# "The Story of an Eyewitness"

Focus: Informative Nonfiction and Author's Perspective



#### **Essential Question #1**

What influence does an author's background have on his or her writing?

An author's background brings personal experience and insight into the literature and allows the readers to develop an understanding of the writer's voice, life, and personality.

### **Essential Question #2**

In what ways does the author's perspective affect a feature story?

A feature story goes beyond "just the facts" reporting that characterizes a traditional news story; the writer often includes detailed descriptions and personal feelings. The author's perspective may reflect his attitude or beliefs about a subject.

#### What do you know?!?

What do you know about the San Francisco earthquake of 1906?

Create a K-W-L chart on your paper.

Fill in what you "Know" about the event and what you "Want to Know" about it.

#### **Facts about the Event**

- San Francisco sits on top of the San Andreas fault, a 650-mile crack in the earth's crust that runs along the California coast.
- On April 18, 1906, parts of the fault line buckled, bent, and slid past each other by as much as 21 feet!!!
- This created the great San Francisco earthquake, which was followed by devastating fire that destroyed much of the city.

## Some Pictures of the San Andreas Fault







# Some Pictures after the Earthquake









#### **Chronological Order**

Most newspaper feature stories that describe an event are written in chronological order.

What does that mean?

Chronological order means that the story is told in the order in which events happen in time.

#### Vocabulary

Now, let's look at some of the vocabulary words used in this selection.

compel conflagration contrivance dear enumeration flank flotsam menace refugee surmount

How many of these words do you recognize? Do you know the definitions of any of them?

## Let's Check the Definitions

Use context clues to determine the meanings of the words.

1. Jack London reported that the smoke from the after the earthquake could be seen one hundred miles away.
refugees, flotsam, conflagration, menace
conflagration
2. He could not give an of all the buildings destroyed because there were too many to mention.
compel, enumeration, flank, surmount
enumeration
3. He described how the had fled with as much as they could carry.
refugees, contrivance, dear, menace
refugees
4. People carried bedding and anything that was to them.
conflagration, surmount, enumeration, dear
dear
5. The of the fire threatened rich and poor alike.
flank, menace, flotsam, surmount
menace

## **Definitions—Continued**

6. London compared the city to a shipwreck and its people to the
that covers the waves when a great ship goes down.
contrivance, flotsam, flank, compel
flotsam
7. With both sides of the street on fire, people were often by burning buildings.
conflagration, surmounted, dear, flanked
flanked
8. Thousands of people were against their will, to abandon their possessions.
compelled, contrivance, refugee, enumeration compelled
9. People had to the hills in order to escape.
flotsam, compel, dear, surmount
surmount
10. The great earthquake and fire proved that all the clever of modern life cannot protect us from the forces of nature.
contrivances, compels, flotsams, menaces
contrivances

#### **As You Read**

Pay attention to the details that Jack London uses to describe what he witnesses. In your notes, record facts and Jack London's personal reactions to the destruction he observes.

Facts	Personal Reactions

#### Life Lessons—Follow-Up

Since Jack London actually witnessed the devastation of the earthquake and the citizens' reactions to it, he was able to learn several lessons about survival and the human spirit.

In your notes, record ONE life lesson that you learned from reading this informational text. Then, list at least two examples from the text to support your idea.