

# Unit 13 Lesson 4: The Convict and the Bishop

## Part 1



DID YOU READ PGS.  
207-218???



**FALSE**



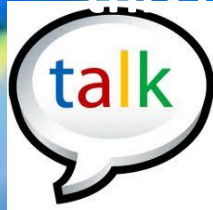
**TRUE**

# Student Expectations...

Being part of this “school” is awesome! How can YOU make this ocean even more awesome??



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✓I will BE HERE! **respond** when my name is called, use **polling tools** , **complete classwork**, **notes**, and **chat** to participate!

✓I will **choose my attitude!**

✓I will **demonstrate respect** and **follow directions** for my classmates and teachers to help **make their day!**

✓I will have **fun** learning!



EVERYONE needs a working mic. Call 1-866-K12-care if it's not working. Let's get it fixed!



Whiteboard Tools

**Teacher Key:**



Know It Notes



Chat Box



Polling Tools



Free for all MIC

# Welcome to the Coffee Room



Move yourself back when you are ready to  
participate. 😊

If you are having tech issues please call k12:  
866-512-2273



# ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Is there such thing as a “white lie” and is it ok?

## Objectives

- Describe characters by speech, actions, or interactions with others.
- Identify character traits and motivations.
- Make inferences and draw conclusions.  
1.3.8.C: Analyze the use of literary elements by an author including characterization, setting, plot, theme, point of view, tone, and style.

# Language Skills: GUM

**Other Agreement Problems:** pgs. L334-341

→ A sentence in **natural order** has the subject before the verb. When a sentence has a verb or part of a verb phrase before the subject, the sentence is in **inverted order**.

\*\*RULE:

1. The subject and verb of a sentence in **inverted order** must agree in number.

Ex:

**Natural Order:** My favorite snacks are in that cupboard.

**Inverted Order:** In that cupboard are my favorite snacks.

Try One!!

On that table (lies, lie) my favorite book.

# CHAT Warmup



Have you ever heard of the story "Les Miserables"? If so, what do you know about it?

# Les Misérables





# PART 1: VOCABULARY



1. cravat

a. an attic

2. promenade

b. quickly

3. marmot

c. deserted and empty

4. leagues

d. a printed cotton fabric

5. garret

e. the expression on one's face

6. calico

f. a scarf worn around the neck

7. countenance

g. a groundhog (woodchuck)

8. apace

h. a public path for walking

9. desolate

i. units once used to measure distance (one league equals 3 miles)



# Match the word to it's definition

A. Irony

B.  
Protagonist

C.  
Antagonist

1. One who makes a great effort against something.

2. Usually main character and one who makes a great effort for something.

3. Opposite of what one might expect.



Our story takes place in \_\_\_\_\_

during the \_\_\_\_\_



The setting for "The Convict and the Bishop" is France, during a long period of social unrest and war that began with the French Revolution in 1789. Over the course of nearly a century, France's old social structures--monarchy, aristocracy, and the church--were replaced by a republic. But the transition was not peaceful and many lives were lost. Poor and working people suffered particularly.

Before the French Revolution, France was divided into three major social classes--nobility, clergy, and peasants. The privileged classes--the clergy and landowners--held all the power. Peasants were highly taxed and had little opportunity to make money. They often worked as tenant farmers, paying much of their earnings to the people who owned the land on which they farmed. The upper classes had little concern for the peasants. They believed that the peasants were inferior and not worthy of the rights of the nobility.



Though the Revolution sought to change many of the class distinctions and provide for more equality, changes took time. In 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte, a great general, took command of the army and the government. The republic became an empire. Over the next 15 years, Napoleon conquered much of Europe and sought to extend French power into Russia. The entire continent continued to suffer hardships and war. Napoleon was finally defeated and sent into exile in June, 1815, just four months before "The Convict and the Bishop" begins.

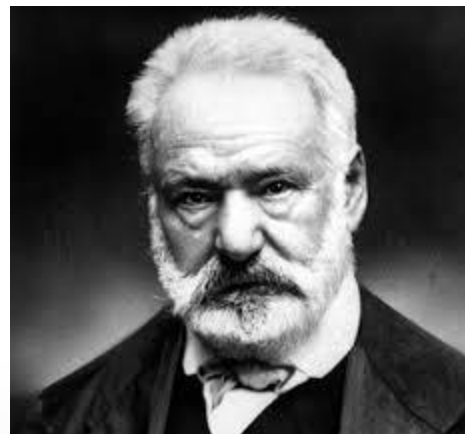




It is in the context of this country in upheaval that the famous French novel [Les Misérables](#) is set. Its author, Victor Hugo, was born in 1802, in a country that was suffering badly.

The justice system during those hard years in France was often harsh, and frequently cruel. Minor crimes such as petty theft were considered crimes against society as a whole, and were punished very harshly.

The title of the novel, *Les Misérables*, means "the miserable ones." In it, Hugo tells the story of peasants and other lower-class citizens trying to make sense of their place in a changing world. Hugo's writing showed the suffering and social injustice common at that time.



Why do you think the author describes the main character in such detail before explaining who he is?

- to trick the reader into thinking that Valjean is something he isn't
- to make the reader curious about why the townspeople treat the man so harshly
- to show that Valjean appears poor even though he isn't
- because his name is not important



After Valjean leaves the first inn, the innkeeper and others stand in a group watching him. But he does not see them looking at him. The author says, "People with trouble do not look behind." What does this mean? Choose all the answers that apply.

- Troubled people have troubled pasts, and do not want to remember.
- Troubled people are often being chased, hounded, followed, or stared at.
- Troubled people are often depressed and have little curiosity about their surroundings.
- Troubled people are physically incapable of turning around.



**WARNING**  
**TROUBLE**  
**AHEAD**

What can you conclude is the reason the people do not want to house Valjean?  
Choose all the answers that apply.

- On general principle they are afraid to have anything to do with a convict.
- They know he is a convicted killer.
- They are afraid he will steal from them.
- They do not have enough extra food to feed him.





Why is it ironic for Valjean to ask to stay overnight at the prison?

- The prison is dirty and cold.
- He has just been freed from prison after 19 years.
- The prison is nicer than the local inns.
- He does not speak the same language as the prison guard.



# Compare the behavior of ValJean to the behavior of the townspeople



# Jean Valjean's progression of rejections

The first innkeeper rejects Valjean.

Not even looking behind him,  
Valjean walks away, a sad  
and humiliated man.

Valjean cannot find a place to  
stay with anyone.

Valjean's sense of frustration,  
hostility, and alienation grows.

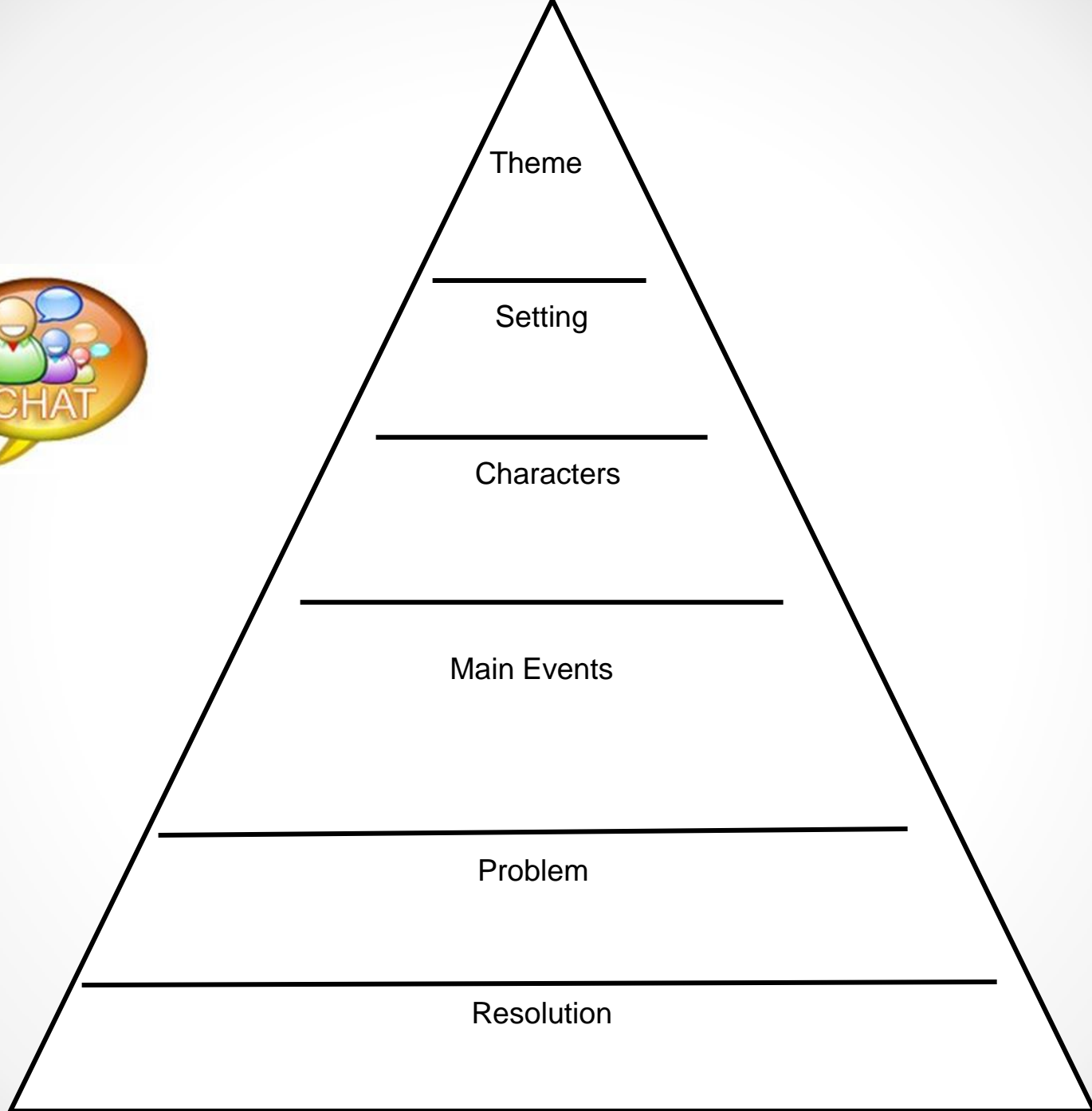
Many townspeople watch him  
and speak of him with fear and  
distrust, telling others in the town.

Valjean finally lies to the old woman about being a soldier and accepts her money.  
Is this stealing?



Does it make you feel sorry for him?





Theme

Setting

Characters

Main Events

Problem

Resolution





Jean Valjean lies to the old woman when he tells her he is a soldier in the hopes that she will give him money and she does. We know that this is a lie.

Why would he lie?

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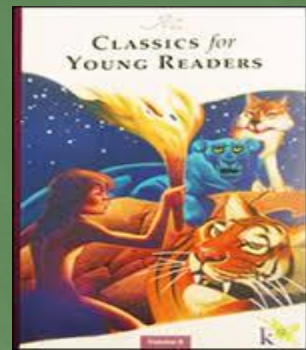
What would you have done?

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# Homework



- WHAT DO I DO NOW?

- HOMEWORK TICKET:

- Make sure you read "The Convict and the Bishop" Part 2 on pages 219-226 in your Classics for Young Readers

- Unit 13 Lessons 1-3 Quiz closes in Sapphire @11:59 TONIGHT. There is a Google form for it on my website

- ✓ Extension

Go to the following website to further develop your opinion on whether or not stealing is EVER justified.

<http://www.studymode.com/essays/Jean-Valjean-And-Ethical-Theories-797977.html>