

Name: _____

Snow Day Packet

Period: _____

Directions: Do one page per day. Keep these in a safe location. They will be posted on Canvas if you lose them.

Snow Day One

Today, you will look up “current events” in the world and answer the following questions. You can either read an article or watch the news and report what you have heard. Use an extra piece of paper if needed to answer the questions.

Title of the Article or name of the **News Station**:

What is the **main idea** in this article/news story?

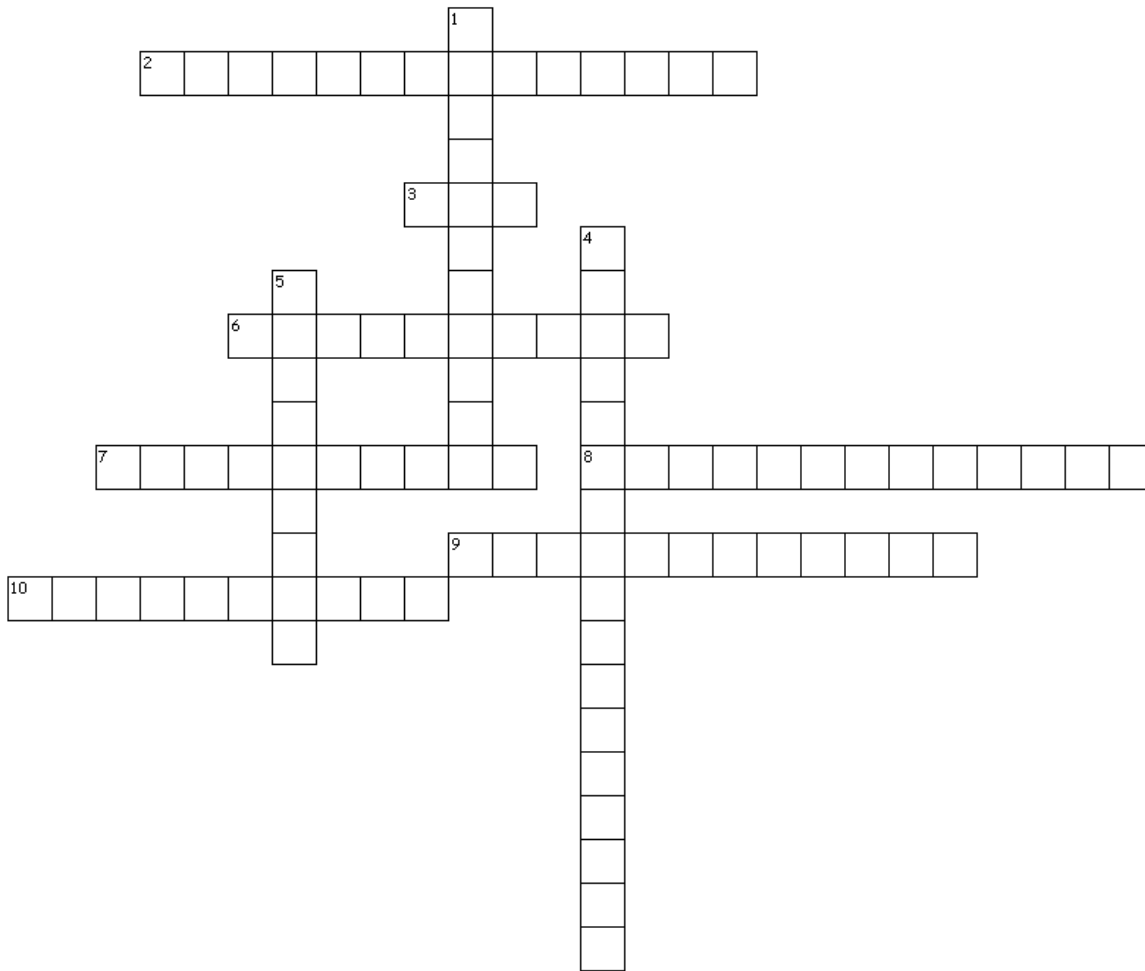
Who is involved: (Who are the people in the article? What is their job title? Why are these people important? How are they involved?)

What Happened, When, and Where: (What is the story about? When did the event take place? Where did the event happen?)

Why/How can we learn from this event: (Why is this article newsworthy? Why is this an important story?)

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Snow Day Two



Across

2. President of the Confederate States of America (2 words)
3. General who surrendered at Appomattox Court House.
6. During the Battle of Gettysburg, it became important to control the _____. (2 words)
7. Where were the first shots fired that started the Civil War? (2 words)
8. The first state to secede from the Union. (2 words)
9. African-American naval captain honored for bravery and heroism. (2 words)
10. _____ became a free state with the Compromise of 1850.

Down

1. With the fall of the Confederate States of America, _____ money was worthless. (northern or southern)
4. This compromise allowed people to decide the slavery issue for themselves. (3 words)
5. In the Battle of _____, the North and South fought for control of the Mississippi River.

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Snow Day Three

In the mid-19th century, the United States was a nation undergoing profound changes. Following the Civil War, a trio of amendments emerged, forever altering the course of American history - the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments.

The 13th Amendment: Breaking the Chains

Picture the year 1865 - the end of the Civil War. In the aftermath of this devastating conflict, the 13th Amendment emerged as a beacon of hope. This amendment declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the United States." The 13th amendment repealed slavery for good in America, but did not fix all the issues.

The 14th Amendment: Equal Protection Under the Law

The 14th amendment was a powerful addition to the Constitution that proclaimed that all citizens, regardless of their background or color, were entitled to equal protection under the law. It was a pledge to ensure that the promises of liberty and justice extended to every corner of the land, weaving the fabric of a more inclusive society. This meant that all freed African Americans were entitled to the same rights as white men. It did **not** give freed African Americans the right to vote.

The 15th Amendment: The Right to Vote Unfurls

In 1870, the 15th Amendment emerged. This groundbreaking addition to the Constitution was a revolutionary concept - it said that the right to vote could not be denied based on race or color. The ballot box, once a realm restricted for some, now opened its doors to a broader spectrum of citizens, enhancing the democratic spirit of the nation.

Together, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments laid the foundation for a more just and equal society. They were the keystones of a new era, symbolizing a commitment to the principles of freedom and fairness that continue to shape the United States to this very day. The story of these amendments is not just a chapter in history but a testament to the enduring quest for justice and equality.

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Multiple Choice Questions:

The 13th Amendment aimed to abolish which of the following?

- a) Right to bear arms
- b) Slavery
- c) Women's suffrage
- d) Freedom of speech

The 14th Amendment granted citizenship to:

- a) Native Americans
- b) Former slaves
- c) Immigrants
- d) All of the above

The 15th Amendment addressed voting rights and prohibited the denial of suffrage based on:

- a) Race
- b) Gender
- c) Age
- d) Social class

Which amendment specifically focused on granting African American men the right to vote?

- a) 13th Amendment
- b) 14th Amendment
- c) 15th Amendment
- d) Emancipation Proclamation

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Snow Day Four

Today, you will look up “current events” in the world and answer the following questions. You can either read an article or watch the news and report what you have heard. Use an extra piece of paper if needed to answer the questions.

Title of the Article or name of the **News Station**:

What is the **main idea** in this article/news story?

Who is involved: (Who are the people in the article? What is their job title? Why are these people important? How are they involved?)

What Happened, When, and Where: (What is the story about? When did the event take place? Where did the event happen?)

Why/How can we learn from this event: (Why is this article newsworthy? Why is this an important story?)

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Snow Day Five

Part I: Multiple Choice

1. What was Reconstruction in the United States?
 - a. A period of rebuilding after World War I
 - b. A time of healing and rebuilding after the Civil War
 - c. A movement for women's suffrage
 - d. A political revolution in the 19th century
2. When did the Reconstruction era take place?
 - a. 1776-1783
 - b. 1861-1865
 - c. 1865-1877
 - d. 1900-1910
3. Which amendment abolished slavery in the United States?
 - a. 10th Amendment
 - b. 13th Amendment
 - c. 15th Amendment
 - d. 18th Amendment
4. What was the purpose of the Freedmen's Bureau during Reconstruction?
 - a. To provide education and assistance to formerly enslaved people
 - b. To enforce strict laws against former Confederate leaders
 - c. To build railroads and infrastructure in the South
 - d. To promote industrialization in the North
5. Who became the President of the United States after Abraham Lincoln's assassination?
 - a. Ulysses S. Grant
 - b. Andrew Johnson
 - c. Robert E. Lee
 - d. Jefferson Davis

Part II: True or False

6. True or False: The Reconstruction era aimed to rebuild the Southern states both politically and economically.
7. True or False: The 14th Amendment granted citizenship and equal protection under the law to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, including former slaves.

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8. True or False: The Ku Klux Klan was a secret organization that emerged during Reconstruction, aiming to intimidate and oppress African Americans.
9. True or False: The Reconstruction era successfully achieved its goals of ensuring civil rights for African Americans and fostering unity between the North and the South.
10. True or False: The Compromise of 1877 marked the end of Reconstruction, leading to the withdrawal of federal troops from the South.

Part III: Short Answer

11. Explain the concept of "Jim Crow" laws and how they affected African Americans during the Reconstruction era.
12. Describe the role of sharecropping in the post-Civil War South.
13. Identify one success and one failure of the Reconstruction era. Explain your choices.
14. What was the significance of the 15th Amendment, and how did it impact the rights of African American men?

Part IV: Essay Question

15. In your opinion, was Reconstruction a success or a failure? Support your answer with specific examples and evidence from the era.