

Standards-Aligned Lesson Plan

Middle School English/Language Arts: Edmondson Park (Nashville, TN)

Developed in partnership with the Metropolitan Nashville Arts Commission.

Ayers Institute for Teacher Learning & Innovation

College of Education at Lipscomb University
One University Park Drive
Nashville, TN 37204-3951

www.AyersInstitute.org

Initial Publication: June 2, 2014 Last Update: August 5, 2014

Planning and Presenting an ELA Lesson Based on CCSS

7th Grade

Section I: Planning

Overview: This section focuses on the elements to consider when planning for a CCSS lesson, such as ELA Anchor Standards, content standards, clear learning targets, task objectives, new learning for students, anticipated learning challenges, scaffolding, opportunities for differentiation, ways to prompt student thinking through assessing and advancing questions, instructional strategies to be used in the lesson, and materials and resources.

Lesson Topic: William Edmondson and the impact of legacy: how can one life affect others?	: Time Frame/Lesson Length: 90 minute class period (with homework/assignment to be completed outside of class)			
ELA Content Standards	Anchor Standards	Assessments		
		✓ Formative ➤ Summative		
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.7.9 Compare and contrast a fictional portrayal of a time, place, or character and a historical account of the same period as a means of understanding how authors of fiction use or alter history. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.7.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 7 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.R.9 Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take. CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.SL.1 Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.	Summative: Students will complete a Venn Diagram graphic organizer analyzing the differences in portrayal of William Edmondson in his biography and in the poetry of Elizabeth Spires. Formative: Students will prepare for a Socratic Seminar through close reading of the text and personal reflection and response to guiding questions Summative: Students will participate in a Socratic Seminar, or student driven discussion, about the idea of a "legacy" and		
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.W.7.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.	CCSS.ELA-Literacy.CCRA.W.3 Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences.	how our actions and work can affect others'. Summative: Students will craft a first person narrative poem that represents the legacy they wish to establish.		

Planning Element	Description	
Clear Learning Targets	• I can compare and contrast the different portrayals of William Edmondson based on his biography and the	
	fictional poetry of Elizabeth Spires.	
	• I can participate in a class discussion by presenting my ideas and using accountable language when	
	responding to my peers' ideas and thoughts.	

	I can write a narrative poem that presents the legacy I would like to leave.
Task Objectives (steps to reach mastery of clear	Build background about William Edmondson and legacy
learning targets)	Read biography of William Edmondson
	Read poetry by Elizabeth Spires
	Work with partner to compare and contrast portrayals and characteristics of Edmondson using Venn
	Diagram
	Reflect on discussion questions and prepare for Socratic seminar
	Participate in Socratic seminar, taking notes and adding to the discussion
	Reflect on the discussion, write final thoughts on discussion questions in notes
	Review elements of poetry, brainstorm topic for legacy poem
	Craft a narrative poem that represents desired legacy
New Learning	History of William Edmondson
	Meaning and significance of legacy
	Comparing a historical and fictionalized account of an individual
	Participating in a Socratic Seminar
	Writing personal narrative poetry
Anticipated Learning Challenges	Challenging vocabulary in biographies
	Analysis of portrayal of Edmondson in each piece
Scaffolding (to address learning difficulties)	Teacher will model each task as it is introduced to show students how to successfully complete each part
	of the lesson.
	Teacher will provide first example of similarities and/or differences for the Venn Diagram activity
	• Teacher can host a "practice" Socratic seminar with a few students if class has not engaged in this type of
	discussion prior to this lesson.
Opportunities to Differentiate Learning (explain	Students needing additional learning supports will be paired with strong students in partner work
how you address particular student needs by	Teacher will provide additional supports to students in need by providing directions in different formats,
differentiating process, content, or product)	accepting shortened responses, providing access to a computer or dictionary for help with challenging
	vocabulary, answering questions and giving extended time to complete tasks as feasible.
Questioning: Planning to Illuminate Student	Assessing questions:
Thinking	How is Edmondson portrayed differently in his biography and in the fictional poetry of Elizabeth
	Spires?
	• What is a legacy?
	How has Edmondson's life continued to influence others', even after it has ended?
	Advancing questions:
	Is establishing/leaving a legacy important? Output Description:
	Can you influence your own legacy? If so, how?
	What factors contribute to Edmondson's legacy? What evidence makes you think that?
	How do you think Edmondson would feel reading Spire's poetry? What makes you think that?
	• Is Spires influencing history and/or Edmondson's legacy with her poems? Support your claim with
Tarkenski and Charlesian	evidence.
Instructional Strategies	Direct instruction, partner work, Socratic seminar, individual reflection, writing workshop

Materials and Resources	 Biographies of Edmondson: Edmondson, William (c.1870–1951)- Johnson, Stephanie Anne for blackpast.org William Edmondson - Stacy C. Hollander , Museum of American Folk Art for tennesseeencyclopedia.net
	 I Heard God Talking to Me: William Edmondson and His Stone Carvings by Elizabeth Spires https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23nvsOudLs0
	• Student copies of Venn Diagram, Socratic Seminar note-taking template, reflection notes
segments, such as "Framin "Closing the Lesson," and	cuses on the steps involved in presenting the lesson. The lesson presentation is divided into g the Lesson," "Exploring the Texts," "Sharing, Discussing and Analyzing Text Evidence," "Extending the Learning." For each of these lesson elements, there is an explanation of the and student outcomes.

Detailed Procedure	Teacher Action	Student Outcomes
• Students will learn about William Edmondson via a video clip.	Teacher will present students with background information about William Edmonson using the YouTube video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23nvsOudLs0	Students will have a foundation of knowledge of William Edmondson, the Edmondson Park project, and importance of legacy
• Students will learn about the Edmondson Park project via direct instruction.	Teacher will introduce the Edmondson Park Project.	
• Students will engage in a discussion about the video clip and the background information.	Suggested talking points are: "There is a new park in Nashville that is being built to honor Mr. Edmondson. It will feature art from other self-taught artists from the South. This is a testament to the important life that Mr. Edmondson led. Imagine leaving such an impact on the world that a city decides to honor your legacy with a park! And your work inspired many others to follow in your footsteps! How would you feel about that?"	
• Students will be introduced to the theme of "legacy."	Teacher will introduce the idea of a legacy and bridge this idea with Edmondson and his life.	
	Suggested talking points are: "when a person's life is very influential, and their history impacts other people's lives, it is called leaving a legacy. We are going to explore this idea of legacy today	

	and use Mr. Edmondson as our special case study. First, we will examine the different ways that Mr. Edmonson is portrayed in two genres of text – a biography and fictionalized poetry written from his perspective by another artist. Next, you will reflect on the big ideas of legacy and prepare your thoughts for a Socratic Seminar to be held at the end of the lesson. Your homework tonight will be to write your own legacy poem to be shared in class tomorrow."	
	student materials.	
& Exploring the Text(s) (40 minutes)		
 Students will be introduced to the purpose of the activity for the day. Students listen as teacher models a close reading strategy. 	 Teacher Actions Teacher will distribute student copies of William Edmondson's biography (see appendix) and two poems from Elizabeth Spires. Students will be strategically partnered to provide scaffolding support for students needing it. Teacher will introduce the activity. Suggested talking points include: "Your job today is to tear into the idea and meaning of leaving a legacy. You have a reflection document (included in appendix) to track your thinking about certain questions. Please read each text closely, using annotations to note important details and jotting notes that you can develop for the Socratic Seminar later in class." 	 Student Outcomes Students will analyze each text through annotation and reflection on analysis questions. Students will be prepared for the Socratic Seminar with thoughts and details to add to the discussion (formative assessment).
reading strategy.	 Teacher will model how to close read the biography by modeling using annotations and asking comprehension questions/making connections to prior knowledge out loud to the class. Suggested sample annotations: underline or circle first sentence to show how to identify important facts After reading about Edmondson's parents, make a connection to this experience or pose a question such as "I wonder how this event shaped the rest of William's life." and write 	

	this directly on the text.	I
Students participate in close reading activity by reading each text and annotating the text by marking key details.	 Teacher will instruct students to close read and annotate the rest of the biography as well as the two poems by Elizabeth Spires. Teacher will set timer for 25 minutes Teacher will circulate as students read the texts to offer additional support, monitor comprehension and answer clarifying questions. When timer sounds, Teacher will call for students' attention. 	
Students will be introduced to the Venn Diagram activity.	Teacher will introduce the Venn Diagram and reflection questions. Suggested talking points include: "After reading these two different genres about Mr. Edmondson, I started to notice some similarities and differences between them. Something I found very interesting	
Students will listen as teacher models the	while both texts was how he is portrayed as a character by the biographer and by the poet Elizabeth Spires. I wanted to see how many similarities and differences we could tease out by reading each text closely and thinking about the question: how is William Edmondson portrayed in this text? We will use this Venn Diagram to help us organize our thoughts."	
Venn Diagram activity.	Teacher will model how to identify and use the Venn Diagram. Suggested talking points include: "I noticed that the poems are written in first person point of view, which means we are reading the words with Edmondson's voice, or at least the voice that Spires thinks he would have had. In the biography, we did not get this perspective. So I'm going to jot this idea down in both the circle for the poem (T will write "first person point of view – personal voice" in	

Students will participate in Venn Diagram practice.	poetry circle) and the circle for the biography (Teacher will write "third person point of view – no personal voice" in the biography circle). • Teacher will ask for students to identify one similarity in the two texts' portrayal of Edmondson and model how to write it in the intersection of the two circles.	
Students will complete the analysis questions for each text and work to compare and contrast the text using a Venn Diagram.	Teacher will direct students to complete the Venn Diagram with two additional similarities and differences and to also complete the reflection questions based on their reading of the text.	• Students will have compared and contrasted the portrayal of Edmondson in his biographies and in the fictionalized poetry of Elizabeth Spires (formative assessment).
Sharing, Discussing, and Analyzing Text Eviden		
Detailed Procedure	Teacher Actions	Student Outcomes
Students will participate in a Socratic Seminar activity.	 Teacher will introduce/review guidelines for participating in a Socratic Seminar (see appendix). Teacher will explain that students will be conducting the discussion and responding to each other directly, not to the teacher. Teacher will post guidelines for "accountable talk" on a projector or poster. Teacher will remind students to take notes of interesting points their peers have made, and to record their own participation. Teacher will display the rubric that will be used to evaluate participation in the seminar (see appendix). Teacher will track participation on a publicly displayed chart (see appendix). Teacher will begin discussion with a question from the Reflection and Analysis Student Handout (see appendix). Students will discuss the question and begin the Socratic Seminar. 	 Students will collaboratively discuss the texts, analyzing the similarities and differences in the portrayal of Edmondson in his historically accurate biography and fictionalized poems by Elizabeth Spires. Students will collaboratively discuss the importance and nature of a legacy and gain insight and understanding of how the concept impacts their own life. Students will gain practice in presenting their ideas, listening to others' and responding to ideas in a professional and thoughtful manner.

Teacher will set a timer for 20 minutes.

Teacher prompt discussion if there is a natural

Teacher will prompt/re-direct discussion/ask

The Socratic Seminar is a

summative assessment.

	questions when one topic has been exhausted or discussion strays from topic • When timer goes off, the discussion will end	
□ Closing the Lesson (10 minutes)		
Detailed Procedure	Teacher Actions	Student Outcomes
• Students will silently reflect on the lesson by recording their final feelings on the topics presented and discussed during the lesson.	 Teacher will distribute reflection notes. Teacher will ensure students are able to reflect silently and thoughtfully. 	 Students will finalize thoughts and opinions on the topics discussed. Students will begin to think
• Students will volunteer to share any final thoughts on the subject.	Teacher will facilitate student sharing of their reflections.	about the legacy they would like to create

Extending the Learning (introduction will take 5 minutes at the end of class)

- o Teacher will introduce the poetry writing assignment (This is a summative assessment--see appendix).
- o Teacher will share the rubric that will be used to grade the poem (See Legacy Poem Assignment and Rubric in the appendix).
- o Students will ask clarifying questions

Appendices:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=23nvsOudLs0
- William Edmondson Biography
- Reflection and Analysis Student Handout
- Socratic Seminar Information
- Socratic Seminar Participant Observation Checklist
- Legacy Poem Assignment and Rubric

Socratic Seminar Information

(found via Jessica Caldwell/http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/From-Chopsticks-To-Mason-Jars)

Teacher Information

What is a Socratic Seminar?

A Socratic Seminar is a form of teaching. Socrates believed that students learned best when they had to think for themselves. Socrates would respond to student questions not with answers, but rather with more questions. Rather than the teacher simply filling the students' heads with ideas students form their own thoughts and share them with the rest of the class. Students examine a similar piece of text or problem and then share a dialogue to come to a better understanding.

How do you make sure students keep discussing?

Always, always, always have a pre-discussion activity. This will ensure students come prepared and ready to discuss. Also, it will be important for the teacher to have some open-ended questions ready.

Do students actually like this?

Yes! Students love having those "Ah-HA!" moments. The Socratic Seminar is the perfect place for them to take place. They love that they are running the class and answering (and asking) the questions that interest them.

There is no way that this works.

That's not a question, and yes it does. Since expectations are always made clear ahead of time students know what they are supposed to do, plus they like it! Management is rarely a problem when students are doing something they enjoy. While some students may be hesitant to offer opinions and add to the dialogue at first, with continued practice they will become pros! It is also a great way to build a culture of collaboration in a class!!

At the beginning of Socratic Seminar:

I go over and stress the guidelines of Socratic seminar. Then I tell the stu-dents how many times I want them to contribute.

During Socratic Seminar:

I use the check sheet and check each time a student participates. At the end I evaluate and decide whether the participation was at the A, B, C, D or F level.

Guidelines

- It is not a debate, but rather a discussion.
- Students must address each other by name and use "I" phrases.
- I agree with ______ because_____
- I disagree with _____ because ____
- No raising hands (everyone's favorite rule)
- You must back up statements with textual evidence (with spe-cific page numbers) or theories/methods discussed in class.
- No side discussions.
- No talking over each other.
- Respect everyone's opinions.
- Anyone may ask questions of the group at any time.
- Talk to the group, not to the teacher.
- Because this is a dialogue and not a debate we must:
- Suspend judgment
- Explain reasoning and be able to see its limits
- Communicate assumptions
- Exploring many viewpoints

Set-Up

For classes of 20 or fewer:

Students should arrange desks in a circle facing inward.

For classes of more than 20

- Students should split in half and arrange two sets of circles—an inner circle and an outer circle.
- The inner circle will participate while the outer circle does a re-lated activity.
- Take notes
- Keep "score" for a partner in the inner circle (see "Scoring and Rubrics" on page).
- Fill out a graphic organizer related to the seminar
- · Circles will switch halfway through so all students get a

chance to complete all activities.

Sample Questions

Sample questions to serve as the key question or interpret the text:

- What is the main idea or underlying value in the text?
- What is the author's purpose or perspective?
- What does (a particular phrase) mean?
- What might be a good title for the text?
- What is the most important word/sentence/paragraph?

Sample questions to move the discussion along:

- Who has a different perspective?
- Who has not yet had a chance to speak?
- Where do you find evidence for that in the text?
- Can you clarify what you mean by that?
- How does that relate to what (someone else) said?
- Is there something in the text that is unclear to you?
- Has anyone changed their mind?

Sample questions to bring the discussion back to students in closing:

- How do the ideas in the text relate to our lives?
- What do they mean for us personally?
- Why is this material important?
- Is it right that....?
- Do you agree with the author?

Sample debriefing questions:

- Do you feel like you understand the text at a deeper level?
- How was the process for us?
- Did we adhere to our norms?
- Did you achieve your goals to participate?

Socratic Seminar Participant Observation Checklist

found via Boulder Valley, CO School District

Socratic Seminar Observation Checklist Partner's Name: Your Name: Directions: Each time your partner does one of the following put a check in the box. Speaks in the discussion Makes eye contact with other speakers or as she/he speaks Refers to the text Asks a new or follow-up question Responds to another speaker Paraphrases and adds to another speaker's ideas Encourages another participant to speak Interrupts another speaker Engages in side conversation Dominates the conversation AFTER the discussion: What is the most interesting thing your partner said? AFTER the discussion: What would you like to have said in the discussion?

Edmondson, William (c.1870–1951)



William Edmondson was the first black artist to have a solo show at the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA), New York in 1937. He grew up near Nashville, Tennessee. Edmondson's father, George, died when he was quite young and his mother Jane became a farm worker to support the family. With a belief that his work was inspired by God, Edmondson began carving tombstones and later expanded his work to include sports heroes, animals, birdbaths, and figures from the Bible.

Edmondson had very little formal education and as a young man he worked for railway shops in Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis. He was also employed at various times as a farmhand, horse groom, orderly, fireman and handy man. When Edmondson began work as the helper for a stonemason, he discovered his talent for stone carving and built his own carving tools by forging railroad spikes. In the early 1930s during the Depression, he began carving tombstones for Nashville's black community using pieces of limestone that had been thrown away. With the sound of Edmondson's hammer ringing in the neighborhood, people stopped by and bought tombstones for a few dollars. Edmondson never married.

A very religious man, Edmondson believed that God guided his creative endeavors and the subject matter reflected his faith. In one example, he created Martha and Mary, a sculpture based on these prominent Biblical figures. Eventually his fame spread beyond Nashville because his sculpture was displayed in 1937 at his first one-person exhibition at MOMA. At the end of the exhibit it was sold to a prominent collector. From that point his work was recognized in national art circles.

On several occasions, Edmondson said he was not concerned about the sale of his work because he was doing the carvings for God. Although he spent the majority of his life in Nashville, Edmondson connected with Harlem Renaissance artist Aaron Douglas and writer James Weldon Johnson in a discussion about art and ideas. Edmondson worked as an artist on Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects in Nashville from 1939-1941.

In addition to his MOMA show in New York, Edmondson had solo shows at The Montclair Art Museum (New Jersey) and The Cheekwood Fine Arts Center, The Nashville Artist Guild, and The Tennessee State Museum (all in Nashville, Tennessee). His work was included in group exhibitions in Washington, D.C., New York, San Francisco, and Paris, France. Edmondson's work is in the permanent collections of The Montclair Art Museum (New Jersey), The University of Rochester (New York), the San Francisco Museum of Art, and in Washington, D.C. at The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, The National Museum of American Art and the Smithsonian Institution.

William Edmondson died in Nashville in 1951 of a heart attack. He was around 81 at the time of his death.

Sources:

Romare Bearden and Harry Henderson, A History of African American Artists: From 1791 to the Present (New York: Pantheon Books 1993); Alvia J. Wardlaw, et al., Black Art Ancestral Legacy: The African Impulse in African American Art (New York: Harry N. Abrams Inc. 1999)

Contributor:

Johnson, Stephanie Anne California State University, Monterey Bay

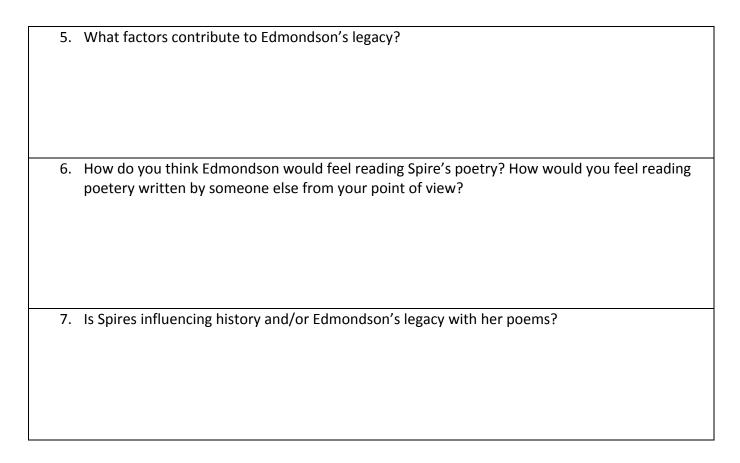
Reflection and Analysis Student Handout

Step 1: Read all of the texts, annotating them with connection, questions and taking note of word choice and phrasing.

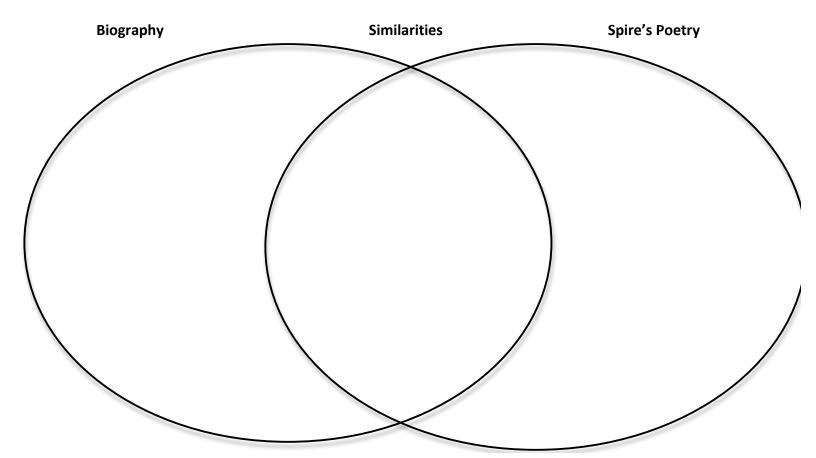
- Edmondson's biography by blackpast.org
- Elizabeth Spire's poems
 - o The Gift, A Conversation, A Vision

Step 2: Respond to four or more of the following questions with your thoughts after reading the texts.

1.	What is a legacy?
2.	How has Edmondson's life continued to influence others', even after it has ended?
3.	Is establishing/leaving a legacy important?
4.	Can you influence your own legacy? If so, how?



Step 3: Consider this question: **how is William Edmondson portrayed in this text?** Identify at least three similarities and differences between how Edmondson is portrayed in the biographical account of his life and the fictionalized poetry by Spires.



Legacy Poem Assignment

Step 1: What would you like your legacy to include? What types of habits, deeds, achievements would you like to be remembered for? Brainstorm using the following charts.

_	• Five adjectives	I would like to	o be used to	describe m	y legacy:		
	• Five acts or dee	eds I would lik	re to accomn	olish:			
	11ve dets of det	ods i would iii.	to decomp	711011.			
	Step 2: Draft a p	oom Vou sho	uld write fro	om first nar	son point of vi	aw (usa I ma	mv
	and describe thin						
	lines and should						
	would like. Write legacy.	e sometning yo	ou would be	proud to le	eave bening as	a piece of you	r
	<i>S y</i>						

Dubrio		

Rubric:

Criteria	4	3	2	1
Reflection,	The poem shows	The poem shows	The poem shows some	The poem shows weak or
thought,	strong evidence of	evidence of student	evidence of student	no evidence of student
effort, care	student reflection,	reflection, thought,	reflection, thought,	reflection, thought, effort
	thought, effort and	effort and care. Them	effort and care. Them	and care. Them poem
	care. Them poem	poem represents a	poem represents a	represents a strong point
	represents a strong	strong point of view.	strong point of view.	of view.
	point of view.			
Point of view	Poem is written using	Poem is written using	Poem is written using	Poem is not written using
	first person point of			
	view with no errors.	view with few errors.	view with several	view.
			errors.	
Structure	The poem's structure	The poem's structure	The poem's structure	The poem's structure and
	and format allows for	and format does not	and format somewhat	format interferes with the
	the development of	hinder the	allows for the	development of ideas and
	ideas and ease of	development of ideas	development of ideas	ease of reading
	reading	or ease of reading	and ease of reading	
Grammar,	The mechanics,	The mechanics,	The mechanics,	The mechanics, spelling
spelling,	spelling and grammar	spelling and grammar	spelling and grammar	and grammar of the
conventions	of the poem contains	of the poem contains	of the poem contains	poem contains many
	no errors	two or fewer errors	five or fewer errors	errors and interferes with
				the poem's meaning and
				readability

Caarat	116
Score:	/16