



Congratulations!!

Academic Festival Results:

Accounting I: Adam Jochim-1st, Raven Barse-2nd
Biology: Casey Tolsma-6th
Sr. Math: Ashlin DeBoer-5th, Sierra Heidinger-tie 6th
Grammar IV: Alexis Tilton-5th
Physics: Sierra Heidinger-5th
Literature IV: Ashlin DeBoer-tie for 3rd (5th)
Grammar I: Danae Dykstra-tie for 2nd (3rd)
Chemistry: Corbin VanZee-4th
Grammar III: Kayla Fischer-6th

Congrats to Cassidy Woerner for qualifying for the state geography bee.

Cassidy scored in the top 100 students in an online test she took after she won the local competition. The state geography bee was to be held in Aberdeen at Northern State University on Friday March 27th, but will be done via the computer instead.

Heart Challenge Winners:

1st Place Lincoln Wright with \$231 donations-won a Fitbit watch.

2nd Place Brooke Howard

3rd Brailey Mulder

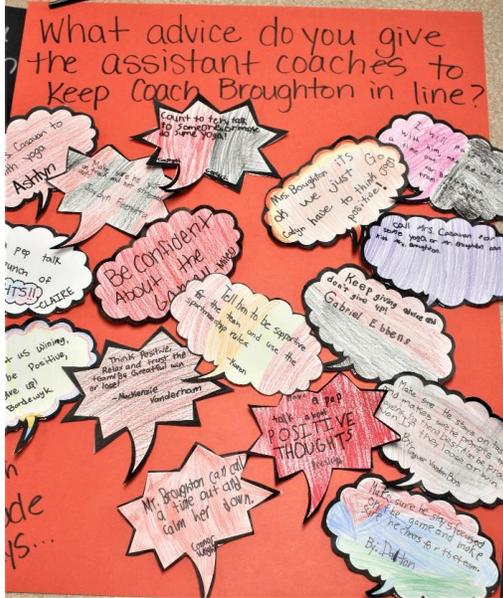
4th Aiden Clites

Those raising the most money in donations received a prize. The students enjoyed their dodgeball tournament during PE class. Thanks to all donated to this cause and keeping all our **Hearts Healthy!**

Carly Lagge just received the **NFHS Hearts of the Arts Award** for the state of South Dakota. Each state has one winner. The award is given to an individual (or group) that: "has demonstrated exemplary "heart", sportsmanship, and/or citizenship in participation as it should occur, has exceeded normal expectation in assisting others within the school or community, or has overcome adversity or a challenging circumstance". Here are the extra-curricular activities that Carly Lagge has participated in at Corsica-Stickney: Volleyball, basketball, golf, National Honor Society, Family, Community, and Career Leader of America (FCCLA), Oral Interp, One-Act Play, All School Play, band, and choir. Four-year participant in all activities listed above. School president for the FCCLA chapter. All-State choir participant this past year. Augustana University band festival representative for the last two years. Class officer for student council for the past four years. Participant in track and field for two years and golf for two years. Participated in the South Dakota Ambassadors of Music this past summer as an instrumental player.



State B Bound



Each class made posters to send along with the team, giving their advice on how to win.



Sacred Hoops Class B Girls 6th Woman of the Year
Jenna Bamberg Corsica-Stickney

**SD GIRLS CLASS B
6TH WOMAN OF THE YEAR
JENNA BAMBERG
Corsica-Stickney**

"Jenna had to take a backseat to younger girls playing ahead of her and she did it with a great team attitude. She was always ready to do what the team needed. This year she took on a bigger role as far as minutes and expectations on the court. She was the spark we needed at times and was one of the most consistent players we had this year. Her court vision and interior passing really improved. She did a lot of little things right that did not always show up on the stat lines. Her best asset was her team energy. Her teammates fed off her energy both on the bench and on the floor!"
- Coach Lorisa Broughton

SACRED HOOPS

Congratulations to the C/S Girls basketball team to making it to the State Tournament!! The Lady Jags won their first game vs Irene-Wakonda and advanced to the semi-finals. Even though the tourney was cancelled after the first day's games, we are all so **PROUD** of you and your undefeated season!
You're all winners in our books.



Congratulations to the following C/S basketball players for being selected All-Conference for the Great Plains:

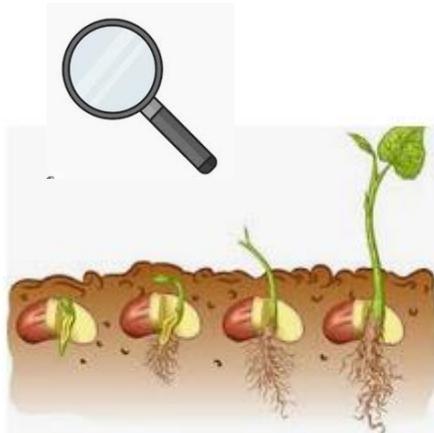
Girls: Raven Barse, Rachel Gerlach, and Avery Broughton- First team
Alexis Tilton- Honorable Mention

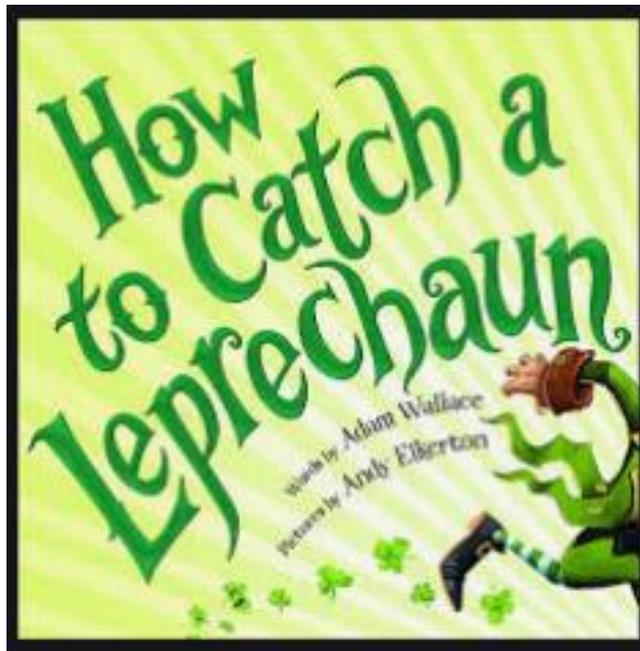
Boys: Trever Burke, Brendan Wentland, and Jaylen Kemp- First team
Cooper DeLange-Honorable mention



Mrs. Reichert's 1st graders head to the science lab:

The first graders were in the science lab learning all the fascinating things about plants. They learned what plants need, and how they respond to their environment. Did you know that in every bean seed there is a baby plant? These kids were able to look inside the beans and find it. We also looked at the parts of the plant, and different types of seeds.





MRS. REICHERT'S FIRST GRADERS BUILD LEPRECHAUN TRAPS



The 1st graders read about Leprechauns and all things they like; gold, shiny things, rainbows, green, etc. They found out if you catch a leprechaun you can find their gold and they may grant you a wish. They then wrote a paper on how they would build a leprechaun trap and had to create their traps using various materials (boxes/pipe cleaners/construction paper/glitter/string/straws/popsicle sticks). After building, the first graders presented their traps to their 5th grade buddies explaining what they built and why they chose those materials. Unfortunately, those leprechauns are pretty sneaky and slipped right past those traps! Better luck next year!!



Mrs. Koch's 3rd Graders were assigned a research paper to do at home. They had to pick an animal of their choice and find as much information and fun facts about that animal they could and then make a poster with all the things they learned while doing their research.

CANADIAN GEESE

Where do they live most of the year?

- The eastern seaboard and the southern United States.
- They live around ponds, creeks and wetlands.

Where do they migrate to?

- They fly south to Canada in fall to their winter homes.
- They fly north to Canada in spring.

Cool Facts

- They fly 10 to 20 years before they are replaced.
- They fly 29,000 miles in a year.
- They fly in a V-shape to save energy.
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Why do they migrate?

- They come to Canada when it is warm.
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- They come to Canada when it is warm.

CANADA GOOSE

Canada geese migrate from their northern breeding grounds to the south during the winter and back north in the spring.

Canada geese have the same pattern for life, they also return to the same nesting ground every year and sometimes the same nest for 20 years.

Canada geese migrate to the south to escape the cold weather and to find food.

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American Buffalo

American Buffalo migrated to find fresh grass and water.

American Buffalo no longer migrate due to almost becoming extinct. They live in National parks now and are protected.

American Buffalo lived in the Great Plains for most of their life, they followed the same path every year during their migration.

A cool fact about American Buffalo is they are the largest mammal in North America.

The American Buffalo would travel in herds of 4 million and would move from north to south in fall and then returned when springtime came.

KILLER WHALE "ORCA"

Where do they migrate to?
The go south for the winter and north for the summer.

Why do they migrate?
To follow their food source, like seals and fish.

IT IS THE LARGEST MEMBER OF THE DOLPHIN FAMILY.

Where do they live most of the year?
The west coast of Canada.

BALD EAGLE MIGRATION

Bald eagle migrate south usually to the coast or to large inland areas.

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Great White Shark

Great White Shark migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

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Great White Shark migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

REINDEER

Where do they live most of the year?
Reindeer live mostly in northern Canada and Alaska.

Why do they migrate?
To eat grass on the lush green, rolling, slopes of the tundra.

Half of all baby reindeer born will be killed by predators.

Reindeer are the only deer species in which both male and female have antlers.

Reindeer have a special gland on their antlers that emits sound when endangered to warn others.

GRAY WHALES

Gray Whales live most of the year in the Alaskan Waters.

Gray Whales migrate to the Gulf of California and Baja Peninsula.

Gray Whales migrate for feeding and warmer water.

Gray Whales don't have teeth. They filter their food through baleen plates.

The Gray whale has a dark slate-gray color and is covered by characteristic gray-white patterns.

Gray Whales are the most critically endangered Whales in the world with only 130 left.

Gray Whales travel about 14,000 miles annually.

SNOW GOOSE MIGRATION

Snow geese migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

Snow geese migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

Snow geese migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

AFRICAN ELEPHANT

African elephants migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

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African elephants migrate from the north to the south during the winter.

The Life Of A Humpback Whale

They live mostly in the North Pacific, from South-east Alaska, Prince William Sound, and British Columbia.

They migrate to Hawaii, the Gulf of California, and Costa Rica.

They migrate to warmer waters because food becomes scarce, and for mating and breeding.

Fun Facts about Humpbacks:

- Known for their beautiful songs during mating season.
- Males are slightly smaller than Females.
- Each humpback tail is unique, just like a human's fingerprints.
- They have 2 blowholes.

MONARCH MIGRATION

Monarch butterflies live in the northern United States and Canada.

Each fall millions of monarchs migrate to the southern United States and Central America.

There are several different migration routes for monarch butterflies.

Each year they fly to the south.

Monarch butterflies live in the southern United States and Central America.



Elementary Dr. Seuss Week-- March 2-6:

Dr. Seuss Week was full of fun as each class celebrated with different activities that followed along with Dr. Seuss books. Wearing green, eating green eggs and ham, wearing the craziest things you can find along with getting to wear pajamas to school where all part of the crazy week.



- Monday**-Be like the Lorax and speak for the environment-wear green.
- Tuesday**-Don't be like Yertle the Turtle...be a team player-wear a jersey for your favorite team.
- Wednesday**-It's Wacky Wednesday-wear crazy socks, hair, hats or sunglasses.
- Thursday**-We all have Many Colored Days-wear as much of your favorite color as possible.
- Friday**-Just like The Sleep Book-wear pajamas.



4th Graders write reports...

The 4th Grade traveled virtually to historical places in South Dakota to discover what makes them important. As a part of the South Dakota Reading Council Young Author's Extravaganza competition, the 4th graders chose a historical site in the state to research and learn about. They then wrote a report describing the site and explaining why that site is important to our state's history. The students chose places such as the Minuteman Missile Site, Fort Pierre, and the Ingalls's Homestead. It was a wonderful research project and many of them would love to visit that location someday.

Fort Randall

Fort Randall was built in 1856 north of the Missouri River. Fort Randall started so they could help keep peace between American Indians and settlers, and keep peace among the tribes. The person who selected the land was General William S. Harney. It was named after Colonel Daniel Randall. The original post was built as one story log cabins. The buildings were made out of cottonwood. In 1870 they added guard houses, a hospital, bakery, a lodge, and library.

Fort Randall had a Chapel that was built around 1902. This is where they would come to church. They built this church so the



Mount Rushmore

Do you know the history of Mount Rushmore? Well if not you're in luck. Here are some facts on Mount Rushmore.

The engineer was Gutzon Borglum and he started building in 1927 and completed in 1941. The workers received a total of 450,000 tons of rock and there was \$200,000 in fuel. There were more than 400 workers working on it and some of them used dynamite and pneumatic hammers. While they were building no lives were lost but some of the workers almost fell off while building.

A ceremony was held for every head and each ceremony was held at a different time. Each head was 38 meters and they were made of rock called granite. When it was done it costed \$989,932.32 all.

Mount Rushmore stands 1740 meters above sea level. A secret code was hidden behind the statues called the Hall of Records. A sign named Stone Robinson had the code to build the faces and which mountain to do it on. The design went through nine changes and they all decided on the one you see today. Most of the workers were miners so they were really good at carving on the mountain. About 95% of the mountain was carved with dynamite. The building was



Ingalls Homestead

Long ago, and one time lived a girl named Laura Ingalls. She lived in a small shanty homestead that her Pa built. The homestead that Pa saw was nine miles from the new town. De Little - Laura's Pa wanted for a railroad track to be set bringing everybody into the new town - Laura's Family, Charles (her Pa), Caroline (her Ma), Betty, Corrie, and Grace (Laura's sisters) settled in the year of 1878.

The name of the homestead was \$187.25 and a cost \$30.00 in fifty days. It had good water and corn was used mainly for work. The Ingalls Family lived there for seven years total but did not live there in winter months.

The cottonwood trees that the Ingalls family planted are still there today. Although the homestead, there is a natural area rock. Some of the words printed on the rock are, "Here Pa planted the cottonwoods that still stand." The Ingalls homestead helps us understand and learn about the first settlers who lived there, and that South Dakota is a special land!

Quincy Meador



Fort Sully

When you first heard of Fort Sully, did you know all Fort Sully? Fort Sully is located in Pierre, South Dakota. You can visit Fort Sully if you go to Pierre. When you're there, you can learn thousands of facts about Fort Sully, but I will tell you a bunch of facts as well.

Fort Sully was built in 1862 to keep peace between the Dakota and the whites. Some of the soldiers that were fighting in there were sent up to Fort Randall, and some stayed at Fort Sully. Fort Sully was built out of cottonwood logs because there was not a lot of things to build with back then. The new military units expanded the control of the United States Dakota between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains.

Fort Sully was abandoned in the late summer of 1866. The soldiers started to build a new fort because there was no grass or wood for fuel in 1866. Most of the water was hauled to Fort Sully, and soldiers were everywhere. They also got a new Fort Sully was built. They broke up the old Fort Sully for fuel and more logs.



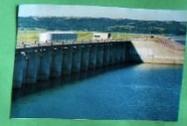
Fort Randall Dam

In the far valley of the Missouri River stands a dam. Its name is Fort Randall Dam. They started building it March 15, 1916. How did the water get there the dam? It did not have electricity? The water that is pushed out makes it into lakes. The lake that is formed by the dam is named after Francis Hughes Kane.

The dam got its name from the military. It is also named after a dam. That is how the dam is in the world Fort Randall Dam. The dam was completed in 1916. It took two and a half years to build. I think that is very good because they did not have very good technology back then. It is kind of amazing how little it took them to build the dam.

It generates two million kilowatts of electricity. It is standing in 2018 in around 115,000,000 cubic feet of water per second. That is amazing! That is when I was a baby, when we got the water we got to see the dam. It is just so interesting. I actually got to see the water go over the dam.

Fort Randall Dam is important to South Dakota because if the dam breaks it would go up and creek. If the dam ever stopped it would be a new dam that if you had the dam, it would be. There would be trees in the water. I wish even though it had to be built. I just think that it would be a nice. It would be really, really nice. The fish would die. That



South Dakota State Capitol

Why is the State Capitol so important for South Dakota people? It was built in 1910. It was built by O.H. Olson. It is 110 years old. The construction on the building began in 1905 and was completed in 1910. There was the election to be the State Capitol in 1889 and another election in 1990 to become permanent Capitol. The total cost of the building was under one million dollars.

The total number of people who visited are one billion. The building has a central rotunda on each side on the legislative wings. The dome was made out of copper. The Capitol also contains paintings by Oscar Howe, the Artist Laureate of the state capital. The Fleming Fountain Memorial is along the shore of the lake. Capitol Lake is manmade artificial lake constructed in 1913.



Mount Mariah Cemetery

In the Black Hills there is a cemetery. It is called Mount Mariah Cemetery. In the cemetery are a lot of people in the gold rush history. In the gold rush people found huge gold nuggets and would fight over them. Mount Mariah Cemetery "Bent Hill" tells the dangers and pain faced by men and women who lived in a very difficult time. It was a lawless Dakota Territory.

In 1864, the United States Federal Government bought two parcels of the land. On August 2, 1876 Wild Bill got shot in the back of the head by Jack McCall. In 1903, Colaninity Jane died and she had a wish to be buried next to Wild Bill, and she got her wish. On February 21, 1943 Pehuto Creek Johnny died and was buried in Mount Mariah Cemetery, and he



Fort Sisseton

Fort Sisseton was built in 1864. It was built for protection for the Dakota Territory. The first name for Fort Sisseton was Fort Woodworth and it was named after the Sioux Scout. The site was picked because it provided a defense, good soil for making bricks, lots of lake water for drinking, and many trees for lumber and fuel.

Fort Sisseton is 35 acres in size. The biggest treaty promise from the homesteaders were taking Dakota land. The buffalo soldiers arrived at Fort Sisseton in 1864. They were there to protect the Indians and homesteaders.

Fort Sisseton was restored in 1937. It is on the register of historic places. This is an important fort because it is a protector fort, so it can protect the Indians and the homesteaders. Fort Sisseton held the Dakota for a long time. Today you can see all of the cool stuff that is there.

Copper Authors



Surveyors House

When did they build the Surveyors House? Was it built when there was town there? What was it used for? Where was it when it was first built? Did anyone change it? There is a place where these questions can be answered? You can go to the Surveyors House.

The Surveyors House was built about 1879. It was built before there was a town in that area. It was used as a railroad house and hotel. The Surveyors House was built on the north side of Silver Lake.

It was moved to town in 1884. Many people have lived in the house throughout the years. One of these families were the Ingalls Family. There was no changes until 1945. They



Title I Tidbits

Spring
has
Sprung!



It is hard to believe that the calendar says April already! I know we find ourselves social distancing and learning from home. I just want to say that we are all in this together. We are all learning how to navigate this new way of learning. I want to thank all of you for all of your hard work and willingness to adapt and go about learning in a new way.

Students please reach out and keep in touch with your teachers and know we are here to help you in any way we can. We all miss you and your energy in our classrooms. Please know we are all here to help and we will get through this together.

Please take care and keep practicing social distancing and washing your hands! I have included some fun brain breaks for you and your families to do when you need a break and need to get outside and get some fresh air.

Please take care and we will all be together again real soon!

Blessings,

Miss Gillette

I will teach you in a room
I will teach you now on Zoom
I will teach you in a house
I will teach you with my mouse
I will teach you here or there
I will teach because I care ❤️

We all want to keep our students safe, and we will get through this together.

SPRING SCAVENGER HUNT

- 🐞 Find a yellow flower.
- 🍃 Find 3 different shaped leaves.
- 🕸 Find something that is red.
- 🦋 Find a spider web.
- 🦋 Find something that flies.
- ☁ Name 2 things you see in the sky.
- 📏 Find something that is long.
- 🌱 Find something that grows that is green.
- 🐦 Find 2 birds.
- 💧 Find some water.
- 👁 Find something purple.
- 🐛 Find something that crawls.



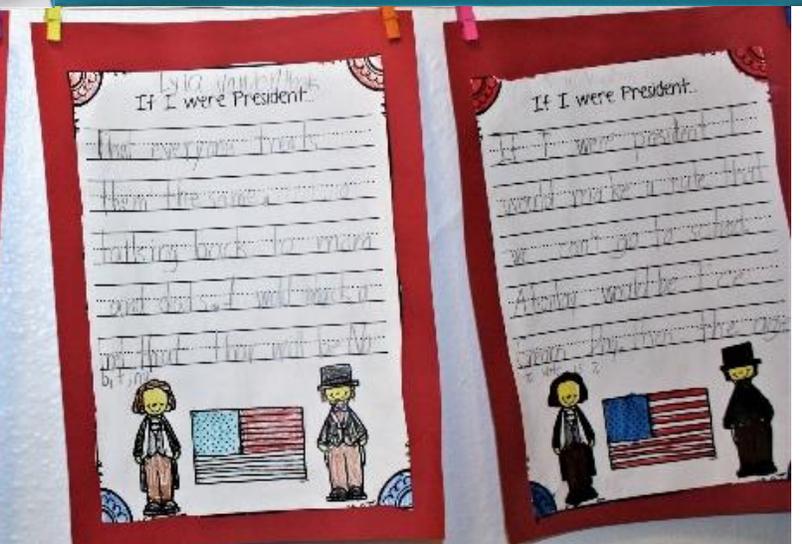
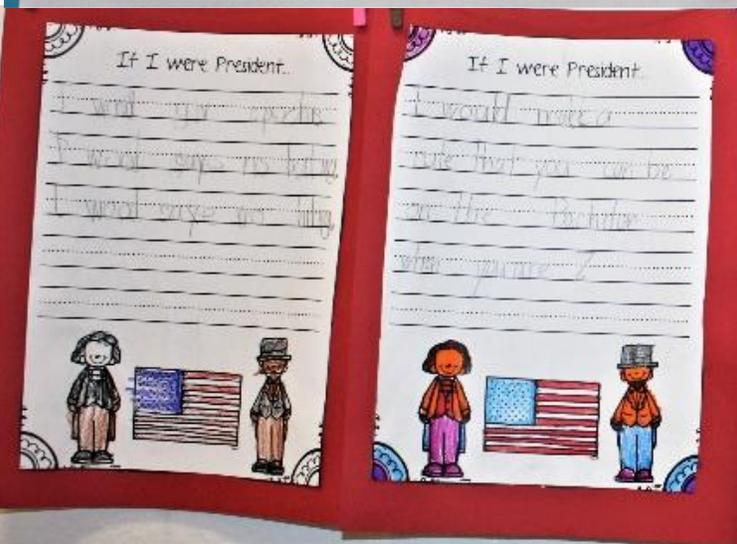


If I Lived in d Snow Globe
 By: Remi

If I lived in a snow globe I would have fun, I would live there because I could eat shaved ice. It would also be able to play in the snow. I also might not have to go to school because of the weather. Living in a snow globe would be amazing. It would look white and plain. It would feel cold, dry and fun. I would hear sounds like rushing water crashing water everywhere, and wind blowing nonstop. I would drink warm cocoa, and make snow forts and ice skate. I would also live in a house in Antarctica. It would be amazing to live in a snow globe.

If I Lived in d Snow Globe
 By: Graham Van Genderen

If I lived in a snow globe I would bathe the cold North Pole. I'm so excited to meet Santa Claus. I hope Santa's elves will take me sledding down fast, giant snow hills. The elves, Santa and I will have the most gigantic snowball fight ever. If I lived in a snow globe I would be at the North Pole. I can see a lot of people out there. You do not want to go in here because it feels like a freezer. It's boring all I can hear are crickets. Then I will relax all day long and tomorrow I will eat all the cookies.



Pictured left: Preschool teacher, Kylee Hongslo, works with her Stickney site class using a song on the Promethean board to help them learn.





V is for Volcano!



Art art ART ArT aRt ARt arT





Above are student packets being readied to go home for them to complete with their parents, along with online resources.

Below... the empty classrooms and desks that once were a beehive of activity are suddenly quiet along with the eeriness of dark, empty hallways..... The entire staff at C/S hopes you are all staying well and hope to see you as soon as we can safely. In the meantime, keep in touch with your student's teacher and we will get through this together.

