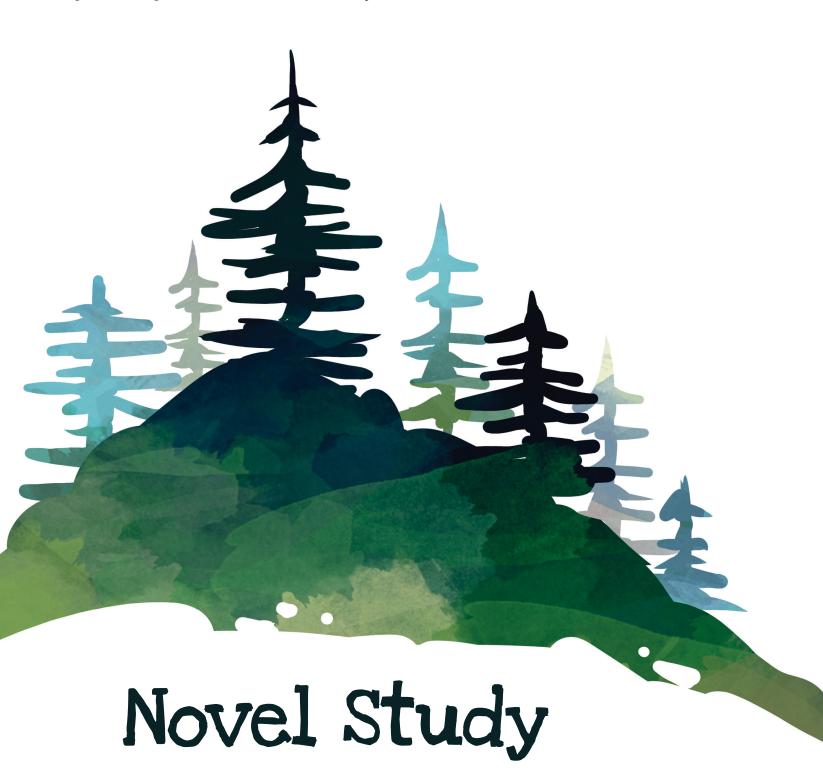


The Story That Cannot Be Told



Unit Contents

- 24 Comprehension Reading Response Assignments
- 24 Analysis Reading Response Assignments
- 24 Close Reading Assignments & 4 Novel Analysis Tasks
- Folktale Anticipation Activity & Novel Analysis Tasks
- History of Soviet Union & Soviet Bloc Resources
 - 14 Informational Texts A & B Response Formats
 - 10 Extension Activities Pair with Nonfiction Readings
- 24 Mini-Quizzes Check for Understanding
- 3 Novel Quizzes Comprehension & Analysis
- Final Novel Assessment A & B Differentiated Format
- 6 Vocabulary Sets Each Include Crossword Puzzle,
 Practice Assignment, Quiz
- Essay Choice Board & Project Choice Board
- Anticipation Guide, Activities & Readings
- Instructional Pacing Guide & 30 Lesson Plans
- Digital Links for Google Drive™
- Answer Keys for Applicable Activities!

Comprehension Guide

omprehension Guide 1	_ Name:	-	LotoRne-Cuabter, 1:	Sociali
What is the "Prologue" mostl support with evidence.	y about? Summariz	e the reading with	າ key details from th	e text and
2. When and where does the no under which the narrator and ho				the conditions
3. What kind of leader does Ro extual evidence.	mania have? How d	loes the narrator	describe this leader	? Support with
What is the Securitate? Whan society? Support with textual		is dangerous to o	lo as a result of the	Securitate's role
5. What happened to the narrat from the text.	or's first home? Wh	y did this happen	? Explain and supp	ort with evidence

24 Assignments8 QuestionsEach

Comprehension Questions

Prompts Require Textual Evidence

Common Core-Aligned Material

Comprehension Guide

6. What does the narrator collect and create? What does the narrator call this collection? According to the narrator, how does her father feel about her collection? Explain and support with evidence from the text.
7. When can the narrator usually watch TV? What kind of shows does she like to watch? How does she access these shows? Support with textual evidence.
8. What does the narrator watch on TV? Who does the narrator think has died as a result of the TV
program? Why might she come to this conclusion? Explain and support with textual evidence.
Directions: Identify an example of figurative language from the reading that helps you visualize the text. In the space below, draw the image the figurative language creates. Include the quote and the page number.
Quiz:

VisualizationSection –FigurativeLanguage

Accommodate for ALL Learners

Great for SmallGroup orRotation Models

Rigorous Materials

Literary Analysis

Literary Analysis 1	Name:	Prologue-Chapter 1: Some Poetry Abou Socialism
		n the Prologue? Why might the author blend these standing of the text? Support with evidence from
2. Describe the setting of the not the setting that create this mood		ne setting create? Explain at least two aspects of nce from the text.
3. According to the narrator, what reading support her assertion?		s thing to do in her society? What events from the evidence from the text.
		arrator? Although it is early in the novel, how might ning? Support with textual evidence.
5. What is the main conflict of th narrator and her family? Explain		onflict is it? How does this conflict affect the support with textual evidence.
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- 24 Assignments– 10 QuestionsEach
- Analysis &Critical ThinkingQuestions

Prompts Require Textual Evidence

Stimulate Class Discussion

Literary Analysis

e author create an atmosphere of suspense in the first chapter? Explain at least two way h evidence from the text.
gram does the narrator watch? What does the program reveal about the setting of the onditions under which she lives? Support with textual evidence.
e narrator believe her uncle is dead? How might the narrator's inference about her uncle nger for her? Support with textual evidence.
narrator's comment: "But recognizing a lie and knowing the truth are two different things." the narrator mean by this statement? Support with textual evidence.
point of view of the novel? How is this point of view effective? How might it shape or er's understanding of the narrator and her situation? Support with evidence from the text.

- Whole NovelDiscussionQuestions
- Use for Differentiation
- ➤ Google SlidesTM
 Links Pre-made
 Text Boxes for
 Students
- Answer Keys

Quiz:

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Close Readings

Close Re	ading 2 Name	u.		Chapter 2: Infestation				
		Point of Vi	iew					
The perspective from which the story is told.								
•	The character or person that tells the story.							
First Person	The perspective	Narrator =	Uses I, we, me, us, our	Narration: I went to the store.				
Second Person	The perspective	Narrator =	Uses you, your	Narration: You went to the store.				
Third Person Objective	The perspective	Narrator =	Uses he, she, they, them, him, her	Narration: She went to the store.				
Third Person Limited	The perspective	Narrator =	Uses he, she, they, them, him, her	Narration: She went to the store, and she was angry with her mother.				
Third Person Omniscient	The perspective	Narrator =	Uses he, she, they, them, him, her	Narration: She went to the store with her brothers, and they were all so angry with their mother.				
	In <i>The Story That Cannot Be Told</i> , the point of view is							
First Impressions 1. What are your initial impressions of the narrator? Do you like the narrator? Why or why not? What does the narrator make you curious about? Support your answer with evidence from the text.								

- 24 CloseReadingAssignments
- Notes for Literary Elements
- GraphicOrganizers toScaffoldLearning
- Literary Skills-Based

Close Readings

Point of View Analysis

Directions: Before we analyze Ileana's narration for its reliability and trustworthiness, let's document the events in "Infestation," paying close attention to her observations (or lack thereof) of the visitor. Reread the chapter and fill out the graphic organizer below, then complete the analysis that follows.

Ileana's Actions & Observations	Visitor's Actions
Visitor knocks on the door. She accuses the person of being a burglar, but lets him in because she does not want to call her parents and admit she has broken the rules.	The visitor asks if he can come into the apartment. He enters.
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- 4 Whole NovelAnalysisAssignments
- Rigorous & Creative Tasks
- Accommodate for ALL Learners
- Text-BasedQuestions &Analysis

Close Readings

Point of View Analysis Directions: After you document Ileana's observations, complete the in-depth analysis of Ileana's point of view in "Infestation." Answer the questions that follow.									
Trustworthiness									
Evidence to prove Ileana's narration is trustworthy:		trustwort	thy:	lleana's n					
On a scale of 1 to boxes that correspond			ı consider	lleana? (1	not at all	to 10 extr	emely) Sh	ade in the	
			Relia	bility					
Evidence to prove Ileana's narration is reliable: Evidence to prove Ileana's narration is not reliable On a scale of 1 to 10, how reliable do you consider Ileana? (1 not at all to 10 extremely) Shade in the boxes that corresponds with your opinion.									
		*****	Fortho	oming					
Evidence to prove Ileana tells too little: Evidence to prove Ileana tells too much:									
On a scale of 1 to all to 10 extremely							e or too m	uch? (1 nc	ot at
								© 2019 LIT	Lessons 13

- CharacterTimelines toTrack Stories
- CharacterNarrativesComparisonOrganizer
- Google SlidesTM Links
- Great for Rotation Model& Centers

Assessments

Reading Check 1 Name:

Prologue-Chapter 1Prologue - Some Poetry About Socialism

- 1. Where does the story take place (country)?
- 2. What is the narrator's collection of stories called?
- 3. Who does the narrator fear is gone or dead?

Reading Check 2 Name:

Chapter 2 Infestation

- 1. What does Ileana's father typically do with Ileana every night?
- 2. When Ileana is alone in the apartment, what is the first rule she breaks?
- 3. Who comes to the apartment when Ileana is alone?

> 24 Mini-Quizzes - 3 Questions per Reading

Google Forms for Easy Grading

Reading Check 3 Name:

Chapter 3

The Baker's Boy

- 1. What did Uncle Andrei give Ileana to read prior to his disappearance?
- 2. What happened to the Baker's Boy at the end of the story Ileana tells?
- 3. What does Ileana's father do to the Great Tome?

Reading Check 4

Chapters 4-5 Somewhere Safe - Cunning Ileana and the Three Princes

- 1. What does Ileana find in her bedside table?
- 2. What kind of transportation will Ileana take to get away from her parents?
- 3. Who visits the three princesses at the castle in the mountains?
- Common Core-Aligned **Materials**
- Check for Understanding

Assessments

Novel Quiz 1 Name:	Prologue-Chapter 11: Prologue - The One About Old Constants
SECTION I: Order the following events of the novel in	<u>chronological</u> order
In order to protect Ileana, her parents decide to	send lleana to her grandparents' village.
Mamaie phones Ileana's mother and tells her a	bout the story of Old Constanta.
Ileana hears the story about how her mother a	nd Old Constanta trekked up the mountain to
the ancient monastery.	
lleana lets in a man, posing as an electrician, t	o the apartment. He then installs listening
devices throughout the home.	
- The village children trap lleana in the outhouse	, and Ileana is stung by a wasp.
SECTION II: Mark true statements with a T, and false st	atements with an F
Ileana enjoys rewriting the stories she reads ar	nd hears, especially by changing the endings.
Ileana's mother helps Uncle Andrei write the da	angerous poem, putting the family in danger.
Ileana's father tries to protect Ileana by hiding I	ner collection of stories at his workplace.
After Ileana tells Mamaie she misses being a s	toryteller, Mamaie gives her a notepad and
pen.	
 To persuade the village children to play with he chicks. 	r, Ileana promises to let them name her baby
CHICKS.	
SECTION III: Fill in the blank	
1. After Ileana lets the "electrician" into the apartment, she	imagines that he is actually a
2. Ileana's calls her collection of stories the	-
3. As Ileana travels to her grandparents' village, she discov	ers her mother left her a piece of
in her lunch bag.	
4. When the children trap Ileana in the outhouse,	saves her.
5. Ileana's father takes her stories after she tells a revised	version of the story, "
SECTION IV: Multiple-choice	
Which aspect of the novel's setting influence	s the characters the most?
a. Remoteness of the village	
b. Lack of electricity and hot waterc. Government surveillance and strict laws	
d. Censorship of TV and radio programs	

- ➤ 3 NovelQuizzes 1 perThird of Book
- Depth of Knowledge Questions
- Use for Assessment or Practice
- Essay Choice Board

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Assessments

Read the passage and answer questions 1-5 that follow.

Multiple-Choice: Section I

The train lurched forward before I was settled, and I almost fell over – almost dropped my letter. The compartment listed on my ticket had eight seats in two rows facing each other. Since I was the last to arrive, I had to squeeze into an empty one in the middle, and when I finally sat down, the weight of everything that had happened flooded in, unexpected.

My father had betrayed me. My mother's life was in danger. My uncle was probably dead.

I was traveling alone to the other side of the country – to a place that I knew only from pictures. With nothing more than a letter, I'd have to convince people who'd never met me to take me in and use their rations to feed me. I'd have to convince them to keep me a secret.

My heart sank. It felt as if a chunk had been gouged out of its middle. I thought it was fitting: a hollow heart to match hollow bones.

Outside, the tower blocks stretched on forever. Somber morning light reflected off thousands of dark glass balcony doors. The first drops of rain speckled our window, and it looked like the buildings were melting. The factories came next, smokestacks puffing behind chain-linked fences with rusted NO TRESPASSING signs. The grays and browns and blacks of the city blurred. Then the buildings grew older and shorter. Red brick peeked from between concrete structures. Blue shutters, green ones, yellow ones too, patterned the fronts of homes built long before we were all told to look the same. Somewhere beneath the weary plaster and wood, there was still color. This was the part of town where my father's parents had lived – the last familiar place I would see.

The train sped up outside the city limits, droplets of water streaking the glass. Buildings distorted, then vanished, replaced by rolling hills and empty fields. I checked the directions my mother had given me. I clutched the letter in my hands.

- 1. _____ Part One: Which of the following best describes the setting in the above passage?
 - a. A train traveling through the city
 - b. A train heading to the rural countryside
 - c. A train returning to the city
 - d. A train heading to another country
- 2. _____ Part Two: Which detail best supports your answer to Part One? (Choose two answers)
 - a. "The train lurched forward before I was settled, and I almost fell over almost dropped my letter."
 - b. "The factories came next, smokestacks puffing behind chain-linked fences with rusted NO TRESPASSING signs."
 - c. "The train sped up outside the city limits, droplets of water streaking the glass. Buildings distorted, then vanished, replaced by rolling hills and empty fields."
 - d. "Blue shutters, green ones, yellow ones too, patterned the fronts of homes built long before we were all told to look the same."
- 3. _____ What conflict does Ileana face in the above passage?
 - a. Ileana is nervous about sitting on a train next to strangers
 - b. Ileana is hungry and needs to eat before she gets sick
 - c. Ileana is distraught that she has to leave her family and escape the danger she faces
 - d. Ileana is panicked because she cannot remember the directions to the village
- 4. _____ Which of the following best describes the point of view of the passage?
 - a. First person from an unknown narrator's perspective
 - b. First person from Ileana's perspective
 - c. Third person from Ileana's perspective
 - d. Second person from Ileana's perspective
- 5. _____ Which word best represents Ileana's overall tone of the above passage?
 - Hopeful
 - b. Frustrated
 - c. Excited
 - d. Anxious

Final Literary
Tests

➤ A & B Format – Accommodate ALL Learners

Flexible Implementation

Answer Keys & Google FormsTM Links for ALL Resources

Vocabulary

Cro	SSWord Puzzle Name: Set
	Directions: Match the definition, synonym, antonym, or sentence with the correct word.
7	
AC I 5 7 8	Synonym: Oddly or unusually Antonym: Luxurious or extravagance He was such an shopper. He would see something he wanted and buy it without much thought.
10	Very good or very clever at using special knowledge or skills or at getting something done
1 2 3	Unbeknownst to the community, the mayor is funds for education in order to give pay increases to his staff. At the art museum's exhibit on the history of medicine, one of the cases displayed a great of medical procedures and scholarly work from the 17th century. Forcibly put an end to; prevent the development, action, or expression of
4 6 9	Synonym: Ration or share Antonym: Quiet or harmony A day before the hurricane's predicted landfall, the at the gas station was so long, my mom had to wait five hours to fill her tank.
	WORD BANK: ALLOTMENT, AUSTERITY, CACOPHONY, CUNNING, DIVERTING, IMPULSIVE, INEXPLICABLY, QUEUE, SUPPRESSING, TOME

- ➤ 6 Vocabulary
 Lists Word
 Location
- Google Forms for Easy Grading
- 6 VocabularyCrosswordPuzzles
- Multi-Model & Engaging

Vocabulary

Vocabulary Practice Name:					
Pa	ırt I				
Directions: Read the following sentences. Put a checkmark (\checkmark) on the blank when the vocabulary word is used correctly. Put an x (X) on the blank when the vocabulary word is used incorrectly.					
At the beginning of the year, the teacher pencils.	provided each student with an <u>allotment</u> of five				
Instead of suppressing their feelings, the	kept all their feelings to themselves.				
Due to the economy's collapse, the leade decline.	er enforced <u>austerity</u> measures to try to prevent further				
- The orchestra's <u>cacophony</u> of sound brou show their appreciation for such a beautif	ight the audience to their feet. Every patron wanted to ul concert.				
The young student was so cunning, there	was no riddle she could not solve.				
Pa	rt II				
Directions: For the following vocabulary words, circle	all correct synonyms or antonyms for the word.				
Diverting – SYNONYMS	Impulsive – ANTONYMS				
Reroute Directions Redirect	Rash Cautious Emotional				
Journey Alter	Confused Deliberate				
Assistance Deflect Maintain	Sensible Embarrassed Considered				
Queue – SYNONYMS	Tome – SYNONYMS				
Line Row Cluster	Draft Volume Poem				
Disorder Column	Word Book				
Assemble Series Scatter	Work Writing Instrument				
Par	t III				
Directions: Create a sentence using the following vocabulary words. Be sure to include context to show the meaning.					
1. Inexplicably –					
2. Austerity –					
3. Allotment –					
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Use Synonyms,Antonyms,Definitions

DetermineCorrect Usagein Context

Create
Sentences

6 VocabularyPractice Tasks– Check forUnderstanding

Vocabulary

Set 1

ECTION I: Match the correct defin	ition, synonym, or antonym with the correct word			
1 Tome a. Synonym: Subdue, restrain, or control				
2 Suppressing	b. Definition: A line or sequence of people or vehicles awaiting their turn to be attended to or to proceed			
3 Queue	_ Queue c. Antonym: Luxurious or extravagance			
4 Diverting d. Definition: A book, especially a large, heavy, scholarly one				
5Austerity	e. Synonym: Reroute or redirect			
	e was a sudden of noise outside my			
window that kept me awake for an The company put aside an bonuses to deserving employees a	of funds every month so they could give			
	an to trick him on April Fool's Day. Yet, he was so d figure out the trick and turn it against his friends.			
. For reasons unknown, our car wou temperature outside went above 1	uld stall and shut off if the 00°.			
. While looking in the mirror at her n choice.	nulti-colored hair, she immediately regretted her			
INEXPLICABLY - ALLO	OTMENT - CUNNING - CACOPHONY - IMPULSIVE			

Vocabulary Check

- Use for Centers or Rotation Model
- GraphicOrganizers &Activity
- Answer Key &
 Google SlidesTM
 & FormsTM Links

Informational Texts Topics

- Communism & Its Rise
- The Iron Curtain Descends
- The Expansion of the Soviet Bloc
- Case Study: Romania & the Soviet Bloc
- New Leaders Lead to New Eras
- Case Study: Nicolae Ceauşescu
- Soviet Bloc Economy
- Soviet Bloc Law Enforcement
- Soviet Bloc Censorship & Propaganda
- Soviet Bloc Society
- Case Study: Life in Romania
- Soviet Decline & Revolutions
- Case Study: Romanian Revolution
- The Collapse of Communism

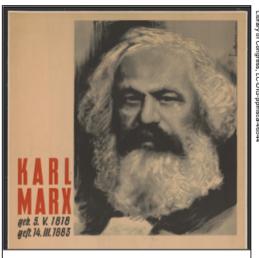
1

Communism & Its Rise

The period from the late 18th century to early 19th century was a time of great change throughout the world. Political, social, and economic forces reshaped countries, leading to dramatic impacts on their people. The Industrial Revolution, or the first period of rapid growth of manufacturing and industry, had changed many countries' very fabric. Nations that previously relied on agriculture as their predominant economic engine suddenly fueled their economies from textile, iron, and other manufacturing industries. At the same time, demand for labor in those industries altered people's relationship to employment and industry. It also influenced society and political philosophy since the working class' quality of life did not necessarily improve as economies grew. In addition, revolutions in this time of flux¹ influenced larger political forces that reshaped many countries, especially in Europe.

"The Communist Manifesto"

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, two prominent political philosophers, examined the changes to society and industry to develop ideas about their deeper meaning. They viewed the conflicts and inequalities that emerged from the changes as a class struggle, one between wealthier capitalists² and those in the working class that provided labor. In the 1840s, Marx and Engels collaborated with one another and refined their political philosophy into what became known as communism. They soon lead a working class movement that quickly spread across Europe. Then, in 1848,



Karl Marx, c.1892

Marx and Engels published "The Communist Manifesto," arguably one of the most influential political documents ever written.

"The Communist Manifesto" theorized that significant historical changes and developments were a result of a series class struggles. These conflicts occurred when one class exploited another class in the capitalist economy, leading to revolution. Then, after a revolution, a new ruling class would take control. According to Marx's and Engels' philosophy, the current bourgeoisie (the wealthy class) was exploiting the proletariat (working class). Therefore, they theorized the proletariat was poised to lead a revolution and assert itself as a ruling class. However, they also believed this particular revolution would be different.

The theorized differences about the aftermath of the proletariat revolution outlined the goals of their

14 Nonfiction Readings

Educational Text Features

Glossary of Key Vocabulary

3-4 Pages Per Reading

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WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE, YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS.

~ KARL MARX

communist philosophy. Marx and Engels believed that when the proletariat revolted against the bourgeoisie and established themselves as the ruling class, they would not be able to redistribute all the land. As a result, the proletariat would need to do away with all private property ownership and eliminate the class system. These steps – the <u>dissolution</u>⁴ of private property rights and the destruction of class structures – would end <u>capitalism</u>,⁵ an economic system Marx and Engels viewed as unsustainable. They also thought such systemic change would only be possible through revolution.

Communist Ideas Spread

Soon after *The Communist Manifesto* was published in 1848, working class revolutions spread across Europe. During early conflicts, Marx advocated for the uprisings, but the bourgeoisie quickly worked to stop the revolution. The bourgeoisie succeeded and Marx was forced to continue organizing and writing to sustain momentum for his movement. In 1864 Marx founded the International Workingmen's Association, or the First International, a group dedicated to bringing together various socialist, communist, and trade groups focused on the working class struggle. Then, Marx began to work on *Das Kapital*, which would become the foundational work of communist theory.

Marx published the first part of *Das Kapital* in 1867. Again, Marx outlines the history of class struggles, the need for revolution, and the dissolution of capitalism and the class system. Yet, in this writing, Marx does not explain the economic and social system that would replace capitalism. While he continued to write about his ideas for decades, much of his later work would not be published until after his death in 1883.

1981.
Due pelaragia,
Source na Jumin nans npoon.

Title: Days of revolution - troops on the Liteinyi Prospect (Photograph shows soldiers on a street in Saint Petersburg)

However, the ideas underlying Marx's communist movement lived on. They continued to spread throughout Europe, and eventually inspired the first communist revolution in Russia.

Revolution Follows

Even as the rest of Europe dramatically industrialized in the 19th century, Russia's development occurred at a slower pace. When it finally industrialized in the early 20th century, the country was still confronting the

- AppropriateSpacing to Allow for Annotation
- Common Core-Aligned
- Informational Texts and History Standards
- Critical Thinking Opportunities

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effects of costly wars, food shortages, and frequent working class protests. Amidst this environment, in early 1917, demonstrators took to the streets of Petrograd (St. Petersburg) and clashed with troops. After this conflict, called the **February Revolution**, ended, the czar, or imperial leader, <u>abdicated</u>⁶ the throne, and a temporary government formed. Still, unrest simmered as food and supply shortages grew. Near the end of 1917, communist revolutionaries of the Bolshevik Party (later becoming the Communist Party), led by Vladimir Lenin, launched another revolution to overthrow the temporary government set up by the country's elite capitalists. Lenin subscribed to Marx's theories, but the systems that took hold as he asserted power were different from those Marx thought might develop.

A civil war followed 1917's upheaval. Amidst it, Lenin nationalized industry, used military force to consolidate7 power, and established the first secret police. As the Communist Party's Red Army fought against the opposition's White Army, the secret police killed thousands of people suspected of disloyalty to Lenin's Communist Party, established prisoner-of-war labor camps, and used other brutal tactics to silence opposition. When civil war finally ended in 1922, Lenin signed treaties with neighboring countries and established the United Socialist Soviet Republics, or USSR. The power Lenin consolidated while

using the communist label inspired others in other countries to establish communist parties. Over the next several decades, communism and communist governments spread, oftentimes by force, across the globe. The revolution Marx predicted seemed to be taking hold and becoming a reality. However, the ultimate result of those revolutions created government systems that <u>deviated</u>⁸ from the ideal Marx's communist theories proposed.



Bolshevik prisoners working at a labor camp. (c. February 1919)

Comprehension& AnalysisQuestions

➤ Format A – Text Features, Main Idea

➤ Format B –
Analysis
Questions

Depth of Knowledge Prompts

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ¹ Flux: continuous change
- ² <u>Capitalists</u>: a wealthy person who uses money to invest in trade and industry for profit in accordance with the principles of capitalism
- ³ Theorized: form a theory about something
- ⁴ <u>Dissolution</u>: the closing down or dismissal of an assembly, partnership, or official body
- ⁵ <u>Capitalism</u>: an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state
- ⁶ Abdicated: renounce one's throne
- ⁷ Consolidate: combine into a single more effective whole
- 8 <u>Deviated</u>: to turn aside from a course, principle, standard, or topic

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1 a Nonfiction To	ext Analysis	is Communism & Its Rise			
Nonfiction Tex	t Features		ctions: Fill out the fo eatures of the inforr	ollowing organizer, identifying the mational text.	
Feature	1: Quote		Feature 2: Image 3		
What is it? Name/describe	the feature.		What is it? Name/	describe the feature.	
How does this feature contribute to your understanding of the whole article?			How does this feature contribute to your understanding of the whole article?		
Key Ter	ms		ctions: Define the ke	ey terms below by using context	
Karl Marx					
Communist Manifesto					
February Revolution					
Main Idea & K	ey Details		ctions: Fill out the gr mine the main idea	raphic organizer below in order to of the text.	
Title:					
Key Detail 1: Key Detail		tail 2:		Key Detail 3:	
Main Idea: What is the article mostly about?					
				© 2019 LIT Lessons 8	

- 2 Formats toAllow forDifferentiation
- Use for Centers or Rotation Model
- Pair with Novel Cross-text Connections
- Answer Key & Google SlidesTM Links

Extension Activities Topics

- Eliminating Dissent (Historical Document Analysis)
- Warsaw Pact (Historical Document Analysis)
- Socialist Realism in Art
- Soviet Response to U-2 Spy Plane (Historical Document Analysis)
- Secret Police Report (Historical Document Analysis)
- Soviet Propaganda (Image Analysis)
- U.S. International Broadcasting (Historical Document Analysis)
- Chuck Norris vs Communism Documentary (*Film Not Provided*)
- "Trial" of the Ceauşescus
- Essay Historical Analysis of Novel
- Final Project Perspectives of the Past

Extension Activity 1 Name:

Eliminating Dissent

Primary Source Analysis

In 1938, author Marietta Shaginian published the novel Ticket to History: Part I. While the book initially received rave reviews, the Communist Party viewed the work much differently. The Central Committee, an organization that gave the Communist Party the right to control literature, drafted the following memo in response to its publication and proposed action steps to deal with its presence.

GUIDING QUESTION: Why did the government go to such lengths to limit the novel's influence? What did the government fear?

Memo on Marietta Shaginian's Novel

Regarding Marietta Shaginian's novel, Ticket to history, part one, the Ul'ianov family

...the Central Committee has determined that as a biographical-documentary novel about the life of the Ul'ianov family, and also about the childhood and youth of Lenin, it appears to be a politically harmful, ideologically hostile work. One should consider it a gross political error on the part of the book's editor, Comrade Ermilov, and those in charge who permitted Shaginian's novel to be printed.

One condemns the behavior of Comrade Krupskaia, who having received a draft copy of Shaginian's novel not only did not prevent the novel's publication, but instead. encouraged Shaginian in every way possible, reviewed the draft positively and advised Shaginian on the facts of the Ul'ianov family's life. One should also consider Comrade Krupskaia completely responsible for this book.

One should consider the behavior of Comrade Krupskaia all the more intolerable and tactless, since Comrade Krupskaia was in charge of Shaginian's task of writing a novel about Lenin without the knowledge and approval of the Central Committee, behind the back of the Central Committee, turning the very same all-party matter of composing a literary work about Lenin into a private and family affair, appearing in the role of sole exploiter of the circumstances of the social and personal life and works of Lenin and his family, for which the Central Committee never granted anyone exclusive rights.

1. What is Shaginian's novel about?			
2. Why does the Central Committee believe the book's publication is problematic?			
3. Who does the Central Committee blame for the novel's publication? Why?			

4. According to the Central Committee, what mistakes did Krupskaia make?

5. Which mistake do you think got Krupskaia in the most trouble? Why?

> 10 Extension **Activities**

Variety of Materials -Memo, Video, Trial

Engage with Different **Activities**

Comprehension & Analysis Questions

Extension Activity 4 Name:

Soviet Response to U-2 Spy Plane

Primary Source Analysis

On May 1, 1960, the Soviet Union shot down an American U-2 spy plane. The plane was conducting an espionage mission over USSR territory, but the U.S. released a statement claiming it was a weather plane. The plane was supposed to self-destruct but did not, and the U.S. had to retract their statement, admitting to the plane's true purpose. The following excerpt is the Soviet Union's reply to the United States' weather plane statement.

GUIDING QUESTION: What is the Soviet Union's tone towards the United States? How does the language of the speech convey this attitude?

Excerpt from Malinovsky Speech – May 9, 1960

Document No. 2

UNCLASSIFIED

Annex I

in the first two sentences?

Excerpt from Malinovsky Speech of May 9

We reply to you firmly, gentlemen American imperialists: no you will not fly over our land! 1 We are not your Guatemala, Turkey, Pakistan or South Korea. 2 We shot down and will shoot down any violator who dares to violate our airspace and will adopt all measures necessary for protecting the integrity of our state frontiers! 3 We also says the state frontiers!3 We also warn the countries countenancing these evil doings, lending their territory and airfields for the flights of similar pirate planes over our country's borders -- think before it is too late. 4 Technology is now so perfected that it can show us without fail the airfields from which such violators are flying. 5 We have the right to take any measures in such a case against those bases and airfields and can raze these bases, so that nothing remains of them. 6

2. What warning is sent in the
third sentence?

 What message does the Soviet government try to send

Pair	with
Non ⁻	fiction

Readings

* countenancing: allowing

3. What warning does the Soviet government sending in the fourth sentence?

4. What point does the Soviet government try to make in the fifth sentence?

5. Based on the last sentence, what right does the Soviet government have?

Allows for Differentiation

Standardsaligned -Informational & **History Texts**

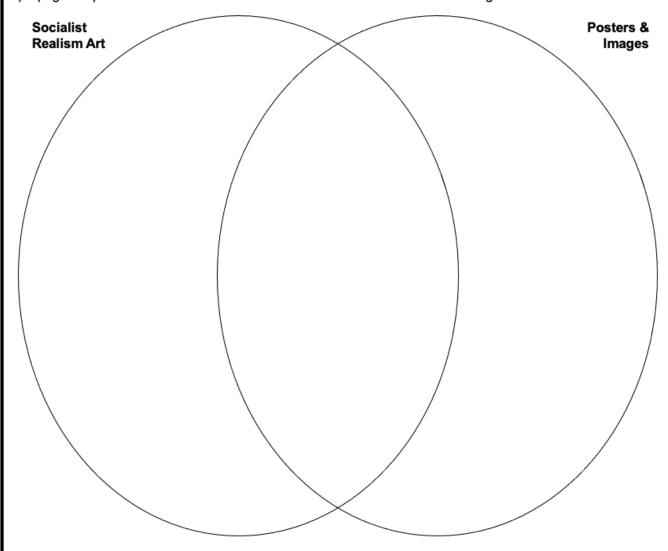
Make Connections **Between Texts**

Extension Activity 6 Name:

Comparing Art & Soviet Propaganda

Comparing & Contrasting Soviet Works

You have studied the socialist realism art of the Soviet Union and the propaganda images and posters the state used to influence its people. Now, you will examine your analyses of both mediums to determine the purpose and effect of both types of images. Compare and contrast the socialist realism art with the propaganda posters. Determine their similarities and differences in the Venn diagram below.



1. Review the Venn diagram above. What sticks out to you about the similarities and differences? What do you notice? Support with evidence from the image.

> Foster Rich Discussion

- Comprehensive **Examination of** History
- Prompts Require Evidence-based Responses
- Cross-curricular Learning

Final Project

Name:

Perspectives of the Past

Project Overview

Learning about history seems like it should be black and white. On the one hand, it often includes facts, dates, people, and events. However, the perspective from which students of history learn about such events can alter their understanding and interpretation of any historical moment.

Consider the Revolutionary War. Students from the United States may learn that the war was one of the most significant moments in history, a time when colonists refused to be subjected to unfair practices by the British. On the other hand, students across the Atlantic may learn that the war was one of the most significant moments in history, a time when colonists committed treason and acted in a disloyal manner toward the nation that helped them succeed in an unforgiving land. As you can see, perspective matters.

Whether studying the Civil War, World War II, or the Cold War, we, as students of history, must approach our studies with an open mind. We must remain aware that our place in the present can affect the way we interpret the past. Such an approach is called multiperspectivity in history. When we examine history from multiple perspectives, we are able to gain a deeper understanding of the past.

For this project, you will examine a topic related to the Cold War through the lens of multiperspectivity. Specifically, you will study important events during the conflict from the points of view of the two superpowers engaged in the "cold" war: the United States and the Soviet Union. The project will include several steps listed below.

Step 1

- Topic selection
- · Choose an event or issue that most interests you

Step 2

- Topic research
- · Conduct research to build background knowledge on the topic

Step 3

- · Perspective research
- Conduct research on the United States' perspective and the Soviet Union's perspective on the topic
- Utilize primary sources (when possible) to develop a deeper understanding of the time period, free from present interpretation

Step 4

- · Presentation creation
- Create a presentation that provides multiperspectivity of the event or topic: one objective point of view, one from the United States' point of view, and one from the Soviet Union's point of view

Step 5

- History Fair
- · Participate in a history fair to learn about other events and topics from the Cold War

Overall Project Elements - Presentation Must-Haves

 You will have a lot of freedom and flexibility to create your presentation! However, the following elements must be included: images, a timeline, a map, and a 3D element (like a diorama, artifact, or other). Foster Critical Thinking

ScaffoldLearning withGraphicOrganizers

➤ Google SlidesTM
Links for Google
DriveTM

Answer Keys for Applicable Resources

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Teaching Resources

IMPLEMENTATION NOTES

The close reading resources provide you with numerous avenues to develop, and challenge your students' comprehension and literary analysis skills using *The Story That Cannot Be Told*. The assignments can be used in a variety of ways to best suit your classroom context and needs. The following are suggestions for implementation and use.

Comprehension Guides

- Use the assignments as whole group mini-lessons, as part of a rotation model, for review, or even homework. The assignments provide an excellent opportunity to engage with the reading while having students practice comprehension skills in a productive way.
- The assignments can also be used as a consistent homework assignment to prepare students for the next class. Students can read and complete the comprehension guide at home, and then engage with the literary analysis assignments in class.
- Feel free to complete some of the questions as a class then release more responsibility to the students for the rest.

Literary Analysis Assignments

- Use the assignments as whole group mini-lessons, as part of a rotation model, for review, or even homework. The assignments provide an excellent opportunity to *deeply* engage with the reading while having students practice essential literary skills.
- Feel free to complete some of the assignments as a class then release more responsibility to the students for the rest.
- If you are short on time, consider selecting a couple of questions and use as a springboard for discussion.

Discussion Questions

 These questions can be used as a way for students to engage with the entire novel while sharpening their literary skills. They can be used as a springboard for discussion, an essay, or another culminating activity.

Mini-Quizzes

• The quizzes can be used as a quick assessment to gauge whether students completed the reading, either in class or for homework.

· Standards Covered

• RL.8.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10

- Implementation Notes for All Resources
- Informational
 Texts &
 Extension
 Activities Pairing
 Guide
- Answer Keys with Suggested Responses



* Bonus Resources *



Storytelling Ad Lib Name:	Story Creation
Directions: The story below is incomplete! As you read the paragaps with your own creative ideas.	rts of the narrative that are finished, fill in the
Title:	(Name of Your Story)
Once upon a time something happened. If it had not ha	appened, it would not be told. A young girl
named Gabi lived in a place where the	(entity) watched everything. They
monitored the TV shows families enjoyed after dinner, the store	ries children wrote in school, and the food
they bought at shops in the city. The one place the	(entity) did not watch
so closely was the home. Besides TV shows, mail, and other	trackable things, families found solace in the
semi-privacy of their homes. Gabi surely did as she had a terr	rible habit of criticizing the
(entity). Each time she spoke har	shly of the's (entity)
leaders, her parents would scold her and remind her of the co	ensequences of her loose tongue. If anyone
associated with the (entity) hea	ard Gabi, the
(entity) could	(action),
(action), or worse yet	(action).
One day, after a particularly bad night of criticism and p	ounishment from her parents, Gabi left the
apartment for school. As she walked down the hallway, she no	
lingering (place). Thinking r	nothing of the encounter, she went about her
day as she normally did, returned home in the late afternoon,	
Yet, no matter the channel, all the TV would show was static.	Frustrated, Gabi went to her room to
(action). When she open	ed her desk drawer and reached for a pencil,
her hand brushed cold, sharp metal. She recoiled at the sense	ation. When Gabi gingerly reached back in,
she pulled out a (object). She	immediately felt
(emotion). Her parents were	due to arrive home any minute, so she
decided to (action) the	ne (object).
When Gabi's parents arrived home from work, she	
(action). She	e wanted to
	(motivation for action). Gabi's parents
immediately	
(action) be	cause
(motivation for action). For the rest of the evening, the family	
(action), and it we	esn't until they found

(objects) that their suspicions were confirmed.

- > 6-WEEK Unit with **Implementation** Suggestions
- **Standards** Alignment
- Anticipation **Activities**
- 30 Instructional **Lesson Plans**
- Pacing Guide



* Bonus Resources *



Project Choice Board Name:

The Story That Cannot Be Told

Directions: Below you will find 9 project options. Each project is assigned a point value. To complete the choice board, you must finish enough projects to reach points. Ask your teacher for additional directions.

Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	
Debate on banned books: Should schools be allowed to ban specific books? Pick a side and write an argumentative essay on your stance.	Make a comic of the forces that work to censor Ileana (what she knows and what she says). In the graphic be sure to include whether or not you think the choices of others are justified.	Create a found poem from the novel that captures the theme of censorship.	
1 Point	1 Point	1 Point	
Choice 4	Choice 5	Choice 6	
Write a narrative about a time you felt you were censored.	Research books schools have banned. Write a summary of a book you have read that has been banned and argue whether or not the decision is justified.	Create a political cartoon about censorship that captures your position on it.	
2 Points	2 Points	2 Points	
Choice 7	Choice 8	Choice 9	
Write an argumentative essay about a piece of media that you think an authoritarian government would find dangerous and why.	Create a script between Romanian leader Nicolae Ceauşescu and Uncle Andrei. Have the two debate censorship of literary works.	Pick a situation from the novel where a character is presented with a conflict about revealing information that could be perceived as important. Narrate their internal deliberation. What are the pros and cons of their potential choices? What choice did they make and why?	
3 Points	3 Points	3 Points © 2019 LIT Lessons 3	

Implementation Notes for All Resources

Project Choice Board

Anticipation Guide & Final Essay

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• Finally, thank <u>you</u> for your hard work and service to children. I know this product will help you in your efforts. Enjoy!