

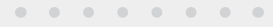
- “The Strangers That Came to Town” by Ambrose Flack
- “The Tell-Tale Heart” by Edgar Allan Poe
- “The Treasure of Lemon Brown” by Walter Dean Myers

Poetry Anthologies

- *100 Best-Loved Poems* by Philip Smith
- *101 Great American Poems* by The American Poetry and Literacy Project, Ed.
- *Classic Poetry* by Michael Rosen, Ed.
- *Great Short Poems* by various authors
- *Poems to Learn by Heart* by Caroline Kennedy
- *Selected Poems* by Emily Dickinson

Poems

- “A Noiseless Patient Spider” by Walt Whitman
- “A Poison Tree” by William Blake
- “Alone” by Maya Angelou
- “Breakage” by Mary Oliver
- “Declaration of Interdependence” by Janet S. Wong
- “Dream Boogie” by Langston Hughes
- “First Men on the Moon” by J. Patrick Lewis
- “The Fish” by Elizabeth Bishop
- “Foul Shot” by Edwin Hoey
- “History Lesson” by Natasha Trethewey
- “Hope Is the Thing with Feathers” by Emily Dickinson
- “I Go Back to the House for a Book” by Billy Collins
- “Jerusalem” by Naomi Shibab Nye
- “Nothing Gold Can Stay” by Robert Frost
- “Ode to Family Photographs” by Gary Soto
- “Puzzlement” by Gwendolyn Brooks
- “Somebody Has To” by Shel Silverstein
- “Still I Rise” by Maya Angelou
- “The Children’s Hour” by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
- “We Alone” by Alice Walker
- “What It Looks Like To Us and the Words We Use” by Ada Limon



employed, and the intricate ways others weave their tales. We want to convey the importance of this close reading of texts to our students by inviting them into this lesson set in which they will work closely with the language and craft of timeless texts as a stepping-off point to write their own fictional narrative.

In this lesson set, we focus our readers’ and writers’ attention on timeless or classic texts. What makes a piece of literature a “classic” can be hard to define. For the purposes of this lesson set, we have selected and encourage students to seek out pieces of literature, including poetry, short stories, and longer texts, that touch upon universal themes (such as love, loyalty, trust, death, hope, and justice) to connect with a broad audience. Classic or timeless texts stand the test of time in that they are relevant for present-day readers while still maintaining the

Teacher’s Notes

Writers are often avid observers, thinkers, and readers. In addition to studying the world around them for inspiration as well as ruminating on their latest storyline, writers also drink up the language, structure, and beauty of other writers. As readers, writers often analyze the word choices, the narrative techniques