## **Unit 8: Do The Write Thing - Ethical Issues**

Content Area: **Language Arts Literacy** Print Journalism 1, Print Journalism 2, Print Journalism 3, Print Journalism 4 Course(s): Time Period: Length: 10 blocks **Published** Status: **Enduring Understandings** Journalism, like any profession, has its share of scandals. The Watergate era represented the high point of journalism to date. "The Washington Post" was the catalyst of Richard M. Nixon's resignation as president. Janet Cooke perpetrated the worst journalistic sin ever with "Jimmy's World." Cooke is forever linked with failure in journalism. Media organizations who suffer through such scandals are forever synonymous with them. Journalists who bow to ethical pressure scapegoat myriad reasons not limited to performance, gender and race. **Essential Questions** Why do journalists commit such acts or errors? How did journalists perpetrate such crimes against their editors and their audience?

How have media organizations responded to such affronts to their integrity?

What factors play a role?

How do the journalists of today and tomorrow avoid such pitfalls?	
Content	
"Jimmy's World" by Janet Cooke	
"Hack Heaven" by Stephen Glass	
"Shattered Glass"	
Skills  Develop a strong awareness of media ethics	
Develop a strong awareness of media curies	
Develop and utilize the ability to sniff out a story too good to be true	
Check facts	
Source a story	
Develop story ideas	
Check facts for accuracy	
Edit and revise the work of others	
Layout and design newspaper	
Layout and design newspaper	
Determine stories/items worth coverage	

Assign coverage
Delegate editorial responsibilities
Resources
Student Writing
Chromebooks
Google Classroom
Google Docs
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http://crimsoncourier.weebly.com
Standards
LA.11-12.RL.11-12.1 - [Progress Indicator] - 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.11-12.RL.11-12.2 - [Progress Indicator] - 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

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).

LA 11-12 BL 11-12 5 - [Progress Indicator] - Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure

**LA.11-12.RL.11-12.3** - [*Progress Indicator*] - Analyze the impact of the author's choices regarding how to

produce a complex account; provide an objective summary of the text.

- **LA.11-12.RL.11-12.5** [*Progress Indicator*] 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.11-12.RL.11-12.6 [*Progress Indicator*] 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).

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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.11-12.3	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).
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.11-12.6	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).