Lesson Plan

BASIC INFORMATION	
Summary	On Day 20/21 of the *Persepolis* unit, students will have read The Sheep, The Trip and The F-14s. Students will compare and contrast how the Iran hostage crisis was viewed in the U.S. with in Iran.
Grade Level	10th grade
Time Frame	80 minutes
Subject(s)	English 2
Topic(s)	1. Art
Instructional Materials & Prep	2. Google Slides 3. *Persepolis* by Marjane Satrapi 4. Daily Journal: February 1, 2021 5. *Persepolis* Chapters 9-11 6. Persepolis Chapters 12-13 7. Op-Ed: What Trump has in common with the Ayatollah Khomeini 8. *Persepolis* Bildungsroman Essay Resources: ● Period 1: Iran: KWL Chart ● Period 2: Iran: KWL Chart ● Period 6: Iran: KWL Chart ● Iran has reinvented the hostage crisis, 40 years later from the Washington Post (optional) Resources: Iran Hostage Crisis ● Letter from Jimmy Carter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini regarding the Release of the Iranian Hostages, 11/06/1979 ● The 52 Iran Hostages Felt Forgotten. Here's What They Wish Would Happen Now. ● National Security Archive: 1979 Iran Hostage Crisis Recalled ● State Department: The Iranian Hostage Crisis ● 'Their job is to scare me': Jason Rezaian describes first terrifying hours inside Iranian prison ● American Hostages Taken in Iran ● Key moments in the 1979 Iran hostage crisis at US Embassy ● National Archives: 444 Days: Selected Records Concerning the Iran Hostage Crisis 1979-1981 ● Khomeini Declares Terms For Freeing U.S. Hostages ● Americans Held Hostage in Iran Win Compensation 36 Years Later ● YouTube: Revolution in Iran, Episode 4: The Embassy Takeover

	• Jan. 20, 1981 | Iran Releases American Hostages as Reagan Takes Office • Iran-Iraq War • The 'beauty' and the horror of the Iran-Iraq war • The Iran-Iraq War: It Still Haunts the Middle East To This Day • Behind Stark Political Divisions, a More Complex Map of Sunnis and Shiites • Pew: Mapping the Global Muslim Population • Council on Foreign Relations: The Sunni-Shia Divide • Iran Dominates in Iraq After U.S. 'Handed the Country Over' • BBC: Legacy of Iran-Iraq war lives on • BBC: The Iran-Iraq War 25 Years On • CIA: The Dispute over the Shatt Al-Arab • 5 Differences Between Sunnis and Shiites •
CA Content Standard(s)	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.9-10.6 Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.
CA ELD/ELA Standard(s)	
Differentiated Instruction/UDL/CSP/SDAIE	
OBJECTIVES	
	Students will be able to write a literary analysis essay to analyze how *Persepolis* is a bildungsroman.
ASSESSMENT	
WARM UP	
	Daily Journal: February 1, 2021
AGENDA	
1. Warm Up *20 minutes* 2. Review: Persepolis:	1. Warm Up Camera Opt-Out

The Sheep, The Trip & The F-14s
30 minutes

3. Persepolis Watershed Moments
30 minutes

Period 1	**Period 2**	**Period 6**
Kate Bartel Veena Bhangu Paulo DeFever Bear Denning Cynthia Kamau	Tamanna Aggarwal Adam Brewster Elliot Nguyen Ana Ramos	Chahat Aggarwal Kalaya Buckhout Anthony Pozos Inkar Suragan Emmi Pickering

Grades
Students with C or lower. Students with D or F.

Period 1	Period 2	Period 6
Jasper Bates Veena Bhangu Grady Burditt Paulo DeFever Philip Lachman Julian Mier	Tamanna Aggarwal Ayushma Bashyal Adam Brewster Billy Ferguson Elliot Nguyen Ethan Colmenares Azaria Yohanes	Chahat Aggarwal Kalaya Buckhout Adam Elmouzayen Manny Gonzalez Alicia Hawthorne Alex Kientz Manuella Kiryakakis Milani McGowen Alice Nolan Emmi Pickering Anthony Pozos Sam Ryoo

KWL Chart
Period 1: Iran: KWL Chart
Period 2: Iran: KWL Chart
Period 6: Iran: KWL Chart

Topic: Iran
Know - What do I know about the topic?
Want to Know - What do I want to know about the topic?
Learned - What did I learn about the topic?

Know	**Want**	**Learn**
It's a country in the Middle East Iran is one of the largest producers of oil in the world Iran has had a lot of tension and relation problems with the US	What is their relationship with the US? What lead up to this kind of relationship? I want to learn more about their relations with the US and the history of the tension	

	I would like to learn more about the more recent history and why the Islamic Revolution occurred. I would also like to learn about how the United States has interfered with Iran and effected its' politics and culture.	

What questions do you have about Persepolis?

- What year does this chapter take place in?
- Did Iraq really bomb Iran and vice versa?
- I am still not entirely sure why Iraq decided to attack Iran and why at this specific time.

2. Review: *Persepolis* The Sheep

Why did "a good part of" Marjane Satrapi's family emigrate from Iran?

Discuss: If you were living under the Islamic Republic regime in Iran, would you stay or leave? Why or why not?

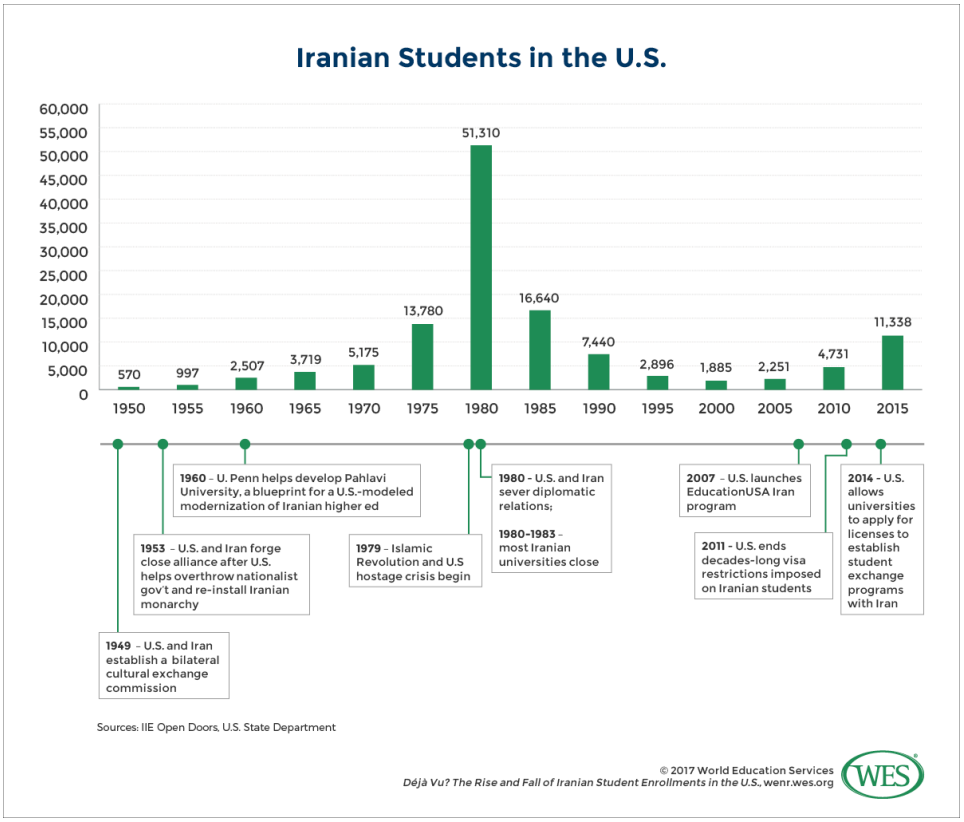
Zoom Poll:

- Stay in Iran
- Emigrate from Iran

	Stay	Emigrate
Period 1	Lounes	Miles Kate Bartel (if have kids) Monet Elle Ciara Tenzin Eli Nathan Kelly Grady Veena Kayla
Period 2	Kenneth (?)	Alexis Amy Daniel Anisa

		Emma Maddie Lucian Jay Skya Jack Alex Samantha
Period 6	Kelly	Ashley Matthew Max Adam Altay Anna Manny Mia Sam Jin Manuella Sam Ryoo Amani Inkar Taj Kaya





Source: [Déjà Vu? The Rise and Fall of Iranian Student Enrollments in the U.S.]

At the end of *Persepolis*: The Sheep, why might God reappear in Marjane Satrapi's life at this point?



What does God's reappearance say about Marjane's faith?



3. Read: *Persepolis* The Trip







"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Sunny and cool today, clear tonight. Partly sunny, cool tomorrow. Temperature range: today 42-56, yesterday 41-58. Details on page D8.

VOL. CXXIX . . . . No. 44,392 NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1979 25 CENTS

Republicans Seek to Gain Leverage For 1980 in the Voting Tomorrow

Hopes Are Concentrated on 2 Governorships and Several Mayoral Races

By ADAM CLYMER

Republicans will try to use scattered elections around the country tomorrow to gain political leverage for the Presidential race next year. Their hopes are concentrated on governorships in Mississippi and Kentucky, the Legislature in New Jersey and mayoralties in Cleveland, Philadelphia and several other major cities.

But the Republicans have found no major issues or themes to dramatize their efforts, and Democrats are now expected to survive Republican challenges in contests that until recently had been regarded as tossups, according to late polls and the estimates of political insiders. These leaders expect that the results of the elections tomorrow will check the Republican resurgence that last year led the party to gain six governorships and 300 legislative seats.

Even without partisan causes, if the Republicans win the governorships in either Mississippi or Kentucky, it could have a partisan effect on the Presidential race. Those states were only narrowly carried by President Carter in 1976, and their Democratic Governors, ineligible for re-election this year, were working hard for Mr. Carter.

National Pattern Unlikely

Ballot questions, ranging from an initiative in California to limit state spending to measures in Maine, Ohio and Washington calling for returnable bottles, have stirred local passions, but they offer less possibility of a broad-based national pattern than the widespread tax-cutting movement promoted last year.

Nationwide, the Republican National Committee is spending about $400,000 this

Continued on Page A15, Column 1

Transit Bond Key Issue in New York — Jersey to Pick New Assembly

By FRANK LYNN

New York State's political, business and labor organizations planned to make a last minute push today for passage of a $500 million transportation bond issue.

Supporters of the measure fear it could founder because of voter antagonism to spending or apathy in this off-year election, an election in which there is more suspense about propositions and amendments than there is about most candidates.

The New York transportation bond issue, which would provide a variety of commuter rail, freight and highway improvements, has its counterpart in New Jersey. That state's voters are being asked to approve a $475 million transportation bond issue as well as a $94 million bond issue for the rehabilitation of old college buildings and library expansion.

Also at stake in New Jersey are all 80 seats in the State Assembly, which is expected retains its Democratic majority.

Little Organized Opposition

There is little organized opposition to the bond issues in both states. But while new Jersey officials, are optimistic about the two bond issues, based on past performance, their New York counterparts are uncertain at best. This uncertainty is reflected in Mayor Koch's plan to campaign for the bond issue this morning at the Lexington Avenue subway station at 77th Street and the distribution of large amounts of literature by the major political parties, unions, chambers of commerce and other groups.

The lack of organized opposition to the statewide bond issues contrasts sharply with a referendum in Westchester County that could have ramifications far beyond

Continued on Page B13, Column 1

New Auto Industry Technology A Source of Wonder and Anxiety

Iranian students putting up a poster of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini on the wall of the U.S. Embassy after seizing it

United Press International

TEHERAN STUDENTS SEIZE U.S. EMBASSY AND HOLD HOSTAGES

ASK SHAH'S RETURN AND TRIAL

Khomeini Said to Support Attack by Several Hundred Youths — No Casualties Reported

By Reuters

TEHERAN, Iran, Nov. 4 — Moslem students stormed the United States Embassy in Teheran today, seized about 90 Americans and vowed to stay there until the deposed Shah was sent back from New York to face trial in Iran.

There were no reports of casualties in the takeover of the embassy building, although witnesses said some of the several hundred attackers were armed.

A student spokesman told reporters at the embassy that 100 hostages had been taken and that 90 percent of them were Americans. He said the embassy staff was being treated well.

Has Khomeini's Support

In the holy city of Qum, a spokesman for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said the occupation of the embassy had the revolutionary leader's personal support.

[In New York City, a small group of Iranian students chained themselves to railings inside the Statue of Liberty for three hours and unfurled a banner from the monument's top demanding that the deposed Shah be returned to Iran. Page A11.]

Iranian Revolutionary Guards at the embassy gates did not intervene during the attack, which came as tens of thousands of people marched through the streets of the Iranian capital on the first anniversary of the shooting of students at Teheran University by the Shah's security forces.

Western diplomatic sources said Bruce Laingen, the chargé d'affaires who heads the United States Mission here, was not among the Americans seized by the students. They said he was in touch throughout the day with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, who had just returned from an official visit to Algiers.

Bolivia Ruler Decrees Martial Law, Sends Jets Against Demonstrators

By JUAN de ONIS

Special to The New York Times

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 4 — Bolivia's new military regime stepped up efforts today to impose its authority on the country, declaring martial law and censorship and using planes and tanks in an attempt to disperse opponents.

At noon, two air force T-33 combat jets fired machine guns and rockets over several hundred people gathered in front of the headquarters of the Bolivian Workers' Congress also was suspended. Under martial law, soldiers are authorized to shoot at will anyone moving in the streets after dark.

The military used the radio in an attempt to end a paralyzing general strike, offering workers full pay for last month, including the days on strike, but threatening to dismiss those who did not return to work tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT IN IRAN VOWS HELP IN SIEGE

U.S. Is Uncertain Despite Promise by Teheran to 'Do Its Best'

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — The United States said today that it had been told by the Iranian Government that it would "do its best" to free the Americans being held

Ask: How many hostages were taken?

66 hostages
- 13 (5 women, 8 black)
- 1 (illness)

52 hostages

The Iran Hostage Crisis had begun on Nov. 4, 1979, when a group of several hundred militant Islamic students broke into the United States embassy in Tehran and took its occupant hostage. The students initially intended to hold the hostages for only a short time, but changed their plans when their act garnered widespread praise in Iran. Ayatollah Khomeini, leader of the 1979 Iranian Revolution and the country's supreme leader, was among the supporters.

In response, President Carter imposed economic sanctions on Iran. In April 1980, he authorized a rescue mission, Operation Eagle Claw, conducted by the U.S. military. The mission failed badly, as two U.S. aircraft collided, killing eight military personnel.

Discuss: If you were president, what would you do?

Zoom Poll:

- Halt oil imports from Iran
- Impose economic sanctions on Iran

	• Send the U.S. military to Iran to rescue the hostages • Use diplomacy to negotiate the release of the hostages • None of the above. I have a brilliant idea better than any of these options. **Ask:** How were the hostages finally released? • **January 1978 - February 1979** – The Iranian Revolution developed gradually from modest beginnings into a nation-wide movement of protest against the government of the Shah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi (b.1919 - d.1980). • **January 16, 1979** – The Shah of Iran went into exile, never to return to Iran. January 16, 1979: When the shah left Iran on 16 January 1979, it was expected that he would quickly seek asylum in America, the nation that had been his strongest supporter and stalwart friend But the Shah accepted another invitation - from his closest Middle Eastern ally, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat. On Jan. 16, the Shah, his Empress, Farah Diba, and their entourage flew to Egypt, where they rested on an island in the upper Nile for six days. January 22, 1979: The royal family then moved on to Morocco as guests of King Hassan II, spending three weeks in a luxurious, palm-shaded palace in Marrakesh. The Shah took his family for long drives in the nearby snow-capped Atlas mountains and played tennis. Periodically, the official invitation to come to the United States was renewed, but the Shah had been persuaded by his own advisers and by Sadat that the chances of a return to power would be greater if he remained in the Middle East, where he could follow events in Teheran more closely. In addition, a decision to settle in the United States would have underscored the popular image of him in Iran as an American puppet. • **February 1, 1979** – The spiritual leader of the Iranian revolutionaries, Ayatollah Khomeini, returned from exile to Iran amid a tumultuous public reception. • **February 11, 1979** – The Iranian monarchy was dissolved and the Ayatollah Khomeini was granted supreme power. This day later became a new national holiday in Iran. • **April 1, 1979** – Following massive approval in a national referendum, the Islamic Republic of Iran was proclaimed. • **October 22, 1979** – The ailing Shah was admitted for medical treatment in the United States. October 21, 1979: When the evening packet of documents from the White House arrived at Camp David that Indian summer weekend, it included a memorandum from Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that required an immediate Presidential decision. The issue posed by the memo Oct. 21, 1979, had been nagging the

	Administration for months: Should Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, the exiled Shah of Iran, be allowed to enter the United States? Eighteen months later, in his first and only substantive interview on the Iranian crisis since leaving office, Jimmy Carter described the exchange. "I was told that the Shah was desperately ill, at the point of death," he said quietly, gazing at the pine trees outside his home in Plains, Ga. "I was told that New York was the only medical facility that was capable of possibly saving his life and reminded that the Iranian officials had promised to protect our people in Iran. When all the circumstances were described to me, I agreed." • **November 4, 1979** – A group of 300-500 Iranian students, citing the Shah's entry into the U.S. as a justification, seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and held its employees as hostages. This action received the official approval of the Khomeini government, in part to unite the Iranian people behind the new, proposed constitution, over which the Iranian people were to vote in a referendum the following month. January 20, 1981, Iran released 52 Americans held hostage for 444 days, minutes after the presidency had passed from Jimmy Carter to Ronald Reagan. Buried in the huge spending bill signed into law last Friday are provisions that would give each of the 53 hostages or their estates up to $4.4 million. The law authorizes payments of up to $10,000 per day of captivity for each of the 53 hostages, 37 of whom are still alive. Fifty-two hostages were released on Jan. 20, 1981; a 53rd hostage had been released earlier because of illness. Spouses and children are authorized to receive a lump payment of as much as $600,000. Nov. 4, 1979 - Iranian militants seize the United States Embassy and take 66 Americans hostage, demanding that the United States send the deposed Shah back to Iran. Nov. 9 - The United Nations Security Council calls on the militants to release the hostages. Nov. 12 - President Carter orders a halt to oil imports from Iran. Nov. 14 - President Carter freezes all Iranian assets in the United States. Nov. 19-20 - Thirteen hostages, five women and eight black men, are released. Dec. 4 - The United Nations Security Council votes unanimously to urge Iran to free the hostages. Dec. 12 - The United States State Department orders the expulsion of 183 Iranian diplomats.

	Dec. 15 - The Shah flies to what is called temporary exile in Panama and the International Court of Justice orders Iran to free the hostages. Jan. 1, 1980 - Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrives in Iran. Jan. 13 - The Security Council votes to impose sanctions against Iran but the Soviet Union vetoes the resolution. Jan. 25 - Abolhassan Bani-Sadr is elected President of Iran. Jan. 29 - It is disclosed that the Canadian Embassy in Tehran spirited six Americans out of Iran. Feb. 20 - Secretary General Waldheim announces formation of a United Nations commission. March 11 - The United Nations commission leaves Iran without reporting on its investigation. March 23 - The Shah flies to Egypt to have his spleen removed. April 7 - The United States breaks diplomatic relations with Iran and imposes economic sanctions. April 17 - President Carter imposes additional economic sanctions. April 25 - A United States military operation to free the hostages is aborted. April 28 - Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance resigns. May 9 - Iranians vote in run-off election for a Parliament. May 24 - The World Court calls for release of the hostages. July 10 - Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini orders the release of one of the hostages, 28-year-old Richard I. Queen, because of illness. July 27 - The Shah dies in Cairo. Sept. 12 - Ayatollah Khomeini lists four conditions for the hostages' release: return of the Shah's wealth, cancellation of American claims, unfreezing of Iranian assets in American banks and a promise not to interfere in Iran's affairs. Sept. 22 - Border hostilities between Iraq and Iran turn into war. Oct. 17 - Prime Minister Mohammed Ali Rajai of Iran, addressing the Security Council in New York, accuses the United States of helping Iraq in the war to gain the hostages' release.

	Oct. 18 - Mr. Rajai says that he believes the United States, "in practice," has apologized for supporting the Shah. Nov. 2 - The Iranian Parliament votes to release the hostages if the United States accepts the four conditions set down by Ayatollah Khomeini. Nov. 4 - Ronald Reagan is elected President. Nov. 10 - The United States delivers to Algeria its response to Iran's four conditions. Dec. 2 - Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher gives Algerian intermediaries a new United States reply to Iran's demands. Dec. 21 - Iran demands that the United States deposit in Algeria $24 billion in cash and gold to guarantee the return of the Shah's wealth and Iran's assets. Jan. 8, 1981 - Deputy Secretary of State Christopher flies to Algiers to clarify points raised by Iran. Jan. 15 - New Iranian proposals reach Washington. Jan. 16 - American and British bankers fly to Algiers. Jan. 17 - Iran seeks clarification of the United States draft. Jan. 18 - Iran announces acceptance of agreement. Final details are worked out in Algeria for the transfer of Iranian funds in the United States. Jan. 19 - The release of the hostages is delayed by complications in financial aspects of the agreement. Jan. 20 - The hostages are released as Ronald Reagan becomes President. Iran-Iraq War 1. Territorial disagreements around the Shatt al-Arab waterway and Khuzestan, culminating in the Algiers Accord 2. The threat of Khomeini’s theocratic, Shi’a Islamic Republic toward Iraq’s secular, Sunni Ba’ath party 3. Saddam’s view of himself as a champion of Arab nationalism 4. Saddam’s perception of Iran’s vulnerability and Iraq’s strength shortly after the Iranian revolution

Iraq invaded Iran on 22 September 1980, triggering a bitter eight-year war which destabilised the region and devastated both countries.

The then Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein claimed as a reason for the invasion a territorial dispute over the Shatt al-Arab, the waterway which forms the boundary between the two countries.

However, the conflict was rooted in regional rivalry.

Saddam Hussein felt directly threatened by the Islamic revolution which had brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power in Iran the year before.

The ayatollah, for his part, saw Saddam as a brutal Sunni tyrant oppressing his country's Shia majority, and did not disguise his desire to see him toppled.

Thus, for Saddam Hussein, the war's purpose was pre-emptive: to overthrow the Khomeini regime before that regime could overthrow him.

He believed that Iran was in turmoil and that his forces could achieve quick victory.

It was a monumental mistake.

Source: How Do Sunni and Shia Islam Differ?

Source: What was the origin of the Sunni-Shiite split?

The divide is traced to 632 A.D., when the Islamic Prophet Muhammad died and a debate emerged about who should be his successor.

Both sides agreed that Allah is the one true God and that Muhammad was his messenger, but one group (which eventually became the Shiites) felt Muhammad's successor should be someone in his bloodline, while the other (which became the Sunnis) felt a pious individual who would follow the Prophet's customs was acceptable.

"The original schism between Islam's two largest sects was not over religious doctrine. It was over political leadership," Robin Wright, a joint fellow at the non-partisan U.S. Institute of Peace and the Woodrow Wilson Center, said.

What do Sunnis and Shiites have in common?

Both Sunnis and Shiites read the Quran, the sayings of the Prophet. Both believe Prophet Muhammad was the messenger of Allah. And both follow the five tenets of Islam: They fast during Ramadan, pledge to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, practice ritual prayer (which includes five prayers each day), give charity to the poor, and pledge themselves to their faith.

Sunni	Shiite

	<table><tr><td>Sunnis don't believe the leadership of the Muslim world should necessarily pass through hereditary succession.</td><td>Shiites believe the Prophet Mohammed should have been succeeded by his son-in-law, Imam Ali, and leadership of the Muslim world should pass through the prophet's descendants.</td></tr></table> 9. *Persepolis* Bildungsroman Essay
CLOSURE	
Homework	

NOTES

Period 1
9:00

Warm Up
9:00-9:22

Period 1		
Period 2		
Period 6		

Review: Persepolis The Sheep, The Trip, + The F-14s
9:26 - 10:20

Persepolis Bildungsroman Essay
Did not get to going over the essay.
Miles and Elle asked to post the essay prompts

AUTOPSY

Period 1

Cythia Kamau asked if I could include the page numbers for the vocabulary words.