Directions: In the first column, write down if the student plagiarized or not. In the second column, write down why or why not.

Student 1:

Student 2:

Student 3:

Student 4:

Student 5:

Student 6:

REASON:
Plagiarism Trial

Who is guilty?

Original Text

- Few Americans knew anything about Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, before December 7, 1941, but ever since it has been known as the site of the greatest military defeat in United States History.
- Relations with Japan had worsened throughout the 1930’s. Japan wanted to build a large political and commercial empire similar to those established by many Western nations during the 19th century. Japan had taken over Germany’s valuable trading colonies in China at the end of World War I.
Example I

- Americans knew nothing about Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, before December 7, 1941, but ever since it has been known as the greatest military defeat in United States History.
- Dealings with Japan had worsened throughout the 1930's. Japan wanted to build a big political and commercial empire similar to those of many Western nations during the 19th century. Japan had taken over Germany's valuable trading colonies in China at the end of World War 1.

Example II

Pearl Harbor was a pivotal event in American History: not only did it mark the entry of the United States into World War II, it was also the greatest military attack against our country until September 11th.

America's relationship with Japan had been deteriorating throughout the 1930s. Japan wanted to carve out an Asian empire—it had already usurped Germany's old trading colonies—but its ambitious aims brought it into conflict with the United States over oil and its conquest of China: a key American ally in the Pacific (The Battle of Pearl Harbor).
Example III

Few Americans knew anything about Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, before December 7, 1941, but ever since it has been known as the site of the greatest military defeat in United States History.

Relations with Japan had worsened throughout the 1930’s. Japan wanted to build a large political and commercial empire similar to those established by many Western nations during the 19th century. Japan had taken over Germany’s valuable trading colonies in China at the end of World War 1.

Example IV

Pearl Harbor was a pivotal event in American History: not only did it mark the entry of the United States into World War II, it was also the greatest military attack against our country until September 11th.

America’s relationship with Japan had been deteriorating throughout the 1930s because “Japan wanted to build a big political and commercial empire similar to those of many Western nations during the 19th century” (The Battle of Pearl Harbor 1).
Example V

Today, Pearl Harbor is synonymous with the Japanese attack and American's entry into World War II. However, prior to that critical event, most Americans probably could not identify Pearl Harbor on a map. All of that changed irrevocably on December 7th, 1941, when Japan led a surprise invasion on American's naval fleet.

The relationship between America and Japan had been going downhill since the 1930s. Japan wanted to build a large political and commercial empire similar to those established by many Western nations during the 19th century. Japan had taken over Germany's valuable trading colonies in China at the end of World War 1.

Example VI:

Pearl Harbor was a pivotal event in American History: not only did it mark the entry of the United States into World War II, it was also the greatest military attack against our country until September 11th.

America's relationship with Japan had been deteriorating throughout the 1930s. Japan wanted to carve out an Asian empire—it had already usurped Germany's old trading colonies—but its ambitious aims brought it into conflict with the United States over oil and its conquest of China: a key American ally in the Pacific.
Defendant 1:
You are guilty because you only changed a few words of the original text. This is not paraphrasing. You also failed to cite where you found the information.

Defendant 2:
You are innocent! You paraphrased the original text well and cited where you found the information you did not know.

Defendant 3:
You are guilty of plagiarism! You copied the original source word-for-word.

Defendant 4:
You are innocent! You wrote an original introduction, put text from the source in quotes, and cited where you found the information.

Defendant 5:
You are guilty! You copied whole sentences from the original text without putting them in quotes or citing where you found the information.

Defendant 6:
You are guilty! You paraphrased well but did not cite where you found the information because it is not common knowledge.