

A detailed illustration of a desk setup. In the top left, there is a green notebook, a silver pen, and a yellow pencil with a pink eraser. In the top right, a blue spiral notebook is open, showing a page with a drawing of a butterfly, a heart, and the word "hello". In the bottom right, a white and orange marker lies horizontally. The background is a light-colored wooden desk with some yellow paper scraps and a ruler on the left side.

Comparing Literature





This icon indicates that the slide contains activities created in Flash. These activities are not editable.



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This icon indicates coverage of the Language Standards.



This icon indicates that a worksheet accompanies the slide.



This icon indicates teacher's notes in the Notes field.



This icon indicates an opportunity for collaboration or group work.

College and Career Readiness Standards for Reading:

9. Analyze how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.



What is the difference between **topic** and **theme**?

A topic is what a text is literally about. It is the subject of the story.

A theme is a message or perspective that the author is trying to convey.

Many texts address similar topics or themes.

In groups, choose one of the following topics. How many books, movies, poems, etc. can you think of that address your topic?

- alien invasion
- going on a quest
- zombie apocalypse
- trouble at school





Despite addressing similar topics, each author approaches a subject differently, applying his or her own perspective.

This is even more apparent when texts are in different **forms** (novel, play, poem, etc.) or different **genres** (sci-fi, comedy, fairy tale, etc.).

For example, a comedy about zombies is likely to be very different than a horror about zombies, despite both texts sharing the same topic.



A text's **form** is its general structure. A text's **genre** refers to its subject matter or content. Drag each form or genre into the correct box.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Read "Remember" by Christina Rossetti and the excerpt from *Anne of Green Gables* by Lucy Maud Montgomery. Both texts address the topic of remembering someone who has died.

Fill in the graphic organizer to compare and contrast the two authors' approaches to this topic.

Press **start** to begin.

start



What is historical fiction?



Historical fiction is one way authors can create a new story using a familiar topic. Do you know what historical fiction is?

Read each statement and place a checkmark in one column or the other depending on whether you agree or disagree.

Press **start** to begin.

start





Historical context is the political, social, cultural and economic conditions that produce a specific event or idea.

Your social studies teacher might have told you that, in order to understand an event, you must study its historical context. The same is true when reading historical fiction.

Although you may not need to know historical details to understand a piece of historical fiction, having an idea of the story's context can give you a better understanding of the work.



What do you know about the Lowell textile mills during the Industrial Revolution?
Read the following account of life in the Lowell mills. Make notes on any key facts from the text.

Press **start** to begin.

start



Read this excerpt from Katherine Paterson's historical fiction novel *Lyddie*. What factual information does Paterson include about the Lowell textile mills? What information does she invent?

Press **start** to begin.

start



Use the table to compare and contrast Katherine Paterson's portrayal of factory labor in *Lyddie* to the historical account of life in a textile mill in the "Investigation of Labor Conditions, 1845." Use your keyboard to type over the text in the table.

Press **start** to begin.

start

