

Literature: *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee
Non-Fiction: "Black Thursday Crash" posted by mapsofworld.com
Music: "Word Crimes" by Weird Al Yankovic

Satire a genre of literature, and sometimes graphic and performing arts, in which vices, follies, abuses, and shortcomings are held up to ridicule, ideally with the intent of shaming individuals, corporations, government or society itself, into improvement. Although satire is usually meant to be humorous, its greater purpose is often constructive social criticism, using wit to draw attention to both particular and wider issues in society.

Four Techniques of Satire:

Exaggeration:

To enlarge, increase, or represent something beyond normal bounds so that it becomes ridiculous and its faults can be seen.

Incongruity:

To present things that are out of place or are absurd in relation to their surroundings.

Reversal:

To present the opposite of the normal order (e.g., the order of events, hierarchical order).

Parody:

To imitate the techniques and/or style of some person, place, or thing.

Type 1 - FIVE LINES

What is an issue you feel is a problem in today's society?

“The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA), America’s first and most watched stock **index (1)**, is a staple in the United States’ finance industry; it’s comprised of 30 **blue-chip stocks (2)**, which means that the companies included are considered reliable **investments (3)**. Since it was created, the DJIA has strived to track the United States’ industrial **economy (4)**, with the index **fluctuating (5)** right along with the economy” (Johnson).

- (1) An index is “more or less a detailed alphabetical listing of names, places, and topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed, usually included in or constituting the back matter” (Dictionary).
- (2) A blue-chip stock is a Stock of a large, well-established and financially sound company that has operated for many years. The term is believed to have been derived from poker, where blue chips are the most expensive chips” (Investopedia).
- (3) An investment is “the investing, or strategically placing, of money or capital in order to gain profitable returns, as interest, income, or appreciation in value (Dictionary).
- (4) Economy is “thrifty management; frugality in the expenditure or consumption of money, materials, etc.” (Dictionary).
- (5) To fluctuate means “to change continually; shift back and forth” (Dictionary).

Type 1: Let’s Invest!

The following companies currently make up the Dow Jones Industrial Average. **Choose THREE (3) companies to “invest” in.** The price next to each company is how much each of their shares are worth today. When we check these stocks tomorrow, if your companies end up making “money,” you chose wisely. If your companies lose money, you chose poorly.

Company	Stock Symbol	Primary Group	Current Stock Price
3M	MMM	Diversified Industrials	\$158.38
American Express	AXP	Consumer Finance	\$72.74
Apple	AAPL	Consumer Electronics	\$119.00
Boeing	BA	Aerospace	\$149.24
Caterpillar, Inc.	CAT	Commercial Vehicles & Trucks	\$70.02
Chevron	CVX	Integrated Oil and Gas	\$90.83
Cisco Systems	CSCO	Banks	\$27.37
Coca Cola	KO	Soft Drinks	\$41.11
E.I. DuPont de Nemours	DD	Commodity Chemicals	\$66.99
Exxon Mobil Corp	XOM	Integrated Oil & Gas	\$80.30
General Electric	GE	Diversified Industrials	\$30.27

Goldman Sachs	GS	Banking & Financial Services	\$193.03
Home Depot	HD	Home Improvement Retailers	\$126.86
Honeywell International Inc.	HON	Diversified Industrials	\$105.04
Intel Corp.	INTC	Semiconductors	\$34.30
International Business Machines Corp.	IBM	Computer Services	\$136.74
Johnson & Johnson	JNJ	Pharmaceuticals	\$102.49
JP Morgan Chase & Co.	JPM	Banks	\$67.66
Kraft Foods	KRFT	Food	\$88.19
McDonald's	MCD	Restaurant & Bars	\$113.30
Merck & Co.	MRK	Pharmaceuticals	\$54.28
Microsoft Corp.	MSFT	Software	\$53.94
Nike	NKE	Apparel A	\$125.78
Pfizer Inc.	PFE	Pharmaceuticals	\$32.29
Procter & Gamble	PG	Nondurable Household Products	\$76.22
Travelers Corp	TRV	Insurance	\$115.02
United Technologies Corp.	UTX	Aerospace	\$98.30
Verizon Communications Inc.	VZ	Fixed Line Telecommunications	\$45.76
Visa	V	Consumer Banking A	\$80.15
Wal-Mart Stores Inc.	WMT	Broadline Retailers	\$60.70
Walt Disney Co.	DIS	Broadcasting & Entertainment	\$118.71

INVESTMENTS:

Company	Stock Symbol	Original Price	Current Price	Differential (+/-)
	TOTALS:			

“October 24 1929 CE - The Great Depression Begins with the “Black Thursday” Crash”

Retrieved from <http://www.mapsofworld.com/on-this-day/october-24-1929-ce-the-great-depression-begins-with-the-black-thursday-crash>

The 1920s had been a wild decade in the United States. In the wake of World War I, it seemed as if the nation found itself with a fresh perspective on life -- and it all came crashing down on October 24, 1929. **The Dow Jones Industrial Average**, after accelerating to new heights year after year, suddenly plummeted, launching the Great Depression.

Though the decade would go on to be known as the **Roaring Twenties**, there was little reason for optimism early in the 1920s. After closing near 120 during November 1919, the Dow was cut in half less than two years later. By 1923, however, the market began a steady uptick and economies grew worldwide.

Early in 1925, the Dow recovered fully from the slowdown at the beginning of the decade, buoyed by the growing practice of speculation. Interested in quick gains, investors at all levels pushed more and more money into stocks with the belief prices would rise and they could cash out before taking a loss. Built on a system of trades instead of true financial value, the market resembled a house of cards -- and hardly anyone noticed.

Trading ended on September 3, 1929 with the value at 381.17, an all-time high. Over the following several weeks, discussion of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in the United States Congress led to a high volume of trades, with the New York Stock Exchange bouncing up and down erratically in an attempt to keep up.

The first tremor of the disaster to come struck on October 24th, “Black Thursday,” when the Dow immediately dropped 11 percent. Hoping to stabilize the uncertainty, influential bankers ordered the purchase of large chunks of blue chip stocks like US Steel, borrowing from the strategy which helped slow the massive downturn that occurred during the Panic of 1907. Initially, the move worked: the market rallied to close with only a seven-point loss.

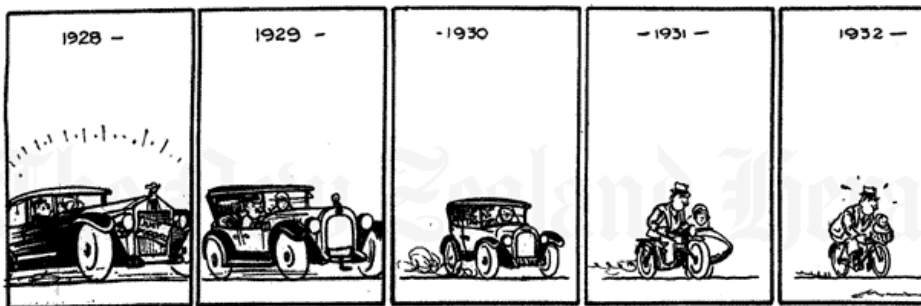
When trading opened on Monday, October 28, the Dow was in free fall. Wide media coverage left many with a feeling it was time to get out of the market, resulting in a 38.33-point change from opening to close. The following day, the Rockefellers and other noted wealthy Americans bought up stock to help calm people’s anxiety. Most investors sought to protect their own money instead, generating a record number of trades that would not be exceeded for decades -- enough to keep the stock ticker moving hours after the market closed.

With in excess of \$30 billion lost in just two days, not to mention all that evaporated on Black Thursday, many believed the worst was over. A brief shift in fortunes saw the Dow rebound slightly, but the dominoes had already begun falling worldwide. In July 1932, with unemployment in the United States at an unprecedented 30 percent, the value dropped to 41.22, hitting rock bottom.

Economically, the 1930s would be a lost decade for the US, as it took the impetus of World War II to jumpstart American manufacturing once gain. More than 25 years after setting a record in September 1929, the Dow finally closed above 381 again on November 23, 1954.

Type 3: GIST

In only 30 words, what was the Great Depression using the words: **economy, depression, and dow.**



A SHORT HISTORY OF THE DEPRESSION



Type 1: Draw a Satire Cartoon!

Based on your Type 1 problem above, draw a school-appropriate satirical cartoon.

“Word Crimes” by Weird Al Yankovic

[Intro:]

Everybody shut up, WOO!
Everyone listen up!
Hey, hey, hey, uh
Hey, hey, hey
Hey, hey, hey

[Verse 1:]

If you can't write in the
proper way
If you don't know how to
conjugate
Maybe you flunked that
class
And maybe now you find
That people mock you
online

[Bridge:]

Okay, now here's the deal
I'll try to educate ya
Gonna familiarize
You with the
nomenclature
You'll learn the definitions
Of nouns and prepositions
Literacy's your mission
And that's why I think it's
a

[Chorus:]

Good time
To learn some grammar
Now, did I stammer
Work on that grammar
You should know when
It's "less" or it's "fewer"
Like people who were
Never raised in a sewer

I hate these word crimes

Like I could care less
That means you do care
At least a little
Don't be a moron
You'd better slow down
And use the right
pronoun
Show the world you're no
clown
Everybody wise up!

[Verse 2:]

Say you got an "I", "T"
Followed by apostrophe,
"s"
Now what does that
mean?
You would not use "it's"
in this case
As a possessive
It's a contraction
What's a contraction?
Well, it's the shortening
of a word, or a group of
words
By the omission of a
sound or letter

[Bridge:]

Okay, now here's some
notes
Syntax you're always
mangling
No "x" in "espresso"
Your participle's danglin'
But I don't want your
drama
If you really wanna
Leave out that Oxford
comma
Just keep in mind

[Chorus:]

That "be", "see", "are",
"you"
Are words, not letters
Get it together
Use your spellchecker
You should never
Write words using
numbers
Unless you're seven
Or your name is Prince

I hate these word crimes
You really need a
Full time proofreader
You dumb mouth-
breather
Well, you should hire
Some cunning linguist
To help you distinguish
What is proper English

[Verse 3:]

One thing I ask of you
Time to learn your
homophones is past due
Learn to diagram a
sentence too
Always say "to whom"
Don't ever say "to who"
And listen up when I tell
you this
I hope you never use
quotation marks for
emphasis
You finished second grade
I hope you can tell
If you're doing good or
doing well
About better figure out

the difference
Irony is not coincidence
And I thought that you'd
gotten it through your
skull
What's figurative and
what's literal
Oh but, just now, you
said
You literally couldn't get
out of bed
That really makes me
want to literally
Smack a crowbar upside
your stupid head

[Chorus:]
I read your e-mail
It's quite apparent
Your grammar's errant
You're incoherent
Saw your blog post
It's really fantastic
That was sarcastic (Oh,
psych!)
'Cause you write like a
spastic

I hate these Word Crimes
Your prose is dopey

Think you should only
Write in emoji
Oh, you're a lost cause
Go back to pre-school
Get out of the gene pool
Try your best to not drool

[Outro:]
Never mind I give up
Really now I give up
Hey, hey, hey
Hey, hey, hey
Go Away!

Type 3 Short Response - 10 POINTS

In the satirical song, "Word Crimes," what does "Weird Al" suggest about people who use non-standard English and what satirical technique(s) are being used? Use 1-2 examples from the video & lyrics to defend your response.

FCA #1:	Response includes AT LEAST one of the satirical techniques underlined	1 points
FCA #2:	Response includes TWO (2) quotes from the lyrics	4 points
FCA #3:	Response is grammatically flawless. -1 per each grammar mistake.	5 points

Grammar Check

The paragraph below one of the opening paragraphs in the novel, To Kill a Mockingbird, and tells of Scout's point of view when it comes to the Great Depression. Find the FIVE (5) grammar mistakes.

People moved slowly then. They ambled across the square, shuffled in and out of the store's around it, took there time about everything. A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there were nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundries of Maycomb county. But it was a time of vague optimism for the some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself.

Literature: "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee
Non-Fiction: "Jim Crow Laws" posted on Wikipedia.org
Poetry: "Dead Fires" by Jessie Redmon Fauset

Theme	a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work that may be stated directly or indirectly.
Quatrain	a verse or stanza consisting of four lines having an independent and separate theme.

"Analyzing Theme" posted on www.learner.org.

What exactly is this elusive thing called theme?

The theme of a story is its moral. The theme of a piece of fiction is its view about life and how people behave.

In fiction, the theme is not intended to teach or preach. In fact, it is not presented directly at all. **You extract it from the characters, action, and setting that make up the story.** In other words, you must figure out the theme yourself.

The writer's task is to communicate on a common ground with the reader. Although the particulars of your experience may be different from the details of the story, the general underlying truths behind the story may be just the connection that both you and the writer are seeking.

How to Figure Out the Theme:

1. Check out the title. Sometimes it tells you a lot about the theme.
2. Notice repeating patterns and symbols.
3. What **allusions** are made throughout the story?
4. What are the details and particulars in the story? What greater meaning may they have?
5. Remember that theme, plot, and structure are inseparable, all helping to inform and reflect back on each other.

NOTE: Be aware that a theme we determine from a story never completely explains the story. It is simply one of the elements that make up the whole.

Type 1 – FIVE LINES:

Put your social and mature helmets on - Does racism still exist today? If so, in what ways and how can it be fixed?

“Jim Crow Laws”

Posted by Wikipedia.org

Jim Crow laws were state and local laws enforcing racial segregation in the Southern United States. Enacted after the Reconstruction period, these laws continued in force until 1965. They mandated *de jure* racial segregation in all public facilities in states of the former Confederate States of America, starting in 1890 with a "separate but equal" status for African Americans. Conditions for African Americans were consistently inferior and underfunded compared to those available to white Americans. This body of law institutionalized a number of economic, educational, and social disadvantages. *De jure* segregation mainly applied to the Southern United States, while Northern segregation was generally *de facto* – patterns of housing segregation enforced by private covenants, bank lending practices, and job discrimination, including discriminatory labor union practices.

Jim Crow laws mandated the segregation of public schools, public places, and public transportation, and the segregation of restrooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains for whites and blacks. The U.S. military was also segregated, as were federal workplaces, initiated in 1913 under President Woodrow Wilson, the first Southern president elected since 1856. By requiring candidates to submit photos, his administration practiced racial discrimination in hiring.

These Jim Crow laws followed the 1800–1866 Black Codes, which had previously restricted the civil rights and civil liberties of African Americans. Segregation of public (state-sponsored) schools was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Generally, the remaining Jim Crow laws were overruled by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, but years of action and court challenges were needed to unravel numerous means of institutional discrimination.

“Dead Fires” by: Jessie Redmon Fauset, published in *The Crisis* (September 1933)

If this is peace, this dead and leaden thing,

leaden (adj) - difficult to move

Then better far the hateful fret, the sting.

fret (n) - worrying

Better the wound forever seeking balm

Than this gray calm!

Is this pain's surcease? Better far the ache,

surcease (n) - a temporary end

The long-drawn dreary day, the night's white wake,

dreary (adj) - discouraged

Better the choking sigh, the sobbing breath

Than passion's death!

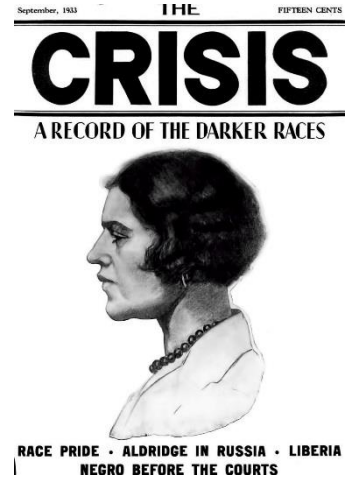
Type 2: Poem Analysis

1. What three words stand out to you?
2. Are there any allusions or maybe something that you've recently seen or read that alludes to this poem?

3. What are THREE (3) main details of this poem?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. **Creatively** turn this poem into a story with a plot.



Introduction: _____

Conflict: _____

Complication(s): _____

Climax: _____

Resolution: _____

5. **THREE LINES:** How does the poem connect with the article about the Jim Crow Laws?

6. What is the **THEME** of this poem?

Cultural & Historical Importance

From “Harper Lee”

Posted by biography.com

Early Life

Famed author Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, in Monroeville, Alabama. Lee is best known for writing the Pulitzer Prize-winning best-seller *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1960). The youngest of four children, she grew up as a tomboy in a small town. Her father was a lawyer, a member of the Alabama state legislature and also owned part of the local newspaper. For most of Lee's life, her mother suffered from mental illness, rarely leaving the house. It is believed that she may have had bipolar disorder.

One of her closest childhood friends was another writer-to-be, Truman Capote (then known as Truman Persons). Tougher than many of the boys, Lee often stepped up to serve as Truman's protector. Truman, who shared few interests with boys his age, was picked on for being sensitive and for the fancy clothes he wore. While the two friends were very different, they both had difficult home lives. Truman was living with his mother's relatives in town after largely being abandoned by his own parents.

In high school, Lee developed an interest in English literature. After graduating in 1944, she went to the all-female Huntingdon College in Montgomery. Lee stood apart from the other students—she couldn't have cared less about fashion, makeup or dating. Instead, she focused on her studies and on her writing. Lee was a member of the literary honor society and the glee club.

To Kill a Mockingbird

Soon Lee was engrossed in her literary success story. In July 1960, *To Kill a Mockingbird* was published and picked up by the Book-of-the-Month Club and the Literary Guild. A condensed version of the story appeared in *Reader's Digest* magazine. The work's central character, a young girl nicknamed Scout, was not unlike Lee in her youth. In one of the book's major plotlines, Scout and her brother Jem and their friend Dill explore their fascination with a mysterious and somewhat infamous neighborhood character named Boo Radley.

The work was more than a coming-of-age story: another part of the novel reflected racial prejudices in the South. Their attorney father, Atticus Finch, tries to help a black man who has been charged with raping a white woman to get a fair trial and to prevent him from being lynched by angry whites in a small town.

The following year, *To Kill a Mockingbird* won the **prestigious** Pulitzer Prize and several other literary awards. Horton Foote wrote a screenplay based on the book and used the same title for the 1962 film adaptation. Lee visited the set during filming and did a lot of interviews to support the film. Earning eight Academy Award nominations, the movie version of *To Kill a Mockingbird* won four awards, including Best Actor for Gregory Peck's portrayal of Atticus Finch. The character of Atticus is said to have been based on Lee's father.

From “50 Years On, 'Mockingbird' Still Sings America's Song”

Fifty years ago, Harper Lee had the kind of success that most writers only dream about: Shortly after her novel, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, was published on July 11, 1960, it hit the best-seller lists. In 1961, it won a Pulitzer Prize, and in 1962, it was made into an Academy Award-winning film. It has never gone out of print.

Lee stepped out of the limelight and stopped doing interviews years ago — and she never wrote another book. Still, her influence has far outlasted most writers of her generation.

For the high-schoolers reading *To Kill a Mockingbird* today, America is a very different place than it was when Lee wrote her novel 50 years ago. Lee's story of Scout Finch and her father, Atticus — a small-town Southern lawyer who defends a black man unjustly accused of rape — came out just as the nation was fighting over school desegregation.

Today, in a 10th grade English class at T.C. Williams High School in Alexandria, Va., students of many different races and ethnicities are studying the book together. Their teacher, Laurel Taylor, says that the story still **resonates** — and with students of all backgrounds.

"Trying to find your identity and realizing that your society doesn't always tell you the right thing" is a particularly profound message for teens, Taylor says. "Sometimes you have to go against what everyone else says to do the right thing. All that kind of resonates no matter where you come from."

Type 1 – FIVE LINES:

To Kill a Mockingbird is arguably the quiesential high school novel. What have you heard about this novel from upperclassmen? If nothing, based on what we have read so far, infer what you think this novel will be about.

Type 2 - Keystone Prep

1. Based on the first text, Harper Lee
 - A. does not care about being famous.
 - B. had a really difficult youth.
 - C. is deceased.
 - D. still writes novels today.
2. What is one thing these articles teach the reader about the novel?
 - A. The novel is about mental illness and its effects on society.
 - B. The novel is the love of literature and writing.
 - C. The article does not enough sufficient information.
 - D. The novel is about finding yourself and making the right decisions.
3. During which period did Harper Lee write *To Kill a Mockingbird*?
 - A. Slavery Period
 - B. 1960s
 - C. Renaissance Period
 - D. 1920s
4. Considering the historical context of the first text, which of the following best explains the social position of African Americans?
 - A. Blacks and whites co-existed well in society.
 - B. Only certain aspects of race were stressed.
 - C. Racism was very prevalent and defined a society.
 - D. Blacks and whites were only segregated in schools.
5. Which of the following statements is the **most** specific?
 - A. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is based on Harper Lee's experiences growing up in the south.

- B. Harper Lee is the most influential American writer in history.
 - C. Right versus Wrong is a very hard concept to grasp.
 - D. Harper Lee's mother's mental illness directly affected her social standing.
6. In what structure of both non-fiction texts did the authors use?
- A. Speech
 - B. Essay
 - C. Letter
 - D. Journal
7. What does the word **resonates** mean as used in the passage?
- A. To produce a vibrating sound.
 - B. To affect someone in a personal way.
 - C. To do something again.
 - D. An echo.
8. Which word is an antonym for **prestigious**?
- A. Respectable
 - B. Successful
 - C. Overbearing
 - D. Famous