Fun with Roses

Standards

ELACC3RL1: Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

ELACC3W2: Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
   a. Introduce a topic and group related information together; include illustrations when useful to aiding comprehension.
   b. Develop the topic with facts, definitions, and details.
   c. Use linking words and phrases (e.g., also, another, and, more, but) to connect ideas within categories of information.
   d. Provide a concluding statement or section.

ELACC3W4: With guidance and support from adults, produce writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task and purpose.

ELACC3W5: With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, and editing.

ELACC3W6: With guidance and support from adults, use technology to produce and publish writing (using keyboarding skills) as well as to interact and collaborate with others.

ELACC3W7: Conduct short research projects that build knowledge about a topic.

ELACC3W8: Recall information from experience or gather information from print and digital sources; take brief notes on sources and sort evidence into provided categories.

Overview

Below are some ideas to research roses in your classroom and work on writing skills!
Language Arts

Introduce students to “rose code.”

During Victorian times, flowers were used to communicate subtle messages. People could share sentiments and feelings without words. Although the rose was generally a symbol of love and beauty, their colors were associated with different meanings.

- Have students to define any words from the chart that are unfamiliar to them, then ask each student to write a story in which roses are used to pass along a message.
- As an extension, cut pictures of flowers from magazines and seed catalogs to create colorful coded messages.
- Try creating an entirely new code for flowers! (This will help kids hone their flower recognition skills, too.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>love, respect, gratitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep pink</td>
<td>gratitude, appreciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light pink</td>
<td>admiration, sympathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>reverence, humility, innocence, purity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>joy, gladness, sociability, friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral or Orange</td>
<td>enthusiasm, desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red and Yellow</td>
<td>gaiety, joviality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red and White</td>
<td>unity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgundy</td>
<td>unselfconscious beauty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learn about roses as cultural symbols.

Roses are the national floral emblem for the United States, as well as the official state flower of Georgia, Iowa, New York, North Dakota, and the District of Columbia. Discuss with your class the importance of symbols in government and culture.
Research the healing qualities of roses.

Like many plants, roses are purported to have healing qualities -- so much so that by the 19th century, an Apothecary’s Rose (*Rosa gallica officinalis*) was planted outside almost every druggist’s shop. For centuries, rose petals have been used in concoctions to cure hangovers, wrinkles, bad digestion, sore throats, and many other ills.