



Isabel F.

1st Grade: Mrs. Quinn

February is national Children's Dental Health Month. Write the steps a person should follow to brush his or her teeth.

Victoria F.

1. Get a toothbrush.
2. Put toothpaste on your toothbrush.
3. Put the toothbrush in your mouth and brush every single tooth for about two to three minutes.
4. Then rinse your toothbrush.

Stella F.

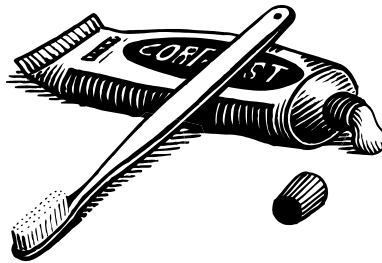
How I would brush my teeth is first I get my toothbrush. Second, I will put toothpaste on my toothbrush. Then, I brush my teeth. I will rinse my toothbrush.

Lydia P.

First, I get out my toothbrush. Second, I get out my toothpaste. Third, I put my toothpaste on my toothbrush, then I put it in my mouth. Next, I brush my teeth.

Allie S.

1. Put toothpaste on my toothbrush.
2. Brush my teeth.
3. Rinse my mouth with water.
4. Floss my teeth.
5. Put everything away.



1st Grade: Mrs. Wego/Sharpe

The Wise Men by Blake Q.

The Wise Men traveled on camels to meet Jesus. One night they noticed a very strange star in the sky. They followed the star until it hung right over the place where Jesus was lying. They brought Jesus gold, frankincense and myrrh.

The Wise Men by Liam P.

The three Wise Men went on a journey. They followed the star. The trip was long, very long. They got tired, very tired. The three Wise Men were happy to see Jesus.

The Three Wise Men by Camden C.

The three Wise Men saw the star. They knew that it would lead them to the newborn king. The three Wise Men brought gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. They journeyed through deserts and mountains to find the stable where Jesus lay with Mary and Joseph.



2nd Grade: Mrs. Pitz

We wrote about meal traditions we have. This goes along with our Social Studies with traditions and customs and also with our two last stories we read in our Basal Reader:

Our family's meal tradition for Easter is we eat breakfast with our relatives and cousins. We eat eggs, pancakes, bacon, hashbrowns and many other foods and it's delishes. All my cousins and relatives love it. My grandma's cooking is awesome. I want to to their every year. They all ways celabreat my birthday and my grandma's birthday too.

Megan F.



Our family's meal tradition for New years Eve is ribs. My dad makes the best ribs in the whole world. Last New year's Eve my friends came over for my dad's ribs. First we went in my basement and we played games and watched T.V. Then we go upstairs and ate dinner. We ate ribs, french fries and green beans. Then we ate dessert. After we went back downstairs and played then we watched T.V. Then my friends went home. It was a fun day.

Eddie M.

Our family's meal traditions for Christmas is green beans. We always have Christmas at my grandmas house. My couzins and my aunts and uncles are all there. We have dinner in the dining room. For dinner we always have meat, steak, potatos, green beans and peas. I always have so much fun.

Landon O.

Our family's meal tradition for Thanksgiving is that we have had 2 different kinds of mashed potatoes! We always go to our grandma and grandpa's house in Iowa. We also eat corn and vegetables! All our cousins are there too! Of course we always have turkey! We could have any kind of drink! It is a great tradition!

Kennedy S.

Our family's meal traditions for birthdays is we get to pick what we have for lunch or dinner. Some foods my family likes to eat for their birthday are hot dogs, pizza, hamburgers and sandwiches. We sometimes eat at Portillos and Boston Market. The people that would be there are my Mom, my Dad, Genevieve, David me and Molly. If we get food from other places we might eat out. If we don't get food somewhere else then we eat in our kitchen. We might watch tv when we eat.

Delia F.

Our family's meal tradition for birthdays is we can pick what we want for dinner. Some foods my family likes to eat for their birthday is steak, cheeseburgers and chicken. Some of the people that are there are my mom, dad, grandparents, my uncles and my brother and sisters. We eat in the kitchen or at a restaurant. Then after dinner we have cake. The cake is white and chocolate cake because some people like white cake and some people like chocolate cake. Then after cake we sit down and talk. It is a lot of fun to be with my family. My family is happy to be together on this day. The cake tastes very good.

Sydney C.



2nd Grade: Mrs. Sheehan

Tyrannosaurus Rex

By: Logan M.

The name Tyrannosaurus Rex means Tyrant Lizard King. The T-Rex lived in Western North American, Canada and East Asia. The T-Rex weighed up to 7 tons. The T-Rex was up to 15 to 20 feet tall and was 40-45 feet long. The T-Rex was a carnivore or meat eater. Scientists believe the T-Rex could eat up to 500 pounds of meat in one bite. The T-Rex's arms were 3 feet long and couldn't reach its mouth.



Brachiosaurus

By: Taylor A.

The Brachiosaurus is one of the largest dinosaurs of all time. It was 80-85 feet long, and 40-50 feet high. It weighed about 50 tons. It was a herbivore, which means it was a plant eater. It lived during the late Jurassic Period, which was 145-156 million years ago. Brachiosaurus were located in North America, in what is now Colorado. Unlike most dinosaurs, a Brachiosaurus' front legs are longer than their hind legs. This is where they get their name. Brachiosaurus means, arm lizard. The average life span of a Brachiosaurus was 100 years.



Pterodactyl

By: Colin G.

Pterodactyl means winged lizard. Pterodactyls lived throughout the cretaceous and Jurassic time periods. Pterodactyl fossils have been found throughout Europe, North America, Australia, and Africa.

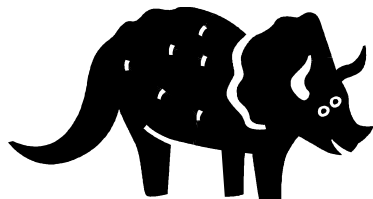
The wings on a pterodactyl could be up to 40 feet long. They were made of a leathery substance. The pterocactyls tended to live in caves and trees. They are large insects and lived near the sea. Some pterodactyls had a coat of fur.



Triceratops

By: Audrey D.

Do you know the last dinosaur living in the Age of Dinosaurs? I do, it was a Triceratops! Triceratops lived in the United States and Canada. They lived in states like; Wyoming, North Dakota, Montana, Colorado and Alberta in Canada. Triceratops was about the size of an elephant. They were believed to be 26 feet long and about 10 feet high at the hips. They weighed about 5-6 tons, just like an elephant. Triceratops ate plants, particularly ferns, cycads and palms, but no one is exactly sure about what they ate. Triceratops had 3 horns coming out of its face and that is how it got its name. It used its horn to fight enemies. Their main enemy was the T-Rex. The T-Rex usually won any fights with the triceratops. The triceratops probably lived in herds and traveled around to warmer weather to find food. A triceratops' snout is in the shape of a bird's beak.



3rd Grade: Mrs. Drury



The Life of Elvis Presley



by Ben R.

Elvis Presley was born on January 8, 1935. He was one of the most popular singers ever. Elvis was called the “King of Rock and Roll”.

Elvis was born in a very small home in Tupelo, Mississippi. Elvis was very poor. He had a twin brother that died at birth. That was his only sibling.

For his eleventh birthday, he got a guitar from his parents. He sang with it a lot and, right away, he was very good. He had a teacher that taught him to play even better. Even though he was very good, he was shy and nervous to play in front of other people.

Elvis recorded a song for his mother for her birthday. He became friends with Sam Philips, the man who owned Sun Studio. Elvis recorded many songs there. On day, Ellvis start to sing “That’s All Right Mama”. Sam recorded it and the rest is history.

In 1958, Elvis was drafted into the U.S. Army. Elvis served in the Army and survived. He was sent home on March 2, 1960.

In 1977, he was found dead in his bathroom. During his life, Elvis sold over 300 million albums and was in 33 movies. Elvis was very famous and he still remains famous after his death.

Angel of the Battlefield

by Josie H.

Clara Barton was born on Dec. 25, 1821. When Clara was eight, her parents sent her to boarding school. But Clara was so unhappy there, she was sent home. When she was eleven, her brother, David, fell and hurt his knee. For nearly two years, she stayed home from school to take care of him. Everyone was amazed at this.

A family friend suggested that Clara would be a good school teacher. So Clara became a teacher. After six years of teaching, Miss Barton started her own school in North Oxford. She taught there for four years. Miss Barton never married. Barton moved to New Jersey. Clara started a free private school for children that did not have enough money for private school.

On the first day, only six students showed up. But by the end of the year, there was a lot more interest in her school.

In 1861, a Civil War began between the Southern and Northern states. In 1862, she got permission to take supplies to a battlefield near Culpepper, Virginia. By the time she arrived, the army doctors were out of bandages. When the war ended, Clara founded the Red Cross.

Clara never stopped helping people and her work still carries on today. Clara Barton died in her home in Glen Echo, Maryland on April 12, 1912. She was 90 years old. The American Red Cross still helps people throughout the world today.

Harriet Tubman

by Grace T.

What if you could save 300 people from slavery? This is what Harriet Tubman did in her lifetime.

Harriet was born in 1821 in Maryland. Harriet had 10 brothers and 10 sisters. She was the fifth oldest. When she was 6 years old, she had to start working in the fields.

When Harriet was 28, she ran away to Pennsylvania. Then she found a job at a hotel. But she felt worried about her family. So she went back to Maryland. She moved them north through a network called the Underground Railroad.

We honor Harriet Tubman by doing well. Harriet cared for her family and saved them from slavery. She died in Pennsylvania.

Harriet stood up for herself. She made 19 journeys through the Underground Railroad and saved many people from slavery.

Norman Rockwell

by Natalie N.

My report is on Norman Rockwell. Norman painted a lot of paintings. Do you know about Norman Rockwell?

Norman was born in 1894 in New York City. Childhood was hard for Norman. He grew up in a rough neighborhood. He was always the smallest kid and was terrible at sports. So, when Norman was about 14 or 15 years old, he started to paint. When he was 16, he left high school and went to several art schools in New York City. The artists that he studied, worked during a time in art history call the Golden Ages of Illustration.

Norman's career started at the age of 19 when one of his teachers got him a job. His job consisted of making illustrations and magazine layouts. His dream came true when he became an illustrator for the Saturday Evening Post.

Most of the illustrations that Norman did in his adulthood showed a sense of humor. Norman had become one of America's all-time favorite artists.

Norman lived his dream. After doing more than 300 covers for the Saturday Evening Post, he died in 1978. His pictures tell a story without words.

Amelia Earhart

by Mary T.

Have you ever felt like you could fly like a bird? Well, here's a story about a woman who wanted to fly too. Her name is Amelia Earhart.

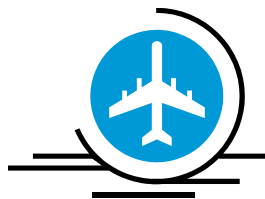
Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1898. Amelia wished on a star named Vega that when she grew up, she would do exciting things. When Amelia was about 10-13, she learned how to ride a horse and to swim.

In Amelia's early adulthood, she was a nurse during World War I. Amelia's job gave her enough money to have flying lessons. Amelia wanted flying lessons because she loved watching other pilots doing their stunts.

Amelia's flying teacher was Neta Shook. After a few flights, Amelia said, "Nothing on sea or land can be more than the realm of clouds." Amelia flew across the Atlantic Ocean in 1928.

Amelia beat Mabol Boll across the Atlantic Ocean. After Amelia beat Mabol, she flew across the Atlantic Ocean alone! Amelia and her husband, George Putnam, were invited to have dinner with President Hoover. After that they went to Constitution Hall where President Hoover gave Amelia a medal. When Amelia tried to fly across the whole world with Fred Noonan, in 1937, they both disappeared.

That's Amelia's story. Amelia is still remembered to this day. No one knows what happened to her, but she was a great woman.



3rd Grade: Mrs. Smith

Sammy Sosa

By Nicholas W.

Samuel Peraita Sosa was born November 12, 1968 in the Dominican Republic. When Sammy was fourteen he used a branch for a bat, an old milk carton for a glove, and a sock for a ball. In 1985 the Texas Rangers signed Sammy to his first contract and his professional career began.

During his career he played with different teams. He began with the Texas Rangers. Then he was traded to the Chicago White Sox, then to the Chicago Cubs. He went to the Baltimore Orioles, and finally back to the Texas Rangers. During his long career he became a home run king.

Sammy Sosa was famous for hitting home runs. His first major league home run was against the New York Yankees. He went on to hit a home run record with Marc McGwire in 1998. Sammy had a career total of 609 home runs. Sammy retired in 2007.

Sammy Sosa's life in the Dominican Republic was tough but his love for baseball was great. Through hard work he became famous for hitting 609 home runs. He was a home run king!

Alexander Graham Bell

By Tommy R.



Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor. He knew he wanted to make a telephone. He and his assistant, Thomas Watson, began work on a telephone in 1873.

Alexander Graham Bell was born on March 3, 1847. His mom was deaf and he knew he wanted to help deaf people. In 1867 he moved to London with his father.

Alexander Graham Bell worked as a teacher. He went to Boston and then Canada. He set up a school for teachers of the deaf.

Alexander Graham Bell won the Volta Prize for helping deaf people. He made solar power out of heat from the sun. He made a kite that would carry people called the Silver Dart. He died on August 3, 1922. Without Alexander Graham Bell we wouldn't have phones.

Alexander Graham Bell was an inventor. He knew he wanted to make a telephone. His mom was deaf and he knew he wanted to help deaf people. Without Alexander we wouldn't have phones. He was a great inventor.

Abraham Lincoln

By Joshua C.

Abraham Lincoln was the sixteenth president of the United States of America. He was smart, and loved to read and study. He was the president during the American Civil War and he ended slavery while he was president. He was elected president for the second time in the year 1864.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky in 1809. When he was eight, he went to school. He would read every book he could find. When he was nine, his mother died. He was very sad.

When he was twenty-one, his family moved to Illinois. There, he became a postmaster and a trusted store owner. He became an elected leader in Illinois. He studied and became a smart lawyer.

When he was fifty-one, Abraham became the president of the United States. There was a civil war going on at that time. He helped free all slaves. A few days later, on April 14, 1865, a person shot him in a theater and he died the next day.

Abraham Lincoln was a great president and a good man. He united the people of the country. He made our country a great place to live.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

By Nicky W.



Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great man. He wanted African American people to be free from segregation. He fought, not with weapons but with words, to convince people to change the laws.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Atlanta, Georgia on Tuesday, January 15, 1929. He loved to go to a little grocery store. He liked playing with the grocer's sons. But one day instead of the boys coming out, their mother came. She told him that he could never play with her kids again.

Martin went to Morehouse College, where his father and his grandfather went. At Morehouse, he gave great speeches in a church. He married Coretta Scott. They had three children.

Martin Luther King, Jr. became famous because of his peaceful protests against segregation. His "I Have a Dream" speech brought attention to many black and white people. King led the Civil Rights Movement, which gave black people equality. Martin Luther King, Jr. defended the rights of innocent people through peace.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was very brave. He stood up for what was right even though the people who were against him were very powerful. If he had not been so brave, we still might have segregation in our country.

4th Grade: Mrs. Groener

King David

One day, David was sent to meet Saul. David served Saul very well, and Saul appreciated it. David became Saul's armor bearer. One time, David played a harp and an evil spirit left Saul, and Saul was very pleased.

Jesse, David's father, wanted David to bring food to his brothers in war. They were trying to decide who should fight Goliath. Goliath was a nine-foot tall philistine. Then, the Israelites wanted David to fight Goliath. So David goes up on the battlefield. David took out a sling-shot and a rock and flung the rock at Goliath. David knew God was with him. Then, Goliath fell to the ground and David then cut off Goliath's head with his own swords. Everyone was pleased.

Saul was jealous. Saul felt people liked David more than him. Saul had an evil plan. He wanted his daughter to marry David. Then, she would kill him. Saul did not think that David deserved to be special.

Johnathan, Saul's son, heard. Johnathan loved David, so he told him. David told Johnathan to tell Saul not to make his daughter kill David. Johnathan thought David was good. Saul said he'd not make his daughter kill David. Saul tried again, after David got remarried, but David's wife helped him escape.

David became king. He was a good king and wrote psalms. Eventually, David had died of old age. David had reigned for over forty years.

By Lauren B.

KING DAVID

King David did not betray God like Saul. He wrote the psalms. David was very brave. David was one of the best kings.

David was very young when he killed Goliath. David first went to the creek to get stones. David killed Goliath with a rock and a slingshot. Saul got jealous of David so David ran away. David almost killed Saul but did not.

Later Saul was told by the spirit of Samuel he would die. Later Saul's family got captured and killed. David became king. David wasn't one of those kings who betrayed God.

David did a lot of good stuff. David had a son named Solomon. Soon it was time for David to die. David died of old age. When David died, Solomon became king.

David had a lot of adventures. David was one of the best kings. Solomon his son did betray God. David is a descendent of Jesus.

By Matthew W.



King Saul

Julianna T.

Saul was a very nice person. He was a Benjamite. Saul had an ordinary family and he has three sons and a daughter.

Saul became king. Samuel anointed him. Saul was a great king. He led Gods people into many battles and won lots of them.

One of his sons, Jonathon, had to die. He tasted the honey with the end of his rod. Saul had to kill him, but he couldn't. The people rescued Jonathon so he did not die.

Saul started to disobey God. He did not follow his commandments. God rejected Saul as king. Saul started to turn to God again.

Saul did love being king. He was the first king of Gods people. They won many of the battles the fought in. The people loved Saul as king.

King Solomon

Solomon is the king I am writing about. Solomon was a great king of Israel. Solomon built Gods temple and it took seven years to build. Solomon was the last king of Israel. After Solomon died Israel was made into twelve tribes.

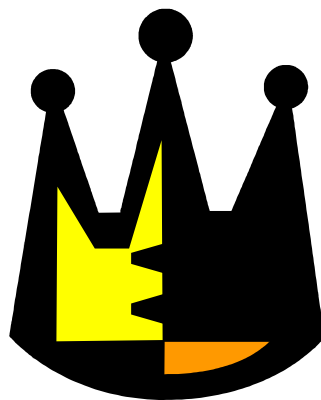
Solomon was the last earthly king of Israel. Solomon was a great prophet of the Lord. Solomon was David's son and took his place after his death. Solomon was a very wise man and lead Israel well.

One of the great accomplishments of Solomon was building Gods temple. Solomon made Gods temple as David turned evil and died. The temple took seven years to build and was very complex. The temple was covered in gold and very beautiful. The ark was in the temple and only high priests could worship it.

Solomon was a good king of Israel. At first Solomon was a great king. Then later Solomon started to marry gentile princesses and turned evil. The way God solved this was by making Solomon die after forty years of his reign.

The person who I wrote about was Solomon. Solomon was a great king at first. Then Solomon started to marry gentile princesses and turned evil and died after ruling Gods people forty years.

Patrick D.



4th Grade: Mrs. Meyer

The History of George Washington

My class chose George Washington for our February report. He was a great leader in the Revolutionary War. He is the “Father of our Country”. He was our first president. He served our country with pride.

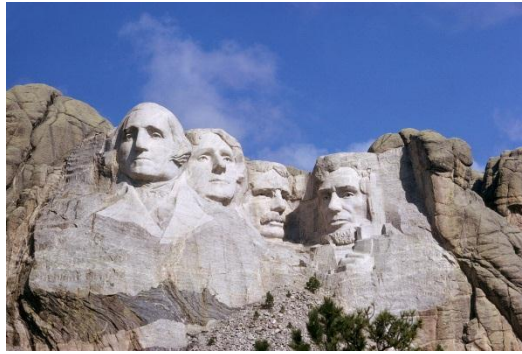
He was born in 1732. He grew up in a wealthy Virginia planter family. He received a good education. His two main interests were military arts and Western expansion. He served in the Virginia House of Burgesses.

He commanded the Colonial forces in the Revolutionary War. He was a Virginia delegate in the second Continental Congress. There in Philadelphia, in May 1775, he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. He was a surveyor, farmer, and soldier. He was married to a widow and had a very busy political and private life.

In 1789, he was chosen as the first President of the United States. He was land rich, but cash poor and had to borrow money to get to his first inauguration. He is called the “Father of our Country” for his crucial role in fighting for, and creating and leading the United States of America. He served two terms and refused the third one. He retired to his Virginia farm in 1797. He died of a throat infection in 1799.

A great example of his leadership was that he commissioned himself again a Commander-in-Chief. He was a selfless leader, putting his country first. A reason he was elected president is because of his leadership. He was a role model for our country and future presidents then and now. He was the greatest President.

Andrei B.



George Washington

George Washington had a good and interesting life. He was a good leader in the Revolutionary War. George Washington was a very good president, and I liked learning about his presidency. Washington was a very brave man. He was a strong and noble person.

George Washington had an interesting early life. When Washington was a kid, he went to school only until he was about fourteen or fifteen, but he still learned to use his abilities and opportunities. George Washington had a lot of patience which helped him with people during hard times. George Washington's appearance caused admiration by so many.

George Washington was a good leader in the Revolutionary War. His officers were really homeless men. At times, Washington had all of his 1,500 men. Also, at times when he needed help, he called the militia. George Washington was a very brave leader.

I liked George Washington's presidency. He never backed down. Washington was such a good man that he got a total of 69 votes. He was the greatest president ever. He was a good man.

In conclusion, George Washington was a great man. He was a leader to many people and the country. George Washington lived an interesting life and changed the lives of many people. He will always be remembered. He was a hero and he still is today.

Nathan J.

The Life of George Washington

George Washington was an important person in United States history. He was a leader and a hero. George lived a long and successful life. He was a great person. He accomplished many things in his life.

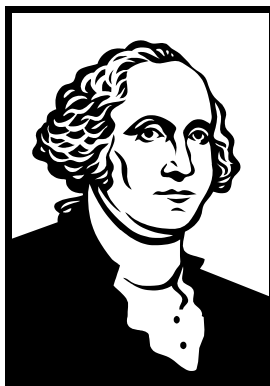
George Washington was born in 1732. He grew up on a farm in Virginia. George loved farming, especially when he was young. He would write in his personal journal about plants and farming. When George was twenty-three he fought in the French and Indian War.

In 1775, George got a place as a general in the Revolutionary War. He would write about the war and what he had done that day. George Washington led his men through thick and thin. He was a brave soldier.

George's loyalty made him the first president of the United States. A lot of people liked him. He married a girl named Martha. He had two kids. George even wore a wig. George moved to New York when he was president.

George Washington is called the "Father of our Country". He led his soldiers in war. We remember him as a brave soldier and a hero. We celebrate him on President's Day on February 20th. George Washington was a great person.

Isabelle K.



5th Grade: Mrs. Ackmann

Dr. Seuss
By Katie H.

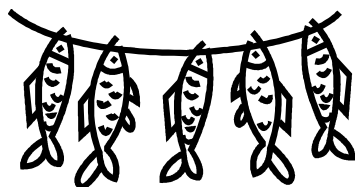
“Dr. Seuss, you have an imagination with a long tail,” said one of Dr. Seuss’ fans. Dr. Seuss was a funny and serious man that was a great children’s author. As a child, Dr. Seuss was drawing on everything. He became an author and illustrator. Dr. Seuss is now famous because of his books.

Dr. Seuss was born as Theodor Seuss Giesel. Dr. Seuss was born on March 2nd, 1904 in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was always creative and funny as a child, but he could also be serious at times. Dr. Seuss was always drawing sketches of animals with imaginary twists to them. He would also draw on his bedroom walls. Although Dr. Seuss was always drawing, he never thought to become an illustrator.

Dr. Seuss became an author and illustrator later in life. Dr. Seuss’ family and friends loved his drawings. They also encouraged him to write articles in the local newspaper and to write books to show his talent. All through Dr. Seuss’ school years he would draw in his notebooks and make up silly rhymes to go along with the drawings. He then started trying to write children’s books.

Dr. Seuss became a famous children’s author. He wrote The Cat in the Hat, it flew off the shelves. This encouraged Dr. Seuss to become a children’s author and this made him famous. He wrote other popular books such as One Fish, Two Fish, Red Fish, Blue Fish. All the success Dr. Seuss had made him realize becoming a children’s author was the right thing. He died at the age of 87 in 1991. Dr. Seuss lived an incredible life.

Dr. Seuss loved to draw his whole life. As he grew up, he became a better author and illustrator. Dr. Seuss was a famous children’s author. He was an incredible person. Even though Dr. Seuss is not alive, his books will live on forever.



Abraham Lincoln

By Alec W.

Abraham Lincoln was a great president who conquered one of the greatest quarrels of our nation- slavery. Abraham Lincoln was an intelligent politician and a unique man in our history. He had a very hard and sorrowful early life. Later, he became a senator. After about ten years of politics he became president. While he was president, the Civil War began.

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in the town of Hodgenville, Kentucky. He worked on a farm in Kentucky, and at the age of eight, his mother died. When he was seventeen, he started a job on a ferry for 37 cents a day. He once earned a full dollar by taking two men across a river. Lincoln was an honest man and would one day become a good politician who helped the U.S.

At age 25, Lincoln was elected to Illinois State Legislature where he became a senator. He married Mary Todd, and they had four sons. Lincoln was a very unique politician. In 1860, he was elected president. After about a month something horrible happened. The Civil War began.

The Civil War was a bloody and miserable time, because many lives were lost and Lincoln's own son died. Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation to try and free the slaves, but it did not work. The Union started out by losing many of the battles, but then won the war after four years. Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865; five days after the Civil War had ended.

Abraham Lincoln led a tough and frustrating life. He went through his early life working a lot. He was an amazing and reasonable senator and president. Abraham Lincoln was a great man in history who tried to reach his goal without giving up, through honesty and reason.



5th Grade: Mrs. Boehm

The Cheyenne

By Sofia C.

The Cheyenne tribe is very different from us. They lived on land where many of us have never been. They hunted for food we usually buy at a store. They had many festivals which were traditional to them but strange to us. I think the Cheyenne tribe is very interesting and many people should learn more about them.

The Cheyenne lived on the prairie. They lived in teepees which were suitable for their life. They had to move around often to follow buffalo herds, so the teepees had to be taken down quickly. An entire village could be taken down in less than an hour. The prairie also offered the Cheyenne a variety of food.

The Cheyenne ate many different kinds of foods. Before the Europeans brought horses, they grew corn, squash, and beans. They hunted deer and buffalo. It was easier for them to hunt with horses, so they gave up most farming. They used every part of buffalo after it was killed. For example, the skin was used for clothing and teepees and the bones were used for spear tips. The buffalo hide clothing was used for ceremonial clothing, too.

The Cheyenne had many traditions and ceremonies. Two of those ceremonies were called the Sun Dance and the Sacred Arrows Ceremony. At the Sun Dance, they would wear bright clothing and dance to worship their sun god. At the Sacred Arrows Ceremony, they would do the same thing but they would worship the Sacred Arrows. Both ceremonies are still held today.

The Cheyenne were very interesting based on how they lived. They had to live in teepees their whole life. They had to eat food grown or hunted in the wild. They had special ceremonies that are still held today. The Cheyenne had a different way of life than us.

Arapaho

Do you know what the Arapaho Indians were known for? They were known for shooting a bow and arrow. They used them during war. The Arapaho had various weather temperatures during different seasons. The Arapaho would do anything to get their food in anyway. The Arapaho wore different clothes for different occasions or purposes. The Arapaho Indian's were known for their unique lifestyle, methods of obtaining food, and ways they celebrated their traditional ceremonies.

The Arapaho had various landscapes around them. In winter, it usually ranges from 40 degrees to 60 degrees and no higher. In summer, it usually ranges from 80 degrees to 90 degrees, but no higher than 100 degrees. They had lots of prairie land and lakes around them. The winter affected their hunting. Because they went for very long periods without food, many tribal members would get sick and possibly even die. Food became an essential element for survival.

The Arapaho got food in many different ways. One way they got food was by hunting buffalo and eating its meat. They also farmed food such as corn and wheat. The Sun Dance is a time where there's lots of food for the Arapaho to eat. They hunted furred animals also to get fur to make clothes. Their tribal clothes became more than clothing for warmth and protection. It was also worn for decoration and protecting during war.

Do you know why the Arapaho Warriors only wanted to wear their war shirts during war? The shirt was very hot and it made them sweat a lot! The Arapaho women wore leggings and a buffalo skin shirt. The men also wore leggings but they also wore rabbit skin shirts. The Arapaho clothing was essential not only for their tribal ceremonies but also for their survival during battles of war.

In conclusion, the Arapaho tribe was not like many other Native American Tribes. They prided themselves on using the prairie land to its fullest. The Arapaho hunted and grew many different crops to survive. Their clothes were used for everything such as war, day time clothing, and for a variety of tribal celebrations. The Arapaho Tribe was a very exciting for me to learn about.

By: David P.



The Choctaw Indians

by Shaylin T.

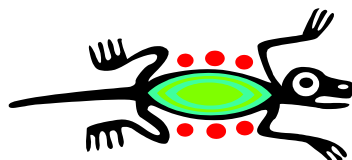
How would you feel if you had to help make clothing? How would you feel if you had to live in a home made out of straw and clay? The Choctaw Indians had to live in these homes and do these things every day. The cooking, hunting, fishing, farming, and making clothing were all difficult jobs. Some fun things the Choctaw tribe did were going to festivals, dressing up, and dancing. They also celebrated some traditions. In my opinion, I would not like to do any of the jobs the Choctaw did. I would feel extremely tired. I think life would be hard to live where the Choctaw lived.

The Choctaw live in the Southeast region. They mostly lived in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Oklahoma, and Florida. The climate where the Choctaw lived was usually rainy and sometimes very warm. The Choctaw lived in homes made out of straw and clay. Sometimes, the homes were made out of waddle and daub, which are both kinds of clay. The landscape was made up of trees, dirt, and rocks. Around their homes were forests, lakes, and rivers. Where they lived was very important too. It was very important because there were plenty of animals for their food and for their survival.

The Choctaw ate lots of different kinds of foods. They got their food by hunting and fishing. They fished on lakes and rivers using a dug-out canoe for transportation. They brought big nets to capture fish. They not only fished, but they also hunted to capture animals. To hunt, they would make weapons out of wood. After that, they would go out to the forests and kill their prey. The Choctaw ate deer, turkey, and small game. The Choctaw Indian's food was also eaten during special occasions and festivals.

The Choctaw tribe celebrated many festivals and traditions. An example of a Choctaw tradition was a game they played. The Choctaw played a game called "Stickball". This Choctaw game evolved from today's sport lacrosse. The Choctaw's favorite tradition would be story telling. The Choctaw told many stories about fairytales and Choctaw legends. The stories were told by the elder Choctaw people.

Once again, I think that the Choctaw's jobs would be tiring and hard. I learned a lot about the Choctaw Indians. I learned that the landscape around their homes was made up of trees, dirt, and rocks. I found out what foods the Choctaw hunted and fished. I now know that the Choctaw played games like "Stickball" and told stories about their traditions. I also learned that the Choctaw went to many festivals. I was happy to research the Choctaw Indians and to learn more about them.



6th Grade Religion: Mrs. Shine (6T)

Feed the Hungry

by Carly P.

You always hear about people helping the poor, so why don't you? We can do a lot things to help the hungry. If you don't need some food in your house share it with the poor. Someone else in the world might need it more than you. You can help someone else's heart feel better. Feeding the Hungry can be found in the Bible, in history, and in me.

Matthew 25:35 explains Feeding the Hungry. What it says is "For I was hungry and you gave me food, I was thirsty and you gave me a drink, I was a stranger and you welcomed me." This is inspirational. It tells us about helping the poor and Feeding the Hungry. Feeding the Hungry is something everyone can do, this can be done at anytime, and God did it too.

God made Feeding the Hungry a Corporal Work of Mercy because it is sharing and doing something good. There are a lot of people out there that are poor and hungry. For example, there was an earthquake in Japan. It left a lot of people starving. People sent money and food to help them, but there are so many people in Japan that still need help today. Millions of people around the world are struggling with hunger.

I live the Corporal Work of Mercy by Feeding the Hungry. When my school has a dollar dress down day, I take that opportunity. That money goes to many different charities. My school also has something called a food drive which I try to support by bringing food. I want you to help Feeding the Hungry just like my family, my friends, and I do.

I hope you learned a lot about Feeding the Hungry. I hope you make a donation to help out. The poor will appreciate what you can do. You can make a difference in someone's life. When the poor realizes what you have done they will smile and God will too.



Nicole C.

Have you ever heard of the Works of Mercy? There are two types: the Corporal Works of Mercy and the Spiritual Works of Mercy. I am going to tell you about one of the Corporal Works of Mercy. They are the physical things you can do to help those in need. One of my favorite works is feeding the hungry. This Work of Mercy has been shown through scripture, through history, and through me.

We can find people feeding the hungry through scripture. In Matthew, chapter 14:13-21, Jesus feeds 5,000 people with three loaves of bread and two fish. In this scripture, there is a vast, hungry crowd that Jesus pities. He performs a miracle by feeding this large group of people. There were twelve baskets of food left over! Jesus is truly compassionate. This is a classic example of Jesus feeding the hungry and how much he cares for those in need.

This Corporal Work of Mercy has also been shown in history. I am going to tell you about a special lady named Jane Addams. In the late 19th century, she had a vision to provide food and shelter to the poor and homeless. She started the Jane Addams Hull House Association with support from Chicago women's groups. Hull House offered help to more than 60,000 people a year through a variety of programs. Jane Addams, the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize, said her purpose was to "Aid in the solutions of life in a great city, to help our neighbors build responsible, self-sufficient lives for themselves and their families." Unfortunately, the Jane Addams Hull House will close by the end of March due to a lack of funds. Hull House served the community for 122 years. It did so many wonderful deeds for those in need of help. This is just one example of how feeding the hungry is shown through history.

Lastly, I am going to tell you how I, as a kid, can feed the hungry. I can donate to the food pantry. I can go on scavenger hunts around my neighborhood collecting canned and non-perishable food that can be donated. I can save money to be donated to the poor. Also, I can work at Feed My Starving Children where food is packaged and shipped to Africa. This is one of my favorite activities because it is rewarding to help those in need, and it is very fun. These are just a few examples of how I can do this Corporal Work of Mercy.

Now you know a bible verse and an historical event that encourages us to feed the hungry. You also learned what I (as a kid) can do to help others. Offering a helping hand can make such a difference in someone else's life. Each and every one of us can help one another as Jesus did with Corporal and Spiritual acts of Mercy. If we all work together, maybe someday, the world will be a better place. God will be very proud and happy with us.

Feeding the hungry is very important. It is found in scripture. Great people in history have done it too. Even we can do it today. Let's all feed the hungry.

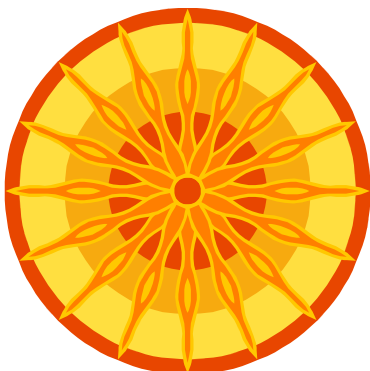
Feeding the hungry is found in scripture. In John chapter 6 Jesus is being followed by a large group of people because he is said to be healing the sick. Jesus orders the crowd to sit down to eat. A boy brings Jesus 5 barley loaves and 2 fish. Jesus performs a miracle and makes the fish and bread plentiful. There are enough leftovers to fill 12 wicker baskets. We should all feed the hungry like Jesus.

It is also shown in history. Mother Teresa lived in poverty stricken Calcutta, India. There homeless and poor lined the streets. Mother Teresa took them in and fed them. Mother Teresa is a great example of feeding the hungry.

We can feed the hungry too. The St. Peter food pantry is a great way of doing that. Every other Wednesday they meet and collect food for the poor and homeless. We can feed the hungry with the St. Peter food pantry.

We should always feed the hungry. Jesus does it in scripture. Mother Teresa does it too. Even we can feed the hungry. Remember to always feed the hungry.

Kevin L.



6th Grade Religion: Mrs. Shine (60)

“Feed the Hungry”

by Abageal P.

Do you know what the Corporal Works of Mercy are? They are the physical things that we can do to be more like Jesus. Jesus helped many people from dying. During this essay you will learn about the ways that people have fed the hungry in Scripture, history, and how I feed the hungry today. Hopefully from this essay you will learn how you can practice these works of mercy also.

To feed the hungry is shown in Matthew 14:13-21. This is a story about how Jesus transformed five loaves of bread and two fish into enough to feed more than five thousand people! They even had leftovers! This miracle helped many people from starving to death. Jesus performed many helpful miracles and we should too.

Feeding the hungry was shown in ancient Greece. Sparta was hoping to starve the Athenians. Sparta destroyed the Athenians farms. The Athenian soldiers brought food from the seas to give to them. The soldiers helped them a lot because if the soldiers had not gotten the food for the citizens many of them would have died.

Have you ever fed the hungry? Well, I have. Every holiday my mom, my sister, and I prepare meals and make cookies. We give them to the local homeless shelter. It makes me feel happy that the less fortunate can have a good holiday and I can too. My family helps to feed the hungry and so did Jesus.

Now that you have learned about different ways that people feed the hungry you should try to feed the hungry too. It will help you be more like Jesus. You should also practice the other Corporal Works of Mercy. The whole point of doing these Works of Mercy is to get to one place. That place is heaven.

Feed the Hungry

Do you know what a Corporal work of Mercy is? Corporal Works of Mercy are physical deeds for the will of God in order to help or comfort others. There are many Corporal Works of Mercy but my favorite one is "Feed the Hungry." Examples of "Feed the Hungry" can be found in the Bible and Scripture readings, history, and even the average person can perform this Corporal Work of Mercy. This essay explains how "Feed the Hungry" is shown in all of these different ways.

The Corporal Work of Mercy "Feed the Hungry" occurs in the Bible on many occasions. "But when you give a feast, invite the hungry, the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and you will be blessed, because they cannot repay you. You will be repaid at the resurrection of the just." ~Luke 14:13 RSV. This passage is one of many and one of my favorite examples of "Feed the Hungry" in the Bible. The passage says that if you give food to the needy, you will be rewarded in heaven. Another example of this Corporal Work of Mercy which occurs in the Bible is the story of Jesus in which he fills the fisherman's nets with fish. He provided food to the starving fishing families. As you can see, "Feed the Hungry" is shown many times in the Bible.

Corporal Works of Mercy like "Feed the Hungry" are also shown throughout history. As most people know, there was a huge earthquake in Haiti, a very poor country, which killed many and destroyed everything. The U.S. and other countries reacted by sending food and water to Haiti. They also helped rebuild and care for the injured. This shows a great deal of "Feeding the Hungry" because people from all over the entire world donated and delivered food to those in need. That is just one of the many examples of "Feed the Hungry" in world history.

Even I am able to demonstrate the Corporal Work of Mercy "Feed the Hungry". A couple of years ago, I had the opportunity to volunteer at "Feed My Starving Children". "Feed My Starving Children" is a food bank in Aurora. While there I sorted food and assembled food items as part of a big assembly line. Another way to demonstrate "Feed the Hungry" is by donating, collecting and organizing food as part of food drives. We do this often at St. Peter School and the food is donated to the St. Peter food pantry which serves those in need. Anybody, young or old, can perform "Feed the Hungry". If you donate food, you perform a Corporal Work of Mercy and that brings you closer to God and heaven.

As you have learned, the Corporal Work of Mercy "Feed the Hungry" is present in Scripture, throughout history, and in everyday life. I believe that this Work of Mercy makes the world a better place. Helping others through Corporal Works of Mercy makes you feel good about yourself and brings you closer to God. I am pleased that there are examples of "Feed the Hungry" everywhere, including in our very own community. In conclusion, "feed the Hungry" is a wonderful Work of Mercy and it is shown in many places and throughout time.

Jacob B.

The Corporal Works of Mercy By Sam A.

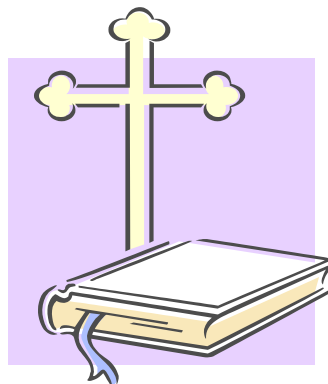
Did you ever help someone by living the Corporal Works of Mercy? Out of all Works of Mercy, I am writing about visiting the sick. I am writing about how people visit the sick in the bible. I'm also writing about how people visit the sick in history and how I can visit the sick. People need to use the Corporal Works of Mercy more including myself, so we can all get to heaven. That's why I am writing about visiting the sick.

In Isaiah 38:1-8, Hezekiah is healed by Jesus through the prophet Isaiah. Since Hezekiah was a good man Jesus added an extra fifteen years to his life and healed him from his sickness. He was then healed and lived longer and better than he would have. Hezekiah was healed because he believed that Isaiah could heal him, with the help of Jesus. Many others are healed from sickness or diseases in the Bible. That is how people healed people in Scripture.

In history many people have visited the sick. St. Maximilian Kolbe visited the sick. Around 1923 he went to Japan to build a church for those who were sick or crippled. He was inspired to help the sick because when he was young he was diagnosed with tuberculosis. He died on July 31, 1941, in a concentration camp. St. Maximilian Kolbe visited the sick, so can you.

In 2009, my grandma fell and hurt her head then got sick. I visited her and helped my aunt by getting my grandma's lunch. I also met my grandma's doctor he, let me use the stethoscope, I listened to my heart. My grandma was very thankful that I visited her was sick because she said she was lonely. I had fun visiting the sick, so can you.

The Corporal Work of Mercy "Visit the Sick" is done all over the world. I wrote about how people visit the sick in the bible, in history, and how I can visit the sick. In Isaiah 38: 1-8, Hezekiah was healed by Jesus through Isaiah. St. Maximilian Kolbe visited the sick in Japan, and I visited my grandma when she was sick. It's fun visiting the sick, so should you.



7th Grade Social Studies: Mrs. Osman (7Cu)

“ The Purchase that Changed America “

By: John K.

Thomas Jefferson sent men to buy the Louisiana Territory, and the U.S. gained more land and trading space that helped it grow. What if Napoleon said "No" then? What would have happened? Well, I think that a number of things would have happened. I think that the U.S. would have had less land (which would have resulted in less people moving there), it would have had less resources to work with (less reason to go there or even worse living conditions), and would have less fighting with the natives (but more with the French).

First, it would have had less land for obvious reasons. So if there was less land, fewer people would move there, and the U.S. would have had less money to do important national duties. Paying an army with which to defend itself from invaders so that it is not wiped out is one duty that it could not do without the money. Some other examples would be that it wouldn't have enough money to keep up school systems, fire departments, police stations, transportation, and other things. That would have been a great blow to our nation's prosperity.

Of course with less land, that means less resources. That means less farmland, less trees for wood, less residential areas, less room for businesses, etc. So our country would be almost 3 times smaller with even less than 1/3 of the resources we have now. Unless the leaders of the United States at that time could come up with an amazing idea, many people thinking about going to America would decide not to. That would result in even less resources, and then would start a downwards spiral into poverty.

Another interesting effect is that because the natives had gotten along with the French pretty well there would have been, in the short term, less fighting among them. Though they would have got along just fine, the American settlers would have still wanted the land, and might have attacked the natives for it. That would have made the government fight a war that it didn't need at that time. War would have resulted in even less resources, not counting if they lost and their land was taken. This could have resulted in speeding up the already deep downward spiral.

In conclusion we are lucky that we had more land, more resources, and more natives to trade with. If we did not that would have completely changed our country's history. I'm thankful that Napoleon was hurried and that he helped expand our great country. A modern day look at the United States uncovers Puerto Rico, a territory that always has been in debate with the government on whether it should become a state or not and if it had the right to vote; however it also is important because the U.S. military has an outpost there and it gives the government the chance to keep an eye on the Caribbean.

“Purchasing the Louisiana Territory”
By: Theresa R.

Have you ever realized how the United States would be different if we hadn't purchased the Louisiana Purchase? This topic is very important and it greatly impacted America. This essay will discuss the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis and Clark's expedition, and Pike's expedition. All of these have played an important role in creating America and expanding the United States.

First, this essay will discuss the Louisiana Purchase. Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military leader who had offered Thomas Jefferson, the president at the time, the Louisiana Territory. Jefferson, surprised at Napoleon's offer agreed and purchased the Louisiana Territory on April 30, 1803 for \$15 million, about 3 cents per acre. Jefferson had purchased a tract of land even larger than the United States at the time and because of this the United States was doubled. Thomas Jefferson had just bought a ton of land and he didn't even know what type of land he had bought. From briefly looking at the land Jefferson thought that he had bought a desert that wasn't useful for anything. He would later realize that his theory was wrong and the land could be used for farming. Jefferson also would find out that Native Americans lived on the land he had bought making an even more difficult situation.

Second, this essay will discuss the Lewis and Clark expedition. Ever since 1802 Thomas Jefferson had planned an expedition to explore the Louisiana country. Jefferson chose a young officer, Captain Meriwether Lewis, to lead the expedition. Lewis turned to his old friend, Lieutenant William Clark, who was a skilled mapmaker and outdoors man who proved to be a natural leader. They called this the Corps of Discovery which soon became known as the Lewis and Clark expedition. This was a very important mission because it was their job to explore the land and to see what was really there and to find what animals and plants lived there. Clark was also accompanied by York, his African-American slave who was an excellent hunter admired by many Native Americans. On their way up the Missouri River Lewis and Clark met a Native American named Sacagawea. Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark and explained to them what was on the land, helping Lewis and Clark greatly. The Lewis and Clark expedition was successful and the land turned out not to be a desert after all.

Finally, this essay will discuss Pike's expedition. Lewis and Clark explored the northern part of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1806, Zebulon Pike led an expedition to find the source of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The Red River had formed a boundary between Spanish territory and Louisiana. Pike's group of a dozen men traveled westward across the Great Plains. Then when they reached the Arkansas River they followed toward the Rocky Mountains. Pike spied the Rocky Mountain Peak 150 miles away and later its name would be Pike's Peak. They then turned south hoping they would run into the Red River, but instead they ran into the Rio Grande, Spanish Territory. There they were arrested by Spanish troops. They returned home in 1807 after being released. Although Pike and his men never explored the Red River, they brought back valuable descriptions of the Great Plains and the Rio Grande River Valley.

This was a very exciting topic and it was an important one too. Just imagine how the United States would be different without the Louisiana Purchase. We would probably not own as much land, we wouldn't know what kind of plants are there, or if the Red River and Arkansas Rivers were connected. Today that territory has evolved into cities and many people's homes. Without that purchase the United States would be completely different.

"Foreign Issues"

By Gracie K.

" Our country! In her [relationships] with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong." said Stephen Decatur. In this quote Stephen Decatur was saying if my country is right, than it is right. If it is wrong it should be corrected. Throughout history the United States has had many issues where they were wrong and they needed to correct them, but there has been many where they were also right. This essay will be talking about the foreign issues that the United States had with the French and the British

First, the United States, unfortunately could not avoid problems with foreign powers with France and England. In 1805 the British began to take over U.S. shipping. The British did not want the U.S to supply their enemies with supplies. The British decided to cut off American ships, allowing only some of the American ships to bring supplies to Europe. This made France furious resulting in them deciding to take action and control shipping. Britain also interfered with U.S. shipping by kidnapping American sailors. In a total of ten years the British kidnapped approximately six thousand American sailors.

Then the British interfered with American shipping and made them furious. They were also angry with Britain's actions in the Northwest. Some of the settlers thought they were instigating Native American resistance to outlining settlements. Native Americans were still losing land after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. A Shawnee chief named Tecumseh, promised to stop the loss of Native American land. Tecumseh believed they were only losing their land because they were set up into different tribes. A man named William Henry Harrison signed the Treaty of Fort Wayne with chiefs of the Miami, Delaware, and Potawatomi tribes. While Tecumseh was away gathering tribes for his alliance, the Shawnee were defeated by Harrison forces. This was called the Battle of Tippecanoe.

After the Battle of Tippecanoe ended, Tecumseh and his followers found a warm welcome with the British in Canada. The Native Americans soon became allies with them. The anti-British became furious with both of them. A congressman named Henry Clay demanded war against them. There were many people who shared the same feelings as him. Those people were called War Hawks. They wanted British to stop helping the Native Americans. They also wanted the British to get out of Canada. Getting the British out of Canada would provide the Americans with a better chance in obtaining more land. On June 18, 1812 the War Hawks declared war.

A foreign problem America is currently facing is conflict with Iran developing nuclear weapons. The United States has put embargos on Iran to pressure them to not develop these weapons. Unfortunately, Iran is not listening and they want to block the Strait of Hormuz which helps transport twenty percent of the worlds' oil supply. This problem is similar to what happened with France and Britain trying to cut off our ships. Even today the U.S is still facing foreign problems.



7th Grade Social Studies: Mrs. Osman (7Ca)

“Thomas Jefferson’s Problems with Foreign Powers”

By: Chase S.

Every President that the United States had, not only had to deal with U.S. powers, but also had to deal with foreign powers. Thomas Jefferson was no different, he had to deal with the French, the British, and the Native Americans. France wanted to control foreign shipping, and the fur trade. The British interfered with foreign shipping, they kidnapped American sailors, and took Native American land. Native Americans decided to unite against the British and take their land back.

The first challenge to Jefferson was the French. They were trying to control many things in their own way because of how much the British interfered. After Britain set up a partial blockage on American shipping to Europe, France got angry because there were many things from America that France would not get. France decided to set up their own laws to control foreign shipping. France also had arguments with Britain before. During one of these wars, France got so caught up in fighting with the British, that they sold the Louisiana Territory to the U.S. For about \$15,000,000. France also tried to control the fur trade. There were many things that France wanted to control.

Secondly, one of the biggest reasons France tried to control things is because Britain kept interfering with things in the U.S. and France. Britain set up partial blockage on U.S. shipping to Europe. Britain also kidnapped American sailors and made them work on British ships. At this time America didn't know if they should follow British laws or French laws, so America tried to remain neutral. Many settlers also believed that the British were stirring up Native American resistance to the frontier settlements. The Native Americans had to unite to try and stop the British from taking their lands. The British interfered with many things involving America and France.

A third conflict for Jefferson was when the Native Americans got really angry when Britain tried to steal their land. Tecumseh vowed to stop the loss of Native American land. He thought that the reason the Native Americans were losing their land was because they were spread out. Tecumseh decided that the Native Americans should unite and try to stop the British. After that, some of the chiefs signed the treaty of Fort Wayne with William Henry Harrison. This treaty didn't really work though. Once while Tecumseh was away, the British started a war with the Native Americans and killed most of them. This set back Tecumseh's plan a lot. This was resolved because later the Native Americans became allies with the British; this angered the War Hawks.

Today we still have problems with foreign powers, just like we did back then. One of our problems is with Iran. They are developing weapons grade uranium to build an atomic bomb. Their stated goal is to wipe Israel off the map. They also want to go after the U.S. or as they call it, “Great Satan”. They also want to block one of our oil pipes that send oil to Americans for our cars. Jefferson probably had as much trouble with the French, British and Native Americans as we do today with foreign powers. Sometimes it's hard to tell which times were worse with foreign powers, back then or today.

Aspects of the Louisiana Purchase By Jessica F.

The Louisiana Purchase is one of the largest purchases the United States has ever made. Spanning roughly 800,000 acres of land, the Louisiana Purchase covered about one third of the United States as a whole. It is arguably the greatest achievement of President Thomas Jefferson's reign. So how did this great section of land come to be a part of our history? In the late 1700s the land that is known as the Louisiana Purchase was occupied by the Spanish. Napoleon Bonaparte, a French political leader, persuaded Spain to return the land back to France, who gave the land to Spain in 1762. When Thomas Jefferson heard of the secret deal between Spain and France he was quick to react because he feared if the French ruled the land they could easily push out the United States. Because of his fear, Jefferson sent James Monroe to France to offer a deal and buy the land from them. Luckily, Bonaparte was giving up on his America dreams and he easily closed the deal for 15 million dollars. The purchase of this land led to many great things and if we never acquired it, our country's history would be very different today.

One major difference in our country would be its size. The purchase of the Louisiana Territory more than doubled our country's size. It contained land from the west of the Mississippi River all the way to the Rocky Mountains. Without this purchase, the United States would have not had access to the western side of the United States. If we never had access to this side of our country we would not have as much knowledge of the different kinds of species on this side of our country or have access to its vast resources.

Another difference would be in our knowledge about the western lands. When the Louisiana Territory was purchased, Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to lead an expedition into the region. They led a group called the Corps of Discovery from St. Louis to the Pacific Coast. Through this expedition not only did they learn about many new animals and plants, but they learned a lot about Native American tribes living in this area. One famous Native American they met, Sacajawea, helped them conquer the language barrier between the tribes, giving them even more knowledge.

If the Louisiana Purchase was never acquired, our country would probably not be advanced in our scientific knowledge about the plants, animals, and landscapes of Louisiana Territory.

Still another major difference had we not purchased the Louisiana Territory, would be the control of the French in the Americas. By purchasing this territory we were able to stop the French from adventuring on land so close to our colonies. Because the French also occupy Canada, it is possible that if they lived in the Louisiana Territory they could have overthrown the United States. If that were to happen our country would no longer be the United States, filled with diversity and many ethnicities.

Lastly, size expansion, knowledge about western land, and controlling the French are three aspects of the Louisiana Territory. Another territory that has impacted the United States is Puerto Rico. Located in the northeastern Caribbean, Puerto Rico was acquired during the Spanish-American War. A positive aspect of Puerto Rico is that it brings a lot of tourism to the area. It is a great place to discover a different culture without escaping too far from the United States. However, one negative aspect is that Puerto Rico is home to the mosquito that carries yellow fever. It is possible if we never became acquainted with Puerto Rico, yellow fever would never have been an issue in the United States. As one may see, the United States has acquired many territories throughout its history that bring both negative and positive aspects to our country.

Jefferson's Foreign Affairs

Justin C.

"Friendship of all nations, but enter into entangling alliance with none." Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States, tried to avoid involvement in the problems of other nations. He wished no conflict with other countries. However, his wishes did not happen. He had to deal with Tripoli, France and Britain. With America's worldwide trading, continued closer contact with foreigners at that time, and little control over actions of foreign nations, it was hard not to get involved. Relationships with foreign powers became a problem for the nation in the Jefferson presidency.

The first episode of foreign conflict was the war of 1801 against Tripoli in Africa. In 1801, American merchant ships were being attacked and harassed by the African pirates. In 1804, Jefferson had no choice but to send a U.S. Navy Lieutenant, Stephen Decatur, to head a courageous military operation. He set fire to a captured American warship, the Philadelphia, so the enemies could not use it. Accordingly, it was a very celebrated victory.

After the United States purchased Louisiana, France declared war on Britain. The United States benefited from the conflict because they were supplying goods to Europe. The United States took over trading from France and Britain. However, in 1805, Britain set up partial blockade of American shipment of goods. France was angered by this, so it enacted its own laws on shipping.

The British also interfered with trading by impressment or kidnapping of American sailors to work on British ships. Tensions increased and in 1807, the British warship Leopard attacked the American naval ship Chesapeake killing three Americans. The people of the United States wanted war. Jefferson was against the war but banned British trading to the U.S. The Embargo Act of 1807 was passed by the Congress which says that American ships were no longer allowed to sail to foreign ports. The act also closed American ports to British ships. Indeed, this was a disaster to American farmers and traders. Furthermore, British support of Native American resistance led by Tecumseh, who vowed to stop the loss of Native American land, angered Americans.

In the present day, the United States is also having problems with Iran and its nuclear program. Iran claims this is for peaceful energy purposes, but the United States and many other countries believe it is meant to develop weapons. On November of 2011, the U.S. and other Western powers made ways to cut off Iran from the international financial system and also imposed sanctions. Much like retaliations that happened in the Jefferson era, Iran warned that it would block an important oil transit point. Pressure is still mounting on the issue about Iran. During Jefferson's time, the problems with foreign powers are Tripoli and its piracy, France's laws on shipping and most especially, Britain's attacks and impressment of American sailors. Consequently, the conflict with foreign power Great Britain, led to the war of 1812. If Thomas Jefferson was alive today, what would he do to help the ongoing tension between Iran and the United States?



8th Grade Science: Mrs. Culliton (8S)

What makes a soap bubble last the longest amount of time? Almost every kid loves to blow bubbles and wishes that their bubbles don't pop or evaporate so quickly. This science fair project was performed to determine if adding other substances to a bubble solution can help the bubbles last longer. The experimenter will talk about 3 different main points to the experiment, the purpose and hypothesis, the procedure, and the conclusion.

The purpose of this experiment is to determine how long a blown bubble can last using the additives: soap, corn syrup, glycerin, sugar, and lemon in a bubble solution. Bubbles are very light because they are made up of air and a thin layer of fluid that forms a sphere around the pocket of air. A slight breeze will be enough to lift the bubble up into the air and cause it to float until it bursts when it collides into another object or when the layer of water on the exterior of the bubble has evaporated. The purpose of the experiment is to tell which additive will help the bubble last the longest or stay stable. The hypothesis for this experiment is that the soap bubbles made from solutions containing glycerin will last the longest. The reason that the experimenter believes this is because Glycerin has the unique properties of being able to produce weak bonds with hydrogen. These bonds prevent the water from evaporating as quickly. This concludes that the bubble solution may last longer with glycerin.

The procedure of this experiment is to gather all materials needed and label the 5 plastic cups as soap, corn syrup, glycerin, sugar, and lemon. Fill each cup with 100 ml of water and 20 ml of liquid detergent. Depending on the marking of the cup 10 ml of each additive is added to the labeled cup. Then, with the bubble wand, blow a bubble from each cup and time each one. For this science fair project, the independent variable is the additive added to the bubble solution. Using this procedure the experimenter can create the invincible soap bubble.

The conclusion of this experiment is that the experimenters hypothesis was proven to be correct. The results show that the combined solution of water, liquid detergent and glycerin produced bubbles that lasted the longest. The bubble containing glycerin usually lasting for 100 seconds or more, while other solutions only lasted an average of about 27 seconds. Glycerin can be dissolved into water or alcohol, but not oils, another reason why glycerin helps the bubble solution. Adding glycerin will help increase the life- span of the bubble because glycerin forms a weak bond with hydrogen and because it tends to take in water from the air, helping the surface tension of the bubble. It was fun to learn about and a success overall.

It's fun to play with bubbles. It's just a little puff of air trapped in a thin film of soap and water, but its precise spherical shape and beautiful swirling colors make it a true wonder of science. Now knowing that glycerin will help the bubble last the longest and the ingredients used in a bubble solution people may be able to create their own bubble solutions!

Bridget B.



Does temperature effect the speed of sound? That is what the experimenters set out to learn in this experiment. Countless hours were spent on this project. In a science experiment one must have a purpose and hypothesis, procedure, and conclusion.

The purpose of this experiment is to determine if temperature affects the speed of sound. By creating an echo by banging a metal pipe with a hammer under different temperature conditions, the experimenters will measure the speed of sound with a metronome, thermometer, and measuring tape. Temperatures will vary to determine if the echo would move faster in warmer or cooler temperatures. The experimenters' hypothesis is that warmer temperatures will produce a faster speed of sound than colder temperatures.

There are many steps to an experimenter's procedure. One must obtain the materials for the experiment: metal pipe, hammer, metronome, measuring tape, Celsius thermometer, and calculator. Take the temperature. Record it in degrees Celsius. Stand 90 meters away from the large building. Bang on the metal pipe; listen for the echo. Slow down or speed up the tapping of the pipe so the echo and tapping occur simultaneously. Adjust the frequency of the metronome to match the rate of tapping. Record beats per minute on data sheet. Measure the exact distance between the building and the person tapping the pipe to the nearest centimeter. Multiply this distance by two and determine the distance the tapping sound traveled. Divide the beats per minute, frequency, by 60 seconds. Calculate the speed of sound by dividing the speed the sound traveled by the time it took to travel the distance. Repeat the experiment three times, on three different days, in the same location, but under different temperature conditions. Determine the temperature before beginning the experiment each time. Record all data on data sheet.

The hypothesis was correct in each of the three trials. The results indicate that the lowest temperature resulted in the slowest speed of sound. The results show that the fastest speed of sound was recorded on the warmest day of the experiment. In conclusion, the speed of sound travels faster in warm weather than in cool weather.

Temperature does effect the speed of sound. Science experiments help experimenters answer many questions in science. Science is a major part to our world. Without science our world would be confusing to everyone.

Drew K.



Which hand lotion retains the most moisture? It's a popular question asked. This paper was explain how an experimenter would do a science project using that topic. This paper will talk about the purpose and hypothesis of the project, the procedure, and the conclusion of the experiment.

When conducting the experiment one must have a purpose for doing it. The purpose of this experiment is to determine which hand lotion retains the most moisture. It is a crucial piece of the project. Next go the nearest store and purchase the seven following products Aveeno, Neutrogena, Jergens, Cetaphil, Crisco All Natural Vegetable Shortening, Burt's Bees, and Vaseline. This project was about finding the right product to prevent dry skin. Dry skin is caused by problems in the topmost layers of the skin, which regulates the amount of water in the skin. The outer layer of the skin contains oils and other substances, as well as different cellular structures, all of which act together to keep the skin soft, flexible and effective as a barrier between the body and the outside environment. For example Aveeno contains natural colloidal oatmeal to provide soothing relief for dry skin and rich emollients to moisturize skin while you cleanse. The hypothesis for this experiment is that Neutrogena will retain the most moisture.

The first thing the experimenter must do is pour ten milliliters of water into eight jars. Coat one filter paper one side with one of the hand lotions to mimic the skin. Place the coated filter paper over the mouth of the jar, cream coated side facing out. Screw the outer ring of the jar lid over the mouth of the jar to hold the filter paper in place. Repeat these steps for each of the other hand lotions. Flip each jar over onto a rack so the water is touching the filter paper. Let the jars sit until the water levels are noticeably different. Measure the amount of water remaining in each jar and repeat the experiment as needed.

The hypothesis that Neutrogena would retain the most moisture was incorrect. Aveeno and Burt's Bees tied for first place but Jergens and Crisco were close. After doing some extensive research the experimenter found that out of hundred products for dry skin the number one product used to prevent dry skin was Neutrogena followed by Burt's Bees. This was some very surprising inform considering how the products placed. Aveeno was in the middle of the list placing at number fifty-five. Followed by Jergens at number sixty-seven.

That is how one would set up and conduct the experiment which hand lotion retains the most moisture. Hopefully by reading this paper one will realize what one would have to do in conducting a science fair project. There are many steps to follow but it's worth it. Science fairs can be very fun!

Kayleigh B.



8th Grade Science: Mrs. Culliton (8V)

Which French fries last the longest? Fast-food fries last the longest. They last the longest because of their high fat content and many preservatives. The hypothesis, procedure and conclusion will be discussed of this experiment which was conducted to see how long fast-food fries would take to decompose.

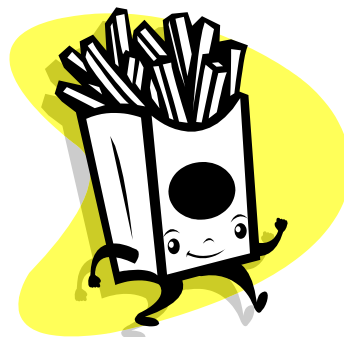
First, The hypothesis will be discussed. The five restaurants observed in this experiment were; McDonald's, Wendy's, Burger King, KFC and Portillo's. The experimenters hypothesized that the fries with most grams of fat in them would take longer to decompose, which was McDonald's. Fast-food fries in particular last the longest because of the preservatives and high fat content. The experimenters' hypothesis was correct. McDonald's French fries lasted the longest because they had the most grams of fat and grease on them. The fat was measured from a medium fry from each restaurant. These estimations were very close to the actual results.

Along with the hypothesis is the procedure. There were many steps to this experiment, so only the most important ones will be discussed. First, five fries from each restaurant that were roughly eight centimeters in length were collected. The experimenters then put each of them in individual plastic bags and labeled them to their appropriate restaurants. The fries were then tacked to a cork board and left there for three weeks. The progress of the mold was recorded once a week on the data sheets. The results were studied in order to make the conclusion. Those were most important steps to this experiment.

The conclusion was very close to the hypothesis. The hypothesis stated that the fries with the most grease and the highest fat content would take the largest amount of time to decompose. The first place on the list would be the French fries that took the longest time to show the first time to decompose. The first place on each list was McDonald's followed by; KFC, Wendy's, Burger King and Portillo's. Those were some details about the conclusion of this experiment.

The hypothesis, procedure and conclusion of this experiment were explained. Fast-food fries last the longest because of their high fat content and preservatives. People should definitely think twice before eating fast-food. This is quickly becoming a health epidemic.

Gabe J.



Have you ever wondered what types of bacteria are in your mouth? Cavities and gingivitis are just a few diseases in the human mouth that is caused by bacteria. Listerine mouthwash claims that their brand is the best for killing bacteria in the human mouth. The purpose and hypothesis, procedure, and conclusion of my project is to determine if Listerine kills bacteria in the human mouth.

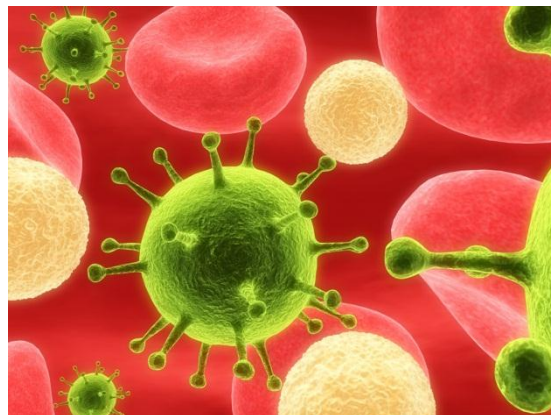
The first part of the experimenters subject is the purpose and hypothesis. The purpose is to see if Listerine is effective in killing bacteria in the mouth like streptococcus mutans and lactobacillus acidophilus. The experimenter wants to see if Listerine will prevent further diseases such as cavities and gingivitis. The experimenter's hypothesis states that Listerine will be effective in reducing bacteria in the human mouth. If Listerine does what is advertised, there should be much less bacteria in the mouth.

The second part is the procedure. The materials one needs to do this experiment are as follows; blood agar culture plates, curette, cotton swabs, and a bottle of Listerine. The first part of your experiment is taking a cotton swab and brushing it on one side of the mouth for 30 seconds. Then brush the bacteria on the swab onto half of a blood agar culture plate. Then take a curette and carry some of the bacteria on the plate over to another open quadrant. Lastly, carry some of the bacteria in the last quadrant to the final open quadrant. For the Listerine part the experimenter will swish 20 ml of Listerine. The experimenter will then swab opposite side of the mouth from where he swabbed last. The experimenter will do the same process of laying the bacteria down on the culture plate. The culture plates will be sealed at room temperature for 48 hours. Observe the culture plates and rate their bacteria growth from 1-5 in a masked fashion.

There were several conclusions the experimenter came to. The pre Listerine culture plates had much more growth than the post Listerine plates. There were five experimental subjects and on average the pre Listerine plates were 4.6, the post Listerine plates were 2.2. One of the experimental subjects had braces at the time and had high bacterial growth on the pre and post culture plates. Perhaps braces trap more bacteria in the mouth where Listerine can't reach.

There are many types of bacteria in the human mouth. Listerine mouthwash was proven that the product does kill bacteria and could prevent cavities and gingivitis. The purpose and hypothesis, procedure, and conclusion of my project has shown this. This experiment has proved Listerine is a great product.

John K.



If one were to enter a science fair, one project that is interesting is called "Color Changing Goldfish." In this project, the experimenter feeds goldfish different types of goldfish food to see which food makes the goldfish a more orange color. Another thing the experimenter wanted to determine which food makes the goldfish a pale orange. If one were to enter a science fair, they must include a purpose, hypothesis, procedure, and conclusion.

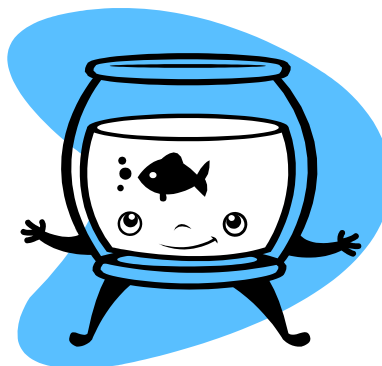
First, one must write a purpose. The experimenter's purpose in this experiment was to find out which food made the goldfish more orange or more pale. The experimenter wanted to see if TetraFin Goldfish Flakes, Bloodworms, or TetraVeggie Algae Wafers made the goldfish more orange or pale. The experimenter loves water and fish so that is why the experimenter chose this experiment. Then, the next step is to choose a hypothesis, which was that the vegetarian food will make the goldfish turn a pale orange and the normal goldfish food will make the color stay the same.

Another important thing you need is a procedure. First, the experimenter went to Meijer and obtained three goldfish, a container of Bloodworms, a container of TetraFin Goldfish Flakes, a package of TetraVeggie Algae Wafers, and three plastic bowls. Then, filled the bowls with tap water and put the goldfish in the bowls. The experimenter fed the fish twice a day, once at 7:30- 8:00 A.M. and once at 5:00 - 6:00 P.M. The experimenter cleaned the bowls every other day. Then, used paint samples to determine the color of the fish twice every week. The experimenter repeated all of the steps two more times after they recorded the results.

Also, one needs to document the conclusion. In this experiment, the goldfish being fed the TetraFin Goldfish Flakes turned the most orange. The goldfish being fed the Bloodworms turned the second most orange. The goldfish being fed the TetraVeggie Algae Wafers turned the most pale in color. This experiment's hypothesis was proven to be true.

If one wanted to enter a science fair and do well, one would need to include many things. Some are the hypothesis, results, graphs, and materials. The most important are the purpose, procedure, and conclusion. If one wanted to learn something new, entering a science fair and doing an experiment would be a great way to find out.

Maria T.



Extras

**Who is the Bestia?
By: Meghan K. and Catie B.**



**Hestia is the bestia
She is Zeus' sister
...You don't want to mess with that mister
She keeps the fire at its place
You can see the kindness in her face
She is very happy
No way she's snappy
She has fire in her eyes
That makes you come alive
Fire was her specialty
She didn't live in reality
Hestia is better than the restia
What!**

AWESOME ATHENA

By: Daniel B. and Jacob B., 60



Athena was born from Zeus's head
After he had a headache that anyone would dread
She's the goddess of war and wisdom too
She often helped gods and people she knew
Athena was the protector of the heroes
She protected the soldiers from their mighty foes
She also invented lots and lots of things
Chariots, ships, and a loom for weaving strings
Flutes and trumpets, plows and rakes,
Athena was awesome for goodness sakes
She was also the goddess of useful arts
Farming, spinning, weaving, and musical parts
To the capital of Attica, she gave an olive tree
It was useful and quite beautiful for everyone to see
So they names the city Athens to show her how they care,
Built a temple and a statue with lots of flare
She was known for being patient, but got angry one time
Turned Arachne into a spider to make up for her crime
Athena's symbol is the owl, her favorite bird
It's now a symbol of wisdom as you've probably heard.
And that is the end, there is no more
Athena was awesome and the goddess of war!

MESSENGING THE GODS
By: Timmy H. and Kevin L., 6T



**Hermes, the gods' personal mailman
Faster than a human postman
Winged shoes on his feet
Going to meet and greet
From the Underworld to Mt. Olympus
He needed no compass
Son of Zeus
No one gave him abuse
Hermes the god of thieves
Stole from many places with leaves
Mostly known for his duties
He never got the cooties
Always known for trust
Never got into a big bust**

POSEIDON

By: Haley S. and Nicole P., 6T



Poseidon is the god of the sea
If you get him mad
You might want to flee

His sisters are Hestia, Demeter and Hera
He lived in a very early era

He was relied on by sailors for many years
And his symbols are dolphins, tridents
And three pronged spears

He divided the power of the world
To get sailors off of the sea
His fingers he twirled

He controls the tides with his might trident
That's why we're proud to call him Poseidon



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