**Name: . Period: .**

***The Crucible* Anticipation Guide**

The following ideas and concepts are all conveyed in Arthur Miller’s *The Crucible*. We should think about and discuss these ideas and concepts before we read *The Crucible* so that we have an understanding of what the author is trying to convey in his work. Miller comments on each one of the following ideas through the dialogue and action of each character in the book. Actively reading and thinking about these ideas and concepts will help students understand the many themes found in *The Crucible* as well as help students with the essay at the end of the unit.

**Directions**: Respond to each statement with **agree** or **disagree**.

1. It is important to tell the truth no matter what the circumstances are. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. It is worse to lie to yourself than to someone else. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. You should be judged by your reputation. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. You should follow the majority or who is in power. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. It is ok to accuse someone of misconduct even if you are unsure they did it. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. The idea of justice in inherent in human beings. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. It is ok to be jealous of someone who has more than you.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions**: Use complete sentences to answer each question below in your own words.

Make sure you elaborate - give at least one reason or example to support you point.

1. Is it ever ok to lie to someone or should you always tell the truth no matter what?
2. What does it mean to lie to yourself? Is it worse to lie to yourself or to someone else?
3. What role should reputation play in a person’s life? Give an example for support.
4. What is forgiveness? Should anyone who admits doing wrong be forgiven? When should you forgive someone? Explain all of your answers.
5. How should you treat someone who has been accused of doing something very immoral? What are the implications of accusing someone of doing something wrong? Explain!
6. What is justice? Can justice be found outside of the law and judicial system? Explain your answers.
7. What is jealousy? Is it ok to be jealous of someone who has something that you don’t have? What are the implications of jealousy? Explain your answers.

**Anticipation Questions – Class Activity - Group Activity**

**Pre-Activity –** As a class, define *point of view*, *assumption,* and *implication* before students start the activity so that they understand the terminology that goes into critical thinking.

**Class Activity**

Have students respond to statements 1 – 8 on the front of the anticipation guide. They should write down their first initial response to each statement. After they have responded to each statement they should reread the statements and think about their reasons for answering the way they did. Once everyone is finished responding to and thinking about the statements, the teacher will randomly call on students to share their responses. Using Socratic questioning, the teacher will explore the student’s reasoning and rationale for their response. Use the rest of the class period demonstrating Socratic questioning and exploring the elements of thought.

**Group Activity**

Have students answer the questions on their own for homework. Split the class up into groups of 3 or 4 and have them discuss questions 9 – 20. One person in the group will read their answer to their group and give them their reasoning for their answer. The rest of the group will then ask that person questions about the meaning and clarity of their answer until each person in the group understands the point of view or at least until the groups’ questions have been answered. Then the next person reads the next question and their answer to the next question and everyone in the group asks at least one question about that person’s answer. This process will continue until all of the questions have been discussed by the group.

The main point of the activity is not to find the correct answer, but to be able to explain how you came to your answer. Students shouldn’t focus what they think is right or what the other group members think are right. Students should focus the clarity of the answers and on what the reasons are for the answers.

**Critical Thinking Terms**

**Point of View**: A POV is a way of looking at life or a situation in life.

**Assumption**: An idea that is supposed to be true that is the basis for a POV. It’s an idea that has not been proven to be true.

**Implication**: A result or consequence of an action. An effect from an idea that is has been put in motion.

**Critical Thinking Questions**

Each answer to the questions on the Anticipation Guide shows the students’ POV. The following questions will help students analyze their POV to help them understand their thinking:

* Can you clarify your point? – Give more details to illustrate and show what you mean.
* What assumptions is your POV based on? – The ideas that must be true in order for your POV to be correct.
* What are the implications for your POV? – The effect or result of your POV if it was applied to life.
* Did you consider any other POV? – Other ways of looking at the issue at hand.

**I don’t know questions:**

* What do you need to know in order to figure it out?
* Are there any terms that you do not understand that would help you figure it out?
* What comes to mind when you first hear the topic at hand?
* What do you know about the topic being discussed?