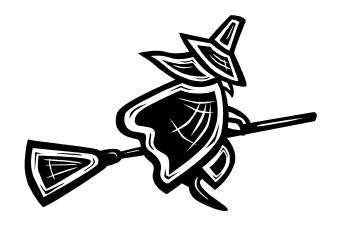
Salem Witch Trials



- The Salem Witch Trials began in what is now known as Danvers Massachusetts.
- In the 17th century Danvers was known as Salem Massachusetts.
- The Salem Witch Trials lasted from
- By the end of the trials _____ people had ____ innocent people

The trials began with 11 year old
 _____ and 9 year old

 These girls acted in a manner that was strange to the Puritans of the time.

- Elizabeth Parris was the daughter of the town minister. Abigail was her cousin.
- Abigail and Elizabeth were not allowed to have — or play like most children of the time would, this was seen as

 Instead the girls were encouraged to concentrate on _____ and studying

 At night Abigail and Elizabeth would spend their nights by the fire with Reverend Parris's slave

Tituba entertained the girls with
 _____ from her homeland.

This was forbidden by _______.

Abigail and Elizabeth began acting strangely:
 and having wild

 The village doctor was called in, he was sure the girls were victims of

 One Sunday in January as the Reverend began his sermon the girls in town fell into a

____-•

 The town concerned for the girls asked who had cast a spell on them.

 Tituba (slave), Sarah Good (homeless) and Sarah Osborne (married her servant) were named.

When placed on trial both Sarah's maintained their innocence, Tituba however claimed

- This admission started the wave of _____ that engulfed Salem.
- Behind this _____were Elizabeth and Abigail. The hysteria was being controlled by two young girls.

Traits of a witch...

 Not conforming to Not getting along with your Spending time _

How Do You Know She is a Witch?

Witch tests:

- **–** _____ Test
- Test
- Test
- Test
- _ ____Test
- Witch all of these tests, the accusers usually got their victim

The results

- 19 people _____
- 4 _____
- 1 was ______to death for refusing to stand trial
- 2 _____ executed

Why?

- accused lived to the south and had more _____
- Several cases: accusing families stood to gain
 ______ from the convictions of accused witches.
- the accused and the accusers generally took opposite sides in the congregational
- Conclusion: property disputes and congregational feuds played a major role in determining who lived, and who died, in 1692.