

Lesson Planning Template & Reflection

1. Teacher Name:	Sonya Miles and Marianne Bates (Mentor)	2. Course/Content/Grade:	Library Media
3. Unit/Module/Topic:	Primary and Secondary Sources.	4. Plan Duration:	30-40 min.
5. Core Standard(s):	LMS 2.2.b [2.2.b Apply an understanding of the difference between primary and secondary sources].	6. Objective(s):	Students will effectively evaluate resources and determine which are primary and which secondary sources are. I can determine primary sources in my everyday life and problem solving quests. I can state why primary sources are valuable.
7. Essential Vocabulary:	Primary Source, Secondary Source, Artifact, Government Document, Interview, Diary, Biography, Census Record.	8. Inter-Disciplinary Connections:	Primary and Secondary source examples will be generated from a historical topic: Topaz.

9. Assessing for Student Learning:	Students will be able to choose primary and secondary sources related to their research according to the			
51 715555511g for Student Learning.	parameters given by the teacher.			

Teacher librarian will demonstrate using laptop and projector or iPads and the Nearpod the difference between Primary and Secondary sources, including online resources. Animoto: http://animoto.com/play/BVJiNGEge-MuaawH0q3kyzg Nearpod:	Student Use:	Students will use iPads and the Nearpod to follow along, take polls, and take quizzes, make decisions, circling evidence they used to base their decision.
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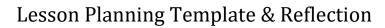
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11. Area for Content Specific Additions

Teacher Librarian will collaborate with content teacher to develop a plan to discuss primary and secondary sources and a slice of time from which to give examples (ex. 1940's Topaz).

12. Pacing (mins.)	13. Lesson Sequence (What You Do When: Including Explicit Instruction/Guided Inquiry)	14. DOK Level	15. Grouping and Scaffolding Structures (including interventions for diverse learners)	16. Engagement & Checking for Understanding (OTRs: What will students be saying, writing, reading & doing)
Introduction of topic 2 min. Discussion of Primary and Secondary sources, 15 – 20 min. each	Importance of History and the impact of Primary Sources Review of Sources (list-Primary, Secondary) Reliable Source review (ABC) Primary Sources definition Primary Source examples Secondary Source definition Secondary Source examples	Stude nt practi ce is level 2 - 3 - Prima ry and Secon dary source s	Students will be grouped according to where they sit at tables, there will be a group/team effort at the beginning then they will work independently (aside from sharing responses on the iPads via Nearpod)	Teacher Librarian will ask for input from students. During the Nearpod presentation and share their responses with the rest of the class (pie charts from polls, student examples, feedback during quiz-which students need to correct their answers, etc.) Teacher will ask students who respond correctly why they chose that response and incorporate follow-up questions and "hot" questions (white criteria would you use to assess How could you determine How would you explain the reason What would happen if) in the feedback cycle.

17. Closure: (Students reflecting on their learning and providing feedback on their understanding to the teacher)	Students will use the iPads to take polls, quizzes, draw to answer questions and circle their logic/evidence, and answer a summarizing question of the main differences between primary and secondary sources, etc.
18. Feedback to students: (Teacher providing feedback to students on their learning and growth)	Feedback to students is immediate as teacher checks responses on Nearpod presentation.





19. Lesson Plan Reflection Questions

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1. Were my students ready for this lesson? Which data support this?
21 Were my students ready for this lesson. Which data support this.
2. Was the instructional objective met? How do I know students learned what was intended?
3. Were the students productively engaged? How do I know?
4. Did I alter my instructional plan as I taught the lesson? How and why?
5. If I had the opportunity to teach the lesson again to the same group of students, would I do anything differently? What? Why?
6. Are my students ready to "move on"? If yes, how do I know? If not, what adjustments/re-teaching do I need to make to ensure student understanding?



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https://animoto.com/play/BVJiNGEgeMuaawH0q3kyzg play as the kids come in.

- Show some personal primary vs. secondary sources of myself.
- Explain that Topaz will be used in many of the sources as an example (Yoshiko, Japanese American 1940 time period)
- Walt Disney examples: https://youtu.be/blclMS410Lc
- JFK assassination with primary and secondary sources (3 min. YouTube video) https://youtu.be/CIWuN52_JY4

My Nearpod presentation is https://share.nearpod.com/vsph/8NZ7wpREny

- Guided Cornell Notes: https://docs.google.com/a/csddocs.org/document/d/1nhJt0MzFcZRfZyF2jsENhFkuDugEAUKGbe9daC8EXyg/pub
- Completed Cornell Notes: https://docs.google.com/a/csddocs.org/document/d/1sFzqoSIPJEsjhFsIn0h-LdDykUt0vn9EmCfk_k7x7AA/pub Teacher use and for accommodations (spelling, etc.)

COMMILTAUTES	TOPIC/OBJECTIVE: Differentiate	NAME:	
X _{AVID}	Between Primary and	CLASS/PERIOD: DATE:	
	Secondary Sources		
SSENTIAL QUESTION: How can I tell t	he difference between primary and secondar	y sources?	
QUESTIONS/CONCEPTS/VOCAB:	Primary sources provide a direct account.		
Faul Trebert slide	Primary A primary source is a document or physical object created during the time under study. Examples: Eyewitness accounts Diaries, speeches, letters, interviews, news films, poetry, drama, novels, music, art, pottery, furniture, clothing Primary Source: Is a first hand accounthe topic. Some examples are:	A secondary A secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources and are at least one step removed from the time under study. Examples: Textbooks, magazine articles, historical commentaries, encyclopedieas, wikipedia at of a person or event at the time of biographies irings of the topic. Some examples are: aphies lation makes, think about the ABCs (whos current is the information) we've talk	

COMMELL NOTES	TOPIC/OBJECTIVE: Differ	entiate	NAME:		
XAVID	Between Primary and		CLASS/PERIOD:		
	Secondary Sources		DATE:		
ESSENTIAL QUESTION: How can I tel	the difference between prim	ary and seconda	ry sources?		
QUESTIONS/CONCEPTS/VOCAB:	Primary sources provide a direct account.				
		Definition and Examples			
	Prima	ary	Secondary		
	A source is a document or physical object created the time under study. Examples: Eyewitness Diaries, speeches, interviews, news films, poetry, drama, novels, art, pottery, furniture, clothing		A secondary source and analyzes primary sources and are at least one removed from the time under study. Examples:magazine articles, historical commentaries, encyclopedieas, wikipedia		
Paul Theoer sid					
	Primary	: Is a	hand account of a		
	person or event the time of the topic. Some examples are:				
<u> </u>	soun	ce: Is an	of the topic		
	Some examples are:				
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	When you examine what difference it makes, think about the ABC's (who's the, is there any, and how is the information) we've talk about in the library about				
12 0	sour	ces.			
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