Chapter 4: Writing to Learn and Learning to Write

DESCRIPTIVE WRITING—A SENSORY MOMENT IN TIME

DEFINITION: In the years 1838-1839 over 17,000 Native Americans were forced to walk over 1,000 miles to Fort Gibson because President Andrew Jackson said they should be removed from their Cherokee homes and be relocated west of the Mississippi River to Oklahoma.

STUDENT SAMPLE

In the years 1838-1839 over 17,000 Native Americans were forced to walk over 1,000 miles to Fort Gibson because President Andrew Jackson said they should be removed from their Cherokee homes and be relocated west of the Mississippi River to Oklahoma.

DEFINITION: Child labor was a cheap way for employers to get workers during the Industrial Revolution. Since children could work the machinery just as well as grown men they took their place. These children, as early as age 7, worked 10-14 hour days and 6 days a week. Many production work. The working conditions for these children were extremely poor. Many children got their limbs cut off or even died from the machinery.

Sound: She would hear machinery, the cries of children, and her employer's voice.

Sight: She would see her work for the day, her parents' worn out bodies, and the terrors of the Industrial Revolution.

Taste: She would taste her small amounts of food and the pollution in the air.

Feel: She would feel her worn out hands, the stench of the machinery, and her families tears.

Smell: She would smell the polluted air, the sweat from the workers and steam.