

Unit 6 Assessment

Harriet Lane: Hostess of the United States

1 At age 27 Harriet Lane became one of the few women to become a United States First Lady and not be married to the President. Harriet's Uncle James Buchanan was a confirmed bachelor and the President of the United States of America.

2 When Harriet was a small child her parents died within a year of each other. She became a ward of her Uncle James who took very good care of her. In return she was very loyal to him. She was very active as a child and preferred climbing trees to playing house. Her uncle sent her to the best boarding schools to ensure she would get the best upbringing a child could have.

3 In 1852 her uncle was named the American Minister to Great Britain. Harriet traveled to London to stay with him. She was twenty-two. She was introduced to Queen Victoria and her son Albert. The Queen was so impressed by her that she decreed Miss Lane be accorded the same respect due to the wife of an ambassador.

4 In 1857, when James Buchanan became the President of the United States, he asked Harriet to be the Hostess of the White House. She planned all the White House events including a visit from The Prince of Wales (future King Edward VII). The event was noted as very successful. Harriet hosted many successful events for the President.

5 Harriet Rebecca Lane did more than just plan events as First Lady, she also used her new position to help others. She did all she could to improve life for Native Americans and was part of a movement for a national art gallery.

6 After her White House years, Harriet continued to help others. She married Henry Johnston. They met when they were young, but waited to get married so



Harriet Lane

Harriet could help her uncle. She had two boys who both died as teenagers within a year of each other. This caused Harriet to focus her energy on issues that would benefit children. In her will, she left money to build a home for disabled children and a school to train boys to become choristers. This school still exists. The Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children is currently a part of John Hopkins Hospital. She also donated her invaluable art collection to the Smithsonian, which eventually became the nucleus of the National Gallery of Art. Harriet dedicated much of her time to issues that would have a positive impact on others.

7 Harriet Lane is famous for being a successful First Lady even though she was not married to the President of the United States. Although she hosted many successful events on behalf of our country, she also helped improve the lives of many people through the causes and issues she supported.

1. Which detail best describes the central idea of paragraph 2?

- (a) When Harriet was small child her parents died within a year of each other.
- (b) She became a ward of her Uncle James who took very good care of her.
- (c) Her uncle sent her to the best boarding schools to ensure she would get the best upbringing a child could have.
- (d) She was very active as a child and preferred climbing trees to playing house.

2. What is the central theme of "Harriet Lane: Hostess For the United States?"

- (a) dedication to helping others
- (b) survival in times of hardship
- (c) hard work is its own reward
- (d) never stop pursuing your dreams

3. Which sentence from the text gives the author's point of view that Harriet Lane did a good job as First Lady?

- (a) At age 27, Harriet Lane became one of the few women to become a United States First Lady and not be married to the president.
- (b) The Queen was impressed by her that she decreed Miss Lane accorded the same respect due to the wife of an ambassador.
- (c) She planned all the White House events including a visit from the Prince of Wales (future King Edward VII).
- (d) Although she hosted many successful events on behalf of our country, she also helped improve the lives of many people through the causes and issues she supported.

4. What is the author's purpose for writing "Harriet Lane: Hostess of the United States?"

- (a) To inform the reader about Harriet Lane's many contributions to our country.
- (b) To entertain the reader with silly stories about Harriet Lane.
- (c) To persuade the reader that being the First Lady of the United States is a great job.
- (d) To describe to the reader about the difficult times in Harriet Lane's life.

5. The author's purpose for paragraph 6 is to describe how Harriet continued her charitable works after she left the White House. Which sentence from the paragraph conveys this purpose best?

- (a) Harriet dedicated much of her time to issues that would have a positive impact on others.
- (b) In her will, she left money to build a home for disabled children and a school to train boys to become choristers.
- (c) The Harriet Lane Home for Invalid Children is currently a part of John Hopkins Hospital.
- (d) She also donated her invaluable art collection to the Smithsonian, which eventually became the nucleus of the National Gallery of Art.

6. What is the author's point of view in paragraph 5?

- (a) Harriet planned many parties as hostess of the White House.
- (b) Harriet used her position to help others.
- (c) Harriet liked being hostess of the White House.
- (d) Harriet liked art.

7. What type of organizational pattern is found in the "Harriet Lane" passage?

- (a) time sequence
- (b) cause/effect
- (c) problem/solution
- (d) compare/contrast

Directions: Use the following documents to answer the questions.

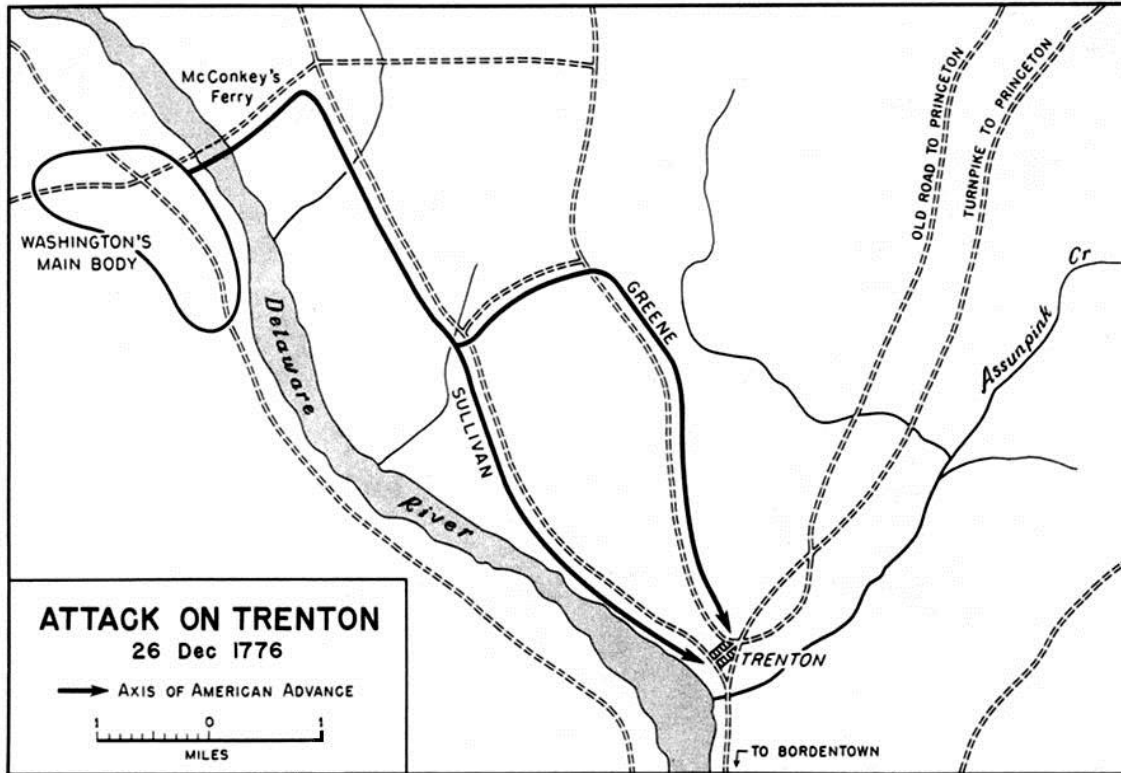
Document 1:

Key Events in the Revolutionary War

Event	Date	Location	Significance
Lexington-Concord	April 1775	Massachusetts	First armed conflict. Propaganda victory for U.S. Casualties: U.S.:95, British: 270
Ft. Ticonderoga	May 1775	Lake Champlain	Ethan Allen captured fort and cannon later used in defense of Boston
Breed's Hill (Bunker Hill)	June 1775	Boston	1/6 of all British officers killed in war die here. Only battle in long siege of Boston
Invasion of Quebec	Winter 1775-76	Maine/Canada	Gen. Arnold and Montgomery failed in invasion attempt of Canada
Dorchester Heights	March 1776	Boston	British forced to evacuate New England
Declaration of Independence	July 1776	Philadelphia	2nd Continental Congress issues formal declaration of separation from British
Long Island	August 1776	New York	U.S. forces forced to retreat to Manhattan, then New Jersey
Trenton	December 1776	New Jersey	Hessian army crushed in Washington's raid across the Delaware River. Casualties: U.S. :4, British: 900
Princeton	January 1777	New Jersey	U.S. recovers New Jersey from British in 10 days. British retreat to New <u>New</u> York, where they remain for the war.
Brandywine Creek Germantown	September 1777 October 1777	Pennsylvania	British seize Philadelphia after these victories
Saratoga	October 17, 1777	Upstate New York	Turning point of war. Convinced French of U.S. strength. Burgoyne surrenders 5800 men.
Monmouth	June 1778	New Jersey	U.S. army almost captured British but cowardice allowed British forces to escape
Savannah	December 1778	Georgia	Beginning of British push in the South
Vincennes	February 1779	Western territories	Clark captures British forts which proved important in negotiations with British after the war
Charleston	December 1779	South Carolina	British gain control of South with victory here
King's Mountain	October 1780	South Carolina	Bloody victory for U.S.
Yorktown	October 19, 1781	Virginia	Cornwallis surrenders to Washington as French and American forces trap British on peninsula.

Please cite this source when appropriate: Feldmeth, Greg D. "U.S. History Resources"
<http://home.earthlink.net/~gfeldmeth/USHistory.html> (31 March 1998).

Document 2:



8. What was the name of the point where Washington and his men crossed the Delaware on the way to the Battle of Trenton.

- (a) Princeton
- (b) McConkey's Ferry
- (c) Germantown
- (d) Long Island

9. In what year did Washington's Army crush the Hessian army at Trenton?

- (a) 1776
- (b) 1779
- (c) 1770
- (d) 1775

10. What body of water did Washington's Army have to cross to reach Trenton?

- (a) Trenton River
- (b) McConkey's Ferry
- (c) Delaware River
- (d) Assunpink Creek

11. When did the Battle of Trenton take place?

- (a) Before the Invasion of Quebec
- (b) Before the British were forced to evacuate New England
- (c) After the Battle of Charleston
- (d) After the Declaration of Independence was written

12. To get to the battle that immediately followed the Battle of Trenton, Washington's Army would most likely have followed which route?

- (a) The road to Bordertown
- (b) The Delaware River
- (c) The Old Road to Princeton
- (d) Assunpink Creek

13. Which sentence is correct?

- (a) Bob and me are going to the park to skate.
- (b) Me and Bob are going to the park to skate.
- (c) Bob and I are going to the park to skate.
- (d) I and Bob are going to the park to skate.

14. Which example below shows a clear antecedent for the underlined pronoun?

- (a) Jenny's mom told her that she got a new car.
- (b) Jim's mom said he took out the garbage.
- (c) For his birthday, he received a toy car and a rocket ship. It went really fast.
- (d) Julie and her sister are coming home. She is feeling sick.

15. Which sentence shows the correct use of a pronoun?

- (a) Most students go to at least one football game during her high school career.
- (b) Most students go to at least one football game during their high school career.
- (c) Most students go to at least one football game during his football career.

16. Which sentences show correct use of pronouns?

- (a) When we finish our work in class, you get to start our homework. The grade you get is the grade you earn.
- (b) When we finish our work in class, we get to start our homework. The grade she gets is the grade their teacher gives.
- (c) When we finish our work in class, we get to start our homework. The grade we get, is the grade we earn.
- (d) When we finish our work in class, you get to start our homework. The grade you get is the grade we earn.

17. Which sentence shows the incorrect form of a pronoun?

- (a) Her and my friend went to the store.
- (b) My friend and I were going to the movies.
- (c) She is going to find her runaway dog.
- (d) When I saw her coming I knew we were in trouble.

18. The cats began to slurp at the spilled milk.

What type of figurative language is ***slurp***?

- (a) hyperbole
- (b) onomatopoeia
- (c) personification
- (d) simile

19. As she walked in from the cold, the warmth from the fireplace gave her a welcome hug.

What type of figurative language is ***gave her a welcome hug***?

- (a) alliteration
- (b) metaphor
- (c) personification
- (d) simile

20. Which figure of speech is used in the following sentence?

"Great! I love skipping dinner!" said Ms. Allick after learning that the meeting she was attending would last another three hours.

- (a) Verbal Irony
- (b) Personification
- (c) Idiom
- (d) Metaphor

21. Which figure of speech is used in the following sentence?

The teacher was as angry as a hungry mountain lion when she returned.

- (a) Verbal Irony
- (b) Personification
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Simile

22. Which figure of speech is used in the following sentence?

Jasad watched in amazement as the **stars danced** across the night sky.

- (a) Verbal Irony
- (b) Personification
- (c) Metaphor
- (d) Onomatopoeia

Assessment 6 Breakdown

	Answer	CCSS	DOK Level	Skill
1	B	RI.6.2	3	Draw Conclusions
2	A	RI.6.2	3	Draw Conclusions
3	D	RI.6.6	3	Compare / Assess
4	A	RI.6.6	2	Infer
5	A	RI.6.6	3	Compare / Assess
6	B	RI.6.6	2	Infer
7	A	RI.6.5	1	Identify
8	B	RI.6.1	1	Use A Map
9	A	RI.6.1	1	Retell
10	C	RI.6.1	1	Use A Map
11	D	RI.6.1	1	Arrange Chronologically
12	C	RI.6.7	4	Synthesize Information From Multiple Sources
13	C	L.6.1a	3	Assess Pronoun / Antecedent Agreement
14	B	L.6.1d	3	Assess Vague Pronouns
15	B	L.6.1c	3	Assess Pronoun Shifts
16	D	L.6.1c	3	Assess Pronoun Shifts
17	B	L.6.5	1	Identify Figurative Language
18	C	L.6.5	1	Identify Figurative Language
19	A	L.6.5	1	Identify Figurative Language
20	D	L.6.5	1	Identify Figurative Language
21	B	L.6.5	1	Identify Figurative Language