

GHGR WEEK

3.3 - Making

Connections

GHGR 3.3.1

- Chronological Order - events that happened in time in the order that they occurred.
- Biographies often focus on dramatic events and turning points in a person's life to reveal the person's character and why their choice or decision they made was important.
- Biographies are often structured to answer questions in order to familiarize readers with the time and place that the subject lived.
- Signal words / phrases / dates are clues to the time order of biographies.

GHGR 3.3.2 - Making Text-to-Self Connections (T-S)

- I can learn how to make meaningful text-to-self connections during reading.
 - I can recognize how text-to-self connections can deepen understanding of a text.
- * When readers think about how a book reminds them of their own lives, they are making text-to-self connections.**
- * By making T-S connections, the text becomes more meaningful to the reader.**

THEN AND NOW



A 1950s family watches a TV news program.

A 1950s news anchor presents a TV news program.

Imagine you click your television's remote control, and on the screen, you see the evening news. A woman reporter may be standing in front of the White House, telling about a president's speech. There's nothing unusual about this scene, right?

Actually, if television watchers from the 1950s saw this broadcast, they would most likely be astonished. When the television industry first started and during the next several decades, women were rarely seen onscreen delivering or reporting the news. Minorities represented an even smaller fraction of women in broadcasting.

Milestones for Women

1948 The first nightly newscast debuts on CBS.

1963 CBS expands evening newscasts from 15 to 30 minutes long.

1945

1950

1955

1960

1965

1970

1975

1952 The *Today* show premieres on NBC—the first morning news and entertainment program.

Barbara Walters **1974** becomes the first woman co-host of *Today*.

in TV News

1976 Barbara Walters, the first woman to co-host the evening news, joins Harry Reasoner on ABC.

1995 Connie Chung leaves the network evening news.

1975

1980

1985

1990

1993 Connie Chung joins *CBS Evening News* with Dan Rather, the second female co-anchor in television history.

1952 The Today show premieres on NBC—the first morning news and entertainment program.

1974 Barbara Walters becomes the first woman co-host of *Today*.

What happened to change the face of broadcast news? At the time, women faced the same barriers in almost all professions. There were very few women doctors, lawyers, bankers, or college presidents. As the women's movement and equality for racial minorities took hold, television, radio, magazines, and newspapers all reported on the developments. It wasn't long before those sources realized that they could not be **hypocrites**. If broadcast news was **advocating** for better roles for women and minorities, then those same outlets would have to start hiring women and minorities.

A few pioneering women began training for jobs

in broadcasting. However, being a pioneer entailed many hardships. Men were reluctant to give up powerful, high-paying, high-profile jobs. Women argued that they had to work much harder than men did to get promotions.

Women also had to work against various kinds of **discrimination**. They had to conquer the perception that they were less serious. Some of them gave up the idea of marriage and a family and devoted themselves to their jobs in order to prove they could do the work. Others were discriminated against because they were too young or too old, or because of their ethnic backgrounds. As a result, the women

who succeeded in the broadcast news business had to be tough, **tenacious**, and clever. On the air, they had to demonstrate grace under pressure.

Today, women make up nearly 40 percent of the staff in television newsrooms. The morning programs, such as *Today* and *Good Morning America*, which combine news and entertainment, have been especially important as a way for women to prove their talents on the air. For example, Barbara Walters and Jane Pauley both got their first national recognition on *Today*. One of their successors, Katie Couric, is the highest paid woman in all of TV news, earning about \$15 million per year in 2002.

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Certainly, not all women in TV news today have great jobs and fat paychecks. Yet the excitement of being where the action is and knowing what's going on in the world keeps many women in broadcasting.

In this book, you'll read profiles of six women in television broadcast news who have worked their way to the top of their profession. Every one of them started at the bottom in a low-paying job. Every one of them faced unkind comments. Every one worked extremely long hours to get to the top and stay there. Every one broke a barrier against women in the TV industry. For them, the rewards—power and respect, the satisfaction of meeting extreme challenges—have made the hardships worthwhile.

Read pp. 3-6 of Women Who Broke Barriers

My Text-to-Self Connection

How They Help Me Understand the Text

At one time, I wanted to be on TV doing the news.

It is really difficult to get into the business, even harder if you aren't a white male.

I have had to work hard to be a successful student & teacher.

The female reporters had to be dedicated and work hard to be successful.

While reading pp. 103-109 think about...

- Florence lived long ago, but she had many of the same feelings that young people have today. Think about something you have been determined to do. Can you relate that to Florence's determination to become a nurse?
- Florence worked long hours during her training, but she was still very happy. What difficult thing have you done that made you "as happy as the day is long?"
- Think about your connections to Florence Nightingale. How can you use those connections to help you better understand what Florence was like?

Read pp. 103-109 of "Lady with the Lamp"

My Text-to-Self Connection

How They Help Me Understand the Text

My Text-to-Self Connection	How They Help Me Understand the Text

GHGR 3.3.3 - Making Text-to-Text Connections

- I can learn how to make meaningful text-to-text connections during reading.
- I can recognize how text-to-text connections can improve understanding of a text.

*** When readers think about how a book reminds them of other things they've read, they are making text-to-text connections.**

*** By making T-T connections, the text can be more easily understood by the reader.**

Read pp. 4-5 of Women Who Broke Barriers

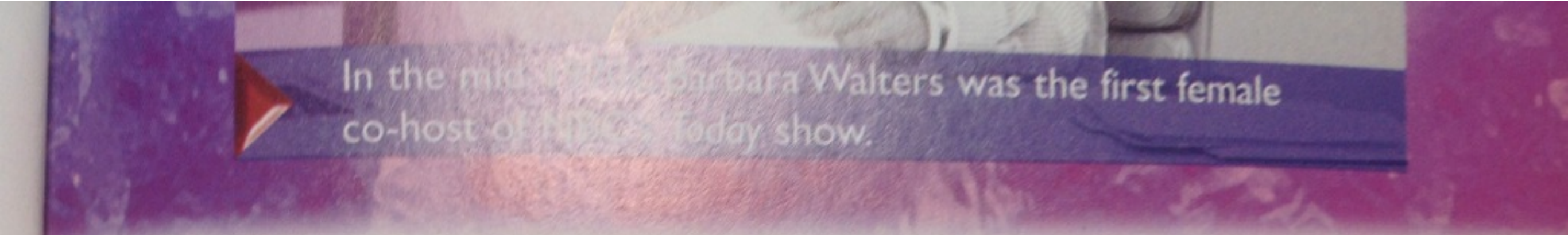
Other Texts I've Read	My Connections	How They Help Me Understand the Text

BARBARA WALTERS

Pioneer Continues to Make News



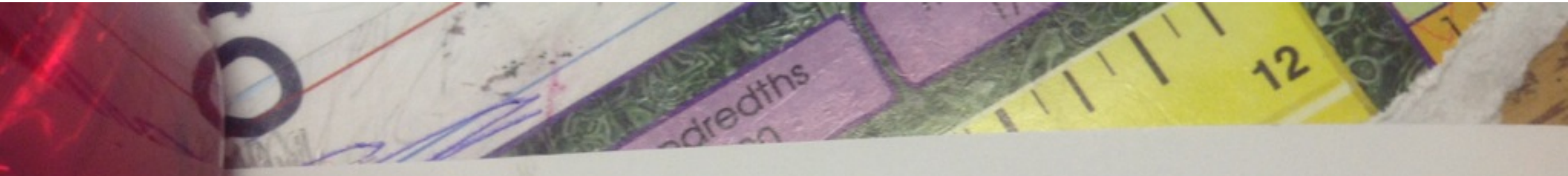
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Seemingly, Barbara Walters had an easy life as a child in New York City. Her father, a famous nightclub owner and theatrical producer, led a glamorous life. She was introduced to many celebrities, and she went to the best schools.

The reality was very different. By the time her glamorous father died, he had no money. As Walters was growing up, her father had meant to teach her not to worry about anything. Based on what happened, Walters had the opposite reaction. "The lesson I learned *was* to worry," she says.



The truth behind Walters' rise in the news business is not so surprising. She got to the pinnacle, the top of the business, through persistence, hard work, and being greatly liked by others.

In the 1960s, when Walters got her first real job as a writer for *Today*, the program had a limit of one woman writer. Another woman could get that job only if the woman writer quit. Walters really wanted the job of co-host of the show. She wasn't considered attractive enough to be on camera, but she **persevered** with executives until she got the job in 1974.

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Two years later, television industry insiders considered her too “inexperienced” to be a network evening news **co-anchor**. Yet, on April 20, 1976,

In 1976, Barbara Walters became a co-anchor of ABC News with Harry Reasoner.



she made television history by becoming the first ever woman to co-anchor for a network evening news program. Her contract with ABC was for a startling \$1 million, which included her work on separate prime-time interview shows, talking with international newsmakers and celebrities.

Still, Walters more than earned her salary. The next year, the heads of state of two warring countries, Egypt and Israel, appeared on her show together. The two men had been long-time foes.

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People found all kinds of reasons to criticize Barbara Walters. In her early years, people knocked her simply because she was female. The press and comedians made fun of her inability to pronounce *r*'s. Once she walked into her daughter's room while a comedian on television was making fun of her. Walters was embarrassed in front of her daughter, but then her daughter said, "Oh, Mother! Lighten up!" "And I did," Walters says. "I thought, what am I so serious about? In a funny way, it's a compliment."

Other people joked about her choice of questions. For instance, she has been known to ask movie stars if they were a tree, what kind would they be. Though some of her questions have seemed lightweight, Walters nearly always wins over her subjects. Many famous people are eager to be interviewed by her, and they enjoy the discussions.

Despite the publicity of being the first to have a woman co-anchor, the ABC evening newscast suffered in the ratings. In 1978, the network switched the format and began using several anchors. Walters was not troubled by the setbacks or the criticism. She began working harder than ever on her *Barbara Walters Specials*. She scored high ratings every year, particularly with her programs that aired right before the Academy Awards programs. Over the years, she has interviewed nearly every big name in Hollywood.

For many years, Walters has been the co-host of *20/20*, another frequently top-rated evening program of news and features. She is also the co-founder, co-executive producer, and a star of the daytime show *The View*. She appears along with four other women who work together as co-hosts.

Looking back on her life, Walters says, "I

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Looking back on her long career, Walters says, "I had the opportunity to do the most important thing, and that was prove myself to myself. It has been, for me, a career beyond my dreams." She does have one regret, however. She never kept a diary of the people she has met and the incredible events she has attended in her extraordinary life.

While reading pp. 103-109 think about...

- Where else have you read about famous people who devoted their lives to helping others? In what ways do the lives of those people connect to Florence's?
- In what other books do young people long to leave home to do something great? How can you use the feelings of those young people to help you better understand Florence?
- How does Florence remind you of women in Women Who Broke Barriers? How are Florence's experiences like theirs?

Read pp. 103-109 of "Lady with the Lamp"

Other Texts I've Read	My Connections	How They Help Me Understand the Text

GHGR 3.3.4 - Making Text-to-World Connections

- I can learn how to make meaningful text-to-world connections during reading.
 - I can recognize how text-to-world connections can improve understanding of a text.
- * When readers think about how a book reminds them of other things of the world around them, they are making text-to-world connections.**
- * By making T-W connections, the reader doesn't need to have experienced what they know, but may have seen a video of it.**

Read pp. 19-22 of Women Who Broke Barriers

My Text-to-World Connection

How They Help Me Understand the Text

My Text-to-World Connection	How They Help Me Understand the Text

CHARLAYNE HUNTER-GAULT

Newsmaker to News Reporter



Charlayne Hunter (center) is escorted to classes at the University of Georgia on January 12, 1961.

University

Long before she was a news reporter, Charlayne Hunter-Gault was a major newsmaker. In 1961, she was one of two African Americans to integrate the University of Georgia. They entered the school as white students shouted protests.

Charlayne Hunter was born in Due West, South Carolina, the first of three children. Her mother, Althea, had hoped for a boy so that he could be named "Charles Junior," after his father. When a girl was born, her mother simply created a female version of the name.

realized she wanted to study journalism.

African American leaders wanted to **desegregate** Georgia universities and asked Hunter-Gault and a young man named Hamilton Holmes to apply to the University of Georgia. They were admitted, but the college put many roadblocks in their paths. So, Hunter-Gault began her studies in Michigan. She transferred to Georgia after several court rulings against the university. The second night she was in her dorm, a brick and a bottle were thrown through her window. The state troopers removed her from the school. She was readmitted after two more trips to court. Students pounded on the floor above to keep her awake at night. Her car was scratched and her tires flattened. "Their rocks, their bricks, their

Hunter-Gault's father, a U.S. Army chaplain, was posted in many places around the world. In some places, Hunter-Gault faced much discrimination. At dances in Alaska at which she was the only African American girl, no one asked her to dance except for a teacher. She was also denied admission to a club for teens. When her parents divorced and she moved with her mother and two brothers to Atlanta, Georgia, she found that African Americans were refused service in restaurants. She did not let these incidents bother her and applied herself to her schoolwork. When she thought about college, she realized she wanted to study journalism.

African American leaders wanted to **desegregate**

spit never touched me," Hunter-Gault said, "because in my head I was an African queen."

She continued breaking barriers outside of school, too. She had a summer **internship** at the Louisville, Kentucky, *Times* newspaper, then earned a position at the **prestigious** *New Yorker* magazine after she graduated from the University of Georgia. She was the first African American on staff at these periodicals.

Hunter-Gault enjoyed working at the *New Yorker*, yet she wanted to prove herself in the rough-and-tumble world of journalism. "It was very important to me to establish myself as a journalist," she says. "I had been famous at nineteen for something that should ordinarily have required no effort other than . . . getting good grades. . . . I was famous because I had walked onto the campus of the University of Georgia. I was famous for being black. . . . But I wanted to be famous for something that I could do, that rested really on my abilities."

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She went to Washington’s WRC-TV as an investigative reporter and anchorwoman. In 1968, Hunter-Gault moved to *The New York Times*, eventually becoming the Harlem bureau chief. She won three Publishers Awards for her outstanding stories.

Her career in broadcast news began in 1978 when she joined the *MacNeil/Lehrer Report* on PBS, becoming one of the first African American female television

correspondents. During her 19 years on the program, Hunter-Gault's work was highly regarded. She covered the Middle East, Africa, and the Caribbean. During the MacNeil-Lehrer years, she won two Emmy awards, as well as a Peabody Award for a series called *Apartheid's People*.

In 1992, Hunter-Gault published her book, *In My Place*, in which she talked about the discrimination she faced. "We have to make room for all of the voices,"

Hunter-Gault said. "I don't think you get at universal truth with one set of eyes. You need many."





Charlayne Hunter-Gault worked as a news correspondent at PBS when she published her book, *In My Place*.

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In 1997 she moved with her husband, financial expert, Ron Gault, to South Africa and became a reporter for National Public Radio (NPR). She reported on the end of apartheid. She calls South Africa "one of the greatest challenges that we in the media face."

While reading pp. 110-115 think about...

- How do nurses help people around the world? How does knowing about the work of modern-day help you better understand the work of Florence Nightingale?
- Think about what you've seen on TV or read about war-torn countries. Now imagine a war-torn country 150 years ago. How does your knowledge of the world help you better understand what Florence Nightingale faced?
- What do you know about other brave people in history? How can you connect what you know to Florence Nightingale?

Read pp. 110-115 of "Lady with the Lamp"

My Text-to-World Connection

How They Help Me Understand the Text

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Tips for Making Connections

- When you make text-to-self connections, think about how a book is like your own life.
- Remember that all of our experiences are different. So your text-to-self connections may be different from other classmate's connections.
- When you make text-to-text connections, use what you have learned from other books to help you understand what you are reading now.
- To make text-to-world connections, ask yourself, "How does this text connect to what I know about the world? How can I use these connections to help me understand the text?"

GHGR 3.3.5 - Quiz

- 1.) This part of the text reminds me of something from my own life by...**
- 2.) Other texts that remind me of this text are...**
- 3.) I can connect those text by...**
- 4.) Some other connections that I can make between this text and the world around me are...**
- 5.) Making connections helps me as a reader by...**