

# Liberty Needs Glasses

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NEH 2010

# Objectives

- I can analyze, make inferences and draw conclusions about expository text and provide evidence from text to support my understanding.
- I can analyze how words, images, graphics, and sounds work together in various forms to impact meaning.

# Guiding Question

- Can justice be achieved when one race dominates society?

# Day 1

- Define justice (if you don't know what it means...look it up!)
- In your own words tell me what it means.

# Lady Justice

- View the graphic.
- With your definition of justice, what do you think it means?
- What do you think is the symbolism of the blindfold, scales and sword?
- Does justice work?
- Is Justice fair? (why/why not)
- Be prepared to discuss.

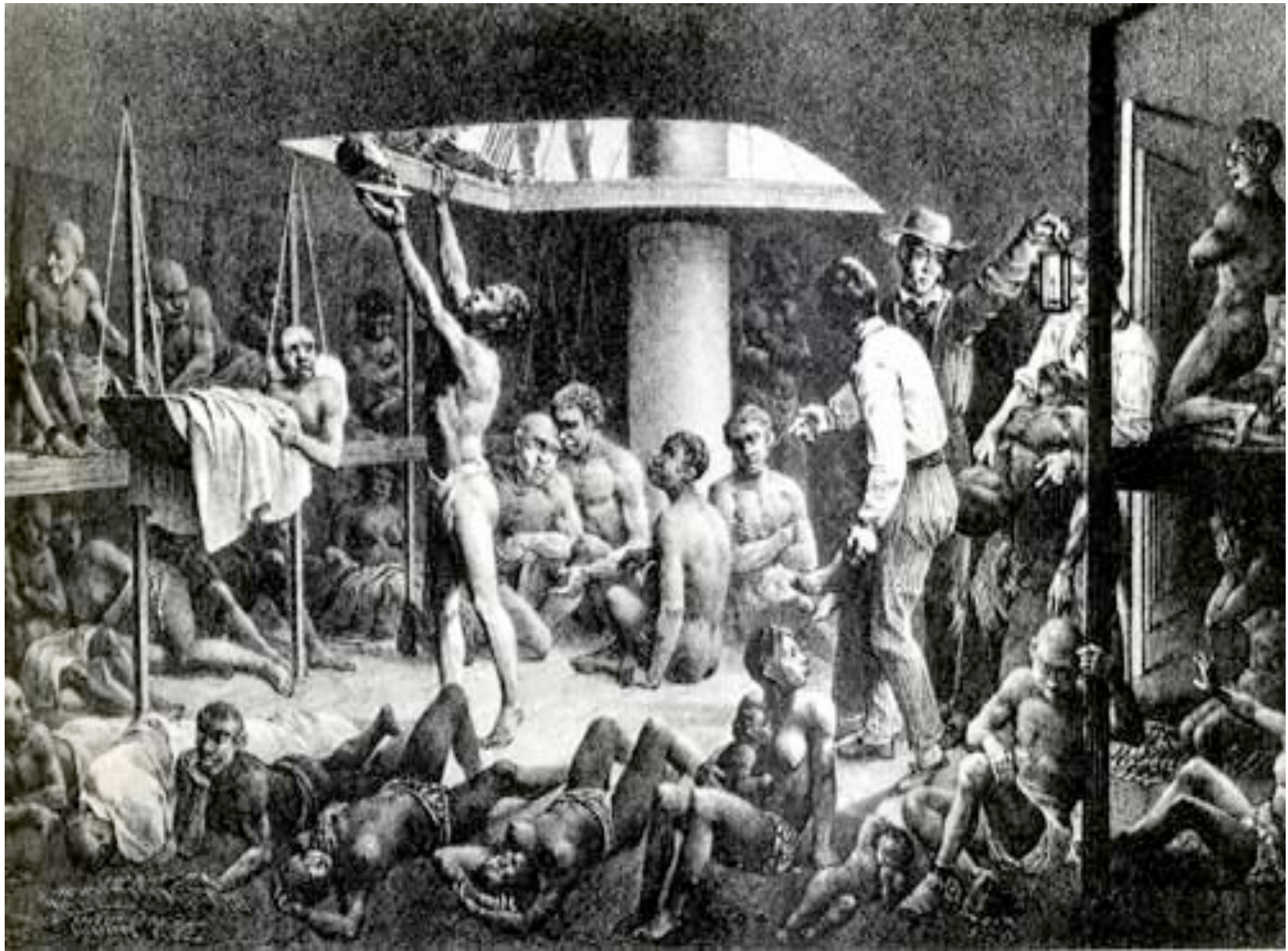


## Day 2

- Quickwrite-Do we live in a post-racial society? Explain.
- What do the following images say about justice/injustice?
- Be prepared to discuss.

# Middle Passage







# Slave quarters



# 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment

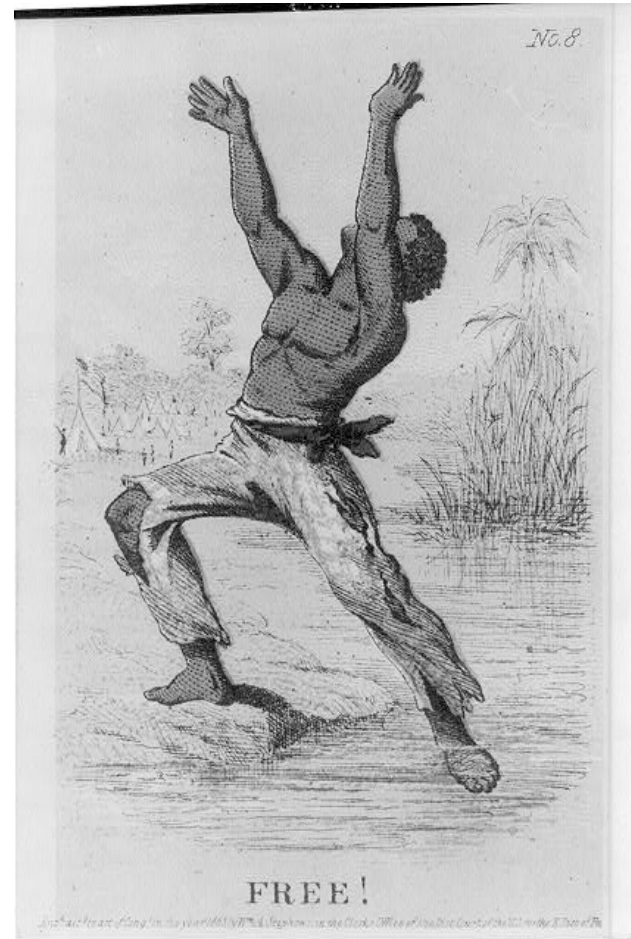
- **Primary Documents in American History**
- [The 13th Amendment](#) to the Constitution declared that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude...shall exist within the United States." Formally abolishing slavery in the United States, the 13th Amendment was passed by the Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified by the states on December 6, 1865.



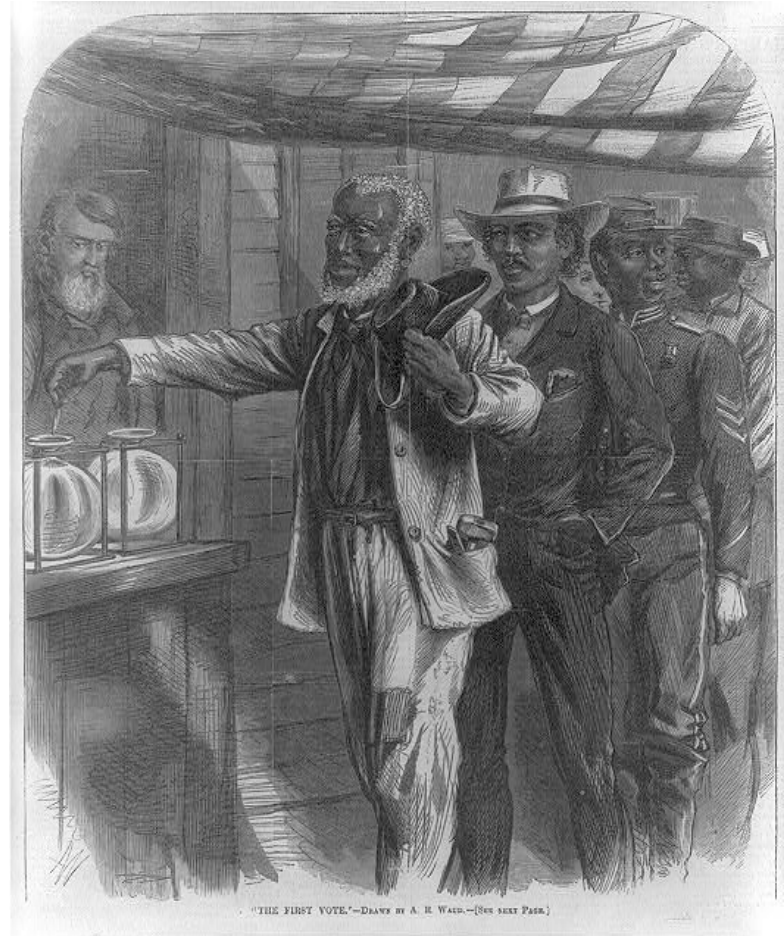
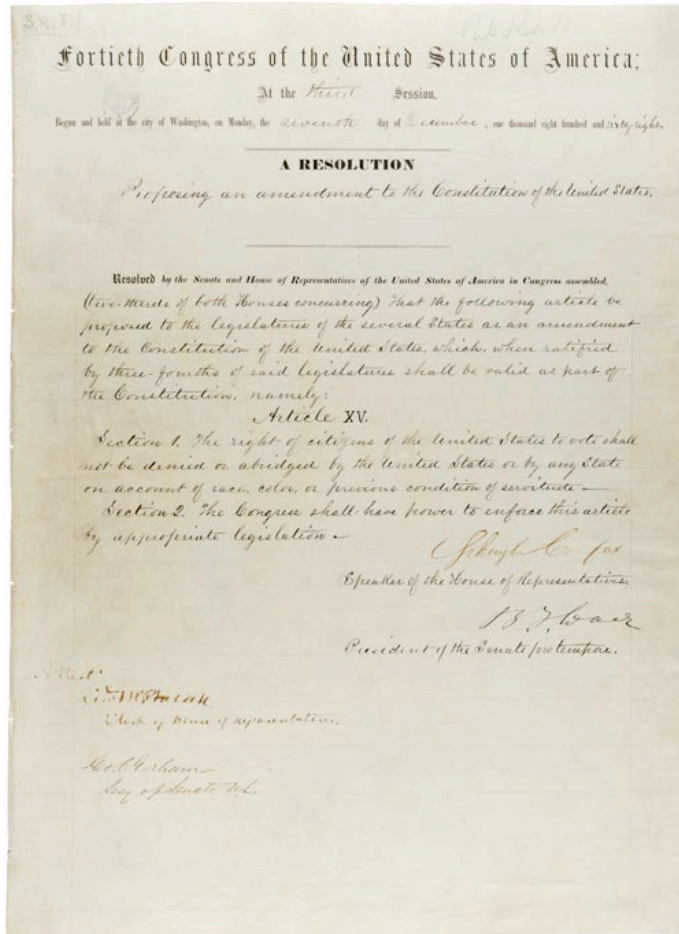
# 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment

- **Primary Documents in American History**

[The 14th Amendment](#) to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States,” which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.



# 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment



# Assignment

- Can a society achieve justice when one race dominates society? (keep this in mind while reading and viewing graphics)
- Read excerpts from Oludah Equiano and Narrative in the Life of Frederick Douglass.
- Compare and contrast. With the guiding question in mind, after discussing differences for the two excerpts, what is the biggest thing the two have in common?

# HOMEWORK

- Read chapters 1 & 2 in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird*
- Complete dialectical journal (6 entries minimum)
- Be prepared to discuss

# ONE PAGER

## What is a One-Pager?

"How do I know what I think until I see what I say?"  
—E.M. Forster

"Only connect." —E.M. Forster

1. A one-pager is a single-page response to your reading. It is a way of making your pattern of your unique understanding. It is a way to be creative and experimental. It is a way to respond imaginatively and honestly. It is a way to be brief and compressed.
  2. The purpose of a one-pager is to own what you are reading. We learn best when we can create our own patterns.
  3. A one-pager connects the verbal and the visual; it connects the ideas in what you read to your thoughts. It connects words and images. The one-pager becomes a metaphor for the reading you have done.
  4. When you do a one-pager, do any or all of these:
    - a. Pull out a quotation or two, using them to explore one of your own ideas, and write them on the page (perhaps using a different colored pen).
    - b. Use visual images, either drawn or cut from magazines, to create a visual focus.
    - c. Cluster around a dominant impression, feeling or thought you have while reading.
    - d. Make a personal statement about what you have read.
    - e. Ask a question or two and answer it (them).
    - f. Create the one-pager so that your audience will understand something about the reading from what you do.
    - g. Feel free to use colored pens or pencils.
  5. What not to do:
    - a. Don't merely summarize.
    - b. Don't be restricted by the lines on the paper. Use unlined paper.
    - c. Don't think a half a page will do—make it rich with quotes and images.
  6. Grading: full credit depends on completeness (and imagination counts, too.)
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# Day 3-Chalk talk activity

- In four separate teams, students will start at a set station with a question they will need to address regarding the novel and images.
- Each group will be given 5 minutes at each station then proceed to the next station.
- At each station each group has the opportunity to discuss previous notes and add any additional comments.
- Discuss



# Chalk talk questions

- Harper Lee uses language and grammar that mirrors how the characters actually speak. Is this technique helpful in understanding the characters?
- Is the author's portrayal of the black community real or idealistic explain why or why not?
- Discuss Atticus's parenting style. What is his relationship to his children like?

# Chalk talk questions continued

- The novel is told from the first person point of view. Why do you think the author chose this perspective?
- Can justice prevail in a society dominated by one race? Why/why not?

# Day 4

- Analyze Tupac's *Liberty Needs Glasses*
  - Discuss

## *Start Socratic Seminar*

- *Library research*
- *Political-enforcement, laws*
- *Economics*
- *Justice/injustice-Jena 6, Sharrod USDA, Arizona Immigration Law*

# **LAST MAN STANDING REVIEW**

- What is Scout's real name?

Jean Louise Finch

- What is the verdict in the Tom Robinson case?

Guilty

- Whose house burns down?

Miss Maude

- What is Boo's real name?

Arthur



- Who is the president of the U.S. at the time that the events of the story occur?

Franklin D. Roosevelt

- Why does Atticus admire Mrs. Dubose?

Because she has courage

- Where does Dill live during the school year?

Mississippi

- Who beat Mayella Ewell?

**Bob Ewell**

- Who caused the lynch mob to disperse?

Scout

- What are Jem and Scout shocked to discover about Atticus?

That he is the best shot in Macomb County

- Who takes the children to the black church?

Calpurnia

- Where does Boo leave presents for Scout and Jem?

In a hole in an oak tree



- Who mends Jem's pants?

Boo

- For what does Uncle Jack reprimand Scout on Christmas Eve?

Cursing

- Who tells Jem that it is a sin to kill a mockingbird?

**Atticus**

**THE END**