**Haroun and the Sea of Stories**

*By Salman Rushdie*

Daily Expectations:Each day you are responsible for reading the assigned chapter, completing a bookmark entry of at least 10 points, key details, and/or events and at least ONE sticky note connection to theme.

Teaching Day:Share an *engaging* activity related to your chapter(s) to help explore a THEME.  *Should not be just a review activity.* Bring a snack or prizes if you can ☺Must have copies and materials prepared prior to class. You will turn-in a copy of the activity and explanation (if the connection to theme/instructions are unclear in the handouts) to Ms. Havlin. Graded on connection to theme and quality of activity.

*My Letter\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chapter(s) Assigned\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ My Sharing Day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

Assessments of learning:Stamp for daily packet work (participation). Packet (Process). In-class writing practice (process) In-class literature analysis essay (Culminating). Creative Project (Culminating).

Essay Prompts: Using specific details in *Haroun and the Sea of Stories,* address one of the following questions:

1. What value do stories have in the real world today? *How does Rushdie illustrate your answer in his novel?*
2. What is the role of absolute (or relevant) truth in the novel? *How does Rushdie illustrate your answer in his novel?*
3. How does censorship affect society (within the novel and without)? *How does Rushdie illustrate your answer in his novel?*
4. Another question which has risen from group/individual observation? – Come talk to Ms. Havlin first. *How does Rushdie illustrate your answer in his novel?*

Context Article: **Iran will not drop Rushdie's death sentence (2/18/96) –***Annotate for aspect of Rushdie’s life that you think would impact his writing and could possibly connect to the allegory.*

TEHRAN, Iran (CNN) -- Iran's foreign minister says his country will not remove its death sentence for British writer Salman Rushdie for alleged blasphemy but won't do anything to enforce the policy, either. "In its negotiations with European countries ... the (Iranian) foreign ministry has stressed the validity of Imam Khomeini's fatwa and the impossibility of its withdrawal," Ali Akbar Velayati told the English- language daily Iran News Sunday. The European Union has called on Iran to abide by international law and drop the death sentence. Iran's late leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini issued the fatwa, or religious edict, in February 1989, condemning Rushdie to death for alleged blasphemy against Islam in his novel.

The Indian/British author Ahmed Salman Rushdie (born 1947) was a political parablist whose work often focused on outrages of history and particularly of religions. His book The Satanic Verses earned him a death sentence from the Iranian Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Although he was called a writer to watch after the appearance of his first novel and was awarded one of the most prestigious literary prizes in Europe for his second, Salman Rushdie became a household word because of the enemies his fiction made rather than the admirers. The Satanic Verses, published in 1988, earned him a death sentence from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, then religious sovereign of Iran and spiritual leader to millions of fundamentalist Moslems worldwide.

Born Ahmed Salman Rushdie on June 19, 1947, to a middle-class family in Bombay, India, Rushdie was educated in England and eventually received his M.A. from King's College, Cambridge. After a brief career as an actor he made a living as a freelance advertising copywriter in England from 1970 to 1980. The experience of expatriation, which he shared with many writers of his generation who were born in the Third World, is an important theme in his work.

However, Rushdie's opus in particular expanded the meaning of the word "expatriate" to possibly its total linguistic limits. For instance, Midnight's Children (1981) is in part the story of a baby who was not only the result of an extramarital affair, but who was then switched at birth with a second illicit child. The hero of the novel is doubly removed from his true patrimony: His mother's husband is not his father, and the Englishman with whom his Indian mother slept—who his mother thinks is his father—is not his real father either. In addition, the hero is caught between the two great religions of Indian, Islam and Hinduism, neither of which he can claim as his own. Finally, he spends his life being shunted back and forth by circumstance between the Indian republic and its antithesis, Pakistan.

Rushdie unfailingly took the stance of a lifelong member of the diaspora, which may be the most consistently autobiographical aspect of his work. Long before his hurried exile from the public eye, in an interview published after Midnight's Children received the Booker McConnell Prize, Rushdie presciently said: "I have a fear that it may, at some point, become necessary to make choices among [India, England, and America], and that it will be very painful."

Another characteristic of Rushdie's work is its reliance on the fantastic. In fact, Rushdie's first book, Grimus (1979), was classified as science fiction by many critics. It is the story of Flapping Eagle, an American Indian who is given the gift of immortality and goes on an odyssey to find the meaning of life. Shame (1983) has a Pakistani heroine, Sufiya Zinobia, who blushes so hotly with embarrassment at her nation's history her body boils her bath water and burns the lips of men who attempt to kiss her. The title Midnight's Children refers to the 1,001 infants born in the first hour of India's independence, all of whom have para-human powers. And The Satanic Verses opens with the miraculous survival and transfiguration of two Indian men who fall out of the sky after their jumbo jet to England is blown up in midair by Sikh terrorists.

Rushdie always used the element of the fabulous to make painfully incisive political commentary (among other varieties of observation). Shame is so thinly disguised a parody of recent Pakistani history as to be transparent, and the hero of Midnight's Children was described as a man "handcuffed to history" by the political journal Commonweal. Rushdie is often compared with Lawrence Sterne as well as Jonathan Swift as a political parablist, but according to The New York Times Book Review, "It would be a disservice to Salman Rushdie's very original genius to dwell on literary analogues and ancestors."

Rushdie also made a career out of poking fun at religious fanatics of every stripe. One technique of Rushdie's in furtherance of this aim was to infuse common objects with enormous symbolic significance. In Midnight's Children, for instance, pickled chutney is one of the main images for India's cultural and social maelstrom; in The Satanic Verses, bad breath plays a vital role in telling good from evil. Few other writers dare to found entire symbolic structures on items as replaceable as a sheet with a hole in the middle, but to Rushdie it undoubtedly seems a worse exercise in illogic to kill people over the contents of a so-called "holy" book.

Rushdie's habit of using the outrages of history— especially religious outrages and religious history—made The Satanic Verses (1988) a book of frightening precognition. In the novel, Rushdie has a writer sentenced to death by a religious leader. The writer in the book is a scribe meant to chronicle the life of a prophet who—as the writer of the book enjoys riddling—both "is and is not" Mohammed. Creating this character, who exists within a psychotic dream of one of the two men who fell from the airplane, was a natural extension of Rushdie's personal horror at fundamentalist Islamic rule. It is this dream sequence which ignited fatal riots in India and garnered Rushdie the Ayatollah Khomeini's death sentence.

The title of the novel refers to verses from the Koran, which were struck out by later Islamic historians, describing an episode in which Mohammed briefly wavered in his adherence to belief in a single god and allowed mention to be made of three local goddesses. The dream section in the book details, from the point of view of a schizophrenic Indian actor who fancies himself an archangel, how the holy prophet yielded to temptation and then reversed himself. There are other "satanic" verses in the book, notably those a modern-day husband anonymously sings over the phone to drive his wife's lover insane with jealousy. But the contemporary aspect of the novel has been almost completely overlooked by the controversy surrounding it.

Khomeini's death threat extended not only to Rushdie himself, but to the publishers of The Satanic Verses, any bookseller who carried it, and any Moslem who publicly condoned its release. Several major bookstores in England and America had bomb scares, and the novel was temporarily removed from the shelves of America's largest book selling chains. Two Islamic clerics in London were murdered, ostensibly for questioning the correctness of Rushdie's death sentence on a talk show. Numerous book-burnings were held throughout the world.

Rushdie himself, and his possible disguises in hiding, became an established figure of black humor. During the 1990 Academy Awards presentation, which was seen worldwide by an estimated one billion viewers, comedian Billy Crystal joked that "the lovely young woman" who usually hands Oscar statuettes to their recipients "is, of course, Salman Rushdie."

Rushdie's wife of 13 months, author Marianne Wiggins, went into hiding with him when the death threat was announced. She soon emerged and indicated that their marriage was over.

In 1990 Rushdie released the fantasy novel Haroun and the Sea of Stories, written for his son (by a first marriage), Zafar. That same year Rushdie publicly embraced Islam and apologized to those offended by the The Satanic Verses. He made several appearances in London book-stores to autograph his newest work. But even after the Ayatollah's death, his successor, Iran's President Hashemi Rafsanzani, refused to lift the death edict. Rushdie continued to appear in public only occasionally, and then under heavy security.

Although the severity of the Ayatollah's sentence was at least partially a political gambit to aid his regime in its final days, it carried the force of gospel for many terrorists who regard America—and the freedom of speech espoused in the American Constitution—as the "Great Satan." Rushdie will live in danger until the last Khomeini loyalist has passed away. As if in a scene from one of his novels, the innocent speaker of a personal truth is surrealistically threatened with slaughter by his opposite, who claims a patent on universal truth. Rushdie has already been acclaimed as a supreme artist; one can only hope, for his sake as well as ours, that his life will no longer imitate his art.

Rushdie continues to live an isolated life. He has re-married, however, and become a father for the second time. Occasionally he makes radio appearances, but, they are usually unannounced. Rushdie's novel entitled The Moor's Last Sigh was published in 1995. This book drew hostile and negative reactions from Hindu militants in India.

**Answer: What context do you think is important? What would influence Rushdie’s writing?**

**Chapter 1: The Shah of Blah**

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Who is Haroun?  2. What is Alifbay?  3. What do the factories around Haroun's home town produce?  4. Who is Rashid?  5. Who is Soraya?  6. How many brother and sisters does Haroun have?  7. What is Rashid's vocation?  8. Who is also known as the "Shah of Blah"?  9. Who is Mr. Sengupta?  10. What is Haroun's opinion of Rashid's stories?  11. Who does Soraya run off with?  12. What is Rashid's reaction to the news of Soraya's disappearance?  13. Where is the Town of G?  14. Where is Dull Lake?  15. Who meets Rashid and Haroun at the railway station?  16. What does Haroun think of the people they meet at the railway station?  17. What is the only word Rashid can say at the end of Chapter 1?  18. What happens to Rashid at the end of Chapter 1? |
| ***Discussion Questions***   1. What is the point of view in Haroun? How do you know? 2. Setting? 3. Where do Rashid’s stories come from? 4. What was the “one question too many?” Who actually asked the question (with their actions)? 5. Why did Haroun’s parent’s marriage end? When? (Explore clock metaphor … “what did you have to break my clock for?”) 6. Who actually broke Rahshid’s heart? |
| ***Literary Devices (Quote + Device)***  1.    2.    3. |

**Chapter 2: The Mail Coach**

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Why are Rashid and Haroun forced to buy a bus ticket?  2. Why is it difficult to get a ticket for the buses leaving the depot?  3. How do the bus drivers tease the passengers wanting to get on the buses?  4. Who is Butt?  5. What does Haorun think Butt's hair is like?  6. What word does Butt start many of his sentences with?  7. What vehicle does Butt drive?  8. What does Haroun ask Butt for?  9. How fast does Butt drive?  10. Why does Butt not stop to pick up the mail?  11. How long ago did a bus plunge into the gully?  12. How many people were killed on the bus that plunged into the gully?  13. Why do the passengers fear for their lives while riding with Butt?  14. Who is Khattam-Shud?  15. What does Kosh-Mar mean?  16. Who is Buttoo?  17. How does Buttoo dress?  18. How many soliders does Buttoo travel with? | |
| ***Discussion Questions***   1. Describe Haroun and Rashid’s ride on the mail coach through the mountains of M. Where are they headed? What sort of place are they headed to? 2. What is Khattam- Shud? Irony? 3. Is Dull lake dull? Why are they headed there? 4. How does Haroun react when his father and Snooty Buttoo discuss his mother? Characterize his feelings toward her at this point in the novel. | |
| ***Literary Devices***   1. “small dustclouds were rushing around like little desert whirlwinds” 2. “with a great quaff of hair standing straight up on his head, like a parrot” 3. “two separate dust clouds of scurrying passengers” 4. “a road that climbed like a serpent” 5. “the mail coach […] had apparently forgotten to collect or deliver the mail 6. “Need’s a slippery snake” 7. Your own: 8. Your own: | ***Identification***  **1**  **2**  **3**  **4**  **5**  **6**  **7** |

**Chapter 3: The Dull Lake**

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. What is the Mist of Misery?  2. What is Moody Land?  3. Is Moody Land a real place?  4. Why does Buttoo fly into a rage?  5. What shape is Buttoo's houseboat?  6. What is the name of Buttoo's houseboat?  7. Which animal does Haroun's bed take the shape of?  8. Who does Rashid blame as the reason he has lost his ability to tell stories?  9. Who sneaks into Buttoo's houseboat while Rashid and Haroun are sleeping?  10. Why do Haroun and Rashid switch rooms while on the houseboat?  11. What color is Iff's hair?  12. Where is Iff from?  13. Which tool does the Disconnector most closely resemble?  14. What does P2C2E stand for?  15. Where is the P2C2E House located?  16. What do Storytellers need to tell their stories?  17. Why does Haroun wish to go to Gup City?  18. Why does Iff agree to take Haroun to Gup City? |
| ***Discussion Questions***   1. What type of stories does Snooty Buttoo want Rashid to tell? 2. What is the connection between the lake’s weather and the people on the houseboat? 3. Who is the Water Genie and why does he end up in Haroun’s room? How does Haroun complicate his plans? 4. Who is the Grand Comptroller/Walrus? Where does he live? 5. *Make your own*, write it here and the summary of the discussion: |
| ***(Quote + Device/Technique + Theme)***  1.  2.  3. |

Chapter 4: An Iff and a Butt

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. What is a Hoopoe? Who does the Hoopoe remind Haroun of?  2. How does the Hoopoe communicate?  3. What is Kahani? Why is Kahani invisible?  4. What is Wishwater? What does Wishwater look like?  5. How long does Haroun's attention span last for?  6. Why does Haroun feel as if he has failed when he uses the Wishwater?  7. What happens when Haroun drinks the story water Iff gives him?  8. Why does Iff give Haroun the story water to drink?  9. What color is the cup Iff gives to Haroun?  10. Why is the story Haroun dreams strange?  11. Who does Iff suspect Gup City to be at war with?  12. How do Iff and Butt the Hoopoe react to the suspicion of Gup City being at war?  13. Who is the leader of the Chupwalas?  14. Where is the Land of Chup located?  15. How does Haroun react when he hears the name "Khattam-Shud"? | |
| ***Discussion Questions***   1. Describe the Ocean of Notions. (Isn’t Rashid the Ocean of Notions?) What characteristics do they both share? 2. Explain what happens when Haroun drinks the wish water?    1. What does he want to wish for?    2. What does he end up wishing for? 3. Describe Kahani. Why are they there? Who brought Haroun? 4. What story does Haroun “drink?” (Ironic that the magic of stories is supposed to have a positive effect on Haroun but it doesn’t.) 5. Explain what Gup and Chup are. Explain the conflict between Gup and Chup. How does this affect Haroun’s journey? | |
| ***Literary Devices (Device)***   1. “Believe in your own eyes, and you’ll get into a lot of … hot water” 2. “Now we must go to Gup City and … there will be harsh words and hot water for you” 3. “Machines were supposed to be ultra-rational, but this bird could be genuinely temperamental” | ***Identification***  1 2 3 |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  ***1.***  ***2.*** | |

Chapter 5: About Guppees and Chupwalas

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. What separates the Chuppwalas and the Guppees from each other?  2. Who is Mali?  3. What is a floating gardener? Do Floating Gardeners like to talk?  5. Where is Gup City built?  6. Who are Goopy and Bagha?  7. What does the water look like in Gup City?  8. What is the other name for the Parliament of Gup?  9. Who is King Chattergy?  10. Who are the Pages of Gup?  11. What is the entirety of Gup's army called?  12. Who is General Kitab?  13. Why is Prince Bolo comical?  14. Where did "The Walrus" get his name from?  15. Who is Prince Bolo betrothed to?  16. Does Prince Bolo love his betrothed?  17. Which type of tasty treat does Iff offer Haroun? Where do the people of Kahani get their treats from? | |
| ***Discussion Questions***   1. List all the new characters we meet in chapter five. Compare the amount of power each has. 2. We learn that Floating Gardeners and Plentimaw fishes communicate differently. What is a real world lesson that this allegory is trying to communicate? 3. Describe the library. How is its hegemony organized? Who is in charge? 4. What is the twist at the end of the chapter? How does it personally affect Haroun? 5. Make your own: | |
| ***Literary Devices (Identify Device)***   1. “It’s goodname is Chattergy’s Wall, named after our king, who of course had absolutely nothing to do with building it.” 2. “Haroun called across to the Gardener, thinking that, as he was the stranger, it was his business to introduce himself.” 3. “Floating Gardeners are like the hairdressers of the Sea of Stories.” | ***Identification***  1  2  3 |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  ***1.***  ***2.*** | |

**Chapter 6: The Spy's Story**

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Why is Rashid accused of being a spy?  2. Who is Blabbermouth?  3. What is Blabbermouth's secret?  4. How does Blabbermouth treat Haroun when they first meet?  5. Does Prince Bolo believe Rashid's story about how he came to be on the planet?  6. What is the Twilight Strip?  7. What is the Mystery of Bezaban?  8. What color are the tents of the Chupwala army?  9. What is Bezaban?  10. What is Bezaban made out of?  11. Where is Bezaban located?  12. What is Batcheat's biggest flaw?  13. What color is Batcheat's hair?  14. What happened to Batcheat?  15. What does Blabbermouth think of Batcheat?  16. What color is Blabbermouth's hair?  17. Why does Blabbermouth threaten Haroun?  18. Where does the Gup army meet before pulling out of the city? |
| ***Discussion Questions***  Create your own based on the chapter |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  1  2  3 |

Chapter 7: Into the Twilight Strip

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Who steals the Disconnector back from Haroun?  2. How do pages arrange themselves?  3. What color is the cap royal pages wear?  4. What do Haroun and Rashid wear to keep warm?  5. What does Prince Bolo ride into battle?  6. What kind of voice does Mali have?  7. What is a Shadow Warrior?  8. Which color do Shadow Warriors paint their face?  9. What is the most unusual thing about Shadow Warriors?  10. Shadow Warriors are known as being what?  11. A Shadow Warrior always has what with them?  12. How do Shadow Warriors communicate? |
| ***Discussion Questions (a few are from chapter 6)***   1. There are two female characters in Gup we’ve met at this point … who are they? How are their names related? *Use the index to further decode the meaning of the names.* 2. What is Blabbermounth’s secret? What does it reveal about her character and possibly a theme? 3. Do “girls have to fool people every day of their lives if they want to get anywhere”? Who thinks so? Who in the story might agree and disagree with that? 4. Who is the Guppy Armada? Where are they going? What are they doing as they go? 5. Is “the power of speech the greatest power of all” Who thinks so? Who in the story might agree and disagree with that? |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  ***1.***  ***2.*** |

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| Create a Venn Diagram that shows the shared and differing characteristics of Gup and Chup |

Chapter 8: Shadow Warriors

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Why do Shadow Warriors sound strange when they speak?  2. Who is Mudra?  3. What language does Mudra speak?  4. Which character knows how to speak Mudra's language?  5. Is Mudra friendly?  6. What is unique about Shadows in Chup?  7. What does Blabbermouth think of Mudra?  8. What is unique about Khattam-Shud and his shadow?  9. Who volunteers to act as a spy for the Gup army?  10. What happens to the water the closer Haroun gets to Chup territory?  11. What is a Web of Night?  12. How does Haroun feel when he is captured? |
| ***Discussion Questions*** *– make your own! Make sure they are not yes/no or basic comprehension questions*  1.  2.  3.  4. |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  ***1.***  ***2.***  ***3.*** |

Chapter 9: The Dark Ship

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. What does Iff drop into the acidic water?  2. How many Chupwala Warriors capture Haroun and his companions?  3. Where are Haroun and his companions taken by the enemy?  4. What is the name of the device Iff gives Haroun?  5. What is the poison being kept in?  6. What is the symbol for Khattam-Shud?  7. What does Khattam-Shud look like?  8. Is Khattam-Shud's voice like his subjects?  9. Why does Haroun say he knows Khattam-Shud?  10. Who does Haroun suspect Khattam-Shud has in his custody?  11. What does Khattam-Shud look like according to Haroun?  12. What does Khattam-Shud do when Haroun challenges him? |
| ***Discussion Questions*** *– make your own! Make sure they are not yes/no or basic comprehension questions. THEME!*  1.  2.  3.  4. |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  **1**  **2**  **3** |

Chapter 10: Haroun's Wish

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. What is a darkbulb?  2. What are poison blenders used for?  3. Why does Khattam-Shud hate stories?  4. Why does Khattam-Shud let poison stew for a while before using it?  5. What are the Chupwala divers creating?  6. How did Mali manage to escape capture?  7. Who ruins Khattam-Shud's generator?  8. How many connector leads does Haroun have to connect Butt's brain box to?  9. Which item did Haroun forget he had in his pocket the whole time?  10. What does Haroun wish for?  11. Who saves Haroun, Mali, Butt the Hoopoe and Iff from the waters of Chup?  12. Who does Haroun wonder about at the end of Chapter 10? |
| ***Discussion Questions*** *– make your own! Make sure they are not yes/no or basic comprehension questions*  1.  2.  3. 4. |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  1  2  3 |

Chapter 11: Princess Batcheat

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Where was Batcheat being held?  2. What do "nosewarmers" look like?  3. What color nosewarmers do Pages of Gup wear?  4. Which dangerous item does the Chupwala messenger produce from his cloak?  5. Which character saves the encampment from the Chupwala messenger's intentions?  6. Why does Prince Bolo get angry with Blabbermouth?  7. Which character offers Blabbermouth a new job?  8. What happens when the Guppee army enters Chup City?  9. What is wrong with Batcheat's singing?  10. What happens when sunlight touches the Citadel in Chup?  11. How is Khattam-Shud killed?  12. Who oversees the new government of Chup? |
| ***Discussion Questions*** *– make your own! Make sure they are not yes/no or basic comprehension questions*  1.  2.  3.  4. |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  1  2  3 |

Chapter 12: Was It the Walrus?

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| ***Comprehension Questions***  1. Where is the second wedding party held?  2. What color are the jackets the Eggheads wear?  3. Why does the Walrus offer to grant Haroun a favor?  4. How does Haroun feel when Blabbermouth kisses him?  5. Who brings Haroun and Rashid back to the houseboat?  6. What is the first thing Haroun does when he gets back to the houseboat?  7. What does Haroun find by his pillow?  8. What story does Rashid tell the audience at the rally?  9. Does Rashid's "Gift of Gab" return to him?  10. What is the name of Haroun's home city?  11. What does Kahani mean?  12. What happens to Soraya at the end of the story? |
| ***Discussion Questions*** *– make your own! Make sure they are not yes/no or basic comprehension questions. THEME*  1.  2.  3.  4. |
| ***(“Quote” (pg). + Device/Technique + Theme)***  1  2  3 |

Reviewing *Haroun and the Sea of Stories*

1. Reduce Haroun to approximately eight critical scenes, and create an (again, approximately) eight-panel comic strip reviewing the action and conflicts in the novel. Draw images to match your words, and use attractive color and detail to reflect your understanding of the plot.
2. Create an analytical timeline detailing the events of the novel thus far. On the Y-axis, chart the realism or fictitious nature of the part of the story you are describing. By realism, I mean likelihood that it could have happened in the real world we live in. By fiction, I mean how made up or imaginary that part of the story is.) Plot major events of the, well, plot on the X-axis chronologically from the beginning of the novel.

Haroun Creative Project – Culminating Grade!

There are two components: The creative element and the rationale.

1. **Two Paragraph Rationale:** All projects need to include a well written, two paragraph rationale. In these paragraphs you should…  
   1. Explain your artistic choices
   2. make connections to the text AND something learned in history class.
   3. Think of it as a conversation with Ms. Havlin about your artistic piece, analyzing for connection.
2. **Creative Element:** Each creative element must include a connection to something learned in history class.  
   1. ***Create two, chapter collages.*** *Minimum:* Two symbols, 1 character, 2 images, chapter title, chapter #, connection to history, and works cited (if you used images from the internet). I highlighy recommend google image searching “collage” prior to selecting this option. It is not a poster. Finally, do not include pictures created by an artist specific to Haroun.
   2. ***Create a newspaper*** – at least one advertisement, two news stories, one symbol, and one theme. Formatted like a print newspaper. Google search “newspaper article format” for numerous generators and ideas. Connection to history is required.
   3. ***Write a song/poem****.* Explore a theme, using three separate symbols, and connection to history. When presenting your song/poem consider the physical presentation (read: go beyond a simple printed sheet of paper… be creative!)
   4. ***Allegorical Comic strip/graphic novel*** – choose your favorite scene and create a comic strip or graphic novel page depicting the scene *through a historical lens – allegory!* This is not a simple retelling of the story in drawn form. Minimum one symbol, one theme, and strong connection to something discussed in history class.
   5. ***Another Idea****?* Come chat with Ms. Havlin! Fairly open ended, but make sure you connect to a thematic element you’ve learned in history class, as well as portray at least one symbol and theme.

**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Project \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_\_/60**

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|  | **Exceeds Standard** | **Meets Standard** | **Almost/Sometimes Meets Standard** | **Does Not Meet Standard** |
| Creativity  \_\_/15 | The book comes “alive” in a unique way. Goes way beyond class discussion and makes a bigger connection. Historical connection unique. (15) | Attempt to creatively express elements of the book, goes beyond class discussion. (14-12) | Goes beyond simple ideas, shows some creativity. Mostly class discussion. (11-9) | No creativity, does not go beyond simple ideas. (8-3) |
| Effort  \_\_/15 | Much effort went into the making of the project, well presented, seems “flawless”  (15) | Fair amount of effort, some minor mistakes.  (14 – 12) | Some effort, many mistakes. Feels like a draft form in some areas.  (11 – 9) | Little to no effort. Seems rushed and thrown together. (8-3) |
| Requirements  \_\_/10 | Goes beyond the min. requirements. Connection to history incredibly clear. (10) | Meets all minimum requirements. Connection to history clear. (9-7) | Missing one or two requirements. Connection to history unclear. (6-3) | Missing many requirements. Missing connection to history. (3-0) |
| Paragraph Rationale  \_\_/20 | Goes beyond 6 – 8 sentences per paragraph. Connections, rationale always clear. Connection to history is unique and strong. (20) | 6-8 sentences per paragraph. Connections/rationale are almost always clear. Connection to history strong. (19 - 17) | 5 sentences. Connections/rationale are somewhat clear. Connection to history could be clearer. (16- 13) | 4 or less sentences. Connections are unclear.  (12 – 8) |