



Skill Key Term	Meaning
Significance	How important a person or event is.
Evidence	Pieces of History that can be used to form an opinion.
Interpretations	People's views of the past.
Chronology	Understanding how events fit into the bigger picture.
Causation	Why certain things happen.
Consequences	The results of an event and the impacts on the future.
Change	How things have become different over time.
Continuity	How things stay the same or are similar to others.
Empathy	Understanding the thoughts and feelings of a different person
Diversity	Different views and interpretations
Sources	Any piece of evidence that an event/human has left behind.

In History, we can use skills independently, or combined with others. Each skill must be practiced individually to get better at it!

What are Primary and Secondary Sources?

- Sources are historical objects that allow us to discover information about an event or time period.
- Primary sources are made by people who experienced the event.
- Secondary sources are made by people who **did not** experience the event.



What are interpretations?

Interpretations can also be Primary and Secondary. However, interpretations are not objects, they are opinions on a topic.



Sources must always be questioned for:

- Reliability – Can we trust it?
- Usefulness – Does it provide you with information about the topic you are studying?



Sources & Interpretations must always be questioned for:

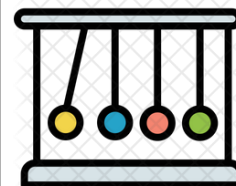
- Reliability – Can we trust it?
- Usefulness – Does it provide you with information about the topic you are studying?

A source or interpretation has three things we must always consider:

- **Content** – What is in the source? What is the message?
- **Provenance** – Who wrote it? Where is it from? When was it made?
- **Purpose?** – Why was it made? What was it made to do?

What is Causation?

- When something makes an event or something else happen, we call this causation.
- Things that lead directly to an event are known as **causes**.



Causes that occurred only a few hours, days or weeks before the event are called '**Short Term Causes**'

Causes that existed for years, decades or centuries before the event are called '**Long Term Causes**'



What is Consequence?

- When an effect or an effect has happened because of an event, we call this a consequence.
- Things that lead directly after an event are known as **consequences**.



Consequences that occurred only a few hours, days or weeks after the event are called '**Short Term Consequences**'

Consequences that occurred years, decades or centuries after the event are called '**Long Term Consequences**'

Consequences can also become causes for other events.



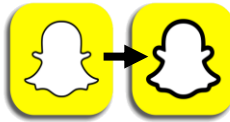
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History Key Skills

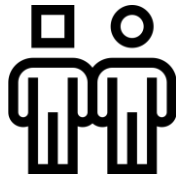


Exam Key Term	Meaning
Critical (meaning 1)	Dislikes or looks for the negatives
Critical (meaning 2)	To look closely at something, looking at both positives and negatives.
Supports	Likes or openly agrees
Analyse	Examining something closely to understand its different parts by breaking it down into smaller parts and investigating their relationships and importance.
Evaluate	Deciding how important/useful/successful something is
Describe	Give in detail the main features or characteristics of something
Write an Account	Tell the story of how something happened in detail
Explain	Give detailed reasons for something.

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You can see how the snapchat logo has made a slight change over time. Changes can be large or small!



History is the study of change over time.

What is Change?

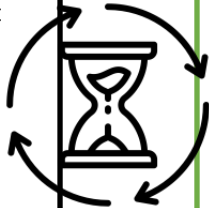
- When something different starts to happen from what happened before, this is called change.
- Change refers to the alterations or transformations that occur in societies, cultures, political systems, or other aspects of the human experience over time.
- Change can be both positive and negative, and it can impact individuals and communities in different ways.

- Change in history usually occurs over a long period of time and it is often hard to pin-point an exact moment of change. Therefore, it is easier to choose two different moments in history and compare them.
- When there is a sudden and clear change at a particular point in history, usually as the result of a single event, the event is usually referred to as a 'Turning Point' in history.

CHANGE = DIFFERENT!

What is Continuity?

- Not all things change over time, some things remain the same across long periods in time, sometimes lasting into the modern world.
- 'Continuity' refers to things that stay the same, relatively unchanged, over time.
- This can include long-standing traditions, cultural values, or political systems that endure despite changes that may occur in other areas. Continuity provides a sense of stability and a connection to the past, and it helps to shape the development of societies and cultures over time.



In order to study change and continuity, historians study different types of events through time and group these events based upon topics or themes.

Breaking historical events up based upon categories makes it easier for people to identify changes and study the effects on people over time.

Some general categories of events include:

Political	To do with war, power, governments, and legal rights
Economic	How people earn and spend money
Social	The everyday lives of people at work and home
Technology	To do with developments in technology and medicine



What is significance?

- Historical significance is a decision that modern people make about what is important from our past. In assigning historical significance, we can choose specific events, people, locations and ideas being particularly important to us.
- Since significance is a decision that we make, it means that different people can decide different things are significant, or that they can disagree about the reasons a particular person, event, place or idea is important
- Significance is not the same to everyone, or at all times in history. What we consider to be important can change. As a result, some events which were considered significant 100 years ago may not be important to us now. That also means that we may consider things significant that no-one cared about a hundred years ago!

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How do we decide if something or someone is significant?

In order to decide why someone or something is important in history, we need to consider four different things:

- R** - Relevancy
- A** - Advancements
- I** - Impacts
- L** - Living Memory



What is relevancy?

- Things from the past can suddenly be considered significant because people have realised that they are relevant to something happening in the present.
- As people often say, “history repeats itself” which means that when a major event occurs in our time, we look back into the past to see how others have dealt with similar things.

Examples:

1. How people dealt with the Spanish Flu in 1918 might be relevant today when trying to understand how we dealt with Covid.
2. When new leaders are chosen around the world, certain ideas and actions may be similar to people in the past.

What are Impacts?

- Impacts are effects that affect a lot of people.
- The impacts caused by a person or event can either be immediate, or continue to impact more people over the days, months, years, decades or even centuries afterwards.
- Usually, the more people affected, either for better or worse, the more significant it is considered to be!

Examples:

1. The Black Death is considered to be significant in European history because it killed an estimated one-third of the entire population of Europe in just four years.
2. William Wilberforce is considered to be significant in history because of the impact he had on abolishing the slave trade.

