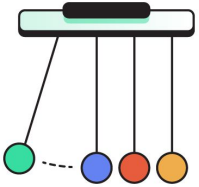


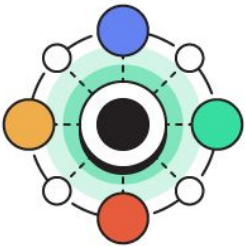
# Disciplinary Thinking Skills



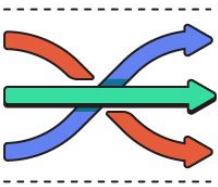
**Causation** - Thinking historically means considering why certain things happened and what effects occurred because of an event, development, or process. It also means recognizing that there are multiple causes of and multiple effects from any event, development, or process.



**Comparison** - Thinking historically means identifying both the similarities and the differences between the people, places, events, and ideas studied in history.



**Contextualization & Sourcing** - Thinking historically means interpreting historical events, developments, or processes in light of the surrounding historical context. It also means understanding key information about a historical source, such as its purpose, perspective, and reliability as a piece of evidence.

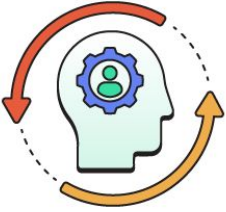


**Continuity & Change over Time** - Thinking historically means identifying and exploring the reasons behind both what has changed and what has stayed the same within a given time period or around a specific historical event.



**Evaluating Evidence** - Thinking historically means analyzing historical documents in order to make evidence-based claims about the past.

# Disciplinary Thinking Skills



**Historical Empathy** - Thinking historically means seeking to understand the past on its own terms by considering the context and perspectives of the era. It also means being aware of our own point of view to avoid presentism in our evaluation of the past.



**Perspective** - Thinking historically means considering how one's personhood has influenced their perspective. It also means recognizing how diverse viewpoints and experiences shape the understanding of historical events. This allows students of history to cultivate empathy for the people of the past that are studied.



**Historical Significance** - Thinking historically means identifying and exploring the reasons why historical people, places, events, or ideas are worth remembering; that is, their historical significance.



**Quantitative Analysis** - Quantitative analysis involves the process of evaluating data that is shown visually through tables, charts, graphs, maps, and infographics. By analyzing patterns, conclusions can be drawn about behaviors, institutions, processes, and policies. Critical investigations also yield possible limitations for the data presented.



**Evaluating Thesis Statements** - A good thesis statement clearly answers the prompt and is historically defensible.