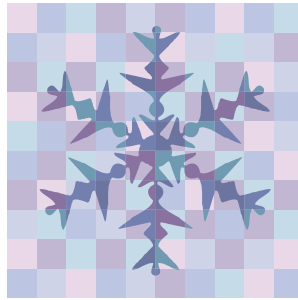


Question-Understand-Experiment-Share-Think

Week of December 5th and 12th, 2011



Thank you to everyone that filled out the QUEST survey. I appreciate the feedback!

The students are at different points in the curriculum, due to days-off over the last few weeks (Thanksgiving, parent-teacher conferences). Below is an outline of what we will accomplish over the next two class periods. Some students will complete additional assignments if they are ahead of schedule.

WHAT DID YOU LEARN TODAY?

Social Studies:

We are studying Franklin D. Roosevelt and his response to the Great Depression. First, we will watch his first inaugural address (1933) in which he gives Americans an outline of his plan for action. It is effective to be able to actually hear his voice and see his actions, as opposed to just reading the document. Lucky for us, the speech was videotaped!

Next, the students will learn about the New Deal (see below for a general description of the initiative). We will learn about the programs through various methods: research, primary source documents, and video clips. Each student will become an "expert" on one New Deal program and will provide his or her classmates with accurate and complete information on the chosen program. Through their research, students will learn where and when the program occurred, who it helped, how it went into effect, and how it responded to the main goals of relief, recovery, and reform. In addition, students will analyze statistics about how many people were directly and indirectly assisted or involved in the program. After compiling research, students will create a display and present the information to the class.

Background Information: The New Deal

President Roosevelt's program to address the Depression was called the "New Deal". Roosevelt summarized the New Deal as a "use of the authority of government as an organized form of self-help for all classes and groups and sections of our country." The New Deal consisted of two major periods of legislative actions: one in the first 100 days following his inauguration in 1933, and another in the hundred days at the end of 1935. These two periods are often referred to as the "1st 100 Days" and the "2nd New Deal".

The New Deal had these broad goals: recovery, relief, and reform. Under these goals were many different policies and programs.

ELA:

I hope to finish reading “No Promises in the Wind” before winter break. The book has been helpful in better understanding what we are learning in social studies. For example, there is a chapter in the book in which the main character listens to FDR’s first inaugural address. He talks about feeling hopeful and moved by the speech. After reading this chapter, students are able to comprehend what some children their age were actually feeling when the new president took office. There are many connections that the students have been making between the novel and our studies.