Agenda - 9/20/2013

- Grade Sheets – Must Be Signed
- Collect Comparative Essay
- Journal/SSR
- “The Crucible” Intro
  - Anticipation Guide
  - Guided Notes
    - Red Scare Video
    - Red Dot Game
  - Vocabulary
- Cornell Notes & Character Sheet
- Read Act I
- Homework: Finish reading Act I, C-notes (including summaries), and add to character sheet. Start looking over Act I Vocab… it will be extra credit on your next Chapter Quiz.
- Don’t forget to get your grade sheet signed!
- NOTE: All missing work is due (with a late pass) no later than 9/27/12 or it will stay a zero!
Choose one journal topic and write a one page response about a time when...

- You thought you might be in trouble and you lied to avoid it.
- Rumors were flying...did someone try to dispel them?
- Your emotions prevented you from making a good/wise choice.
- You found yourself “in over your head” because of a bad choice you made.
- You made a good choice that played a role in who you are today.
The Crucible:
What You Need to Know
About the Author

- Born in New York City in 1915
- Jewish Family
- Wrote The Crucible in 1953 during the McCarthy period when Americans were accusing each other of Pro-Communist beliefs. (The Red Scare)
- Miller himself was brought before the House of Un-American Activities Committee where he was found guilty in beliefs in Communism. The verdict was reversed in 1957.
- He was once married to Marilyn Monroe in 1956 where they lost a child to miscarriage. They were divorced in 1961.
Point of View

“The Crucible” is told from a third person point of view.

Characters do not address the audience in the first person.

We learn a lot about the characters and how they react, which is what the entire play is centered around.
Setting – “The Crucible”

- Salem, Massachusetts in the late 17th Century.
- Based on a true story
- Puritan society
The Crucible as an ALLEGORY

- The Crucible as an ALLEGORY
  - Written about US events in the 1600’s as an allegory to the US events of the 1950’s
- Allegory: The representation of abstract ideas or principles by characters, figures, or events in narrative, dramatic, or pictorial form.
  - In other words: When you tell one story to help represent what is going on with something else
The Crucible’s Relationship to the 1950’s

- Fear of Communism spreading in the United States
- Red Scare
- Cold War
- The biggest threat was Communist Russia
The Crucible’s Relationship to the 1950’s

- McCarthy Trials
  - McCarthyism –termed after Senator Joseph McCarthy
  - McCarthy felt that the people they summoned were anti-American and that this justified the extreme, even extra-legal measures
  - Also conducted internal screening programs on federal government employees conducted by the FBI
  - This was an anti-Communist crusade in the early 1950’s

- Some of those accused:
  - Charlie Chaplin
  - Lucille Ball
  - Arthur Miller
  - Walt Disney
Dramatic Irony

- The audience or reader knows something important that a character does not know.
Situational Irony

- The contrast between what a reader or character expects and what actually happens
- Fire station burning
Verbal Irony

- Occurs when a writer or character says one thing but means another
- Example: I am so sad
Theme is the general idea or insight about life that a writer wishes to express. All of the elements of literary terms contribute to theme. A simple theme can often be stated in a single sentence.

Themes in “The Crucible”:

- Standing for truth, even to your death
- Frantic hysteria (chaos) of the mob-easy manipulation/gullible in groups
- Rising over adversity
- Jealousy
- Young Love is dumb
- Strictness of Puritan Religion
Hypocrisy

The practice of professing beliefs, feelings, or virtues that one does not hold or possess; falseness
The Red Scare

http://10.131.3.241/SAFARI/montage/playlistedit.php?SearchType=my&Action=MakeActive&playlistkeyindex=11060&location=local&newlessonfromplaylist=f
The Red Dot Game

- You will pick a small piece of paper from the bag. Some of the pieces of paper have a red dot on them while most of the pieces are blank. You are not to reveal what is on your piece of paper to anyone else.

- The object of the “game” is for the class to create the largest group possible without any red dots. You may question each other as you form groups. The largest group without a member with a red dot wins. Any person who holds a red dot and has infiltrated a group wins.

- The purpose of the “game” is for you to experience some of the suspicions associated with the McCarthy Era.
Cornell Notes

- Have this out daily
- Add as we go
- Sticky note as you read so you can go back and add at the end of class
Tituba (40s)
Parris (mid 40s)
Abigail (17)
Susanna (slightly younger than Abigail)
Goody Putnam (45)
Thomas Putnam (near 50)
Mercy Lewis (18)
Mary Warren (17)
Betty Parris (10)
John Proctor (mid 30s)
Rebecca Nurse (72)
Giles Corey (83)
Reverend John Hale (40)
Reverend Parris

What is the relationship between Betty, Abby, and Parris?

What is Tituba’s relationship to the Parris family?

What is his standing in the community? (What opinions are held of him?)

What are Parris’s concerns in this act?

What is your impression of him so far?
Thomas and Ann Putnam

What has happened in the past to Mrs. Putman?

Why do they suggest Betty has been bedeviled?

What is your impression/opinion of the Putman’s so far?
Antagonist/Protagonist

Who is the protagonist of the story?

Who is the antagonist, so far?
How would you describe her?

Who is Rebecca Nurse? How would you characterize her?

How does Tituba react when being questioned by Hale?

What is the benefit in naming names? What does it achieve?
Setting

Setting is the time and place of a literary work and, by extension, the cultural environment in which it occurs.

1. What is the setting of the first act of *The Crucible*?
2. What connections can you make between the setting and the mood it creates?
3. What connections can you make between the setting and the cultural environment of the Puritan community?