Unit 05 : When the Emperor Was Divine

Content Area: **Language Arts**
Course(s): **AP Eng Lang C**
Time Period: **Semester 1 & 2**
Length: **3 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Standards

L	Language
L.SS.9–10.1	Demonstrate command of the system and structure of the English language when writing or speaking.
L.SS.9–10.1.A	Use parallel structure.
L.SS.9–10.1.B	Use various types of phrases (noun, verb, adjectival, adverbial, participial, prepositional, absolute) and clauses (independent, dependent; noun, relative, adverbial) to convey specific meanings and add variety and interest to writing or presentations.
L.SS.9–10.1.C	Use a semicolon (and perhaps a conjunctive adverb) to link two or more closely related independent clauses.
L.SS.9–10.1.D	Use a colon to introduce a list or quotation.
L.SS.9–10.1.E	Recognize spelling conventions.
L.KL.9–10.2	Apply knowledge of language to make effective choices for meaning, or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading, writing, speaking or listening.
L.KL.9–10.2.A	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.
L.KL.9–10.2.B	Vary word choice and sentence structure to demonstrate an understanding of the influence of language.
L.KL.9–10.2.C	Demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when considering a word or phrase important to comprehension or expression.
L.VL.9–10.3	Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases based on grades 9–10 reading and content, including technical meanings, choosing flexibly from a range of strategies.
L.VL.9–10.3.A	Use context (e.g., the overall meaning of a sentence, paragraph, or text; a word's position or function in a sentence) as a clue to the meaning of a word or phrase.
L.VL.9–10.3.B	Identify and correctly use patterns of word changes that indicate different meanings or parts of speech (e.g., analyze, analysis, analytical; advocate, advocacy).
L.VL.9–10.3.D	Consult general and specialized reference materials (e.g., dictionaries, glossaries, thesauruses), both print and digital, to find the pronunciation of a word or determine or clarify its precise meaning, its part of speech, or its etymology.
L.VL.9–10.3.E	Verify the preliminary determination of the meaning of a word or phrase (e.g., by checking the inferred meaning in context or in a dictionary).
L.VI.9–10.4	Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings, including connotative meanings.
L.VI.9–10.4.A	Interpret figures of speech (e.g., euphemism, oxymoron) in context and analyze their role in the text.
L.VI.9–10.4.C	Analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how

	the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone; how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
R	Reading
RL.CR.9–10.1	Cite a range of thorough textual evidence and make relevant connections to strongly support analysis of multiple aspects of what a literary text says explicitly and inferentially, as well as including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain.
RL.CI.9–10.2	Determine one or more themes of a literary text and analyze how it is developed and refined over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
RL.IT.9–10.3	Analyze how an author unfolds and develops ideas throughout a text, including how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.
RL.TS.9–10.4	Analyze how an author's choices concerning the structure of a text, order of the events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulation of time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create specific effects (e.g., mystery, tension, or surprise).
RL.PP.9–10.5	Determine an author's lens in a text (including cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature) and analyze how an author uses rhetorical devices to advance a point of view.
RL.MF.9–10.6	Analyze, integrate, and evaluate multiple interpretations (e.g., recorded or live production of a play or recorded novel or poetry) of a single text or text/s presented in different formats (visually, quantitatively).
RL.CT.9–10.8	Analyze and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) how an author draws on, develops, or transforms source material historical and literary significance (e.g., how a modern author treats a theme or topic from mythology or a religious text) and how they relate in terms of themes and significant concepts.
W	Writing
W.AW.9–10.1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient textual and non-textual evidence.
W.AW.9–10.1.A	Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
W.AW.9–10.1.B	Develop claim(s) and counterclaims using sound reasoning, supplying data and evidence for each while pointing out the strengths and limitations of both claim(s) and counterclaims in a discipline-appropriate manner that anticipates the audience's knowledge level and concerns.
W.AW.9–10.1.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.
W.AW.9–10.1.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.
W.AW.9–10.1.E	Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented.
SL	Speaking and Listening
SL.PE.9–10.1	Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with peers on grades 9–10 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
SL.PE.9–10.1.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.
SL.PE.9–10.1.C	Propel conversations by posing and responding to questions that relate the current discussion to broader themes or larger ideas; actively incorporate others into the discussion; and clarify, verify, or challenge ideas and conclusions.
SL.PE.9–10.1.D	Respond thoughtfully to various perspectives, summarize points of agreement and disagreement, and justify own views. Make new connections in light of the evidence and reasoning presented.
SL.II.9–10.2	Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse media or formats (e.g., visually, quantitatively, qualitatively, orally) evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source.
SL.ES.9–10.3	Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any false reasoning or distorted evidence.
SL.PI.9–10.4	Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
SL.UM.9–10.5	Make strategic use of digital media (e.g., textual, graphical, audio, visual, and interactive elements) in presentations to enhance findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest.
SL.AS.9–10.6	Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating command of formal English.

Enduring Understandings

Race, ethnicity, and nationality have and continue to be complicated issues whose meanings and importance changes through history.

Every nation has made controversial choices and mistakes throughout history. It is important to reflect upon these moments as we move forward as a planet.

Fear and xenophobia can pit neighbor against neighbor, friend against friend.

Japanese, American, and Japanese-American are labels whose meanings are subjective and constructed by humans; how we choose to apply those labels can have nefarious implications.

Individuals write within a particular situation and make strategic writing choices based on that situation.

Writers make claims about subjects, rely on evidence that supports the reasoning that justifies the claim, and often acknowledge or respond to other, possibly opposing arguments.

Writers guide understanding of a text's line of reasoning and claims through that text's organization and integration of evidence.

The rhetorical situation informs the strategic stylistic choices that writers make.

Essential Questions

What are civil liberties, and why do we defend them?

What does the experience of war do to people and their values?

What is home, and how do people adapt to change?

How do writers make strategic choices based on particular situations to prove an argument?

How do we determine the speaker's subject, claim, and evidence within a piece? How do we determine the validity of the subject's argument in that piece?

How do we follow a line of reasoning within a nonfiction text?

What effect does the rhetorical situation have on stylistic choices the writer makes?

Knowledge and Skills

Learn about Proclamation 9066 signed by FDR in 1942 ordering the internment of Japanese living in the United States and Japanese-American citizens.

Understand the apparent willingness of Japanese Americans to accept and follow Proclamation 9066.

Examine the journey to the internment camps and the treatment of the people by the US government while they were interned.

Evaluate the utility of the camps and how this event is viewed through a historical lens.

Examine how syntax and isolating imagery of the external setting reflect the internal feelings of characters in the novel.

From the AP Language and Composition Course and Exam Description, 2020 College Board:

Skill Category 1: Rhetorical Situation - Reading (Explain how writers' choices reflect the components of the rhetorical situation.)

1.A. Identify and describe components of the rhetorical situation: the exigence, audience, writer, purpose, context, and message.

1.B. Explain how an argument demonstrates understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs.

Skill Category 2: Rhetorical Situation - Writing (Make strategic choices in a text to address a rhetorical situation.)

2.A. Write introductions and conclusions appropriate to the purpose and context of the rhetorical situation.

2.B. Demonstrate an understanding of an audience's beliefs, values, or needs.

Skill Category 3: Claims and Evidence - Reading (Identify and describe the claims and evidence of an argument.)

3.A. Identify and explain claims and evidence within an argument.

3.B. Identify and describe the overarching thesis of an argument, and any indication it provides of the argument's structure.

3.C. Explain ways claims are qualified through modifiers, counterarguments, and alternative perspectives.

Skill Category 4: Claims and Evidence - Writing (Analyze and select evidence to develop and refine a claim.)

4.A. Develop a paragraph that includes a claim and evidence supporting the claim.

4.B. Write a thesis statement that requires proof or defense and that may preview the structure of the argument.

4.C. Qualify a claim using modifiers, counterarguments, or alternative perspectives.

Skill Category 5: Reasoning and Organization - Reading (Describe the reasoning, organization, and development of an argument.)

5.A. Describe the line of reasoning and explain whether it supports an argument's overarching thesis.

5.B. Explain how the organization of a text creates unity and coherence and reflects a line of reasoning.

5.C. Recognize and explain the use of methods of development to accomplish a purpose.

Skill Category 6: Reasoning and Organization - Writing (Use organization and commentary to illuminate the line of reasoning in an argument.)

6.A. Develop a line of reasoning and commentary that explains it throughout an argument.

6.B. Use transitional elements to guide the reader through the line of reasoning of an argument.

6.C. Use appropriate methods of development to advance an argument.

Skill Category 7: Style - Reading (Explain how writers' stylistic choices contribute to the purpose of an argument.)

7.A. Explain how word choice, comparisons, and syntax contribute to the specific tone or style of a text.

7.B. Explain how writers create, combine, and place independent and dependent clauses to show relationships

between and among ideas.

7.C. Explain how grammar and mechanics contribute to the clarity and effectiveness of an argument.

Skill Category 8: Style - Writing (Select words and use elements of composition to advance an argument.)

8.A. Strategically use words, comparisons, and syntax to convey a specific tone or style in an argument.

8.B. Write sentences that clearly convey ideas and arguments.

8.C. Use established conventions of grammar and mechanics to communicate clearly and effectively.

Additional Resources:

Core Text: When The Emperor Was Divine by Julie Otsuka

Photography: Photos of the camps documented by Ansel Adams

Transfer Goals

Students will independently be able to examine the role of refugees, non-citizens, and internment based on nationality, religion, or ethnicity in America.
Students will independently be able to discern the importance of self reflection on a national and historic scale.

Assessment

SGO Design

English teachers' SGO pre and post-assessments follow the design of the AP Language and Composition prose analysis prompt. These assessments are scored using the department's shared scoring rubric

Uses of Assessment

Formative:

- Exit tickets
- Openings and Closings

- Strategic Questioning--higher order thinking/Philosophical thinking skills
- Think-pair-share
- Jigsaws
- Socratic Seminars
- Discussion
- Participation
- Four Corners
- Quick Writes
- Dialectical Notebook
- Walk and Talks

Benchmark Assessments:

- Research Simulation Exercises
- Vocabulary in context and analysis necessary for tracing the argument
- Synthesis Essays
- Evidence Based Selected Response Exercises
- Various Literary Analysis Tasks
- Grammar and Language Conventions

Summative:

- Formal Writing
- Game Design
- Socratic Defense
- Presentations
- Vocabulary Quizzes

Each unit of study in English includes assessments that are used formatively as well as assessments that are used as summative, culminating experiences.

Formative assessments include low-stakes, exploratory responses written in the form of journal/learning log entries, quick writes, and free writes. Formative assessments also include announced and unannounced reading checks and exercises to determine the depth of students' understanding of key concepts. While formative

assessments are often graded assessments, they are typically “lower-stakes” grades, and they help teachers and students develop an informed sense of each student’s progress with the knowledge and skills targeted for a particular unit of study. The aim of such assessments and teacher feedback in response is to provide students with an accurate understanding of their performance relative to unit goals as well as actionable feedback to help them strengthen their performance.

Summative assessments include such tasks as essays, extended papers, objective and constructed response tests, Socratic seminar discussions, projects, and debates. While teachers also use these assessments formatively - by providing actionable feedback on written drafts or on Socratic seminar performance to guide student revision and improvement on subsequent tasks - summative assessments typically serve as “higher-stakes” grades.

Modes of writing assessed in English classes

Argumentative

- Literary analysis / argument
- Frame and case documented essay
- Argumentative essay

Explanatory

- Synthesis essay
- Prose analysis
- Rhetorical analysis
- Poetry analysis

Narrative

- Personal essay / creative nonfiction
- Exercises in prose style
- Alternative scenes, endings for fictional narratives

Additional Forms of Performance-Based Assessment

- Socratic seminar

- Debate
- Close-reading annotations, visual note-taking, and other artifacts
- Reading log entries
- Exploratory writing
- Speeches
- Google slide/Canva Presentations
- Podcasts

Alternative Assessment

With the exception of the occasional multiple-choice quiz or test questions, each classroom assessment in English focuses on an authentic, performance-based task.

Below are the listed examples of assessment:

Summative:

- Formal Writing
- Game Design
- Socratic Defense
- Presentations
- Vocabulary Quizzes
- Google Slide Group and Independent presentations
- End of Unit Tests
- Long Essays demonstrating Synthesis of disparate ideas

Modifications

Modifications for Diverse Learners

Please note this is not an exhaustive list. Please refer to the individualized education plan or 504 plan for accommodations and modifications that are individualized to the student.

General Modifications based on student individualized educational needs may include the following:

- Activity Choice
- Personally/Individually meaningful activities
- Hands-on, multimodal activities
- Involvement in goal setting and assessment activities

Special Education/IEPs

- Previewing information/materials
- Questioning techniques
- Brainstorming and webbing
- Pre-teaching or reviewing strategies
- Study Skills
- Visual demonstrations, illustrations, or models
- Timelines for assignments
- Think-alouds, self-talk
- Journal entries
- Rubrics and checklists
- Peer review and coaching
- Individual conferencing with teacher(s)
- Graphic organizers
- Scaffolded questions
- Priority seating/Seating arrangements to minimize distractions, provide positive student models
- Written & oral directions
- Chunking of text/questions

- Kinesthetic activity
- Manipulatives
- Visual prompts/ use of images
- Differentiated instruction
- Guided notes/ class note exchange
- Reteaching concepts/ check for understanding
- Extra time 50%
- Study guide
- Oral testing as needed
- Test modification
- Project based learning
- Individualized instruction
- Practice exercises
- Cooperative learning groups - arranged based on strengths of students
- Buddy systems
- Group roles (timekeeper, recorder, encourager, materials messenger, listener)
- Gesture-signal
- Types of questioning, readings, and writing assignments

504s

- Study Skills/Extended Time on Assessments
- Priority seating/Seating arrangements to minimize distractions, provide positive student models
- Written & oral directions
- Chunking of text/questions
- Extra time
- Study guide
- Oral testing
- Test modification

ML Students

- Incorporate native culture and language
- Learning about students' cultural background is critical
- Communicate one on one with ELL teacher
- Scaffold native language
- Introduce new material using visuals
- Employ ELL translation devices/materials
- Practice a variety of activities: Talk and Turn/Group work
- Pre-teach vocabulary
- Provide extended time
- Discuss alternate responses
- Plan verbal and written instructions
- Introduce and instruct students on resources including eDictionaries
- Repeat and rephrase English phrases, sentences, and stories

At Risk Students

- Provide clear directions
- Peer support
- Modify assignments
- Set contracts for academics and behavior
- Hands-on activities
- Preferential seating

Gifted and Talented

- Questioning techniques
- Brainstorming and webbing
- Journal entries

- Rubrics and checklists
- Peer review and coaching
- Individual conferencing with teacher(s)
- Graphic organizers
- Project based learning
- Cooperative learning groups - arranged based on strengths of students
- Buddy systems
- Group roles (timekeeper, recorder, encourager, materials messenger, listener)
- Types of questioning, readings, and writing assignments
- Implement a multi-dimensional curriculum
- Personalized planning/instruction
- Student-centered curriculum
- Individual activities and projects
- Encourage ownership of learning
- Involve students in academic contests
- Consider parental input