

# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Elements of Essays, Articles, and Speeches

Pg. 424-429

### Learn the Big Question Vocabulary

- **Ambiguous** – having more than one meaning; able to be interpreted in different ways.
- **Clarify** – make something more clear or understandable

### About the Selection

- ACT Prep
- Understanding how to read nonfiction, better allows you to write nonfiction

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## I am an American Day Address

By Learned Hand

Pg. 431



### Before You Read

- Purpose or Point of View
- Central Idea and Support
- Organizational Structures
- Rhetorical Devices
- Figurative Language
- Tone and Word Choice

### About the Selection

- Delivered May 21, 1944
- 1 million people attended
- When we look at speeches, we need to look at the context, what motivates the speech
- U.S. was in the middle of a war
- There were many people who were naturalized citizens (they were not born here)
- POV –
- Repetition of “common”
  - Why?
  - We are **all** Americans
- Liberty is something we are always striving for.
- Major Themes – calling all Americans
  - Respect the past
  - Freedom/Liberty is something we never completely can have, but we are always working towards it.
- Repetition – spirit, America is not a place, it is an idea, and attitude, that makes it different from other places.
- Pledge of Allegiance
- What does it mean to be an American
- What is your idea of pledging allegiance to America? Are things different from when you were little?
- When we pledge allegiance to the U.S., it is to an idea or attitude?
- Is America struggling to find a common attitude now?

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## Speech to the Virginia Convention

By Patrick Henry

Pg. 432



### About the Selection

- Patrick Henry – 1736-1799
- There were many colonists who did not want to go up against the British Army/Navy
- Denounces the British king and urge the colonists to fight for independence.
- Speech was given in 1775, a year later the colonies declared independence
- Old fashioned rhetoric
- When giving a speech, show true respect to the topic
- This is a fundamental element of American democracy – you may not agree with someone, but you respect them, and defend their right to their opinion.
- Introduction – sets up thesis (armed rebellion)
- We should be free, to debate freedom
- We are here because we supposed to be, predestined
- Jefferson will play the same game.
- He says: If I don't speak my mind, I am a coward, and a traitor to my country.
- He still hasn't said his primary thesis, he has set it up with I respect the opposition, however I am going to present another view.
- It's much easier to shut our eyes, and pretend nothing is happening.
- He references an allusion, "The Song of the Siren" Circe – turned Odysseus's men all into pigs.
- Without saying it, he is saying we have a big choice to make.
- Henry at the very beginning of America, says that truth matters

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- He paints England as nasty
- How could American support slavery, when our building blocks were about breaking the chains of slavery from England
- The only option for America is to fight, England has ships on the coast
- The courage of Patrick Henry to recognize others words, but calls for action
- Who is the “we” and who is the “they”
- If we ever give up the right to bears arms, we make ourselves weak
- 3 million people is not even close to England’s standing army, but that many believers in a cause could be invincible
- He argues that God is on their side.
- The word election means, no choice
- “Give me Liberty, or Give Me Death!”
- We don’t want to overuse the exclamation point, so when used they mean a lot.
- This was originally heard not read.
- Favorite speech about fighting for freedom
  - Braveheart
  - Lord of the Rings
- You live in a different time than when this was written, does modern American still respect freedom?

# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Before Hip-Hop Was Hip-Hop

By Rebecca Walker

Pg. 435



### About the Selection

- Appreciation of the arts/music
- Music is sacred and matters to them
- Author is a really important voice for youth culture
- Rhetoric level
- Hip hop is natural to kids today – a global industry
- How important is music in your life?
- Steelo – style
- Historical essay, not government, but a different political history
- Do not overlook the economics of hip-hop
- The examples Walker knows what the early days of the culture were like but that she didn't know how important it would become.
- No one anticipated or predicted the accessibility of music today
- Most of today's students would not know the titles that she mentioned
- She discovered rap when she moved to the Bronx in New York, she lived in a true multicultural area
- How does her observation relate to the text "American History?"
- Who in your life showed you new music?
- Her essay talks about unity, harmony
- Hip-hop was born of diversity, much different than the music of today
- Does today's hip-hop still unify? Or does it encourage separation?
- There is a difference between schooling and education
- Do you learn more in the classroom or in the halls?
- Movements are born out of the soil of the past.

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

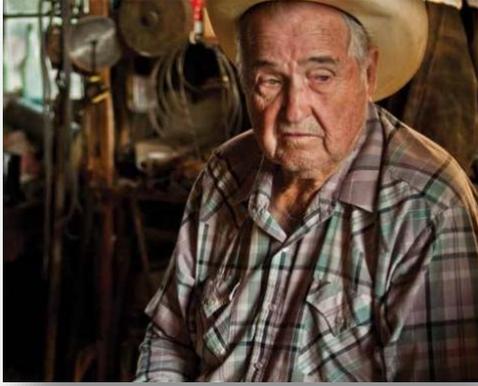
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• She challenges her readers, and the new generation to move forward and create their own revolution.</li><li>• The key in all of this is, respect</li><li>• Favorite text that celebrates what came before?</li><li>• Song or movie that challenges you to move beyond your roots?</li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## A Celebration of Grandfathers

By Rudolfo A. Anaya

Pg. 441-452



### Before You Read

- **Author's Style** – his or her unique way of using language
- **Diction** – the words the author uses
- **Syntax** – the arrangement of words in sentences
- **Tone** – the author's attitude toward the audience or subject.
- **Main/Central idea** – key message, insight, or opinion in a work of nonfiction.
- **Supporting Details** – give further information about the main idea

### Vocabulary

- **Nurturing** – the raising or promoting the development of
- **Perplexes** – confuses or puzzles
- **Absurdity** – something ridiculous or nonsensical
- **Permeate** – spread or flow throughout
- **Anguish** – great pain or suffering
- **Revival** – bringing or coming back into use, attention, or being after a decline

### Word Study

- The *Latin* root **-viv-** means “to live”

### About the Selection

- What is he saying about grandfathers?
- Who have been the most influential old timers in your life?
- In “A Celebration of Grandfathers,” Rodolfo Anaya celebrates the culture of his native New Mexico, where old people were respected and honored.
- He describes his grandfather as a man of strength and endurance.
- After his grandfather's death at age ninety-four, the narrator wonders whether the values of the old man's generation are gone for good.
- There is a difference between knowing things and understanding
- Grandfathers are a symbol for respecting older people
- The way you show old people respect is how you speak to them and how you listen to them
- Thesis/Central Idea – we look back at old people as young people, perplex, we no longer understand their wisdom
- However, the stuff we know today is built on stuff from the past, it is all connected
- When you are with the older, it is as if time stands still for a moment
- Part 1 – general statement on the elderly
- Part 2 – specifically the narrator's grandfather
- Who is the person in your life who taught through silence, or selective speaking
- Understand who you are, and your roots

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

- Revival

### About the Author

- Born in New Mexico
- Oral storyteller
- Reflects interests in folk tales of native Hispanic culture

### Background – New Mexican Culture

- Even though New Mexico is a cultural crossroad, the Pueblo Indians who have inhabited the region for centuries continue to follow many of their ancient traditions.
- Although Pueblo people now use many modern conveniences, the basic social system remains.
- Their life centers on the village, and most of the people live in single-story homes just as their ancestors did.
- Although some Pueblo people observe certain Catholic religious practices, most continue to practice their ancient religion.

- Lose our ability to learn through patience
- Who do you know who is an old person who can out work any 18-year-old?
- Simple lessons from a simple man
- Rain is a symbol of wisdom
- As his grandfather dies he begins to go back to a state of childhood
- The smells of aging
- The elderly are small legends.
- “Sailing to Byzantium” – that is no country for old men
- Why do we live in a culture where the elderly are not more utilize, why do they only celebrate the new
- We have to create a new myth
- Your life is like on year
  - Birth – youth: Spring
  - Middle Ages – Summer
  - Old – Fall
  - Very old and death – winter
- What can we learn as we read, study, etc... what can we learn from the past that helps us get through?
- Major messages/themes
  - Respect the old
  - We do not need to imitate the young
- Reads more like a prose poem than an essay
- Repetition of certain words and motifs
- Central idea – keeps coming back to it
- Favorite movie about an old person who teaches a young person
- Favorite song that celebrates the old, where you came from
- Focuses on family
- What are your thoughts about the old
- The old are tough and strong, we need to learn and grow from them
- They have learned the importance of harmony

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who is one person in your life, that you can say “thank you”</li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## On Summer

By Lorraine Hansberry

Pg. 454-460

# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction



## Before You Read

- Style

## Vocabulary

- **Aloofness** – emotional distance
- **Melancholy** – sad; gloomy
- **Bias** – mental leaning or inclination; partiality
- **Duration** – the time that a thing continues or lasts
- **Pretentious** – grand in a showy way
- **Apex** – highest point; peak

## Word Study

- The *Latin* root **-dur-** means “to harden,” “to hold out,” or “to last.”

## About the Author

- Grew up in Chicago
- Known for *A Raisin in the Sun*
- First African American woman to have a play on Broadway

## Background – The Great Migration

- Chicago was one of the most important destinations for African Americans migrating from the South.
- Between 1910 and 1920, Chicago’s African American population grew from 44,000 to 110,000.
- An important link between Chicago and the rural African American communities of the south were the African American porters who worked on the Illinois Central Railroad.
- They carried the African American newspaper, the Chicago Defender, on their trips south.

## About the Selection

- In “On Summer,” Hansberry recalls her childhood dislike of summers.
- During her eighth summer, she visits her grandmother in Tennessee.
- On a summer trip to Maine as an adult, she meets an elderly woman dying of cancer.
- Through conversations with this woman, Hansberry learns to respect and value summer as “the noblest of the seasons.”
- The author begins in childhood, and ends with the death of an old woman
- Again, life mimics the four seasons of the year
- This is an essay where she reflects on important memories, moving onto wisdom from her reflections
- Repetition of: too
  - Cataloguing of ideas
- Young people make opinions too quickly
- She observes that summer gives rise to artistic expression
- She tells her story in a melodic way.
- The woman dying of cancer says it would not end her life.
- When she says genius, she is talking about wisdom.
- Different take on the old and young
  - The old want to know what the young think because they are the future
- This is a text about several things
  - Youth and old age, the symbiosis
  - In our lives we have to respect what the old have gone through and given to us
  - Health – you do not appreciate what you have until you don’t have it

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The newspaper encouraged Southern African Americans to migrate north.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Enjoy the summer of your life, because you don't have it for forever.</li><li>• Most powerful movie about an old person</li><li>• Coming to terms with the fact that we don't get to live forever.</li><li>• Favorite season and why</li><li>• Do you view seasons different as you age?</li><li>• Who in your life taught you the value of life in the way they died?</li><li>• Why would this be paired with the "Grandfather" text</li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Single Room, Earth View

By Sally Ride

Pg. 465-474



### Before You Read

- **Expository Essay** – a short piece of nonfiction that presents information, discusses ideas, or explains a process.
- **Description** – including imagery – language that appeals to the senses – and figurative language, such as a simile and metaphor.
- **Comparison and contrast** – showing similarities and differences between two or more ideas, people events, or things.
- **Cause and effect** – explaining the relationship between events, actions, or situations by showing how one can result from another.
- **Main/central idea**
- **Supporting details**
- **Reread**
- **Identify**

### Vocabulary

- **Articulate** – able to express oneself clearly and easily
- **Surreal** – strange, like something from a dream
- **Novice** – new to an activity; inexperienced
- **Muted** – weaker; less intense
- **Diffused** – spread out

### About the Selection

- In “Single Room, Earth View,” astronaut Sally Ride takes on the difficult task of describing Earth from the perspective of space shuttle, 200 miles above the planet.
- She points out landmarks on Earth from a new perspective and shows how that perspective changes a space traveler’s feelings about Earth.
- Expository is not boring, but can be interesting.
- She uses metaphors and similes so that people can understand what she is seeing.
- Sometimes explaining something like space travel is beyond words
- Think about the last time you traveled, and you were asked to describe what it was like.
- Appreciate perspective, and its value
- The drama and magic cannot be captured in a photograph
- Equations cannot explain it
- Themes/messages
  - It is very hard to describe the indescribable, trans linguistic
  - She exposes information, she does not give any opinions

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Extrapolating</b> – arriving at a conclusion inferring from known facts.</li></ul> <p>Word Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The <i>Latin</i> root <b>-nov-</b> means “new” or “recent”</li></ul> <p>About the Author</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An astronaut</li><li>• First American woman in space.</li><li>• In 1983 she too her historic flight.</li><li>• Taught physics at the University of California</li><li>• A tremendously accomplished woman</li></ul> <p>Background – First American Woman in Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sally Ride’s first mission in space aboard the Challenger lasted six days.</li><li>• During that tie she helped deploy several space satellites.</li><li>• She embarked on another space mission in October 1984.</li><li>• During that mission her assignment was to make scientific observations of Earth.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Favorite text about space and space travel?</li><li>• Film that explains the notion that some things can’t be explained or understood?</li><li>• Song that covers similar experiences?</li><li>• Last time you had a beyond words experience.</li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## The News

By Neil Postman

Pg. 476-486



### About the Selection

- In “The News,” Neil Postman discusses the limitations of television news coverage.
- He explains how television’s reliance on visual images determines what stories are covered.
- Because little time can be devoted to analysis or explanation of a story, television news has become a kind of entertainment, with the news anchor as the host of the show.
- Young children were exposed to too much adult content too young
- It made them internalize fear
- [Postman](#) suggest that we fear Huxley’s future from *Brave New World*, not Orwell’s *1984*
  - *“What Orwell feared were those who would ban books. What Huxley feared was that there would be no reason to ban a book, for there would be no one who wanted to read one.*
  - *Orwell feared those who would deprive us of information. Huxley feared those who would give us so much that we would be reduced to passivity and egoism.*
  - *Orwell feared that the truth would be concealed from us. Huxley feared the truth would be drowned in a sea of irrelevance.*
  - *Orwell feared we would become a captive culture. Huxley feared we would become a trivial culture,*

### Before You Read

- Expository Essay

### Vocabulary

- **Compensation** – anything that makes up for a loss, damage or debt.
- **Temporal** – having to do with time
- **Medium** – particular way of communicating information and news to people, such as a newspaper or television broadcast.
- **Imposition** – the introduction of something as a rule, tax, or punishment
- **Revered** – regarded with great respect and awe.
- **Daunting** – intimidating

### Word Study

- The *Latin* root **-temp-** means “time”
- Temporal

### About the Author

- Media critic who taught at New York University
- Wrote twenty books and hundreds of articles.

### Background – Television News

- In 1980, Ted Turner, founder of Turner Broadcasting, created a 24-hour news station.

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

- The Cable News Network, or CNN, became the most important innovation in cable broadcasting, offering live news coverage from around the world.
- CNN news bureaus were opened in cities throughout the world.
- Today, several cable news operations compete for viewers, not only on television, but also on the internet.

*preoccupied with some equivalent of the feelies, the orgy porgy, and the centrifugal bumblepuppy. As Huxley remarked in Brave New World Revisited, the civil libertarians and rationalists who are ever on the alert to oppose tyranny “failed to take into account man’s almost infinite appetite for distractions”.*

- *In 1984, Huxley added, people are controlled by inflicting pain. In Brave New World, they are controlled by inflicting pleasure. In short, Orwell feared that what we hate will ruin us. Huxley feared that what we love will ruin us.*

- News will become entertainment, and it is driven by economics.
- Why does some news get reported, when others do not? Who decides what is important and what isn’t?
- We like car wrecks vs. the budget
- It’s about the packaging
- Anchorman – the one who presents the information, he has to present well and be professional
- How things have changed – etiquette
- He predicts that if you don’t have some element of drama, you lose viewers
- When you select stories to say which one is important, you are using editorial privileges
- Because of the nature of news media, you can’t get in depth treatment
- How has the media effected elections and politics, are we getting the full picture, and is there such a thing as the full picture.
- The psychology of tv, tv cannot really challenge its audience.

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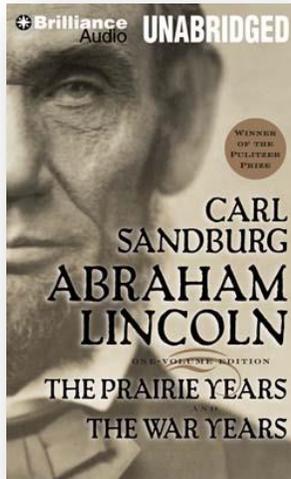
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Themes/Messages<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ We are becoming less and less aware how the media changes us</li><li>○ Reading the news is way better</li><li>○ Its all about the money, commercialism, consumerism, commodification</li><li>○ Are we really as free as we think we are?</li></ul></li><li>• What is a text that critiques the society that you live in?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Oryx and Crake</li><li>○ 1984</li><li>○ A Brave New World</li><li>○ Anthem</li><li>○ Plato's republic</li></ul></li><li>• In the world you live in what are the most influenced by?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Friends, adults, the media you consume?</li></ul></li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## A Lincoln Preface

By Carl Sandburg

Pg. 498-507



### Before You Read

- **Biographical writing**
  - *Autobiographical* – you write about yourself
  - *Biography* – someone else writes about the person
- **Subject** – the subject of a biography is important, inspiring, or fascinating figure.
- **Writer-Subject Connection** – the biographer usually has an intense interest in and a strong appreciation for his or her subject.
- **Research** – a biographer uses primary-source documents, other works on the subject, and, when possible, interviews with the subject or people connected to him or her.
- **Interpretation** – biographical writing does not simply involve the telling of a subjects, and, when possible, interviews with the subject or people connected to him or her.

### About the Selection

- In this excerpt from A Lincoln Preface – Carl Sandburg’s introduction to his monumental biography of Abraham Lincoln – the author strings together a series of anecdotes that show Lincoln’s humor, determination, and political skills.
- Sandburg describes Lincoln as calm and self-assured in the face of the great upheaval and opposition.
- The stubborn president continues to advocate unification, and he pushes for a transcontinental railroad even in wartime.
- What is it that Sandburg is most interested in A. Lincoln?
  - That you realize that he is an unknown commodity to most Americans.
  - He is an ironic figure in history.
  - He is first and foremost a genius.
  - Lincoln is an artist
  - Strange friend, a friendly stranger
  - Myths surround Lincoln
  - He abandoned the rules of normal law, to do what he wanted to do.
  - Sandburg is interested in the whole person
  - Is it sometimes okay to do something wrong, if your motives are pure? (Like keeping the country together?)
- Why does he start with the death of Lincoln?

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### Vocabulary

- **Despotic** – like an absolute ruler or tyrant
- **Droll** – funny in a odd way

### About the Author

- Fought in the Spanish-American war
- Antiwar feelings
- Collected information about Lincoln for 30 years

### Background – Abraham Lincoln

- Abraham Lincoln is remembered as one of our greatest presidents, yet at the time of his election, less than half the country supported him.
- One reason that Lincoln was opposed to slavery – many landowners in the South still kept slaves.
- After seven southern states left the Union, the Civil War broke out I April 1861.
- By June 1861, a total of eleven states had left the Union and joined the Confederacy.

- If people know anything about him, it is that he was assassinated
- Why would anyone want to put a bullet in the greatest president? – He had a lot of enemies
  - Many of them were his friends
- Sandburg wants to take Lincoln from God-like status to human
- Lincoln somehow knew he would not survive long after the Civil War
  - MLK thought the same
- The list of enemies – very important people
- The stubborn man of history
- He aged very quickly during his presidency, he did not sleep much
- Sandburg points out that Lincoln had to overcome a lot of terrible and hard stuff.
- He was walking irony
- He loved humor
- He manipulates, but hates politicians
- Lincoln embodies what America is
- Messages and Themes
  - Sandburg points out that Lincoln was a real human being, we should make him a myth
  - He knew what was important, his country
  - Lincoln represents what it means to be full rounded person
- What makes this so compelling/accessible?
  - He can create images that stick with the reader
  - This is a few lines from 6 volumes
- Emerson states “to be great is to be misunderstood” – Self-Reliance
- Sandburg points out that we don’t know everything about him

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Favorite representation of Lincoln, in films, games, books, etc...</li><li>• Who for you is the greatest leader that lived, why?</li><li>• What is the one thing that shocked you the most about Lincoln?</li><li>• To what degree are you like Lincoln?</li><li>• What was the difference between Lincoln and Hitler?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lincoln acted out of love</li></ul></li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Arthur Ashe Remembered

By John McPhee

Pg. 508-510



### Before You Read

- Biographical Writing

### Vocabulary

- **Legacy** – something handed down from an ancestor
- **Enigma** – mystery
- **Lithe** - flexible

### About the Author

- Born in 1931, as recent as 2016 still teaching writing at Princeton University

### Background – Arthur Ashe

- He may have been best known as a tennis master (1943-1993) was also a dedicated advocate of many social causes.
- He spoke out angrily against South African apartheid after being denied a visa to that country because of his race.
- He was also a spokesperson for underprivileged people who could not afford healthcare, and created the Arthur Ashe Institute for Urban Health just months before he died.

### About the Selection

- In this excerpt from Arthur Ashe Remembered, John McPhee recalls American tennis champion Arthur Ashe as a cool, self-controlled player who always took risks on the court.
- This text assumes a basic understanding of the game tennis.
- Great people define themselves by overcoming many obstacles
- Mother read a lot to him
- This is a tribute piece for people who followed and watched his career
- “Never betray an inward sense of defeat” – you can lose but never be defeated
- Central Idea/Thesis
  - He didn’t play like other players
  - He is predictably unpredictable
  - He hides his negative feelings, so he can concentrate and focus on the job at hand
  - He lived his life the way he played tennis, always going for it
- Rhetorical techniques
  - Tone – very reverential, he was a symbol of what greatness is
- What is for you, your favorite movie, sport, book about sport?
- In your own experiences, what was your favorite book about athletes?
- Find inspirational biographies
- How would you qualify yourself in a tight moment?
  - Calm, cool, and collected?
  - Do you lose it?

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This institute is devoted to the national promotion of preventative care and health education.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It comes from his mother</li><li>• How does this text go with the Sandburg text?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ They had to overcome lots of obstacles to become who they were.</li><li>○ If it hadn't been for Lincoln, there would not have been and Arthur Ashe</li></ul></li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Carry Your Own Skis

By Lian Dolan

Pg. 519-526



### Before You Read

- **Persuasive Essay** – is a short nonfiction work in which the author’s purpose is to convince a reader to think or act in a particular way.
- **Appeals to reason** – logical arguments based on verifiable evidence, such as facts, statistics, or expert testimony
- **Appeals to emotion** – statements intended to affect listeners’ feelings about a subject
- **Claims** - state or assert that something is the case, typically without providing evidence or proof.
- **Analyze and evaluate an author’s argument**
- **Reread**
- **Credible** – supported by valid and relevant evidence
- **Comprehensive** - complete
- **Generalizations** – broad statements

### Vocabulary

- **Entailed** – caused or required as a necessary consequence; involved; necessitated

### About the Selection

- The title?
- What is being argued?
- Do I agree or disagree?
- In “Carry Your Own Skis,” Lian Dolan remembers her struggles to keep up with her sisters on the ski slopes.
- Dolan was required to carry her skis from the lodge to the car, no matter how cold and tired she was.
- This became an important lesson in personal responsibility that she still practices as an adult.
- This is an essay that challenges us.
- A view/philosophy of life – a way you should but do not live your life.
- Some pieces require background knowledge, for example what is skiing?
- Then and now
  - Skiing and ski culture
  - Lian Dolan and her life
- What is the major difference between how it used to be compared to now?
  - Technology and clothing
  - Opportunities
  - Something is missing that once was taught
  - Technology not only helps us but hurts us
- There are rules: if you want to come and have fun, then you have to carry your own skis, you take care of yourself, must behave with responsibility
- Irony – who would want to miss?

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

- **Inevitability** – quality of being certain to happen; certainty
- **Collective** – put together as a group; gathered into a whole
- **Forgo** – do without; abstain from; give up
- **Potential** – possibility
- **Riddled** – very full of something, especially something unpleasant

### About the Author

- Hosts Satellite Sisters
- Has a well-known podcast

### Background – Cold-Weather Clothing

- Because of modern technical advances, skiers today enjoy much more comfort than did Lian Dolan and her sisters.
- Experienced skiers today dress in layers, and they do not use natural fibers such as cotton or wool.
- New fabrics such as microfleece keep heat in but allow moisture to escape.
- One of the most recent developments in ski clothing is a “temperature control” fabric that has been used by astronauts.
- It keeps skiers warm, but does not overheat them.

- She was willing as a child to learn, to experience painful stuff to get what she wanted
- This mentality went into everything that she did in her life
  - If you want to be successful, have fun, participate – be responsible and take care of your own stuff.
- We go from knowledge to understanding
- There are two kinds of people in the world
  - The people who carry their own skis
  - The people who have other people do it for them
- You learn your life behaviors when you are young
- The real world is riddled with people who have never learned to carry their own skis
- As you get older the skis get heavier.
- We have to prioritize more.
- We want other people to hold up their end and not cheat, but it can be easy for us
- You are your attitude
- Sometimes the hardest things are the best things
- This is a tribute piece, she says thank you so the people who raised her, they made her successful.
- The story is like a little fable
- Themes/messages
  - Be responsible
  - Difference between past and present (kids used to have to learn how to carry their own skis, now parents do it for them)
  - The way you learn when you are young helps form your attitude in life.

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Positive models and negative models</li><li>● Word picture – no one wants to admit they are not the ones who carry their skis</li><li>● What is she trying to persuade you of?<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Be intentional</li></ul></li><li>● Lives of great men all remind us we... - Longfellow's "Psalm of Life"</li><li>● If you could raise your own family, would you raise your own mantra "carry your own skis" or will you do it for them?</li><li>● Cheating, showing up on time, completing work</li><li>● What's one thing you could do tonight that will be "carrying your own skis"</li></ul>
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# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

## Libraries Face Sad Chapter

By Pete Hamill

Pg. 528-534



### Before You Read

- Persuasive essay

### Vocabulary

- **Volumes** – books that are either part of a set or combined into one
- **Presumed** – accepted as true; supposed
- **Curtailed** – cut short; reduced
- **Medium** – means of communications
- **Duration** – length of time something lasts
- **Emulate** – imitate (a person or thing admired)

### Word Study

- The *Latin* root **-sum-** means “to take”
- Presumed

### About the Author

- Published best-selling novels
- Was in the navy
- Worked as a reporter for the *New York Post*

### Background – Public Libraries

- During the 1800s, large numbers of immigrants came to the United States.
- Public libraries played a vital role in the lives of these new immigrants.

### About the Selection

- In “Libraries Face Sad Chapter,” Pete Hamill describes his memories of using the public library as a child.
- He explains the importance of the public libraries to generations of new immigrants to New York, as well as to all members of the community.
- At the time Hamill wrote this essay, New York faced serious financial crises and forced cutbacks in service.
- Hamill argues that despite these problems, libraries must be protected.
- The headers give a heads up about what’s coming.
- The use of imagination
- Why does he mention libraries as treasure houses
- Why do libraries matter, when you learn to read, you learn there is a bigger world out there than you know
- Where do the game story lines come from? From the old stories and myths
- Libraries give us the ability to dream
- Much of what we are exposed to is like “cotton candy”
- We imagine then we live
- Democracy is built on libraries be they are an exchange of ideas.
- Libraries matter → imagination matters → ideas matter
- We have to something as a people fix things that government cannot.
- We need to do this for the future
- They are a place where a family with no money can learn to dream, learn new ideas.
- You are what you eat? What you learn?
- Reading is like travel

# Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There they studied American history and government in preparation for citizenship.</li><li>• At the library, their children nourished their imaginations with the world’s wonderful stories.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Movie that represents learning and imagination</li><li>• Most important piece of reading</li><li>• If reading is not a pleasure for you, why?</li></ul>
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## I Have a Dream

Martin Luther King Jr.

Pg. 539-48



### About the Selection

#### I Have a Dream

- In “I Have a Dream,” King blended simple words and images with biblical and political references to urge his audience to eliminate oppression, prejudice, segregation, and injustice.

### Before You Read

- **Persuasive Speech** – a speaker tries to convince listeners to think or act in a certain way.
- **Rhetorical devices** – patterns of words and ideas that create emphasis and stir emotion.
- **Parallelism** – repeating a grammatical structure or an arrangement of words to create rhythm and momentum
- **Restatement** – expressing the same idea in different words to clarify and stress key points.
- **Repetition** – using the same words frequently to reinforce concepts and unify the speech
- **Analogy** – drawing a comparison that shows a similarity between two unlike things.
- **Persuasive techniques**
- **Read aloud to hear the effect**

### Vocabulary

- **Momentous** – very important

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

- **Defaulted** – failed to do something or be somewhere when required or expected; failed to make payment when due
- **Hallowed** – sacred
- **Degenerate** – grow worse
- **Creed** – statement of belief
- **Oppression** – keeping others down by the unjust use of power.

### About the Author

- One of the most charismatic leaders of the civil rights movement
- Attention from the Montgomery Bus Boycott

### Background – The Civil Rights Movement

- Rosa Parks and R. Martin Luther King, Jr. became famous at about the same time.
- When Rosa Parks was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white person on the bus in Montgomery, Alabama, Dr. King became leader of the newly formed Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA).
- Dr. King led the struggle against the city’s policy of segregation on the public bus system.

## First Inaugural Address

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Pg. 550-560



### About the Selection

- In “First Inaugural Address,” newly elected President Roosevelt outlines the problems facing the American people.
- He encourages them with the now-famous, “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”
- Roosevelt calls on the people to support his efforts as he works for the greater good, and he promises to work

### Before You Read

- Persuasive speech

## Unit 3 – Types of Nonfiction

### Vocabulary

- **Induction** – installation; initiation
- **Candor** – sharp honesty or frankness in expressing oneself
- **Abdicated** – gave up formally
- **Discipline** – training that develops self-control, character, or efficiency
- **Feasible** – capable of being done or carried out; practicable; possible
- **Arduous** – difficult; laborious

### About the Author

- Struck with polio at the age of 39.
- 32<sup>nd</sup> president and elected to 4 terms.
- Led the country through the Great Depression and WWII

### Background – The Great Depression

- Throughout his presidency, Franklin Roosevelt addressed the American people directly in speeches via the radio.
- Families gathered around their radios to hear Roosevelt talk about a variety of topics.
- These talks kept the American people informed of Roosevelt’s plan and offered encouragement to Americans in times of crisis.
- This series of speeches given by Roosevelt became known as the “Fireside Chats.”

for the benefit of the nation with courage and devotion.