Lesson Plan

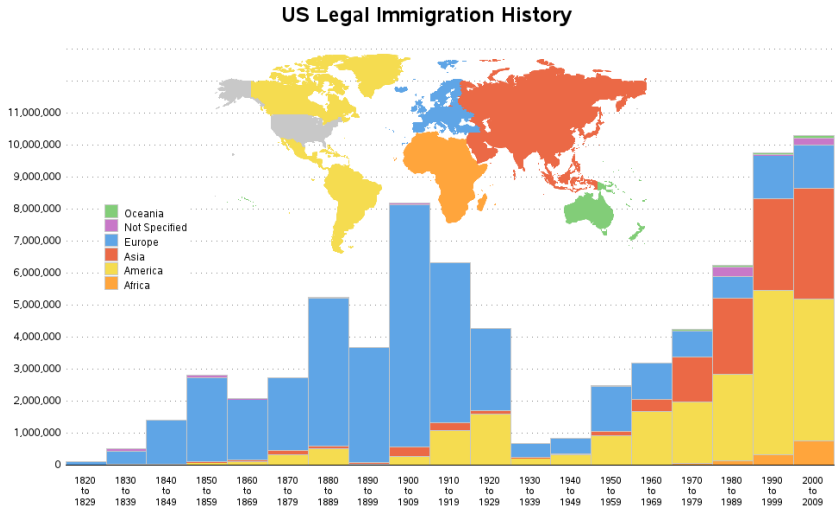
BASIC INFORMATION	
Summary	On Day 6/7 of *The Namesake* unit, students will review *The Namesake* Chapter 1 and understand the significance of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965
Grade Level	10th grade
Time Frame	60 minutes
Subject(s)	English 2
Topic(s)	
Instructional Materials & Prep	1. Google Slides 2. *The Namesake* by Jhumpa Lahiri 3. Period 1: Hart-Celler Act 4. Period 2: Hart-Celler Act 5. Period 6: Hart-Celler Act 6. *The Namesake* Reading Check 1 7. *The Namesake* Reading Check 2 8. Hart-Celler Act Project: Gogol Ganguli 9. YouTube: Hey Jude Resources: • Why some Asian Americans are embracing their heritage by dropping their anglicized names
CA Content Standard(s)	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.9-10.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
CA ELD/ELA Standard(s)	
Differentiated Instruction/UDL/CSP/SDAIE	
OBJECTIVES	
	Students will be able to present the story of their family's immigration to the United States

ASSESSMENT	
WARM UP	
	Post on a Padlet timeline when your family immigrated to America
AGENDA	
1. Warm Up *20 minutes* 2. Model Minority *30 minutes* 3. *Night* Essay *30 minutes*	• The Problem with Asking "Where Are You From? • I Am From Project • George Ella Lyon: Where I'm from **Warm Up:** When did your family immigrate to the U.S.? **Closure:** Students will be able to identify the time and setting of *The Namesake*. **Warm Up:** How does a name define a person? **Discuss:** The first half of Chapter 1 is told from Ashima's point of view. The second half of Chapter 1 is told from Ashoke's point of view. Why do you think the author Jhumpa Lahiri switches points of views or narratives? **Discuss:** *The Namesake* is written in third person, but various characters serve as the "point of view" character, telling the story from their perspective. How many different "point of view" characters are there, and how does the author shift the narrative between them? **Closure:** Identify reasons why authors would tell a story from different points of views. **Module I** - pp. 1-60 • **Discrete knowledge:** Parents - Immigrant generation • **Content objectives:** Point of view **Writing Assignments:** • How does a name define a person? • When did your family immigrate to the U.S.? • What is the story behind your name? Why did Ashima immigrate to the U.S.? • Because Ashima married Ashoke Why did Ashoke immigrate to the U.S.?

- To earn a PhD at MIT

Graph:

Display the graph on the whiteboard:



Have students put their Post-It on the timeline.

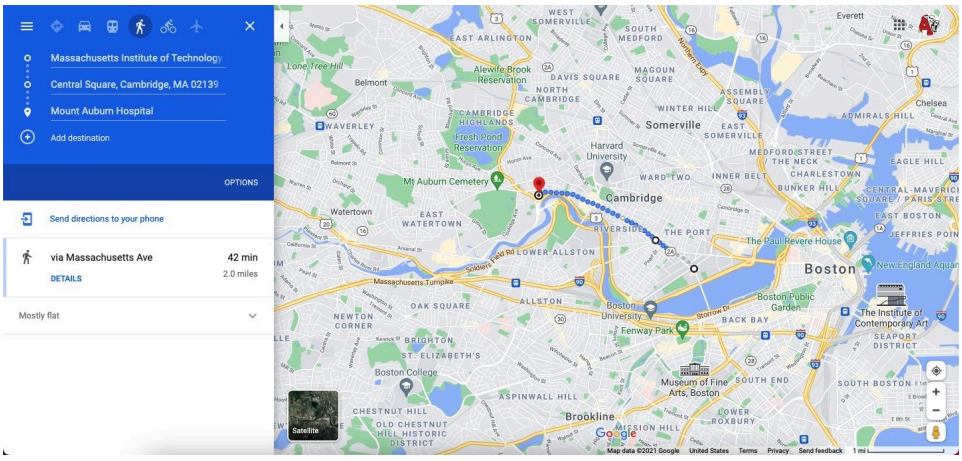
Historical Context:

Frame:

- Last night, the homework was to read pp. 1-21 of *The Namesake*.
- Today, I want to focus on why the author Jhumpa Lahiri decided to set *The Namesake* in the time and place that she did

Where is *The Namesake* set?

- Cambridge, MA



Why do you think Jhumpa Lahiri set *The Namesake* in the Boston area?

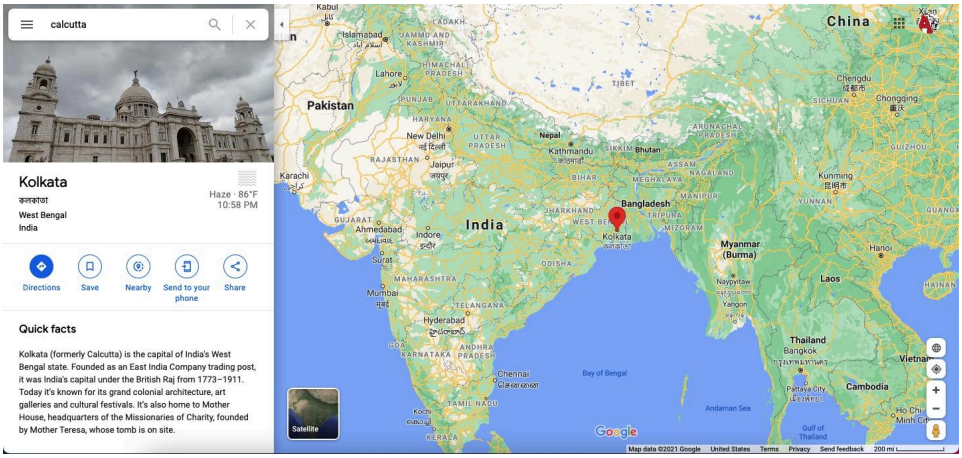
The novel moves between Calcutta and New England—Rhode Island,

specifically, where you grew up. Calcutta has been a backdrop for much of your fiction in the past, as has New England. What's it like to describe your childhood home?

When I think of the case of Rhode Island, it's interesting, this time around, because I feel as though I've written about Rhode Island in a kind of disguised way previously. I've overtly set some of my books and stories in Massachusetts, which is a place I also know and I've lived in, but I never really referred to Rhode Island specifically, I believe, until this book. And I don't know why. Maybe I felt awkward about naming the place where I grew up—feeling, I don't know, strange about it in some way. Massachusetts provided a convenient shield for a while. I set "The Namesake" outside Boston, for example, and even some of the stories in the first book, "Interpreter of Maladies," while I picture them in my head in Rhode Island, I don't say that they are, so the setting could be Connecticut, it could be Massachusetts, it could be Rhode Island. But this is the first novel where I really felt that I wanted to write about Rhode Island. I wrote a piece some years ago for an anthology called "State by State" that was edited by Sean Wilsey and Matt Weiland. I think it was at a point where I was just beginning to get into the writing of "The Lowland." Having written that essay, having confronted for the first time this fact of my life—that I had been raised in Rhode Island, a place I never really knew, an experience I never fully came to terms with in some ways—helped me, and I thought, O.K., I would like to set this book in Rhode Island, consciously, and name it as such. So I did, and I think that it liberated me in some way to really think about it and write about it and remember it in a fuller way.

Source: Unknown Territory: An Interview with Jhumpa Lahiri

Calcutta:



In Bengali, the word *Kolkata* (Bengali: কলকাতা) is derived from *Kôlikata* (Bengali: কলিকাতা), the Bengali name of one of three villages in the western India.

1690: The East India Trading Company establishes trading post in *Kolkata*, which the British call *Calcutta*.

1793-1911: *Calcutta* was the capital of British-held territories in India.

	January 1, 2001: The West Bengal government officially changes the name from *Calcutta* back to *Kolkata* to reflect the city's original Bengali pronunciation. The southern state of Kerala led the way in changing place names to remove the colonial influence. Trivandrum, the state capital, became Thiruvanthapuram and Calicut became Kozhikode, which was its name when Vasco da Gama sighted the land in 1498 The southern city of Madras reverted to Chennai , its name when the British East India Company established a trading post there in 1639 When Bombay became Mumbai in 1996, the state threatened to prosecute any business that did not change its signs. Only the high court retains the old name today When was The Namesake set? ● Chapter 1 is set in 1968. What is the historical context of setting The Namesake in 1968? ● Hart-Celler Immigration Act of 1965 What was going on in the U.S. in 1968? ● January 30, 1968: Vietnam War - Tet Offensive ● Civil Rights Movement ● April 4, 1968: Martin Luther King Jr assassinated ● June 6, 1968: Robert Kennedy assassinated ● Lyndon Johnson declares he won't run for re-election ● August 26, 1968: Beatles release "Hey Jude" ● October 16, 1968 Tommie Smith and John Carlos raise their fists at Olympic Games in Mexico City ● November 5, 1968 Richard Nixon wins presidential election ● O.J. Simpson wins Heisman Trophy What was going on in India in 1968? ● Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister ● Green Revolution ● Naxabari uprising 1947: India gains independence as a British colony January 30, 1948: Mahatma Gandhi assassinated 1958: First Indian-Pakistan War 1965: Second India-Pakistan War 1966: Indira Gandhi becomes Primer Minister 1968: Tata Consultancy founded **Do you think there is anything particular to the Indian immigrant experience that differentiates it from the experience of other immigrants to America?**

	I have always been interested in why so many Indians come to America, because typically it is for very different reasons from, say, those of many of the European groups who have come, and those of many non-European groups as well. On the whole, Indians are not escaping some sort of dire political situation, a war, a famine, or social or religious persecution. These are the reasons so many of the great immigrant groups came historically: the Jews during World War II, the Irish, even the Puritans. Nothing is driving Indians out the same way. Certainly, India is a poor country with more limited scope for personal advancement, but I know that if my parents had stayed in India they would have led a perfectly fine life, they wouldn't have suffered. In many ways they would have been happier because they wouldn't have had to go through the enormous effort of figuring out life in a new country, which remains an ongoing and draining and difficult process for them. In my parents' case, therefore, the distinction is that they didn't have to come here for their very existence, their survival. They were here for the sake of greater opportunities, perhaps a better standard of living. And yet it was tough, because they had taken such a huge step and left so much behind. The way my parents explain it to me is that they have spent their immigrant lives feeling as if they are on a river with a foot in two different boats. Each boat wants to pull them in a separate direction, and my parents are always torn between the two. They are always hovering, literally straddling two worlds, and I have always thought of that idea, that metaphor, for how they feel, how they live. It is an enriching experience if you look at it in positive ways. I think being an immigrant must teach you so much about the world and about human beings, things you can't understand if you are born and raised and live your whole life in one place. It must be an amazing experience in many ways, but it has a price. Source: Reader's Guide for The Namesake Source: Migration Policy Institute: Indian Immigrants in the United States Calcutta • Why Is Calcutta Now Kolkata? What Other Names In India Are Changing? • Calcutta becomes Kolkata as name-dropping spreads • When Kolkata began as Calcutta: The history of the first capital of British India **Discussion:** How do you think the story would be different if Ashoke and Ashima came at a time different than 1968? How do you think the story would be different if Ashoke and Ashima did not move to Cambridge, MA? How do you think the story would be different if Ashoke and Ashima fled India because of events, such as the Naxalite Movement, instead of coming to America because Ashoke getting into MIT? **Discuss:**

	● The first half of Chapter 1 is told from Ashima's point of view. The second half of Chapter 1 is told from Ashoke's point of view. Why do you think the author Jhumpa Lahiri switches points of views or narratives? ● *The Namesake* is written in third person, but various characters serve as the "point of view" character, telling the story from their perspective. How many different "point of view" characters are there, and how does the author shift the narrative between them? ● Compare and contrast: Ashoke and Ashima naming their daughter vs their son **Write one paragraph answering the following questions:** Why do you think the author Jhumpa Lahiri starts *The Namesake* in Cambridge, MA in 1968? How does the setting in *The Namesake* set the tone for the story? How do you think the story would be different if Jhumpa Lahiri set the story before or after 1968 and in another city besides Cambridge, MA? **Hacker challenge:** If you were to write a story about your family when and where would you start the story? Submit the paragraph on Microsoft Teams. After you have submitted your paragraph, read your classmates' paragraph and give them feedback. Hart-Celler Act Chinese Exclusion Act May 6, 1882: President Chester A Arthur signs Chinese Exclusion Act, which places a 10-year moratorium on Chinese labor entering the U.S. 1902: Congress makes the Chinese Exclusion Act permanent. 1917: The Immigration Act of 1917 implemented a literacy test that required immigrants over 16 years old to demonstrate basic reading comprehension in any language and bars immigrants from "Asiatic barred zones." 1943: Congress repealed Chinese Exclusion Act but established quota of 105 Chinese immigrants per annum. Source: Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) Immigration Act of 1924

May 26, 1924: President Calvin Coolidge signs Immigration Act of 1924 (Johnson-Reed Act), which established quotas for immigration visas to 2% of the total number of people of each nationality in the United States as of the 1890 census. The Immigration Act of 1924 completely excluded immigrants from Asia.

1943: Congress repealed Chinese Exclusion Act but established quota of 105 Chinese immigrants per annum.

1952: Despite President Harry S Truman's veto, Congress passes the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarran-Walter Act), which ended exclusion of Asian immigrants and introduced a system of preferences based on skills and family reunification.

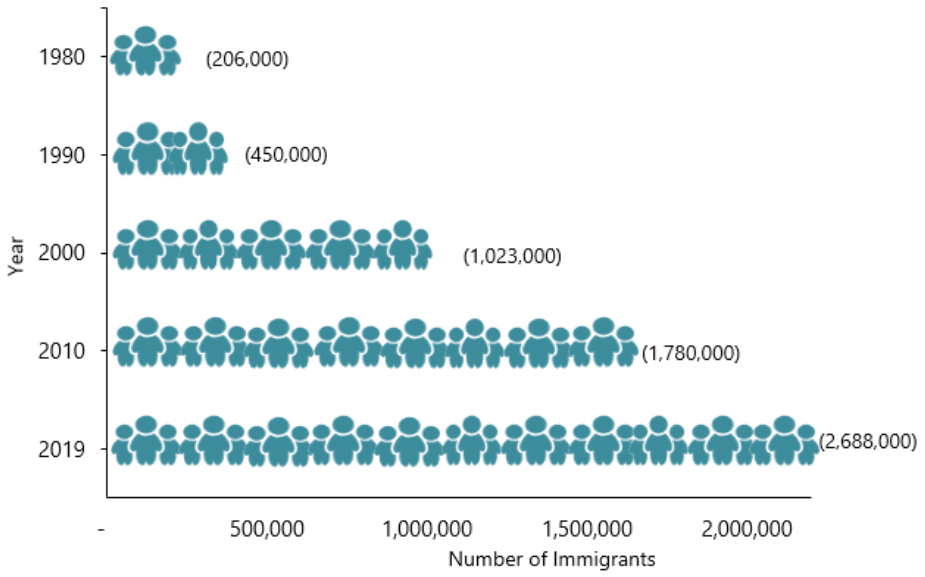
Source: Closing the Door on Immigration

Harts-Celler Act

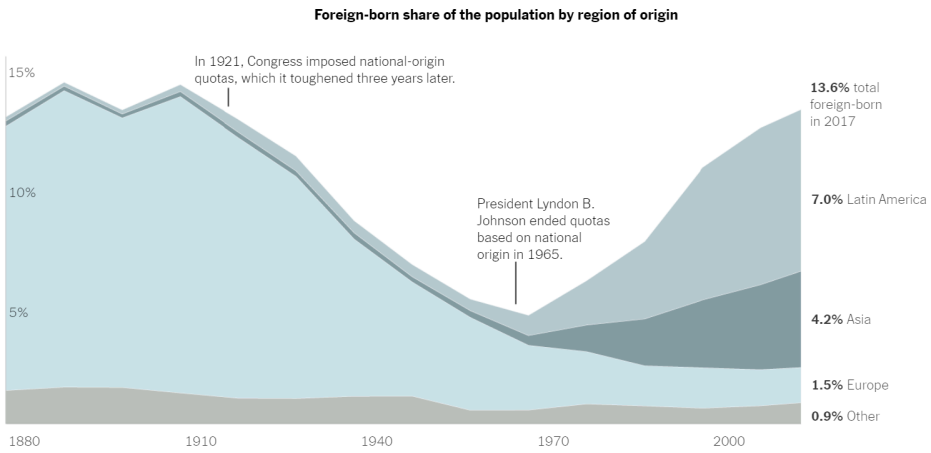
October 3, 1965: President Lyndon B Johnson signs the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 (Hart-Celler Act) to replace previous immigration legislation. The Hart-Cellar Act abolished the national origin quota system and replaced it with a seven-category preference system that gave priority to relatives and children of U.S. citizens, professionals and individuals with specialized skills, and refugees.

"The present estimate, based upon the best information we can get, is that there might be, say, 8,000 immigrants from India in the next five years. In other words, I don't think we have a particular picture of a world situation where everybody is just straining to move to the United States."

- U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk
Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization hearing



Source: Migration Policy Institute: Indian Immigrants in the United States

	 Source: What's Going On in This Graph? | Immigration Shifts

CLOSURE	
Homework	Read *The Namesake* Chapter 2

NOTES

Period 1
9:00
Warm Up
9:00-9:15

Review The Namesake Chapter 1
9:18 - 9:47

Hart Celler Act Project
9:48 - 10:00

AUTOPSY

Period 1

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

In *The Namesake* Reading Check 1, should not have asked students about seminal events in 1968 in India.