

Lesson Plan

BASIC INFORMATION	
Summary	On Day 2 of the <i>Fahrenheit 451</i> unit, students will be able to analyze Ray Bradbury's theme about burning books and review Fahrenheit 451 Introduction and pp. 1-21.
Grade Level	9th grade
Time Frame	1 hour 25 minutes
Subject(s)	English 9 Honors
Topic(s)	• What makes a hero? • Why do we need heroes? • In the face of adversity, what causes some people to prevail while others fail? • How can our choices shape who we become? • Why do governments oppress people? Why do people resist state oppression?
Instructional Materials & Prep	1. Google Slides 2. Fahrenheit 451 by Ray Bradbury 3. Daily Journal: November 30, 2021 - Burning Books 4. The Perfect Match by Ken Liu 5. Fahrenheit 451 1 6. Fahrenheit 451 2 Resources: • The Nation: Utopia and Dystopia Are Twins—Both Are Born Out of Criticism • Mrs Nethery's Class Dystopia vs Utopia • New York Times: A Utopia for a Dystopian Age
STANDARDS	
CA Content Standard(s)	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.9-10.2 Determine a theme or central idea of a text and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
CA ELD/ELA Standard(s)	
Differentiated Instruction/UDL/CSP/SDAIE	

OBJECTIVES	
	Students will be able to analyze Ray Bradbury's claim or message about burning books
ASSESSMENT	
	The Perfect Match by Ken Liu Daily Journal: November 30, 2021 - Burning Books Fahrenheit 451 1
WARM UP	
	Daily Journal: November 30, 2021 - Burning Books • New York Times: My Book Was Censored in China. Now It's Blacklisted — in Texas. • Washington Post: There is a consistency to the debate over book censorship: Distress about change • Salon: What was the first banned book in history?
1. Warm Up: 2. Review: <i>Fahrenheit 451</i> 1	1. Warm Up Daily Journal: November 30, 2021 - Burning Books Introduction 1. When did Ray Bradbury write Fahrenheit 451 More than half a century has passed since 1953. In America in 1953, the comparatively recent medium of radio was already severely on the wane - its reign had lasted about thirty years, but now the exciting new medium of television had come into ascendancy, and the dramas and comedies of radio were either ending for good or reinventing themselves with a visual track on the "idiot box." (Bradbury xiii) Source: National Endowment of Arts: Fahrenheit 451 This book is a work of fiction. Names, characters, places, and incidents either are products of the author's imagination or are used fictitiously. Any resemblance to actual events or locales or persons, living or dead, is entirely coincidental. Copyright © 1951, 1953, 1967 by Ray Bradbury Copyright renewed 1979, 1981, 1995 by Ray Bradbury Introduction Copyright © 2013 by Neil Gaiman A shorter version of Fahrenheit 451 appeared <i>Galaxy Science Fiction</i> , under the title "The Fireman," copyright © 1950 by World Editions, Inc.

Key events in 1953

January 20, 1953: Dwight Eisenhower sworn in as 34th President of the United States, succeeding Harry Truman.

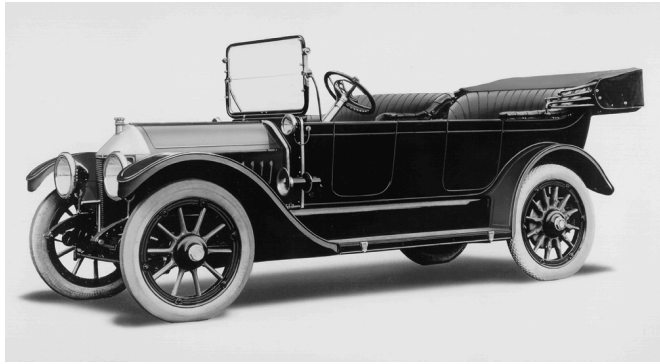
April 25, 1953: Francis Crick and James Watson publish “Molecular Structure of Nucleic Acids: A Structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid” describing the structure of DNA as double helix.

June 2, 1953: Queen Elizabeth II was crowned Sovereign of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ceylon, marking the first time the coronation ceremony was televised.

July 27, 1953: The United States, the Korean People’s Army, and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army signed the Korean Armistice Agreement ends three years of fighting of the Korean War.

1912 Chevrolet
Classic Six

<https://myautoworld.com/gm/history/chevy1912/chevy1912.html>



1953 Chevrolet
Corvette

<https://www.caranddriver.com/reviews/a15136250/1953-chevrolet-corvette-road-test/>



1959 Chevrolet
Impala



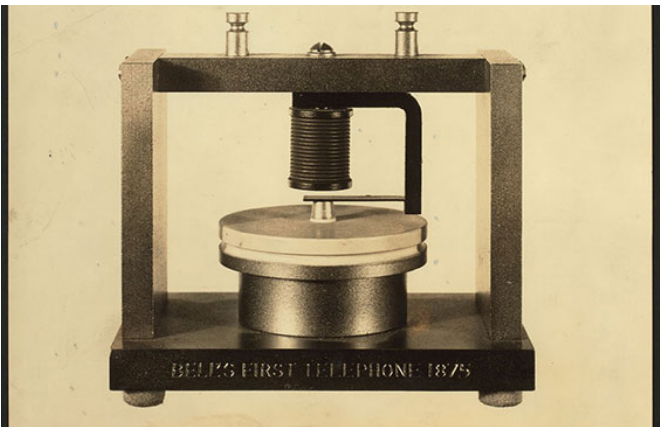
2021 Chevrolet
Malibu

<https://www.chevrolet.com/cars/previous-year/malibu>



1875 First Bell
Telephone

<https://www.loc.gov/everyday-mysteries/item/who-is-credited-with-inventing-the-telephone/>



1953: Western
Electric Model 500
telephone



1964: AT&T video
phone



PHOTO: JOHN R. COUGHLIN

1963: First touch tone phone



CBS News: [The Evolution of the Telephone](#)

1927: Philo T. Farnsworth invents the television

<https://www.thoughtco.com/biography-of-phil-farnsworth-american-inventor-4775739>



1954: RCA CT-100 was first color TV for consumers

<https://www.wired.com/2008/03/dayintech-0325/>



1960: Sony TV8-301 was made using analog circuits instead of vacuum tubes



1970: Sony 'Trinitron' colour television, 1969-70

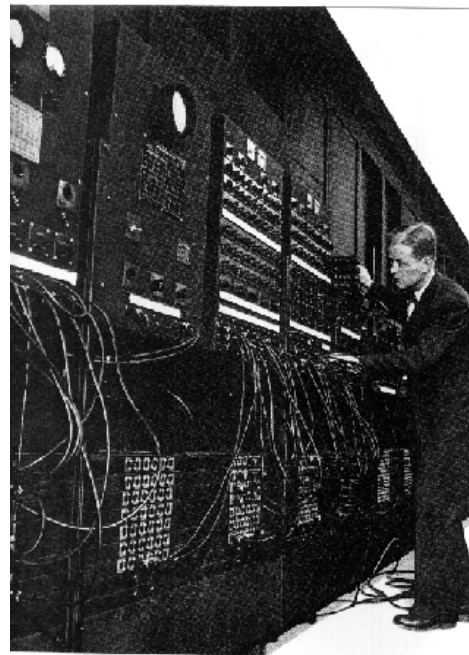
<https://blog.scienceandmediamuseum.org.uk/colour-television-britain/>



1942: ENIAC

The first substantial computer was the giant ENIAC machine by John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert at the University of Pennsylvania. ENIAC (Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator) used a word of 10 decimal digits instead of binary ones like previous automated calculators/computers. ENIAC was also the first machine to use more than 2,000 vacuum tubes, using nearly 18,000 vacuum tubes. Storage of all those vacuum tubes and the machinery required to keep the cool took up over 167 square meters (1800 square feet) of floor space.

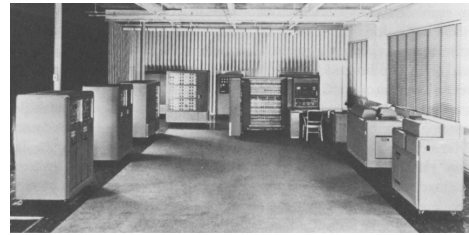
<https://homepage.cs.uri.edu/faculty/wolfe/book/Readings/Reading03.htm>



1952: The IBM 701 Defense Calculator (1952) was IBM's first production computer. It was designed primarily for scientific calculation and included "microsecond circuits installed at critical locations ... to send electrical impulses from one unit to another at a speed faster than one-millionth of a second" devised at Columbia University's Watson Lab [37]. It rented for about \$16,000 per month. In all, 19 units were manufactured, most of them for US national laboratories, the US Weather Bureau, aircraft manufacturers, etc, and big companies like GE. The first unit was installed in 1952 at IBM Headquarters in New York City, replacing the [SSEC](#). The 701 came in eleven pieces:

- Two electrostatic storage units held 72 [cathode-ray tubes](#) (CRTs), sufficient to provide 2048 36-bit words.
- Three power supply and distribution units.
- The electronic analytical and control unit (CPU).

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/computinghistory/701.html>



1981: IBM Personal Computer (IBM 5150)

https://www.ibm.com/ibm/history/exhibits/pc/pc_1.html



1984: Macintosh

The 1984 Macintosh, released on Jan. 24 for \$2,500, was a revolutionary new device that shook the tech world.

Instead of entering computer commands made up of rows of text and numbers to run the device, users could operate the Mac with a mouse -- the first ever -- to click on the screen's images.



2. Ray Bradbury originally titled his short story "The Firemen." Why did he change the name of this story to *Fahrenheit 451*?

He called the Los Angeles fire department and asked them at what temperature paper burned. Fahrenheit 451, somebody told him. He had his title. It didn't matter if it was true or not. (Bradbury xiv)

3. Who wrote the Introduction of *Fahrenheit 451*?

The Hearth and the Salamander Part I

4. Why might Ray Bradbury begin *Fahrenheit 451* with the epigraph from Juan Ramon Jimenez?

If they give you ruled paper, write the other way.

- Juan Ramon Jimenez

Source: [Nobel Prize: Juan Ramon Jimenez](#)

5. Why might Bradbury compare books to birds?

...He strode in a swarm of fireflies. He wanted above all, like the old joke, to shove a marshmallow on a stick in the furnace, while the flapping pigeon-winged books died on the porch and lawn of the house. While the books went up in sparkling which and blew away on a wind turned dark with burning. (Bradbury 1-2)

6. Who is the protagonist in *Fahrenheit 451*?

- a. What is the protagonist's occupation?
- b. How does he or she feel about his job?

Discuss: [Daily Journal November 30, 2021 - Burning Books](#)

283 B.C.: Alexander the Great founds Alexandria in Egypt

283 B.C.: Ptolemy I Soter founded the Museum or Royal Library of Alexandria to collect all the knowledge in the world under one roof. At its height, the Library of Alexandria held up to 400,000 scrolls in two libraries: The Mouseion and the Serapeum.

48 B.C.E.: During Julius Caesar's Civil War, Caesar orders his soldiers to set the Egyptian ships in Alexandria's port on fire to clear the wharves of ships belonging to Cleopatra's brother Ptolemy XIV. The fire destroys 40,000 scrolls from the Library of Alexandria.



391 A.D.: Theophilus converted the Serapeum into a Christian church, destroying many documents. At the time, the Serapeum held 10% of the Library of Alexandria.

640 A.D.: The Moslem Caliph Omar conquered the city of Alexandria. When a general asks Omar for instructions about the Library of Alexandria, Omar reportedly said, the library "will either contradict the Koran, in which case they are heresy, or they will agree with it, so they are superfluous."



Time: [The Story of the Library of Alexandria Is Mostly a Legend. But the Lesson of Its Burning Is Still Crucial Today](#)

Book Riot: [10 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE ANCIENT LIBRARY OF ALEXANDRIA](#)

April 6, 1933: Working with Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister for Popular Enlightenment and Propaganda, National Socialist German Students' Association (Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund, or NSDStB) proclaim a nationwide "Action against the Un-German Spirit" to cleanse (Säuberung) by fire.

May 10, 1933: University students in 34 university towns burned up to 25,000 volumes of "un-German" books in bonfires with great ceremony, band-playing and so-called "fire oaths."



United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: [Book Burning](#)

Discuss: Why might those in power want to censor, ban or burn books?

Discuss: Based on a dystopian future where firemen burn books, what do you think Ray Bradbury's claim or message in *Fahrenheit 451* might be?

[The Story Behind Fahrenheit 451](#)

7. How would you describe the society in *Fahrenheit 451*?
8. What is your impression of Clarisse? Cite evidence to support your claim.
9. Why might Bradbury introduce Clarisse before Mildred?
10. Please find the reference(s) to a mirror in *The Hearth and the Salamander*.

He saw himself in her eyes, suspended in two shining drops of bright water, himself dark and tiny, in fine detail, the lines about his mouth, everything there, as if her eyes were two miraculous bits of violet amber that might capture and hold him intact. (Bradbury 5)

He glanced back at the wall. How like a mirror, too, her face. Impossible; for how many people did you know that refracted your own light to you? People were more often - he searched for a simile, found one in his work - torches, blazing away until they whiffed out. How rarely did other people's faces take of you and throw back to you your own expression, your own innermost trembling thought? (Bradbury 8)

- a. What might the mirror symbolize?

	Source: To Build a Mirror Factory 11. What are Seashells? And in her ears the little Seashells, the thimble radios tamped tight, and an electronic ocean of sound, of music and talk and music and talk coming in, coming in on the shore of her unsleeping mind (Bradbury 10). a. How accurate (or inaccurate) was Ray Bradbury's prediction of Seashells? 12. What is your impression of Mildred? Cite evidence to support your claim. a. How does Mildred spend her days? The object he had sent tumbling with his foot now glinted under the edge of his own bed. The small crystal bottle of sleeping tablets which earlier today had been filled with thirty capsules and which now lay uncapped and empty in the light of the tiny flare (Bradbury 11). b. What does the machine do to Mildred?
CLOSURE	

NOTES	
Warm Up 9:08 - 9:28 Review: Fahrenheit 451 9:30 - 10:33 Discuss: Warm Up 10:04 - 10:28 Abdullah brought up that if people don't know about an issue then they will not take action. Review: Fahrenheit 451 10:28 - 10:30 Ray Bradbury video clip 10:31 - 10:33 Pick up with: How would you describe the society in Fahrenheit 451?	