DBQ Format - Plague

Intro Paragraph:
This paragraph will be 3 sentences long.

Sentence #1—After reading all the documents you will state what you learned. The documents are usually grouped into positive or negative feelings. Use the prompt terms in this statement.

Sentence #2—Where are the sources from (countries) and what types of people (Who) do the sources represent. List only 3 countries and 3 types of people (jobs/class level) at the most.

Thesis:
The thesis will be the 3rd and final sentence in the introduction paragraph.

Start with the type of sources that are dominant in the documents. The most common document type are writings. Usually there are statements, illustration, statistics, maps, speeches as other types. You need to scan all the docs to see what type of sources are being used.

The second part of the thesis will include the dates from the first date on the first document to the last date on the last document followed by the 3 groupings.

ex: Based on the (list 3 types of sources) from date of 1st doc. to last doc., and your 3 groupings.

Write your own intro paragraph below. Highlight your thesis.

Body Paragraphs:
Start each body paragraph the same way using key prompt terms and change the group w/ each new body paragraph.
Always start with attribution when you first make reference to a specific document.
When you finish writing the sentence in which you cite an attribution then put the document number at the end of the sentence. Put it in parenthesis.
ONLY USE THE DOCUMENTS ONE TIME.

Topic Sentences:
One belief and concern related to the outbreak of the plague related to fear.
A second belief and concern related to the outbreak of the plague related to economics.
A final belief and concern related to the outbreak of the plague related to religion.
Use the key prompt terms of “belief”, “concern”, and “responses” when they are appropriate.
Point of View (PoVs):

After you make an attribution statement about the source’s belief, concern or response to the plague you will write the number. Then you can write a POV statement. You might need to write more than one sentence to cover the point of view. NEVER SAY THAT A SOURCE IS BIASED OR ACCURATE. Just explain what might make the source biased or accurate.

YOU NEED A MINIMUM OF 3 BUT 4 FOR THE ADVANCED CORE FOR THE ENTIRE ESSAY!

Example Body Paragraph on Fear: (Underline the attributions and highlight the PoV analysis.)

One belief and concern related to the outbreak of the plague was related to fear. In the Netherlands a schoolmaster wrote that the people were concerned about the plague and responded by keeping students from attending school (1). As the schoolmaster he would be concerned that the plague would continue to keep students away from school and hurting his income. Heinrich von Staden wrote that in Russia, the fear of plague was so strong that the government responded by guarding all roads preventing the movement of plague victims (5). As a traveller and expert on Russian government, the Palatinate count saw first hand the government’s swift reaction to the plague. Giovan Filippo responded to the plague with a strong motto to hang violators and burn all infected items (6). Since he was a doctor he saw how quickly the plague spread and called for swift action. Nehemiah Wallington despaired over who would live or die in his family (8). A French physician reported that some patients with plague believed that toads tied around their neck would rid them of the disease (10). Being a doctor he saw that superstition was still a response of many people due to the plague. In 1665 Samuel Pepys wrote that the fear of plague was so strong that people responded by not buying wigs (13). As an observant writer of the time he saw firsthand the concerns of the upper classes who wore wigs that represented their status. The plague column that was commissioned by Emperor Leopold in the 1680's shows how people wanted to celebrate the end of the fear that the plague brought (15). By the late 17th c. the plague was not seen as such a fearful thing.

Your Body Paragraph(s):