**Create a Zoom In**

1. **Open PowerPoint:**
	1. Select a blank presentation format and blank slides
	2. Create a title slide (
	3. Do not give the Zoom In away with the title!)
	4. Format background to black (or another dark complimentary color)
		1. right click on the slide, select format background
		2. change color to black
		3. select apply to all
2. **Locate and Save an Image onto the blank PowerPoint slide:**
	1. Primary source, photograph, artwork, monument, statue, cartoon
	2. Use Google Images, an curriculum resource, or another web location
	3. Use the highest resolution image you are able to find online. (In Google images this is visible at the bottom when you scroll over the image or on the right side of the screen when select the image.)

1. **Image Consideration: It Should Contain:**
	1. Several interesting details
	2. Distinct sections or ideas presented within the image
2. **Enlarging and Positioning: Once the image is copied onto the slide,**
	1. Enlarge it by right clicking the boarders and expanding a corner.
	2. Position it by dragging the entire image to a desired location
	3. Duplicate the slide several times. Right click on the #1 slide in the left hand slide show column and select duplicate. You must right click and select duplicate every time to duplicate the slide.
		1. Save a slide with the entire image in case you need another duplicate.
3. **Image Cropping:**
	1. For this step, you need to conceptualize how to expose students to different sections of the image.
		1. What nuances of the image will be highlighted?
		2. How will the story of the image unfold so that students have time to think about and understand more than if they only looked at the entire image at once?
	2. **Two Ways to Crop:**
		1. Click **Format** in the **Menu Bar**. Select Crop on the right side of the screen.
		2. Right Click on the border of the image and select **Crop**.
	3. **Cropping Hints for Success**:
		1. In Crop mode, work from the **black boxes** around the margin of the image to isolate the section you will zoom in on for that slide.
		2. You have flexibility to adjust the borders until you click off the image. If you end up not liking your selection, just delete the slide and start over from a duplicate.
4. **Asking Leading and Guiding Questions**
	1. Ask open-ended questions that create opportunities for students’ inquiry into the details of the section. “Right” answers are not the goal. Inquiry into the text/image is.
		1. For example: What details do you notice? What do you know about what you see? What questions do you have?
	2. For additional slides, ask questions that build upon students’ previous inquiry.
		1. For example: How does this add to your thoughts from the previous slide? Does this complicate or confuse you? What do you think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ represents? Why might \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be important? What do you think is going on? What do you think this means?
5. **The Great Reveal:** The final slide (the entire image) should invite an “aha” response from students where they understand the whole as well as the individual parts of the image. Questions asked should consider
	1. What do you see now?
	2. How did examining smaller sections of the image help you understand the entire image better?
6. **The Final Slide:** In the final slide, include a factual explanation of the image. This should include the artist as well as when it was created and for what purpose. It is interesting to note anything unique about the artist or artwork and to inquire of students how these ideas change or add to their understanding of the time period, what they thought originally or how they might think differently as they continue through the unit.