

Historical thinking key terms



- Sourcing
- a. Looking at an historical document and asking questions about it, such as:
 - Who wrote this?
 - When was it written?
 - Why 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?

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terms

- II. **Primary** sources
 - a. Sources created by someone during the time of an historical event
 - b. Examples include **letters, photos, diaries, and speeches**
 - c. Question: What are some examples of primary sources in life that you create?

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terms

- **Secondary** sources
- A. Sources created **after** an event occurred by someone who **did not see it happen**.
- B. Examples: **history textbook, Wikipedia article**
- C. Question: How might secondary sources help us better understand an event or time period?



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- IV. **Corroboration**
- A. **Comparing multiple sources** to see what they say about an 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?



Historical thinking key terms

- V. **Bias**

- A. Looking at history only from a certain viewpoint and **not considering others' perspectives**

- B. Example: A slave owner writes an article saying that slavery is good.

- C. Question: What are some indications that a source is perhaps biased?