



TechMUNIX

Crisis Superior Court of Judicature

Salem Witch Trials
November 2026 • Brooklyn





Crisis Superior Court of Judicature

Salem Witch Trials
November 2026 • Brooklyn

Publication Credits

Published by	Brooklyn Tech Model UN Team
Editor-in-Chief	Iffat Abidah
Prepared by	Samiha Haque Nina Zheng Jack Drozdetski
Layout Director	Jiaxu Zhao

Table of Contents

Letters from Dais	7
Introduction	13
Topic History	19
Current Situation	25
Questions to Consider	33
Delegate Positions	37
Backmatter	49



1

Letters from Dais



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Samiha Haque
Chair

shaque0935@bths.edu

Hi delegates!

My name is Samiha, and I will be one of your chairs for this committee. I'm a senior in the Neuroscience major here at BTHS, and this is my fourth year participating in Model UN. Like many of you, I joined MUN, alongside Congressional debate, to overcome my fear of public speaking. I hope this committee will allow you all the same chance to grow, gain confidence, and feel comfortable with grabbing everyone's attention, no matter your experience level.

My personal passion for history is what drew me to be a part of this committee, as I believe the most interesting debates arise

from discussing past controversial issues within society.

I can't wait to hear all of your amazing thoughts and ideas for this crisis committee – my only advice is to be bold, speak your mind, and obviously have as much fun as you can! Creativity will be highly appreciated and weighted during this conference. If you have any questions or need help with anything, please don't hesitate to reach out. Good luck!



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Nina Zheng
Co-Chair

nzheng7787@bths.edu

Welcome to TechMUNC! It is an honor to welcome all of you to this year's conference. My name is Nina Zheng, and I will be your Co-chair for our Salem Witch Trials committee, alongside Samiha Haque as your Chair.

I am currently a Junior at Brooklyn Tech, and have been participating in the school Model UN team since my Sophomore year. I am one of the under-treasurers for our team, and it has been an amazing journey, with an even more unique community. However, outside of Model UN, I am an artist at heart. I am part of the architectural engineering major offered at Brooklyn Tech, and I love to dance! Model UN has become a core part of my experience, and I hope that this committee can be some of your many inspirations for continuing Model UN at your schools!

This committee will hopefully be fun! Do not be afraid to speak out, ask questions, and participate in the conversation, even if you are nervous, or if it is your first ever conference. If you have any other questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to reach out to us. Be sure to come prepared with your own research, and I look forward to seeing all of you on the conference day!



TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao

Jack Drozdetski
Head of Backroom

jdrozdetki9262@bths.edu

Hey delegates!

My name is Jack Drozdetski, and I am going to be your head of backrooms for this upcoming committee. I'm a sophomore at BTHS and joined Model UN last year. I joined, in all honesty, to have an extracurricular to do throughout the school year. I'm so glad, however, that I did since I've made so many friends and had so much fun at conferences. I am also super interested in history and modern politics, which made joining Model UN a great choice for me. Much like Samiha, my love for history was one of the reasons I signed up to help lead this committee as opposed to my other options.

If you're nervous at any point during the conference, chances are everyone else is, so try not to get caught up in all the nooks and crannies of a topic that can have a ton of different points. And since it will truly make the rest of the process come easy, try to have fun and be creative! I'm super excited to see all of the notes that get sent to the backrooms and find out what path this committee's going to take!

Intro- duction



Section I Spring

It is the spring of 1692 in Salem Village, Massachusetts, and the quiet of this small Puritan community has begun to give way to fear. Accusations of witchcraft have spread throughout the village, neighbors and relatives have turned against each other, and the line between superstition and truth has become increasingly difficult to distinguish. As paranoia grips Salem, every accusation carries the potential to change the fate of every single person within the community.

This crisis committee places delegates within the town of Salem as accusations of witchcraft begin to threaten the stability of the community. Delegates will represent individuals from across Salem, ranging from prominent members of the town, religious authorities, executioners, to ordinary townspeople accused of witchcraft. Each delegate will enter the committee with their own interests, relationships, beliefs, and motives, all of which may shape their



David Teniers the Younger

response to the growing hysteria. The committee will unfold through a combination of directives, crisis notes, and frequent crisis updates. Delegates may work together to influence the direction of the town, investigate accusations, defend themselves or their allies, and pursue their individual interests. Crisis updates will introduce new developments or consequences based on the actions taken by the committee, meaning that the course of the crisis is not predetermined.

Delegates should also recognize that Salem is a community built upon existing division and competing interests. Cooperation may be necessary to preserve order, but trust may be difficult to maintain

when anyone could become the next target of a lethal accusation. Delegates must therefore balance cooperation while staying true to their own private objectives, determining when to defend others, investigate, and when to defend themselves.

Although the committee is centered around the historical circumstances of Salem in 1692, we emphasize that this crisis is not intended to be a simple reenactment of the historical Salem Witch Trials. Delegates are expected to understand the social structures and beliefs of the period, but the actions taken within the committee may produce outcomes that differ from those of actual history. The future of Salem will ultimately

be shaped by the decisions taken within the room.

Above all, this committee highly, highly rewards creativity and strategic thinking. The chairs encourage delegates to engage deeply with their roles and character arcs, while remaining prepared to adapt as the crisis develops. Whether Salem emerges from this period united, divided through endless executions, or transformed, is entirely up to you.

Good luck, delegates. Salem is watching.



3

Topic History

Section I Incidents

“More weight.” The famous quote from accused Giles Corey before he was crushed to death under a pile of stones. The Salem witch trials took place in Salem Village from February of 1692 to May of 1693.

The witch trials started because of mass hysteria and fear of witches already drilled into the town from its Puritan beliefs. The Puritans lived under extremely strict doctrine, as rather than a lifestyle, religion was viewed as a purpose and as a framework for their universe. New England was viewed previously as a wilderness ruled by Satan, and as one of the original 13 colonies, Puritans believed that the colony of Massachusetts made them prime targets of the Devil himself.

Puritans relied on the core belief of alignment with God and the ideas of God, known as covenants. Any “counter-covenants” were seen as a deal made with the

Devil, and believed to be exactly witchcraft, as these counter-covenants were presumed to be made with Satan to gain supernatural powers. Due to the Puritans' beliefs in what they believed witchcraft was, witchcraft became a highly treasonous crime against not just one's own neighbors, but also against God, and punishable by death under colonial law and Biblical passages.

Not long before the witch hunts, King Charles II of England revoked the Massachusetts colony's royal charter in 1684, thus stripping colonialists of a clear governmental leader. On top of wars with neighboring Native tribes and economic strain after a harsh winter, tensions were higher than ever. Rumors of witches, religious paranoia, and the lack of formal court proceedings during the time without proper legal oversight had caused irreparable damage and had spiraled out of control, continuing even when Governor Philips arrived in 1692. In January of 1692, the outbreak of hysteria and trials officially began in the home of the local Reverend, Samuel Parris, and his family.

Elizabeth Parris, Samuel Parris' nine-year-old daughter, and Abigail Williams, his 11-year-old niece, became sick and started experiencing seizures and trances, symptoms which their doctor blamed on witchcraft. The girls would accuse Tituba, a slave indigenous to the Americas, of witchcraft, which she would confess to after being pressured and beaten by reverent Samuel Parris. Tituba

became the first accused in the witch trials and said that Sarah Good, a homeless, destitute woman, alongside Sarah Osborne, an elderly woman who rarely attended church, were also witches, cascading a mysterious illness into the Salem witch trials. Within the 11 years of the Salem Witch Hunts, 19 people were hanged, 5 died in prison after being accused, and 1 was pressed to death.



"More Weight."



Unknown
William Cullen Bryant
Ridpath, Restoration by Equazcion



4

Current Situation

Section I

The Aftermath of Bridget Bishop's Execution

On June 10, 1692, Bridget Bishop became the first person executed in Salem's ongoing witchcraft crisis. Her execution was intended by many to demonstrate that the authorities had identified and punished one of the individuals responsible for the afflictions that had plagued the community. Believing that the witch had been eliminated, villagefolk began to go back to their regular lives, until... Rumors of further supernatural activity began to spread throughout Salem Village once more, and many residents now fear that Bishop was not acting alone.

Several days after Bishop's execution, 15-year-old Dorothy Hubbard began exhibiting a series of increasingly severe and inexplicable symptoms. According to her distressed parents, the girl had spent the previous days experiencing disturbing visions and periods of confusion, which were often interrupted by violent spasms. Concerningly, she was observed crying out

and yelling incoherently at other times, seemingly responding to things that no one else could see or hear. Her condition continued to deteriorate despite the family's attempts to soothe her, and when word of her situation spread throughout the village, many began to interpret her suffering as the result of continued witchcraft. The parents eventually sought the assistance of Salem's most respected minister, an elderly and long-serving member of the community who had earned the trust of many residents throughout his years of religious service.

The minister remained with the family for several days, observing the girl's condition and speaking with her parents in an effort to determine the source of her suffering. As her condition failed to improve, it was clear that despite Bridget Bishop's execution, the possibility that another witch– or perhaps several witches– remained in the community. The minister therefore agreed to conduct an exorcism at the family's home, hoping to free the girl from whatever evil force was believed to be afflicting her. The event was announced throughout the village, and by the morning of the exorcism, nearly three hundred residents had gathered outside the family's home to witness the proceedings.'

Section II

The Exorcism

The exorcism was conducted at dawn on June 17, 1692, by the minister, who believed that confronting the suspected evil as darkness gave way to daylight would offer the girl the greatest chance for deliverance. Dorothy was placed outside on the ground while the minister led the gathered residents in prayer and began the exorcism.

The proceedings soon took a turn when, in the midst of the ritual, the minister suddenly began to convulse violently and appeared to suffer an affliction remarkably similar to that which tormented the girl. Immediate panic followed amongst those gathered after his sudden collapse, with many fleeing the property in fear that they too could become the next victims.

Dorothy Hubbard died shortly after the exorcism. Her death, combined with the current suffering of the minister, made the frightening incident a source of widespread

terror. The girl's family rapidly became the subject of suspicion and isolation, with many residents refusing to approach their home for fear that whatever had afflicted the girl might still remain here. The execution of Bridget Bishop had failed to provide the sense of security that many had taken for granted, and the events surrounding the exorcism now suggested to Salem's residents that the danger had not disappeared.



Elizabeth Stile



Unknown, 1508

Section III

The Minister's Condition

The elderly minister survived the incident, but his condition remains extremely serious. He has been confined to his bed and spends much of his time drifting in and out of consciousness. At intervals, he becomes lucid enough to speak with those around him. Previously, he has attempted to communicate what he believes he witnessed during the exorcisms and what he believes it means for Salem. Despite his slurred, cryptic messages, because of the trust he has accumulated throughout his years in the community, even fragments of his testimony are taken as divine truths. Some residents believe that his survival was an act of divine providence and that God has preserved him so that he may reveal the truth about what has taken place. Others are less certain, questioning whether his weakened state has affected his ability to distinguish reality from the events he believes he witnessed.

Section IV

Salem's Growing Fear

The events of the past week have left Salem increasingly divided. The execution of Bridget Bishop has been followed by yet another severe affliction, the death of a young girl, and the apparent supernatural attack of one of Salem's most trusted religious figures. Residents are beginning to question whether the community has truly identified those responsible for the suffering around them. Some believe that additional witches remain hidden within Salem and that Bishop's execution removed only one member of a larger group. Others have begun to question whether the afflicted are being targeted indiscriminately, while still others fear that anyone who challenges the prevailing explanation may place themselves in danger. Rumors now travel rapidly between households, and ordinary disagreements, personal rivalries, financial disputes, and longstanding grievances are increasingly being interpreted as possible evidence of supernatural wrongdoing.

As the community attempts to determine what has truly happened, nearly every resident has become a potential source of information, and a potential suspect. The circumstances surrounding the exorcism have provided Salem with only more questions, especially concerning those who were present and close to him that morning. If the minister was attacked, what force could have harmed a man of such standing? If the girl's affliction was caused by witchcraft, why did it continue after Bridget Bishop's execution? And if more witches remain in Salem, how can they be identified before another member of the community is harmed? With fear continuing to spread and trust within the village rapidly deteriorating, Salem now faces the difficult task of determining who is responsible for the strange events occurring around them, and how far the community is willing to go to stop them.



5

Questions to Consider

~5

How does the presence of witches in Salem affect you personally?

How would you be able to effectively root out witches?

If someone close to you was accused of witchcraft, how might that affect your social standing?

If you yourself were accused as a witch, how would you prove yourself that you are not a witch?

If someone else were accused and executed, would you gain anything, or do anything about it?



6

Bloc Positions

Reverend Nathaniel Ward*

Following the sudden incapacitation of Salem’s elderly minister, Reverend Nathaniel Ward has assumed responsibility for the village’s religious affairs. Young, educated, and considerably less established than his predecessor, Ward has struggled to gain the trust of Salem’s older families. Some view his willingness to support stronger measures against suspected witches as evidence of conviction, while others believe he is using the crisis to establish authority that he could never have earned under the previous minister. His private disagreements with several prominent families have made him an easy target for suspicion.

Minister of Salem Village

John Hathorne

John Hathorne has already played a prominent role in the examination of those accused of witchcraft, including Bridget Bishop. Known for his forceful questioning and willingness to take accusations seriously, Hathorne believes that Salem’s authorities must act decisively against those threatening the community. His involvement in previous examinations, however, has left him with enemies among those who believe the proceedings have gone too far. His position gives him considerable influence over how future accusations are investigated.

Magistrate and Merchant

William Stoughton

As chief magistrate of the special court established to hear the witchcraft cases, William Stoughton holds one of the most powerful legal positions in the crisis. Stoughton has demonstrated little patience for those accused of witchcraft who refuse to confess or cooperate with the court. The successful conviction of Bridget Bishop has strengthened his authority, but the continuing afflictions have also placed pressure on him to prove that the court’s actions are protecting Salem rather than merely creating more victims and centralizing more power.

Chief Magistrate of the Court of Oyer and Terminer

Thomas Putnam Jr.

Thomas Putnam is one of Salem Village’s most vocal supporters of the witchcraft accusations and has provided testimony against several suspected witches. A prominent member of the village, Putnam has extensive knowledge of local disputes and relationships, making him an influential source of information. His close involvement with the afflicted, particularly through his daughter Ann and servant Mercy Lewis, has also caused some residents to question whether his personal grievances or suspicious goals may be influencing his accusations.

Parish Clerk and Prominent Accuser

Ann Putnam Jr.

Ann Putnam Jr. is one of the most prominent members of Salem’s afflicted group and has testified against multiple people accused of witchcraft. Her experiences have made her a powerful voice in the community despite her young age. Yet witchcraft was still the only explanation for her mysterious condition. Her family has suffered personal losses and longstanding disputes with several Salem residents, creating questions about whether her accusations are entirely supernatural in origin or influenced by the conflicts surrounding her. Nevertheless, many residents consider her testimony indispensable. Afflicted Girl and Accuser

Mary Walcott

Mary Walcott has been among those claiming to suffer supernatural attacks and has already provided testimony against suspected witches. Coming from a respected Salem family, she possesses connections that give her testimony considerable weight. Her family relationships also place her close to several individuals involved in the accusations, and her reports of seeing apparitions have made her both a valuable witness and a potential source of controversy. Afflicted Girl and Member of a Prominent Salem Family

Mercy Lewis

Mercy Lewis has become one of the most influential young women among Salem’s afflicted. Having lived through violence and displacement before coming to Salem, she now resides in the household of Thomas Putnam and has become deeply involved in the accusations. Mercy is known for her strong personality and willingness to identify those she believes responsible for the afflictions. Her close relationship with the Putnam family gives her considerable influence, while her many enemies make her own motives a subject of suspicion. Servant in the Putnam Household and Afflicted Girl

Elizabeth Hubbard

Elizabeth Hubbard has become one of the most frequent witnesses in the witchcraft proceedings. As the niece of physician William Griggs, who was among those who initially interpreted unusual illnesses in Salem through the lens of witchcraft, Elizabeth occupies an unusual position between medicine and supernatural belief. Her repeated testimony has helped strengthen accusations against numerous residents, though the sheer number of people she has identified has caused some to question the reliability of her experiences. Afflicted Girl and Niece of Dr. William Griggs

John Proctor

John Proctor is a prosperous farmer and tavern keeper who has openly criticized the growing witchcraft accusations. He has little patience for the afflicted girls and believes that fear is allowing personal grudges to masquerade as evidence. His skepticism has already put him at odds with several influential residents, particularly members of the Putnam circle. His outspoken opposition makes him a natural defender of the accused, but it also makes him suspicious to those who believe that anyone resisting the trials may have something to hide. Farmer and Tavern Keeper

Rebecca Nurse

Rebecca Nurse is one of Salem’s most respected older residents and comes from a large, well-connected family. Known for her strong religious reputation and longstanding place within the community, she represents a significant challenge to the idea that only outsiders or socially undesirable individuals could be witches. Her family has nevertheless become involved in the accusations, and her refusal to accept the claims against her has placed her in an increasingly precarious position. Respected Elder of Salem Village

Elizabeth Proctor

Elizabeth Proctor is a respected woman whose household has become increasingly entangled in the accusations. She shares her husband’s distrust of the proceedings but has attempted to maintain the appearance of order within her family. Her reserved nature and strained relationship with certain members of the community have caused rumors to circulate around her. Her connection to John Proctor also means that any accusation against one could quickly place the other under scrutiny. Wife of John Proctor and Member of a Prominent Family

Martha Corey

Martha Corey is a devout and outspoken member of Salem Village who has expressed skepticism toward the afflicted and the accusations surrounding them. Her willingness to question the growing hysteria has made her unpopular among some residents, while her husband’s involvement in local disputes provides additional sources of tension. Martha’s confidence and refusal to easily submit to authority could either make her an important voice against the accusations or convince others that she is deliberately resisting the truth. Farmer and Wife of Giles Corey

Giles Corey

Giles Corey is an elderly farmer whose reputation for stubbornness and frequent disputes with neighbors has made him a complicated figure within Salem. He has already become involved in accusations surrounding his wife, Martha, and has little interest in quietly accepting claims that he considers unfounded. His extensive knowledge of Salem’s land, families, and disputes makes him valuable to those seeking information, but his combative personality gives his enemies ample opportunity to portray him as suspicious.

Farmer and Landowner

Sarah Churchill

Sarah Churchill has already experienced the danger of Salem’s accusations firsthand. As a servant in the household of George Jacobs Sr., she has provided testimony implicating several people while also admitting to witchcraft herself before later claiming that her confession was made under pressure. Her conflicting statements make her an unusually valuable but unreliable witness. Because she has demonstrated that a confession can be used as a means of survival, many residents now question what Sarah might be willing to say to protect herself.

Servant of George Jacobs Sr. and Formerly Accused

Mary Warren

Mary Warren has occupied an unusually dangerous position in Salem’s crisis. As a servant in the Proctor household, she has witnessed conflicts between her employers and the community’s accusers while also experiencing afflictions herself. She has previously accused others of witchcraft but has shown signs of uncertainty regarding the accusations. Her shifting statements have left both sides questioning whether she is a victim, a witness, or someone attempting to protect herself from becoming a target.

Servant in the Proctor Household and Formerly Afflicted

Nathaniel Ingersoll

Nathaniel Ingersoll operates the tavern that has become an important gathering place for Salem residents and has been involved in several proceedings connected to the accusations. His business gives him access to an unusually broad range of information, from private disputes to rumors spreading throughout the village. He has supported some accusations while also maintaining relationships with people on opposing sides of the crisis. His position makes him useful to nearly everyone, and therefore potentially dangerous to everyone.

Tavern Keeper and Community Figure

Josiah Bell*

Josiah Bell is a successful farmer and baker whose affordable bread has made him one of the most frequently patronized tradesmen in Salem. A frugal and private man, Bell is known for refusing to waste grain even when the quality of a harvest is questionable. He has become increasingly irritated by rumors surrounding his business and insists that his bread is no different from anyone else’s. His unusually successful business despite Salem’s agricultural difficulties has quietly made some competitors suspicious of him.

Farmer and Baker

Abigail Mercer*

Abigail Mercer is the older sister of the girl who died during the exorcism. Unlike her parents, Abigail has refused to accept every explanation offered by Salem’s religious authorities. She claims that she noticed strange changes in her sister’s condition before the exorcism and remembers details that others have overlooked. Her insistence on asking questions has caused tension with her grieving father, who believes that the family should focus on finding whoever caused the girl’s death rather than questioning the circumstances surrounding it.

Older Sister of the Deceased Girl

Elias Mercer*

Elias Mercer is the father of the young girl who died following the failed exorcism. Once an ordinary and respected member of the community, Mercer has become isolated since his daughter’s death. He insists that his daughter was genuinely afflicted and believes that whatever attacked her remains somewhere in Salem. His grief has made him increasingly desperate for answers, while his close relationship with several local tradesmen, including Josiah Bell, has created questions about what he knows about the circumstances surrounding his daughter’s illness.

Father of the Deceased Girl

Elias Wardwell*

Elias Wardwell serves as one of Salem Village’s local constables and has been responsible for maintaining order during the recent arrests and investigations. His position gives him access to prisoners, witnesses, and reports before much of that information reaches the wider community. Wardwell has developed a reputation for being unusually eager to investigate accusations, although he insists that his actions are motivated only by a desire to protect Salem. Several residents suspect that he enjoys the authority the crisis has given him.

Constable of Salem Village

Samuel Crowe*

Samuel Crowe is one of Salem’s few residents with extensive knowledge of herbs, medicines, and common illnesses. He has treated several people experiencing strange symptoms and has privately questioned whether every affliction can truly be attributed to witchcraft. His reluctance to support supernatural explanations has made him unpopular with some religious residents. At the same time, his knowledge of plants and remedies has led others to wonder whether he could be hiding knowledge of something more dangerous.

Apothecary and Herbalist

Abigail Crane*

Abigail Crane has attended births and illnesses throughout Salem for years and was among the first members of the community to hear about the girl’s worsening condition. She has treated several residents suffering from strange pains, confusion, and physical disturbances, though her explanations have often conflicted with those of religious authorities. Her knowledge of private family matters makes her one of Salem’s best sources of information, but it also means that she has more secrets than almost anyone else in the village.

Midwife and Healer

Thomas Bellamy*

Thomas Bellamy purchases and sells grain throughout the surrounding communities and has benefited from the increasing demand for food during Salem’s agricultural difficulties. He has longstanding business relationships with local farmers and bakers, including Josiah Bell. Bellamy insists that recent changes in the quality and availability of grain are simply the result of poor conditions, but his refusal to reveal certain details about his suppliers has led to suspicion among competitors and local officials.

Grain Merchant

Samuel Pike*

Samuel Pike is a successful craftsman whose workshop has become a frequent meeting place for working men in Salem. He has been openly critical of wealthy families who, in his view, use their influence to settle personal disputes through accusations. Pike has a reputation for anger and has recently been involved in a disagreement over property boundaries with another prominent family. His outspoken nature has made him a potential witness to local tensions while simultaneously making him an easy target for accusations.

Tanner and Leatherworker

Jonathan Vale*

Jonathan Vale teaches several children from prominent Salem families and therefore has an unusual view into the relationships between households. He has noticed that many of the children repeat rumors they hear from adults and has become skeptical of how quickly accusations spread through the community. Despite his skepticism, Vale has remained careful not to openly challenge the authorities. His private writings about the behavior of Salem’s children could prove valuable, or dangerous, if discovered.

Schoolmaster

Daniel Hawthorne*

Daniel Hawthorne is one of Salem’s principal blacksmiths and has supplied tools, horseshoes, and other necessities to families across the village. His workshop provides him with connections to both wealthy landowners and ordinary laborers. He has recently become frustrated by repeated requests from officials for chains, locks, and other equipment associated with the imprisonment of suspects. His reluctance to continue supplying the authorities has led some to question whether he sympathizes with the accused.

Blacksmith

Margaret Holloway*

Margaret Holloway is a recently widowed landowner whose property has become the subject of a dispute with neighboring families. Her refusal to sell portions of her land has created resentment among several residents, while her sudden interest in expanding her holdings has raised questions about her motives. She is religious and publicly supports the search for witches, but she has privately expressed concern that accusations are becoming a convenient way for people to settle old disputes.

Widow and Mid-Level Landowner

Samuel Reed*

Samuel Reed maintains copies of local records, complaints, property documents, and testimony connected to the ongoing crisis. He has therefore become one of the few people capable of comparing accusations with older disputes and identifying contradictions in testimony. Reed is fiercely protective of the records under his control and has refused several requests to surrender documents without proper authorization. His secrecy has made some residents wonder whether he is protecting someone– or himself.

Town Clerk and Record Keeper

Ruth Whitmore*

Ruth Whitmore has become increasingly involved in caring for neighbors who are too frightened to leave their homes. She has developed relationships with families on both sides of Salem’s growing divisions and frequently carries information between households. Although she publicly presents herself as a neutral caretaker, her willingness to defend certain accused residents has made her unpopular among some of the more aggressive accusers. Rumors have recently begun to circulate about her unusual knowledge of events she seemingly should not know.

Widow and Household Head

Caleb Fletcher*

Caleb Fletcher works as both a carpenter and undertaker, giving him an uncomfortable but valuable position within the current crisis. He has been involved in preparing homes, coffins, and burial arrangements for families affected by the recent deaths, and he has therefore seen circumstances surrounding several deaths that others have not. Fletcher rarely discusses what he observes and has developed a reputation for being unnervingly calm around the dead. His silence has made some residents wonder whether he knows more about Salem’s recent tragedies than he admits.

Carpenter and Undertaker



7

Back matter

Works Cited

MLA Style 9th Edition

adminCLA. (2026, February 15). Salem witch trials research guide - Congregational library & archives. Congregational Library & Archives. <https://congregationallibrary.org/salem-witch-trials-research-guide>

Blumberg, J. (2007, October 23). A brief history of the salem witch trials. Smithsonian.com. Smithsonian. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/a-brief-history-of-the-salem-witch-trials-175162489/>

LibGuides: Occult science: Salem witch trials. (2022). Monmouth.Edu. <https://guides.monmouth.edu/Occult/salem>

Menice, J. (2024). Chronology prior to salem trials. Salem Witch Museum. <https://salemwitchmuseum.com/chronology-prior-to-salem-trials/>

Salem Witch Museum. (2024). Salem witch trials chronology. Salem Witch Museum. <https://salemwitchmuseum.com/salem-witch-trials-chronology/>

Wallenfeldt, J. (2018). Salem witch trials. In Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Salem-witch-trials>

Attribution

Copyrights and Copylefts

ARR Copyrighted images are used in this work for fair use purposes or Public Domain. Fair use for non-profit educational purposes is permitted under 17 USC § 107.

other Copyrighted images are used in this work in accordance with their published licensing agreements.

United Nations photos in high quality are permitted to use as the author is registered to digital asset management library.
to Copy and Print Written permission is, however, not required for reproduction of photo material as allowed by statutory exemptions (e.g. UN-affiliated non-governmental organizations and United Nations Associations, UN system organizations, including Specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes) or Fair Use.
Fair use for non-profit educational purposes is permitted under 17 USC § 107.

TechMUN/Jiaxu Zhao works, are licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0. To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>.

all Works are attributed properly, as in the required format by the source of the photo.

Acknowledgment

This and That

This background guide was prepared through the collective effort of the TechMUN IX Court dais.

Appreciation is extended to our delegates, whose engagement and participation have greatly promoted the spirit of the MUN program.

We also recognize the educational resources, public-domain materials, and open-access information that supported the development of this background guide.

And hope everyone has a great time at Model United Nations this year.



TechMUN

Crisis
Sup. Court 2026