Unit 1, Part 1 Group Project: Witch Hunts & Hysteria

Throughout time there have been many groups of people that have experienced prejudice and a modern type of witch hunt. According to the Salem Witch Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, there is a specific formula that creates hysteria:

FEAR + TRIGGER = SCAPEGOAT

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>God/Devil</td>
<td>Dr. William Griggs</td>
<td>150 Accused Townspeople (1692)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>Internment camps for Japanese citizens (1940s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communism</td>
<td>HUAC/Joseph McCarthy</td>
<td>Black-listed citizens (1950s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Persecution of gay community (1980s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other areas of study:
- Historical perspective on witches (Middle Ages)
- Current perspective on witches (modern times)

- You will be divided into six groups of approximately four to six people per group (depending on class size) to cover one of these types of hysteria.
- You are focusing on what causes hysteria and how people react to it. You will have three class 45 minute chunks of class time to research on your project.

Step 1: Creating the Project

➤ You will create a Google slides presentation (with around 10 – 15 slides) to “teach” your fellow classmates about the type of hysteria that you have chosen to study. You will also turn in a print-out of your slides on the date that the project is due (print off as a hand-out, grayscale, 3 slides per page).

Note: You may have to convert your Google slides project to a Power Point for this step.

➤ Tips for creating a Google Slides product

- Make sure that you do not simply cut and paste off of the internet.
- Also, be sure that you are not cramming in too much information to each slide – break it up so that it is easier for your audience to see and you are not tempted to simply read your project when you are giving your lecture.

➤ In your Google Slides & lecture, explain what happened to lead up to the type of hysteria that you are covering. For example, the following are some ideas of what you will want to focus on for each topic:

1) **Historical perspective on witches** - Throughout time, especially during the Middle Ages, why were people accused of being witches? How were these people treated? What were the basic beliefs of the time period regarding witches? Do not talk about the Salem Witch trials – focus on witchcraft in Europe and other areas prior to 1692.
2) **God/Devil** – You will explain what happened to lead up to the Salem witch trials of 1692. How was the topic of witches brought up? Who was accused? What happened?
3) **Japan** - You will explain what happened in the U.S. such as Pearl Harbor to lead up to the Japanese internment camps. What kind of discrimination did the Japanese Americans face before the internment camps? How were people chosen and brought to the camps? What was life like in the camps? How & when were the camps liberated?
4) **Communism** - Why were Americans so afraid of communism? Who was Joseph McCarthy and what was the HUAC? Why did the activities of the HUAC involve Arthur Miller, and what spurred Miller to write the play The Crucible?
5) **Infection** – What lead up to the fear of AIDS? How was AIDS discovered and why was the gay community persecuted during this time? What other diseases in history have caused similar hysteria? (If you don’t want to focus on AIDS, focus on other diseases such as the Black Death, leprosy, swine flu, the bird flu, etc.)

6) **Current perspective on witches** – What types of people are considered witches today? How are these people treated? What are some contemporary beliefs regarding witches?

---

**Step 2: Create a handout of questions**

- As you work on your project, create a worksheet that will lead your classmates through your presentation. Include the main points – not trivial facts. Your classmates will fill this out while you present.
- Be sure that your worksheet reflects your lecture, and it should be around 10 questions.
- You must provide me with a copy of the worksheet (share with me through Google), plus the answer key by the end of the final day work day so that I can combine everyone’s documents.

**Step 3: Citations and Works Cited Page (printed out as a document)**

- In order to properly show where you obtained your research, you need to include citations within your project and create a work cited page. This should be created as you work on the project – not afterwards as a last minute task.
- You need to use at least four sources for research. Therefore, each of your four sources needs to be cited within your project (with every slide containing at least one citation).
- Make sure to follow the guidelines for creating in-text citations. If you need additional help with this, use the sample project located on the website in the English 3 folder.
- All four sources also need to be organized and typed out in a proper Works Cited page using MLA format (follow formatting directions for this).
- The sample works cited page that is included in this packet for your benefit goes along with the sample project that is located on the website.
- Remember, the works cited page is a separate Word document; **DO NOT** include this as a slide on your Google Slides project.

**Work Days**

- We will have three separate 45 minute work sessions in class – 45 minutes of lab time.
- 2nd Hour lab times: (Tuesday) Aug. 22, (Thursday) Aug. 24, and (Monday) Aug. 28.
- 8th Hour lab times: (Wednesday) Aug. 23, (Friday) Aug. 25, and (Tuesday) Aug. 29.
- During the works day you will be expected to work with your group, **not goof around or play games on the computers**.

**All group members need to be involved in all parts of the project:** the planning/work days and during the presentation/lecture.
Step 4: Presentation - This portion of the project will be graded individually.

➢ Each group will give a lecture (with the aid of your Google Slides Presentation) over the type of hysteria that you selected. Your lecture should take approximately 10 – 15 minutes.

➢ Decide who is going to present what information. Assign each group member an equal number of slides. Each group member should practice his or her portion of the presentation to ensure that the group is prepared.

➢ Students may use note cards or a copy of the Google slides project but do not simply read off of those. Students should be familiar with their presentation and feel comfortable.

➢ Review the answers to your worksheet with the class following your presentation.

Reminders:

▪ **Project work dates:** 2\textsuperscript{nd}: Aug. 22, Aug. 24, and Aug. 28.  
  8\textsuperscript{th}: Aug. 23, Aug. 25, and Aug. 29.

▪ **Project presentation dates:** Groups 1 & 2 – (Wednesday) Aug. 30 or (Thursday) Aug. 31  
  Groups 3 & 4 – (Tuesday) Sept. 5 or (Wednesday) Sept. 6  
  Groups 5 & 6 – (Thursday) Sept. 7 or (Friday) Sept. 8

❖ **Items due at the end of Aug. 28 or 29**

➢ The following items need to be shared with me through Google by the end of the third work day:

1) Worksheet  
2) Answer Key to worksheet

❖ **Items due on Sept. 1 or 2**

➢ The following items will be turned in at the beginning of class for all groups:

1) Google Slides  
   ▪ Needs to be shared with me prior to class on this date, regardless of presentation date.  
   ▪ Remember that each of your four sources needs to be cited multiple times in product.

2) Print-out copy of your Google slides  
   ▪ Print off as a hand-out (may need to convert project into a power point just for this step).  
   ▪ You may want to print out additional copies for group members, but teacher needs a copy as well.  
   ▪ Grayscale (you don’t need to print in color)  
   ▪ Each page needs to have three slides

3) Print-out copy of Works Cited Page  
   ▪ Correct MLA format – page itself and each source.  
   ▪ At least four sources – all sources used in project need to be cited here.  
   ▪ Don’t include sources that were not used in project.  
   ▪ This needs to be printed out prior to class on this date, regardless of presentation date.
Names of Students in your Group

Ms. Kizlyk

English 3A

Date

Works Cited


Make sure that you do the following:
1) use the proper MLA heading
2) double-space each entry
3) indent the second + line(s) of each entry
4) put the entries into ABC order.

❖ Works Cited - Let’s take a closer look at a few entries.

❖ Basic format for a book:

Lastname, Firstname. Title of Book. Place of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication (Print).


❖ For a website:

Editor, author, or compiler name (if available). “Title of Site.” Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sponsor or publisher). Date of resource creation (if available – if not, write n.d.). Medium of publication (Web.). Date of access.


Tips for In-Text Citations

Let’s take a closer look at a few examples of how to cite the material that you are using within your power point. Remember, that you need to cite where you obtained the research on your power point. Your three sources should all be cited at some point in your power point.

Citation format:

- If you are using a book or article that has the author’s name listed:
  
  Example: “I went to the market” (Carlson 54).
  
  Author of article page #

- If a source has two or three authors, include all of their last names in parentheses.
  
  Example: “Twenty million people died in the Turkish earthquake” (Polk, Jones, and Walker 34).

- If you are using an article from the internet that has the author’s name listed:
  
  Example: “Joe said hello to the girl” (Hooker).
  
  Last name of author of article no page # given.

- If you are using more than one article from the same author.
  
  Example: “Joe said hello to the girl” (Hooker, “The Mughals”).

  Last name of author of article no page # given (if from the internet).

  And first word of title of article

- If you have two different authors with the same last name.
  
  Example: “Joe said hello to the girl” (R. Hooker)

  First initial & last name of author of article no page # given (if from the internet).

- If you are using an article from the internet that does not list the author’s name:
  
  Example: “The U.S. is a country” (“U.S. Census”).

  Title of article no page # given.

For a complete listing of how to cite for different types of cites or books, check out the file called “In Text Citations MLA Formatting Guide” on my website.
Printing Out Your Slides
Tips for Creating an Effective Google Slides Presentation

Note - These presentation tips refer to PowerPoint slides (all versions), but all of these tips in general, can be applied to any presentation.

1. Know Your Topic
Students usually want to charge right in and start using the presentation software immediately. Do the research first and know your material. Think through what you will present before beginning the project on the computer. Creating the slide show is the easy part. The best classroom presentations are created by people who are comfortable with what they are going to talk about.

2. Use Key Phrases About Your Topic
Good presenters use key phrases and include only the most important information. Your topic may be vast, but choose only the top three or four points and make them several times throughout the presentation in the classroom.

3. Avoid Using Too Much Text on the Slide
One of the biggest mistakes students make in classroom presentations, is in writing their whole speech on the slides. The slide show is meant to accompany your oral presentation. Write in the form of jot notes, called bullet points, on slides. Use simple language and limit the number of bullets to three or four per slide. The surrounding space will make it easier to read.

4. Limit the Number of Slides
Too many slides in a presentation will cause you to be rushing to get through them, and your audience might end up paying more attention to the changing slide than to what you are saying. On average, one slide per minute is about right in a classroom presentation.

5. Layout of Your Slide is Important
Make your slides easy to follow. Put the title at the top where your audience expects to find it. Phrases should read left to right and top to bottom. Keep important information near the top of the slide. Often the bottom portions of slides cannot be seen from the back rows because heads are in the way.

6. Avoid Fancy Fonts
Choose a font that is simple and easy to read such as Arial, Times New Roman or Verdana. You may have a really cool font on your computer, but save it for other uses. Don’t use more than two different fonts – one for headings and another for content. Keep all fonts large enough (at least 18 pt and preferably 24 pt) so that people at the back of the room will be able to read them easily.

7. Use Contrasting Colors For Text and Background
   - Dark text on a light background is best. This combination offers the most visibility. Sometimes though, you may want a dark background for effect, to dazzle the crowd. In that case, be sure to make text a light color for easy reading in a classroom presentation.
   - Text is often difficult to read on patterned or textured backgrounds.
   - Keep your color scheme consistent throughout your classroom presentation.

8. Try a Slide Design Template to Keep the Look Consistent
When you use a design template, choose one that will not detract from your classroom presentation. Test it ahead of time to make sure that the text will be readable and the graphics won’t get lost in the background.