

Writing a Synthesis Essay (Includes an Example Essay!)

Synthesis takes its form from the triad of the dialectical method that was proposed by German philosopher Hegel. The essay follows the same outline as the method i.e. Two different writings talking about the same subject where one negates the other. It can be resolved by introducing a third idea.



To present fallacy [essay writer](#), take a thesis from one writing and an antithesis from another. Combine them into a single and final synthesis.

What is a Synthesis Essay?

Structure of the Essay (Using a synthesis derived from J.T.Gatto's *Against School* and A.Kohn's *From Degrading to Degrading*)

Introduction

Hook: A statement that catches the reader's attention.

"The factory-model education system has not had a significant change over a century!"

Thesis Statement: Tells the reader your main thesis or the connecting on which you plan to combine the original works.

"The students should be motivated to learn and dwell deep into a subject, while also realizing and developing one's character. The education (**Kohn's Argument**) and schooling (**Gatto's Argument**) have failed on both accounts. "

Body Paragraphs

In the body paragraphs, each paragraph will take on a topic presented in the **Topic Sentence**.

It will depend on your prewriting analyses. Furthermore, it will also show the reader various points that they agree on. It can be a central aim.

An [essay writing service](#) given to students in advanced grades and universities. It requires you to understand opposing arguments and find a middle ground. In doing so, you will make connections and find new relationships within the work or between the opposing works. This will help you define a central thesis for the opposing arguments to support.

Body Paragraph 1

Topic Sentence: The schooling takes away the ability of a child to reason and think creatively. They don't challenge the subject matter taught to them in the classes but only do as far as what's required for a grade.

Evidence and Arguments:

- Gatto urges us to take the children out of the schooling systems and allow them to dwell into subjects of philosophy, history, theology, arts, etc. These subjects will allow them to develop their intellect and tap into their genius
- Kohn believes that the system of grades hampers the student's chance for in-depth learning. Thus, it becomes less apt to be creative and less likely to become problem solvers.

Body Paragraph 2

Topic Sentence: Both the writers agree that there is a huge divide in how the students should be educated and how they are being educated, for more paragraph guidelines visit [write my essay](#).

Evidence and Arguments:

- Gatto thinks that by going into the education system, a child becomes a consumer and an employee fit to the mundane clockwork of the ordinary.
- Students can get a good grade with grade oriented studying rather than studying in-depth. The curriculums of the schools have adapted itself for the ease of grading the students which Kohn calls as, "bunch o' facts" approach.

Body Paragraph 3

Topic Sentence: The system is not creating leaders, innovators, and thinkers that are required for tackling complex and ever-growing problems of the future.

Evidence and Arguments:

- For Kohn, the system should allow students to showcase their work and progress to both their teachers and parents. It also benefits from the exposure to portfolios and projects of other students, without the sense of competition.
- Gatto would like to see more reforms in the content of the curriculum and the subjects taught to them other than just abolishing grades.

Conclusion

The conclusion will reiterate the thesis statement in light of several topic sentences. It will then present the synthesis:

Both the educationists realize the ills of the education system and are not satisfied with the kind of education the students are provided with. With the world changing fast around us and new problems arising all the time. They both think its imperative to reform the education system that grooms individuals to be thinkers and innovators of tomorrow.