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Students are given a prewriting planning page and prompt/evaluation table to write their own creation myths. In doing so, students will understand elements of the myth of creation and elements of a narrative. Students are asked to choose a feature from the area around their hometown, write an account of the imaginary experience of its creation using effective technique, well-chosen details and well-structured event sequences (W.9-10.3). To do this, students revealed an observation about the situation or local feature, creating a point of view and introducing a narrator and/or character (W.9-10.3a). Using narrative techniques such as dialogue, pacing, description, reflection, and multiple drawing lines to develop experiences, events, and/or characters, students tell how their local characteristics emerge (W.9-10.3b) and build events on top of each other to form a coherent whole (W.9-10.3c). Students use precise words and phrases, details, and sensory language to convey a vivid picture of creation (W.9-10.3d) and provide a result that describes and reflects how creation is solved throughout the narrative (W.9-10.3e). Today, students start by reviewing the guidelines, selecting their subjects and filling out the planning page, mapping the plot of their creation legend. Students are given time to study this topic to ask the necessary questions about the format, content or structure. Today, students develop their writings by planning and focusing on what is most important for the specific purpose of this article, which shows the understanding of a narrative and the myths of creation (W.9-10.5). 1. Buffalo Bull rages at Coyote because Coyote destroys Buffalo Bull's skull, throws it in the air, spits on it and throws dust on it. 1 answ 2. Coyote convinces Buffalo Bull to spare his life by offering new horns to help him kill young Buffalo. 1 answ 3. Buffalo no longer lives in the country because Coyote ignored Buffalo Bull's advice and killed the one he was given as a gift. 1 answ 4. Coyote's archetypical character made some of his movements easier to predict. For example, despite Buffalo Bull's instructions, I predicted that he would cut as a gift. I'm surprised coyote's horns to Buffalo Bull work. I expected Coyote to lie about making better horns to save himself. However, in retrospect, this may not have been so surprising, buffalo bull may not have released Coyote if his horns had not worked as Coyote had promised. 1 answ 5th and Buffalo to stay on promises and for the gifts you were given. Buffalo bull gives Coyote one and says, take care of him, and he'll supply you with meat forever. This is a wonderful gift that should be grateful for Coyote, but after a while I got tired of eating eh fat, and he began to yearn for sweet bones and other good parts of buffalo. The buffalo kills but is immediately driven by maggots and other pests that do not allow him to eat good parts of the buffalo. When he goes to Buffalo Bull, he's rejected for lack of respect for his first gift. Coyote may have had food provided for the rest of his life, but because of his selfishness and dishonesty he doesn't even have one to remove fat. 1 answ 6. Thanks to this work of folk literature, I learned that Okanogan probably admired it honestly and was committed to his word. promises not to kill the gift noir, and when he returns to his word, he is punished and cannot eat any part of it. If Coyote had kept his promise -- a trait Okanogan would have appreciated -- he would have been rewarded with enough food for the rest of his life. Thanks to the role of the cow and the old woman, the reader can also determine the traditional role of women in Okanogan society. It's the female buffalo bull gave Coyote, and interestingly, it's an endless source of food. This gives the feeling that women are housewives and cooked food. This idea, old lady, why do women's work? I'll cook the bones while you rest. In this way, the role of a woman seems to be to provide food to men. Finally, this folk tale shows that Okanogan has respect for animals and their role in the world. The introduction to this story explains the importance of Animal Humans, especially Coyote, who is considered to make the world livable for humans. 1 answ 7. The first celebrity or coercive trickster I could think of was Loki from Scandinavian mythology. He is currently best known for his appearance in Marvel movies, but I have also read a number of Scandinavian legends that are much more compelling than the main character of the Loki story. Both Loki and Coyote are adept at avoiding laborious situations. Loki often finds trouble with other Gods, like Coyote with Buffalo Bull, but uses quick thinking and trickery to get out of the situation. I don't think Coyote is an admirable character because he doesn't want to take responsibility for his actions. He knows he's disrespecting Buffalo Bull, but he's acting like he's considering buffalo bull's best interests. Coyote thinks of himself first, but uses tricks to convince Buffalo Bull that he's trying to be helpful, which doesn't make him an admirable character. 1 answ 8th, He cheated buffalo bull because as explained by critic Paul Rodin in this story but then he fooled himself. By presenting Buffalo Bull with a new set of horns, he succeeds in negotiating his life by fulfilling his role as creator, transmitter and defrauding others. On the other hand, Coyote believes that he can actually kill those good parts that are given no consequences, that he will not be able to eat any food for n. In this way he is an destroyer, negator and who has always douped himself, being living in no buffalo country as long-term consequences of his actions. 1 answ Page 2 1. Rainy Mountain is in Oklahoma, and Momaday returns there to visit her grandmother's grave. 1 answ 2. The Legend of Kiowa about the seven sisters and their brothers explains the existence of the Devil's Tower and Big Dipper. The Devil's Tower is formed by the tree that saved the lives of seven sisters, and then the sisters became stars in the sky and formed the Big Bear. 1 answ 3. Momaday tells of Kiowa's migration from the mountains to the Plains and the interaction between Kiowa and the crows. It also tells the story of the U.S. Army defeating the Kiowa tribe. 1 answ 4. I think Momaday's most important insight is that at the end of this election, a cricket is perched by outstouring by month. Momaday, I've been there, living and dying, because there, everywhere, the definition of small has been made whole and eternal. Says. I think it conveys that you understand the importance of place in determining the events of one's life and in determining actions. 1 answ 5. Momaday's account offers descriptions of the setting and terrain that help the reader visualize the scene, which is probably not found in historical texts. The cluster of trees and animals grazing in the away causes the vision to stretch and build on the mind, and the large wavy clouds that sail over it are shadows that move over the water, lines such as dividing light, allowing the reader to visualize what momaday is going through rather than just knowing where it is going. On his account we also get legends about devil's tower and big dipper formation. This myth can be included in a history book, but it wouldn't be as toothy into the story as it is here. The reader helps to give life to the myth by reading it in the context of the environment and with Momaday's rich images in mind. 1 answ 6. The three strands of Momaday's story provide the reader with a larger picture and more details if he had used only one strand. In her descriptions, the reader feels like she can see what Momaday lives and visualizes the scene. The historical background explains why some areas matter and what happens there. Finally, adding personal information about herself and her grandmother Element of the story, giving care about reader characters. By weaving the three threads together, it attracts the reader with different details. 1 answ 7. This selection can be poetically defined because of the beautiful images Momaday created and the poetic word choices he made (such as his use of alliteration and nosedives). These style selections add a different tone and flow to the selection, as some lines are read as poetry as fiction. It distinguishes momaday's writing style and also helps you create a sense of place for the scene and reader. 1 answ 8. After reading this memoir, I agree with the argument that the survival of a culture is based on their ability to remember, protect and convey stories. Momaday's sense of who she is and where she comes from consists of stories she learns and conveys, and these stories help her understand her grandmother. Although his grandmother was not alive when Kiowa was defeated in battle, Aho must have inherently knew the agony of defeat, the dark brood of old warriors. He sees American soldiers break a sacred Sun Dance and therefore live unless the decide vision hole. Knowing the Kiowa stories helps us characterize and understand Momaday's grandmother and herself as an extension of it. 1 answ Page 3 1. Life is miserable for the Spaniards on the barge. It's winter and cold, and the men are so hungry they're starting to collapse. Very few were conscious and five people couldn't stand. The Spaniards on the barge are either dead or near death when they come ashore. 1 answ 2. When Cabaza de Vaca's men tried to leave Galveston Island, their boat immediately flooded and then sank. Three of his men drowned, and the others returned to shore without clothes. 1 answ 3. The Karankas recorded the Spaniards as healers because they believed the Spaniards could heal and benefit their people. When an Indian recovered, the Spaniards were treated kindly and given food and gifts. 1 answ 4. Based on cabeza de Vaca's statements, Karankawa seems to have compassion for the Spaniards. When Karankawa first encounters strangers, their reaction is to swear friendship and inform cabeza de Vaca's men that they will return with food. Karankawa gives food to men without asking for anything in return. Karankawa continues to show mercy when they learn that three of the Spaniards drowned and mourned so loudly for half an hour that they could be heard after a long road. When Cabeza de Vaca asks Karankawa to take the Spaniards to their camp, the Karankawas are pleased. While Karankawa is caring and helpful, they also seem to see Spaniards as something foreign who is not sure how to go on. When Karankawa first returned after the Spanish failed sailing attempt They're alarmed by what Cabeza de Vaca's men look like. 1 answ 5. As Galveston Island approaches (line 10-17) Cabeza de Vaca shows perseverance and compassion as a survivor. When anyone can do that, they take control of the ship and really feel for their men: in a situation like this, I would welcome death rather than see so many around me. Cabeza de Vaca shows courage when he meets Karankawas for the first time (lines 41-46). All he knows about Karankawa is that they may be savages, but he still greets Karankawa and does his best to appease and satisfy him. Cabeza de Vaca knows that the survival of the rest of its crew depends on becoming friends with Karankawa and leads the way in becoming friends with Native Americans. Cabeza de Vaca shows similar courage when he needs to ask Karankawa for help in lines 89-91. He's been warned that Native Americans can use them to sacrifice people, but he again understands that Karankawa's mercy is their only chance of survival. He beat the fear of making an effort to save his crew. Finally, Cabeza de Vaca shows its adaptation to new situations in line 118-119 that learns to adopt new healing practices. He's never tried Native American medicine before, but he's ready to convince it to be in whole with the culture he's a part of. This adapts to a new situation, because it helps in life. 1 answ 6. I rely on this account as a reliable source of information because Cabeza de Vaca wrote this account as a report to its king and was later punished for his compassion for native Americans. It was not in Cabeza de Vaca's interest to write tenderly about Karankawas. His country wanted to take over Indian lands, and it made it easier to see Indians as wild monsters. I trust Cabeza de Vaca's account because he's taking an unpopular view and telling me how he saved Indian lives. However, since Cabeza de Vaca is the only source of information, this text probably lacks reliability. We cannot fully confirm his statement on the events because there is no one else who witnessed and reported these events firsthand. It is possible that some aspects of Cabeza de Vaca's story are overrated or misringly remembered by him. 1 answ 7. Passage 1 Examples Text:Line 85-85. It was amazing to see howls like brutes in compassion for us of these wild, unedied savages. Information From Other Sources: 90. Generalizations about the Historical Context: The Spanish Indian culture or lifestyle did not understand, so it seems to assume that the Indians were under them and wild. This it took no time to try and understand the Indians or their culture; Cabeza de Vaca's men are gaining this understanding because they are stranded on an island from Karankawa.Passage 2Examples from Text:Lines 88-89, some of our numbers going to New Spain warned that the Indians would sacrifice us to their idols. Information From Other Sources:Footnote 5 explains that the occupiers encountered Aztecs working to sacrifice people in Mexico. Generalizations about the Historical Context: Spaniards seem to know only the most brutal truths about Indians (like human sacrifice), but they are not aware of healing and mourning like everyone else. They probably see Native Americans as savages because of their limited knowledge. As an example from Verse 3 122-125, our method was to bless the patients, breathe on them, read a Pater noster and Ave Maria, and give the prayer of our Lord for their recovery. When we resulted in the sign of the cross, he asked our patients to spread the news directly that they were healthy. Information From Other Sources:Note E explains that none of the people in Cabeza de Vaca's time understood what caused the disease, and footnote 6 Explains that Pater noster and Ave Maria were two types of prayers. Generalizations about the Historical Context: At this time in history there was no solid understanding of what caused the disease, so Europeans and Indians had to resort to spiritual ideas to recover. 1 answ 8. Cabeza de Vaca's experience as a prisoner, merchant and healer gave him a perspective on indians that almost no Spaniard had. Cabeza de Vaca understands that Native Americans are also human beings, and has seen firsthand the sacrifices they will make for him: They were deprived of food to give us, and they offered us skins and other markers of gratitude. If it wasn't for the Indians, he wouldn't be alive, so it's no surprising that he spoke out against the enslavement of Native Americans. 1 answ Page 4 1. Ratcliffe came to power by the colonial people after dethroning Wingfield and Kendall. 1 answ 2. Kendall was executed for sedition when Smith learned that Kendall was planning to steer a trading ship to Britain. 1 answ 3. Smith is captured by Powhatan while exploring the Chickahominy river. 1 answ 4. Powhatan wants to kill Smith first, but (by this account) he is recorded by Pocahontas. Powhatan then sends Smith back to Jamestown to buy weapons and grinding stones. 1 answ 5. As line 10-14, Wingfield receives all the good food and drink and leaves only worm-infested wheat and barley for his men. It shows that wingfield believes he's on top of the other guys and deserves the best supplies. In lines 42-47, Smith clearly sees a leader as someone who is helping his people. Chickahominy owes his people's discovery to him), but criticizes the actions of others and says he carefully provides the rest. Although he provides colonists with more food than Wingfield, he still sees himself as superior to them. The idea was smith's 64th. Again, he paints himself as the most diligent of the group and the most invested in the survival of the colony; According to Smith, everyone rides the coat tails of his success. Line 111-114 shows that Indians are a different idea of leadership than Europeans. Chief Powhatan axes smith and expects him to be able to make bells, beads and coppers, because they thought of him as all professions themselves. This means that Native American leaders are adequate in providing them with supplies and preparing supplies, while European colony leaders like Smith only try to provide food. 1 answ 6. Smith's portrayal of his fellow colonists is completely negative. While other colonists have spent carelessly on his hard-earned provisions, he tirelessly portrays himself as working for the common good. He portrays the other leaders of the colony as dishonesty and selfish. He was probably motivated to do so to maintain and enhance his own image as a leader. Smith was nearly executed for two of his fellow colonists. In this narrative, he is trying to decriminal himself for their deaths, leading himself as a selfless leader who is falsely blamed for events that are out of his control. 1 answ 7. Smith's use of terms such as Emperor, King, Queen and courties to describe the Indian tribal structure was one of the most important in the 16th century. Smith was used to countries being structured in the same way as England, and so he was passing on these terms to make sense of a foreign Indian tribe. 1 answ 8. Chickahominy explore River:Smith's Version: He risked his life to discover the president against him at Chickahominy River.Accusations:The Council is not exploring the head of the Chickahominy river talking against Captain Smith and a very slow attempt by the Council is also taxed. Robinson and EmrySmith's version of Deaths:Smith says he knew nothing about Robinson and Emry's deaths and probably discovered it upriver while sleeping near the canoe. Charges against him:Smith was almost executed for robinson and emry's death. 1 answ 9. Overall, I don't think Smith is a reliable narrator. Although the third-person point of view shows the narrative neutral, in reality he is trying to defend himself against the many accusations his leadership has received. Daily life his calculations Jamestown is probably a little accurate, but he places all the harsh emphasis he provides for the colonists. As for his own actions, he writes to justify his actions and prove that he is a worthy leader. To that end, Jamestown depicts itself as he is right for all the conflicts. Native American culture is also controversial, because we know from historical accounts that his narrative has changed to recognize pocahontas well once again. 1 answ 10. If Wingfield had written a report, it would have been different from Smith's in many ways. Smith hides wingfield's selfish, special use of all good provisions and leaves left-ups for his men. Wingfield would probably take a different take on events, and he will try to provide proof that he is a good leader; Or maybe he chose not to mention food in his narrative. Smith also describes Wingfield as living in shame. Smith portrays it as a mutiny. I think Wingfield will portray his actions as attempts to help people portray themselves as a better leader and unself selfish. If he wrote his own account, Wingfield would probably try to put the blame on Smith while portraying himself as a good leader. 1 answ Page 5 Literature McDougal Littell Literature: American Literature Pg. 107 1. During starvation, most pilgrims are sick and weak, about half of them die of hunger and disease. There are many heat or other diseases. Seven of the pilgrims are good enough to take care of the others and keep them alive in winter. 2 answ 2. Squanto is an Indian who has travelled to england and speaks English. He interprets pilgrims and helps them learn how to survive difficult conditions. 1 answ 3. Wampanoag colonists helped survive by showing how to catch corn plants and fish and take other items necessary to live. 2 answ 4. Details:they had no friends to welcome them nor to welcome the inns or to beat the weather, no houses to be destroyed or fewer towns, succor To look for inkings that could be removed from these specific details:Puritens were people who left their old homes with nothing to bring with them. The repeated use of charity implies this and sympathizes with the reader. The narrator specifically calls the audience to take this into account. Adjectives: wild, barbarians dangerously violent Innations from these adjectives:Earth people made clear distinctions between what is known, and everything is alien. 1 answ 7. The agreement between plymouth colonists and Wampanoag is a step in the right direction, but it is unfair for both sides. Wampanoag was given more restrictions than plymouth colonists. If there is no Indian colonial damage, there is to send Wampanoag Guilty, so the colonists can punish him. There is no provision that says the colonists cannot harm Wampanoag or will be punished if they do so. Also, the Colonists agree to help the Indians if another injustice has made the war against them. However, the Indians have fought against them in any case if the colonists are expected to help. The double standard here is clear: colonists can claim a war fairly and refuse to help the Indians, while Native Americans are expected to help the colonists regardless of their views on the conflict. 1 answ 8. The events of the time of hunger brought the colonists together. This is the most extreme and also noted as the saddest time among many other struggles. It is also written here that their true love is shown to their friends and siblings: a rare example and worth remembering. The narrator's notion that this is rare indicates the colonists' lack of compassion for each other. However, given the dire situation of people, their coming together is symbolic, working for a greater good. 1 answ 9. N/A-- independent research, answers may vary. 1 answ 96 Page 117 117

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