Hello from Moby!
Please take the Therapy Dog survey posted on Google Classroom
After your name put class period
Agenda:

1. 2 minute interviews
2. Harvard article
3. Info writing prompt
4. JFK speech (read and take notes)
Complete ISN:

**Objective(s):** I can read to understand a speech and begin outlining an informational paragraph.

**Purpose:** Read first to understand / purpose of reading at the start.

**Success Criteria:** Notes added to ISN for informational paragraph

**Supplies:** ISN / Pencil or pen / laptop

**Homework:** Finish reading JFK speech and record notes in ISN for his main points.
Daily procedures in action:

● Concerns? then celebrations to start our day (3)
● Technology off
  ■ (phones in bin if a distraction)
● Everyone in Google Classroom?
● Supplies:
  ■ ISN, writing utensil
Helping / State of Being Verbs

Am are be been being can
Could did do does had has have
Is may might
Must shall should
Was were were will would

Keep practicing!
2 Minute Interviews- record in ISN

1. Family: Who is in your family? Feel free to include pets
2. Place- what is the best place you've ever been? Or a place you'd like to visit?
3. Hobby- do you have one? if so, what is it?
4. Other? What should your partner know about you?
Harvard Article

1. Using your ISN, record main points
2. Add one explanation for each main point
3. Mrs. Thorson will separate you into 6 groups- read thoroughly your assigned number and be ready to report out to the group.
4. What is our purpose for reading this article? Quick preview- what should we take away?
1. Understand your purpose for reading

2. Preview - what do you see?

3. Record each of the 6 Reading habits for Harvard and one take away for each. (In your ISN)
Record each of the 6 Reading habits for Harvard and one take away for each. (In your ISN)
Informational Writing prompt

What are Kennedy’s 2 main points in his Inaugural address and which do you find most compelling?

Video- JFK's Inaugural Address
13:03
today at home and around the world.
Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill,
that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hard-
ship, support any friend, oppose any foe to assure the sur-
vival and success of liberty.
This much we pledge—and more.
To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we
share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there
is little we cannot do; in a host of cooperative ventures.
Divided, there is little we can do—for we dare not meet a
powerful challenge at odds and split asunder.
To those new states whom we welcome to the ranks of
the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control
shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far
more iron tyranny. We shall not always expect to find them
supporting our view. But we shall always hope to find them
strongly supporting their own freedom—and to remember
that, in the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding
the back of the tiger ended up inside.
To those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe
struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our
best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever peri-
od is required—not because the Communists may be doing
it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a
free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot
save the few who are rich.
To our sister republics south of our border, we offer a
special pledge—to convert our good words into good
deeds—in a new alliance for progress—to assist free men
and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty.
But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey
of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall
join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere.
in the Americas. And let every other power know that this
hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

To that world assembly of sovereign states, the United
Nations, our last best hope in an age where the instruments
of war have far outpaced the instruments of peace, we renew
our pledge of support—to prevent it from becoming merely a
forum for invective—to strengthen its shield of the new and
the weak—and to enlarge the area in which its writ may run.

Finally, to those nations who would make themselves our
adversary, we offer not a pledge but a request: that both sides
begin anew the quest for peace, before the dark powers of
destruction unleashed by science engulf all humanity in
planned or accidental self-destruction.

We dare not tempt them with weakness. For only when
our arms are sufficient beyond doubt can we be certain
beyond doubt that they will never be employed.

But neither can two great and powerful groups of
nations take comfort from our present course—both sides
overburdened by the cost of modern weapons, both rightly
alarmed by the steady spread of the deadly atom, yet both
racing to alter that uncertain balance of terror that stays the
hand of mankind’s final war.

So let us begin anew—remembering on both sides that
civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always sub-
ject to proof. Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us
never fear to negotiate.

Let both sides explore what problems unite us instead of
belaboring those problems which divide us. Let both sides,
for the first time, formulate serious and precise proposals for
the inspection and control of arms—and bring the absolute
power to destroy other nations under the absolute control of

all nations.

Let both sides seek to invoke the wonders of science
instead of its terrors. Together let us explore the stars, con-
quere the deserts, eradicate disease, tap the ocean depths, and
encourage the arts and commerce.

Let both sides unite to heed in all corners of the earth the
command of Isaiah—to “undo the heavy burdens and to let
the oppressed go free.”

And if a beachhead of cooperation may push back the
jungle of suspicion, let both sides join in a new endeavor—
not a new balance of power, but a new world of law, where the
strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

All this will not be finished in the first one hundred days.
Nor will it be finished in the first one thousand days, nor in
the life of this administration, nor even perhaps in our life-
time on this planet. But let us begin.

In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine, will
rest the final success or failure of our course. Since this coun-
try was founded, each generation of Americans has been
summoned to give testimony to its national loyalty. The
glades of young Americans who answered the call to service
surround the globe.

Now the trumpet summons us again—not as a call to
bear arms, though arms we need—not as a call to battle,
though embattled we are—but a call to bear the burden of a
long twilight struggle, year in and year out, “rejoicing in hope,
patient in tribulation”—a struggle against the common en-
emies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself.

Can we forge against these enemies a grand and global

Isaiah: Hebrew prophet of the eighth century B.C.
"Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation": From the Bible’s New Testament
Romans 12:12.
alliance, North and South, East and West, that can assure a more fruitful life for all mankind? Will you join in that historic effort?

In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it. I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation. The energy, the faith, the devotion which we bring to this endeavor will light our country and all who serve it—and the glow from that fire can truly light the world.

And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.

My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us here the same high standards of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you. With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on earth God's work must truly be our own.

Works cited is its own page

It should be a reference that matches each citation you have in your paper (it tells where to find the cited information)
Using your Reading Habits of Harvard

Read JFK’s Inaugural address and complete notes in your ISN to answer the prompt.

You may use Cornell notes example as follows:
Important quotes from the text go here

Explanation of each quote / importance / detailed information goes here

- Separate each with bullet points

One inch summary of page notes here - Major points
HOMEWORK:

1. Complete reading of Kennedy’s Inaugural address
2. Complete cornell notes (or something similar) for next class