



If you are comfortable writing an introduction by creating an argument, then use your strategy.

Introduction (D.R.L. Formula)

1. **Define** the theme (write a definition explaining the theme)
2. **Rewrite** the theme or historical context in your own words replacing words as needed. (Use Word Replacement Strategy (WRS)—Circle Replaceable Words, Replace Words with Synonyms as needed) Don't Replace Words: Political, Social, Economic, Geography, positive, negative, cause, effect or the theme/historical context itself.
3. **List** the topic(s) you are writing about. (ex. Two political systems are dictatorship & republic)

Body Paragraph Topic #1

Topic #1:

1. Introduce topic (ex. One political system is dictatorship.)
2. Use P.E.R.S.I.A. for background information regarding your topic. (ex. Dictatorships are usually secular one person rule of country. They often control the economy and their citizens' rights. One example of a dictatorship was in England after a monarchy and then a commonwealth led by the Puritan Oliver Cromwell.) - All elements of PERSIA are represented in the above sentences. This could be considered Outside Information if it is not inside your documents.
3. In the order listed, complete each task bullet. You must use evidence from your documents. Limit your amount of quotes. It is better to paraphrase than to quote.
4. Label/Cite all documents such as (doc 1). Do not use sentences such as; According to document 1 or In document 1.
5. Discuss & Analyze your topic.
6. Use a transition sentence leading to your next body paragraph.

Body Paragraph Topic #2

Topic #2:

1. Introduce topic (ex. One political system is dictatorship.)
2. Use P.E.R.S.I.A. for background information regarding your topic. (ex. Dictatorships are usually secular one person rule of country. They often control the economy and their citizens' rights. One example of a dictatorship was in England after a monarchy and then a commonwealth led by the Puritan Oliver Cromwell.) - All elements of PERSIA are represented in the above sentences. This could be considered Outside Information if it is not inside your documents.
3. In the order listed, complete each task bullet. You must use evidence from your documents. Limit your amount of quotes. It is better to paraphrase than to quote.
4. Label/Cite all documents such as (doc 1). Do not use sentences such as; According to document 1 or In document 1.
5. Discuss Analyze your topic.
6. Use a transition sentence leading to your next body paragraph.

Analyzing Body Paragraph #3

Analyzing Paragraph:

1. Start paragraph with a linking sentence such as; When analyzing these... or Finally, when analyzing... or By analyzing these...
2. You should look for your primary documents and analyze them by using S.O.A.P.S.T.ONE. In particular Audience, Purpose, and Tone are very useful in your analysis.
3. To analyze you will also need to discuss one or more of the following:
 - Cause & Effect
 - Compare & Contrast
 - Cultural Diffusion
 - Positive & Negative
 - Geographic Determinism
 - Success or Failure
 - Similarities & Differences
4. Use a transition sentence leading to your conclusion.
5. This paragraph can be considered Outside Information if you have analyzed enough and it does not appear in your docs.

Conclusion

1. Restate your theme or historical context. Change the wording slightly.
2. Give one example (your best one) from each of your body paragraphs or summarize each body paragraph.
3. Now you must synthesize. Relate the two topics to another historical period, or to a different element of P.E.R.S.I.A. that was not previously discussed. You can relate the topic to the world today. (ex. Today we still have dictators such as the Castro brothers in Cuba who limit peoples individual rights and freedoms).

A list of linking words and transitions is located on the back of this writing guide.

TRANSITIONAL PHRASES

The use of transitional phrases help to clarify the meaning and guide the reader from point to point throughout the essay. Additionally they provide the appearance of organization. Some helpful phrases follow:

To Clarify a sequence of events: first, second, third, next, finally, last

To show a similar relationship: similarly, in like manner, likewise

To point out a dissimilarity: in opposition to, in contrast to, on the other hand

To emphasize a point: indeed, in fact, surely, certainly

To show or point out a result: consequently, as a result, therefore, hence

To summarize a position: in summation, finally, in conclusion, in short

To illustrate a point: for example, by way of illustration, for instance

To contrast a position: on the other hand, however, but, yet, despite, although

To record time: now, gradually, later, eventually, immediately, at once, at this point, next, afterward, soon, then

Note how the transitional phrases affect the following paragraphs.

Without Transition Words:

Lenin modified Marxism in several ways. He posited a tightly organized cadre of committed revolutionaries in place of the proletariat. He telescoped the agrarian and industrial revolutions so that they could both take place in a limited time frame. With NEP he retreated on communism when expediency required that he make a partial regression. He was able to adapt Marxism to the unique conditions facing him in Russia. The November 1917 revolution and its success could not have been achieved without his revision.

With Transition Words:

Lenin modified Marxism in several ways. First, he posited a tightly organized cadre of committed revolutionaries in place of the proletariat. Second, he telescoped the agrarian and industrial revolutions so that they could both take place within a limited time frame. And last, with NEP he retreated on communism when expediency required that he make a partial regression. In short, he was able to adapt Marxism to the unique conditions facing him in Russia. Without such adaptations, the November 1917 revolution and its success could not have been achieved.