



**OCC GATE
DEPTH AND COMPLEXITY:
FROM
SIMPLE TO COMPLEX**

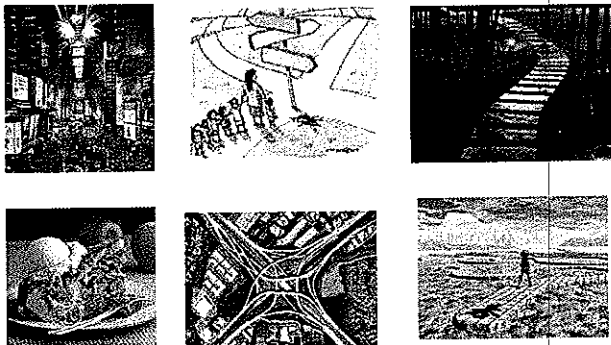
CONCEPTS CREATED BY DR. SANDRA KAPLAN, USC
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Defining the Prompts of Depth and Complexity

- The use of depth and/or complexity as a means to alter the core curriculum enables gifted students to participate in meaningful learning experiences without being penalized for demonstrating prior knowledge, or accelerated or advanced understanding of the core curriculum. Instead, the prompts of depth and complexity enable one to further develop their understanding in a more complex, sophisticated manner, suitable for their advanced needs, interest and/or ability (Kaplan, 2005).






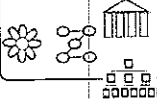
Sets/Couples, Intersections and Pathways



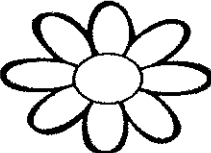
Differentiation Matrix

		Complexity →		
		○	60	○△
Depth ↓	☺			
	⊙	⊙		
	⊙			
	⊙		60 of ◀	
	⊙			
	⊙			
	⊙			⊙△

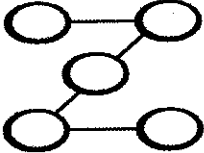
Simple to Complex ↔

<p>Iconic Prompt Prompts are used in isolation to provide specific focus for student learning</p> 	<p>Iconic Set/Couples Prompts are used together, paired in a set to provide increased sophistication or complexity of the study</p> 	<p>Iconic Intersections Intersections blend two prompts. Two prompts are combined to elicit critical thinking enabling students to determine the consequences of the two prompts joining together.</p> 	<p>Iconic Pathway Several Prompts are used to provide a pathway that fosters critical and analytical thinking which ultimately yields increased understanding of the study</p> 
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Details and Patterns




While reading, listen for details that affect the story, such as characters, setting, problem and solution.



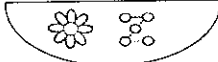
While reading, listen for patterns that occur over and over. Listen for the events of behaviors that repeat and can be predicted.

Program Design

□ Identify the pattern of events and character behavior by listening to a picture book read aloud. Participate in a group discussion to share your understanding.



Reading Comprehension
Stephanie's Ponytail

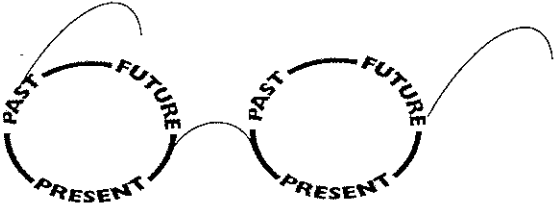


Who can elaborate and describe the details of the pattern?

How do the details of the pattern relate to the big idea "Relationships can be positive or negative?"

Perspectives over time

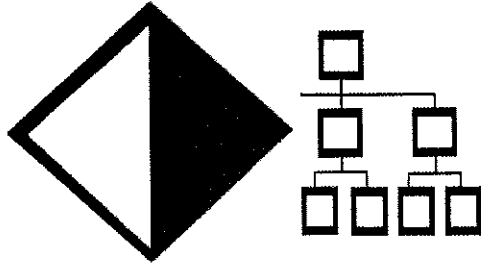
□ How might this iconic intersection facilitate learning in your classroom?



Sandra Kaplan, University of Southern California

Ethics + Rules

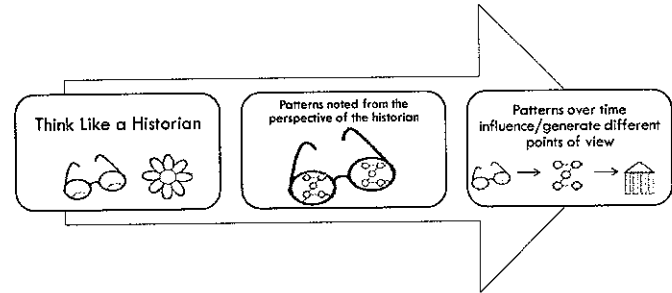
- How might this iconic intersection facilitate learning in your classroom?



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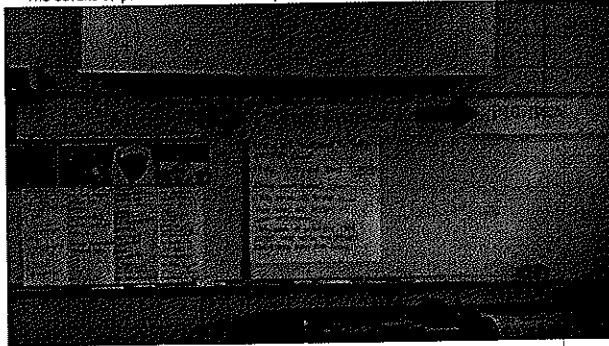
Iconic Sets/Couples, Intersections and Pathways in Context

- Consider your grade level curriculum such as: ecosystems, communities, leaders/heroes

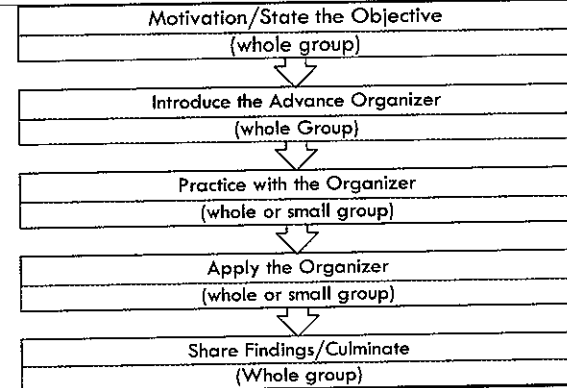


Iconic Pathways in Context

- Thinking like historians, details help us understand patterns of different points of view. The details of patterns and different points of view allow us to generate big ideas.



Advance Organizer



Iconic Pathways in Context

- 7th Grade: Social Science- Medieval Japan
- Details of different points of view help us understand big ideas such as "Conflict often brings about great change."

Depth and Complexity: Iconic Pathways

Begin: Question Puzzlement Interest Problem Conflict		End: Answer Questions Passion Solution resolution
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Depth and Complexity: Iconic Pathways

- How might this iconic pathway facilitate learning in your classroom?

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Models of Teaching

- Sandwich

- Advance Organizer

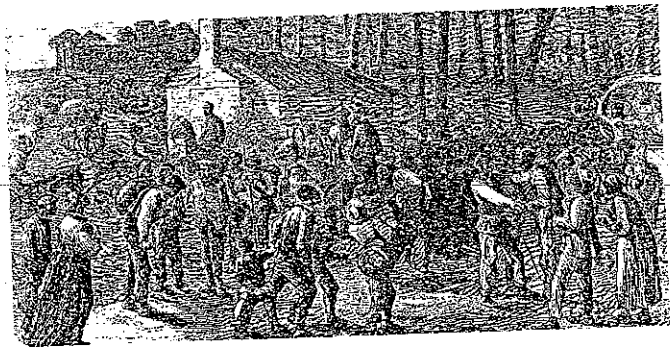
HARRIET TUBMAN

ABOLITIONIST



- Born a slave about 1820, in Dorchester County, Maryland
- Became a conductor on the Underground Railroad and led more than 300 slaves to freedom
- Served as a scout, spy, and nurse in the Civil War
- Died on March 10, 1913, in Auburn, New York

During the 1840s and 1850s, many slaves in the South found a new source of hope. It was called the Underground Railroad. It was not a real railroad but, rather, an informal network of people who hid escaped slaves and helped them on their dangerous journey to freedom in the North or in Canada. Both whites and African Americans helped on the Underground Railroad. Some served as "conductors," traveling to the South to help slaves escape.



Slaves are freed by Union Army soldiers.

Harriet Tubman was the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad. She escaped slavery in 1849, but was forced to leave behind her husband, John Tubman, her parents, and the rest of her family. Freedom for herself was not enough for Harriet Tubman; she was determined that "my people must go free."

A strong woman with an iron will, she made 19 trips into the South, risking her life to help others find freedom in the North or in Canada. Bounty hunters were constantly after her, hoping for the reward—up to \$40,000—for her capture. But Tubman always

avoided capture and led a total of more than 300 slaves to freedom, including her elderly parents.

During the Civil War, the government encouraged her to continue her work as the "Moses of her people." For more than three years, she served with Union forces in Florida and the Carolinas. She worked as a nurse, a cook, and a laundress. Tubman proved even more valuable as a scout and a spy. Accompanied by other African Americans, she made several trips behind Confederate lines, returning with vital information about the location of troops, ammunition depots, and slaves waiting to be liberated. In June 1863, she led a Union force on a daring raid deep into Confederate territory.

After the war, Tubman helped to establish schools in North Carolina for freed slaves. Later, she moved to Auburn, New York, where she set up a home for the elderly. After her death in 1913, the town continued to operate the home.

HARRIET TUBMAN AND JOHN BROWN

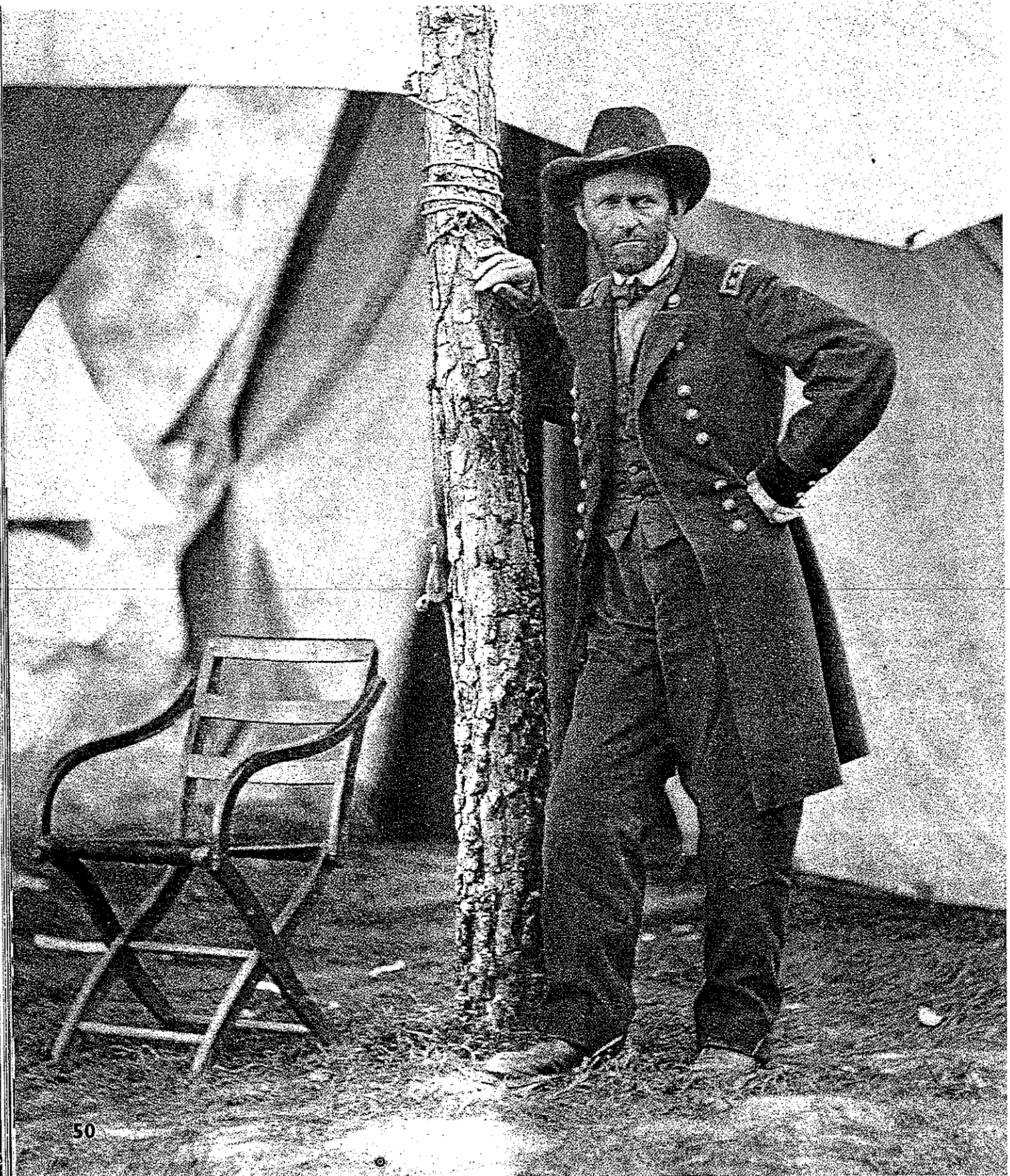
When Tubman was in Canada in 1858, she met John Brown, the fiery abolitionist who planned to begin a great slave revolt by raiding the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Because of her deep hatred of slavery, she helped him plan the ill-fated raid. In 1859, federal troops easily crushed Brown's small band. No slave revolt resulted, but the event did move the nation closer to war.



John Brown opposed slavery and fought for slaves' freedom.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

CIVIL WAR GENERAL AND U.S. PRESIDENT



1600

1650

1700

1750

1800

1850

1900

1950

2000

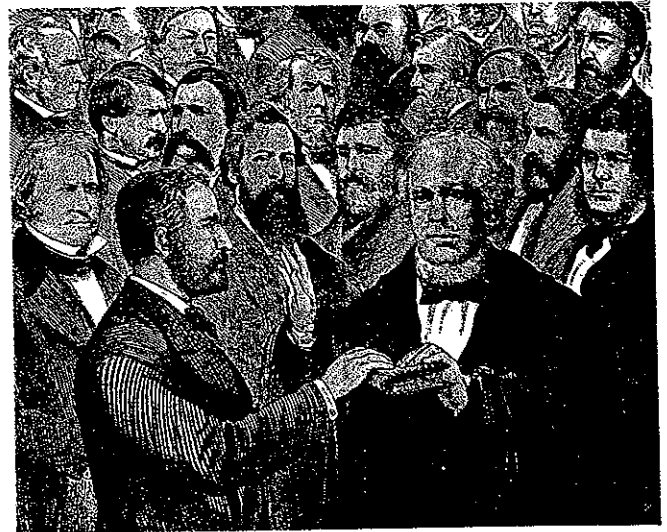
- Born on April 27, 1822, in Point Pleasant, Ohio
- Decorated for bravery in the Mexican War
- Served two terms as president (1868-1876)
- Died on July 23, 1885, in the Adirondack Mountains of New York

Ulysses S. Grant was the exact opposite of Robert E. Lee. Where Lee was quiet and gentlemanly, Grant was rough and unpolished. Lee won battles for the South by brilliant maneuvering; Grant won battles for the North by hammering away at his enemy without mercy.

Grant was an unknown Union officer until 1862, when he led a Union attack on a Confederate fort in the Mississippi River Valley. It was the North's first victory of the war. In the months that followed, Grant scored more triumphs, winning control of the Mississippi and dividing the Confederacy in two.

President Abraham Lincoln now saw that Grant was the general he was looking for—a leader who could take on Lee. Grant was given command of all Union armies. With more soldiers and supplies, Grant's forces slowly wore down the Confederates, finally forcing Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865. Three years later, as the North's greatest hero, Grant was elected president.

General Grant and his men on the front lines.



Grant is sworn in as president.

AN ACCIDENTAL NAME CHANGE

Grant's real name was Hiram Ulysses Grant. He wanted to reverse the first two names because he didn't like the initials H.U.G. But when he entered West Point, he found that his name was mistakenly listed as Ulysses S. Grant. He decided to keep that name. In later years, he insisted that the S. did not stand for anything.

A TITLE OF HONOR

In 1866, Grant was given the title of general of the army. The only other person to be given that rank by Congress was George Washington in 1799.

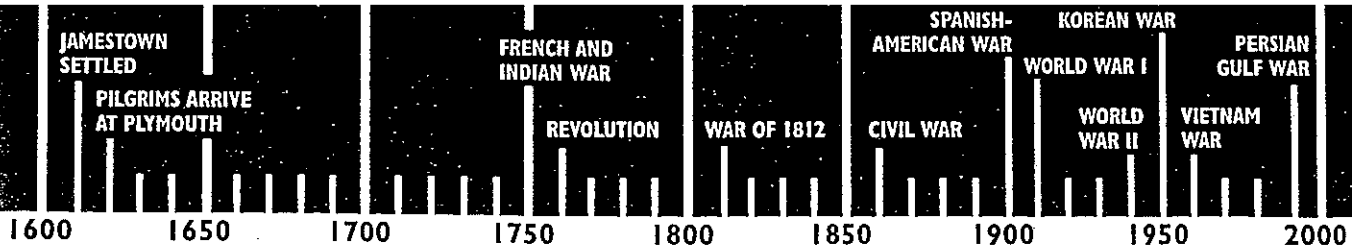
PAYING DEBTS

After his two terms as president, Grant ran into financial problems when business associates defrauded him. To pay his debts, Grant spent the last years of his life writing the *Personal Memoirs of U.S. Grant*. The two volumes were published after his death and are considered one of the best-written histories of the Civil War.

CESAR CHAVEZ

LABOR ORGANIZER AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER





- Born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona
- Formed the first union for farm workers
- Gained respect for leading nonviolent protests
- Helped improve living and working conditions for American farm workers
- Died April 13, 1993, in San Luis, Arizona

As a boy growing up in Arizona and California, Cesar Estrada Chavez knew the hard life of a migrant farm worker. Most of the families, like his own, were newcomers from Mexico and Central America. They had to move often to be where crops were ready for harvest. The farm owners housed them in miserable migrant camps, paid very low wages, and treated them poorly.

Chavez devoted his life to improving conditions for the farm workers. He formed a union, the United Farm Workers of America (UFW). In 1968, he led a nationwide boycott against California grape owners, urging people not to buy grapes as a protest against unfair treatment of workers. Chavez also led strikes and peaceful marches to demand laws to protect the farm workers. His nonviolent methods and skill at

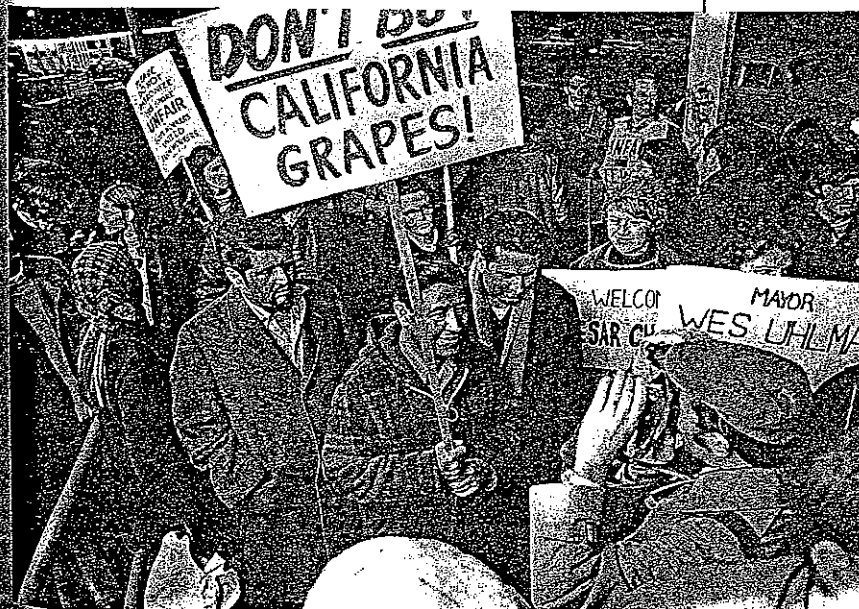
organizing captured nationwide attention. The grape growers finally agreed to settle with the union, and growers of other crops slowly followed. Through 30 years of dedicated work, Cesar Chavez helped to improve wages and living conditions for farm workers in California, the Southwest, and Florida.

DRAMATIC ACTION

Chavez looked for ways to make the public aware of La Causa, which is Spanish for "The Cause" of the farm workers. One method he used was a hunger strike, or fast, which drew the attention of newspapers and television.

A SECOND BOYCOTT

In 1984, the grape growers refused the UFW's demand to control the use of pesticides on crops. Cesar Chavez again asked people throughout the nation to boycott (refuse to buy) California grapes. Few people thought the boycott would work. But millions of sympathetic people honored it, and the growers finally agreed to use fewer chemicals.

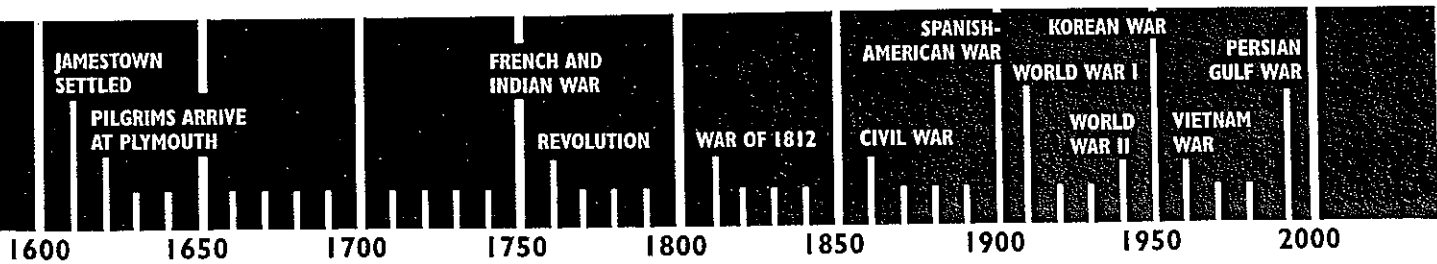


Cesar Chavez leads the United Farm Workers in a protest.

H. NORMAN SCHWARZKOPF

AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE PERSIAN GULF WAR





- Born on August 22, 1934, in Trenton, New Jersey
- Honored for bravery in the Vietnam War
- Commanded allied forces in the Persian Gulf War

In the summer of 1990, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East, was developing a plan of action for a desert war. During his planning, Iraq invaded Kuwait, its neighbor on the Persian Gulf. Kuwait, a tiny country friendly to the United States, was of great strategic importance because of its enormous oil fields. Both the United States and the United Nations condemned the invasion and gave Iraq a deadline of January 15, 1991, to withdraw from Kuwait.

As the deadline approached, the first part of Schwarzkopf's plan, called "Desert Shield," was put into effect. A huge military force, representing 28 nations, was assembled in the Persian Gulf region. When the January 15 deadline passed with Iraq still in Kuwait, Desert Shield became "Desert Storm." Air attacks were launched against Iraq, cutting communications and supply lines and destroying bases and missile sites. Six weeks later, Schwarzkopf ordered ground troops into action. Many people had feared that a desert land war would cost the allies heavy casualties. But Schwarzkopf had planned well. In less than 100 hours, the coalition forces smashed through the enemy's defenses and Iraq quickly agreed to a cease-fire. The Persian Gulf War had ended in a stunning victory for American-led forces. "Stormin' Norman," as his troops called him, returned home to a hero's welcome. He retired from military service a few months later.

EARLY LIFE

Norman Schwarzkopf spent most of his teenage years in foreign countries. His father was an army general and then became head of the national police force in Iran. Later, at West Point, Schwarzkopf was on both the football and wrestling teams.

HEROISM IN VIETNAM

During the Vietnam War, Schwarzkopf served two tours of combat duty. His medals included three Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, a Distinguished Service Medal, and two Purple Hearts. After that war was over, he promised himself that, if he ever commanded American forces in a war, he would do everything in his power to keep casualties low. He kept his promise in the Persian Gulf War. Only 148 Americans died in the fighting.

General Schwarzkopf is greeted by supporters in Florida.

