



Ichabod and Brom: Ghostfacers

Credibility and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow



Margaret Salesky, Lindsey Link

Published by K20 Center

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons CC BY-SA 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)

Grade Level	9th Grade	Time Frame	120 minutes
Subject	English/Language Arts	Duration	2-3 class periods
Course	American Literature		

Essential Question

How do you determine credibility?

Summary

Students will watch videos to learn about firsthand accounts of ghost encounters and decide whether these stories are believable. Students will then read "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and examine if and how Brom's story of the Headless Horseman was credible. Students will conclude the lesson by creating a credible ghost story of their own.

Snapshot

Engage

Students watch a video with stories of ghost interactions and share their thoughts about the stories' believability.

Explore

Students read and analyze an article about ghost hunters as they are introduced to the A-CLAP strategy.

Explain

Students read "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," by Washington Irving, and complete an A-CLAP analysis to determine its credibility.

Extend

Students formulate credible ghost stories and use Flipgrid to tell their stories.

Evaluate

Students watch their classmates' stories and respond with feedback about how credible the stories were.

Standards

Oklahoma Academic Standards for English Language Arts (Grade 9)

9.3.R.3: Students will analyze how authors use key literary elements to contribute to meaning and interpret how themes are connected across texts:

- setting
- plot
- characters (i.e., protagonist, antagonist)
- character development
- theme
- conflict (i.e., internal and external)
- archetypes

9.3.W.3: Students will elaborate on ideas by using logical reasoning and illustrative examples to connect evidences to claim(s).

Attachments

- [A-CLAP—Ichabod and Brom Ghostfacers - Spanish.docx](#)
- [A-CLAP—Ichabod and Brom Ghostfacers - Spanish.pdf](#)
- [A-CLAP—Ichabod and Brom Ghostfacers.docx](#)
- [A-CLAP—Ichabod and Brom Ghostfacers.pdf](#)
- [Lesson-Slides-Ichabod-and-Brom-Ghostfacers.pptx](#)

Materials

- Lesson Slides (attached)
- A-CLAP handout (attached; one per student)
- Pens/pencils
- Student devices with Internet and camera access

Engage

Display **slide 2** and inform students that today, they will be reading "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and discussing credibility.

As an introduction to the lesson, have students view a video with people telling stories about ghost encounters. Before playing the video, display **slide 3**. Describe the [Fist to Five](#) instructional strategy. Invite students to hold up a fist (zero fingers) or up to five fingers to indicate how believable they thought each story or storyteller was.

Display **slide 4**, and show the video "[People Tell Their Spookiest Ghost Stories](#)" below.

Embedded video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1D1BqTYQ_rg

Display **slide 5**. For each story, ask students, *"On a scale of 0 to 5, how much do you believe this story?"* Allow students to share the reasoning for their responses with the class.

Display **slide 6**, and ask follow-up questions to help guide the discussion:

1. Did you believe these storytellers? Why or why not?
2. What made these stories believable or not believable?
3. What did you like or dislike about these stories?

Display **slides 7** and read out the essential question: *How do you determine credibility?* Then, display **slide 8** and share the learning objectives for this lesson.

Explore

Display **slide 9**. Students will now read the article [Ghost Hunters Sound Credible With a Little 'Science'](#) from Live Science.

When students have finished reading, ask them whether the article was a "credible" source, and what it tells them about credibility.

Display **slide 10**, and pass out copies of the **A-CLAP handout**. Inform students that they will use the [A-CLAP](#) strategy to help them determine whether the article was credible. Share the meaning of the A-CLAP acronym using **slides 11-15** (detailed below). As you show each slide, have students look for supporting evidence within their copies of the article.

- A: Authority (**slide 11**). Is there an author, editor, institution, or a publisher provided? Does the individual or organization list their qualifications or credentials?
- C: Currency (**slide 12**). Is there a date that shows when the source was published or last updated? Keep in mind that not knowing the date of publication for factual or statistical information can call its accuracy into question.
- L: Leaning (**slide 13**). Look for objective sources that present information with a minimum of bias and without the intention to persuade. If a debatable issue is covered, are both sides presented?
- A: Accuracy (**slide 14**). Based on the reading you have already done on the subject, can you corroborate this information with other sources? Is factual information referenced in footnotes or in a "Works Cited" list?
- P: Purpose (**slide 15**). Judge whether the source is geared toward a scholarly or general audience. Is the information relevant to your needs? If online, use the URL or other linked websites to help you determine its purpose.

Explain

Transition to **slide 16**, and invite students to read the short story "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Teacher's Note: Accessing The Story

If students don't have access to the story in their textbooks, you can find text and audio versions of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" on [CommonLit](#).

Display **slide 17**. As they read the story, ask students to practice A-CLAP analysis and note details on their handouts that provide clues as to whether the story is credible.

When students have finished reading, display **slide 18**. Use the following questions to help guide a whole-class discussion about the reliability of the story:

1. Is this story believable?
2. Is the ghost story shared in this story believable?
3. How does hearing stories second-, third-, or fourth-hand take away from their credibility?

Extend

Display **slide 19**. Invite students to use [Flip](#) to tell a ghost story. The story can be a firsthand account or a retelling of something they've heard or seen.

Before students begin working independently on their stories, consider having them read an article about [How to Tell a Ghost Story](#) or watch the video "[How to Tell a Ghost Story](#)" on **slide 20** (and below) to learn a few helpful tips. As students prepare their stories, encourage them to use the A-CLAP prompts to help them ensure that they have a credible story.

Embedded video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GiXeORXuh7U>

Evaluate

Transition to **slide 21**, and have each student watch a few of the Flip ghost stories recorded by their classmates. Students should use the second page of their A-CLAP handouts to help them analyze and determine the credibility of three other stories told by their classmates. Students should then record a response to the classmates whose videos they viewed, making sure to provide evidence about why the stories were or were not credible.

Resources

- Bestbuddbrian. (2014, May 16). Philipsburg Manor (Sleepy Hollow), New York [Digital image]. Wikimedia Commons. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Philipsburg_Manor_\(Sleepy_Hollow\),_New_York.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Philipsburg_Manor_(Sleepy_Hollow),_New_York.jpg)
- BuzzFeed Unsolved Network. (2019, June 22). People tell their spookiest ghost stories [Video]. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1D1BqTYQ_rg
- Flipgrid. (n.d.). <https://flipgrid.com/>
- Gannon, M. (2012, October 24). Ghost hunters sound credible with a little 'science.' Live Science. <https://www.livescience.com/24266-ghost-hunters-sound-credible-with-a-little-science.html>
- Howcast. (2008, October 15). How to tell a ghost story [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GiXeORXuh7U>
- Irving, W. (1820). The legend of Sleepy Hollow. CommonLit. <https://www.commonlit.org/en/texts/the-legend-of-sleepy-hollow>
- K20 Center. (n.d.). A-CLAP. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/183>
- K20 Center. (n.d.). Fist to Five. Strategies. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/strategy/68>
- K20 Center. (n.d.). Flip. Tech Tools. <https://learn.k20center.ou.edu/tech-tool/1075>