

# 11 Storyboarding a Textbook Reading or Visual

Storyboarding is a strategy requiring students to sequence a series of events or concepts by writing summaries, creating illustrations, and posing questions. This activity helps students develop chronological and cause-and-effect relations between events.

## Instructions:

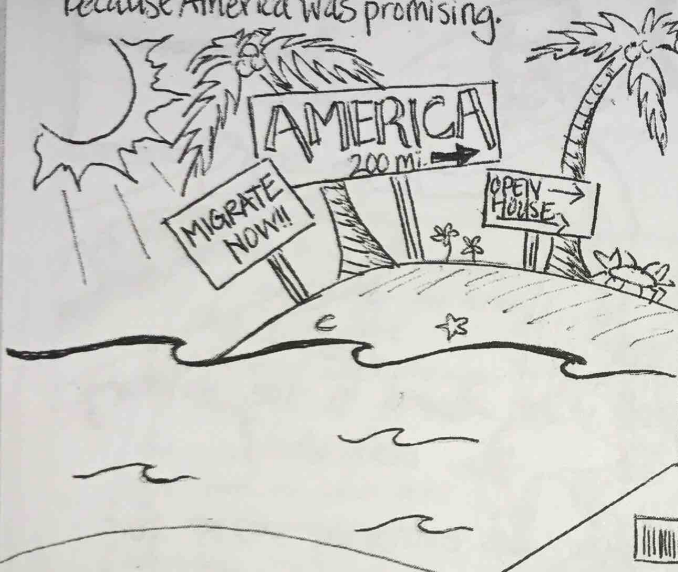
1. Ask students to divide a piece of paper into the number of sections corresponding to the number of sections within the selected chapter or reading.
1. After reading each section, students create a title, write a short summary, create an illustration, and write a question that is not directly answered in the text.

## Chapter Title

<b>Subtitle</b> Summary Picture Question	<b>Subtitle</b> Summary Picture Question
<b>Subtitle</b> Summary Picture Question	<b>Subtitle</b> Summary Picture Question

## Through the Golden Door

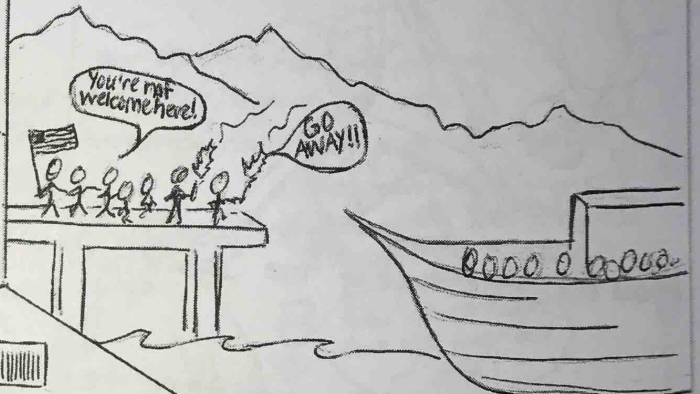
Millions of immigrants entered the United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The West Coast was a refuge for Asian immigrants, whereas the East Coast was a refuge for Europeans. Immigrants came for many reasons, but ultimately because America was promising.



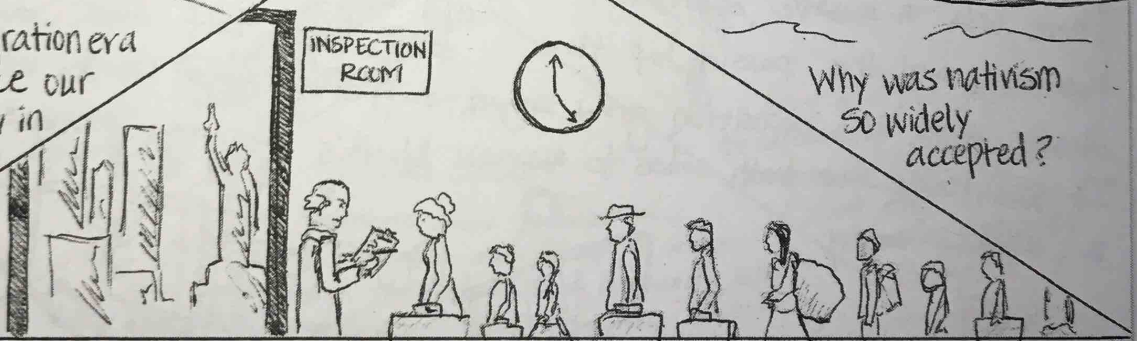
## IMMIGRATION

### RESTRICTIONS

Nativism became a large public sentiment of the American people in response to the migration surge. White Europeans were typically accepted, but Chinese, Slav, and Latin immigrants were looked down upon. Eventually, laws were passed to limit and even ban the migration of certain racial groups to America.



Did the immigration era heavily influence our cultural society in the America of today?



Why was nativism so widely accepted?

## Life in the New Land

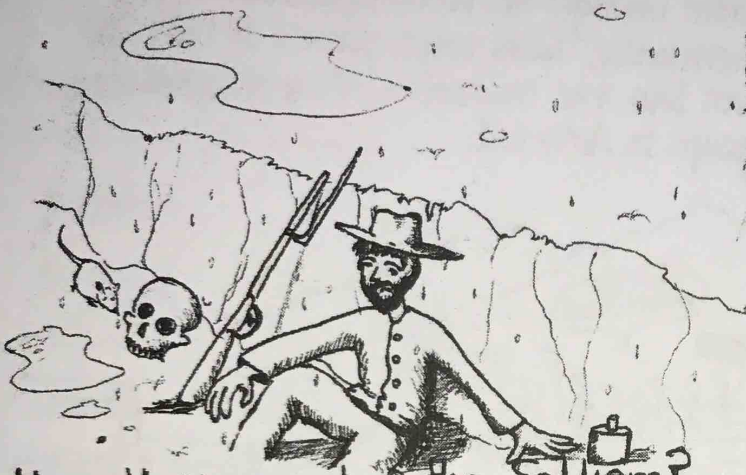
Most of the immigrants either passed through Ellis Island in the East or Angel Island in the West. All were given thorough inspection before being admitted into the United States.

Eventually, immigrants worked their way into American culture, though many Americans did not approve of those whom they perceived as outsiders.

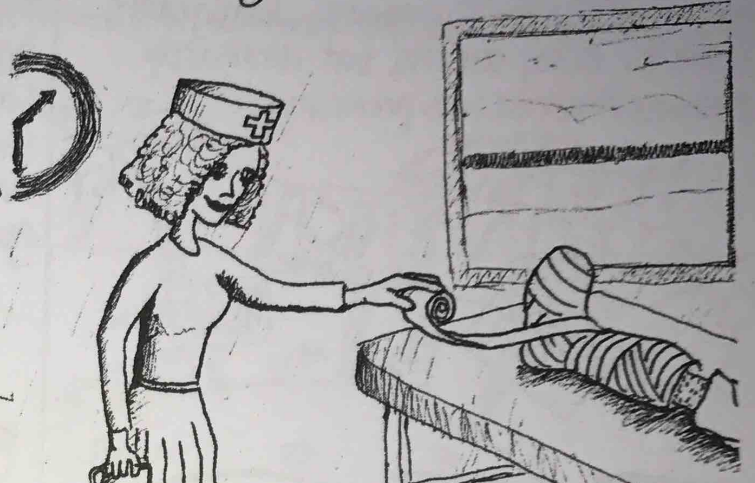
Once past inspection, how did the immigrants submerge into American culture?

Although there was a lot of excitement at the beginning of the war, it turned out that life on the battlefield was harsh and unpleasant.

Women did their share in the war too, by picking up the slack in the labor force and also nursing wounded troops.



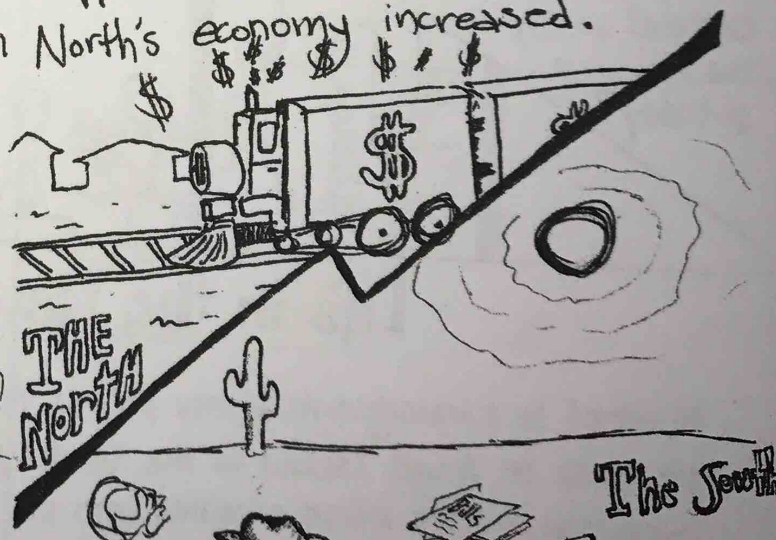
How old were most of the soldiers?



Were women allowed in the military after the civil war?

There was a massive opposition to the war, and the passing of the draft made the opposition grow larger. It was tough for both sides to maintain a steady army.

The war was extremely costly for both sides, but the South suffered the worst, while the North's economy increased.



In the long run, is the draft worth it? Is the condition of the South today a result of the war?

# The New Order and the Holocaust

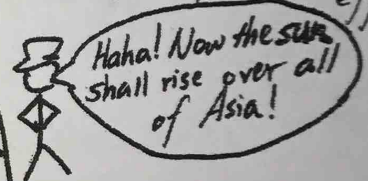
## The New Order in Europe

The Nazi regime either annexed territories or collaborated with locals to administer the areas. These lands were repopulated with Germans by order of the SS and the uprooted civilians were used as slave labor for the German war machine.



## The New Order in Asia

The Japanese, like the Germans, had little respect for the conquered Asiatics, viewing them as added sources of raw materials and slave labor for the war effort.



How did Germany maintain control over conquered lands?

## The Holocaust

The Germans soon progressed from merely relocating non-Aryans to mass slaughters. Though the Holocaust is generally used to refer to the killing of Jews, the Nazis also "exterminated" gypsies, gays, and others.



How did the Japanese treatment of their conquered lands differ from that of the Germans towards Europe?

Why did the Nazis decide to start exterminations instead of only relocations?