



Weekly Agenda 1st Nine Weeks; Week 5



Monday: Pre-Assessment

English I: Time line for chapters 1-6 graphic organizer whole group

Read chapter 7. Concludes the novel.

Characterization: Direct (explicit) and Indirect (implicit) Flat, round, static, dynamic, stock.

Pre-AP: Review the essential questions for Marxism. Create a trifold for Feminism and Marxism and introduce psychoanalytic theories. Essential questions on the front and connections to text on the inside. Review chapters 1-3 of The Call of the Wild quiz.



Tuesday:

English I: Review chapters 5-7 and turn in chapter 7 questions. Characterization. Finish sentence diagramming project.

Pre-AP: Psychoanalytic reading of the texts using essential questions.

Critical theories are frameworks to move students of English from summaries to interpreting literature in a meaningful way: Derive at a theme.

Wednesday:

English I: Deconstruct writing prompt on characterization and naturalism. Take notes on writing academic papers. Graphic organizers and templates for thesis statements will be available in writing workshop packet 1.

Pre-AP: Final discussion on literary criticism and the three frameworks for critical interpretation: Feminism, Marxism, and

Psychoanalytic. Small group discussions on creating different interpretations of the same text. Generate socratic discussion questions using the essential questions as applied to each text.

Thursday:

English I: Continue with graphic organizers, using textual evidence Direct quotes that support topic sentences. Rough Draft. Color code for necessary parts.

Pre-AP: Introduction to writing academic papers. Thesis statement and prompt deconstruction. (Module Creator idea) Graphic organizer and draft ideas.

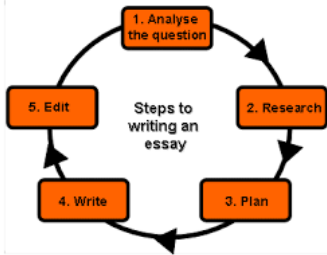
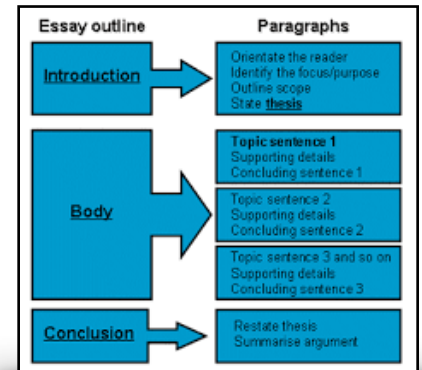
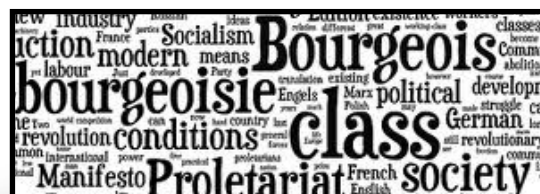
Friday:

English I: Finish drafts and peer editing stations. Read a "proficient" sample essay. (Maybe deconstruct, analyze, and label parts of the essay earlier in the week). Writer's reflection exit slip.

Pre-AP: Vocabulary quiz. Discussion over chapters 4 and 5 of Call of the Wild. Chapter 6 read in class. Discuss discussion board. Work on rough drafts over the weekend. Be ready for peer editing by Monday.

Pre-AP Blog 4: Determinism and Atavism: Use examples from The Call of the Wild to support the following quote: "Jack London uses naturalism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment are more powerful factors in someone's success or failure than making personal choices and one's free-will." Consider concepts such as determinism and atavism for your responses. 200 words.

Vocabulary: Didactic Fiction, Elegy, Epanalepsis, Epic, Epigraph, Epithet, Explication, Foil Character, Free Verse, Irony. **Notecards:** Term, Definition, Literary Example, and Explanation of how the example fits the definition.



Naturalism: Determinism and Atavism

Naturalism was an outgrowth of literary realism, a prominent literary movement in mid-19th-century France and elsewhere. Naturalistic writers were influenced by Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. They often believed that one's heredity and social environment largely determine one's character. Whereas realism seeks only to describe subjects as they really are, naturalism also attempts to determine "scientifically" the underlying forces (e.g., the environment or heredity) influencing the actions of its subjects. Naturalistic works exposed the dark harshness of life, including poverty, racism, violence, prejudice, disease, corruption, and filth. As a result, naturalistic writers were frequently criticized for focusing too much on human vice and misery



Naturalism was a literary movement from the 1880s to 1940s that used detailed realism to suggest that social conditions, heredity, and environment had inescapable force in shaping human character. It was a mainly unorganized literary movement that sought to depict believable everyday reality, as opposed to such movements as Romanticism or Surrealism, in which subjects may receive highly symbolic, idealistic or even supernatural treatment.

Two Approaches to the Concept Of Naturalism (from Pizer, *Realism and Naturalism in Nineteenth-Century American Literature*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP, 1966.)

1. That it is an extension or continuation of Realism with the addition of pessimistic determinism.

"... no more than an emphatic and explicit philosophical position taken by some Realists ... (that position being one of) a pessimistic, materialistic determinism." - George J. Becker

2. That it is different from Realism.

Donald Pizer further suggests specific changes in subject matter and characterization which help in defining Naturalism as different from Realism:

1. The subject matter:

a. The subject matter deals with those raw and unpleasant experiences which reduce characters to "degrading" behavior in their struggle to survive. These characters are mostly from the lower middle or the lower classes - they are poor, uneducated, and unsophisticated.

b. The milieu is the commonplace and the unheroic; life is usually the dull round of daily existence. But the naturalist discovers those qualities in such characters usually associated with the heroic or adventurous - acts of violence and passion leading to desperate moments and violent death. The suggestion is that life on its lowest levels is not so simple as it seems to be.

c. There is discussion of fate and "hubris" that affect a character; generally the controlling force is society and the surrounding environment.

2. The concept of a naturalistic character:

a. characters are conditioned and controlled by environment, heredity, chance, or instinct; but they have compensating humanistic values which affirm their individuality and life - their struggle for life becomes heroic and they maintain human dignity.

b. the Naturalists attempt to represent the intermingling in life of the controlling forces and individual worth. They do not dehumanize their characters.

"The primary goal of the late nineteenth-century American Naturalists was not to demonstrate the overwhelming and oppressive reality of the material forces present in our lives. Their attempt, rather, was to represent the intermingling in life of controlling forces and individual worth. The Naturalists do not dehumanize man." - Pizer

1. Determinism is the doctrine that all events, including human action, are ultimately determined by causes external to the will. Some philosophers have taken determinism to imply that individual human beings have no free will and cannot be held morally responsible for their actions.

2. Atavism is sometimes also applied in the discussion of culture. Some social scientists describe the return of older, "more primitive" tendencies (e.g. warlike attitudes, "clan identity", anything suggesting the social and political atmosphere of thousands of years ago) as "atavistic". "Resurgent atavism" is a common name for the belief that people in the modern era are beginning to revert to ways of thinking and acting that are throwbacks to a former time. This is especially used by sociologists in reference to violence.