

Cornell notes

Middle School Science

Entry #6	
Essential Questions:	
1. When is an object in motion?	
2. How can you find the speed and velocity of an object?	
Recognizing motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Object is in motion when getting closer or farther away from something else• A reference point is the place or object used to determine if another object is in motion
Describing distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measurement system is SI (International System of Units)• Basic length is meter (a little longer than a yard)• Add prefixes to mean different things: centi = one hundredth, milli = one thousandth, kilo = 1000x
Calculating speed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speed = distance an object travels per time• Type of rate• Speed = distance/time (division)• If the speed does not change, this is called constant speed
Describing velocity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Speed does not tell you about its motion• Speed and direction are velocity• Velocity = speed in a given direction
Graphing motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can show the motion of an object on a line graph• Plot distance against time
Summary	
An object is in motion when it's getting closer or farther from a reference point. To find the speed of an object, you must divide the distance traveled by the amount of time it took. Velocity is both speed and direction.	

The Beginnings of a Nation: The Revolutionary War	
Events of 1775 (leading up)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Second Continental Congress convened• Battles already had broken out in MA (Concord and Lexington)• George Washington chosen by Congress to lead the Army• One more message sent to King George in England to prevent war; did not work• Battle of Bunker Hill• King George declared the colonies to be in open rebellion
Thomas Paine, "Common Sense"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Published• Sold 150,000 copies• Attacked the idea of being governed by a king
Thomas Jefferson, <i>Declaration of Independence</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two parts: one explaining rights and one listing complaints against British• Main complaints were taxation without representation and presence of British troops
Summary The decision to declare independence and engage in war was not made lightly or quickly. The Continental Congress attempted to avoid war but saw it was inevitable. When Paine's brochure was published, sentiment for independence grew. Washington was a capable military leader, and when Jefferson wrote the Declaration, it was time to move forward.	