1. **Graphic Representation**
Make a visual interpretation of an idea from your notes (or what you have read or watched) in an illustration, symbol, or cartoon, for example. *(interpretation)*

2. **Dialectical Journal**
Create a dialogue with the information in a two-column journal. Select phrases you find important, interesting, or challenging; write them on the left side of the paper. Then write a reaction, opinion, or reflection on the right side. *(synthesize)*

3. **Connection**
Using a new idea from what you have noted, read or watched, make a connection that relates to another idea or topic you have already learned. What you connect can be from a previous chapter, a previous year of history, an idea from another class subject altogether, like math or science, or even from a novel. *(synthesize)*

4. **Flip Book**
Categorize or sequence ideas you have learned in a layered booklet. *(evaluation)*

5. **Questions**
Create questions about terms, ideas, concepts, principles, or historical people. The question may be one you want to ask the teacher or author, or it may about the material. *(analyže)*

6. **Summarize**
Write a short summary of the main ideas or key points of a topic or concept. Be sure to use your own words. *(recall)*

7. **Flow Chart**
Make a depiction of events or steps in order of occurrence. Consider using a storyboard to explain the sequence. *(interpretation)*

8. **Comparison Chart**
Create a double bubble map or Venn diagram comparing and contrasting the similarities and differences of the topic(s). *(interpretation)*
9. What If statements
Create a “What If” statement by examining evidence and making generalizations or predictions. Your statement must pose a hypothesis and draw a conclusion. (evaluate)

10. Problem-Solution Journal
In a three-column chart, identify a problem (written in the left column), brainstorm solution alternatives (written in the middle) and choose a probable or proposed solution (written on the right). (interpretation)

11. Quote
Copy a quote from the text that struck you in some way as being important, and make your interpretation. (analyze)

12. Poetry
Write a creative expression of the ideas from the notes, reading, or video through poetry. Examine an idea, concept, term, person, or process. Your poem may be formal or inventive. Some ideas for poems are acrostic, definition, found, haiku, diamante, I Am, narrative, and Important poems. See our poetry handout for more specific instructions. (interpretation)

13. Synthesis Journal/WCIDWT (What Can I Do With That?)
To show how you might apply what you have learned, divide your paper into thirds. Label one column “What I Did,” the second “What I Learned,” the third column “How I Can Use It.” (evaluate)

14. Concept Word
Depict and incorporate the ideas related to an important word from the reading in a visual way, and explain any connection to another concept, topic, period in history. (synthesize)

15. Interpret Picture/Graphic
Examine any picture/graphic/map from your text or reading. Explain the meaning or significance of the picture/graphic and write a question you would like to ask about the picture/graphic. Within the context of a reading you can also consider asking the question of an author or historical figure. (interpretation)
16. Reaction
Write your opinion or reaction to a reading or primary source. (evaluate)

17. Editorial Cartoon
An editorial cartoon uses humor to highlight important concerns on the various sides of a historical event or of an important historical figure and that person’s attributes or decisions. Create an editorial or political cartoon about the topic or historical figure. Under the cartoon, write your message or explain your interpretation of the issue/concept. (analyze)

18. Cause and Effect
Design a cause and effect chart about an idea, event, concept, or issue. (analyze)

19. Practical Application
Create a four-column chart of how, why, and when you would use this information in real life. (interpretation)

20. Word Cloud/Tagxedo
Curate a list of words that help show the overarching ideas of the reading or video, either because the words appear frequently in the section, or because they are important for understanding the meaning. Arrange them in a word cloud, using size to show their relative importance or how frequently they were used. A Tagxedo does the same thing, using the word cloud to create a picture of something related to the topic. (synthesis)

21. Six-Word Synthesis
Characterize the idea, concept, issue or historical figure in a sentence that uses only six words. (interpretation)