

Evidence After Disaster

Use details from sources to support a careful conclusion.

L6-8WHST9 "Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis reflection, and research."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two details that could support a conclusion about the disaster, and circle one statement that explains a source's limit. Your marks will help you choose evidence carefully.

San Francisco, 1906

- ① In April 1906, a powerful earthquake struck San Francisco before sunrise. Shaking damaged streets, homes, and water pipes. Soon, fires spread through many neighborhoods because broken water mains made firefighting difficult. The disaster lasted beyond the first shock. Fires burned for four days, and thousands of buildings were destroyed. About 250,000 people, more than half the city's population, were left homeless. Residents slept in parks, open lots, and temporary camps while aid arrived from nearby communities.
- ② Newspapers described crowded camps and long lines for food, but reporters did not see every part of the city. A photograph of Market Street, taken after the fires, shows blocks of ruined buildings. City records also list emergency spending on tents, meals, and medical care. Each source offers useful evidence, yet each has limits. A photograph records one place at one time. A newspaper report may include quick estimates. Records show official actions, not every family's experience.
- ③ Historians use several sources to make careful conclusions about the earthquake. For example, the city records support the idea that officials organized relief, since money was spent on supplies. The photograph supports the idea that damage was widespread along Market Street. However, neither source alone can prove exactly how all residents felt or what happened in every neighborhood. To research a question such as how children experienced the disaster, a historian might compare letters, school records, and oral histories with newspaper reports.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which source gives evidence that city officials organized relief? Use one detail from the passage to explain your answer.

2 What is one limit of the photograph of Market Street? Explain how that limit affects a conclusion about damage across the whole city.

3 Use two details from the passage to support the conclusion that many people needed help after the earthquake.

4 A student says that one newspaper report could tell exactly what every family experienced. Is this conclusion supported by the passage? Cite evidence for your answer.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences supporting this claim: The earthquake caused problems that lasted after the shaking stopped. Use two details from the passage, and explain how the details support the claim.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline two details that could support a conclusion about the disaster, and circle one statement that explains a source's limit. Your marks will help you choose evidence carefully. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which source gives evidence that city officials organized relief? Use one detail from the passage to explain your answer.	City records. They list emergency spending on tents, meals, and medical care.
2	What is one limit of the photograph of Market Street? Explain how that limit affects a conclusion about damage across the whole city.	The photograph shows only one place at one time, so it cannot prove what damage looked like throughout the whole city.
3	Use two details from the passage to support the conclusion that many people needed help after the earthquake.	Answers should cite two relevant details, such as that about 250,000 people were homeless, residents stayed in temporary camps, fires burned for four days, or city records list spending on tents, meals, and medical care.
4	A student says that one newspaper report could tell exactly what every family experienced. Is this conclusion supported by the passage? Cite evidence for your answer.	No. The passage says reporters did not see every part of the city, newspaper reports may include quick estimates, and records do not show every family's experience.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The earthquake caused problems that lasted after the shaking stopped. Fires burned for four days, and broken water mains made them hard to fight. In addition, about 250,000 people were homeless and needed temporary camps, showing that recovery continued after the first shock.

Accept relevant evidence from the passage when students explain how it supports their conclusion. For the open response, check for exactly three sentences, two accurate details, and clear reasoning.