

## Historical Thinking Key terms

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Looking at an historical document and \_\_\_\_\_, such as:
    - \_\_\_\_\_ wrote this?
    - \_\_\_\_\_ was it written?
    - \_\_\_\_\_ was it written?
  - b. Example: When looking at a document, a historian determines why it was written in order to understand the document better
  - c. Question: Why might this be important?
  
- II. \_\_\_\_\_ sources
  - a. Sources created by someone \_\_\_\_\_ the time of a historical event
  - b. Examples include \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Question: What are some examples of primary sources in life that you create?
  
- III. \_\_\_\_\_ sources
  - a. Sources created \_\_\_\_\_ an event occurred by someone who \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Examples: \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Question: How might secondary sources help us better understand an event or time period?
  
- IV. \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ to see what they say about a historical event (whether they agree or disagree)
  - b. Example: A historian interviews three WWII veterans in order to determine what WWII was like
  - c. Question: Why is it important to corroborate sources?
  
- V. Bias
  - a. Looking at history only from a certain viewpoint and \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Example: A slave owner writes an article saying that slavery is good
  - c. What are some indications that a source is perhaps biased?