

# Witchcraft In Salem Answer Key Commonlit Quizlet



## *The Salem Witch Trials*

### (Examination of Sarah Cloyse and Elizabeth Proctor )

At a court held at Salem 11th April 1692, by the honoured Thomas Danforth, Deputy Governor.  
Q. John; who hurt you? A. Goody Procter first, and then Goody Cloyse. Q. What did she do to you? A. she brought the book to me. Q. John! tell the truth, who hurts you? have you been hurt? A. The first, was a gentlewoman I saw. Q. Who next? A. Goody Cloyse. Q. But who hurt you next? A. Goody Procter. Q. What did she do to you? A. She choked me, and brought the book. Q. How oft did she come to torment you? A. A good many times, she and Goody Cloyse. Q. Do they come to you in the night as well as the day? A. They come most in the day. Q. Who? A. Goody Cloyse and Goody Procter. Q. Where did she take hold of you? A. Upon my throat, to stop my breath. Q. Do you know Goody Cloyse and Goody Procter? A. Yes, here is Goody Cloyse. (Cloyse) when did I hurt thee? A. A great many times. (Cloyse) Oh! you are a grievous liar. Q. What did this Goody Cloyse do to you? A. She pinched and bit me till the blood came. Q. How long since this woman came and hurt you? A. Yesterday at meeting. Q. At any time before? A. Yes a great many times. Q. Mary Walcott! who hurts you? A. Goody Cloyse. Q. What did she do to you? A. She hurt me. Q. Did she bring the book? A. Yes. Q. What was you to do with it? A. To touch it, and be well. -- Then she fell into a fit. Q. Doth she come alone? A. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with Goody Nurse and Goody Corey, and a great many I do not know. -- Then she fell into a fit again. -- Q. Abigail Williams! did you see a company at Mr. Parris's house eat and drink? A. Yes Sir, that was their sacrament. Q. How many were there? A. About forty, and Goody Cloyse and Goody Good were their deacons. Q. What was it? A. They said it was our blood, and they had it twice that day. Q. Mary Walcott! have you seen a white man? Yes, Sir, a great many times. Q. What sort of man was he? A. A fine grave man, and when he came, he made all the witches to tremble. -- Abigail Williams confirmed the same, and that they had such a sight at Deacon Ingersoll's. Q. Who was at Deacon Ingersoll's then? A. Goody Cloyse, Goody Nurse, Goody Corey, and Goody Good. -- Then Sarah Cloyse asked for water, and sat down as one seized with a dying fainting fit; and several of the afflicted fell into fits, and some of them cried out, Oh! her spirit is gone to prison to her sister Nurse. -- Q. Elizabeth Procter! you understand whereof you are charged, viz. to be guilty of sundry acts of witchcraft;

Witchcraft in Salem has long captured the imagination of historians, scholars, and the general public alike. The infamous Salem witch trials of 1692 serve as a cautionary tale about the dangers of mass hysteria, superstition, and the breakdown of social order. In this article, we will explore the historical context of witchcraft in Salem, the events of the trials, their impact on society, and how modern interpretations, including educational resources like CommonLit and Quizlet, help us understand this dark chapter in American history.

## Historical Context of Witchcraft in Salem

The Salem witch trials did not occur in a vacuum; they were influenced by a myriad of social, political,

and religious factors prevalent in 17th-century New England.

## **The Puritan Influence**

- Religious Beliefs: The Puritans, who settled in Massachusetts, had a deeply ingrained belief in the supernatural. They viewed the world through a lens of good versus evil, where God and the Devil were both actively involved in human affairs.
- Fear of the Devil: The Puritans believed that witchcraft was a tool of the Devil, used to tempt and corrupt the faithful. This belief led to a heightened fear that witches were among them, conspiring against the community.
- Covenant Theology: The Puritans believed they had a covenant with God, and any deviation from His laws could result in divine punishment. The Salem witch trials can be seen as an attempt to purify the community and restore this covenant.

## **Social and Political Climate**

- Economic Tensions: Salem Village was marked by economic strife, with land disputes and social divisions. The trials provided a way for individuals to settle scores and gain power.
- Gender Roles: The majority of accused witches were women, reflecting the patriarchal society that often viewed women as more susceptible to temptation and sin. This gender bias played a significant role in the trials.
- Community Anxiety: The late 17th century was a time of great uncertainty, with threats from Native American tribes, as well as the fear of Indian attacks and the lingering effects of King Philip's War.

## **Events of the Salem Witch Trials**

The events of the Salem witch trials unfolded rapidly, fueled by fear, suspicion, and a desire for social control.

## **The Initial Accusations**

- The Role of the Young Girls: The trials began in January 1692 when a group of young girls in Salem Village, including Betty Parris and Abigail Williams, began exhibiting strange behaviors. They claimed to be possessed and accused several local women of witchcraft.
- Key Figures: Notable figures included Tituba, an enslaved woman of African descent who confessed to witchcraft, and Sarah Good, a homeless woman. Their accusations set off a chain reaction that engulfed the community.

## **The Escalation of Trials**

- Court System: The Court of Oyer and Terminer was established to handle the trials, and it operated

under a presumption of guilt. Spectral evidence—testimony that the spirit of the accused was tormenting the witnesses—was allowed.

- Mass Hysteria: As accusations spread, the community's fear intensified. Neighbors turned against each other, and a climate of paranoia took hold. By the summer of 1692, more than 200 people had been accused of witchcraft.

## **Notable Trials and Executions**

- Guilty Verdicts: Some of the most notable trials included those of George Burroughs, a former minister, who was executed despite delivering a powerful speech asserting his innocence.
- Executions: By September 1692, 20 people had been executed, 19 by hanging and one man, Giles Corey, pressed to death for refusing to enter a plea.

## **Impact on Society**

The Salem witch trials had far-reaching consequences, shaping not only the community of Salem but also influencing American legal and social structures.

## **Legal Reforms**

- End of Spectral Evidence: One of the most significant outcomes was the discrediting of spectral evidence in legal proceedings. This laid the groundwork for a more rational and evidence-based legal system in America.
- Separation of Church and State: The trials highlighted the dangers of intertwining religious beliefs with legal authority, contributing to future discussions about the separation of church and state.

## **Social Consequences**

- Distrust and Division: The trials created lasting divisions within the Salem community, as friendships were severed and families torn apart by accusations.
- Cultural Legacy: The legacy of the trials has influenced literature, theater, and film, most notably Arthur Miller's "The Crucible," which serves as an allegory for McCarthyism and the Red Scare.

## **Modern Interpretations and Educational Resources**

Today, the story of witchcraft in Salem serves as a subject of fascination and study. Educational platforms like CommonLit and Quizlet provide resources that help students engage with this historical event.

## CommonLit Resources

- Literary Analysis: CommonLit offers texts that analyze the social, political, and cultural implications of the Salem witch trials, helping students develop critical thinking skills.
- Discussion Questions: The platform includes questions that encourage students to reflect on the nature of fear, hysteria, and justice. These questions can lead to rich classroom discussions.

## Quizlet Study Tools

- Flashcards: Quizlet provides flashcards that help students memorize key terms and figures associated with the Salem witch trials.
- Practice Quizzes: The platform also features quizzes that test knowledge of the events, the key players, and their consequences, reinforcing what students have learned.

## Conclusion

The story of witchcraft in Salem is more than just a tale of hysteria and injustice; it offers profound lessons about human behavior, the consequences of fear, and the importance of due process. By studying this dark chapter in American history, we gain insights into the complexities of societal dynamics, the impact of religious fervor, and the need for a balanced legal system. Educational resources like CommonLit and Quizlet play a crucial role in bringing this history to life, ensuring that future generations continue to learn from the past. Through understanding, we can hope to prevent the repetition of such tragic events in the future.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **What historical event does the term 'witchcraft in Salem' refer to?**

The Salem witch trials, a series of hearings and prosecutions of people accused of witchcraft in colonial Massachusetts between 1692 and 1693.

### **How did the community's fear contribute to the Salem witch trials?**

Fear of the devil and a belief in the supernatural led to mass hysteria, causing people to accuse their neighbors of witchcraft.

### **What role did religion play in the Salem witch trials?**

Puritan beliefs emphasized a strict moral code and the presence of evil, which fueled the fear and suspicion surrounding witchcraft.

## Who were the primary accusers during the Salem witch trials?

The primary accusers were often young girls, notably Abigail Williams and Betty Parris, who claimed to be afflicted by witches.

## What was the outcome for most of those accused of witchcraft in Salem?

Many of the accused were executed, with 20 people, mostly women, being hanged and others dying in jail.

## What was the impact of the Salem witch trials on American legal practices?

The trials led to changes in the legal system, including the need for evidence and the rights of the accused, promoting fairer trials.

## How is witchcraft in Salem portrayed in modern media?

Witchcraft in Salem is often dramatized in books, films, and plays, such as Arthur Miller's 'The Crucible', highlighting themes of fear and injustice.

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