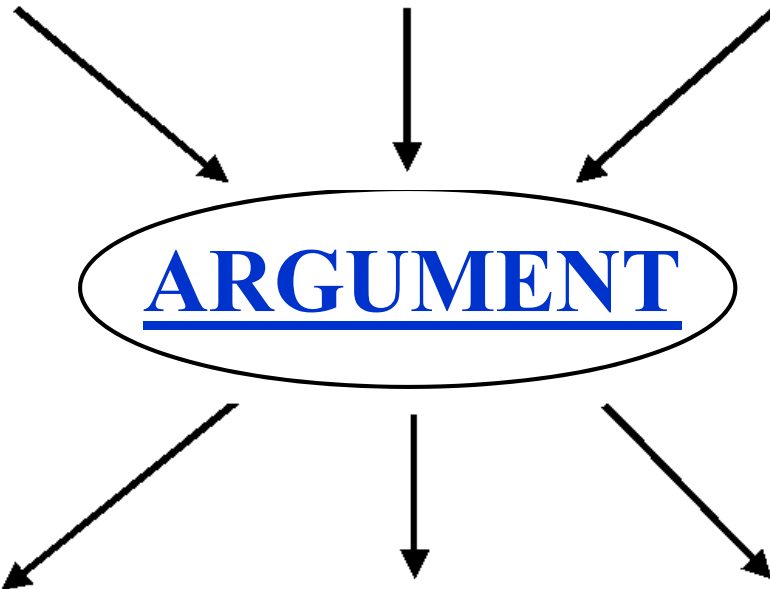


THINKING

VALUES + EVIDENCE + REASONING



THESIS + EVIDENCE + COMMENTARY

EXPRESSING

ARGUMENT

The center of the study of history

- History is:
 - NOT what happened in the past
 - how we understand & give meaning
 - necessarily interpretive
 - forming & critiquing arguments about interpretations

[Diagram](#)

VALUES

Author's perspective towards subject of argument

- Refers to larger idea
 - Ex. Liberty, Equality, Democracy, Capitalism, Individualism, Order, Collectivism etc.
- Sometimes referred to as “bias”, “agenda”, “point of view”, “paradigm”, “frame of reference” etc.
- Sometimes stated but often assumed or subtle (must be inferred)
 - Author may not be aware of it

Diagram

EVALUATING EVIDENCE

- Evidence—any specific information used as support
 - Facts; Authorities; Statistics; Etc.
- Evaluating
 - Selecting—choosing evidence
 - Analyzing
 - Relevance
 - Reliability--PROPP, Fact \leftrightarrow Opinion
 - Strength

Diagram

REASONING

Category of thinking that links values to evidence

Three Categories

1. **Generalization**—Reasoning used to draw conclusions about a whole based on part(s) of the whole.
2. **Cause-Effect**—Reasoning used to analyze why events happened.
3. **Comparison**—Drawing a conclusion based on how one idea or event is like another.
 - a. Includes alike and difference comparisons.
 - b. AKA historical analogies.

Diagram