ELA Virtual Learning

Grade 8/Citing Sources

Friday, May 15, 2020

Lesson: 5/15/20

Objective/Learning Target:

I can accurately give credit to a resource by citing sources.

WARM UP

Quick Write

The Set Up:
- Get out a piece of notebook paper.
- Grab your phone or something to help you keep track of time.
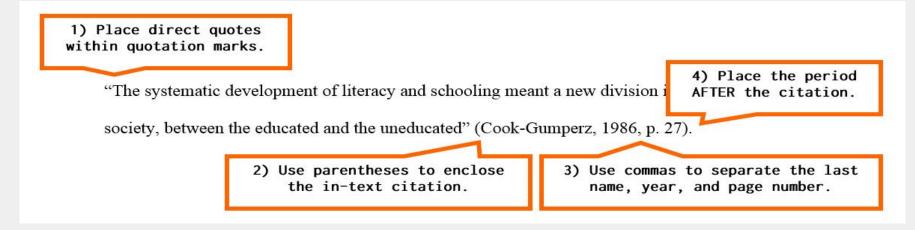- Set the timer for 3 minutes

The Challenge and Question:
- How would you feel if you came up with the best idea ever and someone stole that idea and claimed that it was theirs?
- Don't forget…you're writing for 3 minutes straight. GO!

LEARN

There are 3 things involved when correctly citing textual evidence:

1. Use a sentence starter to introduce the quote (not shown in the example below, but given on next slide)
2. Put quotation marks around the sentence(s) you are directly quoting
3. Use parentheses at the end of your quote to give the author's last name and the page number the quote was found on.

Example:

1) Place direct quotes within quotation marks.

"The systematic development of literacy and schooling meant a new division i

4) Place the period AFTER the citation.

society, between the educated and the uneducated" (Cook-Gumperz, 1986, p. 27).

2) Use parentheses to enclose the in-text citation.

3) Use commas to separate the last name, year, and page number.

LEARN

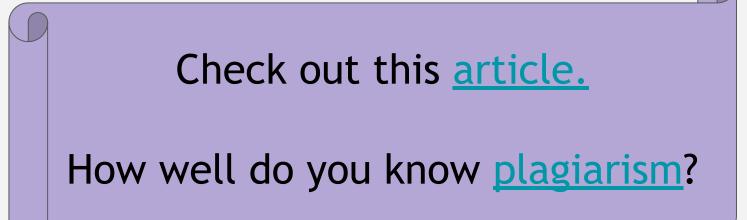**Don't forget to do one thing before you quote text evidence: use a SENTENCE STARTER!**

1. In the text it says, "_____" (author last name, page number).

2. The author states, "_____" (author last name, page number).

3. The author wrote, "_____" (author last name, page number).

4. One example from the text is, "_____" (author last name, page number).

5. The text states, _____" (author last name, page number).

LEARN

Check out this article.

How well do you know plagiarism?

PRACTICE WITH INDEPENDENT WORK

Take a look at the questions below, then read the passage on the next two slides. Answer the questions and use textual evidence to support your answers. Remember to cite your evidence correctly using the example on the previous slides. Use a SENTENCE STARTER too.

1. If people understood that Atlantis was a fictional creation for thousands of years, what made people start to think that it had once really existed?

_____

_____

2. What was the role of Ignatius Donnelly in popularizing the idea of a "lost" Atlantis?

_____

_____

3. What was the role of Charles Berlitz in popularizing the idea of a "lost" Atlantis?

_____

_____

PRACTICE WITH INDEPENDENT WORK

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage, keeping the questions in mind. Answer the questions using textual evidence to support your answers. Be sure to cite your evidence correctly!

The Lost City of Atlantis

People have long wondered about the alleged "lost" city of Atlantis, but in fact Atlantis has never been lost at all. Its story was first told in two Platonic dialogues, the "Timaeus" and the "Critias" (330 B.C.). According to professor of archeology Ken Feder's book, Frauds, Myths and Mysteries, Science and Pseudoscience in Archaeology, Plato's Atlantis was "a technologically sophisticated but morally bankrupt evil empire. . . Atlantis . . . attempts world domination by force. The only thing standing in its way is a relatively small group of spiritually pure, morally principled and incorruptible people — the ancient Athenians. Overcoming overwhelming odds . . . the Athenians are able to defeat their far more powerful adversary simply through the force of their spirit." Plato's story of Atlantis is less about a "lost" civilization than it is about the virtue of the Athenians, and scholars believe that Atlantis never in fact existed, but was a literary creation on the part of Plato. **page 1**

PRACTICE WITH INDEPENDENT WORK

Atlantis has never been mentioned in any other Greek literature that has ever been found. In fact, for most of history people have believed that Atlantis was a fictional place, until the late 1800s when a writer named Ignatius Donnelly proposed that significant achievements of the ancient world, like metallurgy, agriculture, religion and language — must have originated in Atlantis. His argument was that the known ancient civilizations weren't sophisticated enough to have developed these things on their own, rather they were given to them by some more intelligent civilization. Donnelly's ideas captured enough of the imaginations of others for later writers to add their own speculations. Mystics and psychics well known at the time jumped on the bandwagon, helping to popularize the idea of there having been a real Atlantis. Interest in Atlantis was furthered by a book published in 1969 by Charles Berlitz called The Mystery of Atlantis because Berlitz claimed that Atlantis was both real and the reason behind the mystery of The Bermuda Triangle. Since then, thousands of books, magazine and websites have been devoted to the topic of Atlantis.   *Lisette Rodriguez*

Suggested Answers: PRACTICE WITH INDEPENDENT WORK

1. If people understood that Atlantis was a fictional creation for thousands of years, what made people start to think that it had once really existed?

People started to think that Atlantis had once really existed because people who were popular at the time started to talk about it and make it seem real. For example, the text says, "Mystics and psychics well known at the time jumped on the bandwagon, helping to popularize the idea of there having been a real Atlantis" (Rodriguez, 2).

2. What was the role of Ignatius Donnelly in popularizing the idea of a "lost" Atlantis?.

Ignatius Donnelly popularized the idea of a "lost" Atlantis by proposing that there were certain achievements that were made in Atlantis. It was just an idea, not a fact. More and more people started believing it. In the text it states, "Mystics and psychics well known at the time jumped on the bandwagon, helping to popularize the idea of there having been a real Atlantis" (Rodriguez, 2).

 3. What was the role of Charles Berlitz in popularizing the idea of a "lost" Atlantis?
People continued to believe Atlantis was real because someone even wrote a book about it. The author states, "Interest in Atlantis was furthered by a book published in 1969 by Charles Berlitz called The Mystery of Atlantis because Berlitz claimed that Atlantis was both real and the reason behind the mystery of The Bermuda Triangle" (Rodriguez, 2).

Additional Resources

Still a little confused about citations? Check out this video:

Link--> In Text Citations