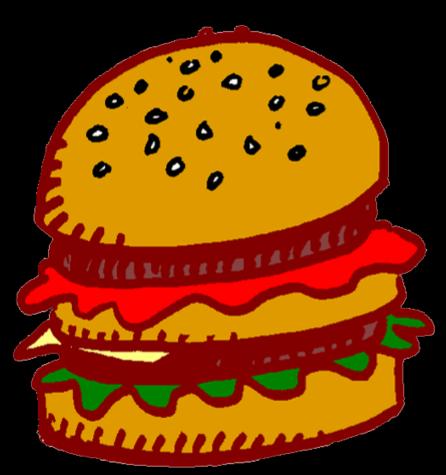
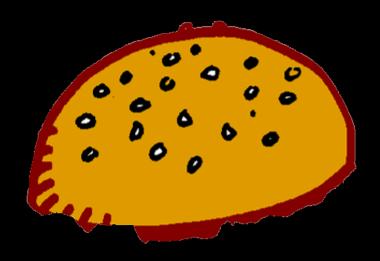


A "Dazzling" D. B. Q. Is Like a Tasty Hamburger



The Introductory Paragraph



The "Top Bun" of your essay!

4-6 sentences

The Introductory Paragraph

- 1. Start with a HOOK.
- 2. Create a clear, THESIS STATEMENT.
- 3. Allude to the <u>SUB-TOPICS</u> or categories you will discuss to support your thesis statement
- 4. Focus on the question at hand—do NOT begin with a "flowery" sentence!

The "Body" Paragraphs

- 1. Identify your sub-topic, category or topic sentence in the first sentence.
- 2. Include the documents that are relevant to support the ideas in the paragraph.
- 3. Use the documents given
- 4. Be sure to indicate Point-of-View (POV)/bias.
- 5. Bring in supportive outside information [o. i.]. This is critical!
- 6. Why were these documents selected?

Questions to Ask Yourself About the Documents

- 1. Who is this person responsible for the document?
- 2. Why might they be significant?
- 3. What is the point of view (POV) of the author?
- 4. How reliable and accurate is the source?
- 5. What is the tone or intent of the document author?
- 6. What other information does this document call to mind? Use all available clues.

Remember, docs. can be used in a variety of ways!

- 1. cite the author by name, title, or position, if possible.
 - Why is this person and document selected?
 - How does it help me answer the question?

- 2. Author Point of View: you show awareness that the gender, occupation, class, religion, nationality, political position or ethnic identity of the author could influence his/her views.
 - How does this apply to the question?
 - Why has the author written what he/she has?

- 3. Reliability and accuracy of each source referenced: you examine a source for its reliability and accuracy by questioning if the author of the document would be in a position to be accurate.
 - How might this help you answer the question?

4. Tone or Intent of the Author:
you examine the text of a document
to determine its tone (satire, irony,
indirect commentary, etc.) or the
intent of the author. Especially
useful for visual documents, like art
work or political cartoons.

The Concluding Paragraph



The "Bottom Bun" of your essay!

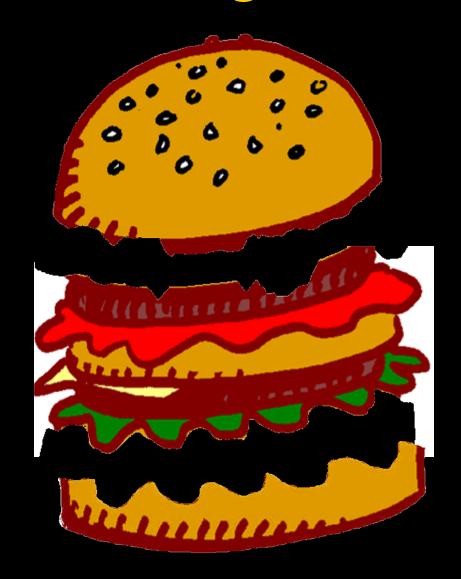
It holds it all together!

3-4 sentences

The Concluding Paragraph

- 1. Start with a "concluding phrase."
- 2. Restate your thesis statement a bit differently.
- 3. Put your essay answer in a larger historical perspective.
 - End of some trend/movement/idea, etc.
 - Beginning of some trend/movement/idea, etc.
 - End of one & beginning of another.
 - Do NOT end on the note that this is the reason we are where we are today!

Put It All Together And...



Ummm...Burger!



I Mean, "Dazzling" Essay

Outline Should Look Like This...

Write out your introductory paragraph in full, underlining your thesis statement.

$\P1 \rightarrow \text{sub-topic title}$

- Information from a document (Doc-B)
- Information from another document (Doc-E)
- Some outside information (OI)
- Different info. from the same document (Doc-E)

$\P2 \rightarrow \text{sub-topic title}$

- Information from a document (Doc-A)
- Some outside information (OI)
- Some outside information (OI)
- Information from another document (Doc-H)

Outline Should Look Like This...

$\P3 \rightarrow \text{sub-topic title}$

- Information from a document (Doc-C)
- Information from another document (Doc-D)
- Some outside information (OI)
- Information from another document (Doc-F)
- New information from the same document (Doc-F)
- Some outside information (OI)
- Some outside information (OI)

Write out your concluding paragraph in full.



DBQ's will provide students with the opportunity to engage in some historical thinking and writing.