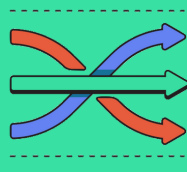


# HISTORY IS A DISCIPLINE NOT A CONTENT



## Causation

Consider why certain things happened and what effects occurred because of an event, development, or process.



## Continuity and Change over Time

Explore 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 Perspective

Recognize how diverse viewpoints and experiences shape the understanding of historical events.



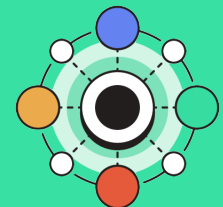
## Evaluating Arguments

Assess the validity of a claim using the available evidence.



## Comparison

Identify both the similarities and the differences between the people, places, events, and ideas studied in history.



## Contextualization

Interpret historical events, developments, or processes in light of the surrounding historical context.



## Historical Empathy

Seek to understand the past on its own terms by considering the context and perspectives of the era.



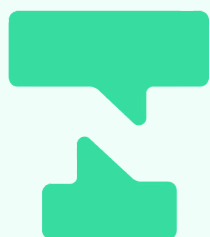
## Quantitative Analysis

Analyze patterns to draw conclusions about behaviors, institutions, processes, and policies.

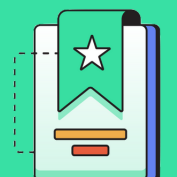


## Evaluating Evidence

Analyze historical documents in order to make evidence-based claims about the past.



Thinking  
Nation



## Historical Significance

Explore the reasons why historical people, places, events, or ideas are worth remembering.