

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

FRACTION OPERATIONS/RATIONAL NUMBERS

Tonya went to the store to buy some meat. The chart below show how much of each type of meat she purchased. Use the chart to answer the questions below. Be sure to fully explain how you solved each problem.

Type of Meat	Pounds	Cost
Bologna	1/6	\$5.99
Ham	3/8	\$5.99
Turkey	2/4	\$5.99

Draw a diagram to show each fraction of pounds she bought.

Bologna	Ham	Turkey

Use this space to mathematically calculate the total number of pounds of meat purchased.

Total Amount of Meat Purchased: _____

On the lines below show your thinking by explaining in detail how you arrived at your answer.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

What is the total amount of meat purchased in decimal form?

Decimal Form: _____

What steps did you take to turn your fraction into a decimal?

Each pound of meat costs \$5.99. Tonya gave the cashier a \$10.00 and he gave her back \$3.49. Did he give he give her the correct amount of change? Explain how you arrived at your answer in words.

Settlement: Jamestown and the Founding of English America

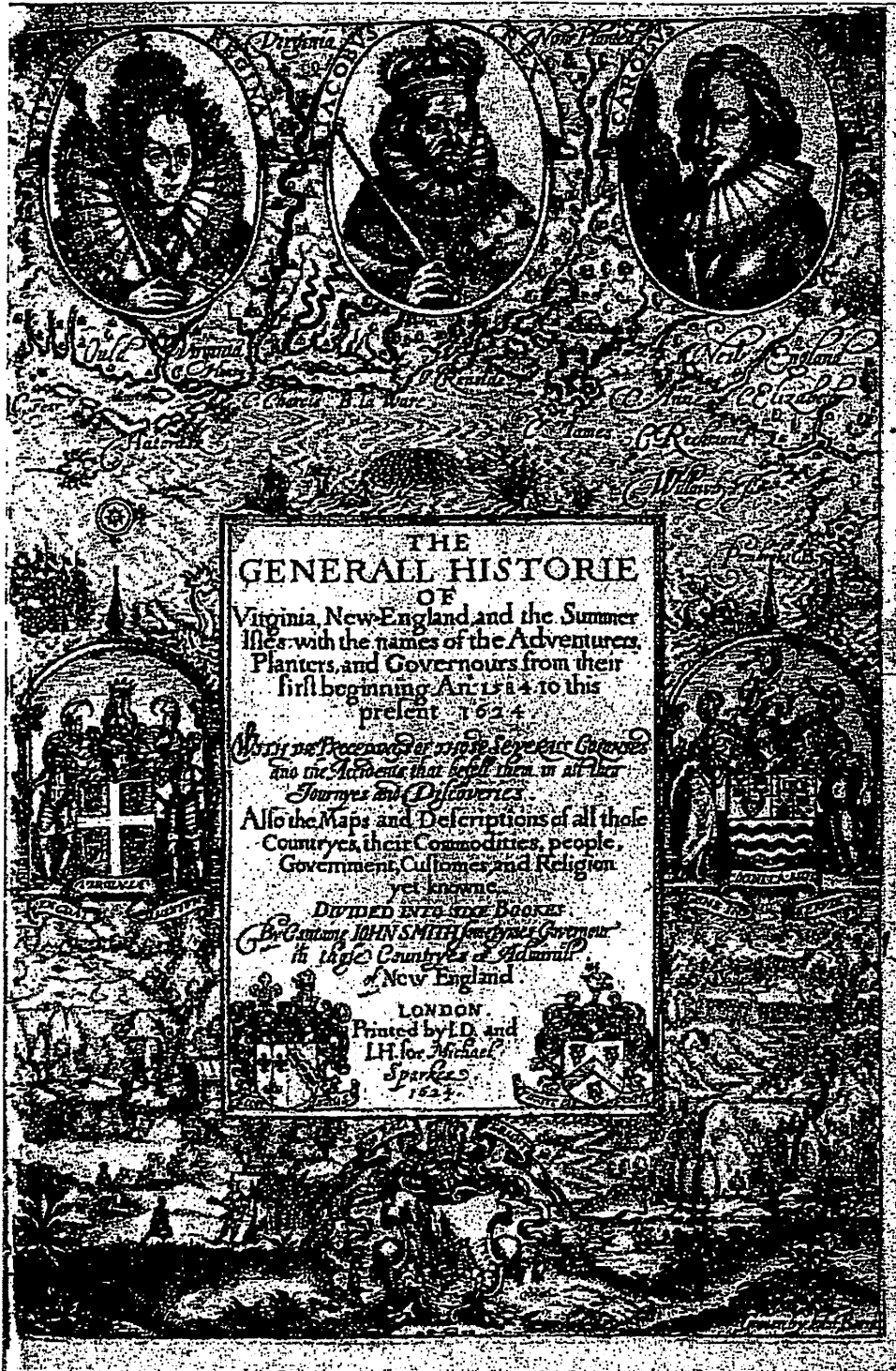
By James Horn, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.26.16

Word Count 757

Level 820L



TOP: A 19th century engraving of the 1619 arrival of wives at Jamestown by W.L.S. (New York Public Library.) SECOND: John Smith, The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles. London, 1632. THIRD: Sebastian Brandt to Henry Hovener, January 13, 1622. BOTTOM: Powhatan. Wikimedia Commons.



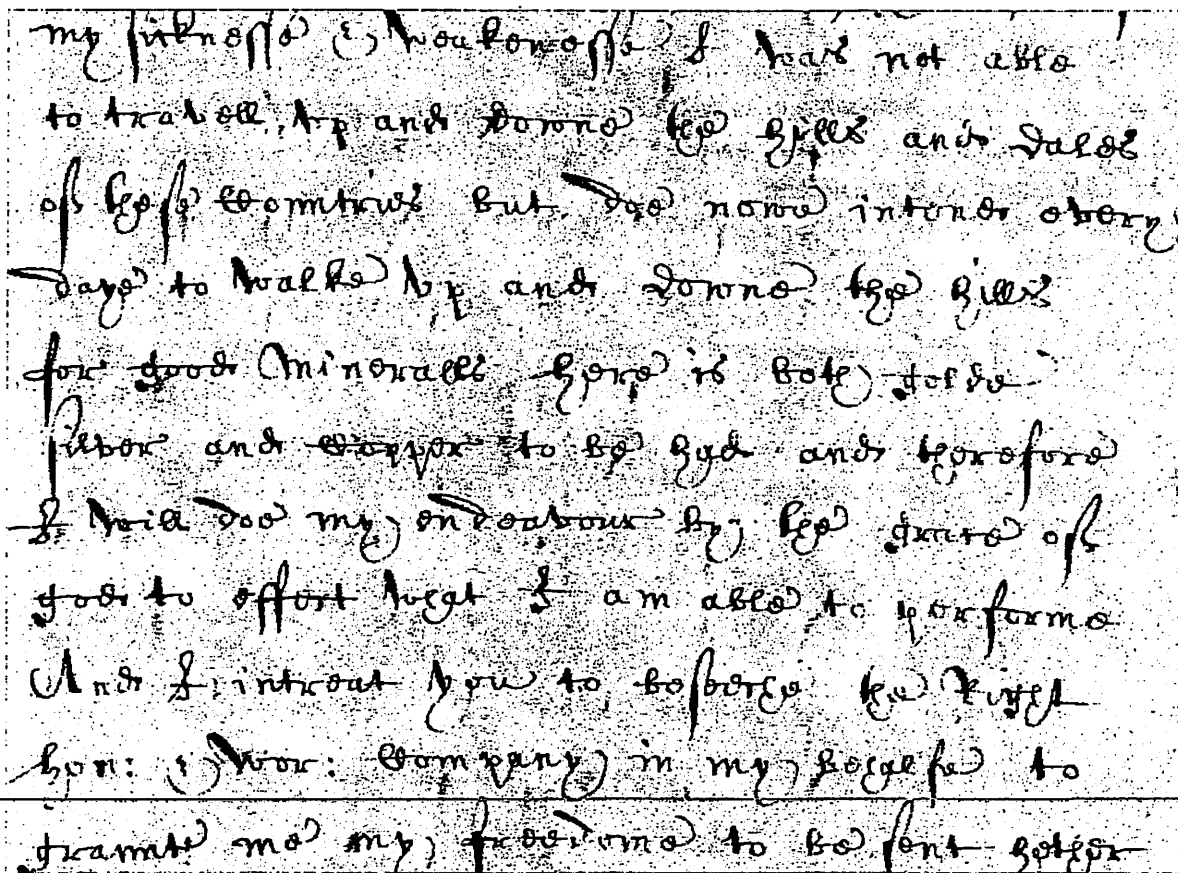
Three ships left

London, England, for North America in 1606 to set up England's first colony in America. Captain Christopher Newport led the group. The largest of the ships was the Susan Constant, which carried 71 passengers and crew. The Godspeed followed with 52 men on board, and the smallest ship, Discovery, had 21 men.

Others had tried to do this but failed. Sir Walter Raleigh set up three voyages between 1584 and 1587. Sir Humphrey Gilbert led the first try. It failed, and Gilbert's ship sank on the return to England.

The next group landed on Roanoke Island in 1585. In the winter of 1586, they searched the Chesapeake Bay for harbors for larger ships. England was at war with Spain and it needed spots from which to attack Spanish treasure ships crossing the Atlantic. But problems with Native Americans and the freezing winter forced them to return to England.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke was yet another failure



my sickness & weakness I have not able
to travel by and down the hills and valleys
of this country but do now intend every
day to walk by and down the hills
for good. Minorall here is both for the
fever and cough to be had and therefore
I will do my endeavour by the grace of
god to effort what I am able to performe
And I intreat you to bestow the right
hon: your company in my request to
grant me my freedom to be sent home

In 1587, a third attempt was led by John White. It also failed, and all 117 men, women, and children disappeared. It was known as the Lost Colony of Roanoke.

In 1604, England's King James I signed a peace treaty with Spain. However, the king still wanted colonies in North America. He wanted to find gold or silver mines, new crops, a route to the Pacific Ocean and trade with Native American peoples. On April 10, 1606, the king gave permission to the Virginia Company to set up two colonies. One was on lands that today lie between North Carolina and New York. The other stretched up to Maine. The Virginia Company of London was a trading company that sponsored the southern colony.

The ships arrived on April 26. They settled about 50 miles from the entrance to Chesapeake Bay along the James River. They named the settlement Jamestown after their king.

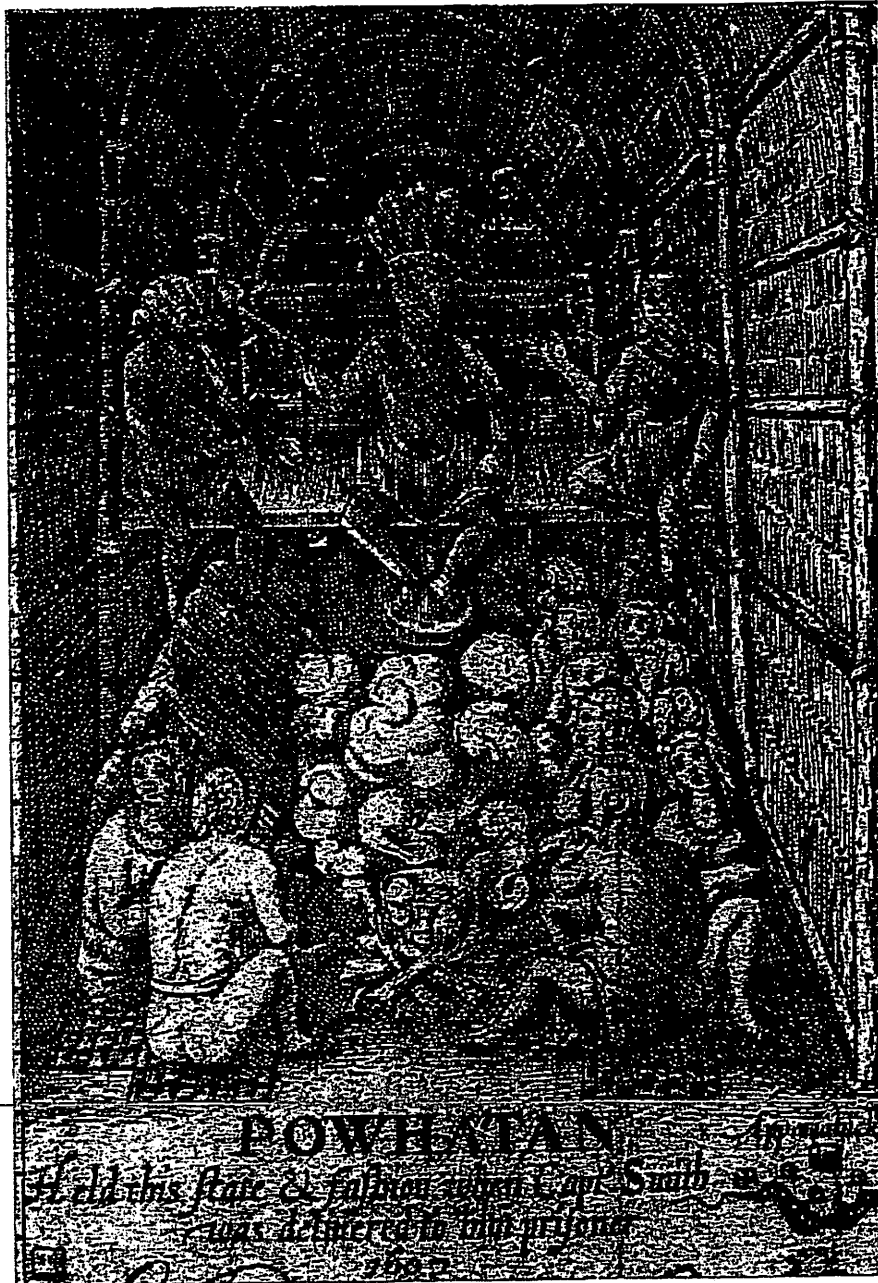
Powhatan ruled thousands of native people

Virginia was ruled by the powerful chief Powhatan. He ruled about 34,000 people throughout 30 tribes. The colonists tried to be friendly so they could trade their goods. At first it went well, but then several hundred warriors attacked the settlement and things changed. The colonists quickly built a fort for protection that faced the James River.

The colonists felt safer, but disease, Native American attacks, bad drinking water and poor food killed about two-thirds of the men. By December, only 38 colonists were alive. Jamestown was dying.

More people and supplies came in early 1608. Captain John Smith did not find gold or a way to get to the Pacific, so he made a new plan. He said the colony should begin making goods that could be sent back to England.

Virginia Company wanted more profit from Jamestown



The Virginia Company of London wanted Jamestown settlers to send it more money. More goods were produced and the search for gold started again.

Hundreds of colonists arrived between 1608 and 1609, which angered the Powhatans. In the winter of 1609, the Powhatans trapped the colonists on Jamestown Island. They cut off their food and during "the starving time," almost 200 people died in the colony. New leaders brought even more people to Jamestown in the spring of 1610.

These leaders made new laws. The people had to go to church twice a day. No one could swear, and stealing and trading with the Indians without permission were now punishable by death.

In the early 1620s, tobacco was becoming king

By the early 1620s, much tobacco was being grown and sent to England. Between 1618 and early 1622, at least 3,000 new settlers arrived. Native Americans were losing more land. England was happy because it was richer. The Native Americans were angry and on March 22, 1622, they attacked settlements all along the James River. One-quarter of the colony's white population was killed.

King James then took control of Virginia, which became England's first royal colony in America. The final defeat of the Powhatans and tobacco brought success to Jamestown after 1625.

Jamestown taught the English a hard lesson. The New World gave many people a richer life than they could have had in England. It also destroyed the lives of the Native Americans, whose lands were taken by colonists so the new country could grow and become rich.

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Quiz

- 1 Which of the following are two MAIN ideas of the article?
- (A) Colonists were unsuccessful in setting up a settlement at Jamestown. This was because many colonists were killed by Native American attacks.
 - (B) Colonists faced many hard times and conflicts with Native Americans. Jamestown grew and made England rich by taking the land of the Powhatans.
 - (C) England failed several times before successfully setting up colonies in America. Colonists heard from Native Americans that there was gold and silver.
 - (D) England sent the first colonists to America to see if it would be a good place to live. Ships from the Virginia Trading Company arrived on April 26.
- 2 Which detail BEST reflects England's MAIN goal for the Jamestown Colony?
- (A) In the winter of 1586, settlers from England searched the Chesapeake Bay for harbors for larger ships.
 - (B) King James I wanted to find gold or silver mines, grow new crops, discover a route to the Pacific Ocean, and trade with Native American peoples.
 - (C) The colonists tried to be friendly with Native American chief Powhatan so they could trade their goods.
 - (D) The people had to go to church twice a day and trading with the Indians without permission was punishable by death.
- 3 Based on the article, what was the relationship between the settlers from England and the attacks by Native Americans?
- (A) The Native Americans were frightened because the colonists wanted to use their harbors for war.
 - (B) The Native Americans were upset that the colonists were sending gold and silver back to England.
 - (C) The Native Americans were angry that so many colonists were arriving and settling on their land.
 - (D) The Native Americans were suspicious of the colonists because they had different traditions.
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4 Read the section "In the early 1620s, tobacco was becoming king." Why was tobacco important to the colonies?

- (A) The colonists needed to find a way to pay for the tobacco sent to them from England.
- (B) The Jamestown settlers used money made from tobacco to buy their land from the Powhatans.
- (C) The Native Americans and colonists competed to see who could grow the best tobacco.
- (D) The money tobacco made for England attracted new settlers and brought success.

