HISTORY DAY CALIFORNIA



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Sponsored by: CA Foundation for History Education







- Identify the theme (Turning Points in History)
- Choose a Topic
- Craft a Research Question
- Primary & Secondary Source Research
- Thesis Statement Construction
- Deconstructing a Project
- Historical Significance
- **Project Elements**

Make it MAHD



**Step # 1

READ THE RULE BOOK

nhdca.org/contest-rules



- Documentary
- Exhibit/Poster
- Historical Paper
- Performance
- Podcast
- **Website**

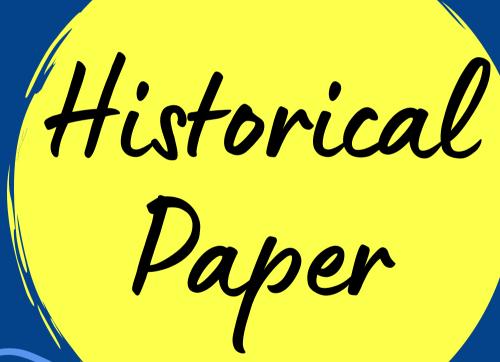
- must contain between 1,500 and 2,500 words
- must use footnotes, endnotes, or internal documentation for your citations
- quotes from any sources, whether primary or secondary, contribute to the word count











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- may not exceed ten minutes in length
- must be an original production and must be presented live
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- Use of projection, mp3 players, computers, or other media is permitted









Performance

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- analysis must be clear and evident to the viewer in the project itself
- argument must be supported with, but not overwhelmed by, visual and textual evidence
- must be be no larger than 30" x 40" in size
- project must be flat











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- your project must include a list of acknowledgments and credits for sources of moving footage, interviews, music, and images that appear









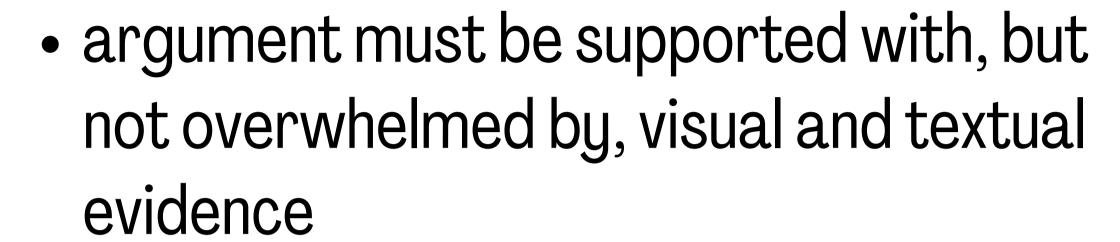
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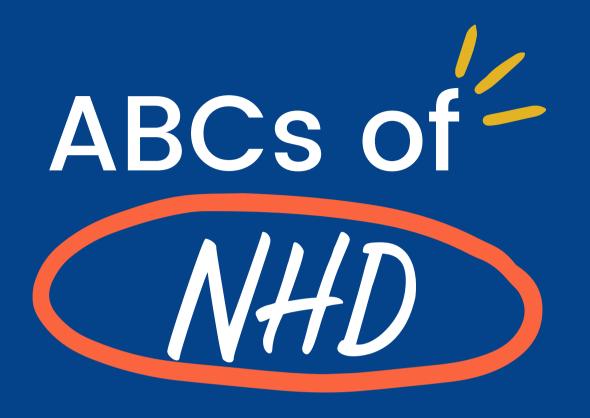


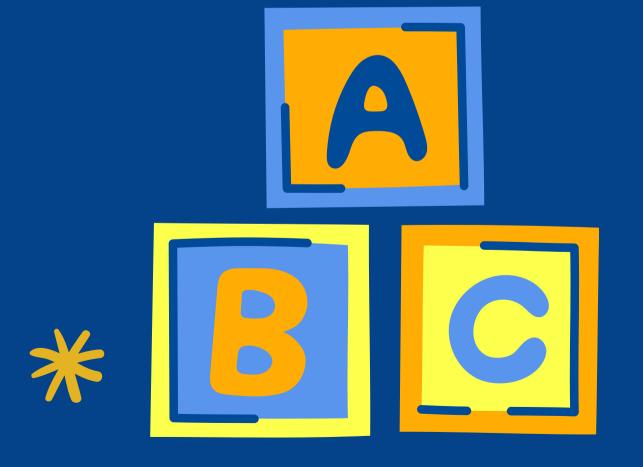
PROJECT PLANNING: WHERE TO START

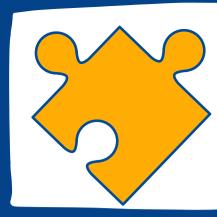


• Read the rule book!

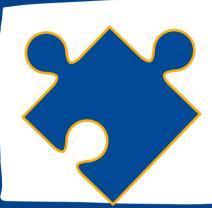
 Use organizational tools created for NHD







ALWAYS



BE



CONNECTING

BACK TO THE
THEME

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: HISTORICAL ARGUMENT

Make it NHD

Start with a claim

 Back your claim up with reasons & evidence

	EXEMPLARY	PROFICIENT	DEVELOPING	NOVICE
HISTORICAL ARGUMENT (THESIS OR CLAIM)	☐ Historical argument is consistently supported by analysis and evidence.	☐ Historical argument is mostly supported by analysis and evidence.	☐ Historical argument is somewhat supported by analysis and evidence.	☐ Historical argument is supported by minimal analysis or evidence.

CORE OF A RESEARCH ARGUMENT

I acknowledge these questions, objections, and alternatives, and I respond to them with these arguments ...



2

REASON

EVIDENCE V

because of these reasons ... which I base on this evidence ...

Source: Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. 2008. The Craft of Research. 3rd ed. Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing and Publishing. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: THEME



- Select a turning point
- Analyze how it affected individuals, communities, nations, or the world.

THEME

☐ Annual theme is consistently clear and connected to the topic in the project and argument.

☐ Annual theme is mostly clear and connected to the topic in the project and argument.

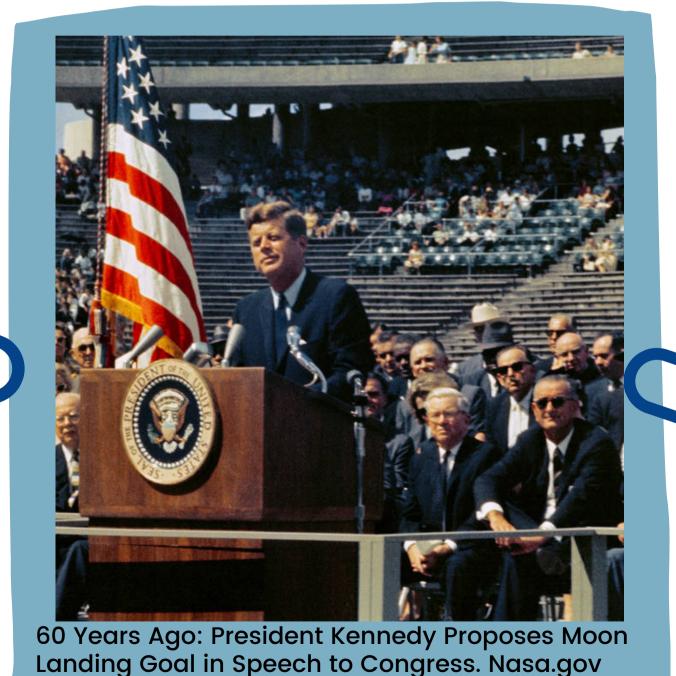
☐ Annual theme is somewhat clear and connected to the topic in the project and argument.

☐ Annual theme has minimal clarity and the connection to the topic in the project and argument is unclear.

Historical Context turning poins point of no return New "period"



TURNING POINTS CONNECT TO THE PERIOD BEFORE AND THE PERIOD AFTER.





NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: WIDE RESEARCH

Make it

NHD

- Reliability is key!
- One relevant source is more valuable than a dozen irrelevant ones.

WIDE RESEARCH ☐ Bibliography includes an extensive variety of types of available sources.

☐ Bibliography includes a sufficient variety of types of available sources.

☐ Bibliography includes a moderate variety of types of available sources.

☐ Bibliography includes a limited variety of types of available sources.

"TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH AS RELIABLE AS YOU EXPECT YOUR SOURCES TO BE, YOU HAVE TO USE THEM FAIRLY AND ACCURATELY."



Skim the preface

Skim the works cited & index

Start with sources mentioned most often

One source often leads to other sources

Follow the bibliographic



Source: Booth, Wayne C., Gregory G. Colomb, and Joseph M. Williams. 2008. The Craft of Research. 3rd ed. Chicago Guides to Writing, Editing and Publishing. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: PRIMARY SOURCES



- materials directly related to a topic by time or participation
- What matters most is how you use the source

PRIMARY SOURCES

☐ Primary sources consistently support the historical argument.

☐ Primary sources mostly support the historical argument.

☐ Primary sources somewhat support the historical argument.

☐ Primary sources are present but do not necessarily support the historical argument.

Historic objects

Government records

Photographs

Manuscript collections

Newspapers from the era

Music of the era

Interviews with participants

Letters

Original film footage

Autobiographies







PRIMARY SOURCES & HISTORICAL POV

First: Identifying Primary Sources	Second: Thinking like a Historian	Third: Historical Significance		
Research Description: Analyzing primary sources will help you to draw your own conclusions about the significance of your topic and its connection to the theme.	Historians interpret the past by looking at events and turning points through historic lenses. They use these lenses to better understand the way turning points affected people in different ways.	A thorough understanding of historical contest, turning point, historical debates, primary sources, and historic lenses will enable you to show your topic's significance in history. You will argue this significance with a thesis statement.		
Types of Sources: • Letters, Diaries, Telegraph Messages • Government Documents and Legal Cases • Photos, Moving Footage,Newsreels, Speeches	Documents that illustrate cultural impact, economic impact, religious impact, political impact, social impact	 Legal cases that use your topic as a reference. New laws that can be traced back to your topic A continuing debate that is based on your topic Foreign or domestic policy that changed because of your topic 		
 Who is the author? What is their point of view? How is this person involved? Does the information conflict with or agree with the secondary sources? What other information do you need to answer your questions? 	 How did your topic influence society as a whole? Were any members of society impacted more or less than others? What was gained or lost because of your topic? 	 What are the immediate and long-term impacts of your topic? How does this significance continue to matter today? What argument can you make that connects the historical significance to the theme? What is the "so what" that you want your audience to know about your conclusions? Why does this matter? 		

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Make it

NHD

 Using historical evidence to establish key events and conditions relevant to particular time and events.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

☐ Relevant connections to the topic's time and place are consistently made and analyzed.

☐ Relevant connections to the topic's time and place are mostly made and analyzed.

☐ Relevant connections to the topic's time and place are somewhat made and analyzed.

☐ Relevant connections to the topic's time and place are limited.

Historical Context



- Engage in a research process to identify empirical facts, events and conditions
- Link background facts, events and conditions to targeted topic.

At the most sophisticated level, students will be able to:

- Include events and conditions to accurately anchor topic in history
- Demonstrate understanding of how historical background affected topic
- Understand how facts, events and conditions affected the targeted topic.
- Draw on a breadth of evidence to anchor targeted topic in historical time and place.

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

Make it

NHD

 Multiple perspectives are present when a topic is considered from more than one point of view, considering the different experiences or opinions of the people involved.

MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

☐ Varied perspectives are consistently included throughout the project.

☐ Varied perspectives are mostly included throughout the project.

☐ Varied perspectives are somewhat included throughout the project.

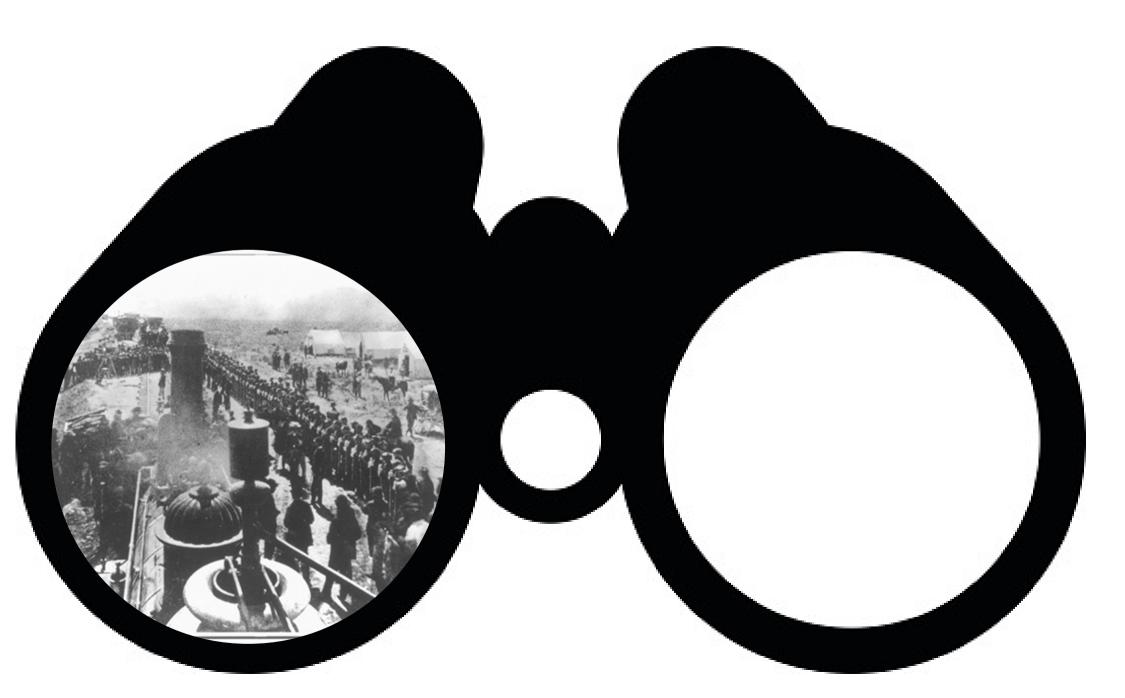
☐ Varied perspectives are included in a limited way.

Why are multiple perspectives important to historians?



Looking at just one point of view is only part of the story. This is single-sided and incomplete.

Like closing one eye and looking through only one lens of binoculars. You aren't seeing the full picture.



Source: "Wedding of the Rails," Today in History, May 10. Library of Congress.

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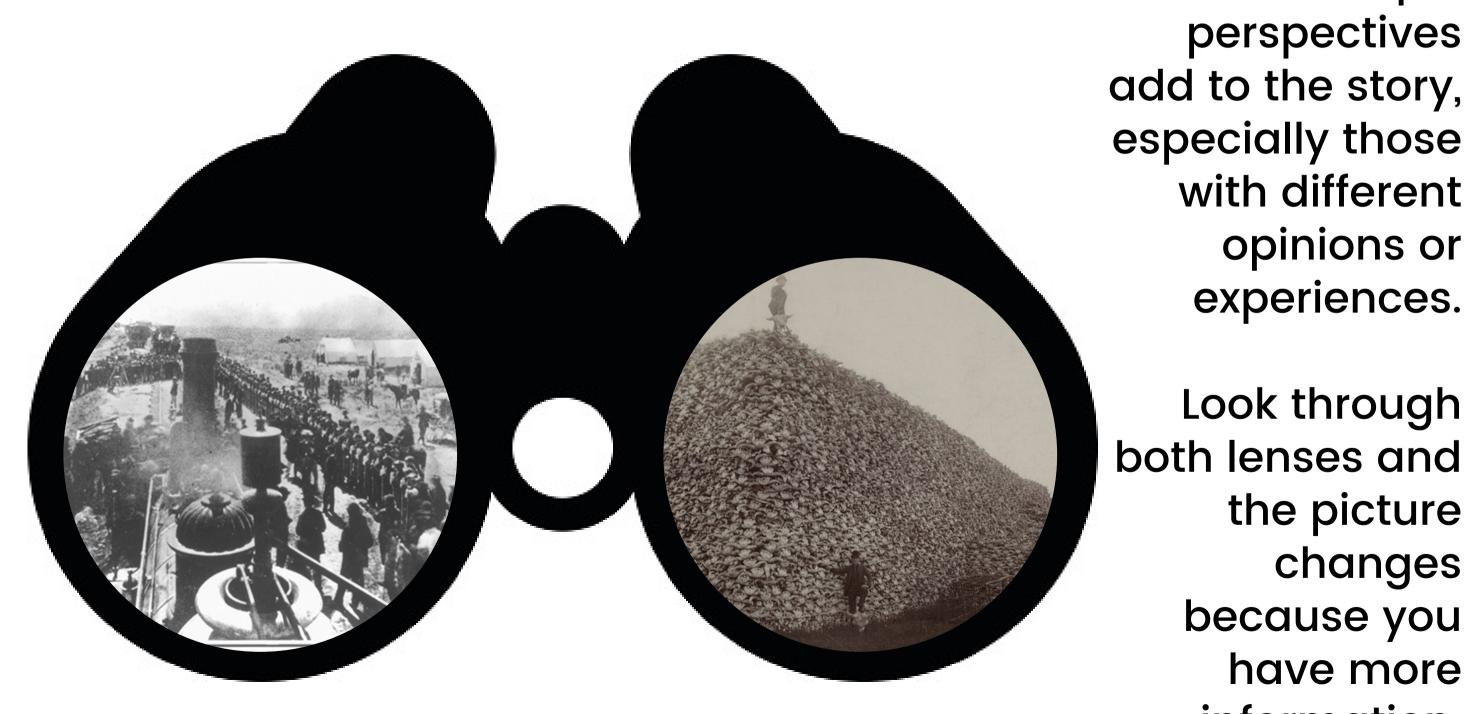
Multiple

perspectives

with different

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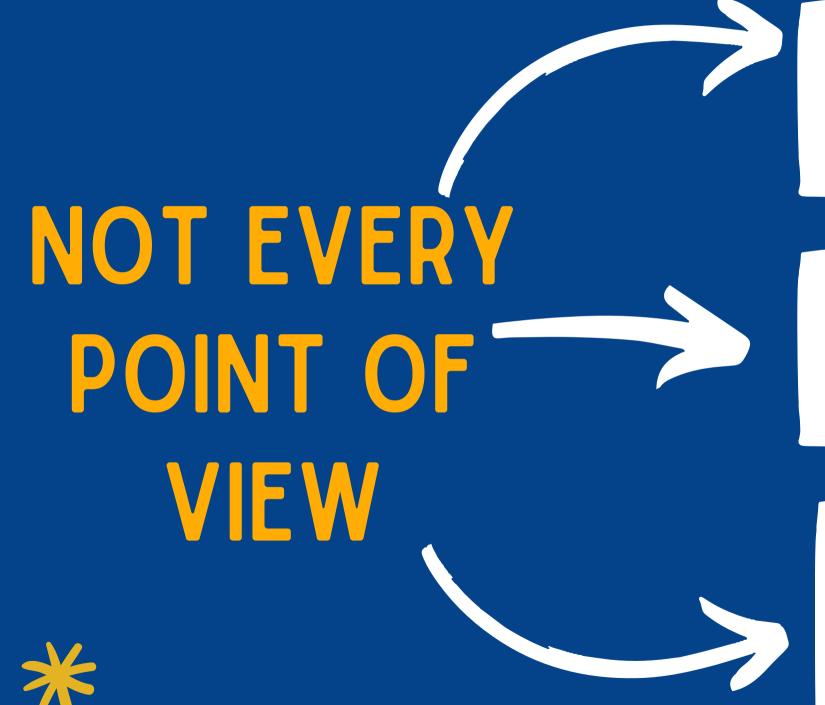
opinions or experiences. Look through both lenses and the picture changes because you

have more

information.

Source: "Where the Buffalo No Longer Roamed," *Smithsonian Magazine*, July 17, 2012.

Different topics will need to consider perspective in different ways.



PLAYED AN EQUAL ROLE

WAS IMPACTED EQUALLY

NEEDS TO SHOW UP IN THE SAME WAY IN YOUR **PROJECT**



NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: HISTORICAL ACCURACY



- Reasons = why readers should accept a claim.
- Evidence = what readers accept as fact

HISTORICAL ACCURACY

☐ Historical information is consistently accurate, credible, and without critical omissions.

☐ Historical information is mostly accurate, credible, and without critical omissions.

☐ Historical information is somewhat accurate, credible, and without critical omissions.

☐ Historical information has limited accuracy, credibility, or critical omissions that impede understanding.

CATEGORIES OF HISTORICAL ACCURACY



Report Evidence Accurately

Provide Sufficient,
 Representative Evidence

Be Appropriately Precise

SHOWING HISTORICAL ACCURACY

CLAIM Make it Connect REASON **EVIDENCE**

NHD PROJECT RUBRIC: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE



- Reasons = why readers should accept a claim.
- Evidence = what readers accept as fact

SIGNIFICANCE IN HISTORY ☐ The impact of the topic is consistently analyzed in the conclusion.

☐ The impact of the topic is mostly analyzed in the conclusion.

☐ The impact of the topic is somewhat analyzed in the conclusion.

☐ The impact of the topic is mentioned.

Two Components of Historical Significance





RESULTING IN CHANGE

The event/development had deep consequences, for many people, over a long period of time.

REVEALING

The event/development sheds light on issues in history and contemporary life or was important at some stage in history within the collective memory of a group or groups.

Make it Historically Significant

- Establish relevance of the topic to the historical record.
- Demonstrate a significant legacy of the topic and make broad connections.
- Demonstrate how an event, person or development is significant either by showing how it is embedded in a larger, meaningful narrative OR by showing how it sheds light on an enduring or emerging issue.

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QUESTIONS



