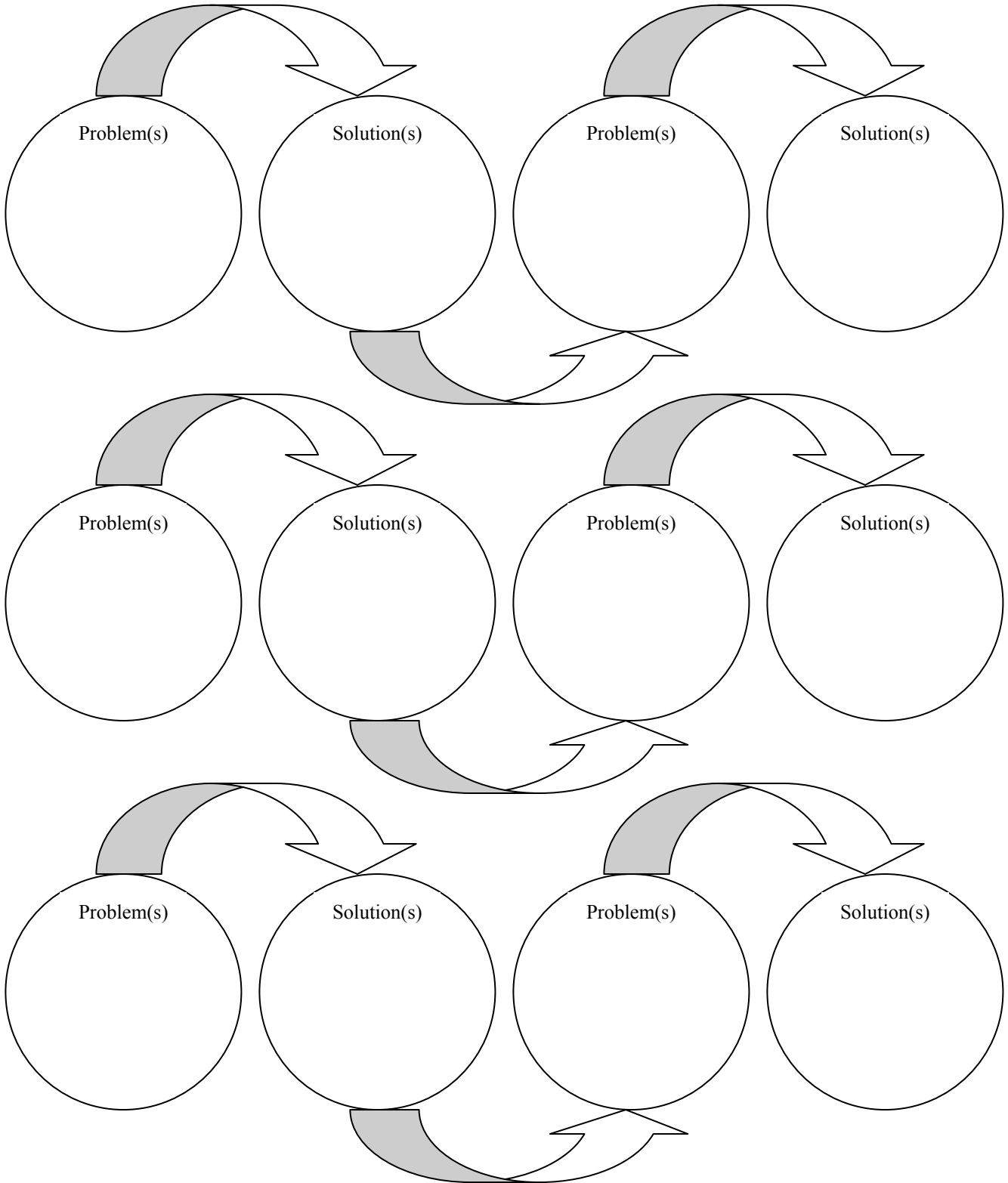


# The “How To” in Designing Graphic Organizers for Accessing Content

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## PROBLEM-SOLUTION SPIRALS

Fill in the problem-solution spirals below. Explain a problem in each left-most “problem” circle. Provide a solution (or solutions) to each problem. Then, determine new problems that may arise from your solutions and provide new solutions to those new problems.



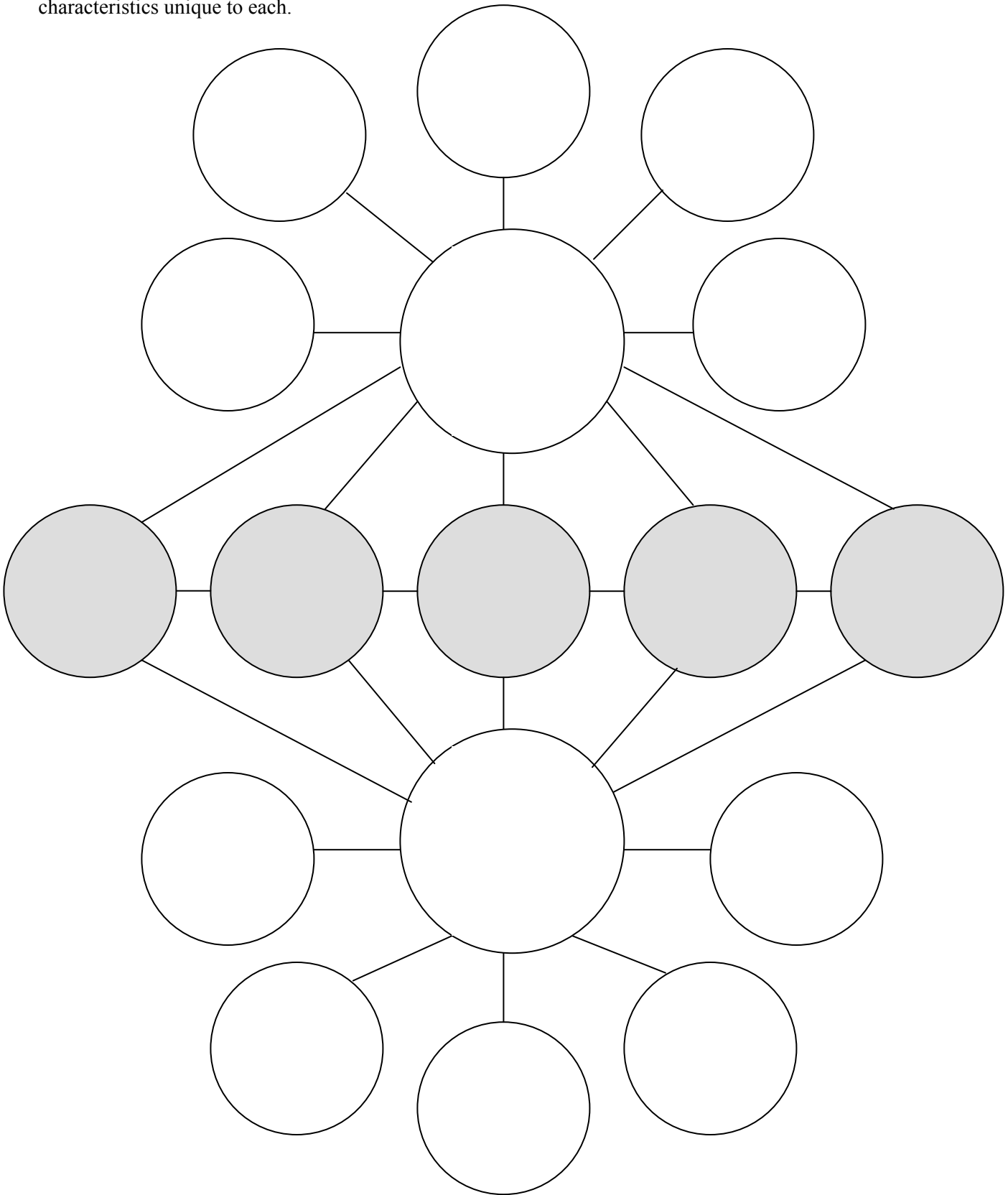
## CONCEPT MAP (2 CONCEPTS)

Label each box with one of the two concepts you are connecting. In each box, provide a definition, in your own words, for the concept you have listed. On each of the five lines connecting the two concepts, explain a different way in which the two are connected. Be sure to draw an arrow on each line indicating the way the connection works.

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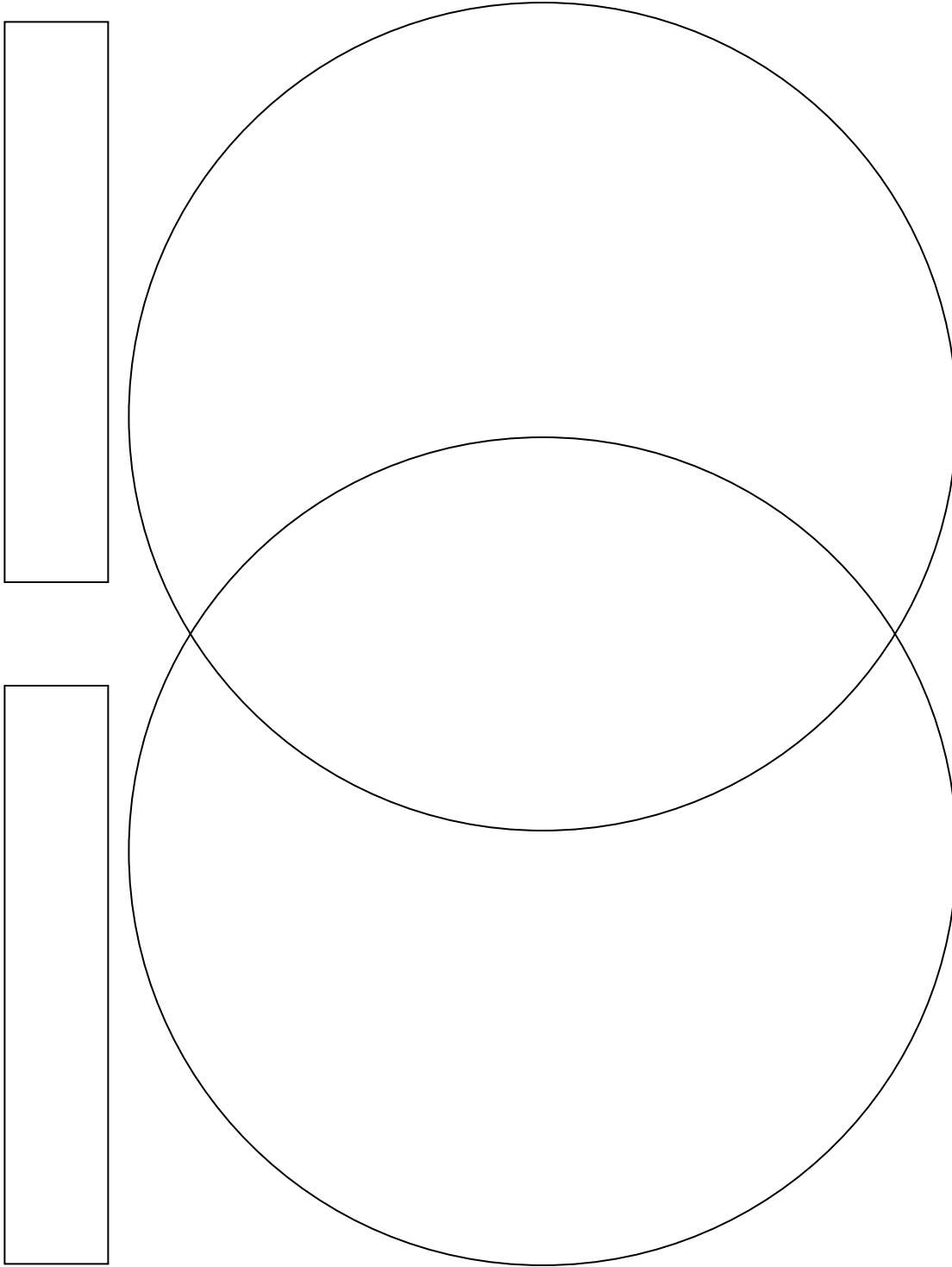
## DOUBLE BUBBLE MAP

Fill in the double bubble map below. Label the large circles with the two items you are comparing and contrasting. In the shaded bubbles, list five characteristics the two items have in common. Use the other bubbles to list five characteristics unique to each.



## VENN DIAGRAM (2 CIRCLES)

In the Venn Diagram below, label each rectangle with one of the two items you are comparing and contrasting. Fill in the overlapping space between the circles with information about how the two items are similar. Use the rest of each circle to record information unique to each item.



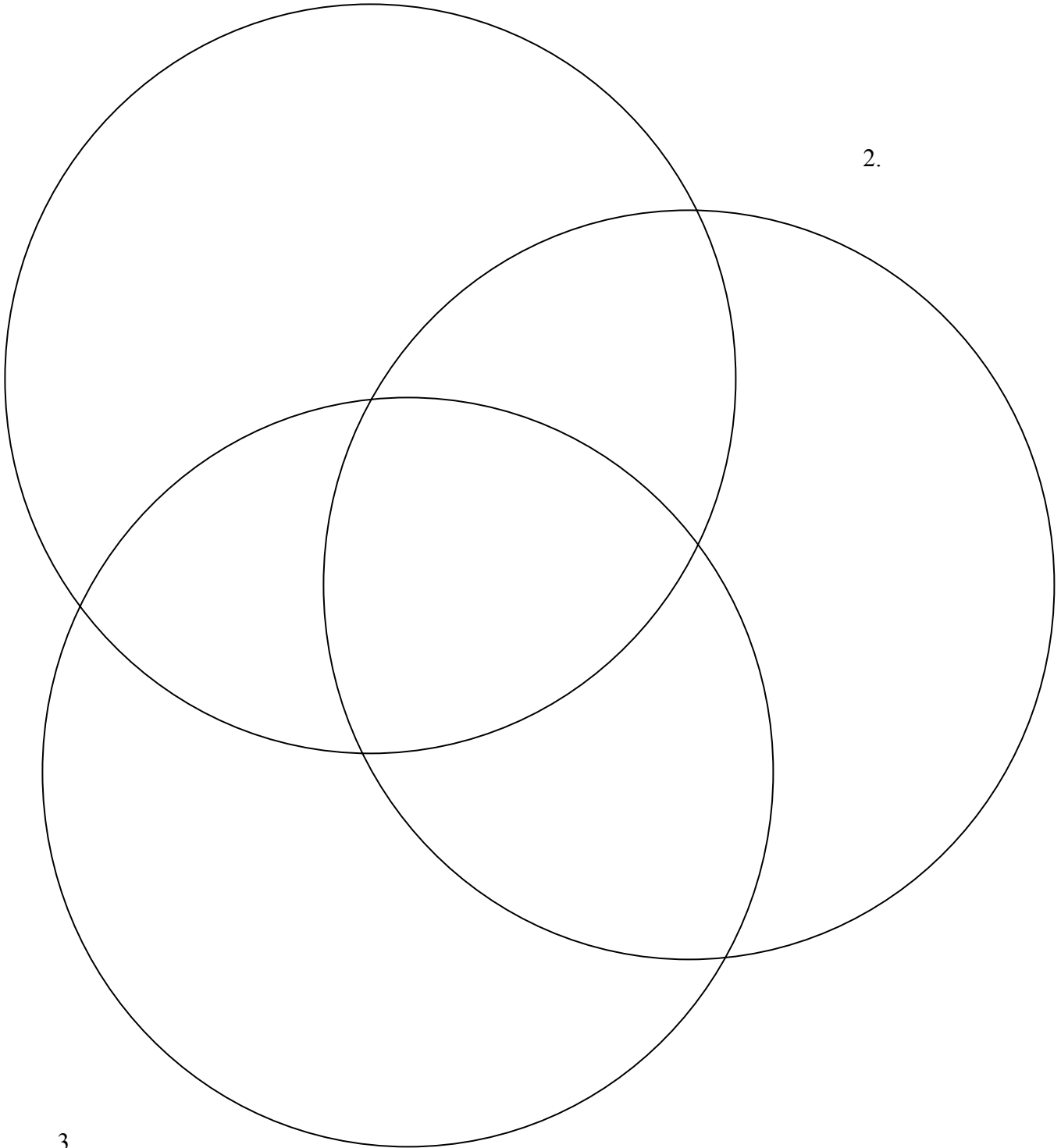
## VENN DIAGRAM (3 CIRCLES)

Fill in the Venn Diagram below in order to compare and contrast three items. Label each number with one of the three items you are comparing and contrasting. Fill in the overlapping spaces between the circles with information about how the items are similar. Use the rest of each circle to record information unique to each item.

1.

2.

3.



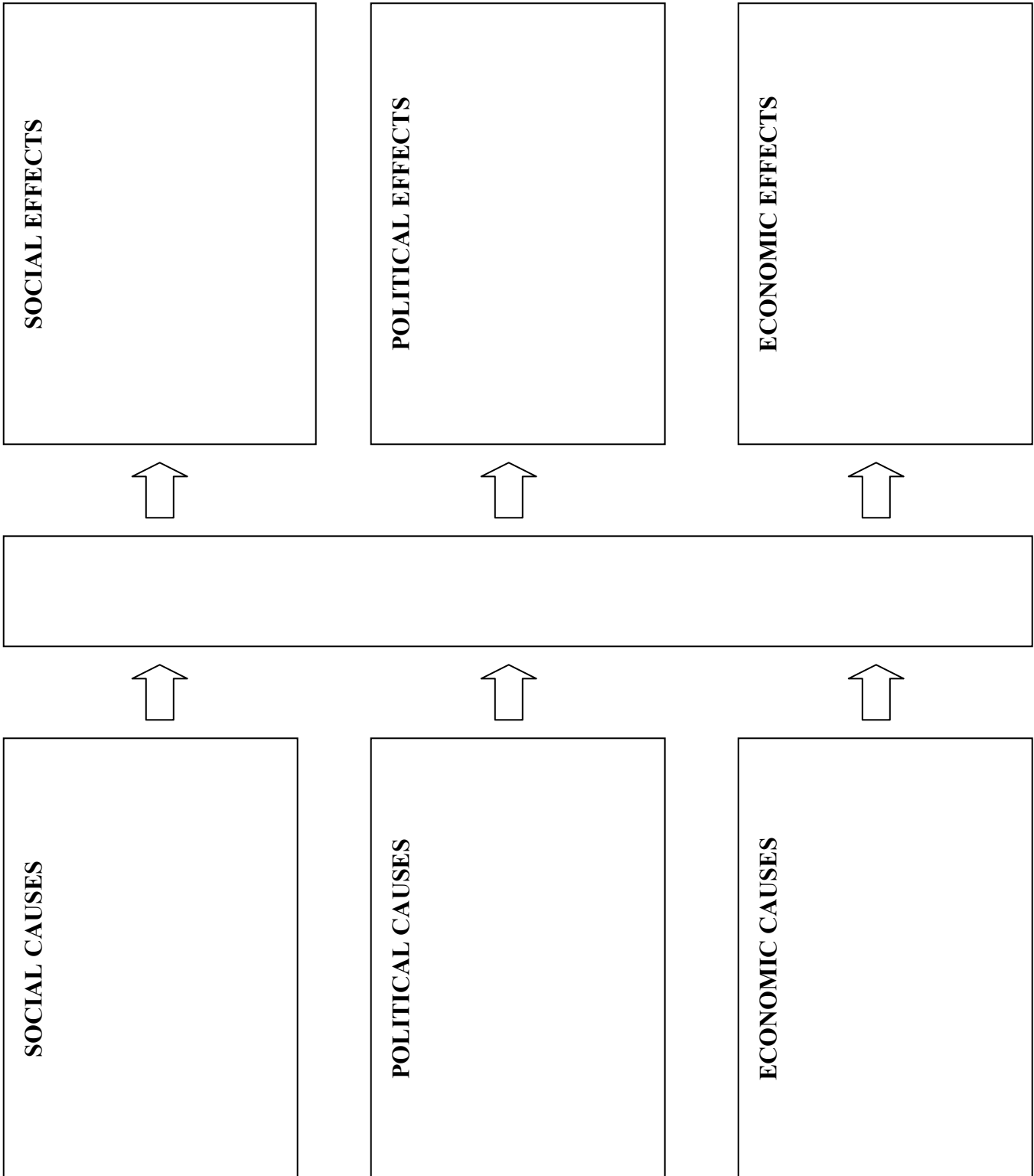
## T-CHART

Fill in the T-chart below. Use the space above the horizontal line to write in the two items you are examining. Each column will focus on one of the two items. Record information about each item in the appropriate column. This information can be used to compare and contrast the two items.

The image shows a blank T-chart template. It consists of a vertical line and a horizontal line that intersect at the top center. The horizontal line is positioned near the top of the page, and the vertical line extends downwards from the intersection point. This layout creates two columns and two rows. The top row is intended for writing the two items being compared, and the two columns below are for recording information about each item.

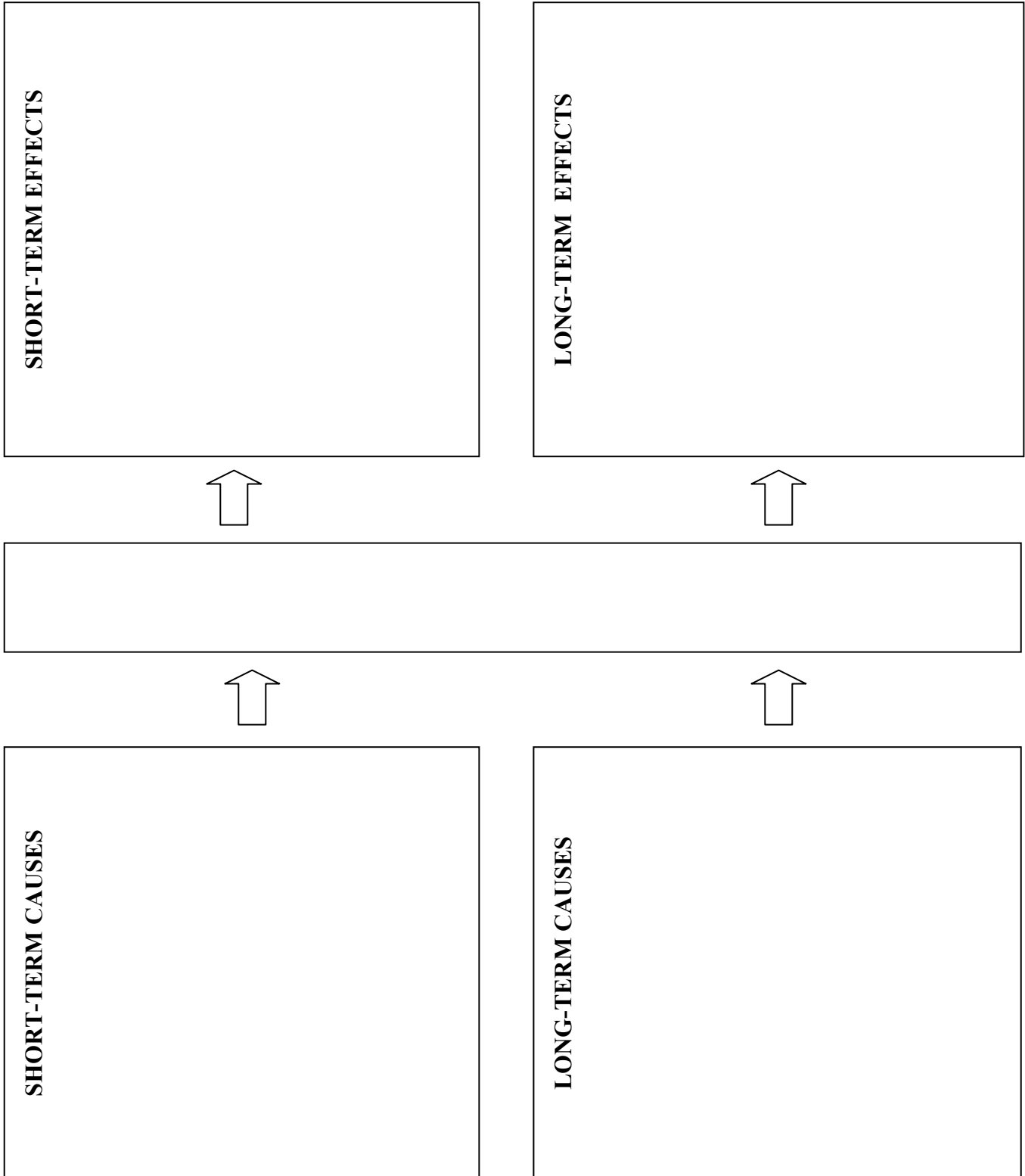
SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC CAUSE AND EFFECT CHART

Label the blank rectangle in the middle of the page with the event or trend you are examining. Fill in the cause and effect chart below with information on social, political, and economic causes and effects of the event or trend.



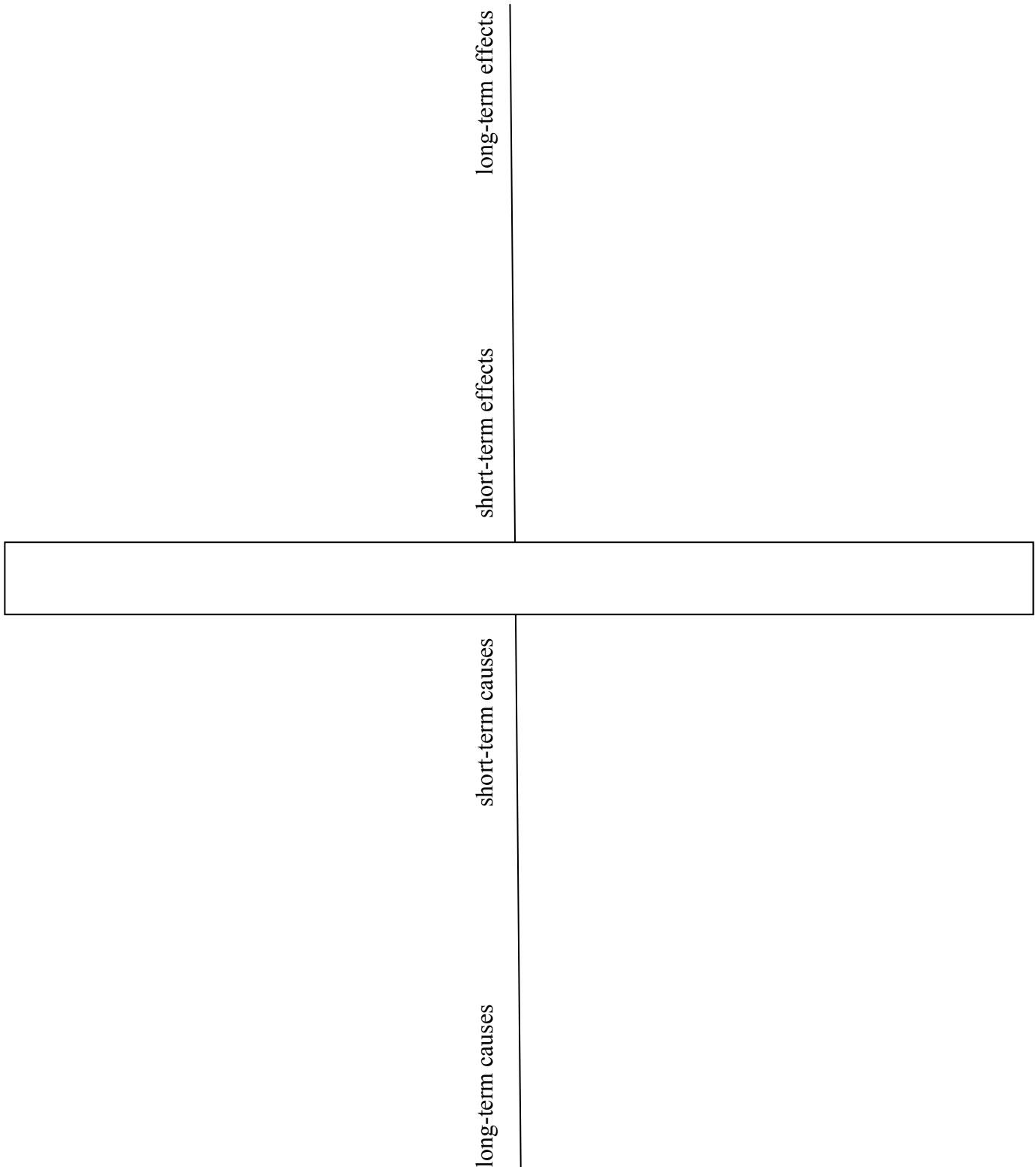
## SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM CAUSE AND EFFECT CHART

Label the blank rectangle in the middle of the page with the event or trend you are examining. Fill in the cause and effect chart below, listing short-term and long-term causes and short-term and long-term effects of the event or trend.



## SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM CAUSE AND EFFECT TIMELINE

Label the rectangle in the middle of the page with the event or trend you are examining. Then fill in the timeline below, providing information on short-term and long-term causes and effects of the event or trend.



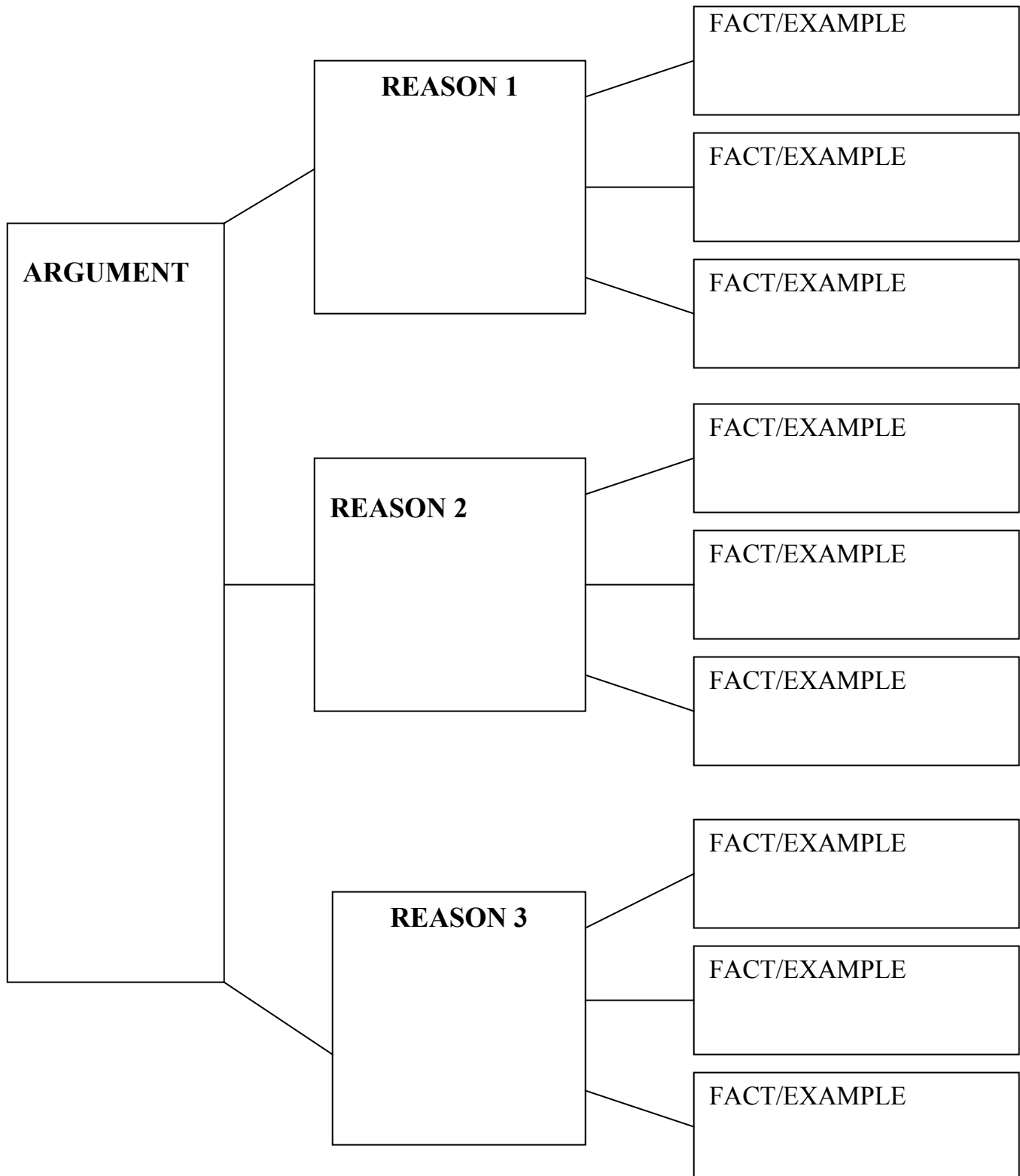
## POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS T-CHART

Label the rectangle with the event or trend you are examining. Fill in the T-chart below, listing both positive and negative effects (or pros and cons or advantages and disadvantages) of the event or trend.

Positive Effects	Negative Effects

## PERSUASION MAP

Fill in the persuasion map below. In the “argument” box, identify the issue you are examining and write a one-sentence explanation of your position. For each reason you cite, include three facts or examples.

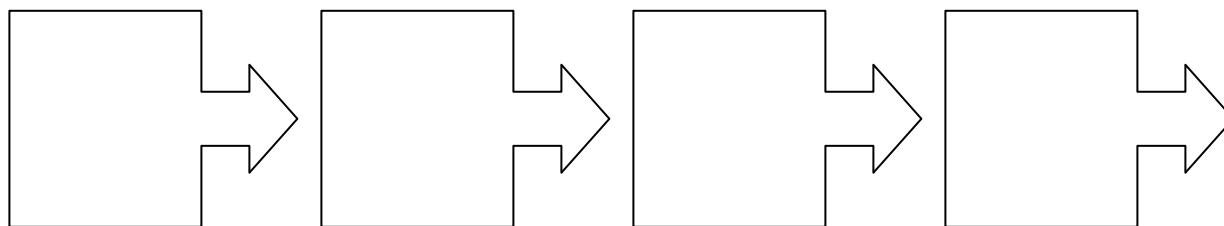


## ADDITIONAL GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

Here is a list of additional graphic organizers. Templates for these have not been provided since the design of each will depend upon the information being organized. Models are shown here to assist in developing appropriate templates.

- **FLOW CHART**

This graphic organizer can be used to examine a series of cause and effect relationships and/or to look at a sequence of events.

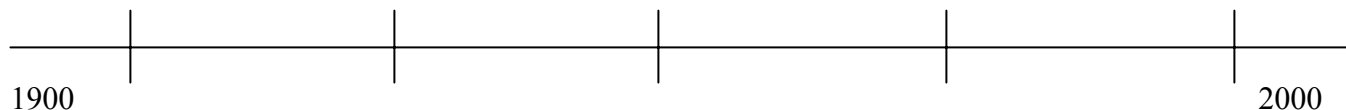


- **TABLE OR CHART**

This graphic organizer can be used to record information in a variety of categories. For example, one axis could be used to list different presidential candidates and the other axis to list the issues. The table could then be used to record each candidate's position on each of the issues. This type of graphic organizer is particularly useful in comparing and contrasting more than three items, since Venn Diagrams become challenging to complete with more than three circles.


- **TIMELINE**

This graphic organizer can be used to record a sequence of events.



- **MAP**

This graphic organizer can be used to record geographically-based information. Maps can be keyed to include appropriate items for comparison, contrast, examination of trends and/or connections. Some examples:

- compare and contrast the GDP of countries in a region
- connect colonies with the countries who colonized them
- examine the number of HIV/AIDS cases in different regions of the world

- **CONCEPT MAP (MULTIPLE CONCEPTS)**

This graphic organizer can be used to examine relationships between concepts. Below is an example that provides standard concept map directions as well as a sample list of concepts and a partially completed sample of a concept map.

Directions:

Create a concept map that connects the five concepts listed below. Place each concept in a box or circle. Draw arrows between concepts indicating the direction of the connection. Be sure to write a phrase or sentence on each line explaining the connection.

Concepts:

- industrialization
- imperialism
- democracy
- globalization
- nationalism

