**Unit 5:** Freedom From Reconstruction to World War II (1877-1939)

**Essential Question:** What do policies and programs meant to Americanize immigrants reveal about American identity and how are these policies and programs, and in turn, conceptions of American identity, shaped by immigration?

**Complex Sentences to Try!**

1. ***NOT ONLY, BUT ALSO***

 **Examples**:

1. *The war caused* ***not only*** *destruction and death* ***but also*** *generations of hatred between the two communities.*
2. *The law* ***not only*** *prohibited Chinese immigrants* ***but also*** *discouraged Japanese immigrants from coming to America.*

 **Sentence template: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_not only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **(subject of sentence) (verb - what the subject did or will do) (verb - another thing the subject did or will do)**

1. Starting a sentence with a ***MODIFYING PHRASE***

 **Example (Note:** What is in bold in the sentences below are modifiers - **modifying** the subject of the

sentence, which is underlined).

1. ***In attempt to preserve Japanese culture and show nationalism****, Japanese-Americans created language schools so immigrant children would remember their roots and place of origin.*
2. ***Frightened and anxiety-ridden****, Japanese-Americans entered the internment camps.*

**Sentence templates:**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 **(modifying phrase) (subject that is being modified) (verb) (object: the person or thing that receives the action of the verb)**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**(modifier - adjective) (modifier - adjective) (subject that is being modified) (verb) (object: the person or thing that receives the action of the verb)**

**BEWARE OF DANGLING MODIFIERS!**

Sometimes the element which the modifier is intended to modify does not in fact appear in the sentence, or is not in an appropriate position to be associated with that modifier. This is often considered a grammatical or stylistic error.

**For example**: *Walking along the road, a vulture loomed overhead.*

Here whoever was "walking along the road" is not mentioned in the sentence, so the modifier (*walking along the road*) has nothing to modify, except *a vulture*, which is clearly not the intention. Such a case is called a "dangling modifier."

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**Complex Sentences to Try!**

**NOW IT’S YOUR TURN!**

**TASK:** Write two sentences using the noun phrase “**not only**” and the verb phrase **“but also**” and two sentences using modifying phrases.

1)

2)

3)

4)