Nautical Navigators
Flipped Homework
Week 3

**Math:** We are focusing on multiplying and dividing decimals this week. Students can watch the following videos. After completing the videos. Students can create their own examples, one for each video concept.

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/arithmetic/arith-decimals/arith-review-multiplying-decimals/v/intro-to-multiplying-decimals>

 <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra-basics/basic-alg-foundations/alg-basics-operations-with-decimals/v/multiplying-decimals>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra-basics/basic-alg-foundations/alg-basics-operations-with-decimals/v/multiplying-decimals>

<https://www.khanacademy.org/math/arithmetic-home/arith-review-decimals/dividing-decimals-sa/v/dividing-decimals>

**Science:** Visit the following site[**http://www.jonathanfeicht.com/seismological-studies.html**](http://www.jonathanfeicht.com/seismological-studies.html)and watch the three videos titled Seismograph,Can Animals Predict Disaster, and How Did Animals in Thailand Know the Tsunami Was Coming? Write a brief summary of each of the videos.

**Social Studies:** We will be talking about the Bill of Rights over the next few weeks. Please read the information on the Bill of Rights below. When you finish reading the information create a poster describing each of the first 10 amendments (The Bill of Rights). Use pictures to describe each amendment. For example, you might draw something like the image below for the 6th amendment. You should draw pictures that will help you remember each amendment.

 Example: 

Article: <http://www.historyforkids.net/bill-of-rights.html>

**Bill of Rights**

On March 4, 1789, America officially adopted the United States Constitution, which established the U.S. as a free nation governed by the people. The Constitution explains the country’s legislative, executive, and judiciary branches, defining the roles of the following: Congress, Senate, House of Representatives, President, Vice President, and Supreme Court.



While the Constitution immediately proved to work better than the previous Articles of Confederation, it quickly became clear that changes would be necessary. Needing two-thirds of the votes from both houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, changes to the Constitution could be made in the form of Amendments.



The first ten Amendments to the Constitution were passed in 1791 and are collectively known as the Bill of Rights. The ten Amendments included in the Bill of Rights allow the following rights and freedoms to all Americans.

**1**. The First Amendment grants freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and the right to protest.

**2**. The Second Amendment grants the right to bear arms

**3**. The Third Amendment states that soldiers cannot take over a home during war or peace without the homeowner’s permission.

**4**. The Fourth Amendment protects Americans from unreasonable and unlawful search and seizure of property.

**5**. The Fifth Amendment allows all citizens due process and states that a person cannot be forced to serve as a witness against himself when accused of a crime.

**6**. The Sixth Amendment provides a speedy and public trial by jury for all who are accused of a crime.

**7**. The Seventh Amendment also allows a trial by jury to be held for certain civil disputes.

**8**. The Eighth Amendment prevents those accused of suffering cruel and unusual punishment.

**9**. The Ninth Amendment states that no one’s Constitutional rights should be used to infringe upon the rights of another citizen.

**10**. The Tenth Amendment provides each state with powers that are not specifically assigned to the nation’s government in the Constitution.



The need for Constitutional Amendments was apparent as soon as the Constitution was approved. While the state delegates gathered in Philadelphia for the United States Constitutional Convention mostly agreed that the Constitution was necessary for the country to prosper, many of the leaders were not satisfied with the document as it was written.



For example, Benjamin Franklin famously noted that he did not approve of everything written in the Constitution at the time of singing it. However, he also stated that he likely never would. Because it was “near perfection” in his mind, though, he supported the document and encouraged his peers to adopt the policies it contained.



George Mason, on the other hand, requested that a separate Bill of Rights should be added later. Many others agreed with him, and the Constitution was then submitted to the states for approval, a process that took nearly two years.



On June 8, 1789, three months after the Constitution went into effect, James Madison proposed a Bill of Rights to Congress. Although he reiterated the need for some changes to be made, he also expressed his fear that the entire Constitution could be altered some day. Few leaders wanted to see the ideals and structure of the Constitution changed in any way.



Madison stated that the Constitution itself was sound, but many thought it did not specify individual rights and protections well enough. He then proposed a list of changes, which the House of Representatives redrafted into seventeen Amendments in August of 1789.



The House sent this proposal to the Senate, suggesting the Amendments be added separately to the Constitution and not placed into the body of the original document. The Senate edited this draft, changing it to twelve Amendments. A joint resolution was reached in September, and the Bill of Rights was sent to states. Three states approved it by the end of 1789, with another six approving in 1790.



The Bill of Rights officially went into effect after Virginia’s approval in 1791. Two of the articles were rejected by a number of states, however, leaving the Bill of Rights at an even ten Amendments.