Graphic/Visual Organizers:

Graphic Organizers
https://bit.ly/4x4kZVG

Graphic organizers are visual tools that use text and pictures to show how facts and ideas connect. Students use them to:

plan writing,
see connections and/or patterns
solve hard math problems,
compare historical events,
learn vocabulary or concepts
take notes and more.

They make complex thoughts easier to see and understand.

Some examples are:

1. Biographical Timeline: A linear map where students label *Key Life Events, Historical Turning Points,* and *Personal Milestones* mentioned in the text.
2. **Rhetorical Triangle Organizer:** A three-section graphic chart forcing students to pull textual quotes representing Ethos (credibility), Pathos (emotion), and Logos (logic).
3. **Cause and Effect Chart:** A diagram to help students analyze the relationship between systemic injustices (causes) and the specific civil rights actions taken (effects).

Short Written Assignment:

Explain how the author uses **one** specific rhetorical appeal (ethos, pathos, or logos) in her narrative to persuade the reader of the necessity of civil rights action. Use text-based reasoning to support your answer.

Classroom Activities

3 Quick Classroom Activities to Hook Them

Instead of just lecturing, getting students to analyze or create right away makes the triangle memorable.

- **The Commercial Breakdown:** Show three popular TV commercials (like a funny Doritos ad, a tear-jerking animal rescue ad, and a tech commercial featuring charts and specs). Have them identify which corner of the triangle each commercial relies on most.

- **The "Bad Pitch" Challenge:** Ask students to pitch an idea using *only one* side of the triangle, and make them realize why it fails. For example, a lawyer using only Pathos (*"My client is a nice guy!"*) with zero Logos (evidence) loses the case.

- **The Instagram or social media Influencer Analysis:** Have them look at a post from a celebrity promoting a product. Is the celebrity using Ethos (their fame/status), Pathos (making the follower feel left out or trendy), or Logos (actual ingredients or benefits)?

What is Rhetoric?

Rhetoric is the art and study of using language effectively and persuasively to inform, influence, or motivate an audience.

It is a communication skill used across everyday media, politics, and writing.

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The concept dates back to ancient Greece and Rome,

Grammarly +1

Rhetoric involves examining how communication is shaped by the following elements:

The Three Persuasive Appeals

- Speakers and writers use these three pillars to construct convincing arguments:

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- Ethos: Appeals to the speaker's credibility, character, or ethical authority.
- Pathos: Appeals to the audience's emotions, values, and imagination.
- Logos: Appeals to logic, reason, evidence, and facts.

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-The Rhetorical Situation

Effective rhetoric requires adapting your message to fit the context. This "rhetorical situation" is based on:

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- Purpose: Why you are communicating (e.g., to inform, persuade, or motivate).
- Audience: Who you are addressing, including their age group, biases and expectations.
- Topic: What you are writing or speaking about.

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-Common Uses Today

Rhetoric is utilized daily in advertising, public speeches, literature, and even everyday emails.

While the term is sometimes casually used to describe "empty" or deceptive language, its true purpose is to foster clear thinking and compelling communication.

Dictionary.com +3

Rhetorical Triangle Graphic Organizer

Rhetorical Triangle is actually one of the most practical tools they will learn all year. At its core, it's just

To make this concept stick, it helps to break down Aristotle's three pillars (**Ethos, Pathos, and Logos**) using language and examples they encounter every single day.

The Three Pillars of Persuasion

Below highlights the fundamental breakdown of these three concepts. Notice how each layer builds a different kind of connection with the audience: **Ethos** establishes *character and credibility*, **Pathos** taps into *feelings*, and **Logos** anchors everything in *hard evidence and logic.*

The terms need to be defined for a 9th-grade mindset. It is best to use something relatable for example trying to convince a parent to let them get a dog:

1. Ethos (Character, Credibility & Trust)

- **The 9th Grade Definition:** "Why should I trust you?" It's about building authority and proving you are a reliable source.
- **The "Dog" Example:** *"Mom, Dad, I've made honor roll two quarters in a row, and I volunteered to take out the trash for a month without being asked. I am responsible enough to handle this."*

2. Pathos (Emotion/Feeling)

- **The 9th Grade Definition:** "How does this make me feel?" Pulling at the audience's heartstrings, making them laugh, or even using fear/guilt to get a reaction.
- **The "Dog" Example:** Showing them a picture of a sad, lonely shelter puppy. *"If we don't adopt him, he might never find a loving family. Think of how happy and safe he would feel sleeping at the foot of my bed!"*

3. Logos (Evidence, Logic & Reason)

- **The 9th Grade Definition:** "Does this make sense?" Using facts, statistics, clear examples, and undeniable logic to prove a point.
- **The "Dog" Example:** *"According to a study by the American Heart Association, owning a dog reduces stress levels and encourages outdoor exercise. Plus, I've calculated the cost of food, and my allowance can cover 30% of it.*

Rhetorical Triangle

Rhetoric

9th Grade Persuasive Essay:

"The Great Pitch"

The Prompt

The Challenge: Think of a realistic, meaningful change you want to see happen in your school, your community, or your home. Your job is to write and deliver a **2-to-3 minute persuasive speech** convincing your audience to take action.

To be successful, your speech cannot rely on just one type of argument. You must master **The Rhetorical Triangle** by perfectly balancing all three classical appeals:

- **Ethos (Credibility):** Why should your audience trust you? How will you show you are responsible, knowledgeable, or deeply invested in this topic?

- **Pathos (Emotion):** How will you hook your audience's feelings? Will you make them laugh, spark empathy, create a sense of urgency, or appeal to their shared values?

- **Logos (Logic):** What facts, examples, statistics, or common-sense reasoning will you provide to prove your idea actually works?

Potential Topic Ideas to Kickstart Your Brain:

- **To your Principal:** Convincing them to change a specific school policy (e.g., dress code, phone rules, starting a new club, adding healthier cafeteria options).

- **To your Community Leader:** Arguing for local improvements (e.g., building a neighborhood skatepark, organizing a weekly community cleanup, installing better bike lanes).

- **To your Parents/Guardians:** Pitching a personal milestone responsibility (e.g., adjusting your curfew, funding a passion project, choosing your own extracurriculars).

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

The Rhetorical Triangle Speech Rubric

This rubric evaluates how effectively you utilize Aristotle's three pillars alongside basic presentation skills.

Criteria	Exceeds Standards (4)	Meets Standards (3)	Developing (2)	Below Standards (1)
Ethos *(Credibility & Trust)*	Seamlessly builds trust. Speaker establishes strong personal authority, uses reliable sources, or shows excellent character/knowledge regarding the topic.	Speaker clearly states why they are credible or why the audience should care, establishing basic trust.	Attempted to build credibility, but it feels weak, forced, or slightly irrelevant to the argument.	No attempt to build trust or authority. Audience is left wondering why they should listen to the speaker.
Pathos *(Emotional Appeal)*	Deeply engages the audience's emotions (humor, empathy, urgency) using vivid storytelling, strong word choice, or compelling imagery.	Effectively touches upon audience emotions. The tone matches the intent and successfully grabs attention.	Emotional appeal is weak, relies heavily on cliché, or feels manipulative rather than genuine.	Speech is completely dry and robotic. Zero effort made to connect with the audience on a human level.
Logos *(Logic & Evidence)*	Arguments are completely logical and backed by strong evidence, relevant facts, statistics, or clear common-sense reasoning.	Argument makes logical sense. Includes at least one clear piece of evidence, data, or logical explanation to support the claim.	The reasoning is flawed or confusing. Evidence is missing, incorrect, or doesn't support the central argument.	Completely lacks logical reasoning or evidence. The pitch relies entirely on opinions and unsupported demands.
Structure & Delivery	Structure flows perfectly with a clear hook and call to action. Delivery is confident with excellent eye contact, vocal clarity, and pacing.	Speech has a clear beginning, middle, and end. Speaker makes good eye contact and can be easily heard by the class.	Structure is a bit disorganized. Delivery relies heavily on reading notes, with quiet or rushed speaking.	Disorganized and difficult to follow. Speaker entirely reads from a page with no eye contact or vocal variety.

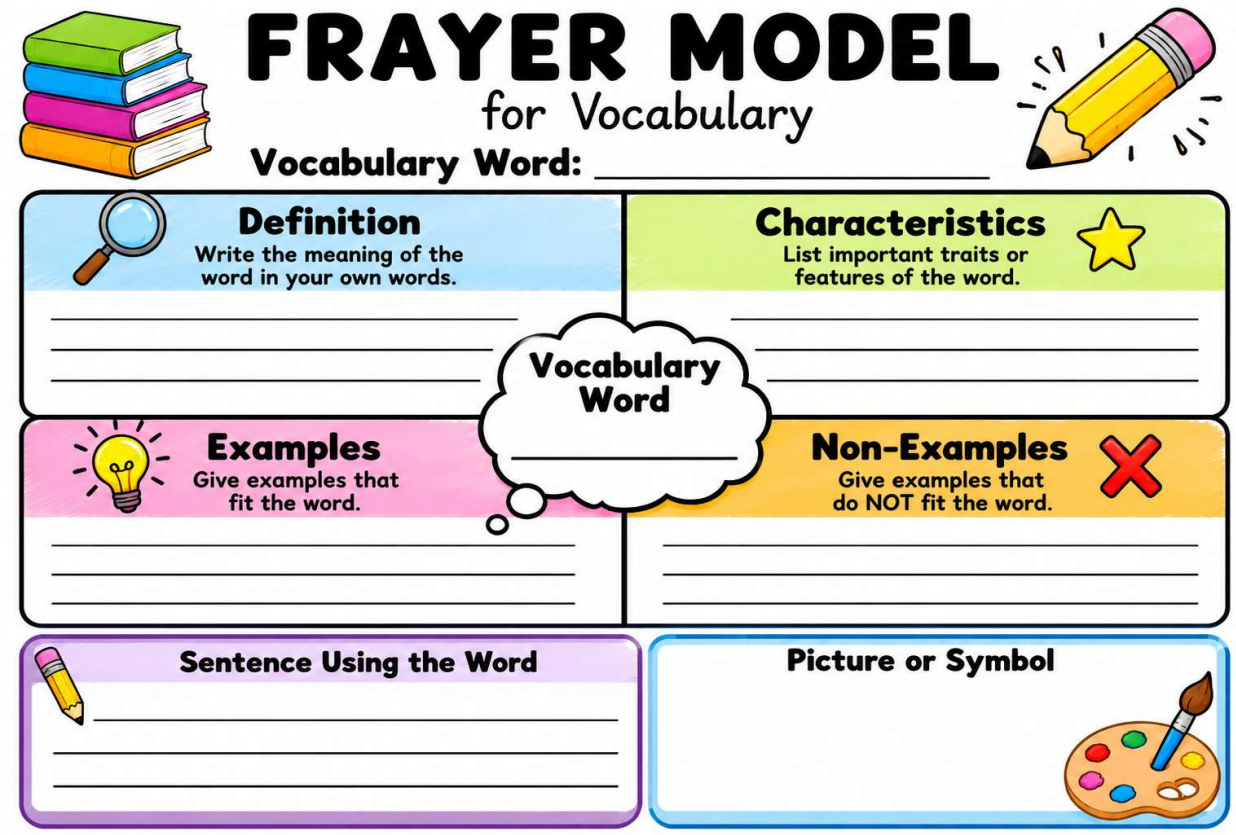
Frayer Model

***Frayer Models**

Use Frayer Models for difficult academic terms such as:

- Eurocentric
- Integrated
- Bicultural
- Pervasive
- Visionaries

Short video: https://youtu.be/FtwuIrqRU10?si=HBNI13Ctus1687gc



Name: _____ Date: _____ Class/Hour: _____

Assignment/Chapter: _____

FRAYER MODEL

for Vocabulary

Vocabulary Word: _____

Definition

Write the meaning of the word in your own words.

Characteristics

List important traits or features of the word.

Vocabulary Word

_____

Examples

Give examples that fit the word.

Non-Examples

Give examples that do NOT fit the word.

Sentence Using the Word

Picture or Symbol

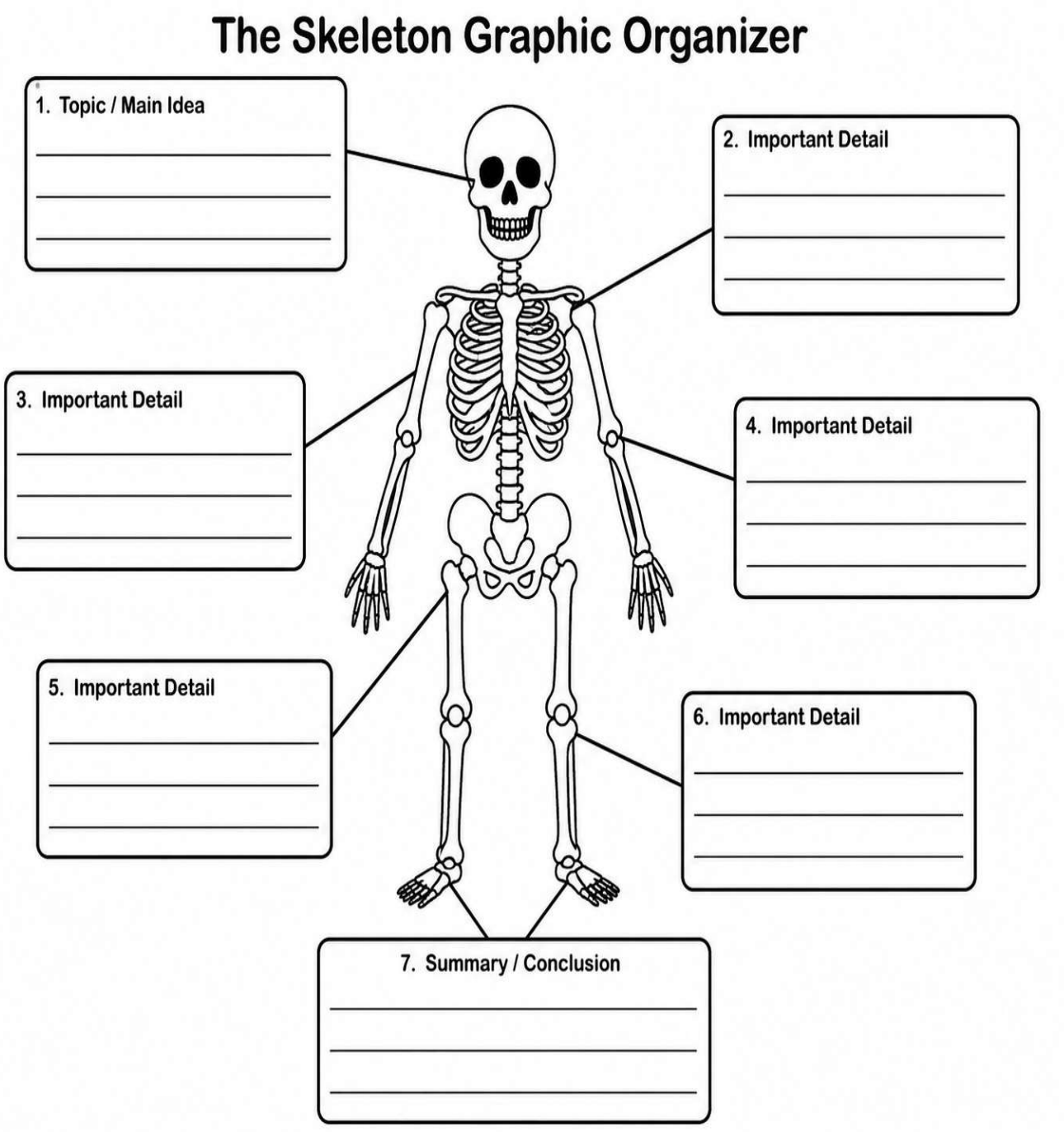
Skeleton Graphic Organizer

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

Directions: Fill in the information below as per your reading assignment and/or teacher instructions.

The Skeleton Graphic Organizer



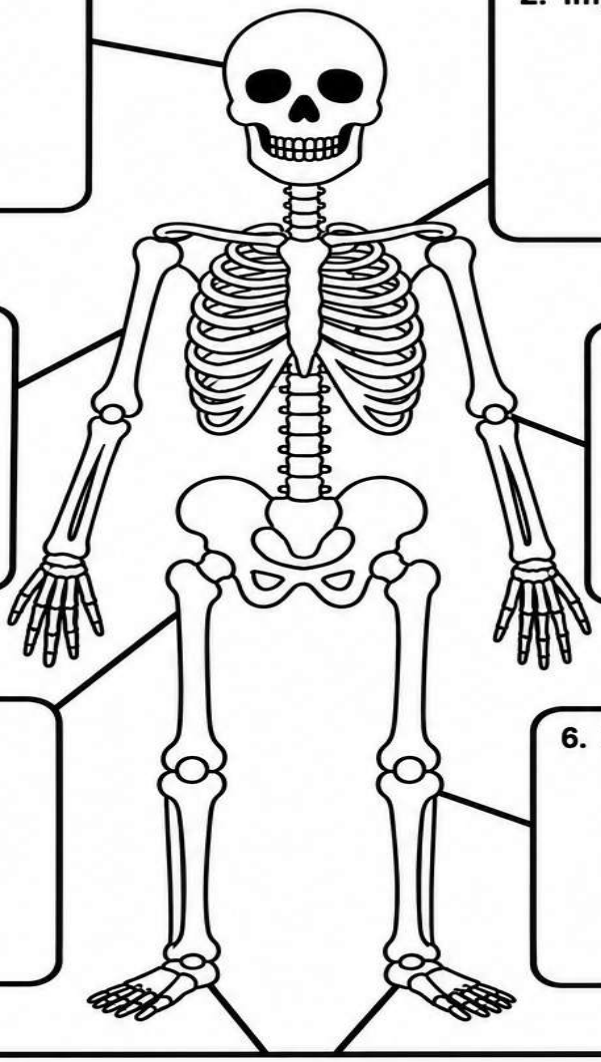
Skeleton Graphic Organizer

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

Directions: Fill in the information below as per your reading assignment and/or teacher instructions.

The Skeleton Graphic Organizer



1. Topic / Main Idea

2. Important Detail

3. Important Detail

4. Important Detail

5. Important Detail

6. Important Detail

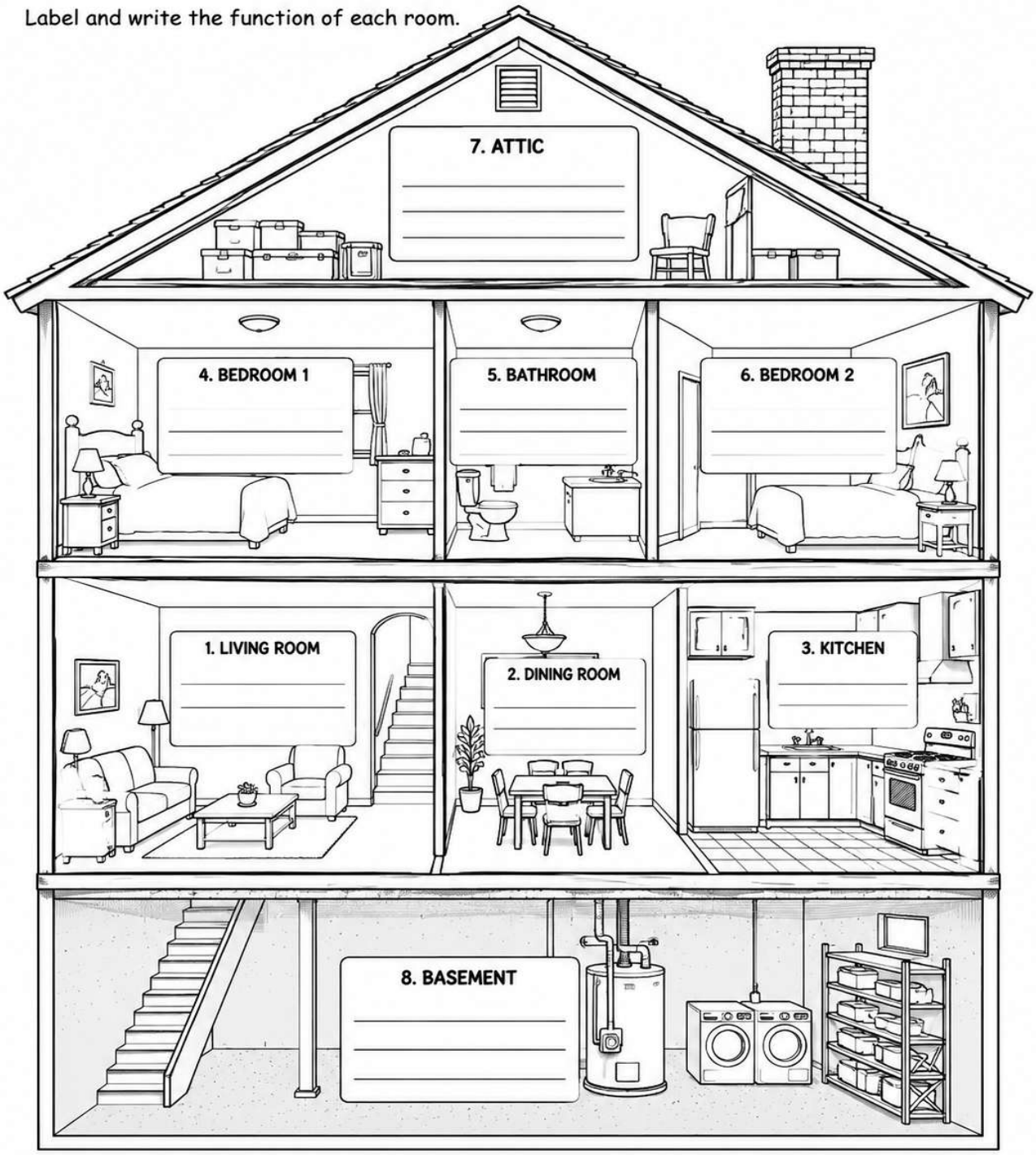
7. Summary / Conclusion

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

Parts of a House

Label and write the function of each room.

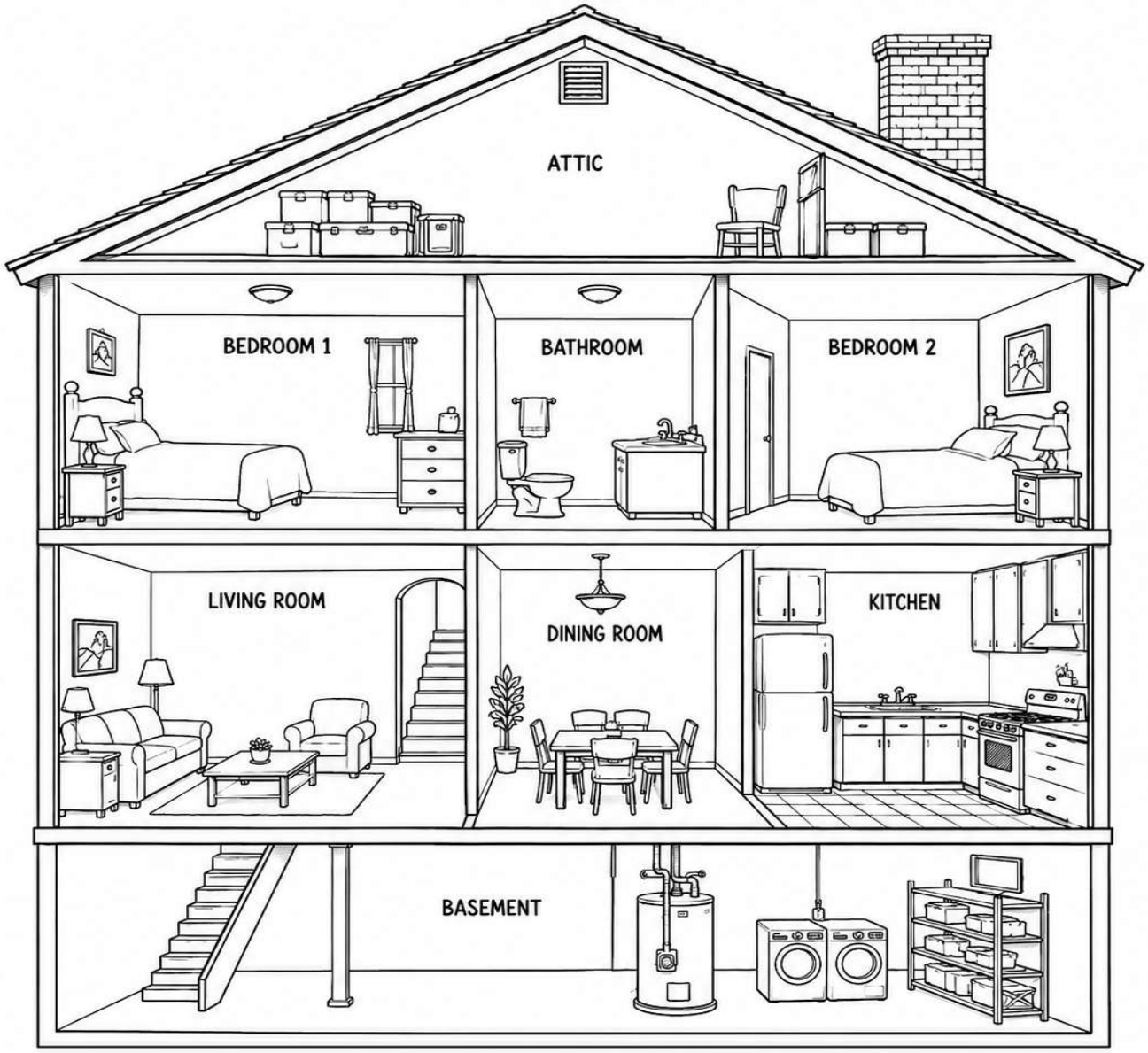


Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

House Essay

Choose 3 rooms and label 3 items in those rooms.



Room #1: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Room #2: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Room #3: _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

House Structure; Essay format - Five paragraphs

Introduction
Body – 3 paragraphs
Conclusion

Use the five senses –
- Looks like
- Smells like
- Feels like
- Tastes like
- Sounds like

Sample Introduction:

On our way home from school, my _____ and I passed by a _____. It was across the street from a _____. We always wanted to get a better look. So this day we went inside.

House - Topic

Room 1 _____
- a.
- b.
- c.

Room 2 _____
- a.
- b.
- c.

Room 3 _____
- a.
- b.
- c.

Sample Conclusion:

It took a while to process everything we had seen. We decided to _____ come back again. That _____, _____, and _____ were the _____ we had ever seen. It will be something we will talk about for years.

SOAPST Graphic Organizer

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

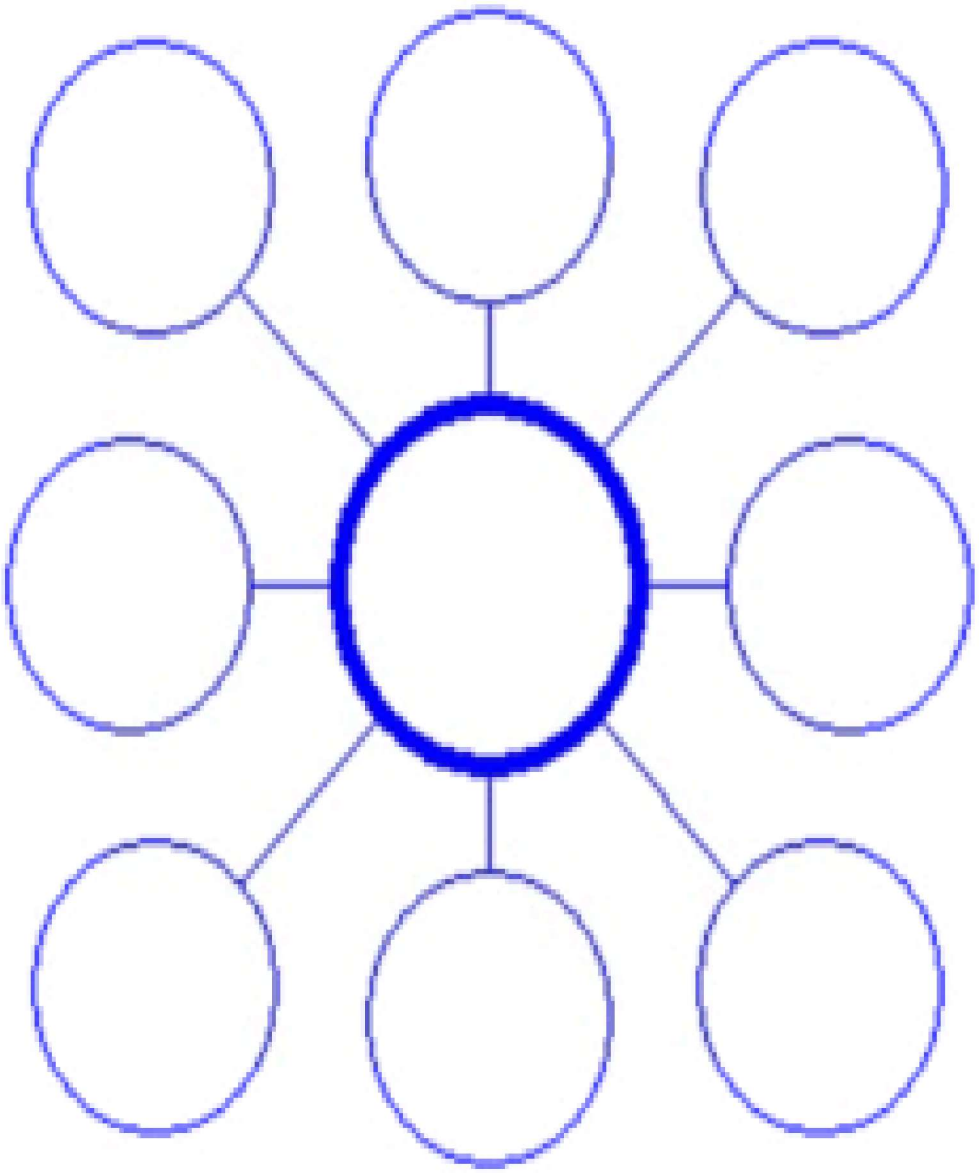
Directions: Fill in the information below as per your assignment.

Element	**Student Analysis & Findings**	**Textual Evidence / Quotes**
Speaker	*Who is speaking/writing? What is their background, bias, and credibility (ethos)?*	
Occasion	*What is the context? (Larger historical context vs. the immediate catalyst that sparked the text)*	
Audience	*To whom is this directed? What are their demographics, beliefs, or relationship to the speaker?*	
Purpose	*Why was this written? What is the ultimate goal or "call to action" for the reader?*	
Subject	*What is the literal topic or central thesis of the piece in a few words?*	
Tone	*What is the author's attitude toward the subject? (List 2-3 precise tone words)*	

Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

Bubble Map



Name _____ Date _____ Class/Hour _____

Assignment: _____

STORY MAP

Fill in the map to show the important parts of your story!

1. SETTING

Where and when does your story take place?

2. CHARACTERS

Who are the main people in your story?

3. PROBLEM

What is the main problem or challenge?

4. PLOT – WHAT HAPPENS?

BEGINNING

How does your story start?

MIDDLE

What happens next? List the important events.

END

How does your story end? What is the solution?

5. THEME

What is the lesson or message of your story?

6. AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

Why do you think the author wrote this story?

7. MY CONNECTION

How does this story connect to your life or the world?

Vocabulary

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class/Hour: _____

Assignment/Chapter: _____

Vocabulary: Alphabetical Order

Write the vocabulary words in alphabetical order.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Audacity	Rescinding	Menial	Proximity	Underscore	Era	Aspirations

Draw one or two images about one or two words, or you can write sentences for three of the words.

*A **PechaKucha** is a short, fast-paced presentation format.*

Format for students: **10 × 20**:

- **10 slides**
- **20 seconds per slide**
- Slides advance **automatically**
- Total presentation time: **3 minutes and 20 seconds**

The slides are usually **image-focused**, with very little text. The speaker explains the ideas instead of reading information from the slides. Video: https://h1.nu/1wmYR

PechaKucha,visual organizers; https://www.pechakucha.com/students

10 x 20

Images Seconds

Normally is is 20 x 20, but for students 10 X 20 works, especially because they are probably beginners.

Assignment/Chapter: _____ Period/Hour _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

CAUSE & EFFECT

Identify the causes and the effects.

CAUSE	EVENT	EFFECT
What happened?		And as a result: