

CP English 11 - American Philosophy: Nature and Transcendentalism

Content Area: **ELA**
Course(s): **CP English 11**
Time Period: **Marking Period 2**
Length: **4 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Course Pacing Guide

Unit	MP/Trimester	Weeks
Summer Reading: <i>The Other Wes Moore / The Glass Castle</i>	1	2
The American Dream: Ben Franklin and <i>The Great Gatsby</i>	1	5
American Philosophy: Nature and Transcendentalism	2	
Poetry of the 1800s	2	6
Race in America	3	5
Puritanism and <i>The Crucible</i>	3	4
	4	9

Unit Overview

American literature flourished in the 1800s, as a fledgling nation established a national identity and an artistic voice to accompany it. Transcendentalism, a spiritual, philosophical, and literary movement born in New England, articulated a new religion for many Americans with its celebration of the American landscape and a call to create an original relation to the universe.

Emerson expressed it in intellectual terms, Thoreau attempted to put the philosophy into practice, and McCandless attempted to live it by forsaking much of modernity.

Enduring Understandings

1. Students will understand the formal elements of poetry, including the principles of form, meter and scansion.
2. Students will understand Romanticism's influence on the poetry of this era.
3. Students will understand the ways in which Whitman broke from convention and tradition.
4. Students will understand the enduring legacy of the poets from this era.
5. Students will understand the problematic aspects of this unit as a representation of America's literary canon, especially in terms of diversity and inclusion.

Essential Questions

1. What are the principal elements of poetry?
2. How did the movements of Romanticism and Transcendentalism influence the poetry of this era?
3. In what ways was Walt Whitman the embodiment of Ralph Waldo Emerson's concept of "the poet"?
4. In what ways are the ideas expressed in this unit still applicable to Americans today?
5. How do these poets still inform the way Americans think today?
6. In what ways does this list of authors fall short in representing the true diversity of the American experience?

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (No CCS)

LA.RL.11-12.1	Cite strong and thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections 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.
LA.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.
LA.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. (e.g., Shakespeare as well as other authors.)

LA.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.
LA.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. (e.g., Shakespeare and other authors.)
LA.RL.11-12.9	Demonstrate knowledge of and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early twentieth-century foundational works of literature, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics.
LA.RL.11-12.10a	By the end of grade 11, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems at grade level text-complexity or above with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RI.11-12.2	Determine two or more central ideas of a text, and analyze their development and how they interact to provide a complex analysis; provide an objective summary of the text.
LA.RI.11-12.4	Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term or terms over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).
LA.RI.11-12.5	Analyze and evaluate the effectiveness of the structure an author uses in his or her exposition or argument, including whether the structure makes points clear, convincing, and engaging.
LA.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.
LA.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.
LA.RI.11-12.8	Describe and evaluate the reasoning in seminal U.S. and global 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).
LA.RI.11-12.9	Analyze and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) documents of historical and literary significance for their themes, purposes and rhetorical features, including primary source documents relevant to U.S. and/or global history.
LA.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.
LA.W.11-12.1.A	Introduce precise, knowledgeable claim(s), establish the significance of the claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that logically sequences claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
LA.W.11-12.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims avoiding common logical fallacies and using sound reasoning and thoroughly, supplying the most relevant evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both in a manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level, concerns, values, and possible biases.
LA.W.11-12.1.C	Use transitions (e.g., words, phrases, clauses) to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
LA.W.11-12.1.D	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions

of the discipline in which they are writing.

LA.W.11-12.1.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.W.11-12.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas, concepts, and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
LA.W.11-12.2.A	Introduce a topic; organize complex ideas, concepts, and information so that each new element builds on that which precedes it to create a unified whole; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., figures, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
LA.W.11-12.2.B	Develop the topic thoroughly by selecting the most significant and relevant facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
LA.W.11-12.2.C	Use appropriate and varied transitions and syntax to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among complex ideas and concepts.
LA.W.11-12.2.D	Use precise language, domain-specific vocabulary, and techniques such as metaphor, simile, and analogy to manage the complexity of the topic.
LA.W.11-12.2.E	Establish and maintain a style and tone appropriate to the audience and purpose (e.g., formal and objective for academic writing) while attending to the norms and conventions of the discipline in which they are writing.
LA.W.11-12.2.F	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).
LA.W.11-12.3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
LA.W.11-12.3.A	Engage and orient the reader by setting out a problem, situation, or observation and its significance, establishing one or multiple point(s) of view, and introducing a narrator and/or characters; create a smooth progression of experiences or events.
LA.W.11-12.3.B	Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple plot lines, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
LA.W.11-12.3.C	Use a variety of techniques to sequence events so that they build on one another to create a coherent whole and build toward a particular tone and outcome (e.g., a sense of mystery, suspense, growth, or resolution).
LA.W.11-12.3.D	Use precise words and phrases, telling details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of the experiences, events, setting, and/or characters.
LA.W.11-12.3.E	Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on what is experienced, observed, or resolved over the course of the narrative.
LA.W.11-12.5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, trying a new approach, or consulting a style manual (such as MLA or APA Style), focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
LA.W.11-12.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce, share, and update individual or shared writing products in response to ongoing feedback, including new arguments or information.
LA.W.11-12.9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
LA.W.11-12.9.A	Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literature (e.g., “Demonstrate knowledge of eighteenth-, nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century foundational works, including how two or more texts from the same period treat similar themes or topics”).
LA.W.11-12.9.B	Apply grades 11–12 Reading standards to literary nonfiction (e.g., “Delineate and evaluate the reasoning in seminal texts, including the application of constitutional principles and

use of legal reasoning [e.g., in U.S. Supreme Court Case majority opinions and dissents] and the premises, purposes, and arguments in works of public advocacy [e.g., The Federalist, presidential addresses]).

LA.SL.11-12.1	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 11–12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
LA.SL.11-12.1.A	Come to discussions prepared, having read and researched material under study; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence from texts and other research on the topic or issue to stimulate a thoughtful, well reasoned exchange of ideas.
LA.SL.11-12.1.B	Collaborate with peers to promote civil, democratic discussions and decision-making, set clear goals and assessments (e.g., student developed rubrics), and establish individual roles as needed.
LA.SL.11-12.1.C	Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that probe reasoning and evidence; ensure a hearing for a full range of positions on a topic or issue; clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions; and promote divergent and creative perspectives.
LA.SL.11-12.1.D	Respond thoughtfully to diverse perspectives; synthesize comments, claims, and evidence made on all sides of an issue; resolve contradictions when possible; and determine what additional information or research is required to deepen the investigation or complete the task.

Amistad Integration

SOC.6.1.12	U.S. History: America in the World: All students will acquire the knowledge and skills to think analytically about how past and present interactions of people, cultures, and the environment shape the American heritage. Such knowledge and skills enable students to make informed decisions that reflect fundamental rights and core democratic values as productive citizens in local, national, and global communities.
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Holocaust/Genocide Education

We will implement materials and texts to integrate the history of prejudice, discrimination, and genocide and to help students take personal responsibility to fight racism and hatred.

Interdisciplinary Connections

Students will draw on the information and understandings gained from their studies in U.S. History I and U.S. History II.

SOC.6.1.12.A.3.a	Assess the influence of Manifest Destiny on foreign policy during different time periods in American history.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.f	Compare and contrast the successes and failures of political (i.e., the 1844 State

	Constitution) and social (i.e., abolition, women’s rights, and temperance) reform movements in New Jersey and the nation during the Antebellum period.
SOC.6.1.12.A.3.i	Examine the origins of the antislavery movement and the impact of particular events, such as the Amistad decision, on the movement.
SOC.6.1.12.D.2.b	Explain why American ideals put forth in the Constitution (i.e., due process, rule of law, and individual rights) have been denied to different groups of people throughout time.
SOC.6.1.12.D.2.d	Analyze arguments for new women’s roles and rights, and explain why 18th-century society limited women’s aspirations.
SOC.6.1.12.D.3.e	Determine the impact of religious and social movements on the development of American culture, literature, and art.

Technology Standards

TECH.8.1.12.B	Creativity and Innovation: Students demonstrate creative thinking, construct knowledge and develop innovative products and process using technology.
TECH.8.1.12.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.

21st Century Themes/Careers

Skills: global citizenship, clear and effective communication, use of valid research strategies, and critical thinking.

CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others’ time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Financial Literacy Integration

The following Financial Literacy standards will be met through the examination of Igbo society before and after European colonization in *Things Fall Apart* and the contemporary connections made to the novel:

PFL.9.1.12.A.5	Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.
PFL.9.1.12.A.9	Analyze how personal and cultural values impact spending and other financial decisions.

PFL.9.1.12.E.4

Evaluate how media, bias, purpose, and validity affect the prioritization of consumer decisions and spending.

PFL.9.1.12.F.1

Relate a country's economic system of production and consumption to building personal wealth and achieving societal responsibilities.

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

PowerPoint/Slides presentations

Shared Google docs for notes

Pair and share discussions

Find Someone Who... cooperative learning activity

Talking Walls cooperative learning activity

Reading and class discussion

In-class writing

Music and film selections/excerpts

Differentiated Instruction

- Inquiry/Problem-Based Learning
- Learning preferences integration (visual, auditory, kinesthetic)
- Sentence & Discussion Stems
- Tiered Learning Targets
- Relationship-Building & Team-Building
- Self-Directed Learning
- Debate
- Game-Based Learning
- Grouping
- Socratic Seminar
- Rubrics
- Jigsaws
- Learning Through Workstations
- Assessment Design & Backwards Planning
- Student Interest & Inventory Data

Formative Assessments

Weekly homework assignments that align with the curriculum and areas for enrichment

Socratic Questioning

Think-pair-share

Google doc notes

In class writing

Review sheets

Crossword puzzles

Canvas quizzes

Exit tickets

Summative Assessment

Illustrated *Walden* books

Canvas test

Benchmark Assessments

Original poem/meme assignment

Canvas test

Alternate Assessments

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.

- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student, and allow oral responses.
- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Allow the student to complete an independent project as an alternative test.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

Resources & Technology

Resources:

- *Adventures in American Literature*, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich
- Selected essays and poems by Ralph Waldo Emerson
- *Walden*, selected essays, and poems by Henry David Thoreau
- *Into the Wild*, by Jon Krakauer
- Assorted informational texts, articles, and interviews for enrichment

Technology:

Chromebooks (1:1)

Projector

Smart Phones

Canvas

Genesis

Internet websites (YouTube, Crash Course, NPR, Google, Vimeo, etc.)

BOE Approved Texts

Adventures in American Literature, Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich

Walden, selected essays, and poems by Henry David Thoreau

Into the Wild, by Jon Krakauer

Closure

Please refer to "Formative Assessment" section.

ELL

- Alternate Responses
- Advance Notes
- Extended Time
- Teacher Modeling
- Simplified Written and Verbal Instructions
- Frequent Breaks
- E-Dictionaries
- Google Translate

Special Education

- Shorten assignments to focus on mastery of key concepts.
- Specify and list exactly what the student will need to learn to pass.
- Evaluate the classroom structure against the student's needs (flexible structure, firm limits, etc.).
- Keep the classroom quiet during intense learning times.
- Provide a computer for written work.
- Seat the student close to the teacher or a positive role model.
- Provide an unobstructed view of the chalkboard, teacher, movie screen, etc.
- Keep extra supplies of classroom materials (pencils, books) on hand.
- Give directions in small steps and in as few words as possible.
- Number and sequence the steps in a task.

- Have student repeat the directions for a task.
- Provide visual aids.
- Go over directions orally.
- Provide a vocabulary list with definitions.
- Permit as much time as needed to finish tests.
- Allow tests to be taken in a room with few distractions (e.g., the library).
- Have test materials read to the student and allow oral responses/limit the number of potential answer choices for multiple choice
- Divide tests into small sections of similar questions or problems.
- Grade spelling separately from content.
- Allow take-home or open-book tests.
- Show a model of the end product of directions.
- Stand near the student when giving directions or presenting a lesson.
- Permit a student to rework missed problems for a better grade.
- Average grades out when assignments are reworked, or grade on corrected work.
- Use a pass-fail or an alternative grading system when the student is assessed on his or her own growth.

504

- preferential seating
- extended time on tests and assignments
- reduced homework or classwork
- verbal, visual, or technology aids
- modified textbooks or audio-video materials
- behavior management support
- adjusted class schedules or grading
- verbal testing
- excused lateness, absence, or missed classwork
- pre-approved nurse's office visits and accompaniment to visits
- occupational or physical therapy

At Risk

- Use of mnemonics
- Have student restate information
- Provision of notes or outlines
- Concrete examples
- Use of a study carrel
- Assistance in maintaining uncluttered space
- Weekly home-school communication tools (notebook, daily log, phone calls or email messages)
- Peer or scribe note-taking
- Lab and math sheets with highlighted instructions
- Graph paper to assist in organizing or lining up math problems
- Use of manipulatives
- No penalty for spelling errors or sloppy handwriting
- Follow a routine/schedule
- Teach time management skills
- Verbal and visual cues regarding directions and staying on task
- Adjusted assignment timelines
- Visual daily schedule
- Immediate feedback
- Work-in-progress check
- Pace long-term projects
- Preview test procedures
- Film or video supplements in place of reading text
- Pass/no pass option
- Cue/model expected behavior
- Use de-escalating strategies
- Use peer supports and mentoring
- Have parent sign homework/behavior chart
- Chart progress and maintain data

Gifted and Talented

Focus on effort and practice

Offer the Most Difficult First

Offer choice

Speak to Student Interests

Allow G/T students to work together

Encourage risk taking