

Knowledge Organiser: Historical Skills

<p>Historians use a variety of skills and detective work to work out what has happened in the past. They often need to be very accurate when discussing history. Therefore knowledge of dates and how to count them is important. Historians also need to be able to consider different sources and interpretations to uncover the past.</p>		Types of sources		Vocabulary	
		<p>Primary - A primary source is one that provides original information on an event, topic, or era from that period in time. Crucially, the information has to be first-hand. That means it was produced by a person who experienced that event, topic, or era themselves.</p>	DECADE	PERIOD OF 10 YEARS	
CENTURY	PERIOD OF 100 YEARS				
MILLENNIUM	PERIOD OF 1000 YEARS				
Summarise your learning		<p>Secondary - A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources. Textbooks, biographies, encyclopaedias, and dictionaries are normally secondary sources.</p>	AD	ANNO DOMINI (Latin for 'in the name of our lord') i.e: after the birth of Jesus.	
Chronology	Sequencing, events, stories, and periods over time in order to show how different times relate to each other.		BC	BEFORE CHRIST.	
Historical Sources	A source is something that provides information about the historical topic you are studying.		ERA	A PERIOD OF TIME.	
Reliability	Can we trust what a source is showing or telling us? Why not?	Source Analysis - CNOPA		ANACHRONISM	SOMETHING THAT IS IN THE WRONG TIME PERIOD, for example Queen Victoria using a playstation.
Usefulness	What and how much can we learn from a source? How does it help to answer our questions?	Content - What is the source about? What does it show you?	CHRONOLOGY	STUDY OF DATES AND DATING from the Greek word 'Chronos' that means 'time'.	
Historical Interpretations	When using different sources historians come to different viewpoints and	Nature - What type of source is it? Diary, Newspaper, picture, photograph, government document	FACT	SOMETHING THAT CAN BE PROVED TO BE TRUE.	
		Origin - Where is the source from? Who wrote/made it? When/where was it written/made?			

	interpretations of historical events.	Purpose - Why was the source created? What is the message of the source?	OPINION	A BELIEF OR JUDGEMENT NOT FOUNDED ON CERTAINTY OR PROOF.
		Audience - Who is the source intended for? Why?	ARCHAEOLOGY	A STUDY OF THE REMAINS OF THE PAST.
			HISTORICAL EVIDENCE	SOMETHING THAT PROVIDES PROOF, OR STRONG SUPPORT FOR A CLAIM ABOUT THE PAST.