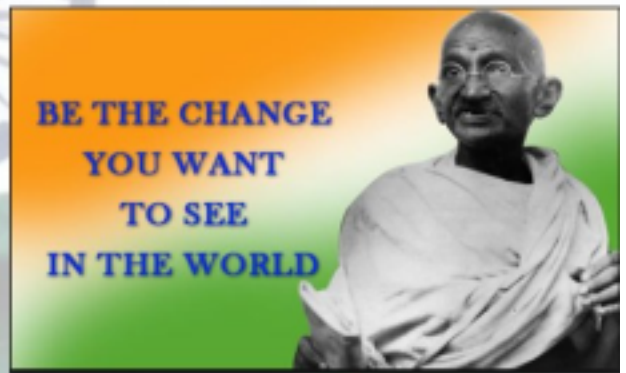


Unit 15 Reading-Writing Prompt



Unit 15 Reading-Writing  
Prompt



What??s coming up this week

# What's coming up this week

- Today- Unit 15 Writing Project & start review for Semester 2 Test
- Tomorrow- Semester 2 Test review
- Thursday- Semester 2 Test Review
- Friday- Semester 2 test day

information from quarters 3 & 4

Let's start with our review Today we are doing word scramble??

## Let's start with our review

### Today we are doing word scramble...

As each question is asked, the answer will be in a box, but scrambled. The first to figure it out and raise their hand can type the answer in the chatbox.



For True & False Questions, you will use polling tools.



Slide5

What was the name of the letter to the king of England that explained how American colonists wanted to become their own nation?

Declaration of Independence



cderlanoita  
fo  
ecnednepedni

Slide6

Who crowned himself emperor of France and tried to expand France's territory across Europe?

Napoleon



Innpaooe

Slide7

In France, what were the social groups that people fit into before the revolution? There were 3 of them. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup>.

estate



etatse

Slide8

Maximillian Robespierre was a power **ful**  
leader in France during?

Reign of Terror



ngrei  
fo  
rrrteo

True or False? Benjamin Franklin became the leader of the American continental army and later the first president of the U.S.

True or False?

Benjamin Franklin became the leader of the American continental army and later the first president of the U.S.

George Washington



Alright back to the Unit 15 Writing Project Layout

# Alright back to the Unit 15 Writing Project Layout

- There will be 5 multiple choice questions (3 points each) and one open ended question (15 points)
- Suggestions
  - **READ THE PROMPT**
  - **DO NOT** skip the open ended question
  - **TAKE YOUR TIME**
  - **TRY YOUR BEST**

How do I get a good grade on the short answer?

## How do I get a good grade on the short answer?

- RACE
  - R: Restate the question
  - A: Answer ALL of the question
  - C: Cite evidence to support the answer
  - E: Extend the answer to make a connection to yourself, the text or the world (history).

What do these letters stand for?

- Make sure you have:
  - An introduction and a closing
  - Punctuation (no run-on sentences)
  - A good transition between details
  - Support from the text

## Tips for Open-Ended Responses

# Tips for Open-Ended Responses



**R = Restate:** Simply restate the question without answering it

**A = Answer:** Answer all parts of the question.

- If there are two bullets to a question, answer each bullet in a separate paragraph.
- If the bullet itself has multiple parts, all parts must be answered

**C = Cite:** Include direct support, quotes, paraphrases or summaries

- In paragraph \_\_\_\_\_ the author states..."

**E = Extension:** Reflect on the question and offer some insight

- text to self ( a personal anecdote), text to text (refer to another written text) or text to world (connection).
- think "outside the box"



Let's read it together!

## Let's read it together!

### **Gandhi in South Africa**

Like India, South Africa at this time was part of the British Empire. About 100,000 Indians had traveled to South Africa for work. Many took jobs that no one else would do, especially working on farms and growing sugarcane. White South Africans, descendants of the British and Dutch, looked down on the Indians and treated them badly. And, as Gandhi quickly found out, it did not matter that he was a lawyer. White people scorned him as much as they did the poorest Indian laborer.

Soon after he arrived in South Africa, Gandhi purchased a first-class ticket and boarded a train for the city of Pretoria to start his new job. During the journey, a white passenger objected to sharing his compartment with a brown-skinned Indian. He complained to a policeman, who threw Gandhi off the train. Shivering on an empty station platform all night, Gandhi considered his future. He could ignore the insults and get on with his job. Or he could fight for the rights of Indians in South Africa. That night, he decided to fight.

## Slide14

Gandhi resolved to fight not with guns but with words and ideas. He wrote to the railway authorities and pointed out that even under their own regulations, he should not have suffered such treatment. He got a letter in return saying that first class tickets would be issued to Indians "who were properly dressed." It was a small victory, but it was a start.

Indians faced many other harsh laws in South Africa. They could not vote. They were forced to pay three pounds (about six months' salary) just to be allowed to work in South Africa. They could be arrested for walking on the same sidewalk as white people. And, unless they were Christian, their marriages were not recognized.

Gandhi vigorously took up the Indian cause. He organized rallies, held protests, and wrote letters to newspapers. He challenged unjust laws in court. Laws that could not be changed, he declared, should be disobeyed, but peacefully.

Sometimes the authorities used force against the protesters. But Gandhi and his supporters met violence with nonviolence. Their strategy became known as passive resistance or civil disobedience. They refused to obey the unjust laws, but even when facing guns and bayonets, they did not fight back or take up weapons. They would go to jail if necessary, but they would not fight. Nonviolence, Gandhi preached, was not a weapon for the weak, but a weapon for the brave.

## Slide15

- Mohandas Gandhi struggled against injustice in South Africa for 20 years. Many Indians followed his example. They started refusing to submit to unjust laws. They suffered imprisonment, beatings, and the loss of employment. But still they kept protesting the laws they knew to be wrong, and thousands joined the protests. By 1914, the government gave in- at least in part. It agreed to put an end to some of those laws. Gandhi had one a great victory for civil rights and human dignity.
- The following year, Gandhi returned to India. The people greeted him as a hero and nicknamed him *Mahatma*, which means "Great Soul," By now, he had abandoned his European-style clothing in favor of the plain cotton robes and sandals worn by many poor Indians. He cared deeply for the future of his nation, which was still a part of the British Empire. In his homeland, he continued the struggle against injustice. Now he had a new cause that would occupy him for almost all of his life- gaining independence for India.
-

## Slide16

**QUESTION:**

Gandhi was an inspiration to many people based on how he responded to injustice. Using the text name TWO injustices Indian people faced in South Africa AND name TWO ways Gandhi specifically fought injustices. Please write your answer in complete sentences and make sure to use evidence from the text.

Questions?

# Questions?

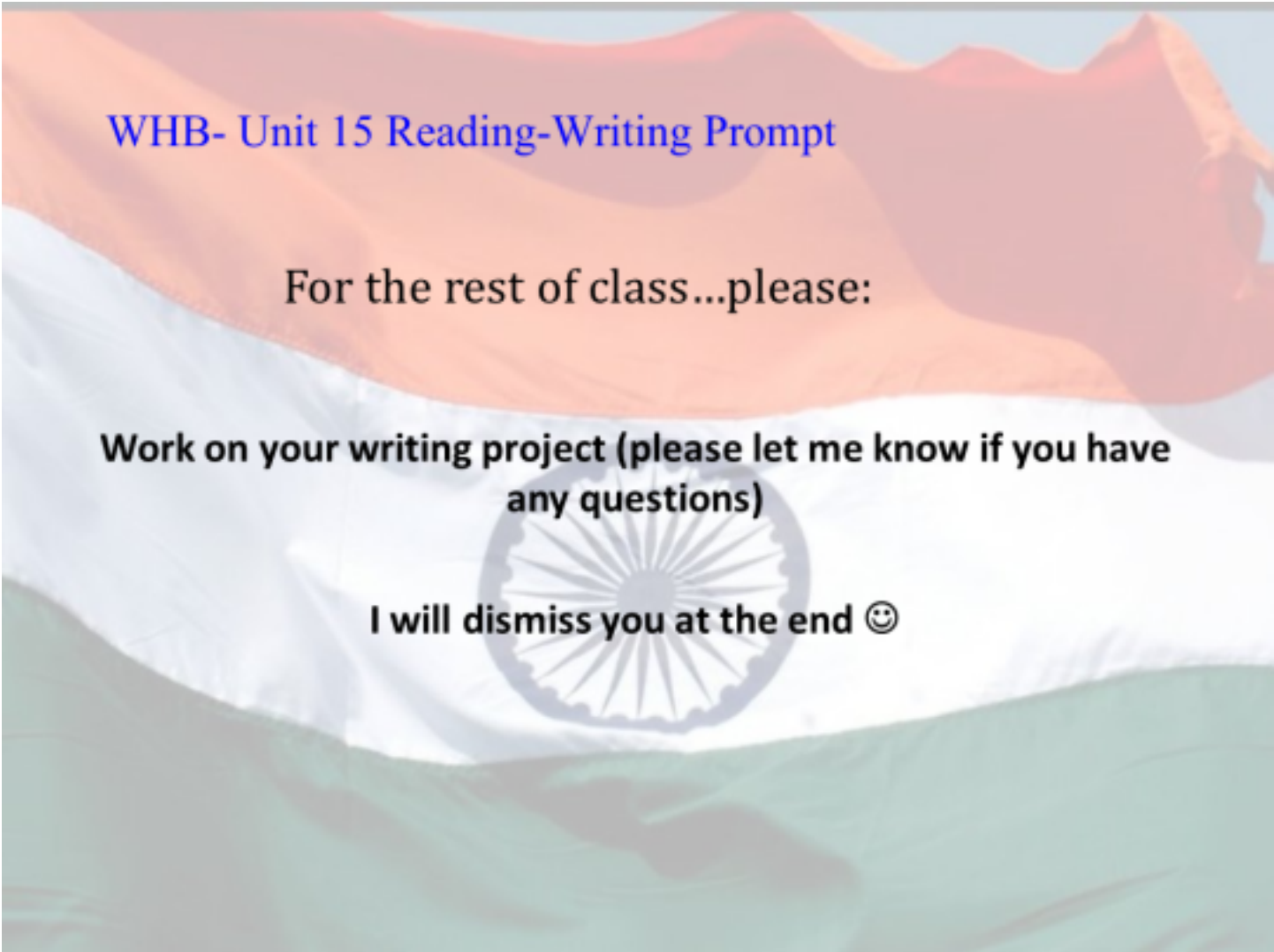
- This prompt is worth 30 points total (prompts are worth 20% of your grade)



Slide18



For the rest of class??please:



**WHB- Unit 15 Reading-Writing Prompt**

**For the rest of class...please:**

**Work on your writing project (please let me know if you have any questions)**

**I will dismiss you at the end 😊**

Homework

# Homework



- Complete your Unit 15 Reading & writing prompt
- Check your kmail and work on Semester 2 Study Guide

