







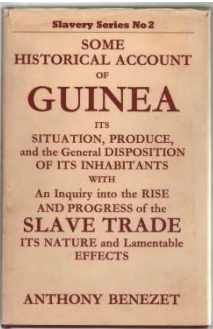



## Word Cards

<p><b>1</b> <b>artifact</b></p> <p>material evidence from the past</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> The artifact provided some evidence about how people lived in the past.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>	<p><b>2</b> <b>evidence</b></p>  <p>facts or information that can be used to test whether a belief or proposition is true or valid</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Historians use evidence such as artifacts and documents that help tell a story about the past.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>
<p><b>3</b> <b>historical inquiry</b></p> <p>the process of determining what happened that involves posing questions, and collecting and analyzing sources to build historical interpretations</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> In trying to determine what happened, the historian engaged in the process of historical inquiry, using a variety of sources for information.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>	<p><b>4</b> <b>historical reading skills</b></p>  <p>specific ways in which historians critically read a document that includes sourcing, contextualizing, closely reading, and corroborating</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Before reading the document, the historian sought to determine who wrote it as well as the context under which it was written.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>
<p><b>5</b> <b>sourcing</b></p> <p>attempting to identify the origin of a particular historical account/artifact by identifying who, why, where, and when it was created</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> Sourcing is one way in which historians try to establish the accuracy and reliability of a source.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>	<p><b>6</b> <b>contextualizing</b></p>  <p>placing an idea, statement or event into the environment in which it was created (time and/or place)</p> <p><b>Example:</b> By contextualizing the source, the historian knew the writer was talking about the Revolutionary War.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>

<p><b>7</b> <b>close reading</b></p> <p>thoughtful, critical analysis of a text that focuses on significant details or patterns in order to uncover layers of meaning that lead to deep comprehension</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> Through a close reading of the text, the reader could see the use of loaded language the author used to convey his idea.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>	<p><b>8</b> <b>corroborating</b></p> <p>the use of additional sources to determine the extent to which they support each other</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> The lawyer presented corroborating evidence through testimony.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>
<p><b>9</b> <b>historical account</b></p> <p>a report or description of an event from the past that is put together using evidence from multiple sources</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> The author supported his historical account of slavery with several sources.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>	<p><b>10</b> <b>perspective</b></p> <p>a particular attitude or way of regarding or seeing something</p>  <p><b>Example:</b> Students' perspective on "We the People" may be different than the Framers of the Constitution or from one another.</p> <p>(SS080101)</p>