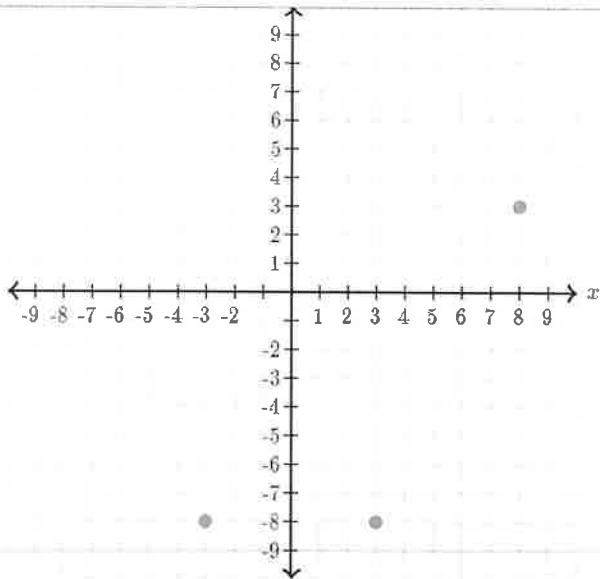
B	( <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> )
---	---

C	( <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> )
---	---

plot  $(6, -8)$ ,  $(2, 7)$ , and  $(1, -4)$ .

plot  $(7\frac{1}{2}, -2)$ ,  $(-3, 7)$ , and  $(2, 0)$ .





Which ordered pair is not graphed below?

Choose 1 answer:

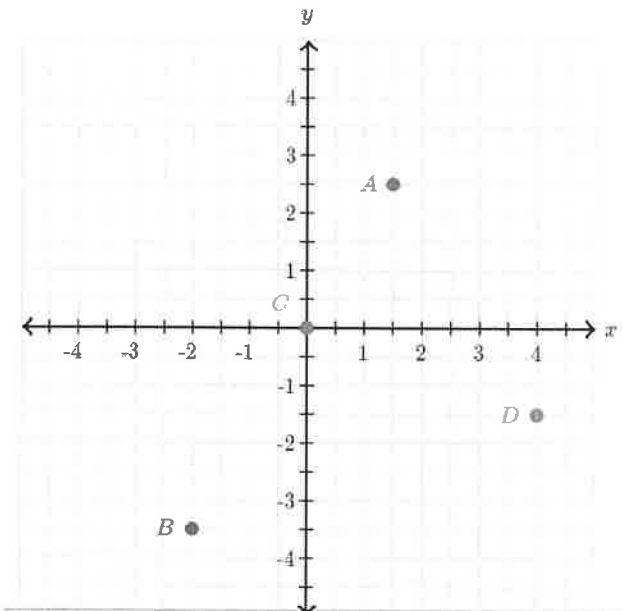
(A)  $(-3, 8)$

(B)  $(-3, -8)$

(C)  $(3, -8)$

(D)  $(8, 3)$

For which points is the  $y$ -coordinate greater than  $-3$ ?



Choose all answers that apply:

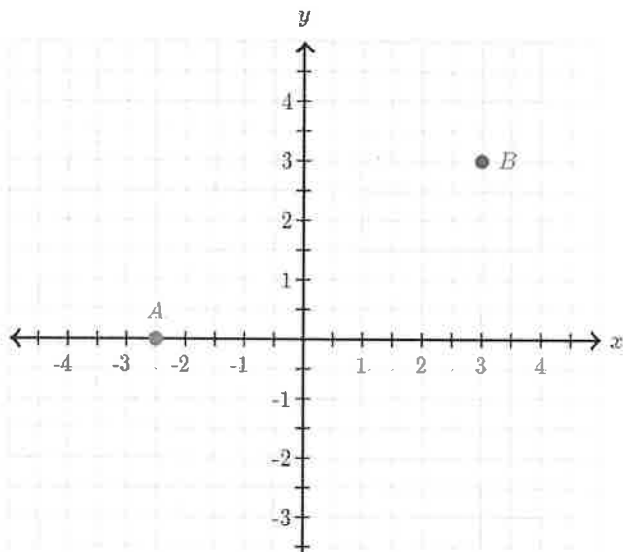
(A) Point  $A$

(B) Point  $B$

(C) Point  $C$

(D) Point  $D$

Use the following coordinate plane to write the ordered pair for each point.



Point      Ordered pair

$A$        $(\quad, \quad)$

$B$        $(\quad, \quad)$

$C$        $(\quad, \quad)$