

Day 3: Mood, Tone, and Space Exploration

English Language Arts

Analyzing Mood

President John F. Kennedy's 1962 Rice University Speech

Full Text: <https://er.jsc.nasa.gov/seh/ricetalk.htm>

Directions: You have already analyzed tone in the previous selection. Now we are going to work to build on that knowledge to extend our learning and applications to mood within the same speech.

Remember from our learning that **mood** describes the emotions that YOU, the reader, feel while you are reading a piece - or, as you're listening to a speech. **Mood** is similar to tone, but this time, it is about YOU. How does the author make YOU feel? Angry? Sad? Motivated? Inspired? There are many possible moods, as was the case with tone, and you might feel many emotions throughout different chapters or sections of a work or speech.

Consider the following lines as practice identifying **mood**:

Selection: *Those who came before us made certain that this country rode the first waves of the industrial revolutions, the first waves of modern invention, and the first wave of nuclear power, and this generation does not intend to founder in the backwash of the coming age of space.*

Mood: _____

Why did you select this as the mood for this phrase/line?

Selection: *To be sure, we are behind, and will be behind for some time in manned flight. But we do not intend to stay behind, and in this decade, we shall make up and move ahead.*

Mood: _____

Why did you select this as the mood for this phrase/line?

Selection: *Well, space is there, and we're going to climb it, and the moon and the planets are there, and new hopes for knowledge and peace are there. And, therefore, as we set sail we ask God's blessing on the most hazardous and dangerous and greatest adventure on which man has ever embarked.*

Mood: _____

Why did you select this as the mood for this phrase/line?

Now, consider the three lines you read once again. Did there seem to be a trend in the mood that you felt throughout the speech? Why do you think that Kennedy tried to set up the mood in that manner?

Day 3: Analyzing Coordinate Plane

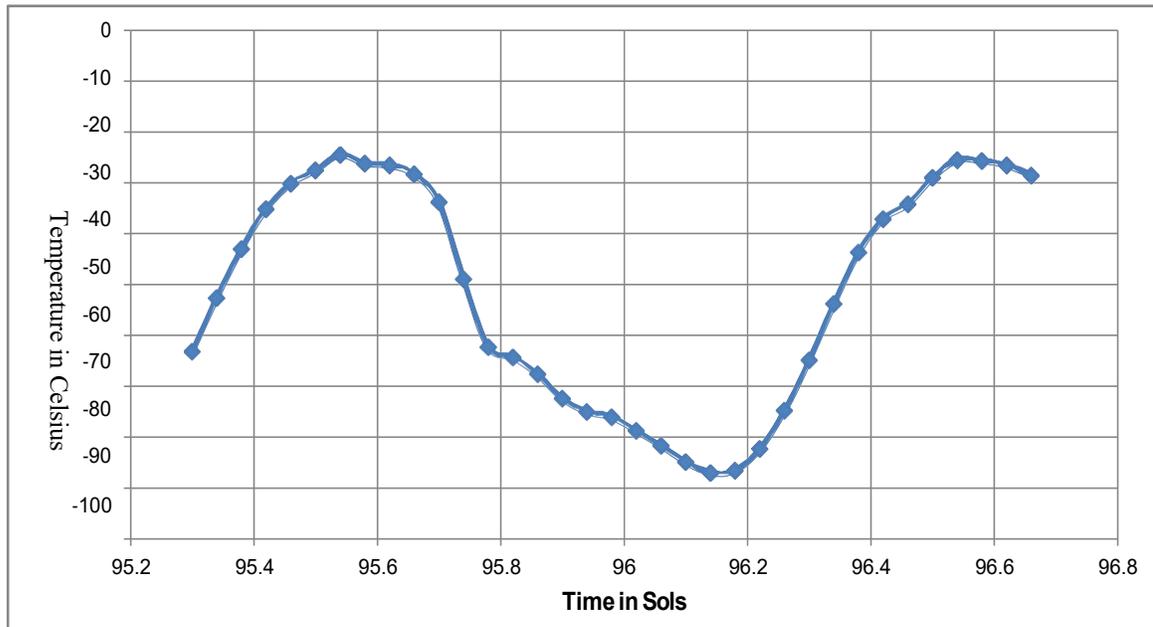
Math

Interpret information regarding the Viking mission to Mars and the temperature of Mars

Materials:

- Calculator

Modeling the Daily Temperature of Mars



In 1976, the NASA Viking 1 lander recorded the daily temperature of the air located 1.5 meters above the surface of Mars as shown in the graph above. The data were taken during the local Mars summer time. The horizontal scale is in local Mars days, called sols, which are slightly longer than Earth days (23 hours and 56 minutes) and last 24 hours and 37 minutes.

Problem 1 – What is the range of the Mars temperatures to the nearest degree in Celsius?

Problem 2 - What is the average temperature in Celsius for this period of time? (add the highest and lowest temperatures and divide by 2).

Problem 3 – To the nearest tenth of a sol, how soon after sol 95.0 was the lowest temperature in Celsius recorded?

Problem 4 – What is the average period of the temperature changes?

Problem 5 – What would you predict as the temperature for the Viking 1 landing site at sol 98.0?

Day 3: Exploring Mars

Science

- Research missions to Mars and what some of them told us about Mars.
- A resource to get you started: <http://ow.ly/XQuH50AWBov>



- Using your notebook or an online journal. Write a journal entry about a specific mission to Mars and what we learned from that mission to Mars.
- Explain which mission you thought was the most important and why it was so important.

Day 3: Thomas Jefferson's letter to Lewis and Clark

Social Studies

- Conduct an analysis of Jefferson's 1803 letter to Lewis regarding the mission of the Corps of Discovery into the Louisiana Territory.
- Complete the guiding questions at the conclusion of the reading of Jefferson's letter.

Additional Video Resource:

The Corps of Discovery

<https://bit.ly/31JGXzU>



Transcript: Jefferson's Instructions for Meriwether Lewis

Thomas Jefferson and Early Western Explorers

Transcribed and Edited by Gerard W. Gawalt, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress. June 20 1803

To: Captain Meriwether Lewis esq. Capt. of the 1st. regimt, of Infantry of the United States

Full Transcript Available at <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/lewisandclark/transcript57.html>

[ante June 20 1803]

To <Captain> Meriwether Lewis esq. Capt. of the 1st. regimt, of Infantry of the US. of A.

Your situation as Secretary of the President of the US has made you acquainted with the objects of my confidential message of Jan. 18. 1803 to the legislature; you have seen the act they passed, which they expressed in general terms, was meant to sanction these objects, and you are appointed to carry them into execution.

(5) Instruments for ascertaining by celestial observations, the geography of the country through which you will pass, have been already provided. Light articles for barter and presents among the Indians, arms for your attendants, say from 10. to 12. men, boats, tents, & other travelling apparatus with ammunition, medicine, surgical instruments and provisions you will have prepared with such aids as the Secretary at War can yield in his department; & from him also you will receive authority to (10) engage among our troops, by voluntary agreement, the number of attendants above mentioned, over whom you, as their commanding officer, are invested with all the powers the laws give in such a case.

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it as by it's course and communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this (15) continent for the purposes of commerce.

Beginning at the mouth of the Missouri, you will take careful observations of latitude & longitude at all remarkable points on the river, & especially at the mouth of rivers, at rapids, at islands, & other places & objects distinguished by such durable natural marks & characters of a durable nature kind as that they may with certainty be recognized hereafter.

(20) The course of the river between these points of observation may be supplied by the compass, the log-line & by time, corrected by the observations themselves. The variations of the compass too, in different places should be noticed.

The interesting points of the portage between the heads of the Missouri, & of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific ocean, should also be fixed by observation, & the course of that (25) water to the ocean, in the same manner as that of the Missouri.

Your observations are to be taken with great pains & accuracy, to be entered distinctly & intelligibly for others...fix the latitude and longitude of the places at which they were taken, and are to be rendered to the war office for the purpose of having the calculations made concurrently by proper persons within the US. several copies of these as well as of your other notes should be made at (30) leisure times, & put into the care of the most trust-worthy of your attendants, to guard by multiplying them against the accidental losses to which they will be exposed. A further guard would be that one these copies be on the paper of the birch, as less liable to injury from damp than common paper.

The commerce which may be carried on with the people inhabiting the line you will pursue, renders a (35) knowledge of those people important. You will therefore **endeavor** to make yourself acquainted with as far as a **diligent** pursuit of your journey shall admit, with the names of the nations & their numbers; the extent & limits of their possessions; their relations with other tribes of nations; their language, traditions, monuments; their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts & the implements for these; their food, clothing, & domestic accommodations; the diseases prevalent (40) among them, & the remedies they use; moral & physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know; peculiarities in their laws, customs & dispositions; and articles of commerce they may need or furnish & to what extent.

Other objects worthy of notice will be the soil & face of the country, its growth & vegetable productions, especially those not of the US. the animals of the country generally, & especially those (45) not known in the US. the remains & accounts of any which may be deemed rare or extinct; the mineral productions of every kind; but more particularly metals; limestone, pit-coal, & salt-petre; salines & mineral waters, noting the temperature of the last & such circumstances as may indicate their character; volcanic appearances; climate, as characterized by the thermometer, by the proportion of rainy, cloudy, & clear days, by lightening, hail, snow, ice, by the access & recess of (50) frost, by the winds prevailing at different seasons, the dates at which particular plants put forth or lose their flower, or leaf, times of appearance of particular birds, reptiles or insects.

Although your route will be along the channel of the Missouri, yet you will endeavor to inform yourself, by enquiry, of the character & extent of the country watered by its branches & especially on its Southern side, the North river or Rio Bravo which runs into the gulph of Mexico, and the North (55) river, or Rio Colorado which runs into the gulph of California, are understood to be the principal streams heading opposite to the waters of the Missouri, and running Southwardly. Whether the dividing grounds between the Missouri & them are mountains or flat lands, what are their distance from the Missouri, the character of the intermediate country, & the people inhabiting it, are worthy of particular enquiry.

(60) The Northern waters of the Missouri are less to be enquired after, because they have been ascertained to a considerable degree, & are still in a course of ascertainment by English traders, and travellers. But if you can learn anything certain of the most Northern source of the Mississippi, & of its position relatively to the lake of the woods, it will be interesting to us.

Two copies of your notes at least & as many more as leisure will admit, should be made & confided to (65) the care of the most trusty individuals of your attendants.

In all your intercourse with the natives, treat them in the most friendly & **conciliatory** manner which their own conduct will admit; allay all jealousies as to the object of your journey, satisfy them of its innocence, make them acquainted with the position, extent character, peaceable & commercial dispositions of the US. of our wish to be neighborly, friendly, & useful to them.

(70) If a few of their influential chiefs within practicable distance, wish to visit us, arrange such a visit with them, and furnish them with authority to call on our officers, on their entering the US. to have them conveyed to this place at the public expense.

If any of them should wish to have some of their young people brought up with us, & taught such arts as may be useful to them, we will receive, instruct & take care of them. Such a mission whether of (75) influential chiefs or of young people would give some security to your own party.

Carry with you some matter of the kinexox; inform those of them with whom you may be, of it's efficacy as a preservative from the smallpox; & instruct & encourage them in the use of it. This may be especially done wherever you winter.

As it is impossible for us to foresee in what manner you will be received by those people, whether (80) with hospitality or hostility, so is it impossible to prescribe the exact degree of perseverance with which you are to pursue your journey. We value too much the lives of citizens to offer them to probable destruction. Your numbers will be sufficient to secure you against the unauthorized opposition of individuals or of small parties: but if a superior force authorized, or not authorized by a nation, should be arrayed against your further passage, and inflexibly determined to arrest it, you (85) must decline it's farther pursuit, and return.

In the loss of yourselves, we should lose also the information you will have acquired. By returning safely with that, you may enable us to renew the essay with better calculated means. To your own discretion therefore must be left the degree of danger you risk, and the point at which you should decline, only saying we wish you to err on the side of your safety, and to bring back your party safe (90) even if it be with less information.

Should you reach the Pacific Ocean inform yourself of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts may not be collected as advantageously at the head of the Missouri ... On your arrival on that coast endeavor to learn if there by any port within your reach frequented by the sea-vessels of any nation, & to send two of your trusty people back by sea, in such way as they (95) shall judge shall appear practicable, with a copy of your notes: and should you be of opinion that the return of your party by the way they went will be eminently dangerous, then ship the whole, & return by sea, by the way either of cape Horn, or the cape of good Hope, as you shall be able. As you will be without money, clothes or provisions, you must endeavor to use the credit of the U.S. to obtain them, for which purpose open letters of credit shall be furnished you, authorizing you to draw upon (100) the Executive of the U.S. or any of it's officers...

Should you find it safe to return by the way you go, after sending two of your party round by sea, or with your whole party, if no conveyance by sea can be found, do so; making such observations on your return, as may serve to supply, correct or confirm those made on your outward journey.

On re-entering the U.S. and reaching a place of safety, discharge any of your attendants who may (105) desire & deserve it, procuring for them immediate payment of all arrears of pay & clothing which may have incurred since their departure, and assure them that they shall be recommended to the liberality of the legislature for the grant of a soldier's portion of land each, as proposed in my message to Congress; & repair yourself with your papers to the seat of government

To provide, on the accident of your death, against anarchy, dispersion, & the consequent danger to (110) your party, and total failure of the enterprise, you are hereby authorized, by any instrument signed & written in your own hand, to name the person among them who shall succeed to the command on your decease, and by like instruments to change the nomination from time to time as further experience of the characters accompanying you shall point out superior fitness...

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 20th day of June 1803.

Th. J. Pr. U.S. of A.

Directions: Read Jefferson's Letter and complete the following questions.

1. What were some of the things that Jefferson instructed the expedition to take with them? Give 3 examples with citations from the text.
2. Read lines 12-15. In your own words, explain the overall objective of this expedition.
3. In lines 16-19, Jefferson uses the term remarkable. Does this have the same meaning to what we use this word to mean today? If not, what does Jefferson mean?
4. In lines 30-33, what advice does Jefferson give to make sure all of their information returns safely?
5. From 35-42, what does Jefferson wish to learn from or about Native Americans that Lewis and Clark will encounter?
6. From 43-51, what sciences will Lewis and/or Clark need in order to provide Jefferson with the information he wants?
7. From 66 – 85, Jefferson discusses relationships with Native Americans. What do you think his motivate was in dealing with the natives? War? Peace? Learning? Defend your response.
8. Jefferson had authorized the expedition to turn around and return under what scenario?
9. What is to happen if Lewis and/or Clark are killed?