Enduring Understandings:

- Images have power and influence in people’s lives.
- Some people use art to express their thoughts and feelings about the social condition

Essential Questions:

- How do historians use images to understand the past?
- In what ways has art been used to make statements about social conditions?

TEKS:

11.10 (B) analyze the effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from immigration to the United States

11.2 (C) analyze social issues such as the treatment of minorities, child labor, growth of cities, and problems of immigrants

11.14 (D) identify actions of government and the private sector to expand economic opportunities to all citizens

11.17 (A) analyze the effects of 20th century landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions such as Brown v. Board of Education, regents of the University of California v. Bakke, and Reynolds v. Sims

11.21 (B) explain efforts of the Americanization movement to assimilate immigrants into American culture

11.24 (C) explain and apply different methods that historians use to interpret the past, including the use of primary and secondary sources, points of view, frames of reference, and historical context

11.24 F) identify bias in written, oral, and visual material

11.24 (G) support a point of view on a social studies issue or event

Materials:
1. Pictures, Images and Photographs handout

Objectives:

The students will:

1. Explain the difference in the terms pictures, images, and photographs

Anticipatory Set (Attention Getter):

The teacher will:

1. Display a copy of a photograph and ask students what they would call this item.

Procedure(s):

The teacher will:

A. Introduce the lesson by explaining:

As we learn about the photojournalist, Russell Lee, and his work it is important to become familiar with the vocabulary used to discuss what are commonly called “pictures.”

B. Guide the students through the Interactive Notes: Pictures, Images and Photographs

Guidelines for using interactive notes:

1. Duplicate enough copies of the student worksheet Interactive Notes for each student.
2. Using an overhead projector sheet copy of the Teacher version of the Interactive notes, the teacher will guide the students through the notes by reading the notes and writing the words that go in the blanks, allowing the students to copy the correct words as they follow along. Only one line of print should be shown at one time to keep the students focused on the discussion. When notes are complete, the teacher asks students to read the notes aloud and the teacher answers any questions that students have about the notes.

Closure:

The teacher will ask the student to explain the difference in how the terms picture, image, and photograph are used.

Evaluation:

Completion of the Interactive notes will constitute the evaluation of this lesson.
Pictures, Images and Photographs
(Teacher Copy)

**Picture** - anything from a drawing to a painting to a mental picture to a half-tone reproduction of a photograph in a book or magazine.

**Photograph and Image** are used most and often interchangeably--with photograph having technically a narrower definition of being a "photographic print" on photographic paper, made from a negative or transparency.

Image has come into more common use than previously with the advent of digital technology; it has always been used in discussions of photography mainly to refer to the content and quality of a photograph. For example, "That is a stunning image." would mean a really excellent photograph. Now it is also used to refer to what we would have called photographs before except that they are not captured with an analog camera on a negative and printed but rather digitally captured and electronically delivered via web sites or other digital display. It is still a matter of debate in some quarters whether a digital print is a photograph but most people accept that it is

Explanation provided by Linda Peterson, Photographs Archivist, Center for American History
The University of Texas at Austin
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(student copy)

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