Amherst History Report

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Contents

Executive Summary (for Biddy)

Facts do not speak for themselves. One could argue that history cannot be purely objective as the past only turn into facts of history by virtue of both significance and subsequent elements of interpretation attached to them by the historians. Neil Munro, a Scottish journalist and literary critic, argues in his essay on "Objectivity in History" that the notion of historical truth is hindered by the inherent subjectivity in the mind of the historian, regardless of their objective methodologies. He comments that a historian who, "gathers the facts from the history is also a human being, who comes with a full complement of background, education, attitudes, opinions, likes and dislikes. Historian will inevitably see the course of history through those particular eyes." [1]

We analyzed a detailed and thorough documentation called "History of Amherst College during its first half century, 1821-1871" (we will refer to this text as "the History") by William Seymour Tyler. Tyler graduated as part of the Amherst College Class of 1830, was a professor of Latin and Greek at Amherst and later named Williston Professor Emeritus.

Understanding the limitations of both history and the historian, we believed that text analysis of the History was warranted. We hope to gain insight into the College's history, specifically 1) what key events are highlighted, and 2) how did Tyler as the history interpret and depict the History.

First, we explored the text to get a sense of the book's content and to quantify what the book is about. We looked at the words that made up the book and determined the word's term frequency (tf) and inverse document frequency (idf). Unsurprisingly, terms like college, history, academy, work, institution, war, trustees, Amherst, and Williams were some of the most common words in the book (based on the tf statistic). In contrast, words like celebration, article, battle, convention, villages, army, revival, and valley were some of the most unique and rare words used in the book (based on the $tf - idf$ statistic).

Then, we conducted sentiment analysis, the process of using text analysis and statistics to extract and identify sentiment of words into positive or negative categories. Our analysis conclude that the book had an overall strong positive presence. Notably, we found two chapters to be particularly strong in negative sentiments: Chapter 14 (Period of Reaction and Decline - Resignation of President Humphrey) and Chapter 26 (The War). The historian craft is about telling all the facts, showing all sides to the story - the good, the bad, and the ugly. Still, what is written in this book is relative to the customs, tastes, and opinions of the historian. We appreciated Tyler's faithful attempt at the reconstruction of the College's history.

Finally, we designed a word cloud Shiny app to get a visual overview of what the book as a whole and also what each individual chapter is about. For example, below is the word cloud for Chapter 26: The War. The Shiny app is a fun, dynamic platform where we can show the keywords of each chapter to any curious reader.

Through this analysis, we were able to gain insight into the founding fifty years of Amherst College. By generating the word clouds and conducting sentiment analysis, we were able to extract the topics that were covered in each chapter and also get a sense of how the author projected - both intentionally and unintentionally - his biases, interpretations, and opinions on the subject matter.

[1] http://isfp.sdf.org/essays/munro1.html

Wrangling

```r
loc <- "chapter_files/"
list.files(loc)
```

```
##  [1] "chapter00.txt" "chapter01.txt" "chapter02.txt" "chapter03.txt"
##  [5] "chapter04.txt" "chapter05.txt" "chapter06.txt" "chapter07.txt"
##  [9] "chapter08.txt" "chapter09.txt" "chapter10.txt" "chapter11.txt"
## [13] "chapter12.txt" "chapter13.txt" "chapter14.txt" "chapter15.txt"
## [17] "chapter16.txt" "chapter17.txt" "chapter18.txt" "chapter19.txt"
## [21] "chapter20.txt" "chapter21.txt" "chapter22.txt" "chapter23.txt"
## [25] "chapter24.txt" "chapter25.txt" "chapter26.txt" "chapter27.txt"
## [29] "chapter28.txt"
```

```r
sample_chapter <- readLines(paste(loc, "chapter01.txt", sep = ""))
head(sample_chapter, 30)
```

```
##  [1] "CHAPTER I.  "
##  [2] " "
##  [3] "QUEEN'S COLLEGE CHARACTERISTICS AND HISTORICAL ASSO-  "
##  [4] "CIATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.  "
##  [5] " "
##  [6] "THE want of a College in the valley of the Connecticut was  "
##  [7] "felt previous to the Revolution, and sixty years before the  "
##  [8] "establishment of the Collegiate Institution at Amherst, thirty  "
##  [9] "years before the incorporation of Williams College, measures  "
## [10] "were taken for the founding of such an Institution in Hamp-  "
## [11] "shire County. Some of the inhabitants of that County pre-  "
## [12] "sented to the General Court, January 20, 1762, a memorial  "
## [13] "showing that \" there are a great number of people in this County  "
## [14] "of Hampshire, and places adjacent, disposed to promote learn-  "
## [15] "ing, and by reason of their great distance from the Colleges and  "
## [16] "the great expense of their education there, many of good  "
## [17] "natural genius are prevented a liberal education, and a large  "
## [18] "country filling up at the north-west of them which will send a  "
## [19] "great number of men of letters.\" \" They therefore pray for an  "
## [20] "act of the government constituting a Corporation with power  "
## [21] "to receive moneys and improve them for setting up a Seminary  "
## [22] "for learning, and that a charter may be granted to the Corpora-  "
## [23] "tion for the said Seminary endowing it with power to manage  "
## [24] "all the affairs relative to the same, and confer the honors of learn-  "
## [25] "ing upon the students of the same when qualified therefor.\"  "
## [26] " "
## [27] "A bill was accordingly brought in for establishing \"an Acad-  "
## [28] "emy in the western parts of this Province,\" which passed  "
## [29] "to be engrossed but was finally lost. But Francis Bernard,  "
## [30] "\"Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,\" made  "
```

```r
# Read in all files from a folder called "chapter_files"
texts_df <- as.data.frame(readtext("chapter_files/*.txt"))
```

```r
hyphen_cleanup <- function(chapter, r) {
  # determine which lines end with hyphen
  is_end_hyphen <- str_detect(chapter, regex("\\-$"))

  if (is_end_hyphen[r] == TRUE && !is.na(is_end_hyphen[r])) {
    # extract second-half of hyphenated word, delete from carry-over line
    second_half <- str_extract(chapter[r + 1], regex("^\\w+"))
    chapter[r + 1] <- gsub(
      str_extract(chapter[r + 1], regex("^\\w+")), "",
      chapter[r + 1]
    )
    chapter[r + 1] <- str_trim(chapter[r + 1], side = "left")

    # delete the end-hyphen, concatenate first- and second-half of hyphenated word
    chapter[r] <- gsub("\\-$", "", chapter[r])
    chapter[r] <- paste(chapter[r], second_half, sep = "")
  }
  return(chapter)
}
```

The first helper function `hyphen_cleanup()` deals with the hypenated words. The function first parses through the text to determine where the hyphenated words split between two different lines are. Then, it will remove the hyphen and concatenate the two halves of the word to the first of the two lines that the original hyphenated word was split among. Below is a small test example to illustrate what the `hyphen_cleanup()` function does.

```r
test1 <- c("The blue house is in the mid-",
          "dle of the farm, surrounded by wildflo-",
          "wers. The woman is baking pret-",
          "zel buns coated in cinnamon.")
for(i in 1:length(test1)){
  test1 <- hyphen_cleanup(test1, i)
}
test1
```

```
## [1] "The blue house is in the middle"
## [2] "of the farm, surrounded by wildflowers"
## [3] ". The woman is baking pretzel"
## [4] "buns coated in cinnamon."
```

```r
punctuation_cleanup <- function(chapter, q) {
  # determine which lines start with punctuation
  is_start_punctuation <- str_detect(chapter, regex("^[[:punct:]]"))

  if (is_start_punctuation[q] == TRUE && !is.na(is_start_punctuation[q])) {

    # extract leading punctuation, delete from carry-over line, trim spaces out
    punc_to_bring_over <- str_extract(chapter[q], regex("^[[:punct:]]"))
    chapter[q] <- str_remove(chapter[q], "^[[:punct:]]")
    chapter[q] <- str_trim(chapter[q], side = "left")

    # concatenate sentence with leading punctuation
    chapter[q - 1] <- paste(chapter[q - 1], punc_to_bring_over, sep = "")
  }
  return(chapter)
}
```

The second helper function `punctuation_cleanup()` deals with the leading punctuation, which arise after hyphenated words have been cleaned up. The function first determines which lines lead with an astray punctuation that would make most sense to be tagged at the end of the preceding line. Then it will remove that punctuation from the original line and add it to the end of the preceding line. Below is a small test example to illustrate what the `punctuation_cleanup()` function does.

```r
test2 <- c("The bagels and croissants are really good",
          "! The chai latte gives you soft and fuzzy feelings",
          "; the matcha latte is scrumptious",
          ". This cafe is my favorite.")
for(i in 1:length(test2)){
  test2 <- punctuation_cleanup(test2, i)
}
test2
```

```
## [1] "The bagels and croissants are really good!"
## [2] "The chai latte gives you soft and fuzzy feelings;"
## [3] "the matcha latte is scrumptious."
## [4] "This cafe is my favorite."
```

```r
# function to remove hyphens and merge hyphenated words
removeHyphen_concat <- function(df, index) {
  chapter <- df[index, 2]

  # strsplit returns a list: we only want the first element
  chapter <- stringr::str_split(chapter, "\n")[[1]]

  # remove whitespaces on the right side (at end of line)
  chapter <- str_trim(chapter, side = "both")

  for (r in 1:length(chapter)) {
    # helper function: 1) deletes hyphen, 2) concatenates word
    chapter <- hyphen_cleanup(chapter, r)
  }

  # remove whitespaces on the right side (at end of line)
  chapter <- str_trim(chapter, side = "both")

  for (q in 1:length(chapter)) {
    # helper function: 1) deletes leading punctuation,
    #                  2) concatenates punctuation to end of sentence
    chapter <- punctuation_cleanup(chapter, r)
  }

  chapter_collapse <- paste(chapter, collapse=" \n ")
  return(chapter_collapse)
}
```

The third helper function `removeHyphen_concat()` includes the `hyphen_cleanup()` and `punctuation_cleanup()` helper functions. Below is a small test example to illustrate what the `removeHyphen_concat()` function does.

```r
chapter1_test <- c("chapter1",
                   "She works at a countryclub as a life- \n guard. This summer job will help her sup- \
chapter2_test <- c("chapter2",
                   "The dogs are barking really loudly, while runn- \n ing around the fields like cra- \
chapter3_test <- c("chapter3",
                   "Halloween is right around the corn- \n er! We all cannot believe its alrea- \n dy O

df_test3 <- rbind.data.frame(chapter1_test, chapter2_test, chapter3_test)
colnames(df_test3) <- c("chapters", "text")

for(i in 1:nrow(df_test3)){
  df_test3[i,2] <- removeHyphen_concat(df_test3, i)
}
df_test3[1:3, 2]
```

```
## [1] "She works at a countryclub as a lifeguard \n . This summer job will help her support \n her fam
## [2] "The dogs are barking really loudly, while running \n around the fields like crazy \n ! The owne
## [3] "Halloween is right around the corner \n ! We all cannot believe its already \n October! I canno
```

```r
# mega-function that 1) renames chapters
#                    2) removes hyphens, miscellaneous punctuation
clean_data <- function(df){

  n_chapters <- nrow(df)

  # STEP 1: rename chapters in doc_id from chapter##.txt to chapter##
  for(i in 1:n_chapters){
    df[i,1] <- paste("chapter", i-1, sep="")
  }

  # STEP 2: use removeHyphen_concat() to remove hyphens and misc. punctuation
  for(i in 1:n_chapters){
    df[i,2] <- removeHyphen_concat(df, i)
  }

  return(df)
}
```

The function `clean_data()` includes the `removeHyphen_concat()` function (which includes the `hyphen_cleanup()` and `punctuation_cleanup()` helper functions). This function manipulates a dataframe of strings that contain both hyphenated words and leading punctuations that to be cleaned up. This function will go through each string and fix all issues with regards to hyphens and punctuations.

```r
texts_df <- clean_data(texts_df)

## saving newly cleaned dataset as a csv file called "all_texts.csv"
write.csv(x=texts_df, file="all_texts.csv")
```

After cleaning the original source data using `clean_data()`, we exported it as a csv file called `all_tests.csv`.

Analysis

```
# Read in all files from a folder called "chapter_files"
all_texts_df <- read.csv(file="all_texts.csv")
```

TF-IDF Analysis

Term frequency, $tf(t,d)$, is the raw count, or the number of times that term t occurs in given document d. This statistic tells us how frequently a word occurs in a document.

Inverse document frequency, $idf(t,D)$, is a logarithmically scaled inverse fraction, meaning that it diminishes the weight for commonly used words in a given text and increases the weight for words that occur rarely. The idf for any given term is defined as follows:

$$idf(t,D) = ln\left(\frac{D}{n_{\text{documents containing the term}}}\right)$$

,

where t is the term of interest and D is total number of documents. A high idf value means that the term occured in fewer of the documents in the collection. A low idf value (close to zero) means that the term occurs in many of the documents in the collection. When combined with the tf statistic, we can calculate the term's $tf - idf$, the frequency of a term accounting for how frequently it is used across a collection of documents. A high $tf - idf$ value means that the term is more relevant in that one specific document from the collection of documents.

```
ACbook_counts <- all_texts_df %>%
  mutate(chapterNum = X - 1) %>%
  select(-X) %>%

  # prepare data in useable format for text analysis
  tidytext::unnest_tokens(word, text) %>%

  # exclude stop words (i.e. the, an, a, you)
  anti_join(tidytext::get_stopwords(), by = "word") %>%

  # count word frequencies for a given chapter
  count(chapterNum, word, sort = TRUE) %>%
  mutate(freq = n) %>%
  select(chapterNum, word, freq)

tidy_DTM <- ACbook_counts %>%
  tidytext::bind_tf_idf(word, chapterNum, freq)
```

```
tf_ordered <- tidy_DTM %>%
  arrange(desc(tf))
tf_ordered[1:25, 1:6]
```

```
##    chapterNum        word freq         tf        idf       tf_idf
## 1           5     college   65 0.03733487 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 2           0     history   13 0.02416357 0.03509132 0.0008479315
## 3           0     college   12 0.02230483 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 4           3     academy   21 0.02164948 0.23180161 0.0050183855
## 5          14     college  108 0.02162162 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 6           3     amherst   19 0.01958763 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 7          20     college  178 0.01852237 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 8          11     college  106 0.01804562 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 9          23     college   56 0.01769352 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 10         21     college   94 0.01764595 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 11          2     amherst   33 0.01746032 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 12         15     college   23 0.01739788 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 13          9     college   70 0.01730104 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 14          8     college   39 0.01727957 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 15          0        work    9 0.01672862 0.10919929 0.0018267540
## 16         17     college   90 0.01668830 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 17          2     college   31 0.01640212 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 18          4 institution   31 0.01622187 0.07145896 0.0011591983
## 19          7     college   50 0.01609269 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 20         13     college   78 0.01599016 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 21          9     amherst   63 0.01557093 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 22          3     college   15 0.01546392 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 23         12     college   60 0.01541624 0.00000000 0.0000000000
## 24          4        fund   29 0.01517530 0.53408249 0.0081048624
## 25          5     amherst   26 0.01493395 0.00000000 0.0000000000
```

Looking at the top 25 terms with highest tf scores, we are not surprised to see the words “college”, “history”, “academy”, and “Amherst” dominate the charts.

```
tfidf_ordered <- tidy_DTM %>%
  arrange(desc(tf_idf))
tfidf_ordered[1:25, 1:6]
```

```
##    chapterNum         word freq          tf       idf      tf_idf
## 1          28           00  144 0.012971804 3.3672958 0.043679903
## 2           0        bryan    2 0.003717472 3.3672958 0.012517828
## 3          27  celebration    9 0.006451613 1.7578579 0.011341019
## 4           4      article   13 0.006802721 1.5755364 0.010717934
## 5          26       battle   28 0.009120521 1.1700713 0.010671660
## 6           4   convention   15 0.007849294 1.2878543 0.010108746
## 7          28          100   33 0.002972705 3.3672958 0.010009978
## 8           1     villages    6 0.002967359 3.3672958 0.009991976
## 9           0     author's    2 0.003717472 2.6741486 0.009941073
## 10          0   publishers    2 0.003717472 2.6741486 0.009941073
## 11         26         army   18 0.005863192 1.5755364 0.009237672
## 12          5 williamstown    8 0.004595060 1.9810015 0.009102821
## 13         18      revival   20 0.010298661 0.8823892 0.009087427
## 14          4   prescribes    5 0.002616431 3.3672958 0.008810298
## 15          0     portrait    3 0.005576208 1.5755364 0.008785519
## 16         26    minnesota    8 0.002605863 3.3672958 0.008774712
## 17         27      jubilee    6 0.004301075 1.9810015 0.008520436
## 18          4         fund   29 0.015175301 0.5340825 0.008104862
## 19          6         lime    4 0.002302821 3.3672958 0.007754279
## 20          6      workmen    5 0.002878526 2.6741486 0.007697607
## 21         26     generals    7 0.002280130 3.3672958 0.007677873
## 22         15        riggs    3 0.002269289 3.3672958 0.007641367
## 23         26         roll   10 0.003257329 2.2686835 0.007389849
## 24          1       valley   14 0.006923838 1.0647107 0.007371884
## 25          0         page    2 0.003717472 1.9810015 0.007364318
```

Now, looking at the top 25 terms with highest $tf - idf$ scores, we find that different and a more diverse array of words are at the top of the ranks: “celebration”, “article” “battle”, “convention”. We also note that each term is specific to a chapter, making that term a characteristic descriptor of that specific chapter. This was later helpful in constructing our word clouds.

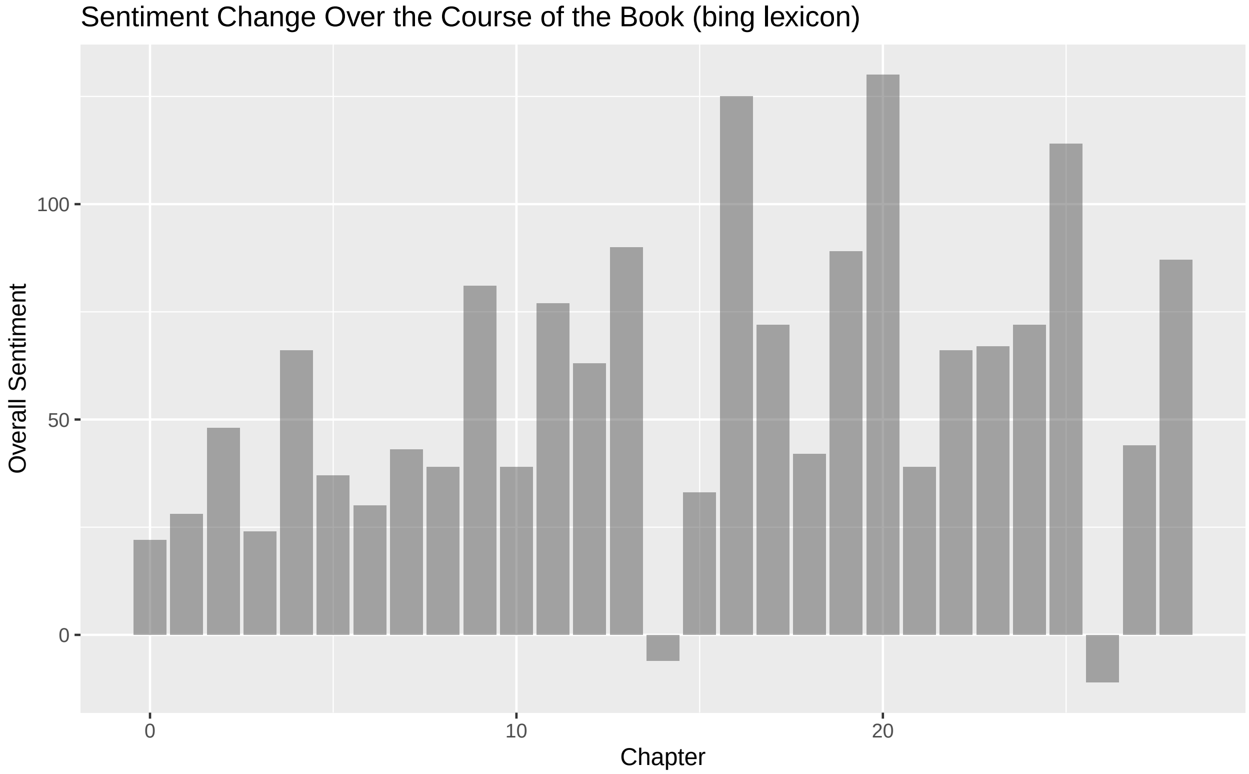
Sentiment Analysis

There are three widely used lexicons based on unigrams (or single words):
- bing: categorizes words in a binary fashion into positive/negative
- AFINN: assigns words with a score between -5 (negative sentiment) and +5 (positive sentiment)
- nrc: categorizes words in a binary fashion into categories of positive, negative, anger, anticipation, disgust, fear, joy, sadness, surprise, and trust

First, we decided to use the bing lexicon in hopes that using the most binary categorization would bring out the stark differences in overall sentiment between the chapters.

```
ACbook_sentiment_by_chapter <- tidy_DTM %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"), by = "word") %>%
  count(index = chapterNum, sentiment) %>%
  spread(sentiment, n, fill = 0) %>%
  mutate(sentiment = positive - negative)

ggplot(data = ACbook_sentiment_by_chapter, aes(x = index, y = sentiment)) +
  geom_bar(alpha = 0.5, stat = "identity", show.legend = FALSE) +
  labs(
    x = "Chapter",
    y = "Overall Sentiment",
    title = "Sentiment Change Over the Course of the Book (bing lexicon)"
  )
```



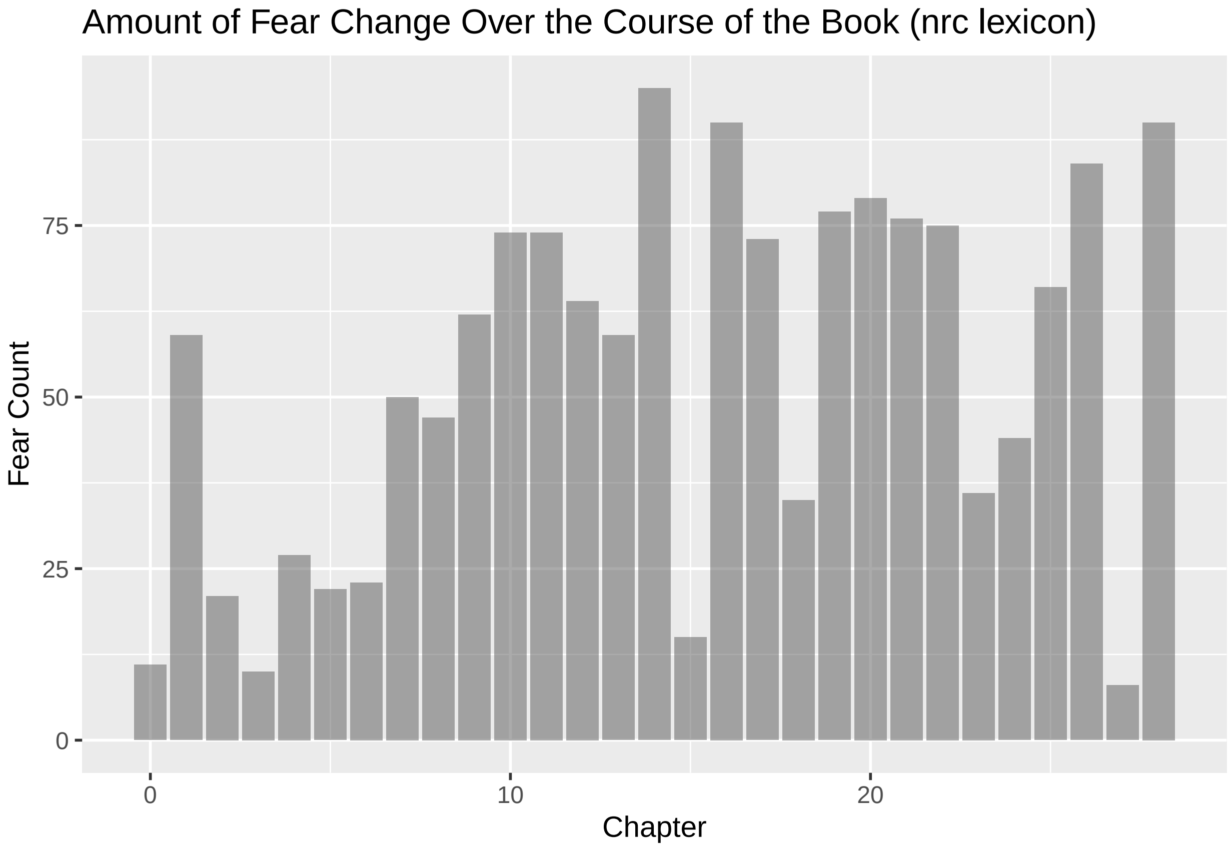
Looking above at the graph, we conclude that the book had an overall strong positive presence. Additionally, we note that there are two chapters that are particularly strong in negative sentiments: Chapter 14 (Period of Reaction and Decline - Resignation of President Humphrey) and Chapter 26 (The War). Based on the chapter titles, it is unsurprising that these two chapters have been singled out as trending negative in terms of overall sentiment.

```r
nrc<-tidytext::get_sentiments("nrc")

AC_sentiment_by_chapter <- tidy_DTM %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("nrc"), by = "word") %>%
  count(index=chapterNum, sentiment) %>%
  spread(sentiment, n, fill = 0)
```

By breaking down the sentiments not just into negative and postive (bing lexicon) but rather getting a sense of what emotions are actually being highly used in the chapters, one can begin to get a better understanding of how the material in that chapter is going to be written about.

```r
ggplot(data= AC_sentiment_by_chapter , aes(x=index, y= fear)) +
  geom_bar(alpha = 0.5, stat = "identity", show.legend = FALSE) +
  labs(x="Chapter", y=paste( "Fear Count",sep=" "),
       title=paste( "Amount of Fear Change Over the Course of the Book (nrc lexicon)", sep=" "))
```



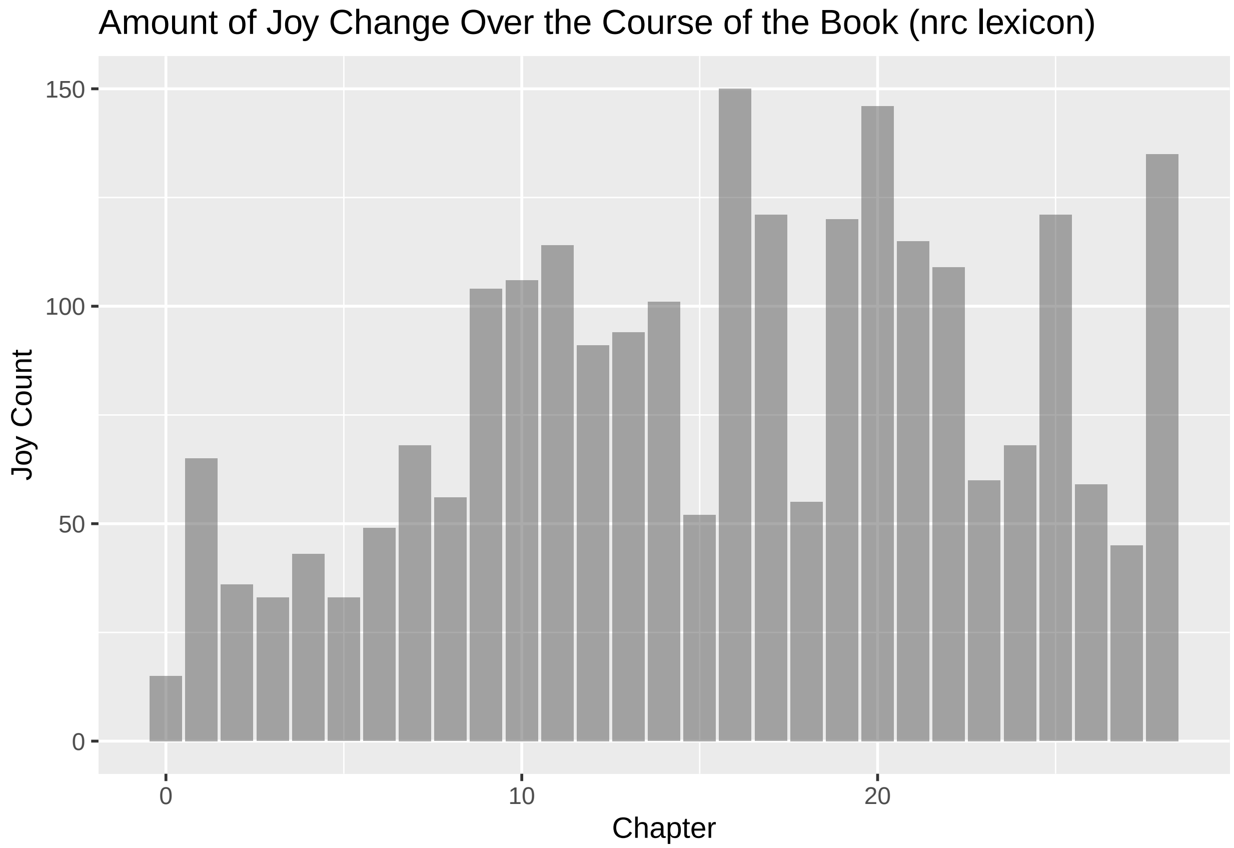
From this graph we can see that the individual chapters range widely in terms of the amount of fear contained in the chapter. As we can see chapters 0,3,15, and 27 are all chapters with very low fear, whereas chapters 14, 16, and 28 all have very high levels of fear.

Chapters with High Levels of Fear
- Chapter 14: Period of Reaction and Decline - Resignation of President Humphrey
- Chapter 16: Biographical Sketches of President Humphrey and some of his associates
- Chapter 28: Then and Now - Panoramic Review of Change and Progress

Chapters with Low Levels of Fear
- Chapter 0: Preface
- Chapter 3: Amherst Academy
- Chapter 15: The Religious History of This Period
- Chapter 27: The Semi-Centennial Celebration

Above are the chapter titles of each category. We are able to reconcile our findings on levels of fear with the chapter titles and its contents.

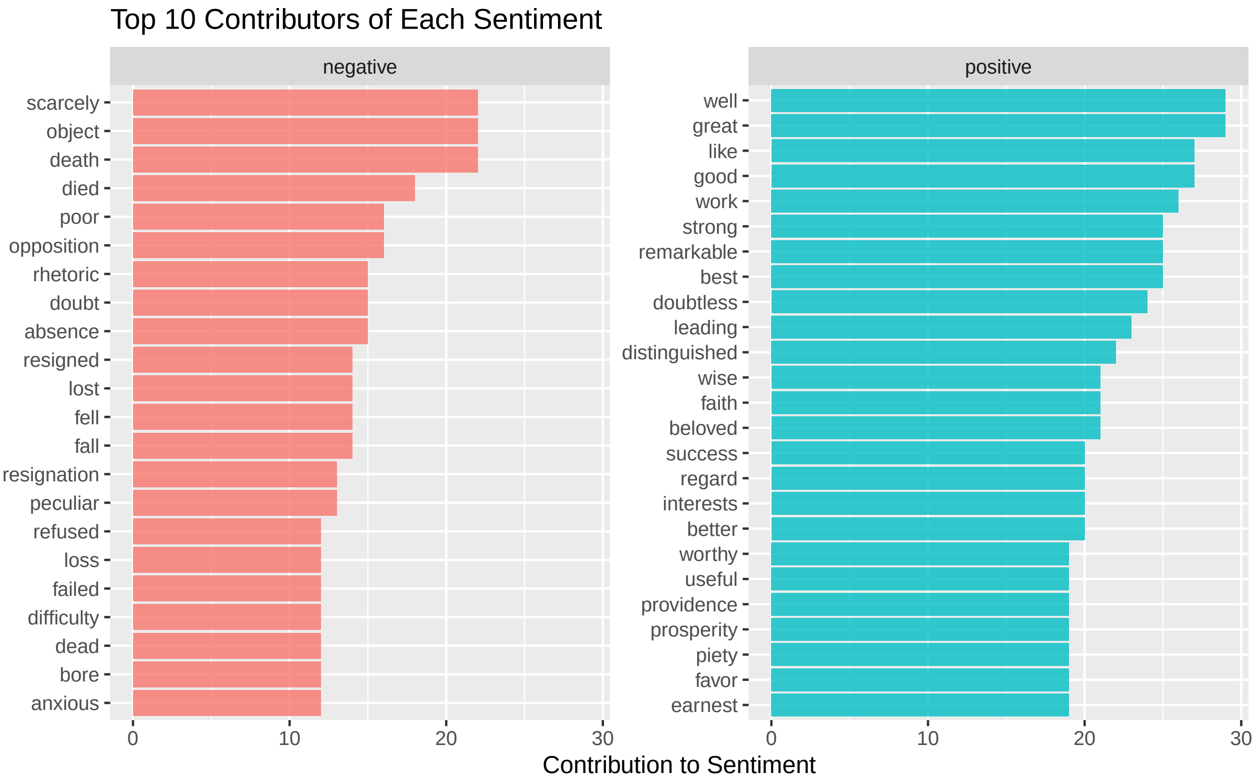
```
ggplot(data= AC_sentiment_by_chapter , aes(x=index, y= joy)) +
  geom_bar(alpha = 0.5, stat = "identity", show.legend = FALSE) +
  labs(x="Chapter", y=paste( "Joy Count",sep=" "),
       title=paste( "Amount of Joy Change Over the Course of the Book (nrc lexicon)", sep=" "))
```



When looking at this chart, it highlights that overall this book always expressed high levels of joy, at least when we compare it to the previous graph. Although there are chapters that express especially a high level of joy, aside from Chapter 0 (the preface), even the lowest chapters have high levels of joy. This can give us a sense of how the author of the authors true feeling about the college and the viewpoint in which the writing is going to be from.

```
bing_word_counts <- tidy_DTM %>%
  inner_join(get_sentiments("bing"), by = "word") %>%
  count(word, sentiment) %>%
  ungroup()

## identify and visually assess top 20 contributors to each sentiment
bing_word_counts %>%
  group_by(sentiment) %>%
  top_n(20) %>%
  ggplot(aes(reorder(word, n), n, fill = sentiment)) +
  geom_bar(alpha = 0.8, stat = "identity", show.legend = FALSE) +
  facet_wrap(~sentiment, scales = "free_y") +
  labs(
    y = "Contribution to Sentiment", x = NULL,
    title = "Top 10 Contributors of Each Sentiment"
  ) +
  coord_flip()
```



Taking a more holistic look at the sentiments expressed in the entire book, we examined the top 20 contributors to the negative and positive sentiments (as outlined by the bing lexicon). As we approach the bicentennial celebration, it has been interesting to examine the specific words the characterize the founding fifty years of the College's history and get a sense of the first fifty years of trials, tribulations, and triumphs to make the Amherst College that stands here today.

Word Cloud

Click this link to see our Shiny app: https://gchickering21.shinyapps.io/ShinyApp/. See “app.R” within the “ShinyApp” folder for the code that generates our Word Cloud Shiny app. Below are a few example of the word clouds we generated using the Shiny app.

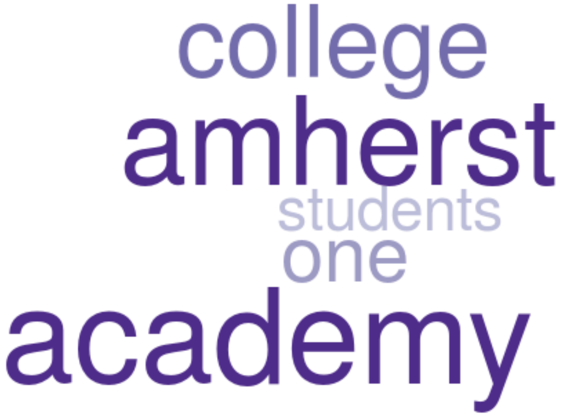


Figure 1: Chapter 3 Amherst Academy

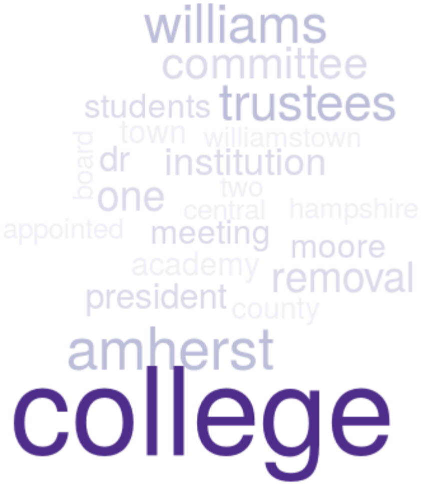


Figure 2: Chapter 5 Efforts to Unite Williams College and the Institution at Amherst

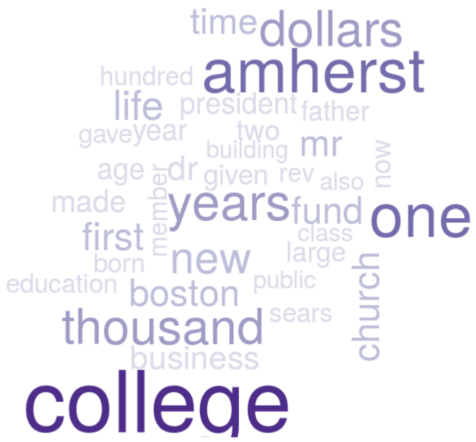


Figure 3: Chapter 25 Benefactors of the College

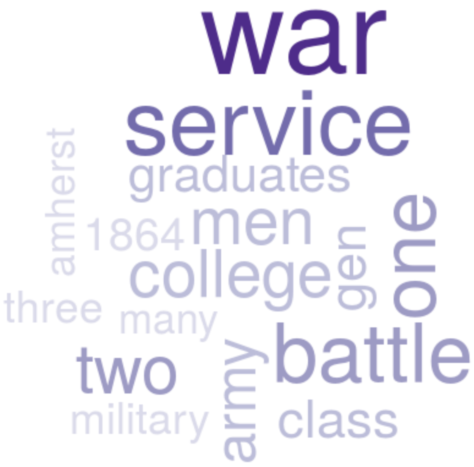


Figure 4: Chapter 26 The War

Discussion

After completing the data wrangling portion of the project, we started off by performing TF-IDF analysis to get a sense of what the book, claiming to recount the first fifty years of Amherst College, was really about. TF-IDF analysis allowed us to quantify what the book is about using three statistics: term frequency (tf), inverse document frequency (idf), and tf-idf ($tf * idf$). Such quantification of the terms in the book helped us gain a better holistic understanding of the content discussed in the book and within each individual chapter

After performing the TF-IDF analysis, we wanted to perform sentiment analysis using the bing lexicon to try to get an understanding of the overall sentiments of the individual chapters. From the graphs we learned that the book overall had a very high positive sentiment, and in particular chapters 16, 20, and 25 were especially positive. From the graph though we learned chapters 14 and 26 were the only two chapters with negative sentiments. Using the nrc lexicon, we wanted to perform further sentiment analysis to see what types of emotions were prevalent in certain chapters as well. When exploring emotions like joy and fear across the different chapters, we were able to perform further analysis to understand the prevalence of these different emotions across the different chapters. For the joy emotion, we were able to see that overall besides for chapter 0, which was the preface, that every chapter had a relatively high score for the number of words that contained the joy emotion.When comparing this to the fear emotion, we can see that there is a much larger range for how much fear was within each chapter, and that overall the fear count was much lower across the book than the joy count. In particular chapters Chapter 0, 3,15, and 27 all had especially low levels of fear whereas chapters Chapter 14, 16, and 28 all had high levels of fear.

Taking what we learned from the overall sentiments of the chapters themselves, we wanted to use the word cloud generator to see if we could get a sense of what sort of information the book itself, and each chapter contained. By being able to choose the frequency each word had to appear and the number of words we wanted to see, we could begin to get high level overviews of what the ideas and topics each individual chapter contained.

By then combining what we learned from the word cloud with what we learned from the sentiment analysis, we were able to gain not only a better understanding of the type of content that each chapter contains, but also gain a better understanding of the author's emotions and feelings about the subject he wrote about. As mentioned earlier, history can never be purely objective and what the analysis in this project allowed us to see was the content the book has covered in addition to the perspective from which the author wrote and his internal attitudes/biases/opinions that was projected on his historical account of Amherst College.

Technical Appendix

For this project the aspects that we felt that we went above and beyond were the removal of hyphens and punctuation cleanup, visual graphics that display multiple types of sentiment analysis in order to get a more thorough picture of the types of emotions that are present in each chapter, and a word cloud Shiny app that allows the user to find the top words by chapter. Each of these three mini projects allowed us to work with cleaner data that then helped us extract more meaningful insights from our visualizations and analysis.

For the data wrangling aspect of the project, on top of fixing words that had hyphens in them, we felt it was important to also clean up the punctuation whenever we fixed the hyphenated words. For the sentiment analysis portion, we started off by using the bing lexicon to get an understanding of how positive and negative the sentiment in each chapter was. From there, we wanted to get a deeper understanding of not only the words that highly contributed to the sentiment scores, but also of the actual emotions present in the chapter. By using the nrc lexicon, we were further able to break down the chapters and see what chapters contained high or low levels of emotions such as fear, joy, and anger.

The final piece that allowed us to perform more in depth analysis was the interactive Shiny App. By having the ability to sort by the different chapters and allow the user to determine how many of the top words one wants to see, this allowed us to get a sense of the material that was actually covered in each chapter. This worked especially well in combination with the sentiment analysis to not only get a high level idea of who or what would be covered in each chapter, but we could then see the moods and emotions about the ideas that were being written about.