

Mini-Genre Study

Narrative Nonfiction

*Reading with the focus of getting to know a
Changemaker*

Day 1: Read Aloud Immersion Research

Focus ?'s

What are the **similarities** of *Narrative Nonfiction* and *Historical Fiction*?

What makes the two types of text **different**?

-Read *Sit In* & compare the HF mentor texts

Narrative Nonfiction: Immersion Research

What are the **similarities** of *Narrative Nonfiction* and *Historical Fiction*?

What makes the two types of text **different**?

Class Initial Thoughts on Differences:

Nonfiction = true, really happened

Narrative = narrator, it's a story being told to the reader

-restating true facts in a story

-HF is stating partially true facts, some of it is made up

Narrative Nonfiction vs. Historical Fiction

Same	Different
<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Can have real characters-Can tell a real story-Can be told in 3rd person or 1st person-Both use figurative language to describe characters and setting-Author could use repetition-Could have actual quotes in NNF and HF-Both authors are trying to draw the reader in and get them interested in the story	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Tells the actual, factual events that happened-All the characters are real-More of the story and more of the dialogue is as real as possible-When it is being told in 3rd person, it is being told from the author's perspective-NNF is what a HF story could be based on

Day 2: Read Aloud Immersion Research

Define Characteristics of Narrative Nonfiction

Focus ?'s

**How does an author organize this type of text?
What might an author include in his or her writing?
What is the author's purpose?**

-Read *Harvesting Hope or Dolores Huerta*

Reading with a Focus

- What contributions have people made to justice and fairness historically?
- How does history impact how people live today?
- How do I make sure that freedom is fair?

Our Reading Focus:

We are reading **narrative nonfiction** to learn more about a **changemaker** in American history *to further our own growth as contributing members of society*

Defining Characteristics of Narrative Nonfiction

How does an author organize this type of text?	What might an author include in his or her writing?	What is the author's purpose?
<p>Organized like a story but more focused on the important facts</p> <p>Does not show feelings or important dialogue - shows what she did as a community organizer</p> <p>Timeline (at the end)</p> <p>“Learn more about...” (gives resources for you to find more information)</p>	<p>Used character traits (Dolores is a _____)</p> <p>From the author's perspective (third person) - may include the author's positive or negative opinion of the person</p> <p>Figurative language</p> <p>May include some dialogue (Why did the author choose to include these words?)</p> <p>Clearly explain the characters actions - from research or observation</p>	<p>To teach/tell about an event or a person</p> <p>To show how this person/event affected history</p> <p>The purpose is to inform, not to entertain</p> <p>To tell what someone is known for</p>

Day 3

Introduce changemakers & narrative nonfiction text

Get them hyped

The students fill out a changemaker application

- Some students in book clubs, others reading on their own

- Some students have multiple small text

*****During a morning meeting- pass out books & announce changemakers*****

Day 4

Start phase 1: Reading & researching changemaker

-Introduce focus ?'s for research

-2 ways to collect notes: Web note-taking packet or in reading notebook

-remind students their brain is doing same kind of think in any narrative

-Students read, collect notes & discuss changemaker in clubs & on own

Reading Narrative NonFiction

When you read ***any type of narrative (story)***, your brain is doing the same work!

-Asked ?'s at beginning of text & answer them as you read

-Hold onto important details throughout the text

What did you do with those important details?

-Noticed patterns & why the author included them

-Notice the growth/change of main characters & their relationships

-Noticed the author's message or lesson to the reader & what it made you think

Phase 1: Getting to Know your Changemaker

Answer these ?'s in your **Reading notebook**. Organize your notes in a way that works best for you (t-chart, web, bulleted list, paragraphs, etc.)

1. What are the **positive qualities** of your changemaker?
2. What were the **major milestones** of the changemakers journey?
3. With specific evidence from your source, prove that the changemaker was/is **responsible**.
4. What did the changemaker **accomplish**?
5. What **inspired** this changemaker?
6. How did the changemaker **change the world and affect history**?

Day 5

Analyze example web

-Identify the research questions within the persons web

Students read, collect notes & discuss changemaker in clubs & on own

Phase 1: Let's look at a **research web...**

Can you see where in the web the person answered our research questions?

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Phase 2: What your project should include

Describe the early life of your person.

- Tell about what kind of person he or she was.
- What were their **distinct qualities** (physical traits and personality traits)?
- What kinds of **struggles** did this person face/endure?
- How did this person **respond to challenges** they faced in life?

Highlight important milestones your person experienced.

Illustrate the accomplishments.

- Tell about the work your person did.
- Explain why his/her work or contribution was important.
- Did he or she invent something or teach others?
- What lasting effects did your person have on the lives of others?
- How did he or she change the world?

What should we all know about your person?

How do we benefit today from the work they did (their contribution to society)?

What do you think is the most impressive thing the person **did**?

What do you think is the most impressive thing the person **said**

(TIP: Be creative with your use of quotes)?

*Include **INSPIRATION!!***

What do you think inspired the person you are studying?

In what ways would you like to be like the person?

Show how your person has inspired you.

Phase 2: Presenting your Findings

Choose one of the following formats to complete your changemaker project. Projects may either be typed or written neatly by hand.

- write a commentary essay
- tell the biography of your person- narrative or report
- create a PowerPoint presentation
- create a brochure-file folder
- create a poster board display
- create a mobile- Hangers with yarn
- All About Me... write a autobiography from the Change Maker's perspective (1st person)
- Write a song
- Tell the person's story in poem verses
- Create a newspaper special edition.

Writing a song about your Changemaker

Rosa Parks Song

Quotes

IF THERE IS NO STRUGGLE
THERE IS NO PROGRESS

IT NEVER DID
AND IT
NEVER WILL

THOSE WHO PROFESS
TO FAVOR FREEDOM, AND YET
DEPRECATE AGITATION,
ARE MEN WHO WANT CROPS
WITHOUT PLOWING
THE GROUND

Knowledge makes a man
unfit to be a slave.

Frederick Douglass



It is
easier
to build
strong
children
than to
repair broken
men.

Frederick
Douglass

POWER
CONCEDES
NOTHING
WITHOUT A
DEMAND



Nutritional Facts

1. Abolitionist leader
Frederick Douglass was
born into slavery
sometime around 1818
in Talbot County,
Maryland...
2. He chose his name from
a character in Sir Walter
Scott's *The Lady of the
Lake*.
3. Though Douglass was
born a slave, he escaped
in 1838 and eventually
settled with his wife in
New Bedford,
Massachusetts.
4. Douglass published his
autobiography,
*Narrative of the Life of
Frederick Douglass, an
American Slave in 1845*.
5. Douglass also founded
"The North Star," an
abolitionist newspaper.
6. Douglass convinced
President Abraham
Lincoln during the Civil
War and helped
influence the
Emancipation Proclamation. Douglass
was appointed first Vice
President of the United
States as a member of
the Equal Rights Party in
1870 and died in 1895 in
Washington, DC.



The Biography Times

The story of Marka Laha King, Jr.



Marka Laha King, Jr. was born on January 15, 1929, in Memphis, Tennessee. He was a Baptist minister and a prominent leader in the American Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the Montgomery bus boycott and for leading the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in 1963. He was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee.

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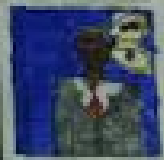


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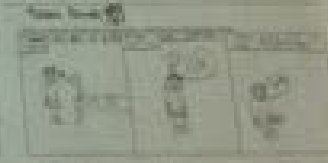
The Biography Times

The story of George Washington Carver



George Washington Carver was born on January 11, 1894, in Diamond Springs, Missouri. He was an African American scientist, inventor, and educator. He is best known for his work in agriculture, particularly in the development of crop rotation and the use of peanuts and soybeans. He was a member of the Tuskegee Institute and the National Academy of Sciences.

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Danny Rojas



Pelé

#10

Brasil

UNIVERSITY

1,281 GOALS!

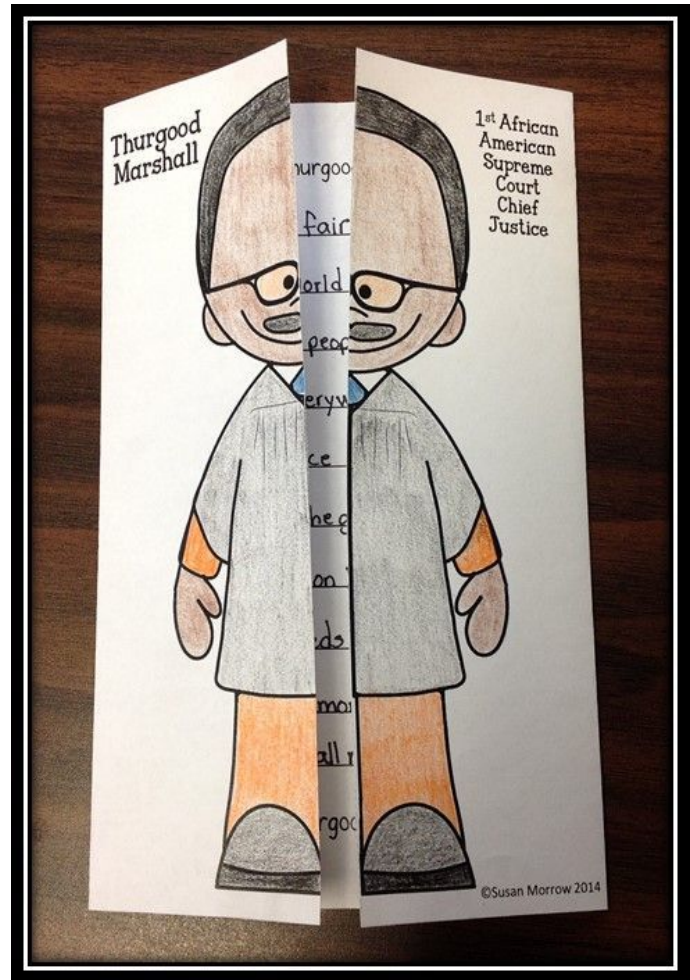
NEW YORK
COSMOS

EDSON ARANTES DO
NASCIMENTO
BORN 1940

STC

CBF

Brochure- use a file folder



Changemaker Mobile



Write a report

FRIDA KAHLO

[1907-1954]

Frida Kahlo was a Mexican painter, known for mixing traditional Mexican folk art with surrealism. Surrealism is a form of painting that is inspired by dreams and uses images that are symbolic of other things.

When Frida was young, she was enrolled in a prestigious school where she was studying medicine. While there, she was in a terrible trolley accident that broke nearly all of her bones. She healed and was able to walk again, but the pain remained with her for the rest of her life. After the accident she decided to devote herself to painting, which was what she loved to do.

At a young age she married the already famous painter Diego Rivera. His work was usually large painted murals that depicted the struggle of the working class in Mexico.

Frida's paintings, however, were much more personal. She painted many self-portraits, and also many works about her heritage. After becoming famous, she spent most of her time in the U.S. She valued the traditional Mexican way of life, but was living in a heavily industrialized country. In one of her self-portraits she is painted in the middle of the canvas; in one half the scenery behind her are metal tubes and smoke stacks, on the other there are scenes of traditional Mexican life and ancient relics.

Many of Frida's paintings have symbols in them that are used repeatedly. One of the symbols she often used was a monkey that is native to Mexico. Christian symbols, such as the crucifix and the crown of thorns, are used in her work as well. The use of symbols, and the theme of identity in her work, is what caused many people to consider it surrealism. However, it is sometimes called magic realism, which is a style that shows very realistic things in unlikely situations. Many South American writers around Frida's time used this name to describe the work they were doing.



Self-Portrait Dedicated to Dr. Eloesser



Self-Portrait on the Border Between Mexico and the United States



Self-Portrait with Thorn Necklace and Hummingbird