MY RESEARCH FOR A FIRST PERSON NARRATIVE OF

(name of my historic figure)

by

Historian/Researcher/Scriptwriter/Actor

With the help of RIDE INTO HISTORY

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HOW TO CREATE A FIRST-PERSON NARRATIVE

- Decide on your time period and think about what kinds of things interest you
- Find your person (someone you will enjoy being with who lived an interesting life)
- Set a deadline by making a commitment to perform for a group on a given date
- Wear an article of your character's clothing while you work
- Surround yourself with pictures (photocopies?) of your character & the setting
- Plan your time, allowing time to revise and to rehearse
- Look for both primary (from the time) and secondary (usually by historians) sources
- Write (take notes, scribble thoughts) as you research
- From the beginning, write as if you were your character (first person [I, me], using active voice)
- Ask questions of your sources--what do you want to know? Keep a list of where you found your information
- Keep a list of questions for which you have not found answers
- To find out what questions you have forgotten to ask and answer, have someone interview you in character as though they were a reporter. Ask them to prepare questions before the interview, but let them make up more as they talk with you.
- Select stories from your character's life based on her or his relationship to national, regional, and local events--events important to a lot of people, including your audience; be relevant!
- Find stories that explain the decisions that your historic figure made that changed history; look for conflicts—was it difficult for your person to make the decision that changed their life?
- Choose stories that focus on that for which your character is best known, and stories that illustrate personality and help explain motivation for later behavior
- Think constantly about how your character felt about what was happening so that you can appeal
 to the emotions of your audience
- Create the flavor of the time in your script--sights, sounds, tastes, smells
- Use language appropriate for the time that your audience can understand
- Listen to people talk--notice how stories are not always linear--sometimes to go from point A to point B they go by way of C, D, and Z
- Listen to voices, and how people raise and lower their voices with emotion
- Watch how people use their bodies, their hands, their faces while talking
- Write your audience into your script (who are they and why are they there?)
- Be believable. British poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge wanted to evoke a "willing suspension of disbelief" in his audiences. We can't travel back to see Calamity Jane... or can we?! We believe we do when watching Joyce Thierer as Calamity Jane...

RESEARCH, WRITE, PRACTICE, REVISE, RESEARCH, PRACTICE MORPH YOURSELF & ENJOY!

Put a Picture of Your Character Here

COSTUME PLANNING

costume complete

Character:	_ H/R/S/A:
Your historic figure's occupation/s:	
Year from which you will be speaking:	
Context/physical location from which you will be battle, a press conference, concerned friends at	

CLOTHING NEEDS

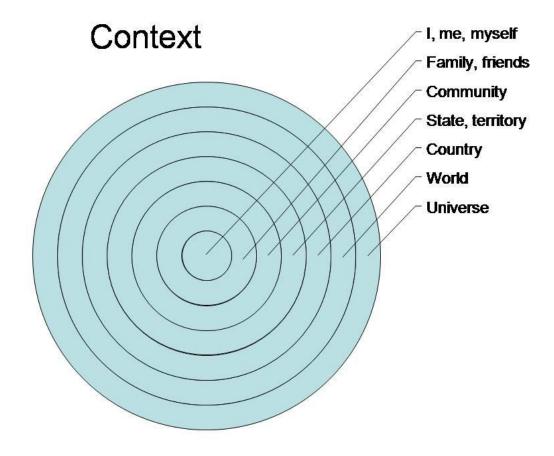
11	CLOTHING NEEDS	111	D: I-	011
Item of Clothing	Description	Have at home	Ride into History	Other Source (describe)
Head Covering				
Shirt/blouse/ waist/dress				
Vest/apron				
Jacket				
Suspenders/belt				
Jewelry/neck tie				
Pants/skirt				
Socks				
Shoes/boots/ foot covering				

Basic Information and the Immediate Context of My Historical Figure's Life: Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How

Death date How
(Remember, though, that when you are in character you cannot talk about your own death!) Most important events (You can put more events on the back of this page.) Event (what are you famous for?) Where did it happen? Another major event in your life Where did it happen? When did it happen?
Most important events (You can put more events on the back of this page.) Event (what are you famous for?) Where did it happen? Another major event in your life Where did it happen? Where did it happen? When did it happen?
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Where did it happen? When did it happen? Where did it happen? When did it happen? When did it happen?
When did it happen? Another major event in your life Where did it happen? When did it happen?
Where did it happen?
Where did it happen? When did it happen?
When did it happen?
When did it happen?
Yet another major event in your life
Where did it happen?
When did it happen?
• And another major event
Where did it happen?
When did it happen?

The Larger Historical Context

What events were going on in your historical figure's community and country, and in the rest of the world around the time she or he lived? How did those events affect your historical figure?



Chronology of My Life

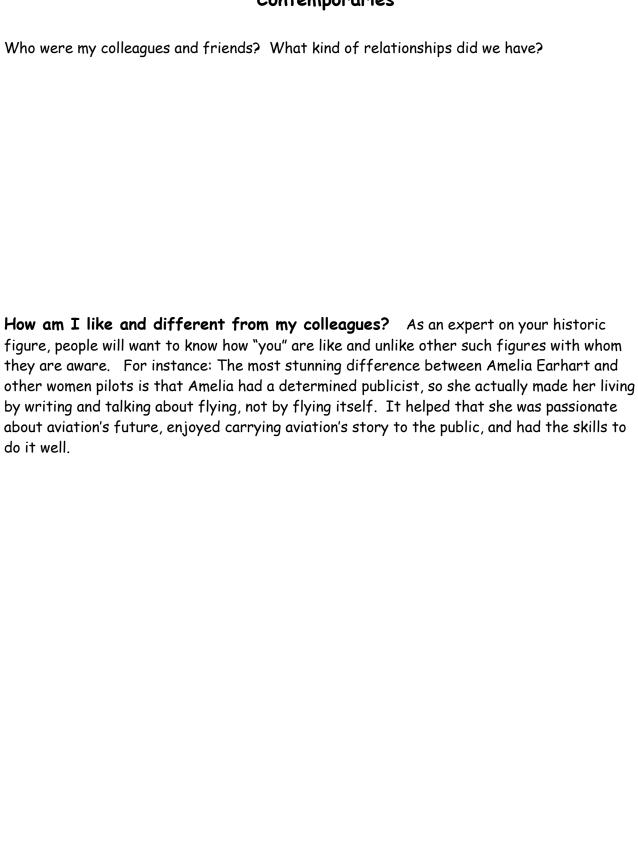
Write down important events in the order they happened

Date	Event

The Human Context

/ho are some of the people who were important in your character's life, and why have the een important?
Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:
) Person's name
/hy important:

Contemporaries



Interesting Stories about My Character and Where I Found Each One

(So I can find them again if I need to, and tell other people how to find out more)

Short Description of Story	Where I Found the Story
Story I	
Story II	
Story III	
Story IV	
Story V	

Contradictions Between Sources

Historians want to find three sources that lead to the same conclusion. What do you do when one source says one thing and another source says something that contradicts the first source? (This is a common challenge for historians.)

- 1) Compare the sources. Is one more believable that the other? Why? (Some things you might look at include: when the work was written, who it was written for, who wrote it, and who published it. Maybe you can find a book review that tells some of thesethings.)
- 2) Look at other recent sources. First, look at the most recent source which is written by someone you think you can trust to have done good research. Did that person find the same contradiction you found? If so, what did that person say about the contradiction? Does their explanation make sense to you?
- 3) Look at primary source material. Maybe other researchers overlooked some clues or did not ask all of the questions. Maybe, for instance, you can find and talk to someone who actually remembers the event in question and ask them what they think happened.
- 4) After you have done the above, take a stand. Decide what you think happened and why you think it happened that way.

Here are some of the contradictions that Ride into History scholar/performers have resolved:

- 1) Joyce Thierer: Did Calamity Jane really write the letters to her daughter?
- 2) Ann Birney: Was Julia Archibald Holmes or Amelia Earhart's mother the first woman to climb to the top of Pike's Peak?

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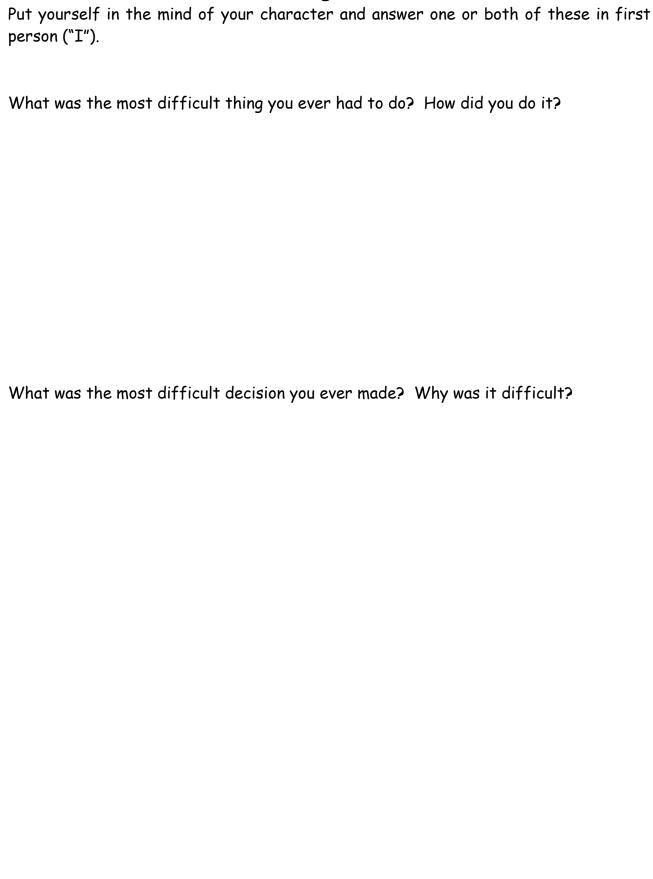
Primary Sources about the Life and Times of

(Look at the list of definitions to find out how primary and secondary sources differ.)

Secondary Sources About the Life and Times of

(Look at the list of definitions to find out how primary and secondary sources differ.)

Overcoming Obstacles



(write name of your historical figure above)

as Decision-Maker and as Influenced by Others' Decisions

History is the story of the decisions we have made over time--and the story of how we have explained those decisions.

What conflicts did your character face? Were the conflicts with her or his own feelings, with other people, with natural forces, or combinations of these?

What decisions did your character make to resolve these conflicts? What can you learn about this person from the choices that she or he made?

How did some of the decisions affect others? Describe what happened as a result of those decisions. This would make a good chart, which you can do on another piece of paper or the back of this one. Make notes here:



Decision-making, page 2

What events in your character's community, country, and the world influenced her or his decisions? [An example: When Amelia Earhart was in college the United States entered the European War (World War I). She left college to work in a military hospital helping wounded soldiers, which is where she first met the pilots who first took her to an airstrip. Maybe if there had been no war she would never have decided to become a pilot.]

Is My Character a Hero?

What obstacles, what difficult challenges did she or he have to overcome in her or his life?
Were any of these obstacles personal weaknesses? It is said that no one is perfect. A truly brave person, for instance, is afraid. That's right. A truly brave person fears for their own safety, but sets aside their fear to do something for someone else. Part of being a hero is working around your faults. What faults did your character have, and when might we have seen evidence of those faults?
What strengths did she or he have?

The Setting of the Script

Date from which I will be speaking as my character (date, month, and year; time of dayyou might choose to change this to coincide with the real time of day):
Place from which I will be speaking as my character (indoors, outdoors; community, state, nation; what can you see from here?):
My audience's role (when they go back in time to meet me, who do they become, why are they there listening to me, and how will I address them? "Friends, Romans, countrymen: Lend me your ears "):
Why you have chosen this setting:

What Do I Know about My Audience?

You have two major responsibilities: to be accurate in your representation of historical happenings, and to be entertaining. To entertain an audience it helps to know something about them. The following questions are to help you focus on any target audience.

Ages:
Occupations:
What do you think they have in common that might be relevant to your narrative and style?
What will they know about your character before they meet you?
Why will they enjoy your character?

Ride into History's Historical Performance Definitions

Artifacts--individual material culture objects from the past

Character--a person portrayed in a play or first person narrative

Composite character--a fictional person created to represent many different people

Farb--derogatory term used by reenactors to describe someone whose garb and gear are not completely accurate

First-person narrative--a story told from the perspective of an individual other than the storyteller/writer/performer (first-person means the use of "I" or "we")

Great wo/man history--tells the stories of leaders of large groups of people and suggests that the better characteristics of that individual are shared by his or her followers

Historical anachronism--a "glitch" when something from a future time ("chron") is superimposed on an earlier time--an impossible ("ana") combination of ideas or objects

Historical context--other events things that were happening at the same time as the event at which we are looking

Historical figure--a particular person who lived in the past

Historical mindedness--an awareness of what happened when, which enables us to avoid historical anachronisms

History--the story of the decisions we have made over time, and the story of how we have explained those decisions

Living history--carrying out daily activities as close as possible to the manner in which they were pursued at a designated time and place in the past (individual identities are not important--related to social history which is interested in how categories of people lived)

Material culture--physical objects which surround us that are made or shaped by humans

Monologue--a one-person performance (first person narratives are a type of monologue)

Personae--the identity taken on by an individual participating in a reenactment

Popular culture--entertainment (music, art, video, etc.) consumed by large groups of people

Primary source--information coded (written, photographed, or recorded in some way) at the time of a particular event or later by someone who was a participant in the event

Props (properties)--items of material culture used in a play or other dramatic performance

Reenacting--"play acting" a particular recorded event in history such as a battle of the signing of an important document or a fur-traders' rendezvous

Secondary source--information recorded during or after an event by someone who was not a witness to the event

Social history--the daily life of categories, or groups, of people

Personality

List some words that describe your person's personality. Is she or he courageous? Caring? Compulsive? Funny? Patriotic? Obedient? If this is someone you would not enjoy spending time with you might consider changing characters. If their personality is one you admire, then think about stories/events that might show those characteristics. For instance, instead of Amelia Earhart saying, "I am brave and have always been a risk-taker," she tells the sled story, "my first flight."

Personality Trait	Stories that Illustrate that Personality Trait

Quest Sheet

(a question I'm trying answer)

Question		
Sources/Steps:		

Location of possible sources:

Quest Sheet

(a question I'm trying answer)

Question			
Sources/Stens:			

Location of possible sources:

A ONE-DAY FIRST-PERSON NARRATIVE!

Fill this out as though you were your historic figure, describing the five "w" 's and the "h" that journalists and other chroniclers use, and you will have a short first person narrative! • My name is ______. [Who are you?] • I made a decision that changed history. I decided that I would [What did you do?] • Let me tell you what happened. It was [Date; when?] [Place; where?] • At that time, [Describe the historical context—what else was happening in your state, in your country, in the world? This might help explain why you made the decision you made.] • Before that time I had been [What had you been doing before you changed history? This tells more about who you are and why you did what you did.] • And then, [How did you make the decision to do what you did? How did you do what you did that changed history?] • As a result, [What happened because of the choice that you made?]