

KEY WORDS

ATTRIBUTION

Information about an historical source – telling you the circumstances in which it was produced e.g. date, place, author etc

COMPARISON

Looking for similarities and differences between 2 or more things

DESCRIPTION

Giving an account of a historical situation, event change or development without attempting to give reasons for it

INDOCTRINATE

To force people to believe something

INFER

In meaning to work something out from what you can see or hear

INTERPRETATION

Any attempt to describe or explain the past

PROPAGANDA

Information which gives a one sided view of events – it could be by using exaggeration or deliberate untruths – or by leaving out part of the story

RELIABLE

Can be trusted or made use of at face value

Select and use a form and style of writing appropriate to purpose and complex subject matter.

Organise relevant information clearly and coherently, using specialist vocabulary when appropriate.

Ensure text is legible, and the spelling, punctuation and grammar are accurate, so the meaning is clear.

Understanding what is being asked:-

Analyse – consider it carefully – understand it fully – examine it using scientific methods to find out what it consists of.

Explain – to make plain or intelligible, to unfold and illustrate the meaning of.

Describe – To give an account of - Recount the physical appearance or details of in words.

Suggest – introduce indirectly, to call up in the mind, to put forward as a plan, to give an impression of.

Identify – if you identify someone or something you establish who are what they are. People associate with that thing. You can understand their feelings or imagine yourself in that situation.

Evaluate – to determine the value of if you evaluate something you decide how good it is or how much it is worth.

Subjective – relating to the subject; derived from – personal – individual; influenced by or derived from personal taste or opinion and lacking impartiality or objectivity.

Objective –you decide something purely by considering the facts – are not letting your feelings influence you in ANY way - Relating to or constituting an object – setting forth what is external, actual practical, uncoloured by your own sensations or emotions.

Interpretation – an explanation of the meaning of another's artistic or creative work; an elucidation: *an interpretation of a poem.*

- A conception of another's behaviour: *a charitable interpretation of his tactlessness.*
- The rendering of a dramatic part, music, etc., so as to bring out the meaning, or to indicate one's particular conception of it.
- an explanation of something that is not immediately obvious; "the edict was subject to many interpretations"; "he annoyed us with his interpreting of parables"; "often imitations are extended to provide a more accurate rendition of the child's intended meaning"
- an explanation that results from interpreting something; "the report included his interpretation of the forensic evidence"

Analogy

- is both the **cognitive** process of transferring information from a particular subject (the analogue or source) to another particular subject (the target), and a **linguistic** expression corresponding to such a process - the process by which words or phrases are created or re-formed according to existing patterns in the language, as when *shoon* was re-formed as *shoes*, when *-ize* is added to nouns like *winter* to form verbs, or when a child says *foots* for *feet*.
- In a narrower sense, analogy is an inference or an argument from a particular to another particular, as opposed to **deduction**..
- A similarity between like features of two things, on which a comparison may be based: *the analogy between the heart and a pump.*

Deductive argument

A *deductive argument* is an **argument** in which it is thought that the premises provide a *guarantee* of the truth of the conclusion. In a deductive argument, the premises are intended to provide support for the conclusion that is so strong that, if the **premises** are true, it would be *impossible* for the conclusion to be false.

Premise - (or premiss)

Proposition, condition or statement from which conclusion is drawn; thing previously stated - set out before, or as preface; presuppose.

A claim that is a **reason** (or element of a set of reasons) for or **objection** against, some other claim. In other words, it is a **statement** presumed true within the context of an **argument** toward a **conclusion**.

An inductive argument - is an argument in which it is thought that the premises provide reasons supporting the *probable* truth of the conclusion. In an inductive argument, the premises are intended only to be so strong that, if they are true, then it is *unlikely* that the conclusion is false.

The difference between the two comes from the *sort of relation* the author or expositor of the argument takes there to be between the premises and the conclusion. If the author of the argument believes that the truth of the premises *definitely establishes* the truth of the conclusion due to definition, logical entailment or mathematical necessity, then the argument is *deductive*. If the author of the argument does not think that the truth of the premises definitely establishes the truth of the conclusion, but nonetheless believes that their truth provides good reason to believe the conclusion true, then the argument is *inductive*.

Research

Primary source- the first stage or process - a primary source is a document, speech, recording or other source of information or evidence written, created or otherwise produced that was created at roughly the time being studied - usually one with direct personal knowledge of the events being described. Also, a primary source could be a first-handed source from the past including diaries or artifacts.

Primary sources offer an inside view of a particular event. Examples include:

- Original documents: autobiographies, diaries, e-mail, interviews, letters, minutes, news film footage, official records, photographs, raw research data, speeches
- Creative works: art, drama, films, music, novels, poetry
- Relics or artifacts: buildings, clothing, DNA, furniture, jewelry, pottery
- **The declaration of independence**
- **Diary of Anne Frank - experiences of Jews in World War II**
- **film footage of the assassination of President J. F. Kennedy**

Secondary source- second stage – not original - provides interpretation and analysis of primary sources.

Secondary sources are one step removed from the original event or "horse's mouth."

Examples of secondary sources:

- **Britannica encyclopedia (online)**
- **American National Biography (database)**
- **literary criticism analyzing a play, poem, novel, or short story**
- **magazine or newspaper articles about events or people**
- **political commentary analyzing an election or politician (via Lexis-**
- **Nexis database)**
- **textbooks**