Historical Thinking Skills

Distinct skills that students should practice throughout the year—skills that will help you learn to think and act like historians.

Skill	Description
1. Developments and Processes	A. Identify and explain historical developments and processes.B. Explain a historical concept, development, or process
2. Sourcing and Situation	Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources. A. Identify a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and or/audience B. Explain the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of a source C. Explain the significance of a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and or/audience, including how these might limit the use(s) of a source
3. Claims and Evidence in Sources	Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources. A. Identify and describe a claim and/or argument in a text-based or non-text-based source B. Identify the evidence used in a source to support an argument C. Compare the arguments or main ideas of two sources D. Explain how claims or evidence support, modify, or refute a source's argument
4. Contextualization	Analyze the contexts of historical events, developments, or processes. A. Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process B. Explain how a specific historical development or process is situated within a broader historical context

Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change), analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes. A. Identify patterns among or connections etween historical developments and processes B. Explain how a historical development or process relates to another historical development or process
Develop an argument.
A. Make a historically defensible claim
B. Support an argument using specific and relevant evidence
 Describe specific examples of historically relevant evidence
 Explain how specific examples of historically relevant evidence support an argument
C. Use historical reasoning to explain relationships among pieces of historical evidence
D. Corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument using diverse and alternative evidence in order to develop a complex argument. This argument might:
 Explain nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables
 Explain relevant and insightful connections within and across periods
 Explain the relative historical significance of a source's credibility and limitations
 Explain how or why a historical claim or argument is or is not effective