

American Literature: Unit 1: Traditions and Foundations

Stage 1 Desired Results		
ESTABLISHED GOALS: <u>Competencies:</u> - Students will demonstrate the ability to synthesize from multiple interpretations and perspectives in order to analyze its overall structure and meaning. - Students will demonstrate the ability to defend an opinion using the most relevant evidence in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases in order to persuade. - Students will demonstrate the ability to speak purposefully and effectively by strategically making decisions about content, language use, and discourse style. - Students will demonstrate the ability to narrate a story by building a particular tone and outcome in order to develop real or imagined experiences. <u>Content Standards:</u> - RL.11-12.1 Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. - RL.11-12.2 Determine two or more themes or central ideas of a text and analyze their development over the course of the text, including how they interact and build on one another to produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text. - RL.11-12.3 Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to develop and relate elements of a story or drama (e.g., where a story is set, how the action is ordered, how the characters are introduced and developed). - RL.11-12.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone, including words with multiple meanings or language that is particularly fresh, engaging, or beautiful. (Include Shakespeare as well as other authors.) - RL.11-12.5 Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure specific parts of a text (e.g., the choice of where to begin or end a story, the choice to provide a comedic or tragic resolution) contribute to its overall structure and meaning as well as its aesthetic impact. - RL.11-12.6 Analyze a case in which grasping a point of view requires distinguishing what is directly stated in a text from what is really meant (e.g., satire, sarcasm, irony, or understatement). - RL.11-12.7 Analyze multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry), evaluating how each version interprets the source text.	Transfer	
	<i>Students will be able to understand the values and traditions of American culture, and how individual belief systems are formed.</i>	
	Meaning	
	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS <i>Students will understand that...</i> - effective readers use a variety of strategies to make sense of key ideas and details presented in a text. - analyzing texts for structure, purpose, and viewpoint allows a reader to gain insight and strengthen understanding. - to gain keener insight into the integration of knowledge and ideas, effective readers analyze and evaluate content, reasoning, and claims in diverse formats. - producing clear ideas as a writer involves selecting appropriate style and structure for an audience and is strengthened through revision and technology. - writing (and specifically narrative writing) should be purposefully focused, detailed, organized, and sequenced in a way that clearly communicates ideas to the reader in an engaging manner.	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS - What do we believe, and how do our beliefs change over time and why? - What are the foundational values of America? - How does a work reflect its time period? How do two texts from same time period treat similar themes or topics?
Acquisition		
<i>Students will know...</i> - that opinions and individual belief systems are formed by many factors. - that a text often reflects the views/values of a time period. - that collective or unnatural fear can affect a group or an individual. - that the concept of the separation of church and state began with the Puritans. <u>vocabulary:</u> inherited, adaptive, linked, considered opinion; fact; rhetoric, appeals, Puritanism, crucible, McCarthyism, authoritative, mob mentality, hysteria		<i>Students will be skilled at...</i> - determining where a literary text's meaning is ambiguous, unclear, or open to interpretation, and cite textual evidence to support this determination. - synthesizing ideas from close reading of literary texts and secondary sources to draw complex conclusions about text meaning and/or significance. - analyzing how complex works develop multiple levels of themes (i.e., how the themes interact and develop). - analyzing and evaluating the author's development of characters and other literary elements in light of genre and the author's intent (e.g., whether the character's

(Include at least one play by Shakespeare and one play by an American dramatist.) • RL.11-12.9 Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works of American literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics. • RI.11-12.6 Determine an author's point of view or purpose in a text in which the rhetoric is particularly effective, analyzing how style and content contribute to the power, persuasiveness or beauty of the text. • RI.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in different media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively) as well as in words in order to address a question or solve a problem. • RI.11-12.8 Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. texts, including the application of constitutional principles and use of legal reasoning (e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court majority opinions and dissents) and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy (e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses). • RI.11-12.9 Analyze seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century foundational U.S. documents of historical and literary significance (including The Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address) for their themes, purposes, and rhetorical features. • W.11-12.1 Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. • W.11-12.4 Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. • W.11-12.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. • W.11-12.6 Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information. • SL.11-12.1 Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively. • SL.11-12.2 Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data. • SL.11-12.3 Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used. • SL.11-12.4 Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are		psychological depth and complexity reflect the level of realism in a novel or whether a relatively simple characterization is appropriate in a comedy). • analyzing and evaluate how the author's choices about setting influence a literary work (e.g., show contrast, reveal character, heighten tension, change the mood). • analyzing the cultural, historical, and social influences of the setting on a work of literature (e.g., analyze a novel such as Jane Austen's <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> from the context of social expectations for young women to marry in nineteenth-century England). • applying the most appropriate of efficient strategy needed to determine, clarify, or gain greater understanding of the correct usage and nuances in meanings of general academic words and phrases in literary texts at the college- and career-readiness level, including synthesizing information from context, a variety of general or specialized reference material, and knowledge of etymology. • analyzing the connotative impact of a word or phrase on the meaning and tone of a passage, and evaluate an author's use and refinement of a key term's connotative meaning over the course of a text (e.g., use of <i>honest</i> in <i>Othello</i>). • critiquing how patterns of imagery, symbolism, allusions, and conceits used in a literary text are connected to theme, mood, tone, and the meaning of the text. • analyzing the difference between the narrator's point of view and the author's implied point of view especially in a text in which there is ironic distance between the author and narrator. • analyzing multiple interpretations of a story, drama, or poem, critiquing how each version interprets the sources text and uses departures from the text to create new messages and meanings. • evaluating a work's commentary and contribution to issues and ideas by comparing and contrasting its theme(s) to other words from the same historical period. • comparing and contrasting how two or more texts
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addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks. • SL.11-12.5 Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest. • SL.11-12.6 Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate. • RL.11-12.10 By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. • RI.11-12.10 By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literary nonfiction in the grades 11-CCR text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. • W.11-12.10 Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. • L.11-12.1 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking. • L.11-12.2 Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. • L.11-12.3 Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening. • L.11-12.4 Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 11-12 reading and content, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies. • L.11-12.5 Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. • L.11-12.6 Acquire and use accurately general academic and domain-specific words and phrases, sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.		from the same period treat similar themes or topics (E.g., Upton Sinclair’s <i>The Jungle</i> and Carl Sandburg’s poem “Chicago”). • analyzing how the author’s style, tone, diction, and rhetorical devices further or detract from the author’s purpose or viewpoint. • analyzing an author’s values, beliefs, and assumptions (e.g., philosophical, political), which may be directly stated or implied. • analyzing the use of persuasive techniques and rhetorical devices, evaluate how they might affect the reader, and recognize when techniques are misused. • analyzing and critiquing how the author’s use of language, organizational structures, techniques, and rhetorical devices further or detract from the author’s purpose or viewpoint. • locating and evaluating multiple sources of information presented in different mediums or formats and integrate and apply the information in order to address a question or solve a problem. • evaluating the quality of evidence in an argument, including its credibility, reliability, origin, currency, consistency, logic, and coherence, noting strengths and weaknesses. • analyzing the author’s values, beliefs, and assumptions (e.g., philosophical, political), which may be directly stated or implied in an argument. • producing clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. • developing and strengthening writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience. • using technology to produce, publish, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
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Content Area Literacy Standards		21st Century Skills
<i>not applicable</i>		• <i>reason effectively</i> • <i>make judgments and decisions</i> • <i>work creatively with others</i> • <i>communicate clearly</i> • <i>collaborate with others</i>

Stage 2 - Evidence

<i>Evaluative Criteria</i>	<i>Assessment Evidence</i>
	PERFORMANCE TASK(S):
	OTHER EVIDENCE:

Stage 3 – Learning Plan

Summary of Key Learning Events and Instruction

<i>Language Arts Integration</i>	<i>Mathematics Integration</i>
1.OA.1 Use	1.OA.1 Use
<i>Technology Integration</i>	<i>District Materials</i>
1.OA.1 Use	