

THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks on your text:

- Circle powerful words or phrases you do not understand.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you curious.

Task 1 - Read & Annotate

Name: _____ Day: _____

Reread the passage *The Attack on Pearl Harbor*. Use evidence from the passage to answer the following questions:

Text Evidence Questions:

- What is the main idea of the passage?
- List three details that support the main idea:
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

Task 2 - VOCABULARY

Name: _____ Day: _____

Read *The Attack on Pearl Harbor* a second time. Find four words which are unfamiliar to you and complete the vocabulary diagram below.

WORD:	DEFINITION:

Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deep

Name: _____ Day: _____

Reread the passage *The Attack on Pearl Harbor*. Use evidence from the passage to answer the following questions:

Text Evidence Questions:

- What is the main idea of the passage?
- List three details that support the main idea:
a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

Task 4 - Reread & Respond

Name: _____ Date: _____

Reread the passage *The Attack on Pearl Harbor*. Complete the chart by listing the main idea and four supporting details from the passage.

Main Idea	Supporting Details

Task 5 - Summarize

Name: _____ Date: _____

Using the organizer from Task 4, write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence. Then use the four details to write four supporting sentences. Close your summary by restating the main idea.

A SUMMARY OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

Margin Notes

On September 1st, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, leading to the beginning of World War II. The invasion of Poland led to France and the United Kingdom declaring war on Germany. At the same time, Japan was at war with the Republic of China. They wanted to dominate Asia and the Pacific. While the United States wanted to remain neutral and avoid war, they were also determined to make sure that Japan would not take over any more territory than they already had. As a result, the U.S. placed an embargo on the Japanese. This meant Japan could no longer receive important materials, including steel and airplane fuel. The United States hoped that this would hurt Japan enough that they would not be able to expand their kingdom.

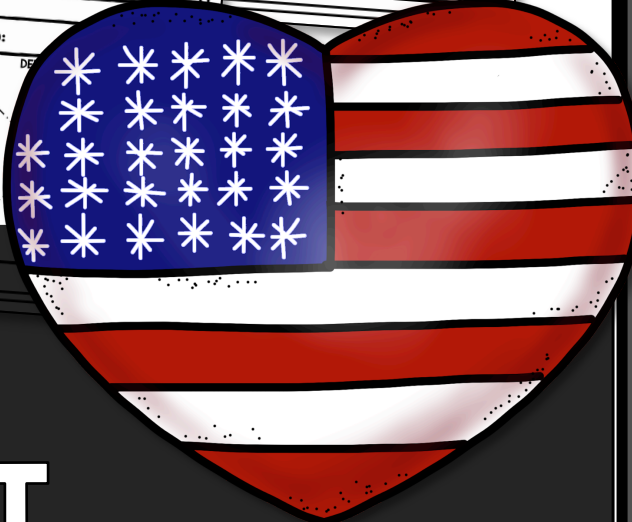
Japan was not happy with this embargo and wanted to prevent the United States from interfering. To do so, they planned a surprise air attack on one of the United States' most valuable naval bases, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. On December 7, 1941, a quiet Sunday morning, a total of 360 Japanese planes launched an attack on Pearl Harbor. At 7:55 in the morning, the first dive bomber appeared over Pearl Harbor. It was followed by an additional 200 aircraft. These aircraft included torpedo planes, bombers, and fighters.

The United States Army and Navy were completely caught off guard by this attack. Since it was a Sunday morning, many soldiers and sailors were not on duty. The United States was not prepared to defend themselves and fight back. Within only ninety minutes of the first bomb being dropped, over 2,000 sailors, marines and civilians were killed, and about 1,000 were wounded. Eighteen of the United States' most advanced ships were sunk or damaged, including five battleships. Over 180 aircraft were also destroyed during the attack. On the other hand, the Japanese only lost 30-60 planes, a handful of submarines and less than 100 men.

This attack severely wounded American moral and pushed the United States into World War II. Before the attack, the general public wanted to stay away from the war. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor changed this general opinion. When the United States Congress met to discuss the possibility of entering the war, there was only one person who voted against it. Her name was Jeannette Rankin, and she was from Montana. Her vote was not enough to prevent war. On December 8th, 1941, only one day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan. As a result, the United Kingdom and France sided with the United States. Japan, Germany, and Italy declared war on the United States.

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called December 7, 1941, the "date which will live in infamy." Today, there is a memorial to the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Remember



DIFFERENTIATED CLOSE READING UNIT

2 Different Reading Levels

High-Interest Passage!

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.

The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

Margin Notes

On September 1st, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland. This led to the beginning of World War II. France and the United Kingdom declared war on Germany. At the same time, Japan was at war with the Republic of China. They wanted to have control of Asia and the Pacific. The United States wanted to stay out of the war. But, they also wanted to make sure that Japan would not get any more territory than they already had. The U.S. put an embargo on Japanese. This meant Japan could no longer get important materials like steel and airplane fuel. The United States hoped that this would mean they would not be able to take over any more areas.

Japan was not happy with this embargo and wanted to stop it. So, they planned a surprise air attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. December 7, 1941 was a quiet Sunday morning. The first dive bomber appeared over Pearl Harbor at 7:55 in the morning. It was followed by an additional 200 aircraft. These aircraft included torpedo planes, bombers, and fighters.

The United States Army and Navy were totally surprised. It was a Sunday morning, many soldiers and sailors were not on duty. The United States was not ready to fight back. Within only ninety minutes of the first bomb being dropped, over 2,000 soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded. Eighteen of the United States' best ships were sunk or damaged, including five battleships. Over 180 aircraft were also destroyed during the attack. On the other hand, the Japanese only lost 30-60 planes, a few submarines, and less than 100 men.

This attack hurt the American people. It pushed the United States into World War II. Before the attack, most Americans wanted to stay out of the war. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor changed their feelings. The United States Congress met to discuss the possibility of entering the war. When she was from Montana. Her vote was not enough to prevent war. On December 8th, 1941, only one day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan. As a result, the United Kingdom and France sided with the United States. Japan, Germany, and Italy declared war on the United States.

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called December 7th, 1941 the "date which will live in infamy". Today, there is a memorial on the island of Oahu. It honors those people who died during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Visitors to the memorial can remember the thousands of men and women who gave their lives fighting for the United States of America.

The Attack on Pearl Harbor

Margin Notes

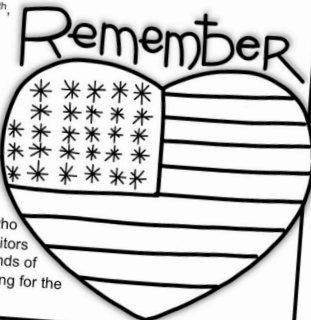
On September 1st, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, leading to the beginning of World War II. The invasion of Poland led to France and the United Kingdom declaring war on Germany. At the same time, Japan was at war with the Republic of China. They wanted to dominate Asia and the Pacific. While the United States wanted to remain neutral and avoid war, they were also determined to make sure that Japan would not take over any more territory than they already had. As a result, the U.S. placed an embargo on the Japanese. This meant Japan could no longer receive important materials, including steel and airplane fuel. The United States hoped that this would hurt Japan enough that they would not be able to expand their kingdom.

Japan was not happy with this embargo and wanted to prevent the United States from interfering. To do so, they planned a surprise air attack on one of the United States' most valuable naval bases, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. On December 7, 1941, a quiet Sunday morning, a total of 360 Japanese planes launched and headed for Pearl Harbor. At 7:55 in the morning, the first dive bomber appeared over Pearl Harbor. It was followed by an additional 200 aircraft. These aircraft included torpedo planes, bombers, and fighters.

The United States Army and Navy were completely caught off guard by this attack. Since it was a Sunday morning, many soldiers and sailors were not on duty. The United States was not prepared to defend themselves and fight back. Within only ninety minutes of the first bomb being dropped, over 2,000 sailors, marines, and civilians were killed, and about 1,000 were wounded. Eighteen of the United States' most advanced ships were sunk or damaged, including five battleships. Over 180 aircraft were also destroyed during the attack. On the other hand, the Japanese only lost 30-60 planes, a handful of submarines and less than 100 men.

This attack severely wounded American moral and pushed the United States into World War II. Before the attack, the general public wanted to stay away from the war. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor changed this general opinion. When the United States Congress met to discuss the possibility of entering the war, there was only one person who voted against it. Her name was Jeannette Rankin, and she was from Montana. Her vote was not enough to prevent war. On December 8th, 1941, only one day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan. As a result, the United Kingdom and France sided with the United States. Japan, Germany, and Italy declared war on the United States.

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt was correct when he called December 7th, 1941 the "date which will live in infamy". Today, there is a memorial on the island of Oahu that honors those people who died during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Visitors to the memorial can remember the thousands of men and women who gave their lives fighting for the United States of America.



Reference Chart, Annotating Guide, Close Reading Directions

CLOSE READING STEPS

The following steps are a **suggested sequence** in which you could approach the contents of this packet. This approach will require 3 separate readings of the passage, each requiring students to dig deeper with each reading. Each task of the packet is to be completed in one day/lesson. With 5 total tasks per passage, each should take one week to complete.



1st Reading: Student reads the passage. As they read, they use their annotation symbols to identify unfamiliar words, questions they have, and parts of the passage that they agree with. Complete **Task 1: Read & Annotate**. This task also includes some basic recall questions.



2nd Reading: Teacher (or partner) rereads the passage a second time while students follow along. Have students complete **Task 2: Vocabulary**. This allows students to demonstrate their understanding of unfamiliar words from the passage, leading to a deeper comprehension of the text.



3rd Reading: Students reread the passage a third time, then responds in writing, citing text evidence. Students complete **Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper**. This page of questions requires students to cite text evidence when answering questions. Additionally, students complete **Task 4: Reread and Respond**. These final tasks use the text evidence to write a supported summary.

Annotating Marks

As you read the passage, make the following marks on the text:



Circle powerful words or phrases.



Underline words or phrases you do not understand.



Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.



Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.



Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.



Write your important thoughts in the margins.

Wow! The character showed a lot of courage here...

ABOUT THIS PACKET

The first part of this packet includes 5 reading passages and one week's worth of reading activities for each passage. The Close Reading passages included in this packet are each provided at 2 different reading levels, so that you may more easily differentiate your instruction. All the informational content of the 2 versions is the same, but the reading levels are different. All the question sheets are the same. This makes it easy for you to provide reading passages on each student's level, but use the same question and activity sheets for the entire class!

NOTE:

The **easier** passage has a ■ in the bottom left corner.
The **more difficult** passage has a ▲ in the bottom left corner.

Each passage with its activities is designed for a 5-day time frame, following this schedule:

Day	Title of Activity	Purpose
1	Task 1: Read and Annotate	Read passage for the first time. Use annotation symbols to annotate. Answer surface level questions.
2	Task 2: Vocabulary	Read passage for the second time. Students choose vocabulary words that are unknown to them and complete the vocabulary activity using those words.
3	Task 3: Reread and Dig Deeper	Read passage a third time. Students answer deeper level questions, citing text evidence to support answers.
4	Task 4: Reread and Respond	Students use the graphic organizer to identify the main idea and supporting details of the passage.
5	Task 5: Summarize	Using the completed graphic organizer from Day 4, students write a summary supporting details for the passage.

The reading levels for each differentiated passage are provided in this chart:

Passage Title	Symbol	Lexile Level
Mozart – Musical Genius	■	720
	▲	940
The History of Little League	■	780
	▲	1,000
The Sweet Story of Honey	■	740
	▲	950
George Washington Carver	■	800
	▲	1,030
The United States Constitution	■	750
	▲	930

5 Days of Close Reading Activities for GREATER Reading Comprehension

Task 1 - Read & Annotate

Name: _____ Day: _____

As you read through *The Attack on Pearl Harbor* for the first time, use your annotating marks and write important notes in the margin. Then, answer these questions:

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

First Reading Questions:

1. What is this passage mostly about?

2. On what date did Nazi Germany invade Poland?

3. On which country did the United States put an embargo?

4. On what date did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

5. How many U.S. soldiers and civilians were killed during the attack?

6. What did Congress declare the day after the attack?

Task 2 - VOCABULARY

Day: _____

Find four words which are used in the passage. Write the word in the box, and then write the definition, synonym, and picture in the spaces below.

WORD:	DEFINITION	SYNONYM	PICTURE

WORD:	DEFINITION	SYNONYM	PICTURE

Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper

Day: _____

Reread the passage. Answer the following questions:

idea: _____

Describe the horrible losses from the attack on Pearl Harbor. Complete the chart below, using details from the passage.

Detail 1	Detail 2	Detail 3	Detail 4

Task 4 - Reread & Respond

Day: _____

Reread the passage. Answer the following questions:

idea: _____

Describe the horrible losses from the attack on Pearl Harbor. Complete the chart below, using details from the passage.

Detail 1	Detail 2	Detail 3	Detail 4

Task 5 - Summarize

Date: _____

Reread the passage. The main idea of the passage is _____.

Use the four details to write four sentences summarizing the main idea.

ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

Detail 1	Detail 2	Detail 3	Detail 4

NO PREP!
Print and Go!

Answer Keys Provided

Task 3 - Reread & Dig Deeper

THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

ANSWER KEY

Text Evidence Questions: Some answers may vary.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
Japan carried out a surprise attack on the U.S. at Pearl Harbor, which caused the United States to declare war on Japan during World War II.

2. List three details that support the main idea:

- Japan was not happy with the embargo and wanted to get the United States from getting in the way.
- So, they planned a surprise air attack on a naval base in Pearl Harbor.
- One day after the attack, Congress declared war on Japan.

3. Cite 3 pieces of text evidence that describe the horrible impact of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

- Within 90 minutes of the first bomb, over 2,000 people were killed.
- About 1,000 people were wounded.
- 18 of the United States' best ships were sunk or destroyed.

4. Why did the U.S. put an embargo on Japan?

The United States hoped that Japan would not be able to get the oil it needed to keep its war machine running.

5. When did the U.S. put an embargo on Japan?
The United States put an embargo on Japan on July 26, 1940.

6. What did President Roosevelt call December 7th, 1941?
He called it a "date which will live in infamy."

Task 1 - Read & Annotate

THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

ANSWER KEY

- Circle powerful words or phrases.
- Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- Place a question mark near something that makes you think of a question.
- Write an exclamation mark near something that surprises you.
- Draw an arrow where you make a personal connection to certain words or ideas.
- Write your important thoughts in the margins.

First Reading Questions: Some answers may vary.

1. What is this passage mostly about?

This passage is mostly about the attack on Pearl Harbor and how it involved the U.S. in World War II.

2. On what date did Germany invade Poland?

Nazi Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.

3. On what date did the United States put an embargo on Japan?

The United States put an embargo on Japan on July 26, 1940.

4. On what date did Japan attack Pearl Harbor?

Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

5. How many U.S. soldiers and civilians were killed during the attack?

Over 2,000 soldiers and civilians were killed during the attack.

6. What did Congress declare the day after the attack?

Congress voted to declare war on Japan.

