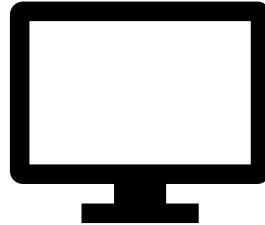
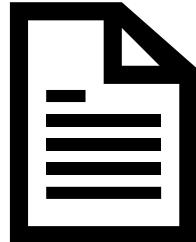


SALEM WITCH TRIALS



DIGITAL



PRINT

SALEM WITCH TRIALS

Between 1692 and 1693, trials were held to prosecute people accused of witchcraft in Salem, Massachusetts. Salem was part of the Massachusetts Bay colony. The idea of supernatural occurrences or witchcraft was a normal part of life in the 16th and 17th century. The idea of witchcraft spread to America as colonies were established.

Puritans, or strict Christians, of New England believed that Satan was present on earth. They also believed that witchcraft was the work of the devil. Throughout the Salem Witch Trials, hundreds of people were accused of practicing witchcraft.

It all began in the Parris household when Betty Parris and her cousin began twitching, twisting, and make strange noises. The Salem Witch Trials officially began in February of 1692. A group of young girls, known as the "afflicted girls," fell sick after reading their fortunes and began to behave in a very strange manner. Fortune-telling games were forbidden by the Puritans.

Salem was settled in 1626. In 1641, an English law officially declared witchcraft as a capital crime. The punishment would be burning at the stake. In 1692, seven girls around the ages of 9 and 12 were diagnosed by a local doctor. The girls were screaming, having convulsions and making strange or destructive movements with their bodies. The girls also had a high fever and were often in a trance-like state. These girls were known as the afflicted.

Doctor William Griggs diagnosed them as having been bewitched. In February, the afflicted girls accused their first three victims of witchcraft. Three women were soon arrested. One of the arrested was a woman named Tituba, the slave of Pastor Parris.

Another woman arrested was a homeless beggar named Sarah Good. The third woman arrested was a poor, older woman named Sarah Osborn. At the trial, when the three accused witches entered the courtroom, some of the afflicted girls had convulsions and began screaming.

Sarah Osborn and Sarah Good declared before the court that they were innocent. At the trial, Tituba confessed to witchcraft. She may have done so to save her life.

What year did the Witch Trials officially begin? *

- 1629
- 1692
- 1644
- 1688

What was the total number of people accused of witchcraft? *

- 75
- 10
- 100
- None of the above

What was a play written about the Witchcraft Trials called? *

- Puritan
- Crucible
- Maltese
- Craft



READING PASSAGE

15 QUESTIONS

SALEM WITCH TRIALS

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Sarah Osborn and Sarah Good declared before the court that they were innocent. At the trial, Tituba confessed to witchcraft. She may have been lying.

TRUE OR FALSE

1 What year did the Witch Trials officially begin? *

- A. 1629
- B. 1692
- C. 1644
- D. 1688

2 What was the total number of people accused of witchcraft? *

- A. 75
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. None of the above

TRUE CHOICE

3 What was a play written about the Witchcraft Trials called? *

- A. Puritan
- B. Crucible
- C. Maltese
- D. Craft

4 What year did the Salem Witch Trials end? *

- A. 1699
- B. 1710
- C. 1693
- D. 1742

5 What year was Salem settled? *

- A. 1629
- B. 1692
- C. 1642
- D. 169

6 In what state were the Salem Witch Trials? *

- A. Connecticut
- B. Rhode Island
- C. New Jersey
- D. Massachusetts

7 Strict Christians were also known as Puritans. *

- A. True
- B. False

8 Strict Christians were also known as Puritans. *

- A. True
- B. False

9 Strict Christians were also known as Puritans. *

- A. True
- B. False

DIGITAL OR PRINT



INCLUDED

- ✓ READING PASSAGE
- ✓ TEACHER DIRECTIONS
- ✓ ANSWER KEY
- ✓ 15 QUESTIONS
- ✓ SELF-GRADING
- ✓ PRINTABLE VERSION
- ✓ DIGITAL VERSION



QUESTION TYPES

-  MULTIPLE CHOICE (6)
-  TRUE OR FALSE (9)
-  EDITABLE QUESTIONS
(FOR DIGITAL VERSION)

True

False



STUDENTS NEED

✓ ACCESS TO GOOGLE CLASSROOM™
(IF USING THE DIGITAL FORMAT)

✓ GOOGLE™ ACCOUNTS

✓ KNOW HOW TO ZOOM IN AND ZOOM OUT TO
ENLARGE OR SHRINK THE SCREEN

True

False



BENEFITS

The image shows a laptop screen with a white background. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for "Questions", "Responses", and "Settings", and a status bar indicating "Total points: 15". In the center, the word "BENEFITS" is written in large, bold, black capital letters. To the left of each benefit, there is a small icon of a pencil. The benefits listed are:

- SELF-GRADING
- IMMEDIATE STUDENT FEEDBACK
- PAPERLESS
- NO PREP
- SAVES YOU TIME
- COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Below the laptop, there is a circular logo with the words "THINK TANK" in pink and blue letters, set against a blue and white striped background.

OPTIONS

-  FRONT-LOADING
-  GROUP STATIONS
-  SUB PLANS
-  UNIT REVIEW
-  ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY
-  DIGITAL
-  PRINTABLE

