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Building Background Knowledge and Supporting Vocabulary Development in English Language Learners/Multilingual Language Learners: Grade 8 Exemplars

Laura Golden
Diane August
American Institutes for Research

Joanne Urrutia
Independent Consultant

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Center for ENGLISH LANGUAGE Learners
at American Institutes for Research

1000 Thomas Jefferson Street NW
Washington, DC 20007-3835
202-403-5000 | TTY 877-334-3499
www.air.org

AIR®
AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH®

OFFICE of BILINGUAL EDUCATION and WORLD LANGUAGES
55 Hanson Place – Suite 594
Brooklyn, NY 11217
718.722.2445
www.nysed.gov/bilingual-ed

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Grade 8: To Kill a Mockingbird

https://www.engageny.org/resource/grade-8-ela-module-2a-unit-1-lesson-8

Overview	
Background 1: Franklin D. Roosevelt's Famous Quote	American Institutes for Research (AIR) developed this activity to provide students with background information on the 1930s—the setting for *To Kill a Mockingbird*. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS • Turn to Expeditionary Learning: Grade 8: Module 2A: Unit 1: Lesson 8. • Follow the instructions for the Opening. • Complete the background activity called "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Famous Quote," which AIR has provided on the following pages.
Background 2: Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*	AIR developed this activity using text from the first five pages of Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird.* Images, glossed words, and questions were added to support English language learners' (ELL) understanding of the text. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS • Turn to Expeditionary Learning: Grade 8: Module 2A: Unit 1: Lesson 8. • Follow the instructions for Work Time Part A. • Replace Work Time Part B with the background activity called "Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*," which AIR has provided on the following pages. • Follow the instructions for Closing and Assessment and Homework from the Expeditionary Learning materials.
Glossary of key vocabulary: *To Kill a Mockingbird*	This glossary provides definitions and sample sentences for key vocabulary drawn from *To Kill a Mockingbird* (pages 1–23). The quartile from the list of the 4,000 most frequent words is also provided, where applicable. Glossed words include those identified in the Expeditionary Learning materials and those identified by AIR staff as key to understanding the text.

Background 1: Franklin D. Roosevelt's Famous Quote

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Famous Quote
To Kill a Mockingbird takes place during the Great Depression. It takes place during the three years of 1933–1935 in the fictional town of Maycomb, Alabama. Chapter 1 says: There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County. But it was a time of vague optimism: Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself. Before we start reading Chapter 1, we are going to learn about the Great Depression and the origin of this quote: "…the only thing that we have to fear is fear itself." Learning about this time period will help us understand the setting of the story in *To Kill a Mockingbird.*
INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS • Look at the guiding question. • Read the text about Franklin D. Roosevelt's famous quote. • Use the glossary to help you understand new words. • Answer the supplementary questions. • Answer the guiding question. • Discuss your answers with the class.

Guiding Question: *Why did Roosevelt say "the only thing that we have to fear is fear itself"?*

People waiting for food during the Great Depression (1939) [1]

[1] http://www.loc.gov/pictures/collection/fsa/item/fsa1997025609/PP/

The Great Depression was a time in history from 1929 to 1939 when the **economy** stopped working. A lot of people lost their jobs, their houses, and all their money. A lot of people were very poor.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was **elected** president in 1933, the United States was in a period of great **uncertainty**. The economic **depression** was worse than ever. Millions of Americans did not have jobs. People were afraid and **discouraged**. The new president wanted to calm their fears and reassure people that the **economy** would improve.

During his **inaugural speech**, Franklin D. Roosevelt famously said: "…the only thing that we have to fear is fear itself."[2] With these words, Roosevelt gave people hope that the nation's problems were going to be **resolved**.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1934)[3]

Glossary

depression – a time when business is bad, many people do not have jobs, and many people are poor

discouraged – when someone does not have hope for a good future

economy – the system of making and spending money

elected – chosen by voting

inaugural speech – a formal talk given by a president when he is elected

resolved – fixed

The Great Depression – a period of economic difficulty in the United States

uncertainty – doubt; confusion

[2] http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/5057/

[3] http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/archives/collections/franklin/index.php?p=digitallibrary/digitalcontent&id=4133

Word Bank		
jobs	afraid	economy
fear	discouraged	depression
Franklin D. Roosevelt		

Supplementary Questions

1. What was the Great Depression?

   The Great Depression was a period in history when the _____ stopped working. [EN, EM]

   The Great Depression was _____. [TR]

2. Who was elected president in 1933?

   _____ was elected president in 1933. [ALL]

3. Why was 1933 a period of great uncertainty?

   In 1933, the economic _____ was worse than ever. Millions of Americans did not have _____. [EN, EM]

   In 1933, _____. [TR]

4. How did people feel in 1933?

   People were _____and _____. [EN, EM]

   People felt _____. [TR]

5. What did Franklin D. Roosevelt say in his inaugural speech?

   Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "…the only thing that we have to fear is _____ itself." [EN, EM]

   Franklin D. Roosevelt said _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *Why did Roosevelt say "the only thing that we have to fear is fear itself"?*

Background 2: Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*

Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*
We will read the first five pages of Chapter 1 of *To Kill a Mockingbird*. We will learn about the setting and main characters of the story.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS • Look at the guiding question. • Read the text. • Use the glossary to help you understand new words. • Answer the supplementary questions. • Answer the guiding question. • Discuss your answers with the class.

Guiding Question: *Describe Jem in your own words.*

When he was nearly thirteen, my brother Jem got his arm badly broken at the elbow. When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football were **assuaged**, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury. His left arm was somewhat shorter than his right; when he stood or walked, the back of his hand was at right angles to his body, his thumb parallel to his thigh. He couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass and **punt**.

Glossary

assuaged* – made something less intense or severe

punt – American football term; drop the ball and kick it before it touches the ground

Word Bank

elbow	brother	football

Supplementary Questions

1. Who is Jem?

   Jem is the narrator's _____. [EN, EM]

   Jem is _____. [TR]

2. What happened when Jem was nearly thirteen?

   When Jem was nearly thirteen, he broke his _____. [EN, EM]

   When Jem was nearly thirteen, _____. [TR]

3. What did Jem love to do?

   Jem loved to play _____. [EN, EM]

   Jem _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *Describe Jem in your own words.*

Guiding Question: *What did the narrator and Jem disagree about? Who settled their disagreement?*

When enough years had gone by to enable us to look back on them, we sometimes discussed the **events** leading to his **accident**. I maintain that the Ewells started it all, but Jem, who was four years my senior, said it started long before that. He said it began the summer Dill came to us, when Dill first gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out.

I said if he wanted to take a **broad view** of the thing, it really began with Andrew Jackson. If General Jackson hadn't run the Creeks up the creek, Simon Finch would never have paddled up the Alabama, and where would we be if he hadn't? We were far too old to settle an argument with a fistfight, so we **consulted** Atticus. Our father said we were both right.

Glossary

accident – mistake; something that happens by chance

broad view – look at the big picture

consulted – talked to someone

events – things that happen; activities

Word Bank

Dill	Atticus	Ewells	Andrew Jackson
accident	right	father (x2)	consulted

Supplementary Questions

1. What did the narrator and Jem discuss?

   They sometimes discussed the events leading up to Jem's _____. [EN, EM]

   They sometimes discussed _____. [TR]

2. What did the narrator think?

   The narrator thought that the _____ started it all. [EN, EM]

   The narrator thought that _____. [TR]

3. What did Jem think?

   Jem thought that it began the summer that _____ came. [EN, EM]

Jem thought that _____. [TR]

4. What did the narrator say was the broad view?

   The broad view was that it really began with _____. [EN, EM]

   The broad view was _____. [TR]

5. Who did the narrator and Jem consult?

   They consulted _____. [ALL]

6. Who is Atticus? How do you know?

   Atticus is the narrator's _____. We know because the narrator says they _____ Atticus, and then she calls him "our _____." [EN, EM]

   Atticus is _____. We know because _____[TR]

7. What did Atticus say?

   Atticus said they were both _____. [EN, EM]

   Atticus said _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *What did the narrator and Jem disagree about? Who settled their disagreement?*

Guiding Question: *Describe Simon Finch in your own words.*

Being **Southerners**, it was a source of **shame** to some members of the family that we had no recorded **ancestors** on either side of the Battle of Hastings. All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping **apothecary** from Cornwall whose **piety** was exceeded only by his **stinginess**. In England, Simon was irritated by the persecution of those who called themselves Methodists at the hands of their more liberal **brethren**, and as Simon called himself a Methodist, he worked his way across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, thence to Jamaica, thence to Mobile, and up the Saint Stephens. Mindful of John Wesley's **strictures** on the use of

Glossary

ancestors – people in your family from the past

apothecary – a person who prepared and sold medicines in the past (similar to a pharmacist)

apparel – clothes

banks – land at the edge of a river

many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but in this pursuit he was unhappy lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly **apparel**. So Simon, having forgotten his teacher's **dictum** on the possession of human **chattels**, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the **banks** of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens. He returned to Saint Stephens only once, to find a wife, and with her established a line that ran high to daughters. Simon lived to an impressive age and died rich.	**brethren** – members of a group **chattels** – slaves **dictum** – an official rule **piety** – dedication to God **shame** – embarrassment **Southerners** – people from the south in the United States **stinginess** – not wanting to spend money **strictures** – strong criticisms

Word Bank

Alabama River	South	Simon Finch	slaves
medicine	rich	ancestors	

Supplementary Questions

1. Where is the narrator's family from?

   The narrator's family is from the _____. [EN, EM]

   The narrator's family _____. [TR]

2. What was a source of shame to some members of the family?

   They had no recorded _____ on either side of the Battle of Hastings. [EN, EM]

   They had no _____. [TR]

3. Which family member is introduced in this paragraph?

   _____ is introduced in this paragraph. [ALL]

4. How did Simon Finch make money?

   Simon Finch practiced _____. [EN, EM]

   Simon Finch _____. [TR]

5. What did Simon Finch buy?

   Simon Finch bought three _____. [EN, EM]

   Simon Finch _____. [TR]

6. Where did Simon Finch establish a homestead?

   Simon Finch established a homestead on the banks of the _____. [EN, EM]

   Simon Finch _____. [TR]

7. Was Simon Finch successful?

   Simon Finch lived to an impressive age and died _____. [ALL]

Response to Guiding Question: *Describe Simon Finch in your own words.*

Guiding Question: *What was Finch's Landing? Who lived at Finch's Landing?*

It was customary for the men in the family to remain on Simon's **homestead**, Finch's Landing, and maketheir living from cotton. The place was self-sufficient: modest in comparison with the empires around it, the Landing nevertheless produced everything required to sustain life except ice, wheat flour, and articles of clothing, supplied by river-boats from Mobile.

Simon would have regarded with **impotent fury the disturbance** between the North and the South, as it left his descendants stripped of everything but their land, yet the tradition of living on the land remained unbroken until well into the twentieth century, when my father, Atticus Finch, went to Montgomery to read law, and his younger brother went to Boston to study medicine. Their sister Alexandra was the Finch who remained at the Landing: she married a **taciturn** manwho spent most of his time lying in a hammock by the river wondering if his **trot-lines** were full.

Glossary

fury – great anger

homestead – farm

impotent – no power or strength

taciturn – quiet; someone who doesn't speak much

the disturbance* – fight; trouble

trot-lines – a strong fishing line with a hook attached

Word Bank

father	law	cotton	Finch's Landing
taciturn	medicine	homestead	Finch's Landing
anger	the disturbance		

Supplementary Questions

1. What was customary for the men in the family?

It was customary for the men in the family to remain on Simon Finch's _____ and make their living from _____. [EN, EM]

It was customary for men in the family to_____. [TR]

2. What was Simon Finch's homestead called?

   Simon Finch's homestead was called _____. [EN, EM]

   Simon Finch's homestead _____. [TR]

3. What does impotent fury mean?

   Impotent fury means great _____ with no power or strength. [EN, EM]

   Impotent fury means _____. [TR]

4. What would Simon Finch have regarded with impotent fury?

   Simon would have regarded with impotent fury _____ between the North and the South. [EN, EM]

   Simon would have regarded with impotent fury _____. [TR]

5. Who is Atticus Finch?

   Atticus Finch is the narrator's _____. [EN, EM]

   Atticus Finch _____. [TR]

6. What did Atticus Finch do?

   Atticus Finch went to Montgomery to study _____. [EN, EM]

   Atticus Finch _____. [TR]

7. What did Atticus Finch's younger brother do?

   Atticus Finch's younger brother went to Boston to study _____. [EN, EM]

   Atticus Finch's younger brother _____. [TR]

8. What did Atticus Finch's sister do?

   Atticus Finch's sister remained at _____. She married a _____ man. [EN, EM]

Atticus Finch's sister _____ and married _____.

[TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *What was Finch's Landing? Who lived at Finch's Landing?*

Guiding Question: *What was Atticus Finch's first experience in practicing law?*

When my father was **admitted to the bar**, he returned to Maycomb and began his practice. Maycomb, some twenty miles east of Finch's Landing, was the county seat of Maycomb County. Atticus's office in the courthouse contained little more than a hat rack, a **spittoon**, a checkerboard, and an **unsullied** Code of Alabama. His first two clients were the last two persons **hanged** in the Maycomb County jail. Atticus had urged them to accept the state's generosity in allowing them to plead Guilty to second-degree murder and escape with their lives, but they were Haverfords, in Maycomb County a name synonymous with **jackass**. The Haverfords had dispatched Maycomb's leading **blacksmith** in a misunderstanding arising from the alleged wrongful detention of a **mare**, were imprudent enough to do it in the presence of three witnesses, and insisted that the-son-of-a-bitch-had-it-coming-to-him was a good enough defense for anybody. They persisted in pleading Not Guilty to first-degree murder, so there was nothing Atticus could do for his clients except be present at their departure, an occasion that was probably the beginning of my father's profound **distaste** for the practice of criminal law.

Glossary

admitted to the bar – accepted to be a lawyer

blacksmith – a person who makes or repairs things made of iron

distaste – a strong feeling of not liking something

hanged – killed by suspending someone from a rope tied around the neck

jackass – foolish; stupid

mare – a female horse

spittoon – a container that people spit into

unsullied – something that has not become dirty or damaged

Word Bank

distaste	hanged	Maycomb	Finch's Landing

Supplementary Questions

1. What did Atticus Finch do when he was admitted to the bar?

   He returned to _____ and began his practice. [EN, EM]

   He _____. [TR]

2. Where was Maycomb?

   Maycomb was some twenty miles east of _____. [EN, EM]

   Maycomb was _____. [TR]

3. What happened to Atticus Finch's first two clients?

   They were _____ in the Maycomb County jail. [EN, EM]

   They _____. [TR]

4. How did Atticus Finch feel about criminal law?

   He had a profound, or major _____ for practicing criminal law. [EN, EM]

   He _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *What was Atticus Finch's first experience in practicing law?*

Guiding Question: *Describe Atticus Finch in your own words.*

During his first five years in Maycomb, Atticus practiced **economy** more than anything; for several years thereafter he invested his earnings in his brother's education. John Hale Finch was ten years younger than my father, and chose to study medicine at a time when cotton was not worth growing; but after getting Uncle Jack started, Atticus derived a reasonable income from the law. He liked Maycomb, he was Maycomb County born and bred; he knew his people, they knew him, and because of Simon Finch's industry, Atticus was **related by blood** or marriage to nearly every family in the town.

Glossary

economy– careful management of money

related by blood – someone you are related to by birth

Word Bank

liked Maycomb County education

Supplementary Questions

1. How did Atticus Finch invest his earnings, or money, during his first five years in Maycomb?

Atticus Finch invested his earnings in his brother's _____. [EN, EM]

Atticus Finch _____. [TR]

2. How did Atticus Finch feel about Maycomb?

   He _____ Maycomb. [EN, EM]

   He _____. [TR]

3. Where was Atticus Finch born and bred, or raised?

   He was born and bred in _____. [EN, EM]

   He _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *Describe Atticus Finch in your own words.*

Guiding Question: *Describe the setting of the story in your own words.*

Maycomb was an old town, but it was a tired old town when I first knew it. In rainy weather the streets turned to red **slop**; grass grew on the sidewalks, the courthouse **sagged** in the square. Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day; bony mules hitched to Hoover carts flicked flies in the **sweltering** shade of the live oaks on the square. Men's stiff collars **wilted** by nine in the morning. Ladies bathed before noon, after their three o'clock naps, and by nightfall were like soft teacakes with frostings of sweat and sweet talcum.

People moved slowly then. They **ambled** across the square, shuffled in and out of the store around it, took their time about everything. A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the **boundaries** of Maycomb County. But it was a time of **vague optimism** for some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but fear itself.

Glossary

ambled* – walked at a slow pace

boundaries – lines between areas

optimism* – thinking everything will turn out well

sagged – hung down in the middle

sweltering – very hot

slop – spilled liquid

vague* – not clear

wilted – bent over

Word Bank			
tired	fear	optimism	hot
slowly			

Supplementary Questions

1. How does the narrator describe Maycomb?

   Maycomb was a _____ old town. [EN, EM]

   Maycomb _____. [TR]

2. How does the narrator describe the temperature in Maycomb?

   The temperature in Maycomb was very _____. [EN, EM]

   The temperature in Maycomb _____. [TR]

3. How does the narrator describe the people?

   People moved _____. [EN, EM]

   People _____. [TR]

4. How did some of the people feel?

   It was a time of vague _____ for some of the people. [EN, EM]

   Some of the people felt _____. [TR]

5. What had Maycomb County recently been told?

   Maycomb County had recently been told that it had nothing to fear but _____ itself. [EN, EM]

   Maycomb County had recently been told that _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *Describe the setting of the story in your own words.*

Glossary of key vocabulary: *To Kill a Mockingbird*[4]

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
admitted to the bar *admitido en el colegio de abogados*	Q3 (admitted) Q2 (bar)	accepted to be a lawyer	When my father was **admitted to the bar**, he returned to Maycomb and began his practice (pg. 5).
alien* *ajena*	N/A	not familiar	The shutters and doors of the Radley house were closed on Sundays, another thing **alien** to Maycomb's ways: closed doors meant illness and cold weather only (pg. 14).
ambled* *pasearon*	N/A	walked at a slow pace	They **ambled** across the square, shuffled in and out of the stores around it, took their time about everything (pg. 7).
apothecary *boticario*	N/A	a person who prepared and sold medicines in the past (similar to a pharmacist)	All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping **apothecary** from Cornwall whose piety was exceeded only by his stinginess (pg. 4).
apparel *ropa*	N/A	clothes	Mindful of John Wesley's strictures on the use of many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but in this pursuit he was unhappy lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly **apparel** (pg. 4).
assuaged* *mitigados*	N/A	made something less intense or severe	When it healed, and Jem's fears of never being able to play football were **assuaged**, he was seldom self-conscious about his injury (pg. 3).
asylum *manicomio*	N/A	a place to care for people with mental illness; a mental hospital	Miss Stephanie said old Mr. Radley said no Radley was going to any **asylum**, when it was suggested that a season in Tuscaloosa might be helpful to Boo (pg. 17).
banks *orillas*	Q1	land at the edge of a river	So Simon, having forgotten his teacher's dictum on the possession of human chattels, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the **banks** of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens (pg. 4).

[4] The vocabulary pertains to pages 1 to 23 of *To Kill a Mockingbird.* Words with an asterisk (*) are highlighted in the Expeditionary Learning lessons.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
beadle *sacristán*	N/A	church official	One night, in an excessive spurt of high spirits, the boys backed around the square in a borrowed flivver, resisted arrest by Maycomb's ancient **beadle**, Mr. Conner, and locked him in the courthouse outhouse (pg. 15).
became acquainted *se familiarizó*	N/A	got to know someone or something	According to neighborhood legend, when the younger Radley boy was in his teens he **became acquainted** with some of the Cunninghams from Old Sarum, an enormous and confusing tribe domiciled in the northern part of the county, and they formed the nearest thing to a gang ever seen in Maycomb (pg. 14).
blacksmith *herrero*	N/A	a person who makes or repairs things made of iron	The Haverfords had dispatched Maycomb's leading **blacksmith** in a misunderstanding arising from the alleged wrongful detention of a mare, were imprudent enough to do it in the presence of three witnesses, and insisted that the son-of-a-bitch-had-it-coming-to-him was a good enough defense for anybody (pg. 6).
bloodstained *manchadas de sangre*	N/A	spotted with blood	Jem gave a reasonable description of Boo: Boo was about six-and-a-half-feet tall, judging from his tracks; he dined on raw squirrels and any cats he could catch, that's why his hands were **bloodstained**—if you ate an animal raw, you would never wash the blood off (pg. 20).
boundaries *fronteras*	Q3	lines between areas	There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the **boundaries** of Maycomb County (pg. 7).
brethren *camaradas*	N/A	members of a group	Methodists at the hands of their more liberal **brethren**, and as Simon called himself a Methodist, he worked his way across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, thence to Jamaica, thence to Mobile, and up the Saint Stephens (pg. 4).
chattels *esclavos*	N/A	slaves	So Simon, having forgotten his teacher's dictum on the possession of human **chattels**, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the banks of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens (pg. 4).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
collard patch *sembrado de coles*	Q4 (patch)	a small area of land where collard greens (a type of vegetable) grow	Early one morning as we were beginning our day's play in the back yard, Jem and I heard something next door in Miss Rachel Haverford's **collard patch** (pg. 9).
corsets *corsés*	N/A	tight clothing that woman wore under their clothes to make them look thinner	Of all days Sunday was the day for formal afternoon visiting: ladies wore **corsets**, men wore coats, children wore shoes. (pg. 14)
cowlick *copete*	N/A	a small bunch of hair on a person's head that will not lie flat	As he told us the old tale his blue eyes would lighten and darken; his laugh was sudden and happy; he habitually pulled at the **cowlick** in the center of his forehead (pg. 11).
culprit *acusado*	N/A	a person who has committed a crime	Once the town was terrorized by a series of morbid nocturnal events: people's chickens and household pets were found mutilated; although the **culprit** was Crazy Addie, who eventually drowned himself in Barker's Eddy, people still looked at the Radley Place, unwilling to discard their initial suspicions (pg. 13).
curiosity *curiosidad*	Q4	someone or something that is interesting because he/she/it is unusual	Dill was a **curiosity** (pg. 11).
cussed *maldecían*	N/A	said angry and offensive words to someone	The judge asked Mr. Conner why he included the last charge; Mr. Conner said they **cussed** so loud he was sure every lady in Maycomb heard them (pg. 15).
damp *húmedad*	Q3	slightly wet air; humidity	Miss Stephanie Crawford said some of the town council told Mr. Radley that if he didn't take Boo back, Boo would die of mold from the **damp** (pg. 17).
detachment *indiferencia*	N/A	no emotional or personal interest	Jem and I found our father satisfactory: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with courteous **detachment** (pg. 8).
dictum *dicho*	N/A	an official rule	So Simon, having forgotten his teacher's **dictum** on the possession of human chattels, bought three slaves and with their aid established a homestead on the banks of the Alabama River some forty miles above Saint Stephens (pg. 4).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
distaste *repugnancia*	N/A	a strong feeling of not liking something	They persisted in pleading Not Guilty to first-degree murder, so there was nothing much Atticus could do for his clients except be present at their departure, an occasion that was probably the beginning of my father's profound **distaste** for the practice of criminal law (pg. 6).
domiciled *domiciliada*	N/A	living in a particular place	According to neighborhood legend, when the younger Radley boy was in his teens he became acquainted with some of the Cunninghams from Old Sarum, an enormous and confusing tribe **domiciled** in the northern part of the county, and they formed the nearest thing to a gang ever seen in Maycomb (pg. 14).
drooled *babeaba*	N/A	let saliva come out of the mouth	There was a long jagged scar that ran across his face; what teeth he had were yellow and rotten; his eyes popped and he **drooled** most of the time (pg. 20).
eccentric *excéntricos*	N/A	strange	Thus we came to know Dill as a pocket Merlin, whose head teemed with **eccentric** plans, strange longings, and quaint fancies (pg. 12).
fancies *imaginación*	N/A	ideas, opinions, or preferences	Thus we came to know Dill as a pocket Merlin, whose head teemed with eccentric plans, strange longings, and quaint **fancies** (pg. 12).
flicked *movían rápidamente*	N/A	made a short, quick movement	Somehow, it was hotter then: a black dog suffered on a summer's day; bony mules hitched to Hoover carts **flicked** flies in the sweltering shade by the live oaks on the square (pg. 7).
flivver *carro Ford destartalado*	N/A	a small car in bad condition	One night, in an excessive spurt of high spirits, the boys backed around the square in a borrowed **flivver**, resisted arrest by Maycomb's ancient beadle, Mr. Conner, and locked him in the courthouse outhouse (pg. 15).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
fury *furia*	N/A	great anger	Simon would have regarded with impotent **fury** the disturbance between the North and the South, as it left his descendants stripped of everything but their land, yet the tradition of living on the land remained unbroken until well into the twentieth century, when my father, Atticus Finch, went to Montgomery to read law, and his younger brother went to Boston to study medicine (pg. 5).
gouges *saque*	N/A	digs or cuts	"Don't blame me when he **gouges** your eyes out. You started it, remember" (pg. 21).
hollerin' *aullando*	N/A	yelling	"Sure that's all, now? I don't want you **hollerin'** something different the minute I get back" (pg. 23).
impotent *impotente*	N/A	no power or strength	Simon would have regarded with **impotent** fury the disturbance between the North and the South, as it left his descendants stripped of everything but their land, yet the tradition of living on the land remained unbroken until well into the twentieth century, when my father, Atticus Finch, went to Montgomery to read law, and his younger brother went to Boston to study medicine (pg. 5).
inhabited *habitado*	N/A	lived in	The Radley Place was **inhabited** by an unknown entity the mere description of whom was enough to make us behave for days on end; Mrs. Dubose was plain hell (pg. 9).
intimidation *intimidación*	N/A	fear	Nobody knew what form of **intimidation** Mr. Radley employed to keep Boo out of sight, but Jem figured that Mr. Radley kept him chained to the bed most of the time (pg. 17).
it drew him *lo atrajo*	Q2 (drew)	attracted him	In spite of our warnings and explanations **it drew him** as the moon draws water, but drew him no nearer than the light-pole on the corner, a safe distance from the Radley gate (pg. 12).
jackass *idiota*	N/A	foolish; stupid	Atticus had urged them to accept the state's generosity in allowing them to plead Guilty to second-degree murder and escape with their lives, but they were Haverfords, in Maycomb County a name synonymous with **jackass** (pg. 6).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
jagged *dentada*	N/A	something with an uneven edge	There was a long **jagged** scar that ran across his face; what teeth he had were yellow and rotten; his eyes popped and he drooled most of the time (pg. 20).
leathery *curtido*	N/A	looking like leather; wrinkled	He was a thin **leathery** man with colorless eyes, so colorless they did not reflect light (pg. 18).
longings *anhelos*	N/A	strong desires	Thus we came to know Dill as a pocket Merlin, whose head teemed with eccentric plans, strange **longings**, and quaint fancies (pg. 12).
malevolent phantom* *fantasma malévolo*	N/A	a mean ghost	Inside the house lived a **malevolent phantom** (pg. 12).
mare *yegua*	N/A	a female horse	The Haverfords had dispatched Maycomb's leading blacksmith in a misunderstanding arising from the alleged wrongful detention of a **mare**, were imprudent enough to do it in the presence of three witnesses, and insisted that the son-of-a-bitch-had-it-coming-to-him was a good enough defense for anybody (pg. 6).
match *fósforo*	Q2	a short piece of wood that makes fire when it is scratched against something	"Strike a **match** under him" (pg. 22).
meanest *más miserable*	N/A	not nice to people	"There goes the **meanest** man ever God blew breath into," murmured Calpurnia, and she spat meditatively into the yard (pg. 19).
Methodist *Metodista*	N/A	a member of a type of Christian church	Methodists at the hands of their more liberal brethren, and as Simon called himself a **Methodist**, he worked his way across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, thence to Jamaica, thence to Mobile, and up the Saint Stephens (pg. 4).
middle-aged *de mediana edad*	N/A	when someone is about 40 to about 60 years old	He was **middle-aged** then, she was fifteen years his junior (pg. 8).
mind his own business *ocupara de sus propios asuntos*	Q1 (mind, own, and business)	keep to yourself; stop paying attention to other people's situations	He said Atticus never talked much about the Radleys: when Jem would question him Atticus's only answer was for him to **mind his own business** and let the Radleys mind theirs; they had a right to; but when it happened Jem said Atticus shook his head and said, "Mm, mm, mm" (pg. 16).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
mold *moho*	Q3	a soft substance that grows on the surface of wet things	Miss Stephanie Crawford said some of the town council told Mr. Radley that if he didn't take Boo back, Boo would die of **mold** from the damp (pg. 17).
mutilated *mutiladas*	N/A	destroyed something by cutting it	Once the town was terrorized by a series of morbid nocturnal events: people's chickens and household pets were found **mutilated**; although the culprit was Crazy Addie, who eventually drowned himself in Barker's Eddy, people still looked at the Radley Place, unwilling to discard their initial suspicions (pg. 13).
nearsighted *miope*	N/A	not able to see things that are far away	She was all angles and bones; she was **nearsighted**; she squinted; her hand was wide as a bed slat and twice as hard (pg. 8).
nebulous *nebulosa*	N/A	not clear	Boo's transition from the basement to back home was **nebulous** in Jem's memory (pg. 17).
nerve *valor*	Q3	the courage to do something difficult	Nobody in Maycomb had **nerve** enough to tell Mr. Radley that his boy was in with the wrong crowd (pg. 15).
optimism* *optimismo*	N/A	thinking everything will turn out well	But it was a time of vague **optimism** for some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told it had nothing to fear but fear itself (pg. 7).
panting *jadeando*	N/A	breathing hard and quickly	Safely on our porch, **panting** and out of breath, we looked back (pg. 23).
peeped *dió un vistazo*	N/A	looked quickly	People said he went out at night when the moon was down, and **peeped** in windows (pg. 12).
picket *piquete*	N/A	a stick that is pointed at the end so it can be put into the ground; can be used to build a fence	The remains of a **picket** drunkenly guarded the front yard—a "swept" yard that was never swept—where Johnson grass and rabbit-tobacco grew in abundance (pg. 12).
piety *devoción*	N/A	dedication to God	All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping apothecary from Cornwall whose **piety** was exceeded only by his stinginess (pg. 4).
predilection *preferencia*	N/A	a liking or preference	The Radleys, welcome anywhere in town, kept to themselves, a **predilection** unforgivable in Maycomb (pg. 13).
punt *despejar*	N/A	American football term; drop the ball and kick it before it touches the ground	He couldn't have cared less, so long as he could pass and **punt** (pg. 3).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
quaint *pintoresca*	N/A	pleasant or nice in an old-fashioned way	Thus we came to know Dill as a pocket Merlin, whose head teemed with eccentric plans, strange longings, and **quaint** fancies (pg. 12).
raid *ataque*	N/A	a sudden, surprise attack	Our first **raid** came to pass only because Dill bet Jem *The Gray Ghost* against two Tom Swifts that Jem wouldn't get any farther than the Radley gate (pg. 20).
related by blood *relacionado consaguíneamente*	Q1	someone you are related to by birth	He liked Maycomb, he was Maycomb County born and bred; he knew his people, they knew him, and because of Simon Finch's industry, Atticus was **related by blood** or marriage to nearly every family in the town (pg. 7).
repertoire *repertorio*	N/A	all the things that a person is able to do	But by the end of August our **repertoire** was vapid from countless reproductions, and it was then that Dill gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out (pg. 12).
rotten *podridos*	N/A	decayed and falling apart	There was a long jagged scar that ran across his face; what teeth he had were yellow and **rotten**; his eyes popped and he drooled most of the time (pg. 20).
routine contentment* *alegría rutinaria*	Q3 (routine)	feeling good the way you always do	Thereafter the summer passed in **routine contentment** (pg. 11).
sagged *se pandeaba*	N/A	hung down in the middle	In rainy weather the streets turned to red slop; grass grew on the sidewalks, the courthouse **sagged** in the square (pg. 7).
satisfactory* *satisfactorio*	Q4	good enough	Jem and I found our father **satisfactory**: he played with us, read to us, and treated us with courteous detachment (pg. 7–8).
sawhorses *caballetes*	N/A	frames on which wood is placed when it is being cut with a saw	Wooden **sawhorses** blocked the road at each end of the Radley lot, straw was put down on the sidewalk, traffic was diverted to the back street (pg. 18).
scold *regañona*	N/A	a person who often criticizes other people in an angry way	So Jem received most of his information from Miss Stephanie Crawford, a neighborhood **scold**, who said she knew the whole thing (pg. 16).
scratching *rasguñando*	N/A	touching with something sharp, like fingernails	I've seen his tracks in our back yard many a mornin', and one night I heard him **scratching** on the back screen, but he was gone time Atticus got there" (pg. 20).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
skull *calavera*	Q3	the bones of the head and face	Miss Stephanie Crawford said she woke up in the middle of the night one time and saw him looking straight through the window at her… said his head was like a **skull** lookin' at her (pg. 20).
slat *tabla*	N/A	a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal	She was all angles and bones; she was nearsighted; she squinted; her hand was wide as a bed **slat** and twice as hard (pg. 8).
slop *porquería*	N/A	spilled liquid	In rainy weather the streets turned to red **slop**; grass grew on the sidewalks, the courthouse sagged in the square (pg. 7).
sneered *hice una mueca*	N/A	smiled at someone with an expression that showed dislike and a lack of respect	Then I **sneered** at him (pg. 23).
sped *se apresuró*	N/A	went very quickly; went at a fast speed	Jem threw open the gate and **sped** to the side of the house, slapped it with his palm, and ran back past us, not waiting to see if his foray was successful (pg. 23).
spittoon *escupidera*	N/A	a container that people spit into	Atticus's office in the courthouse contained little more than a hat rack, a **spittoon**, a checkerboard, and an unsullied Code of Alabama (pg. 6).
stealthy* *sigiloso*	N/A	sneaky	Any **stealthy** small crimes committed in Maycomb were his work (pg. 13).
stinginess *tacañería*	N/A	not wanting to spend money	All we had was Simon Finch, a fur-trapping apothecary from Cornwall whose piety was exceeded only by his **stinginess** (pg. 4).
strictures *censuras*	N/A	strong criticisms	Mindful of John Wesley's **strictures** on the use of many words in buying and selling, Simon made a pile practicing medicine, but in this pursuit he was unhappy lest he be tempted into doing what he knew was not for the glory of God, as the putting on of gold and costly apparel (pg. 4).
taciturn *taciturno*	N/A	quiet; someone who doesn't speak much	Their sister Alexandra was the Finch who remained at the Landing: she married a **taciturn** man who spent most of his time lying in a hammock by the river wondering if his trot-lines were full (pg. 5).
teemed *llena*	N/A	was full of something	Thus we came to know Dill as a pocket Merlin, whose head **teemed** with eccentric plans, strange longings, and quaint fancies (pg. 12).

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample Sentence from the text
the disturbance* *el alboroto*	N/A	fight; trouble	Simon would have regarded with impotent fury **the disturbance** between the North and the South, as it left his descendants stripped of everything but their land…(pg. 5).
trot-lines *líneas de pesca*	N/A	a strong fishing line with a hook attached	Their sister Alexandra was the Finch who remained at the Landing: she married a taciturn man who spent most of his time lying in a hammock by the river wondering if his **trot-lines** were full (pg. 5).
unsullied *inmaculado*	N/A	something that has not become dirty or damaged	Atticus's office in the courthouse contained little more than a hat rack, a spittoon, a checkerboard, and an **unsullied** Code of Alabama (pg. 6).
vague* *vago*	Q4	not clear	But it was a time of **vague** optimism for some of the people: Maycomb County had recently been told it had nothing to fear but fear itself (pg. 7).
vapid *soso*	N/A	not lively or interesting; boring	But by the end of August our repertoire was **vapid** from countless reproductions, and it was then that Dill gave us the idea of making Boo Radley come out (pg. 12).
wilted *mustios*	N/A	bent over	Men's stiff collars **wilted** by nine in the morning (pg. 7).

Grade 8: The Vietnam Wars

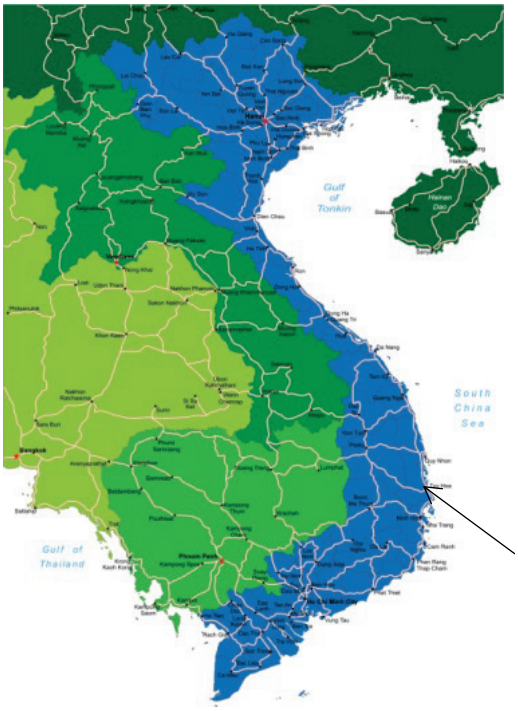
https://www.engageny.org/sites/default/files/downloadable-resources/2015/Jul/8m1.1l9.pdf

Overview	
Background 1: Vietnam	The American Institutes for Research (AIR) developed this activity to provide background information for English language learner (ELL) students about Vietnam before reading "The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS • Turn to Expeditionary Learning: Grade 8: Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 6. • Follow the instructions for the Opening and Work Time Part A. • Complete the background activity called "Vietnam," which AIR has provided below.
Background 2: Graphic Organizer	AIR developed this activity using the "The Vietnam Wars" text in Expeditionary Learning: Module 1, Unit 1, Lesson 6. The graphic organizer was added to support ELL students' understanding of the text. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TEACHERS • Turn to Expeditionary Learning: Grade 8: Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 6. • Replace Work Time Part B and Closing and Assessment with the background activity called "Graphic Organizer," which AIR has provided below. • Follow the instructions for Homework from the Expeditionary Learning materials.
Glossary of key vocabulary: The Vietnam Wars	This glossary provides definitions and sample sentences for key vocabulary drawn from "The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson. The quartile from the list of 4,000 most frequent words is also provided, where applicable. The glossed words include those identified in the Expeditionary Learning materials and those identified by AIR staff as key to understanding the text.

Background 1: Vietnam

Vietnam
"The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson describes the history of conflict in Vietnam, including the United States' involvement from the 1950s to 1970s. Before reading "The Vietnam Wars," we are going to learn about Vietnam and the Vietnam War. (The text for this lesson was written by AIR. Students will refer to the map of Asia on page 8 of Expeditionary Learning: Module 1, Unit 1, Lesson 6.)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS • Look at the map on page 8 of Expeditionary Learning: Module 1, Unit 1, Lesson 6. • Find Vietnam on the map. • Look at the guiding question. • Read the text about Vietnam. • Use the glossary to help you understand new words. • Answer the supplementary questions. • Answer the guiding question. • Discuss your answers with the class.

Guiding Question: *How would you describe Vietnam in your own words?*	
Vietnam is a country in Asia. **Vietnam borders** the South China Sea and the countries of Cambodia, Laos, and China.	**Glossary**



border – to be next to something else

central role – very important part

communist government – a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy

conflict – war; fighting

rural – in the countryside

unify – come together as one

Vietnam – a country in southeastern Asia

Approximately 90 million people live in **Vietnam** today.[5] Some people live in **rural** areas and some people live in big cities, like Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnam has a long history of **conflict**.

In 1954, the United States entered into a war with Vietnam. It was a long and bloody war. More than 3 million people were killed.[6] In 1975, the war ended and Vietnam was **unified** under a **communist government**.

Today, the Communist Party has a **central role** in Vietnam's government, politics and society.[7]

Word Bank

Cambodia	China	1954	Laos
90 million	1975	Asia	communist

Supplementary Questions

1. Where is Vietnam?

   Vietnam is in _____. [ALL]

2. Which countries border Vietnam?

   The countries that border Vietnam are _____, _____, and _____. [EN, EM]

   The countries that border Vietnam _____. [TR]

3. How many people live in Vietnam today?

   Approximately _____ people live in Vietnam today.

   Approximately _____. [TR]

4. When did the United States fight with Vietnam?

   The United States fought with Vietnam from _____ to _____. [EN, EM]

   The United States _____. [TR]

5. What kind of government does Vietnam have?

   Vietnam has a _____ government. [EN, EM]

   Vietnam _____. [TR]

Response to Guiding Question: *How would you describe Vietnam in your own words?*

[5] http://www.tradingeconomics.com/vietnam/population
[6] http://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history
[7] http://vietnamembassy-usa.org/vietnam/politics

Background 2: Graphic Organizer

Graphic Organizer
We are going to learn about Vietnam's history of conflict by reading "The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson. For a first reading of "The Vietnam Wars," you will read each paragraph of the article and summarize the main events using a graphic organizer. The graphic organizer will help you to keep track of the main events as you are reading. You can read the article a second time to understand more of the details. (This activity was developed using the "The Vietnam Wars" text in Expeditionary Learning: Module 1, Unit 1, Lesson 6.)
INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS • Read each paragraph in the graphic organizer. • Use the sentence frames and word bank to help you summarize the main event in each paragraph. • Discuss your answers with the class.

Word Bank			
China Chinese (x2) Vietnam Vietnamese Soviet Union	United States (x5) France French (x5) brutality	money pacify alienated slaves	struggle Ho Chi Minh (x4) attacked left (x2)

Graphic Organizer "The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson	
Paragraph Excerpts	**Main event**
By the time American troops arrived on their shores, the Vietnamese had already spent centuries **honing** a warrior tradition in a series of brutal wars.	The _____ have a long history of fighting wars.
The Chinese Dragon **208 B.C. to 1428 A.D.**	**Main event**
In Vietnam, a nation **forged** in the **crucible** of war, it is possible to measure time by **invasions**. Long before the Americans, before the Japanese, before the French **even**, there were the Chinese. They arrived in the 3rd century B.C. and stayed for more than 1,000 years, building roads and dams, forcing educated Vietnamese to speak their language, and leaving their imprint on art, architecture and **cuisine**.	The _____ arrived to Vietnam in the 3rd century B.C.
The Chinese referred to their Vietnamese neighbors as Annam, the "**pacified** south," but the Vietnamese were anything but peaceful **subjects**. **Chafing** under Chinese taxes, military drafts, and forced-labor practices, they rose up and pushed their occupiers out again and again, creating a warrior tradition that would **plague invaders** for centuries to come.	The Vietnamese pushed out the _____ again and again.
The **struggle** with China produced a **string** of heroes who live on today in street names, films, and literature. In 40 A.D., the Trung sisters led the first uprising, then drowned themselves rather than **surrender** when the Chinese returned to surround their troops. Two centuries later, another woman entered the **pantheon** of war heroes. Wearing gold-plated armor and riding **astride** an elephant, Trieu Au led 1,000 men into battle. As she faced **surrender**, she too **committed suicide**. In the 13th century, Tran Hung Dao used hit-and-run tactics to **rout** the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan. His strategy would be copied 700 years later against the French, with **momentous** results.	Vietnam had a long _____ with the Chinese. There were many war heroes.

Finally, in the 15th century, a hero arose to oust the Chinese for good. Le Loi believed—as did generations of warriors to follow—that political **persuasion** was more important than military victories. According to his poet/adviser, Nguyen Trai, it was "better to conquer hearts than **citadels**." In 1428, Le Loi **deployed** platoons of elephants against the Chinese horsemen, and forced China to recognize Vietnamese **independence**. **Gracious** in victory, Le Loi gave 500 boats and thousands of horses to the Chinese and **ushered** them home. Except for a brief, unsuccessful **foray** in 1788, they did not return.	In the 15th century, the Chinese finally _____ Vietnam.
Everything Tends to Ruin **1627–1941**	**Main event**
Two centuries later, the French proved the emperor right. In 1857, claiming the right to protect priests from **persecution**, a French naval force appeared off Vietnamese shores. In 26 years, Vietnam was a French colony.	In the 1800s, Vietnam became a _____ colony.
The French turned the jungle nation into a money-making **venture**. They drafted peasants to produce rubber, alcohol, and salt in slavelike conditions. They also ran a **thriving opium** business and turned thousands of Vietnamese into addicts. When France arrived in Vietnam, explained Paul Doumer, architect of the colonial economy, "the Annamites were **ripe** for servitude."	The French made a lot of _____ in Vietnam. The French treated the Vietnamese people like _____.
But the French, like the Chinese before them, **misread** their colonial **subjects**. The Vietnamese **spurned** slavery, and organized a determined **resistance**, using their knowledge of the countryside to **outwit** the French. "Rebel bands disturb the country everywhere," complained a French commander in Saigon. "They appear from nowhere in large numbers, destroy everything, and then disappear into nowhere."	The Vietnamese fought against the _____.
French colonial officials made **clumsy** attempts to **pacify** the Vietnamese. They built schools and taught French culture to generations of the native **elite**, only to find that most Vietnamese **clung** proudly to their own traditions. When **persuasion failed**, the French resorted to brutality. But executions only created martyrs for the **resistance** and more trouble for the French. As one French military commander wrote with **foreboding** before returning home: "Everything here **tends** to **ruin**."	First, the French tried to _____ the Vietnamese. Then, the French treated the Vietnamese with _____.

Life, Liberty, and Ho Chi Minh **1941–1945**	**Main event**
Early in 1941, a thin, **taut** figure with a **wispy** goatee disguised himself as a Chinese journalist and **slipped** across China's southern border into Vietnam. In a secluded cave just north of Hanoi, he met with his comrades in Vietnam's **struggle** for **independence**. The **time was ripe**, he told them. In the **tumult** of World War II, the Japanese had **swept** through most of Southeast Asia, replacing the French in Vietnam with their own colonial troops. The Vietnamese, he said, must help the Western Allies defeat Japan. In return, the British and Americans would help Vietnam gain **independence** after the war. In the dim light of the cave, the men formed the Vietnam Independence League, or Vietminh, from which their **fugitive** leader took the name that would **plague** a generation of generals in France and the United States: Ho Chi Minh.	In 1941, _____ snuck into Vietnam and formed the Vietnam Independence League, or Vietminh.
By 1941, Ho was known as a **fierce** supporter of Vietnamese **independence**. For 30 years he had **drifted** from France to China, to the Soviet Union, preaching **Communism** and nationalism to Vietnamese living **abroad**. When he returned to Vietnam, his **frugal** ways and his devotion to the cause won him an instant following.	For 30 years, _____ sought support for Vietnamese independence.
With American aid, Ho directed guerrilla operations against the Japanese. In August 1945, Japan **surrendered** to the Allies. A month later, Ho mounted a platform in Hanoi's Ba Dinh Square, where lanterns, flowers, banners, and red flags announced the festive occasion. Quoting directly from the American Declaration of **Independence**, he **asserted** that all men have a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Then, while the crowd of hundreds of thousands chanted "Doc-Lap, Doc-Lap"—**independence**—Ho declared Vietnam free from 62 years of French rule.	In 1945, _____ declared Vietnamese independence, with help from the United States.
The Fall of the French **1945–1954**	**Main event**
The Vietnamese, their hopes **kindled** by the excitement of the moment, soon found that **independence** would not come as easily as elegant speeches. In 1945, French troops **poured** into the country, determined to regain control of the colony.	In 1945, the _____ entered Vietnam again.

Ho, meanwhile, **consolidated** power, jailing or executing thousands of opponents. He also **appealed** several times for U.S. help, but **to no avail**. Determined to fight on, Ho told French negotiators, "If we must fight, we will fight. We will lose 10 men for every one you lose, but in the end it is you who will tire."	Ho Chi Minh was determined to fight the _____.
In the winter of 1946–1947, the French **stormed** Hanoi and other cities in the North. Hopelessly **outgunned**, Ho's troops withdrew to the mountains. Led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Vietminh **harassed** the French soldiers with a **ragtag** array of antique French muskets, American rifles, Japanese carbines, spears, swords, and homemade grenades. Moving through familiar terrain, supported by a network of friendly villages, the Vietnamese struck, then disappeared into the jungle.	The Vietminh harassed the _____ soldiers with a ragtag array of weapons.
By 1950, the French war in Vietnam had become a battleground in a much larger **struggle**. China, where revolution had just brought **Communists** to power, and the Soviet Union were supplying the Vietminh with weapons. The U.S., **committed** to **containing** the spread of **Communism**, **backed** the French.	By 1950, _____ and the _____ were supplying the Vietminh with weapons. The _____ backed the French.
Even $2.5 billion of U.S. aid did not keep the French from **wearing down**, just as Ho had predicted. The final blow came in 1954, when General Giap surrounded 15,000 French troops **holed up** near the remote mountain town of Dien Bien Phu. After two months of fighting in the spring mud, the French were **exhausted** and Dien Bien Phu fell. Reluctantly, they agreed to leave Vietnam for good.	In 1954, the _____ agreed to leave Vietnam for good.
Doc-Lap at Last **1954–1975**	**Main event**
The Americans **cringed** at the thought of a **Communist** Vietnam, and picked up where the French left off. A peace accord temporarily divided Vietnam in half, promising elections for the whole country by 1956. With Ho in full control of the North, the Americans **backed** a French-educated anti-communist named Ngo Dinh Diem in the South.	Vietnam was divided between north and south. _____ was in control of the North. The _____ backed Ngo Dinh Diem in the South.

As President, Diem managed to **alienate** everyone, arresting thousands of **dissidents** and condemning scores to death. In 1956, he was accused of **blocking** the elections, **adding fuel to a growing brushfire of rebellion**.	Ngo Dinh Diem _____ everyone. People began to rebel against Ngo Dinh Diem.
The U.S. responded by **pumping** money into Diem's **failed** regime and sending military "advisers," many of whom were unofficially engaged in combat. Then, on August 2, 1964, reports reached Washington **alleging** that three North Vietnamese boats had attacked the *U.S.S. Maddox* on patrol in Vietnam's Tonkin Gulf. The U.S. went to war, though the reports were later **disputed**.	The _____ continued to give money to Ngo Dinh Diem.
In 1965, American bombers struck North Vietnam in a fearsome assault, designed to **break the will** of the people. But the North refused to **surrender**.	In 1965, the _____ attacked North Vietnam.
Meanwhile, in the South, Communist **rebels**, called the Viet Cong, operated **stealthily** under cover of the jungle. With aid from the North, they laid mines and **booby traps**, and built networks of secret supply routes. Like the French before them, U.S. troops—some 500,000 strong by 1968—pursued their **elusive** enemy in ways that **alienated** the people they were supposed to be saving. They burned villages suspected of **harboring** Viet Cong and sprayed chemicals to strip the jungle of its protective covering. By 1968, 1 out of every 12 South Vietnamese was a refugee.	The _____ alienated the people they were supposed to be saving in the South.
On January 30, 1968, the Vietnamese celebrated Tet, their New Year, with fireworks and parties. But as darkness fell, a surprise attack interrupted the **revelry**. More than 80,000 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops **stormed** major cities and **even** the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.	On January 30, 1968, the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese _____ South Vietnam.
U.S. troops turned back the so-called Tet Offensive. But the American people, tiring of an expensive and seemingly **fruitless** conflict, turned against the war. President Richard M. Nixon took office in 1969 amid a rising tide of antiwar **sentiment**. He agreed to begin pulling out of Vietnam. It took four more years of fighting and thousands more casualties, but in March 1973, the last U.S. troops withdrew.	In 1973, the United States _____ Vietnam.

Two years later, on April 30, 1975, columns of North Vietnamese soldiers entered Saigon, meeting little **resistance** from the **demoralized** South Vietnamese army. The last American officials fought their way onto any aircraft available and left Vietnam to the **Communists**. Ho Chi Minh, who had died in 1969, did not live to see the moment. After years of **struggle**, Vietnam had been unified—but by force and at the cost of millions dead.	By 1975, _____ was unified.

Glossary of key vocabulary: The Vietnam Wars[8]

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
abroad *en el exterior*	Q4	in another country	For 30 years he had drifted from France to China, to the Soviet Union, preaching Communism and nationalism to Vietnamese living **abroad**.
adding fuel to the growing bushfire *empeorando el problema*	Q1 (adding) Q2 (fuel) Q1 (growing)	Doing something to make a problem bigger or worse	In 1956, he was accused of blocking the elections, **adding fuel to a growing brushfire** of rebellion.
alienate *alienar*	N/A	make people mad;	As President, Diem managed to **alienate** everyone, arresting thousands of dissidents and condemning scores to death.
alleging *alegando*	N/A	saying something is true without having proof	Then, on August 2, 1964, reports reached Washington **alleging** that three North Vietnamese boats had attacked the *U.S.S. Maddox* on patrol in Vietnam's Tonkin Gulf.
appealed* *apeló*	N/A	requested help	He also **appealed** several times for U.S. help, but to no avail.
asserted* *afirmó*	N/A	said something in a strong and confident way	Quoting directly from the American Declaration of Independence, he **asserted** that all men have a right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
astride *a horcajadas*	N/A	with a leg on each side	Wearing gold-plated armor and riding **astride** an elephant, Trieu Au led 1,000 men into battle.
backed* *apoyó*	Top 100	supported	The U.S., committed to containing the spread of Communism, **backed** the French.
banished *desterró*	N/A	forced someone to leave a country as punishment	Vietnam's emperor, wary that the Frenchman's religion was just the calling card for an invasion force, **banished** Rhodes from the country.
bearing gifts *trayendo regalos*	Q1 (bearing) Q3 (gifts)	carrying presents	In 1627, a young white man arrived in Hanoi, **bearing gifts** and speaking fluent Vietnamese.
blocking *prevenir*	N/A	stopping something	In 1956, he was accused of **blocking** the elections, adding fuel to a growing brushfire of rebellion.

[8] The vocabulary pertains to "The Vietnam Wars" by Tod Olson. Words with an asterisk (*) are highlighted in the Expeditionary Learning lessons.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
booby traps *trampas cazabobos*	N/A	hidden bombs	With aid from the North, they laid mines and **booby traps**, and built networks of secret supply routes.
break the will *doblegar la voluntad*	Q1 (break) Top 100 (the; will)	to make someone stop trying or caring	In 1965, American bombers struck North Vietnam in a fearsome assault, designed to **break the will** of the people.
calling card* *excusa*	Q1 (calling) Q2 (card)	excuse	Vietnam's emperor, wary that the Frenchman's religion was just the **calling card** for an invasion force, banished Rhodes from the country.
chafing *irritados*	N/A	becoming annoyed or upset	**Chafing** under Chinese taxes, military drafts, and forced-labor practices, they rose up and pushed their occupiers out again and again, creating a warrior tradition that would plague invaders for centuries to come.
citadels *ciudadelas*	N/A	forts that were used to protect the people of a city	According to his poet/ advisor, Nguyen Trai, it was "better to conquer hearts than **citadels**."
clumsy *torpes*	N/A	badly done	French colonial officials made **clumsy** attempts to pacify the Vietnamese.
clung *se aferraron*	N/A	held on	They built schools and taught French culture to generations of the native elite, only to find that most Vietnamese **clung** proudly to their own traditions.
committed* *comprometió*	Q4	dedicated	The U.S., **committed** to containing the spread of Communism, backed the French.
committed* suicide *cometió suicidio*	Q4 (committed)	killed herself	As she faced surrender, she too **committed suicide**.
Communism *Comunismo*	N/A	a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy	For 30 years he had drifted from France to China, to the Soviet Union, preaching **Communism** and nationalism toVietnamese living abroad.
Communists *Comunistas*	N/A	people who believe in Communism	China, where revolution had just brought **Communists** to power, and the Soviet Union were supplying the Vietminh with weapons.
consolidated *consolidó*	N/A	combined together to become stronger	Ho, meanwhile, **consolidated** power, jailing or executing thousands of opponents.
containing* *contener*	Q1	to stop something from spreading	The U.S., committed to **containing** the spread of Communism, backed the French.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
cringed *se evergonzaban*	N/A	felt disgusted or embarrassed	The Americans **cringed** at the thought of a Communist Vietnam, and picked up where the French left off.
crucible* *crisol*	N/A	a situation that forces people to change or make difficult decisions	In Vietnam, a nation forged in the **crucible** of war, it is possible to measure time by invasions.
cuisine *gastronomía*	N/A	a style of cooking	They arrived in the 3rd century B.C. and stayed for more than 1,000 years, building roads and dams, forcing educated Vietnamese to speak their language, and leaving their imprint on art, architecture, and **cuisine**.
demoralized *desmoralizado*	N/A	lost hope, courage, or confidence	Two years later, on April 30, 1975, columns of North Vietnamese soldiers entered Saigon, meeting little resistance from the **demoralized** South Vietnamese army.
deployed *desplegó*	N/A	organized and sent out	In 1428, Le Loi **deployed** platoons of elephants against the Chinese horsemen, and forced China to recognize Vietnamese independence.
disputed *disputados*	N/A	shown not to be true	The U.S. went to war, though the reports were later **disputed**.
dissidents *disidentes*	N/A	people who don't agree with the government	As President, Diem managed to alienate everyone, arresting thousands of **dissidents** and condemning scores to death.
drifted *ido*	Q4	moved back and forth	For 30 years he had **drifted** from France to China, to the Soviet Union, preaching Communism and nationalism to Vietnamese living abroad.
elite *élite*	N/A	the people who have the most wealth and status in a society	They built schools and taught French culture to generations of the native **elite**, only to find that most Vietnamese clung proudly to their own traditions.
elusive *esquivo*	N/A	hard to find	Like the French before them, U.S. troops—some 500,000 strong by 1968—pursued their **elusive** enemy in ways that alienated the people they were supposed to be saving.
even* *incluso*	Q1	word used to emphasize something as surprising or not expected	Long before the Americans, before the Japanese, before the French **even**, there were the Chinese.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
exhausted *exhaustos*	Q4	tired	After two months in the spring mud, the French were **exhausted** and Dien Bien Phu fell.
failed *fallido*	Q2	not successful	The U.S. responded by pumping money into Diem's **failed** regime and sending military "advisers," many of whom were unofficially engaged in combat.
fierce *feroz*	Q3	very strong	By 1941, Ho was known as a **fierce** supporter of the Vietnamese independence.
foray *incursión*	N/A	a sudden attack	Except for a brief **foray** in 1788, they did not return.
foreboding *presentimiento*	N/A	feeling something bad is going to happen	As one French military commander wrote with **foreboding** before returning home: "Everything here tends to ruin."
forged* *forjada*	N/A	created through great effort	In Vietnam, a nation **forged** in the crucible of war, it is possible to measure time by invasions.
frugal *frugales*	N/A	careful about spending money	When he returned to Vietnam, his **frugal** ways and his devotion to the cause won him an instant following.
fruitless *infructuoso*	N/A	not successful	But the American people, tiring of an expensive and seemingly **fruitless** conflict, turned against the war.
fugitive *fugitivo*	N/A	person who is running away to avoid being captured	In the dim light of the cave, the men formed the Vietnam Independence League, or Vietminh, from which their **fugitive** leader took the name that would plague a generation of generals in France and the United States: Ho Chi Minh.
gracious* *amable*	N/A	very polite	**Gracious** in victory, Le Loi gave 500 boats and thousands of horses to the Chinese and ushered them home.
harassed *hostigaron*	N/A	annoyed and bothered	Led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Vietminh **harassed** the French soldiers with a ragtag array of antique French muskets, American rifles, Japanese carbines, spears, swords, and homemade grenades.
harboring *albergar*	N/A	giving someone a safe place to stay	They burned villages suspected of **harboring** Viet Cong and sprayed chemicals to strip the jungle of its protective covering.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
holed up *se ocultaron*	N/A (holed) Top 100 (up)	hiding	The final blow came in 1954, when General Giap surrounded 15,000 French troops **holed up** near the remote mountain of Dien Bien Phu.
honing* *perfeccionando*	N/A	making something better	By the time American troops arrived on their shores, the Vietnamese had already spent centuries **honing** a warrior tradition in a series of brutal wars.
independence *independencia*	Q2	freedom from outside control	In a secluded cave just north of Hanoi, he met with his comrades in Vietnam's struggle for **independence**.
invaders *invasores*	N/A	people who attack a country	Chafing under Chinese taxes, military drafts, and forced-labor practices, they rose up and pushed their occupiers out again and again, creating awarrior tradition that would plague **invaders** for centuries to come.
invasions *invasiones*	N/A	attacks	In Vietnam, a nation forged in the crucible of war, it is possible to measure time by **invasions**.
kindled* *encendidas*	N/A	started	The Vietnamese, their hopes **kindled** by the excitement of the moment, soon found that independence would not come easily as elegant speeches.
misread* *malinterpretaron*	N/A	understood something incorrectly	But the French, like the Chinese before them, **misread** their colonial subjects.
momentous *trascendentales*	N/A	very important	His strategy would be copied 700 years later against the French, with **momentous** results.
opium *opio*	N/A	a powerful illegal drug that makes people unaware of what is happening around them	They also ran a thriving **opium** business and turned thousands of Vietnamese into addicts.
outgunned *superados en armas*	N/A	had more weapons than someone else	Hopelessly **outgunned**, Ho's troops withdrew to the mountains.
outwit *aventajar*	N/A	defeat someone by being more intelligent	The Vietnamese spurned slavery, and organized a determined resistance, using their knowledge of the countryside to **outwit** the French.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
pacified* *apaciguado*	N/A	calm	The Chinese referred to their Vietnamese neighbors as Annam, the "**pacified** south," but the Vietnamese were anything but peaceful subjects.
pacify* *apaciguar*	N/A	to calm	French colonial officials made clumsy attempts to **pacify** the Vietnamese.
pantheon *panteón*	N/A	temple that is built to honor all the gods of a country	Two centuries later, another woman entered the **pantheon** of war heroes.
persecution *persecución*	N/A	cruel or unfair treatment (especially because of beliefs)	In 1857, claiming the right to protect priests from **persecution**, a French naval force appeared off Vietnamese shores.
persuasion *persuasión*	N/A	making people believe something; convincing people	Le Loi believed—as did generations of warriors to follow—that political **persuasion** was more important than military victories.
plague *acosar*	N/A	cause to suffer; torment	Chafing under Chinese taxes, military drafts, and forced-labor practices, they rose up and pushed their occupiers out again and again, creating a warrior tradition that would **plague** invaders for centuries to come.
poured *salieron en masa*	Q2	went in large numbers, like a stream of water	In 1945, French troops **poured** into the country, determined to regain control of the colony.
pumping *inyectando*	N/A	moving a lot of something	The U.S. responded by **pumping** money into Diem's failed regime and sending military "advisers," many of whom were unofficially engaged in combat.
ragtag *desharrapado*	N/A	poor condition, or a lot of different things that do not match each other	Led by General Vo Nguyen Giap, the Vietminh harassed the French soldiers with a **ragtag** array of antique French muskets, American rifles, Japanese carbines, spears, swords, and homemade grenades.
rebellion *rebelión*	N/A	uprising	In 1956, he was accused of blocking the elections, adding fuel to a growing brushfire of **rebellion**.
resistance *resistencia*	Q3	fight against someone or something	The Vietnamese spurned slavery, and organized a determined **resistance**, using their knowledge of the countryside to outwit the French.
revelry *festividades*	N/A	noisy celebration	But as darkness fell, a surprise attack interrupted the **revelry**.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
ripe *listos*	N/A	ready	When France arrived into Vietnam, explained Paul Doumer, architect of the colonial economy, "the Annamites were **ripe** for servitude."
rout *derrotar*	N/A	defeat	In the 13th century, Tran Hung Dao used hit-and-run tactics to **rout** the Mongol emperor Kublai Khan.
ruin* *arruinarse*	Q4	destroy; damage something	As one French military commander wrote with foreboding before returning home: "Everything here tends to **ruin**."
sentiment *opinión*	N/A	opinion or feeling	President Richard M. Nixon took office in 1969 amid a rising tide of antiwar **sentiment**.
slipped *escabulló*	Q3	moved into a place without being noticed	Early in 1941, a taut figure with wispy goatee disguised himself as a Chinese journalist and **slipped** across China's southern border into Vietnam.
spurned* *rechazaron*	N/A	refused to accept something	The Vietnamese **spurned** slavery, and organized a determined resistance, using their knowledge of the countryside to outwit the French.
stealthily *sigilosamente*	N/A	quietly and secretly	Meanwhile, in the South, Communist rebels, called the Viet Cong, operated **stealthily** under cover of the jungle.
stormed *atacaron*	N/A	moved in suddenly; attacked something	In the winter of 1946–1947, the French **stormed** Hanoi and other cities in the North.
string* *serie*	Q2	a series of similar things	The struggle with China produced a **string** of heroes who live on today in street names, films, and literature.
struggle *lucha*	Q2	fight	By 1950, the French war in Vietnam had become a battleground in a much larger **struggle**.
subjects *personas*	Q1	people	The Chinese referred to their Vietnamese neighbors as Annam, the "pacified south," but the Vietnamese were anything but peaceful **subjects**.
surrender *rendirse*	N/A	give up	In 40 A.D., the Trung sisters led the first uprising, then drowned themselves rather than **surrender** when the Chinese returned to surround their troops.

Vocabulary word	Quartile	Definition	Sample sentence from the text
swept* *extendido*	Q3	moved	In the tumult of World War II, the Japanese had **swept** through most of Southeast Asia, replacing the French in Vietnam with their own colonial troops.
taut *firme*	N/A	firm and strong	Early in 1941, a **taut** figure with wispy goatee disguised himself as a Chinese journalist and slipped across China's southern boarder into Vietnam.
tends* *tiende*	Q2	something that happens often	As one French military commander wrote with foreboding before returning home: "Everything here **tends** to ruin."
thriving *próspero*	N/A	successful	They also ran a **thriving** opium business and turned thousands of Vietnamese into addicts.
time was ripe* *era el momento apropiado*	Top 100 (time; was) N/A (ripe)	right moment	The **time was ripe**, he told them.
to no avail* *sin éxito*	Top 100 (to; no) N/A (avail)	no success	He also appealed several times for U.S. help, but **to no avail**.
tumult* *alboroto*	N/A	confusion	In the **tumult** of World War II, the Japanese had swept through most of Southeast Asia, replacing the French in Vietnam with their own colonial troops.
ushered *guió*	N/A	led; showed them the way	Gracious in victory, Le Loi gave 500 boats and thousands of horses to the Chinese and **ushered** them home.
venture *proyecto*	N/A	project	The French turned the jungle nation into a money-making **venture**.
wary* *receloso*	N/A	when you do not trust something	Vietnam's emperor, **wary** that the Frenchman's religion was just the calling card for an invasion force, banished Rhodes from the country.
wearing down *desgastaran*	Q1 (wearing)	losing their confidence	Even $2.5 billion of U.S. aid did not keep the French from **wearing down**, just as Ho had predicted.
wispy *escasa*	N/A	very thin and light	Early in 1941, a taut figure with **wispy** goatee disguised himself as a Chinese journalist and slipped across China's southern boarder into Vietnam.

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