

# 07\_The Victorian Period (1833 – 1901) Copied from: English 3, Copied on: 11/15/23

Content Area: **TEMPLATE**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **Full Year**  
Length: **4-6 weeks (20-30 Days)**  
Status: **Published**

## General Overview, Course Description or Course Philosophy

### OBJECTIVES, ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS

Students will understand:

- The Victorian Era was one of the most changeable periods of English life in terms of both society and the environment.
- Victorian prose protested materialism and promoted individual liberty while it revealed many of the evils of industrialism along with the value of hard work and morality.

### CONTENT AREA STANDARDS

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.)

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.

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).

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.)

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

E. Provide a concluding paragraph or section that supports the argument presented (e.g., articulating implications or the significance of the topic).

SL.11-12.2. Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, orally) in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data.

SL.11-12.2. 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.11-12.3. Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

LA.L.11-12.2	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.
LA.L.11-12.2.A	Observe hyphenation conventions.
LA.L.11-12.2.B	Spell correctly.
LA.W.11-12.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

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.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.
LA.SL.11-12.2	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.
LA.SL.11-12.3	Evaluate a speaker’s point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.
LA.SL.11-12.4	Present information, findings and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically. The content, organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
MU.K-12.1.3C.12nov.Cn11	Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.
MU.K-12.1.3C.12nov.Cn11a	Demonstrate understanding of relationships between music and the other arts, other disciplines, varied contexts, and daily life.  Musicians connect their personal interests, experiences, ideas and knowledge to creating, performing and responding.

## **RELATED STANDARDS (Technology, 21st Century Life & Careers, ELA Companion Standards are Required)**

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TECH.9.4.8.DC.1	Analyze the resource citations in online materials for proper use.
TECH.9.4.8.DC.2	Provide appropriate citation and attribution elements when creating media products (e.g., W.6.8).

## **STUDENT LEARNING TARGETS**

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Refer to the 'Declarative Knowledge' and 'Procedural Knowledge' sections.

### **Declarative Knowledge**

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Students will understand that:

- The Victorian Era held many restrictions on women in terms of sexual awareness, marriage and divorce, voting rights, property ownership and custody of children.
- Caricatures are satirical because they call attention to some failing or peculiarity.
- An expanding and increasingly powerful middle class helped to shape the values of the Victorian Era
- Gradual reforms, such as voting rights, child labor restrictions and a limitation on work hours, helped guide England toward greater prosperity by the end of the Victorian Era
- Both prose and poetry of this era praised a strong work ethic and social responsibility as well as an enduring loyalty to the queen.

### **Procedural Knowledge**

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Students will be able to:

- Write a compare and contrast essay after researching the life of a Victorian Era teenager (of either class: the working poor, middle class or wealthy) and comparing it to present day.
- Make nuanced and insightful connections between different works.

## **EVIDENCE OF LEARNING**

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Refer to the 'Formative Assessments' and 'Summative Assessments' sections.

### **Alternate Assessments**

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- Creative Presentations of Student Choice
- Oral Presentations
- Multimedia Presentations
- Student Dramatizations
- Original Artwork Creations
- Modified Rubrics
- Teacher/Student Conferences

### **Summative Assessments**

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- Essay - Research the life of a teenager from who is among the working poor, middle class or wealthy in Victorian society. Write a compare/contrast essay using The Victorian teen vs. present day teen of the same social status.
- Test

### **Formative Assessments**

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- Reading comprehension quizzes
- Homework to include Guide for Responding questions from textbook

### **Benchmark Assessments**

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- iXL
- Edulastic

### **RESOURCES (Instructional, Supplemental, Intervention Materials)**

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- Excerpts within textbook of Victorian writers (including Dickens, Hardy, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Burns, Byron, Carroll, Keats, and Lord Tennyson) -Core Texts
- Literary Criticisms
- Technology Infusion: computer/internet research on the time period

## **INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS**

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### Visual and Performing Arts

- Students will study the music of the 1960s and connect it to motifs found in the Victorian period, such as anti-materialism and the evils of industrialism while promoting individual liberty and the value of hard work and morality.

Visual Performing Arts	Dramatization
	Mock trials/debates
	Cinematic Analysis
	Visual Language
	Electronic media
	Historical/current art analysis
	Aesthetic Analysis
	Music Appreciation

## **ACCOMMODATIONS & MODIFICATIONS FOR SUBGROUPS**

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See link to Accommodations & Modifications document in course folder.