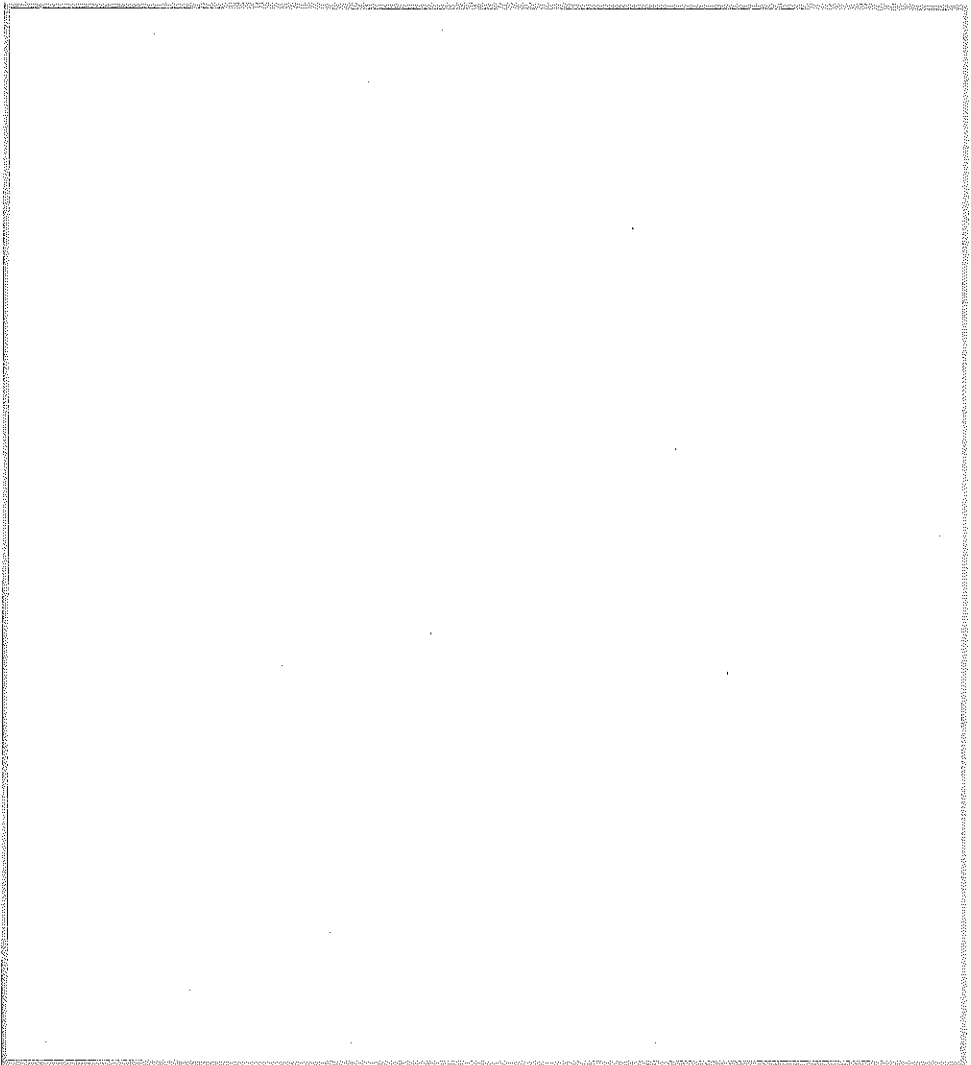


**Structure Snapshot:** Examine the passage below. This paragraph is a “snapshot” of a full essay, and within it you can find several elements of an informative essay. Using the Why Lighting strategy, locate the following elements in the “snapshot” below and highlight each element in the corresponding colors: *thesis statement/pink, evidence/yellow, concluding statement/green*. In the margins, provide annotations that support what was highlighted. Notice that *elaboration* of the cited evidence is missing. As you read the “snapshot” paragraph, analyze each piece of evidence for possible elaboration. You will provide the elaboration needed in this passage on the back of this page.

Senator at age thirty-two, Julius Caesar was a historical figure who accomplished many things. Caesar won military prestige, losing only two battles in nine years (Gruen 12). Known as “one of Rome’s greatest generals and statesmen,” Caesar used his brilliant leadership and “helped make Rome the center of an empire that stretched across Europe” (Gruen 15). After studying oratory—the art of making speeches—in Greece, Caesar worked his way up through various political positions. He first became the quaestor of Spain, then the aedile of Rome, then the pontifex maximus under the Consul (McGill 51). Based on the deeds attributed to his legacy, Julius Caesar can be considered a powerful leader.



**The BIG Picture:** Using your analysis of the evidence provided in the “snapshot” on the front, provide your elaboration for each piece in the space above. Compose your elaboration in the form of commentary that either introduces or follows each piece of evidence. To continue the Why Lighting strategy, highlight **elaboration/blue** and provide your rationale for each piece of elaboration in the margins.