

# Unit 2, Lesson 10

## Empires in the Middle Ages

### Part 1



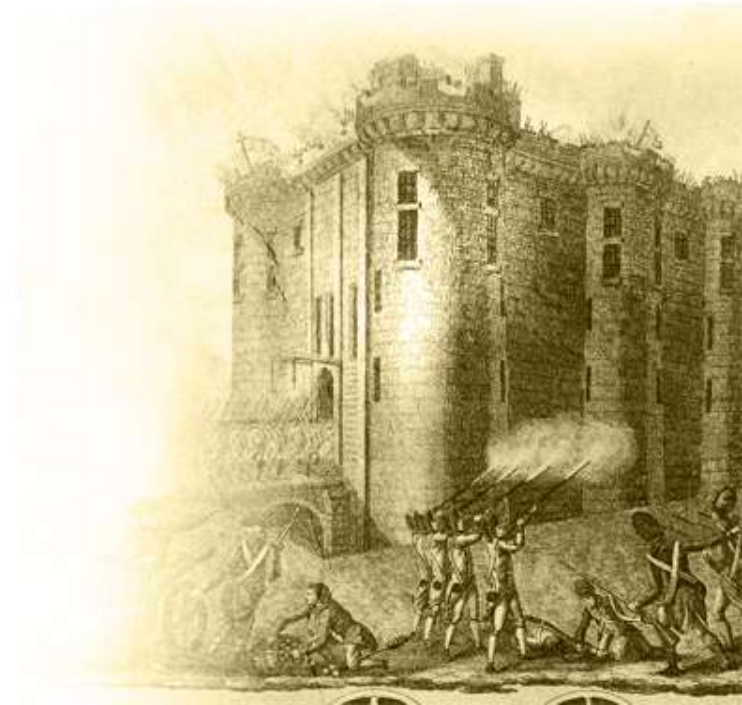


# Review

Turn to Activity Page 9.5 (workbook page 116)

I will put you into partners to complete these questions.  
You may use the text on the previous workbook pages to help you answer the questions if you need it.

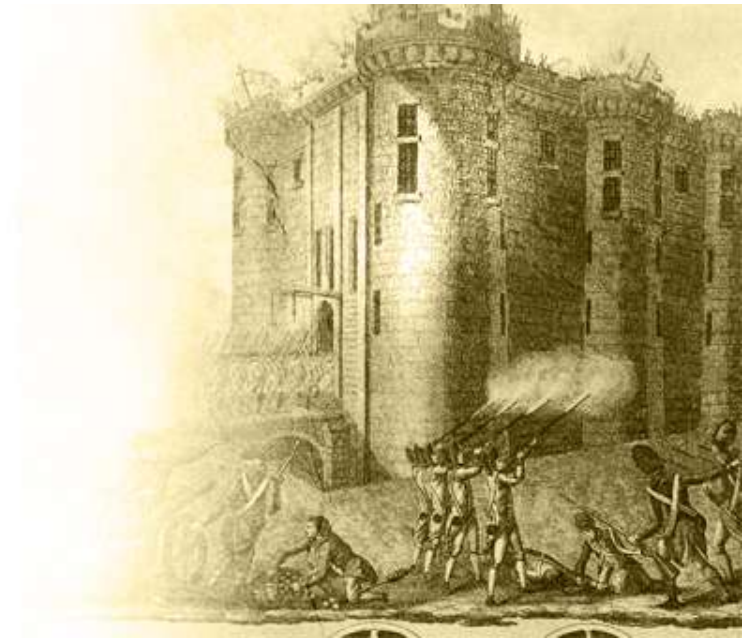
We will discuss your answers in about 5 minutes.



- The BIG Question for today...

PURPOSE FOR READING

**Read to find out how the Battle of Hastings changed history.**

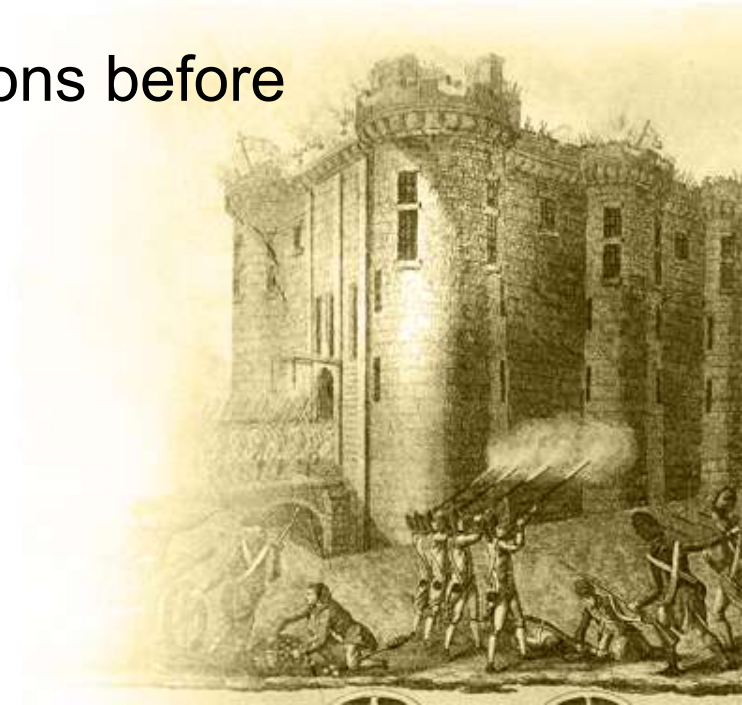


# Reading

With your same partner or group, you are going to reread/read all of chapter 6: “1066: The Battle that Changed History”

As you read you will be completing Activity Page 10.2. Make sure that you are recording the page numbers for each question.

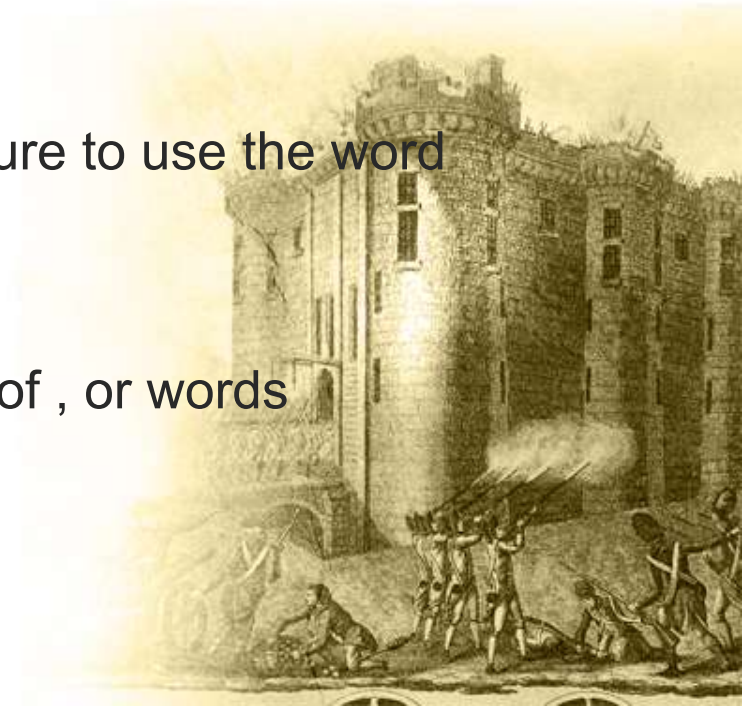
We will discuss some of these questions before you turn the paper in.



# Word Work: *Pursue*

*5 min*

- In this chapter, you read, “Seeing this [that some Norman soldiers retreated], some English soldiers broke the wall and pursued the fleeing knights.”
- To pursue means “to follow to capture or to try to accomplish.”
- The cat pursued the mouse under the bed and into the next room.
- Have you ever pursued something? Be sure to use the word ***pursued*** in your response.
- What are some words that are synonyms of , or words with same meaning as pursue?  
*Follow, chase, track, shadow*



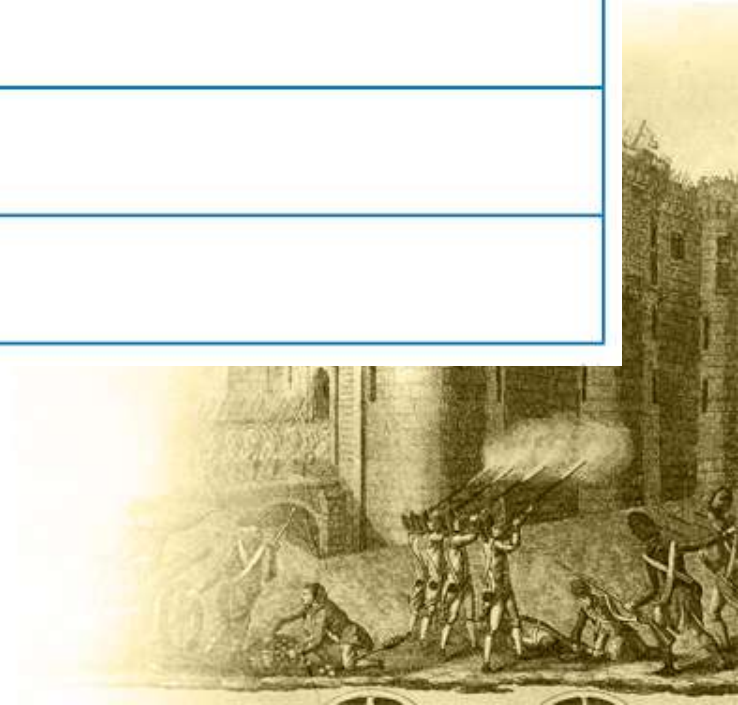
# Writing

## STRUCTURE OF A PERSUASIVE PARAGRAPH POSTER

### Structure of a Persuasive Paragraph:

1. State an opinion
2. Reason #1 to support opinion
3. Reason #2 to support opinion
4. Reason #3 to support opinion
5. Transitions included, as needed
6. Concluding sentence

How is this structure similar to or different from descriptive or informative writing?



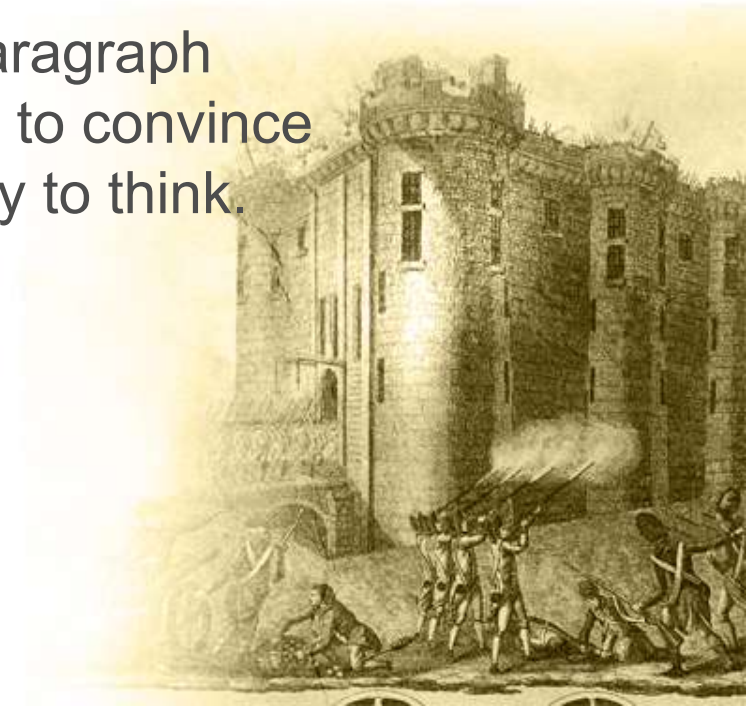


# Writing

The first sentence of a persuasive paragraph will give the writer's opinion that will be supported in the rest of the paragraph.

Instead of detail sentences, a persuasive paragraph will have two reasons supporting the writer's opinion, backed by text evidence. The evidence is often introduced with the word, *because*.

The concluding sentence of a persuasive paragraph should include a “zinger” – one final attempt to convince the reader that the writer's opinion is the way to think.

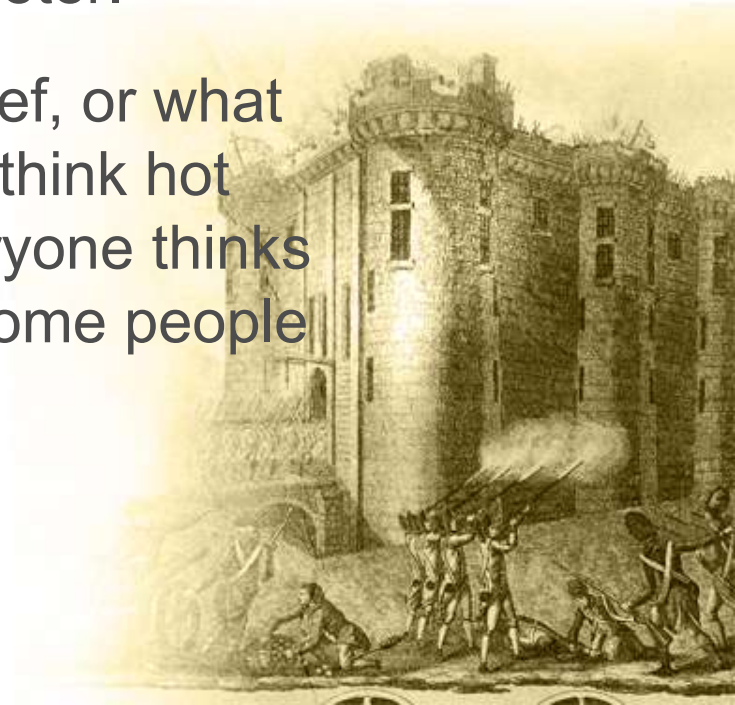


# Fact and Opinion

Part of writing a persuasive paragraph is understanding the difference between a fact and an opinion.

A fact is something that is true and can be proven. Ex. “On hot summer days, the temperature outside is high.” This is a fact and can be proven with a thermometer.

An opinion is a personal view or belief, or what you think about something. Ex. “I think hot summer days are the best!” Not everyone thinks that hot summer days are the best; some people do not like them.





# Check for Understanding

- I'll read the following statements. Hold up one finger if the statement is a fact and two fingers if it is an opinion.

The Middle Ages was the best period in world history.

*Opinion*

The leader of an empire is called an emperor.

*Fact*

Disease was prevalent in towns during the Middle Ages.

*Fact*



# Writing

In a persuasive paragraph, the writer is offering an opinion on a certain subject. When the writer states an opinion, he or she is taking a stand and saying what he or she believes about a topic. The writer is prepared to explain why he/she is taking that particular stand. When a writer explains the reasons for his/her opinion with the reason for that opinion.

The first step in writing a persuasive paragraph is stating your opinion. A sentence starter for stating an opinion about being a person in the Middle Ages might be:

*If I could choose to be someone who lived during the Middle Ages, I would choose to be a (lord/serf/knight/craftsman/monk/nun).*

We are going to write a persuasive paragraph about being a lord using the notes we took on the Pro Chart (Activity page 8.1) to help.



# Writing

## Excerpt from Activity Page 8.1

	+
Lord	1. Lords lived in castles or manor houses. 2. Lords controlled the land and towns near their castles.

The sentence starter at the top of the Planning a Persuasive Paragraph Chart has been completed using the word, *lord*. What text evidence matches with our pros?

**If I could choose to be someone who lived during the Middle Ages,  
I would choose to be a lord.**

	Reason 1	Reason 2	Reason 3
Text Evidence/Page(s)			
Sentence in My Own Words (using at least one transition word at the beginning and the word <i>because</i> to introduce the reason)			



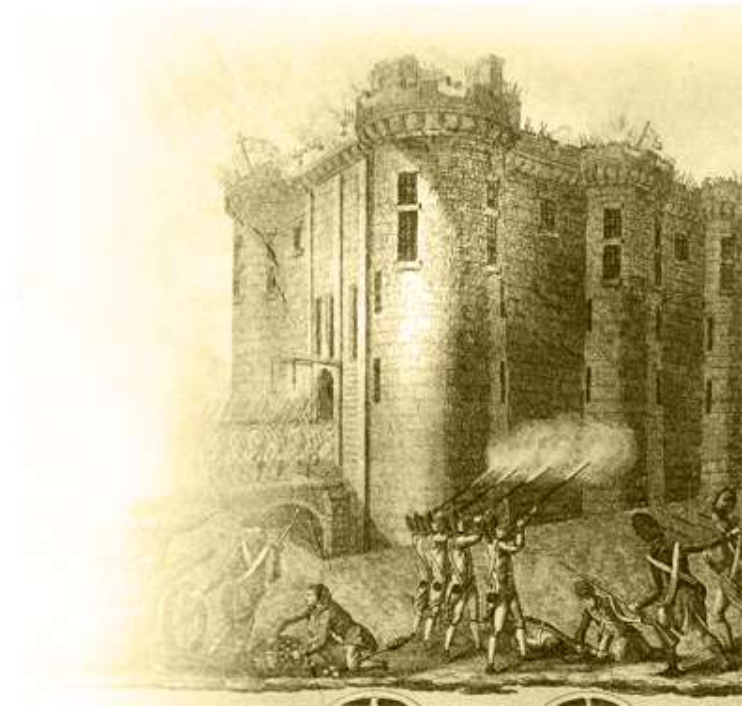
# Stating an Opinion

Return to homework assignment 8.1, and choose which social class you would like to write about. \*\*\* Cannot choose “lord”\*\*\*

Circle the choice to complete the sentence starter at the top of activity page 10.3.

Let’s take a look at the chart and what information you will need to complete it.

Take the last part of the class to start gathering text evidence that would support your opinion.



# Lesson Wrap Up

Call on students to orally share a reason for their choice with the class or a partner.

We will complete the chart on Activity Page 10.3 in the next lesson!

