

7th Grade Class Work and Homework 2/24/20

Composition - Mrs. Rusack

Class Work: Finished working on Valentine's Day comprehension activity; wrapped up Parts of Speech song lyrics and rehearsals

Homework: Finish Valentine's Day comprehension activity, if not finished in class (multiple choice questions **AND** coloring the illustration completely) **Worksheets can be found below.**

History - Mrs. Mattscheck

Class Work: Chapter 5, Section 1 - read pages 160 & 161, Greek Drama; read pages 162 & 163, Greek Art and Architecture; completed and reviewed pages 93 - 95 in the Study Guide

Homework: None

Literature - Mrs. Ford

Class Work: Reviewed rhyme and rhyme scheme.

Homework: Blocks A, B, D, E, F- Read 20 minutes

Math - Mrs. Helstrom

Class Work: Blocks A, B, C, D & E- Quizizz-"Ratios - What do I know?"; Begin ratios lesson

Homework: Blocks A, B, C, D & E- None

Science - Ms. Ammann

Class Work: Complete/Review Biodiversity Stations, Begin "Are you eating nails?" lab

Homework: Biodiversity color by # - Coloring is extra credit, but you **MUST** answer the biodiversity questions even if you have to look up some of the words.

Name: _____

Directions: Read the article, and answer the questions carefully.

THE HISTORY OF VALENTINE'S DAY

INFORMATION & EXCERPTS FROM HISTORY.COM

The Legend

Today, Valentine's Day occurs every February 14th; however, this was not always the case. Across the United States and in other places around the world, candy, flowers and gifts are exchanged between loved ones, all in the name of St. Valentine. Who is this mysterious saint and where did these traditions come from? Some of the information might shock and surprise you!

The history and the story of this saint, along with Valentine's day, has been surrounded in mystery for many years. What is known is February has been the month of romance, and much of the traditions come from both the Christians and Romans. However, how did Saint Valentine become associated with the day and month?

The Catholic Church recognizes at least three different saints named Valentine or Valentinus. One legend explains that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he outlawed marriage for young men. Valentine, realizing the injustice of this law, defied Claudius and continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine's actions were discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death.

Others insist that it was Saint Valentine of Terni, a bishop, who was the true namesake of the holiday. He, too, was beheaded by Claudius II outside Rome. Valentine may have been killed for attempting to help Christians escape harsh Roman prisons, where they were often beaten and tortured. According to one legend, an imprisoned Valentine actually sent the first "valentine" greeting himself after he fell in love with a young girl, who visited him during his jail sentence. Before his death, it is alleged that he wrote her a letter signed, "From your Valentine," an expression that is still in use today. Although the truth behind the Valentine legends is cloudy, the stories all emphasize his appeal as a sympathetic, heroic and most importantly, romantic figure.

Origins of Valentine's Day

While some believe that Valentine's Day is celebrated in the middle of February to remember the anniversary of Valentine's death or burial, others claim that the Christian church may have decided to place St. Valentine's feast day in the middle of February in an effort to "Christianize" the pagan celebration of Lupercalia. Celebrated at the ides of February, or February 15, Lupercalia was a festival dedicated to Faunus, the Roman god of agriculture, as well as to the Roman founders, Romulus and Remus.

To begin the festival, priests would gather at a sacred cave where the infants Romulus and Remus, the founders of Rome, were believed to have been cared for. The priests would sacrifice a goat, for fertility, and a dog, for purification. They would then strip the goat's hide into strips, dip them into the sacrificial blood and take to the streets, and gently slap crop fields with the goat hide.

Later in the day, according to legend, all the young women in the city would place their names in a big urn. The city's bachelors would each choose a name and become paired for the year with his chosen woman. These matches often ended in marriage.

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Eventually, Lupercalia was outlawed because it was considered "un-Christian". It was not until much later the day became definitively associated with love. During the Middle Ages, it was commonly believed in France and England that February 14 was the beginning of birds' mating season, which added to the idea that the middle of Valentine's Day should be a day for romance. The English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, was the first to record St. Valentine's Day as a day of romantic celebration in his 1375 poem.

Valentine greetings were popular as far back as the Middle Ages, though written Valentine's didn't begin to appear until after 1400. The oldest known valentine still in existence today was a poem written in 1415 by Charles, Duke of Orleans, to his wife while he was imprisoned.

In addition to the United States, Valentine's Day is celebrated in Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, France and Australia. In Great Britain, Valentine's Day began to be popularly celebrated around the 17th century. By the middle of the 18th, it was common for friends and lovers of all social classes to exchange small tokens of affection or handwritten notes, and by 1900 printed cards began to replace written letters due to improvements in printing technology. Ready-made cards were an easy way for people to express their emotions.

Americans probably began exchanging hand-made valentines in the early 1700s. In the 1840s, Esther A. Howland began selling the first mass-produced valentines in America. Howland, known as the "Mother of the Valentine," made elaborate creations with real lace, ribbons and colorful pictures known as "scrap." Today, according to the Greeting Card Association, an estimated 145 million Valentine's Day cards are sent each year, making Valentine's Day the second largest card-sending holiday of the year (more cards are sent at Christmas).

Throughout the world, Valentine's Day makes many people smile; whether you are given flowers, a card, chocolate or a hug, the day makes people feel special, and sometimes, we need a little extra specialness in our lives.

Citation Information:

History.com Editors. "History of Valentine's Day." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 22 Dec. 2009, www.history.com/topics/valentines-day/history-of-valentines-day-2.

Name: _____

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What church recognizes three types of Valentine saints?

- A. Lutheran (Light Pink)
- B. Catholic (Purple)
- C. Protestant (Light Blue)
- D. Judaism (Dark Blue)

2. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, what did the emperor do?

- A. Executed them (White)
- B. He exiled them to a foreign land (Grey)
- C. He would not allow the soldiers to get married (Red)
- D. He would not allow them to study a religion (Light Blue)

3. According to the Catholic religion, who was Valentinus?

- A. A priest who continued to marry couples even though it was banned. (Pink)
- B. A monk who took people away from Rome. (Maroon)
- C. A woman who no was expecting. (Peach)
- D. A prince who wanted to change laws. (Aqua)

4. Saint Valentine of Terni was a...

- A. A priest who sent people out of the country. (Light Blue)
- B. A female who was similar to Robin Hood. (Dark Pink)
- C. A bishop, who helped prisoners escape torture and beatings. (Aqua/Teal)
- D. A pope who wanted to over throw the government. (Dark Blue)

5. Saint Valentine of Terni sent the first valentine to...

- A. A girl he fell in love with, who visited him in prison. (Dark Pink/Fuchsia)
- B. His mother, telling her he was not going to survive his time in jail. (Grey)
- C. His sister who had been looking for him for years. (Red)
- D. His wife of 30 years. (Light Pink)

6. What is the popular expression still used today during Valentine's Day?

- A. "Be my love" (White)
- B. "My love, oh my!" (Purple)
- C. "From your Valentine" (Light Blue)
- D. "Love one, love all" (Peach)

7. Lupercalia is celebrated on:

- A. February 1st (Teal/Aqua)
- B. February 14th (Red)
- C. February 15th (Purple)
- D. February 13th (Light Pink)

8. Lupercalia was dedicated to the Roman God, Faunus. What type of God was he?

- A. The God of Light (Peach)
- B. The God of Love (Light Pink)
- C. The God of Women (Dark Blue)
- D. The God of Agriculture (Red)

9. What would the priests sacrifice to the Gods?

- A. A goat and dog (Light Blue)
- B. A dog and cat (White)
- C. A goat and sheep (Dark Pink)
- D. A goat and a crow (Purple)

10. In the subheading, "The Origins of Valentine's Day", a reader will most like find information on:

- A. People associated with the holiday (Peach)
- B. Where the language came from (Red)
- C. How the holiday was started (Pink)
- D. How the holiday is celebrated today (Grey)

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READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

11. How come Lupercalia was outlawed?

- A. It was "un-Christian" (Peach)
- B. People believed it was associated with witches (Purple)
- C. They were sacrificing too many animals (Dark Blue)
- D. The holiday was making people very unhappy (Light Blue)

12. In the Middle Ages in England and France, they believed February 14th was the beginning of:

- A. The spring season (White)
- B. Saint Valentine's birthday (Grey)
- C. Where the moon and certain planets aligned (Light Pink)
- D. When birds began to mate (Light Blue)

13. In the article, a few countries are listed as celebrating Valentine's Day. Which is NOT one of those countries mentioned?

- A. Canada (Dark Blue) C. China (Teal/Aqua)
- B. France (Peach) D. Australia (Red)

14. By the middle of the 18th century, it was common for friends and lovers to...

- A. Hand-make Valentine's statues (Fuchsia)
- B. To color eggs for the mating of birds (White)
- C. Make homemade chocolate (Grey)
- D. Exchange and write cards (Red)

15. By the 1900's...

- A. Printed cards began to replace handmade cards. (Fuchsia/Dark Pink)
- B. People became bored by the holiday, and the celebration was lost. (Pink)
- C. Chocolate replaced cards. (Dark Blue)
- D. Valentine's Day was only for people who were married. (Light Blue)

16. Esther Howland was known as:

- A. Mother Teresa (Red)
- B. Mother of the Gods (White)
- C. Mother of the Valentine (Light Blue)
- D. Mother of Love (Teal/Aqua)

17. Read the sentence: "Americans probably began *exchanging* hand-made valentines in the early 1700s." Which is NOT a definition of "exchange"?

- A. Swap (Dark Pink)
- B. Transfer (Pink)
- C. Make change (Peach)
- D. Trade (Black)

18. According to the article, what does the word, "scrap" mean?

- A. Old items (Grey)
- B. Small pieces of wood (Red)
- C. Buttons and tissue paper (Blue)
- D. Lace and ribbons (Pink)

19. What is the highest card-sending holiday?

- A. Christmas (Teal/Aqua)
- B. Easter (White)
- C. Valentine's Day (Grey)
- D. New Year's Day (Black)

20. What would be the BEST heading for the last paragraph of the article?

- A. "Valentine's Day in America" (Light Blue)
- B. "Growing Up in America" (Peach)
- C. "Valentine's Day and Religions" (Aqua)
- D. "The Demise of Valentine's Day" (Red)