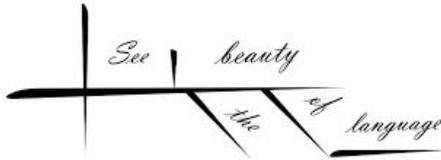


SENTENCE DIAGRAMS

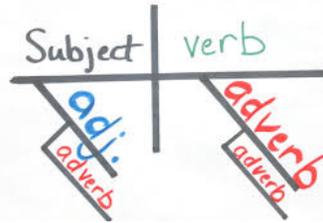
Most methods of diagramming in pedagogy are based on the work of Alonzo Reed and Brainerd Kellogg in their book *Higher Lessons*



in *English*, first published in 1877, though the method has been updated with recent understanding of grammar. Reed and Kellogg were preceded, and their work probably informed, by W. S. Clark, who published his "balloon" method of depicting grammar in his 1847 book *A Practical Grammar: In Which Words, Phrases & Sentences are Classified According to Their Offices and Their Various Relationships to Each Another*.

Some people continue to use the Reed-Kellogg system in teaching grammar, but others have discouraged it in favor of more modern tree diagrams. However, these modern tree structures draw on techniques that were already present in Reed-Kellogg diagrams.

The fact that the pictorial diagram groups the parts of a sentence according to their offices and relations, and not in the order of speech, has been spoken of as a fault. It is,



however, a merit. It teaches the student to look through the literary order and discover the logical order. S/he learns what the literary order really is, and sees that this may be varied indefinitely, so long as the logical relations are kept clear.

The diagram drives the student to a most searching examination of the sentence, brings him/her face to face with every difficulty, and compels a decision on every point.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_diagram)

Over the next several weeks we will be slogging our way through the glory and divinity that is sentence diagramming. Do not be surprised if, in the upcoming weeks, your students cries foul over the use of a "red herring".

HISTORY

CURRENT EVENT #14

Current event #14 focuses on articles and news items from our smallest and least populated world region of study: Oceania. Presentations are this week Monday through Friday (4/21-25). Make-up and missing current events need to be presented Monday (4/28). In addition to the individual news quiz on Friday (5/2), students will take an individual quiz on the nations and significant bodies of water of Oceania.

The current events for the rest of the semester are by continent/world region. There are specific assignments sheets for each current event region already posted to the [CURRENT EVENT](#) website.



MANIFEST DESTINY

Expansion westward seemed perfectly natural to many Americans in the mid-nineteenth century. Like the Massachusetts Puritans who hoped to build a "city upon a hill," courageous pioneers believed that America had a divine obligation to stretch the boundaries of their noble republic to the Pacific Ocean. Independence had been won in the Revolution and reaffirmed in the War of 1812. The spirit of nationalism that swept the nation in the next two decades demanded more territory. The "every man is equal" mentality of the Jacksonian Era fueled this optimism. Now, with territory up to the Mississippi River claimed and settled and the Louisiana Purchase explored, Americans headed west in droves. Newspaper editor John O'Sullivan coined the term "manifest destiny" in 1845 to describe the essence of this mindset.



The religious fervor spawned by the Second Great Awakening created another incentive for the drive west. Indeed, many settlers believed that God himself blessed the growth of the American nation. The Native Americans were considered heathens. By Christianizing the tribes, American missionaries believed they could save souls and they became among the first to cross the Mississippi River.

Economic motives were paramount for others. The fur trade had been dominated by European trading companies since colonial times. German immigrant John Jacob Astor was one of the first American entrepreneurs to challenge the Europeans. He became a millionaire in the process. The desire for more land brought aspiring homesteaders to the frontier. When gold was discovered in California in 1848, the number of migrants increased even more.

At the heart of manifest destiny was the pervasive belief in American cultural and racial superiority. Native Americans had long been perceived as inferior, and efforts to "civilize" them had been widespread since the days of John Smith and Miles Standish. The Hispanics who ruled Texas and the lucrative ports of California were also seen as "backward."

In 1840, the entire southwestern corner of the United States was controlled by foreign powers (shown in orange), and the territorial dispute over the Oregon Territory (light green) had not been settled. By 1850 the U.S. had control of lands from the Atlantic to the Pacific, covering almost all of today's continental United States.

Expanding the boundaries of the United States was in many ways a cultural war as well. The desire of southerners to find more lands suitable for cotton cultivation would eventually spread slavery to these regions. North of the Mason-Dixon line, many citizens were deeply concerned about adding any more slave states. Manifest destiny touched on issues of religion, money, race, patriotism, and morality. These clashed in the 1840s as a truly great drama of regional conflict began to unfold. (<http://www.ushistory.org/us/29.asp>)



This week, students will read chapter 18 dealing with the dichotomy between the North and the South. Next week students will read chapter 19 dealing with African Americans and take a quiz over chapter 19-20. It will be rolled into the current events #14 and Oceania map quiz on Friday (5/2).