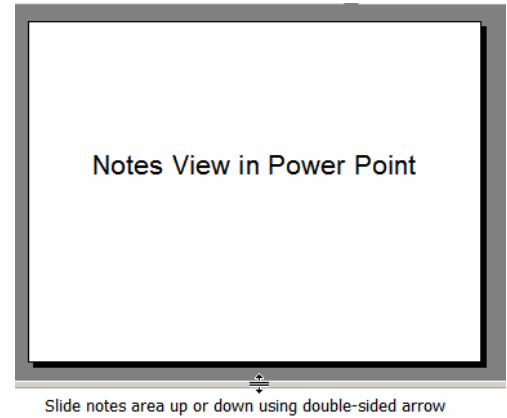


Using the Notes View in Power Point

Take advantage of the Notes View in Power Point to:

- Make an interactive notebook
- Class book, picture book
- Use for summarizing, notetaking
- Cues for speakers



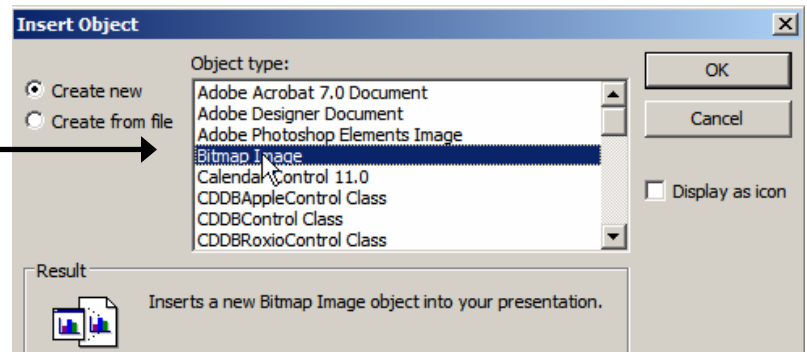
To use Power Point as an interactive notebook:

Put teacher notes on the bottom portion of slide

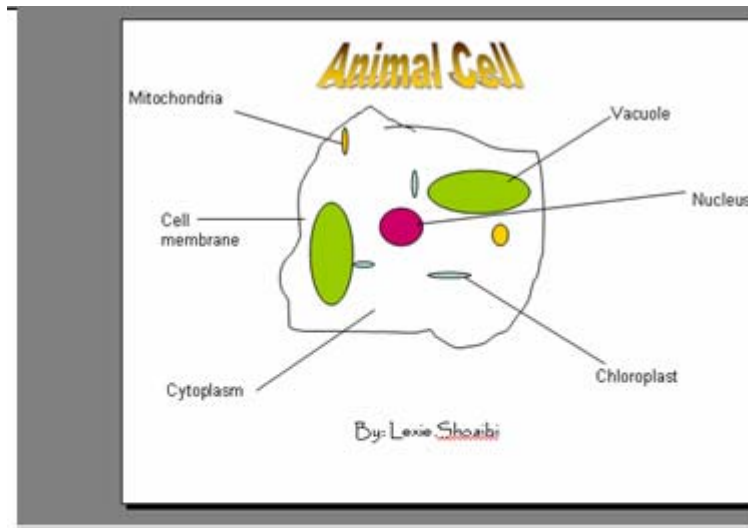
In the top portion students can either respond in writing or draw

To draw in Power Point:

Insert
Object
Bitmap



Students now have Paint tools available (example below)




The parts of an animal cell are:
mitochondria
cell membrane
vacuole
nucleus
chloroplast
cytoplasm

To make a class book, students can put text in note portion, insert pictures above (see example below)

VSTE presentation 3/12/05

Tori Meleski, School Based Technology Specialist, Colvin Run Elementary
Fairfax County Public Schools

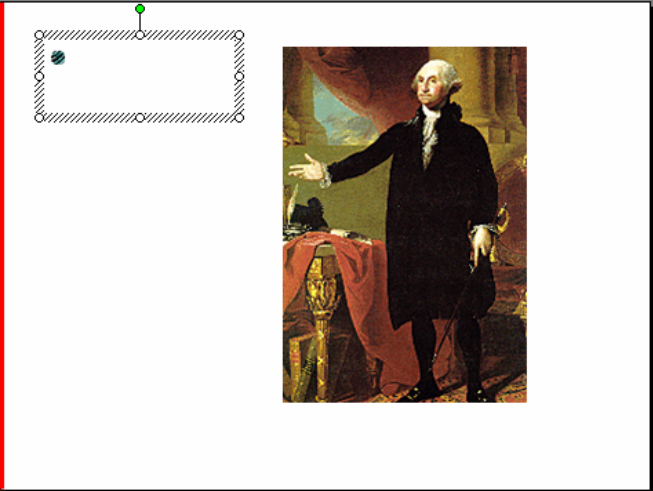


Matthew Ashby

Born: 1727
Died: 1771
Profession: indentured servant until age 31, after age 31, he was a messenger, and carpenter.
Accomplishments/Contributions: Obtained the freedom of his enslaved wife and children in 1766 for 150 pounds. He acquired enslaved goods such as a silver watch, books, etc. that were sent out of town for merchants accounts.
 By Dina Apple

Matthew Ashby was born in York County, Virginia. He was the son of a black man and white woman. His mother Mary Ashby was a white woman who was an indentured servant. He was born free, but was an indentured servant until age 31. He had to be an indentured servant until age 31 because the law said that children born to indentured servant women have to be indentured until age 31. After age 31, he worked as a messenger, and carpenter. Matthew Ashby probably didn't go to school even though he was a free black man. He is known well for his contributions/ accomplishments. Matthew Ashby was married to Ann Ashby and had two enslaved children, John and Mary. Ann Ashby was a slave of a bricklayer until Matthew purchased her and the two enslaved children.

To help students learn to summarize and take notes, place information to be summarized in note portion. Guide class through picking out main ideas and important facts to put up in the slide area.



George Washington On April 30, 1789, George Washington, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York, took his oath of office as the first President of the United States. "As the first of every thing, in our situation will serve to establish a Precedent," he wrote James Madison, "it is devoutly wished on my part, that these precedents may be fixed on true principles." Born in 1732 into a Virginia planter family, he learned the morals, manners, and body of knowledge requisite for an 18th century Virginia gentleman. He pursued two intertwined interests: military arts and western expansion. At 16 he helped survey Shenandoah lands for Thomas, Lord Fairfax. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1754, he fought the first skirmishes of what grew into the French and Indian War. The next year, as an aide to Gen. Edward Braddock, he escaped injury although four bullets ripped his coat and two horses were shot from under him.

From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life. But like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations. As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately but firmly voiced his resistance to the restrictions. When the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775, Washington, one of the Virginia delegates, was elected Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. On July 3, 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took