

Unit 01: De Bello Gallico

Content Area: **Template**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **FY**
Status: **Published**

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

WL.7.1.AL.A	Interpretive Mode
WL.7.1.AL.A.1	Analyze and critique the validity of culturally authentic materials using electronic information and other sources related to targeted themes.
WL.7.1.AL.A.2	Demonstrate comprehension of spoken and written language and nuances of culture, as expressed by speakers of the target language, in informal and some formal settings.
WL.7.1.AL.A.4	Evaluate, from multiple cultural perspectives, the historical, political, and present - day contexts that connect or have connected famous people, places, and events from the target culture(s) with the United States.
WL.7.1.AL.A.5	Evaluate information from oral and written discourse dealing with a variety of topics.
WL.7.1.AL.A.7	Infer the meaning of some unfamiliar words and phrases in academic and formal contexts.
WL.7.1.AL.A.8	Analyze elements of the target language that do not have a comparable linguistic element in English.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1	The Advanced - Low language learner understands and communicates at the paragraph level and can use paragraph - level discourse independently to:
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.a	Analyze written and oral text.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.b	Synthesize written and oral text.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.c	Identify most supporting details in written and oral text.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.d	Infer meaning of unfamiliar words in new contexts.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.e	Infer and interpret author's intent.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.f	Identify some cultural perspectives.
WL.7.1.AL.A.L.1.g	Identify the organizing principle in written and oral text.
WL.7.1.AL.B	Interpersonal Mode
WL.7.1.AL.B.2	Give, respond to, and ask for clarification on detailed and complex oral and written directions, commands, and indirect requests.
WL.7.1.AL.B.4	Ask and respond to questions as part of a group discussion on topics of a personal, academic, or social nature in informal and some formal settings.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1	The Advanced - Low language learner understands and communicates at the paragraph level and can use paragraph - level discourse independently to:
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.a	Infer meaning of unfamiliar words in new contexts.

WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.b	Identify some cultural perspectives.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.c	Narrate and describe across a wide - range of topics.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.d	Compare and contrast.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.e	Offer and support opinions.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.f	Persuade someone to change a point of view.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.g	Make and change plans.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.h	Offer advice.
WL.7.1.AL.B.L.1.i	Handle a situation with a complication.
WL.7.1.AL.C	Presentational Mode
WL.7.1.AL.C.3	Use language creatively in writing for personal, career, or academic purposes.
WL.7.1.AL.C.4	Compare and contrast the structural elements and/or cultural perspectives found in culturally authentic materials with those found in selections in English.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L	Linguistic
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1	The Advanced - Low language learner understands and communicates at the paragraph level and can paragraph - level discourse independently to:
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.a	Synthesize written and oral text.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.b	Identify some cultural perspectives.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.c	Narrate and describe across a wide - range of topics.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.d	Compare and contrast.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.e	Offer and support opinions.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.f	Persuade someone to change a point of view.
WL.7.1.AL.C.L.1.g	Offer advice.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CRP.K-12.CRP12	Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

TECH.8.1.12	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.12.D	Digital Citizenship: Students understand human, cultural, and societal issues related to technology and practice legal and ethical behavior.
TECH.8.1.12.D.1	Demonstrate appropriate application of copyright, fair use and/or Creative Commons to an original work.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSL for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math Section

Capacities of the Literate Individual

Students Who are College and Career Ready in Reading, Writing, Speaking, Listening, & Language

They demonstrate independence.

They build strong content knowledge.

They comprehend as well as critique.

They value evidence.

They use technology and digital media strategically and capably.

They come to understand other perspectives and cultures.

LA.RL.11-12	Reading Literature Key Ideas and Details
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
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.K-12.NJSLSA.R2	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
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.K-12.NJSLSA.R4	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
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.11-12.6	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).
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R6	Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text. Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R10	Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RL.11-12.10b	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at grade level or above.
LA.RI.11-12	Reading Informational Text
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W	Writing
LA.RI.11-12.1	Accurately cite strong and thorough textual evidence, (e.g., via discussion, written response, etc.), to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferentially, including determining where the text leaves matters uncertain. Text Types and Purposes
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence. Craft and Structure
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). Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity
LA.RI.11-12.10b	By the end of grade 12, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above.
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.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.

Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion; Climate Change; Informational and Media Literacy **New Section**

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

...is to read the first hand account of Caesar in Gaul and learn why he wrote his account, what it says about him, what it says about the Gauls, what it says about the Roman senate and the state of Roman civilization.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

1. Why do wars happen?
2. What values and ideals are portrayed as characteristically Roman?
3. How does a leader inspire others to follow?
4. How does fate affect human beings?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

1. The Romans went to war for a variety of reasons, not just conquest.
2. Although all Romans were different, there were certain characteristics that were ideal for all citizens to portray.
3. The Romans believed strongly in fate and incorporated it into their religion.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge
Students will know...

1. ...how to read and comprehend Latin prose
2. ...how the text relates to Roman historical, cultural, and literary contexts.
3. ...why Caesar waged war in Gaul
4. ...why Caesar was loved by his soldiers
5. ...how the Roman and Gallic armies were similar/different

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

1. ...translating previously prepared texts into English as literally as possible.
2. ...analyzing linguistic and literary features in a Latin text.
3. ...explaining why Caesar was in Gaul
4. ...discussing why Caesar is still so widely studied
5. ...using Latin military vocabulary to discuss the war

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

1. Commentaries on the De Bello Gallico by Hans-Friedrich Mueller
2. www.perseus.tufts.edu
3. nodictionary.com
4. www.unrv.com

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

1. Vocabulary quizzes
2. Homework checks
3. Grammar quizzes
4. Teacher observations

5. Translation checks

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

- groupwork
- ~ translations
- ~ constructing English sentences
- ~ learning vocabulary
- ~ reading
- ~ note taking

~discussions

Modifications and/or Accommodations

Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by

having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.