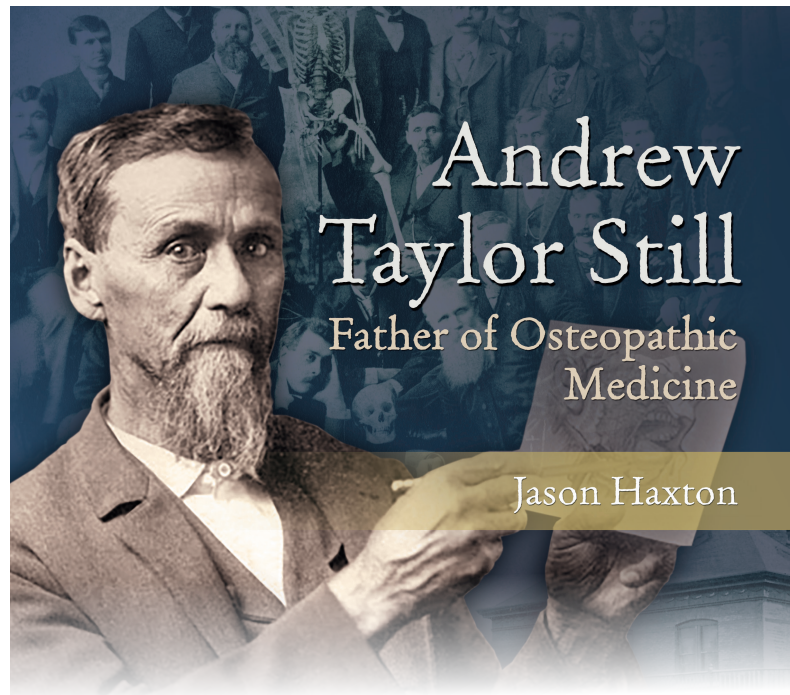




Study Guide

Grade Level: 4



UNIT DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this unit is to explore how nonfiction literature is organized and how the writer, through the purposeful use of historical facts and nonfiction structure, assists the reader in comprehending nonfiction literature.

The structures and features to be explored in this unit will include: Chronology, Comparison, Cause/Effect, Problem/Solution, Main Idea/Details, Charts, Graphs, Diagrams, Timelines, Photographs, Indexes, Glossaries, and Vocabulary.

SUGGESTED TIMELINE: Approximately 2 to 3 weeks

CLASS PERIOD: 45 to 60 minutes daily

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

1. How does nonfiction literature differ from fiction?
2. How do authors organize and present information in nonfiction text to aid the reader in understanding the text?
3. How does understanding the author's choices in the use of certain text features and structures assist me as a reader?

TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES:

Reading Nonfiction

<http://www.brainpopjr.com/readingandwriting/readingskills/readingnonfiction>

Understanding Main Idea

<http://brainpop.com/english/writing/mainidea/>

Compare/Contrast Graphic Organizers

http://www.educationoasis.com/curriculum/GO/compare_contrast.htm

Cause/Effect Graphic Organizers

http://educationoasis.com/curriculum/GO/cause_effect.htm

Chain Graphic Organizers: Sequence, Cycle, Time Line, and Chain of Events

<http://www.educationoasis.com/curriculum/GO/sequence.htm>



UNIT TITLE: NOTABLE MISSOURIANS

Andrew Taylor Still: Father of Osteopathic Medicine

GRADE LEVEL: 4

UNIT TEACHING ACTIVITY IDEAS:

1. K-W-L Charts
2. World Maps
3. Prediction Charts as they read
4. Descriptive Writing
5. Class Debates
6. Reader's Theatre
7. Newspaper Articles
8. Scrapbooks
9. Character Maps
10. Postcard
11. Diary or journal entries

ESSENTIAL MEASURABLE LEARNING OBJECTIVES	COMMON CORE ANCHOR STANDARD LEARNING GOALS*	GLEs/CLEs	PS	CCSS	DOK
The learner will interpret and explain information provided through the graphic features in nonfiction text.	CCRA.R.5: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g. a section or chapter) relate to each other and the whole.	R.3.A.4	1.5 1.6 2.4 3.5	RI.4.7	2
The learner will describe the organizational structures of nonfiction text.	CCRA.R.5: Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g. section or chapter) relate to each other and the whole.	R.3.A.4 R.3.C.4.A R.3.C.4.B R.3.C.4.C R.3.C.4.D R.3.C.4.E R.3.C.4.F R.3.C.4.J R.3.C.4.K	1.5 1.6 2.4 3.1 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8	RI.4.5	2
The learner will explain how the organizational structures and graphic features aid in the comprehension of nonfiction text.	CCRA.R.10: Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.	R.1.D.4.a R.1.D.4.b R.1.H.4.a		RI.4.10	1 3

GLEs/CLEs: meaning; PS: meaning; DOK: * On the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education website (dese.gov), these standards are known as the Missouri Learning Standards.

TITLE SUMMARY: As a young doctor in the mid-1800s, Andrew Taylor Still cared for sick and injured people on the frontier and on the battlefields of the Civil War. But he thought the common practices of bloodletting and using toxic medicines did more harm than good for sick people. He knew there had to be a better way to help them.

Andrew studied books and examined the natural world around him to make a new medical model, discovering a way to manipulate muscles, bones, and nerves with just his hands. At first, people thought his ideas were crazy, but today the medical system he developed, osteopathic medicine, is used to treat sick people all around the world.



UNIT TITLE: NOTABLE MISSOURIANS

PAGE 3

Andrew Taylor Still: Father of Osteopathic Medicine

GRADE LEVEL: 4

TITLE THEMES: frontier, Civil War, Osteopathy, medicine, disease

HISTORICAL RELEVANCE: This book deals with the struggles and successes of Dr. A.T. Still as he lived and developed osteopathic medicine. Dr. Still was a frontier man and lived through the Civil War. He was an abolitionist but still gave slavery supporters healthcare. Dr. A. T. Still eventually opened a medical school and a hospital located in Kirksville, Missouri..

KEY VOCABULARY: Osteopathic/Osteopathy, frontier, abolitionist, livestock, wampum, corpses, anatomy, Constitutional Convention, militia, herbal medicine, vaccine, disease, epidemic, hygiene, infirmary

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. What do you think life was like on the frontier?
2. How would you describe medical practices in the 1800s?
3. How did Dr. A.T. Still improve medical practices?
4. What do you think it would be like being an abolitionist living in an area that is Pro-slavery?
5. What role did perseverance play in Dr. A. T. Still's life? How do you show perseverance in your life?

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

Chapter 1

1. Where was Andrew Taylor Still born?
2. What was Andrew's father's view on slavery?
3. What is an abolitionist?
4. Why did the Still family move to Missouri?

Chapter 2

1. What destroyed Andrew's farm?
2. What were Mary and Andrew's jobs after their farm was destroyed?
3. What made Andrew decide to study medicine?
4. What did people think about Andrew Still's new method of medicine?

Chapter 3

1. What is manipulative medicine?
2. What are vaccines?
3. Who was the president that wanted to end slavery?
4. What made Andrew realize the old medicine practices were not working?

Chapter 4

1. What does osteopathy mean?
2. How did Andrew treat infections and diseases?
3. Why did Andrew carry a bag of bones with him when he traveled?



UNIT TITLE: NOTABLE MISSOURIANS

PAGE 4

Andrew Taylor Still: Father of Osteopathic Medicine

GRADE LEVEL: 4

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS continued:

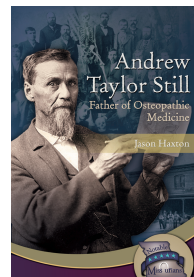
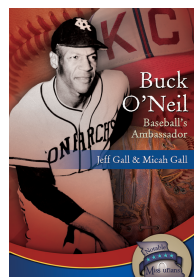
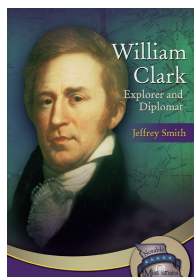
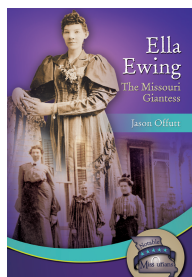
4. Why did Dr. Still not call himself MD (Medical Doctor)?

Chapter 5

1. What made Dr. Still open a school of anatomy?
2. Did Dr. Still allow women students in his school? Why or why not?
3. How long was the school program to study osteopathy?
4. Why could osteopathic doctors not practice in Missouri and many other states in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

MISSOURI CONNECTIONS:

- The Museum of Osteopathy in the A.T. Still hospital is a great resource to find more information on the development of Osteopathic medicine and the life of Andrew Taylor Still. 800 W. Jefferson Kirksville, MO, 63501 Phone: 660-626- 2359
- The A.T. Still University is located in Kirksville Missouri and is still up and running today. The university now has two campuses, osteopathic school of medicine, dentistry, and health management. 800 W. Jefferson Kirksville MO 63501



Notable Missourians

2016 Study Guides Available: Grade Level 4

Ella Ewing: The Missouri Giantess; William Clark: Explorer and Diplomat;
Buck O'Neil: Baseball's Ambassador; Andrew Taylor Still: Father of
Osteopathic Medicine

Also available: Jean Jennings Bartik, Olive Boone, Jeffery Deroine, Marie Meyer Fower, Emmett Kelly, Joseph Kinney, Albert Bond Lambert, Stan Musial, Sam Nightingale, Helen Stephens, Great Walker, and Alphonso Wetmore