Mini-lesson
Summarizing Nonfiction
Step 1

- If allowed, highlight or underline key phrases in the text or write down notes
  - Do not do mass highlight!
Step 2

Answer 3 questions about the main topic of the WHOLE reading (include author and title if you can).

- Who/What?
- Verb?
- Finish the thought?
Step 3

Create a thesis statement from the previous 3 answers.
Step 4

Either list 3 important details relating to your main idea, or you can create a fact outline using the key details that you highlighted or took notes on.
Step 5

Combine Steps 3-4 to write a summary. Remember to restate your thesis at the end of your summary!
The History of Movies!

Directions: Learn the history of movies the hands-on way! Read the history of movies below, then cut out the events on the next page and paste them into the timeline to create your history of movies.

Hint: Match the squares to the spaces on the timeline to put the events in order.

Before superhero blockbusters and animated comedies, filmmakers were lucky if they could get a horse to successfully gallop across the screen. Eadweard Muybridge invented one of the first movie projectors, the zoopraxiscope. The zoopraxiscope rotated images on a disc very quickly so that figures appeared to be moving. Muybridge’s most famous zoopraxiscope film featured a horse running in one direction.

Soon, movies were everywhere. Filmmakers had not figured out how to add sound yet, but their silent movies were big hits with the public. Audience members often enjoyed live musical accompaniment or commentary from film hosts.

The popularity of movies prompted some big changes from even more inventors and filmmakers. In 1899, the first silent animated cartoon was released to the public. Humorous Phases of Funny Faces was a short film that featured several chalkboard characters coming to life. By 1923, movie makers figured out how to add sound to films. In less than a decade, almost every film produced was a “talkie”.

Filmmakers still had one more hurdle to jump in their quest to make movies move closer to reality: most movies were still completely filmed in black-and-white. While early experiments with color and film had existed since the late 19th century, it was not until Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer’s The Wizard of Oz that color motion pictures became wildly popular that color film was taken seriously.

Today, DVDs, Blu-ray discs, and online streaming allow the movie experience to be enjoyed from the comforts of bedrooms, offices, and even airplanes.
### Non-Fiction Summary

**Introduction**

Introduce title & author (if given), and state what the article is mostly about.

"The History of Movies" is about how filmmaking has greatly changed throughout the years.

**1st Important Fact or Idea:**
- **Details:** Eadweard Muybridge created something that was able to move images on a disc to create what we call movies.

**2nd Important Fact or Idea:**
- **Details:** Silent films were popular in 1899 but by 1930's, nearly all films were all "talkies."

**3rd Important Fact or Idea:**
- **Details:** The Wizard of Oz was the first popular colored film and helped to make colored films better known.

**Closing Statement (Restate the main idea of the article):**

Filmmaking has had many changes throughout history.

Name: Miss. Jurewicz
"The History of Movies" is about how filmmaking has greatly changed throughout the years. With the invention of the zoopraxiscope, Eadweard Muybridge was able to create a device that could move images on a disc; creating the first movie. Sound in films used to be non-existent. Silent films were quite popular up until "talkies" were created in the 1930s. The invention of color in films created an even more popular film. Black and white movies were the popular choice up until The Wizard of Oz's splash of vibrant colors onto the screen. With all the changes in technology, one can see how greatly filmmaking has changed throughout time.