

***Getting Away With Murder: the True Story of the Emmett Till Case* by Chris Crowe**

English Language Arts, 10th Grade

WHAT'S THE STORY?

Getting Away with Murder is a non-fiction novel about Emmett Till, a fourteen-year-old African American boy from Chicago, who was killed while on a visit to Mississippi in 1955. Chris Crowe retells the story of the events leading up to Till's death. Information from the trial that acquits the two men accused, including their confessions, is shared. The author uses testimony from the trial and interviews to present Till's significance to the Civil Rights movement.

CONNECTIONS TO CURRICULUM

The following are some, but not all, of the connections to curriculum for this novel.

- **Unit 4: Conscientious Objections**
 - Essential Question: "To what extent do multiple viewpoints influence our perception of societal issues? To what extent do those issues become our responsibility?"

KEY STANDARDS ADDRESSED

- Determine a central idea of a text and analyze its development over the course of the text; provide an objective summary of the text. RI.10.2
- Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone. RI.10.4
- Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings. RI.10.12
- Read and comprehend high quality informational text of appropriate quantitative and qualitative complexity for grade 10. RI.10.13
- Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation. W.10.7
- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing. W.10.10
- Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing. W.10.11
- Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences. W.10.12