

BEARCAT DAY 18

Wednesday, April 15, 2020

GRADE 6
ANDERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS



ANDERSON COUNTY MIDDLE SCHOOL

6TH GRADE BEARCAT DAY 18

LANGUAGE ARTS	TEXT STRUCTURE PRACTICE Let's review text structure! Use the images and definitions to show what you know about text structure.
MATH	3-D FIGURES AND AREA Read the notes and answer the questions . Take a picture with your phone and email it to your teacher.
SCIENCE	EROSION BY WIND If you cannot access Google Classroom, this alternate assignment is for you. Please read and then answer the question below. Google Classroom has an online simulation instead of a passage. Describe how processes were used to form a landform. Use vocabulary and evidence from the passage to support your answer. RACE.
SOCIAL STUDIES	EMPERORS Emperor HUNT (This will be due on Day 23): Choose 5 of the 9 emperors of Rome and Complete the chart to help understand the Roman Empire and the Emperors. You may use the included articles to help you .
PE/HEALTH	CANCER Read the notes and answer the questions .
LITERACY	LEBRON JAMES' FIRST CHILDREN'S BOOK Read the article " Lebron James' First Children's Book... " This assignment is located in Ms. Hamrick's Google Classroom. Please complete in Google Classroom if you are able.

Text Structure Practice

Today is just a review and practice of the different text structures we have discussed the past few days.

DRAW/WRITE IN THE BOXES TO COMPLETE THE CHART. USE THE IMAGES AND DEFINITIONS

FROM SLIDE 3..

p1

TEXT STRUCTURE

TERM	IMAGE REPRESENTATION	DEFINITION
Cause & Effect		
Sequential		
Chronological		
Description		
Compare & Contrast		
Problem & Solution		

p2

This structure provides the reader with information in order by time or dates.

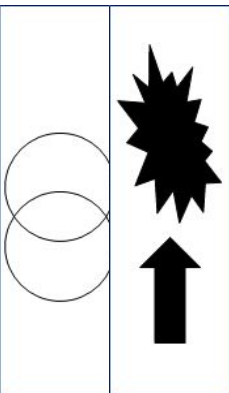
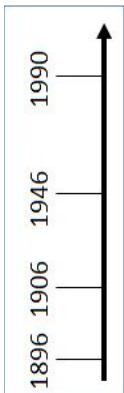
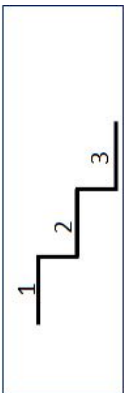
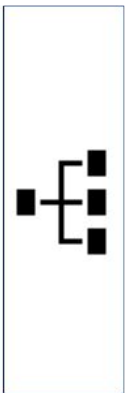
This structure shows the relationship between an event or idea and what follows because of that event or idea.

This structure finds the similarities and differences between two or more people, events, or ideas.

This structure gives readers a detailed description of something to give the reader a mental picture.

This structure gives readers a list of steps in a procedure.

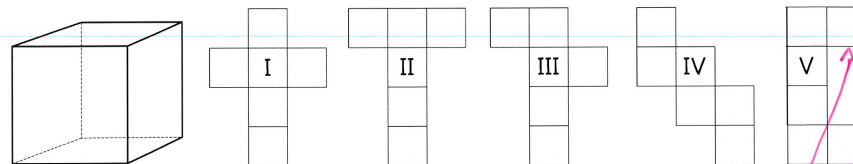
This structure sets up a problem and explains a solution to this problem.



HOW ARE 3D FIGURES AND AREA RELATED?

A net is a 2 dimensional composite figure that is folded to create a 3D object.

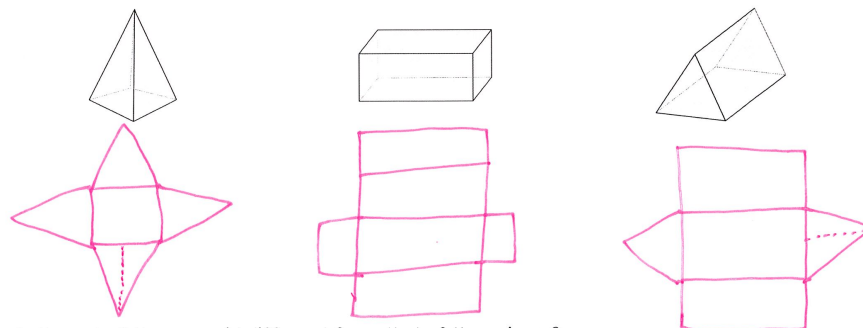
Determine which of the following shapes would create the cube below. Explain why or why not.



No, the net only has two flaps that would cover both sides of the cube.

All solids have a net. Cubes are unique because they are composed of 6 equivalent squares.

Sketch a net for each of the shapes below. Think through the process of unfolding the object, as well as the different characteristics of each object (faces and bases).



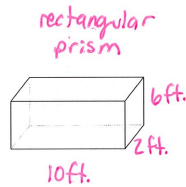
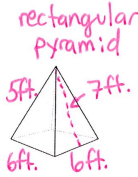
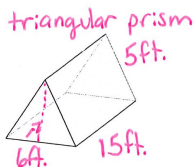
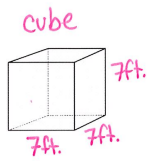
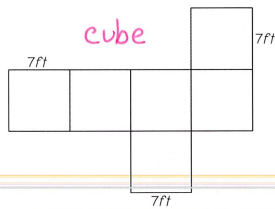
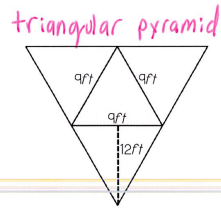
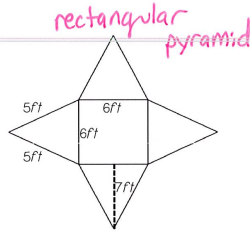
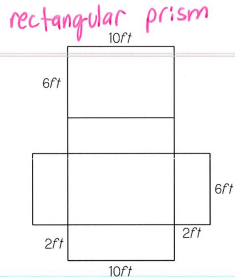
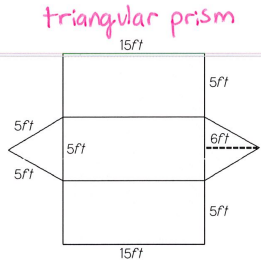
How is the net of the pyramid different from that of the prisms?

The pyramid has triangular faces and only one base.

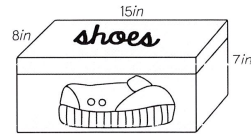
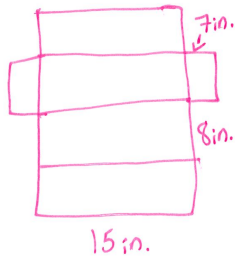
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P2

Use the measurements from the nets below to label the solid figures.



The shoe box below is being cut at the edge. Sketch a net below that could be created from the box. Be sure to label its dimensions.



rectangular prism

Summarize today's lesson:

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Day 18: Real-Life 3D Figure Scavenger Hunt

We want you to look around and try to find 3D figures in everyday life!

* Required

1. Email address *

2. Email Address *

3. Last Name *

4. First Name *

5. Class Period *

Mark only one oval.

2nd

3rd

4th

6th

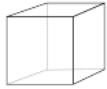
7th

Object 1

6. Find a Cube in real life. *

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Object 2

7. Find a Rectangular Prism in real life. *



Object 3

8. Find a Triangular Prism in real life. *



Object 4

9. Find a Rectangular Pyramid in real life. *



Grade 6 Day 18 Science

p1

Erosion by Wind

flexbooks.ck12.org/cbook/ck-12-middle-school-earth-science-flexbook-



Is wind the greatest erosional force in the desert?

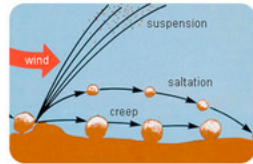
Wind can do remarkable things. It can erode rock to make beautiful shapes. Wind has eroded this rock so that it looks like a rabbit. This limestone formation is in the Sahara Desert in Egypt. Water is the most important erosional force even in the desert. But wind makes its mark in many ways.

Sediment Transport by Wind

Like flowing water, wind picks up and transports particles. Wind carries particles of different sizes in the same ways that water carries them (**Figure below**).

- Tiny particles, such as clay and silt, move by **suspension**. They hang in the air, sometimes for days. They may be carried great distances and rise high above the ground.
- Larger particles, such as sand, move by **saltation**. The wind blows them in short hops. They stay close to the ground.
- Particles larger than sand move by **creep**. The wind rolls or pushes them over the surface. They stay on the ground.

Wind transports particles in different ways depending on their size.



Wind Erosion

Dust storms (**Figure below**) are more common in dry climates. The soil is dried out and dusty. Plants may be few and far between. Dry, bare soil is more easily blown away by the wind than wetter soil or soil held in place by plant roots.

When winds whip up in the desert, they can create tremendous dust storms.



Deflation

Wind blows small particles away. As a result, the ground surface gets lower and rockier; this is called **deflation**. The rocks that are left are called **desert pavement**. Desert pavement is a surface covered by gravel-sized particles that are not easily moved by wind.

Abrasion

Did you ever see workers sandblasting a building to clean it? Sand is blown onto the surface to scour away dirt and debris. Wind-blown sand has the same effect. It scours and polishes rocks and other surfaces. Wind-blown sand may carve rocks into interesting shapes (**Figure below**). This form of erosion is called abrasion. It occurs any time rough sediments are blown or dragged over surfaces. Can you think of other ways abrasion might occur?

This incredible rock formation in Utah is the result of wind erosion.

Desert Varnish

Exposed rocks in desert areas often develop a dark brown or black coating called **desert varnish** (**Figure below**). Wind transports clay-sized particles that chemically react with other substances at high temperatures. The coating is formed of iron and manganese oxides.

Ancient people carved these petroglyphs into desert varnish at Sego Canyon, Utah.



Summary

- Wind moves sediments by suspension, saltation, or creep.
- In deserts, wind picks up small particles and leaves behind larger rocks. This forms desert pavement.
- Moving sand may sand blast rocks and other materials causing abrasion.

Question for you to turn in.

Describe how processes were used to form a landform. Use vocabulary and evidence from the passage to support your answer. RACE.

Do not write outside this box.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN THE FIRST CENTURY

Name: _____
Date: _____

Emperors of Rome History Hunt

Directions: Learn more about each of the Roman emperors listed below by viewing video clips and content from The Roman Empire in the First Century Web site [<http://www.pbs.org/empires/romans/index.html>]. Pay special attention to the sections, Emperors [<http://www.pbs.org/empires/romans/empire/emperors.html>] and Timeline [<http://www.pbs.org/empires/romans/special/timeline01.html>]. Use these to locate information about each of the historical figures in the hunt.

Grade 6 Day 18 Social Studies

Emperor	Achievements / Known for...	Personality	Leadership Style	Was he a successful leader? Why?	Enemies	What Caused his Downfall?	Other important information
Julius Caesar							
Augustus							
Tiberius							
Caligula							

Get More at: www.pbs.org/empires/romans
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THE ROMAN EMPIRE

IN THE FIRST CENTURY

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Emperor	Achievements / Known for...	Personality	Leadership Style	Was he a successful leader? Why?	Enemies	What Caused his Downfall?	Other important information
Claudius							
Nero							
Vespasian							
Domitian							
Trajan							

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Augustus - The First Emperor 27 BCE - 14 CE

Augustus became the first emperor of Rome when his adopted father, Julius Caesar, was murdered on the Senate floor. His real name was Octavian but he was given the name 'Augustus' by the Senate as an honor for his great achievements. He used his rule wisely and built roads, aqueducts and buildings. Not only was Augustus the first, but he was certainly one of the best emperors Rome ever had.



Constantine the Great 306 - 337 CE

Constantine the Great was the first Christian emperor of the Empire. He decided to move the capital of the empire from Rome to a town called Byzantium, which he later renamed after himself - Constantinople. Constantine saw this move as essential since Byzantium was located on the trade routes from East to West. For his many achievements he is known as 'Constantine the Great' and in the Christian church he is known as 'Saint Constantine.' This is because he made Christianity the official religion of the Empire and ended the persecution of Christians.



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Short Biography about the life of Tiberius

- Name commonly known as: Tiberius
- Latin Roman Name: Tiberius Claudius Nero
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: AD 14-37 as Tiberius Caesar Augustus
- Place and Date of Birth: November 16, 42 BC in Rome
- Name of previous Emperor: His predecessor or the Emperor before Tiberius was Augustus Caesar
- Date succeeded as Emperor of Rome and circumstances of rule: AD14 - Tiberius and his mother Livia, were suspected of having hastened the death of Augustus Caesar through poison
- Married: - Vipsania Agrippina - Julia the Elder
- Children: Julius Caesar Drusus
- Place and Date of Death: March 16, AD 37 (age 77) at Misenum
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Tiberius was Caligula

Why was Tiberius famous? Accomplishments, achievements and important events Tiberius was cold and unpopular in his manners, awkward and even timid in his demeanor, but a master of disguising these faults. Aelius Sejanus, the Prefect of the Praetorians, had long been the friend and chief adviser of the emperor. Sejanus was cruel, unscrupulous, and ambitious in fact the proper instrument of a tyrant. In A.D. 27 Tiberius hid himself in the island of Capri where he built twelve villas in different parts of the island living with a few companions. No one was allowed to land upon the shores of Capri except of course Sejanus and even fishermen who broke this rule through ignorance were severely punished. Every day, however, dispatches were brought from the continent and he still continued to direct the affairs of his vast empire. Sejanus was left to govern Rome but eventually Tiberius realized that Sejanus had become so powerful that he himself was at risk. Tiberius sent a letter to the Senate in which he denounced Sejanus as a traitor. Sejanus was flung into the Mamertine Prison, and there he was strangled in 31AD. The people of Rome threw his body into the Tiber. Great numbers of his friends or relatives perished with Sejanus, and a general massacre filled Rome with terror. Tiberius, meanwhile, seems to have become a raging madman. He put to death his niece Agrippina, with her two children and ruled over the Senate with pitiless cruelty. Tiberius died on March 16, A.D. 37. He is believed to have been smothered with a pillow. Tiberius left the empire in a prosperous condition. His cruelty, in fact, seems to have been exercised upon the great and the rich, while the people of Rome lived in relative security.

Hadrian

(117-138 CE)

Hadrian became emperor following the death of Trajan, and he is perhaps most well known for the construction of a defensive wall in Britain which is known as Hadrian's Wall; the wall was built to protect the Roman Empire from invasions from tribes to the north.

As a ruler, Hadrian turned out to be relatively peaceful. He reversed the expansionist policies of the previous ruler, Trajan, which meant Rome stopped looking to acquire new land through warfare.

Hadrian was certainly among the best educated of all the Roman emperors. He was a great patron of the arts, especially architecture. His interest in Greek culture created a fondness for classical statues and architecture, and he supervised the construction of an assortment of buildings, including the Pantheon in Rome

Commodus

180 to 192 CE

Commodus was the son of Marcus Aurelius, one of Rome's greatest rulers. He adored the gladiatorial games so much that he personally entered many of them and fought alongside the gladiators! Gladiators were mostly all criminals and slaves. This severely offended the entire Empire, especially the Senate. Commodus once ordered all the cripples, hunchbacks, and all other "undesirables" in the city to be rounded up, thrown into the arena, and forced to hack one another to death with meat cleavers. He especially enjoyed killing animals as he once slaughtered 100 lions in one day.



Diocletian (286 - 305 AD)

Diocletian came to power at a difficult time in the Empire's history. There were civil wars in the provinces and the Empire's economy was near collapse. He was able to establish peace and stabilize the economy. He divided the empire in two halves in order to administer it more effectively. This is what led toward the creation of separate Eastern (Byzantine) and Western (Roman) Empires. However, he is also known for intensifying the persecution of Christians, who still refused to worship an emperor or official Roman gods.

He demanded that all Christians convert to the Roman religion. When Christians refused, Diocletian ordered their execution by crucifixion and beheading. He also enjoyed in their torture at the Circus Maximus and Colosseum where many were fed to lions, much to the delight of the Roman citizens who worshipped Roman gods.

The murders did not truly stop until Constantine's rise to absolute power in 324.

Roman Emperors and their achievements (or lack thereof)

NERO

(54 - 68 A.D.)

Nero was known to be very friendly to people from all stations of life and possessed the ability to remember almost everyone's name whom he met. He was a great supporter of the arts and staged elaborate productions for the people's enjoyment. He even enjoyed performing himself.

As his reign continued, though, his behavior became bizarre. He killed, among others, his mother, and it has been said that he sang when the Great Fire of Rome ravaged through the city. He blamed the fire on Christians and had many killed, either by crucifixion, beheading, or being "thrown to the dogs." Regardless, he had clearly become insane.

After unsuccessfully ordering members of the Senate to kill themselves, he committed suicide.



Trajan

(98 to 117 CE)

The Roman emperor Trajan was the first non-Italian emperor. Trajan was always on the offensive as he expanded Rome's territory to its farthest limits. He was a former soldier who used his military expertise to win campaigns and acquire many new lands.

The Roman people gave Trajan the title "Optimus Princeps", which means "the best of princes." This clearly attests to his popularity among the people. Trajan set up cash accounts to help raise poor children, created schools to educate orphans, assisted poor farmers, and returned property confiscated by previous emperors.



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Short Biography about the life of Caligula

- Name commonly known as: Caligula
- Nickname: Little Boots
- Latin Roman Name: Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: 16 March 37 AD – 24 January 41 AD
- Dynasty / Historical Period: Julio-Claudian
- Place and Date of Birth: Caligula was born August 31, 12 AD
- Name of previous Emperor: His predecessor or the Emperor before Caligula was Tiberius
- Date succeeded as Emperor of Rome and circumstances of rule: 37 AD
- Family connections / Genealogy
- Married: Junia Claudilla, 33–34, Livia Orestilla, 37 or 38, Lollia Paulina, 38
- Caesonia, 40–41
- Children: Julia Drusilla
- Place and Date of Death: Caligula died on 24 January 41 AD in Rome
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Caligula was Claudius

Why was Caligula famous? Accomplishments, achievements and important events:

Caius Caesar, known as Caligula, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina and Romans hoped that he had inherited the virtues of his great father. He started his rule well recalling many exiles (people who had been kicked out of Rome), eliminating various taxes and satisfied the people with spectacles and gifts.

However after Caligula had reigned for eight months he became severely ill. Upon his recovery his mind seemed to have been fatally injured. Caligula became cruel and lustful. He declared himself to be a god and would often go through the streets of Rome dressed as Bacchus, Venus, or Apollo (various Roman gods). The Romans were compelled to worship him and he made the wealthiest citizens his priests. He even tried to make his favorite horse a consul in the government.

His extravagances soon consumed the public treasures and Caligula was forced to resort to every kind of extortion to obtain money. Having exhausted Rome and Italy, in A.D. 39 Caligula led a large army across the Alps for the purpose of plundering Gaul, where the richest citizens were put to death and their property confiscated. Caligula was assassinated in his palace January 24, A.D. 41.

Short Biography about the life of Nero

- Name commonly known as: Nero
- Latin Roman Name: Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: October 13, 54 – June 9, 68 he was Proconsul from 51 AD

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- Place and Date of Birth: December 15, 57 AD. Birthplace Antium
- Name of previous Emperor: His predecessor or the Emperor before Nero was Claudius
- Family connections / Genealogy
- Nero Married: Claudia Octavia, Poppaea Sabina, Statilia Messalina
- Children: Claudia Augusta
- Place and Date of Death of Nero: Died June 9, 68 (aged 30) in Rome
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Nero was Galba

Why was Nero famous? Accomplishments, achievements and important events:

The first five years of the reign of Nero were marked by the mildness and fairness of his government. He discouraged luxury, reduced the taxes, and increased the authority of the Senate. However, he sank into immorality, cruelty, and crime. Nero became the most cruel and dissolute of tyrants. In order to marry Poppaea Sabina, a beautiful and dissolute woman, the wife of Salvius Otho, Nero resolved to divorce his wife Octavia, and also to murder his mother Agrippina.

Nero and the Burning of Rome

It would be impossible to detail all the crimes of Nero, but the deliberate burning of Rome was probably the worst. In A.D. 64 a fire broke out in Rome, which lasted for six days, consuming at least two-thirds of the city. It is unclear who started the fire. However, Nero was believed to have ordered the city to be set on fire. It is also rumored that while Rome was in flames Nero amused himself by playing a lyre (fiddle-like instrument). Whether this account of Nero was true or false is debatable but Nero did decide to blame this event on the Christians, and inflicted upon them terrible cruelties and punishments. The city was rebuilt upon an improved plan, and Nero's palace, called the Golden House, occupied a large part of the ruined capital with groves, gardens, and buildings of unequalled magnificence.

Life and Death of Nero

In A.D. 65 a plot was discovered in which many eminent Romans were engaged. The poet Lucan and Seneca, the philosopher, together with many others, were put to death. In A.D. 67 Nero travelled to Greece, and performed on the lyre at the Olympian games. Nero also contended for the prize in singing, and murdered a singer whose voice was louder than his own. Nero was finally dethroned by the Praetorian Guards*. Nero then committed suicide on June 9, A.D. 68. He was the last of the Claudian family. No one remained who had an hereditary claim to the empire of Augustus.

*Praetorian Guards = force of bodyguards used by Roman Emperors

Short Biography about the life of Trajan

- Name commonly known as: Trajan
- Latin Roman Name: Marcus Ulpius Nerva Traianus
- Trajan Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: January 28, 98- August 9, 117
- Place and Date of Birth: Trajan was born September 18, 53 in Italica, Hispania
- Name of previous Emperor: The predecessor or Emperor before Trajan was Nerva

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- Family connections / Genealogy
- Married: Pompeia Plotina
- Children: None - Hadrian (adoptive)
- Place and Date of Death: Trajan died August 9, 117 (aged 63) in Selinus, Cilicia
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Trajan was Hadrian.

Interesting facts about the life of Trajan

Trajan, the first emperor who was not a native of Italy, was born at Italica, in Spain, and was about forty years of age when he became emperor. He was free from every vice except an occasional indulgence in wine. His mind was naturally strong, his manners pleasing, his appearance noble and impressive. Trajan abolished the trials for high treason, which had previously made Rome a scene of terror, restored freedom of speech to the Senate, and bound himself as emperor by oath to observe the laws. Trajan was also responsible for the foundation of public schools for the education and maintenance of poor children in various parts of Italy. Trajan also founded the Ulpian Library at Rome. Trajan was a great builder and created magnificent buildings, roads, bridges across the empire.

Trajan's Forum and Trajans Market

Trajan's forum and Trajan's market (and his column) were constructed to commemorate his victories over the Dacians. The architect of the great project was called Apollodorus of Damascus. To build the forum and market on the area of the Quirinal Hill over 60 million cubic meters of rock and earth had to be moved. Trajan was building his forum and market for the people of Rome and the ruins of the market can still be seen in Rome today. The market was built in Trajan's forum and is a semi-circular building which is three stories high. The market consisted of shops. Luxurious items such as silks were sold at Trajans market in the forum together with everyday items and fresh food. There were also restaurants and bars. Trajans Forum and the market were built almost 2000 years before our modern shopping malls.

Short Biography about the life of Hadrian

- Name commonly known as: Hadrian
- Latin Roman Name: Publius Aelius Traianus Hadrianus
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: August 10, 117 – July 10, 138
- Place and Date of Birth: Hadrian was born 24 January 76 in Rome
- Name of previous Emperor: His predecessor or the Emperor before Hadrian was Trajan
- Family connections / Genealogy
- Married: Vibia Sabina
- Children: Lucius Aelius and Antoninus Pius (both adoptive)
- Place and Date of Death: Hadrian died July 10, 138 (aged 62) at Baiae on the Bay of Naples
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Hadrian was Antoninus Pius

Interesting facts about the life of Hadrian :

Hadrian adopted the policy of refusing to extend the limits of the empire. His aim was to maintain and strengthen the existing Roman Provinces. Hadrian attempted to win the affections

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of the people by donating money to the poor and promising the Senators never to punish one of their body without their approval.

Hadrian was fond of travel and went on a journey through all the provinces of his empire, in order to examine into their condition and to discover and amend any faults in the system of government. The famous Pantheon in Rome was commissioned by Hadrian.

Hadrian - The Jewish War

A revolt broke out among the Jews and another Jewish war continued for several years, during which more than half a million of Jews are said to have perished. A famous general, Julius Severus, left his duties in Britain to lead the Roman armies and the rebellion was suppressed. The Jews were forbidden to live in Jerusalem, a city that was sacred to their beliefs. Jews were forced to live scattered over the world.

Hadrian's Wall

Hadrian's Wall was a Roman wall which formed a 73 mile frontier and barrier between the South and North of England. This marked the northern most boundary of the Roman Empire. Hadrian's wall was built not just to prevent movement but also to control movement - especially the movement of the Picts, a barbarian group. Hadrian's Wall was built by Roman soldiers who belonged to the 2nd, 6th and 20th legions and took about 6 years to complete.

The Death of Hadrian

Hadrian returned to Rome from his travels where he became sick. Hadrian adopted Arrius Antoninus (afterward the Emperor Antoninus Pius), and presented him as his successor to the Senators assembled around his bed. His illness affected the mind and character of Hadrian who became a cruel tyrant. He moved to Baiae, hoping for some relief in the fine climate of the Bay of Naples and he died there July 10th, A.D. 138, aged sixty-three.

"The Philosopher, last of the Five Good Emperors"

Short Biography about the life of Marcus Aurelius

- Name commonly known as: Marcus Aurelius
- Marcus Aurelius Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: AD 161 - 180
- Place and Date of Birth: Marcus Aurelius was born 26 April 121 in Rome
- Family connections / Genealogy of Marcus Aurelius
- Married: Faustina the Younger
- Children: There were 14 children but Commodus was only son to survive childhood
- Place and Date of Death: Marcus Aurelius died 17 March 180 (aged 58)
- Name of next Emperor: The successor to Marcus Aurelius was Commodus

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Interesting facts about the life of M

Marcus Aurelius was known as the Philosopher, his morals and his intellect were trained by the purest and wisest men of his age. His health had suffered and Marcus Aurelius needed to share the government of the empire with his adopted brother, Lucius Verus, who was strong and healthy but was, however, addicted to all forms of licentious pleasures.

Despite his reputation as a benevolent Emperor Marcus Aurelius allowed a cruel persecution of the Christians in A.D. 177. Among the victims of this persecution was the Christian writer and philosopher called Justin who was the author of the Apologies for Christianity which he had presented to the previous emperor Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius. Justin suffered martyrdom and was later made a saint and called Justin Martyr. A couple of years later toward the close of his reign Marcus Aurelius became convinced of the falseness of the charges made against the Christians and became once more tolerant and philosophic.

Marcus Aurelius and the Parthian and German Wars

The Parthian king, Vologeses III, invaded the eastern provinces of ancient Rome. Lucius Verus was sent to defeat the Parthians with his army. The Parthians were based in Armenia, Mesopotamia, Iran, and Afghanistan providing access to the Silk Road, the trade route between the Mediterranean Sea and China. In A.D. 166 Verus returned to Rome claiming triumph. In A.D. 168 the twin emperors went north to the Danubian provinces, where they mounted a military offensive against the threatening Germanic tribes. Verus died in A.D. 171 riddled with disease from his immoral lifestyle. In A.D. 176 Marcus Aurelius triumphed at Rome for his various successes. He gave a donation of eight pieces of gold to every Roman citizen. In A.D. 177 Marcus Aurelius was again forced to march against the Barbarians. He contracted a fever at Vindobona (Vienna) in A.D. 180, and died after a few days' illness. Marcus Aurelius was the last of the Five Good Roman emperors who labored for the welfare of his people.

Short Biography about the life of Diocletian

- Name commonly known as: Diocletian
- Latin Roman Name: Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: A.D. 284 – 305
- Appointed two Caesars to assist in the control of the Empire: Galerius who controlled the legions of the Danube and Constantius who controlled Britain, Spain and Gaul
- Dynasty / Historical Period: In 285 the Roman Empire was split in half by Diocletian - The Western Roman Empire and the other half became known as the Eastern Roman Empire or the Byzantine Empire.
- Place and Date of Birth: Diocletian was born December 22, 244 in Dioclea, near Salonae (near Split)
- Place and Date of Death: Diocletian died on December 3, 311 in the port of Spalatum

Interesting facts about the life of Diocletian:

Diocletian began to reign A.D. 284 and once more revived the declining Roman empire. His parents had been the slaves of a Roman Senator and he had himself risen from this low station to the highest positions in the army. Diocletian acted with generosity toward the servants of the former emperor, not only allowing them to remain in safety under his rule, but even to retain their offices. His robes were of silk and gold. He required his subjects to bow before him, and to adore him as a holy figure.

Diocletian - The Roman Empire is split into East and West

Finding the empire too large to be governed by a single ruler, Diocletian selected as his colleague General Maximian, a brave, but fierce soldier, who, like himself, had risen to a high rank in the army. He therefore created the Diarchy ('the rule of two'). Maximian, however, always admitted the intellectual superiority of Diocletian. Diocletian ruled the Eastern Roman Empire, and Maximian ruled the Western Roman Empire.

Diocletian and Egypt

Maximian and Diocletian put down a revolt in Egypt. The emperors surrounded Alexandria for eight months, cut off the aqueducts which conveyed water to the city, and, having taken it, put many thousands of its citizens to death. One remarkable edict which he now published forbade the study of alchemy in Egypt, and ordered all books upon that subject to be burned. He also made a treaty with the Nubians, in order to protect the frontiers of Egypt.

The Persecution of the Christians and the Edict of Diocletian

The Emperor Diocletian mounted some of the fiercest Christian persecutions of the early Church especially in the East of the Empire. Diocletian passed laws or Edicts to force people who lived in the Roman Empire to worship the ancient gods of the Romans. The persecution of Christians began A.D. 303, and continued for nearly ten years.

Grade 6 Day 18 Social Studies

Short Biography about the life of Constantine the Great

- Name commonly known as: Constantine the Great
- Reigned as Roman Emperor / Caesar: AD 306 - 337
- Family connections / Genealogy
- Constantine the Great Married: Minervina, died or divorced before 307, Fausta
- Children of Constantine the Great: Crispus (by Minervina), Constantina, Helena. Constantine II, Constantius II, Constans
- Place and Date of Death: Constantine the Great died 22 May 337 at his palace at Nicomedia

Interesting facts about the life of Constantine the Great

Constantine was the son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena. Constantine soon distinguished himself as a soldier, and won the affection of the army. In appearance he was tall, dignified, and pleasing; he excelled in all military exercises, was modest, prudent, and well informed. Constantine was so much beloved by the army and people of Gaul that they proclaimed him Emperor, and he held the province of Britain and Gaul securely against all enemies.

Constantine the Great

In A.D. 310 Maximian, having conspired against the life of Constantine, was put to death. By 317, there were two remaining emperors in control of the Roman Empire. Constantine reigned as an Western Roman Emperor and his brother-in-law Licinius as an Eastern Roman Emperor.

The Conversion of Constantine to Christianity

Great victories were gained by Constantine the Great at Turin, Verona, and on the banks of the Tiber, where, at the battle of the Milvian Bridge in 312, Maxentius was defeated, and was drowned in crossing the river. It was during the campaign against Maxentius that Constantine is said to have seen the miraculous cross in the heavens. Constantine proclaimed himself a Christian, and from Milan Constantine the Great issued an edict promising the Christians his favor and protection.

Constantinople

In 330 AD Constantine established a new capital of the Roman Empire. He built it on the location of the ancient city of Byzantium. The city was named Constantinople after Emperor Constantine. Constantinople would later become capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, also called the [Byzantine Empire](#).

It was while preparing for a campaign against Persia that he fell ill at Helenopolis. When treatment failed, he made to return to Constantinople but was forced to take to his bed near Nicomedia. There, Constantine received [baptism](#), putting off the imperial purple for the white robes of a neophyte; and he died in 337. He was buried at Constantinople in his church.

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LeBron James' first children's book, "I PROMISE," set for publication in August

By Jeff Zillgitt, USA Today, adapted by Newsela staff on 03.02.20

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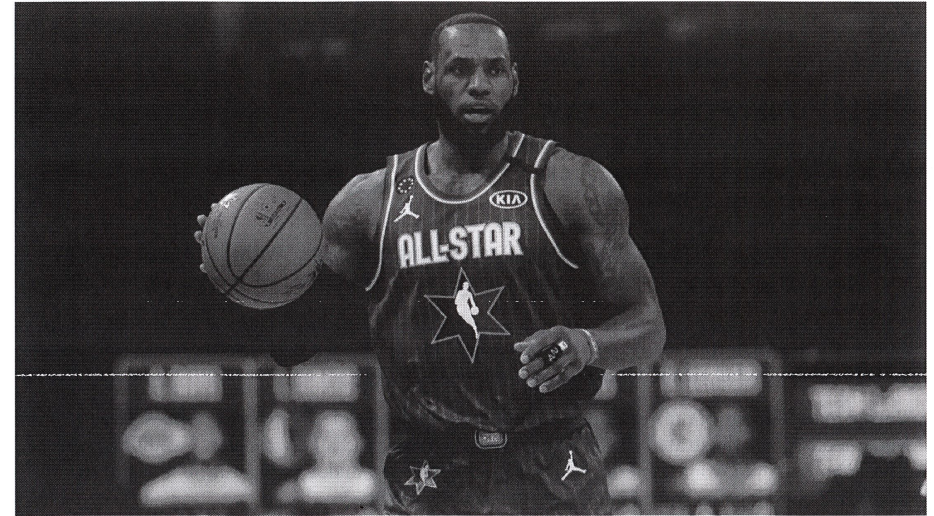


Image 1. LeBron James of the Los Angeles Lakers dribbles during the first half of the NBA All-Star basketball game February 16, 2020, in Chicago, Illinois. Photo by: Nam Huh/AP Photo

LeBron James has many titles: dad, husband, basketball player, actor, philanthropist, media executive, restaurateur, investor.

Add another: children's book author.

"I PROMISE" — James' first children's book — is scheduled for publication on August 11, and his second book, a novel for middle-grade students, will be published in the summer of 2021 as part of a two-book deal with HarperCollins Publishers.

"Books have the ability to teach, inspire and bring people together," the Los Angeles Lakers star said in a news release. "That's why these books, and the opportunity to get children and parents reading together, mean so much to me.

"Most importantly, we wanted to make sure these stories are ones that every single kid can see themselves in. 'I PROMISE' is powerful in that way, and I can't wait for people to read it."

"I PROMISE" is based on the LeBron James Family Foundation I PROMISE program, which provides resources, incentives and academic and emotional support to students, and their families, to stay in school.

Illustrated by best-selling artist Nina Mata, "I PROMISE" encourages diverse children to be the best version of themselves through action. One page reads, with a child speaking into a megaphone and hearts emerging, "I promise to use my voice and stand up for what's right. And when things get tough, to keep up the fight."

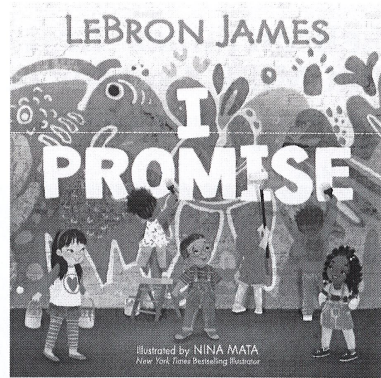
Another page reads, "I promise to dream big and love bigger. To be a team player and a winner."

James' philosophy and vision are apparent.

"The philanthropy work that LeBron James does off the court, including the education that he's providing to the students at the I PROMISE School, is remarkable," Suzanne Murphy, president and publisher of HarperCollins Children's Books, said in a news release. "With a universal message that encourages everyone to always strive for greatness, 'I PROMISE' will resonate with students and readers everywhere."

James has been a devout reader since he was a kid, and at All-Star Weekend in Chicago, Illinois, on February 15 he talked about how much he enjoyed reading.

"I used to be like one of the only kids in school who used to read newspapers," James said. "I would read Sports Illustrated all the way through. I would read all the articles. I wouldn't just look at the photos. And I would rent out books, too, at the library in downtown Akron. I would read basketball encyclopedia books, just trying to learn the history."



Grade 6 Day 18 Literacy

Grade 6 Day 18 Health

Cancer

A non communicable disease in which abnormal cells grow rapidly and uncontrollably on the organs and tissues of the body.

What happens when a person has cancer?

- Abnormal cells start growing rapidly and uncontrollably on the organs and tissues of the body.
- These abnormal cells form into abnormal masses of tissue called tumors.
- As these tumors grow, they damage other organs and tissues.
- These tumors will affect how a particular organ functions. They could cause it to shut down or start acting in a way that doesn't help the body.
- If this happens in the lungs, you have lung cancer. On the skin, then it's skin cancer. On the liver, then you call it Liver Cancer.

What causes cancer?

1. Family History - If you have family history of cancer, you are more likely to develop cancer. It doesn't mean you will, you are more likely to get it than someone who doesn't have a family history of it.
2. Tobacco Use - Smoking can lead to cancer of the mouth, trachea, and lungs. Chewing/dipping can lead to cancer of the mouth.
3. Over exposure to the sun. Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer in the world.
4. Pollution - People that have breathed in, consumed, or worked with hazardous materials are at risk for cancer.
5. Many unknown factors - Some people get it and we can never determine a cause.

Treating Cancer

Cancer has no cure. Treatment can make the cancer cells go away (which is Remission) However, it can start again.

Surgery - Removing cancer tissue from the body.

Chemotherapy - Using chemicals to destroy cancer cells.

Radiation Therapy - Using radiation to destroy cancer cells.

Symptoms of cancer.

A change in bowel or bladder habits.

The appearance of or obvious changes in moles or warts.

Thicken lumps or knots on various parts of the body.

Nagging cough or hoarseness that lasts for weeks.

Coughing up blood, the appearance of blood in urine or stool.

A sore that doesn't heal on the skin or in the mouth.

Ways to prevent cancer.

1. Avoid the use of tobacco products.
2. Wear sunscreen when outdoors.
3. Avoid using tanning beds and "laying out" excessively.
4. Eat a healthy diet with plenty of fruits grains and vegetables.
5. Get plenty of physical activity.

Cancer Quiz

What is a disease that causes abnormal cells to grow rapidly and uncontrollably on the organs and tissues of the body? *

2 points

- Type 1 Diabetes
- Type 2 Diabetes
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular Disease

If you have a family history of cancer, you will definitely get cancer. *

2 points

- True
- False

What are abnormal masses of tissue that cancer can lead to? *

2 points

- Tumors
- Chemotherapy
- Skin Cancer
- Radiation therapy

The use of chemicals to destroy cancer cells is known as _____. *

2 points

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation Therapy
- None of these

A sore, on the skin or in the mouth, that doesn't heal is a symptom of cancer. *

2 points

- True
- False

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