

Historical Thinking Skills

Sourcing: to find things out from a particular source.

Primary Source: Firsthand account of a time period or event.

Secondary Source: An account that was created by someone who did not experience firsthand or participate in the time period or event.

Reliability: the factors that determine whether or not a source can be trusted.
Factors that determine

Factors that determine Reliability:

1. Bias
2. Background
3. Purpose

Contextualization: to understand an event in the context of when it happened (Past, present, future).

Corroboration: to support an argument with evidence.

Historical analysis involves a rich variety of historical documents and artifacts that present different voices, accounts, interpretations, or perspectives on the past.

All historical interpretation should be grounded in evidence.

Close Reading: an intensive analysis of a document in order to come to terms with what it says, how it says it, and what it means.

Historical Inquiry often begins with a historical question.

Historical inquiry is a process that begins with questioning, then collecting and analyzing evidence, and then creating a argument based on the evidence.

Types of Analysis

Quantitative Analysis: Examination of measurable and verifiable data such as earnings, revenue, population, etc.

Qualitative Analysis: Examination of non-measurable data such as reputation, image, feelings, beliefs, and values.