FLCHE-TPS Lesson 2 Fifth Grade

Photos Tell Stories

It's Elementary, My Dear: Primary Sources in the Elementary Classroom

Enduring Understandings:

- Primary sources tell a story about the past.
- Photos can be primary sources.

Essential Questions:

- Why do we study the past?
- How does the study of history help us understand the past?

Vocabulary/Targeted Skills: history, evidence, primary sources, secondary source

Unit Assessment/Culminating Unit Activity/Success Criteria:

Students will analysis primary source photos using the quadrant method.

<u>Lesson:</u> Photos Tell Stories <u>Time:</u> 120 Minutes (1-2 days)

Standard(s):

Florida Social Studies Standards:

SS.5.A.1.1: Use primary and secondary sources to understand history.

Florida Language Arts Standards:

LAFS.5.SL.1.3:

Summarize the points a speaker makes and explain how each claim is supported by reasons and evidence.

ELD K12 ELL SS 1:

English language learners communicate information, ideas and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

Content Purpose:

Students will use evidence from photos to understand the past.

Assessment/Evaluation (for this lesson):

Photo quadrant method worksheet and class discussion

Reading Materials/Primary Source links:

- Daily inspection of teeth and fingernails., National Child Labor Committee collection, Library of Congress https://www.loc.gov/item/2018678589/
- Teacher's Guides and Analysis Tool http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/guides.html
- Quartering (Visual Analysis Strategy) worksheet

Suggested Procedures:

1. Display and provide each student a copy of *Daily inspection of teeth and fingernails*. *photo by Lewis Hines*, without the title, caption or citations. Students will attempt to determine what is happening in this photo without any prior knowledge about the photo.



- 2. Ask students to tell the teacher what they "see" only, not what they think is happening in the photo.
- 3. After students orally express what the see in the photo, have students divide the photo into four quadrants by drawing a large plus sign on the photo for folding their copy of the photo twice to produce four quadrants.
- 4. Pass out a copy of the Quartering (Visual Analysis Strategy) worksheet to each student.
- 5. Teacher will guide students complete the title of the worksheet: "I Am Examining_____". The teacher can guide students when filling in the blank with prompts such as photo, picture, etc.
- 6. Teacher will guide students to look only at quadrant #1 (top left box) of the photo, listing as many items as they see in the #1 box on the worksheet.
- 7. Teacher will guide students to look only at quadrant #2 (top right box) of the photo, listing as many items as they see in the #2 box on the worksheet.
- 8. Teacher will guide students to look only at quadrant #3 (bottom left box) of the photo, listing as many items as they see in the #3 box on the worksheet.
- 9. Teacher will guide students to look only at quadrant #4 (bottom right box) of the photo, listing as many items as they see in the #4 box on the worksheet.
- 10. Once students have listed items they saw from all four quadrants, teacher will lead a class discussion allowing students to read aloud some of the items from their lists. Teacher will then ask for student volunteers who will analyze the photo more in-depth by stating what they believe is happening in the photo.
- 11. Continuing the discussion, the teacher will guide students to SOURCE the photo asking the following questions:
 - Who do you think took the photo?
 - Why was the photo taken?
 - When do you think the photo was taken (year)?
 - Do you feel the photo is reliable (something you can trust)? Why or why not?
- 12. After the discussion, students should finish the worksheet by completing the sentences at the bottom of the worksheet.
- 13. Now the teacher should reveal the information about the photo listed below, having the student decide if their prediction was correct:
 - National Child Labor Committee collection, Library of Congress Caption/Title: Daily inspection of teeth and fingernails. Older pupils make the inspection under the direction of teacher who records results. This has been done every day this year. School #49, Comanche County.
 - Location: Lawton [vicinity], Oklahoma
 - Photographer: Lewis W. Hine
 - Date: 1917 April
- 14. Finally, help students contextualize the photo by asking them the following:
 - In regard to what the photo is showing, what was different then? What was the same?



- How might the circumstances in which the photo was created affect its content?
- Do you still believe the photo is reliable? Why or why not?
- Can you think of where we could find a similar photo today?

Extensions:

Students can bring in personal photos for a history lab in which all students analysis each others personal photos using the quadrant method.

Teacher can choose another photo to do this same activity again:

National Child Labor Committee Collection

http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?st=grid&co=nclc&scrlybrkr

LOC Classroom Materials http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/

References:

Daily inspection of teeth and fingernails., National Child Labor Committee collection, Library of Congress https://www.loc.gov/item/2018678589/

Teacher's Guides and Analysis Tool

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/guides.html

Adapted from Quartering (Visual Analysis Strategy)

https://www.saisd.net/admin/curric/sstudies/resources/teacher_zone/Hands_On/general/pdf/ho_quartering.pdf

