***SOCRATIC SEMINAR PREPARATION***

**Based on the podcast and essay ‘A Broken Healthcare System’ , how does the legacy of slavery still show up today?**

**Step 1:**

What will you be doing first? Speaking (inside circle) or listening? Highlight your role.

**Step 2: Looking at your notes, what you highlighted in the podcast, and your CER, make a claim in the box below, answering the discussion question, “Based on the podcast and essay, how does the legacy of slavery still show up today?”**

| **Based on my reading of ‘A Broken Healthcare System’, the legacy of slavery still shows up today in American healthcare policies. In the text it says, (quote) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This shows that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
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**Possible Evidence:**

“As the Columbia University historian Ira Katznelson and others have documented, it was largely at the **behest** of Southern Democrats that farm and domestic workers — more than half the nation’s black work force at the time — were excluded from New Deal policies, including the Social Security and Wagner Acts of 1935 (the Wagner Act ensured the right of workers to collective bargaining), and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which set a minimum wage and established the eight-hour workday. The same voting bloc ensured states controlled crucial programs like Aid to Dependent Children and the 1944 Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, better known as the G.I. Bill, allowing state leaders to effectively exclude black people.” (Excerpt)

“He’s also been outspoken about hospital segregation for years, because he recognized how deadly it could be. There’s all these horror stories — they’re true stories — of black Americans who are mistreated or denied care at white hospitals and die as a result. There’s this one example, from 1931, where a light-skinned black man gets into a car accident, and he’s taken to a white hospital. It’s Grady Memorial Hospital. This is in Atlanta. And doctors there, they mistake him for a white patient, so they start treating him. And it’s only when his family comes to the hospital that they realize he’s actually black. So what do they do? They pull him off the examining table and they send him to the black ward across the street, where he later dies.” (Podcast)

*“The 600 men who were enrolled in the Tuskegee Study were told they’d get free medical care. Instead, from 1932 to 1972, researchers watched as the men developed lesions on their mouths and genitals. Watched as their lymph nodes swelled, as their hair fell out. Watched as the disease moved into its final stage, leaving the men blind and demented, leaving them to die. All this when they knew a simple penicillin shot would cure them. All this because they wanted to see what would happen.” (Poem)*

**Step 4 (for a four): Share your thoughts with the group. Some comments you can make to others if you are also on the INSIDE circle:**

1. **I agree/disagree because…**
2. **That is similar to what I wrote/think because…**
3. **That is different from what I wrote/think because…**
4. **What you said reminded me of…from the text where it says…**
5. **I can relate to that because...**

**Scoring:**

**You will be graded on your participation under Speaking and Listening and using evidence under Key ideas and Details. Remember, your ‘listening’ grade is determined by what you do when you are on the OUTSIDE CIRCLE.**

|  | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
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| **Speaking (LS)** | **Shares their answer to the discussion question clearly AND makes at least one meaningful connection or response to another student’s answer.**  | **Shares their answer to the discussion question clearly.**  | **Shares their answer to the discussion question, but is hard to hear.**  | **Refuses to participate.** |
| **Listening (LS)** | **Is on task during the discussion, looks at the speaker when they are talking, raises hand when adding a comment.**  | **Is on task during the discussion and is ready when it is their turn.**  | **Is mostly on task, but needs some reminders and redirection.** | **Is talking during the entire discussion, in and out of the classroom, or on their computer/phone.** |
| **Key Ideas & Details (KID)** | **Completes all parts of the discussion question and has relevant evidence to back up their claim AND fully explains it.**  | **Completes all parts of the discussion question and has relevant evidence to back up their claim.** | **Completes the discussion question, but is missing part of the answer (either the elevated story examples, overlooked story examples, or evidence)**  | **Does not complete the discussion question (step 3).** |