The Rationale

Education 268 A is the first part of a three-part course in the teaching and learning of history/social science. The summer quarter is a whirlwind introduction to the themes and issues we will explore until the end of our time together, nine months from now. Our course draws on the frameworks laid out in the California History-Social Science Standards (available as a pdf document at http://www.cde.ca.gov/ci/cr/cf/documents/histsocsciframe.pdf) If you haven’t read the California Standards, you might have a look—at all 249 pages. (Do so sitting down . . .) We are also influenced by the new Common Core State Standards for History/Social Studies, which the State of California has adopted (see the pdf document, pp. 60-63, at http://www.corestandards.org/assets/CCSSI_ELA%20Standards.pdf).

Although the social studies curriculum is made up of many different disciplines, at the core of the California History/Social Science Standards is the discipline of history, and that will be the main focus of our time together.

Summer quarter has three interwoven strands. First, we will consider what history is, and how it differs from students’ everyday notions about the past. We will try to understand and be explicit about how historical knowledge is made, why historians change their minds, and how new historical questions arise. Second, we will examine what it means to learn history—how does students’ thinking develop over time? How can we “see” their historical thinking so that we can shape, guide, and assess it? The third strand brings together the first two as we consider what it means to teach history. By the end of three quarters of C&I you will emerge with concrete strategies that you can directly apply in your classrooms.

At the heart of historical work is learning how to listen to the voices of our predecessors, those who have given us the world we inhabit. One way that we hear those voices is by learning to read and interpret primary sources. Fortunately, we live at a time when sources abound on the Internet. Stanford is the West Coast partner of the Library of Congress’s “Teaching with Primary Sources” program, (http://www.loc.gov/teachers/). Throughout the year, we will devote time and attention to learning how to navigate this incredible digital resource.
In 1931, Carl Becker claimed in his presidential address to the American Historical Association that “every man is his own historian.” Becker neither meant that we are skilled in reading documentary evidence nor that we all possess the capacity for turning such evidence into compelling narrative. Instead, Becker argued, each of us is called upon to construct stories of our own past and, by extension, the broader past that produced who we are in the present.

The past surrounds us. But we should not confuse “the past” with history. The past, as heritage, sentiment, nostalgia, or tradition, teaches us to revere and to sanctify. It aims to make us proud of our ancestors and to feel bonded with them in the present. It anchors us in time and gives us a shield against the eroding winds of modernity. The past teaches us to preserve and to respect, to recite and to follow. It cultivates reverence.

As a subject taught in public schools, however, history has different aims. Taught well, it forces us to raise questions and often unsettles us with the questions it raises. It teaches us how to function in a democracy by sharpening our skills to discern truth from falsehood. It teaches us to read what texts say and what they don’t say, and to appreciate that words often connote as much as they denote. History teaches us that to understand the past we must listen to multiple voices and come to reasoned conclusions about what to believe. It teaches us that the claims we make should be backed by evidence – primary sources, secondary sources, and sources that reflect different perspectives and different beliefs.

To engage in source work, students will have to engage with multiple texts. Yet, they often come to us expecting to do what has served them well in the past: reading the textbook and repeating its contents. Often these same students will be reading below grade level. Whether we like it or not, we must all become reading teachers. For without the ability to read -- and to think critically about that reading -- our students will always be on the outside looking in, watching others make decisions about matters that affect them. In STEP, our job is to help you become teachers of your subject matter, but also teachers who possess a repertoire of skills for developing students’ capacities as literate and effective citizens. These capacities also apply to how students navigate the digital world that surrounds them. In previous generations, the big question facing citizens was how to find information. Today, when we have mountains of information at our fingertips, the crucial question is whether, once found, this information be believed.

**REQUIRED READINGS**

- All other readings/materials on coursework: [http://coursework.stanford.edu](http://coursework.stanford.edu)

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1 The American Historical Association has placed this essay on its website, along with several other key essays on historical understanding, [http://www.historians.org/info/AHA_history/clbecker.htm](http://www.historians.org/info/AHA_history/clbecker.htm)
2 We will continue to use several of these books during Fall & Winter quarters as well.
3 Please print out readings on Coursework and bring to class. **Please note:** We have a no laptop policy during class time.
### Office Hours

Office hours will be set on the first day of class. You can always see us by making an appointment during another time. If you want to make sure to see us, contact us by e-mail (which is preferable to trying to catch us during the hectic minutes of break).

### Assignments

**Snapshot Autobiography:** The “Snapshot Autobiography” is intended to be a short introduction to the themes of historical writing: issues of selection, significance, storytelling, truth, and felicity. Take an 8½ by 11 sheet of paper and fold it, accordion-style, so that it forms three panels—or, counting front and back, six panels. The first panel is the title page for your “Snapshot Autobiography”; the back page is reserved for an “About the Author” section. This leaves four panels. In each of the four panels select the four most important events that have shaped you as a person (everyone should begin, in Panel 2, with “My Birth”). Fill two-thirds of each panel with your narrative and use the bottom third as a place to illustrate your narrative with a small (hand-drawn) picture. Don’t spend a lot of time on the pictures or the narrative. Give your Autobiography a title that captures its essence. Have fun! **Due: Tomorrow.**

**Reading Guides:** Five Reading Guides will be posted on Coursework. Reading Guides are brief writing assignments due at the beginning of class. These reading guides should be typed. All five guides are required in order to earn full credit for this assignment, a 4.0. (Four acceptable guides earn a 3.0; less than four guides receive no credit). Reading guides are a chance for us to see your thinking in a way that differs from class discussion – if you have done the reading, you should be able to complete a Reading Guide in less than a half hour. They are not intended to be burdensome and we evaluate them credit/no credit basis. However, because of the compressed schedule of summer quarter, late reading guides will not be accepted.

**Seeing Student Thinking:** This assignment asks you to think critically about how students make sense of historical sources. You will be given sources to use and then you will conduct a “think-aloud” exercise with an adolescent (ideally with a student at the middle school). You will write up your findings in a two-page (single-spaced) analysis. This assignment is due next **Thursday, July 9** so you might want to start thinking about the participants you will recruit.

**“Opening Up the Textbook” (OUT):** For this assignment, the culmination of our time together, you will create a one-day mini-lesson that challenges students’ notions that history is a dry compilation of names and dates, a finished story. Because textbooks are a ubiquitous feature in the classroom, you need to build your lesson around -- or in response to -- a conventional textbook narrative. In your lesson, you should find some way to complicate the book’s narrative—by challenging it, expanding it, articulating its silences, questioning its assumptions, pointing out its narrowness, and so on. You should bring in another primary or secondary source document to shed light on the textbook. You should use one of the formats listed on the “Textbooks are your Friend” handout that we will distribute. Remember, however, that this is a single 50-minute lesson and therefore, it has to stand by itself.

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4 Hand-drawn, really. This is a clipart-free zone!
5 Using two documents is optional, but you may not use more than two.
Choosing a Topic. So as not to become overwhelmed, choose a topic of moderate grain size—not World War II or the Renaissance, but something more self-contained, e.g., the Allies’ refusal to bomb railroad lines to Auschwitz, the passage of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the antecedents of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Mussolini’s invasion of Ethiopia, the events leading up to sending US troops to Vietnam, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, and so on. It is advisable to choose a topic you already know something about—it will make this assignment much easier. (Important Guideline: If the textbook devotes more than one page to your topic then you’ve bitten off a chunk that is too large.) By next Monday, July 6, you should have a topic identified and bring in a copy of the one page textbook excerpt you will use for your mini-lesson; we will schedule individual meetings on that day. (Both the STEP curriculum library and the Cubberley Library have recent and fairly recent textbooks; for that matter, you can even use one of your old textbooks.)

Format: Your final paper should be organized into four parts.

Part 1: State the historical question your lesson will address. (e.g., Why did Constantine convert to Christianity? What happened when Attila the Hun met with Pope Leo? Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott successful? Did President Johnson lie to the American people with his Gulf of Tonkin declaration?). In two pages (double-spaced), analyze the textbook selection you choose. How does the textbook present this topic? What is it about the textbook narrative that needs to be opened up or problematized? What does the book emphasize or ignore? Whose voice is heard or silenced? To engage in this analysis you will have to know more about the topic than what is contained in the brief textbook account, so, once again, please choose a topic you already know something about.

Part 2: In two to three pages (single spaced), write up a mini-lesson that contains the following sections: goals for student learning; the sequence of activities you will use to achieve these goals; the materials (one to two sources, not to exceed one page in length per source) you will use and how you will scaffold these sources; a rough estimate of how much time each activity will take; how you will “see” student thinking; and how you will close the lesson. Be sure to add what you imagine students will learn after this particular lesson. (You can assume that students have read your textbook narrative prior to the lesson.) Note: If it is easier, this section can be written in non-essay bulleted form.

Part 3: Write an accompanying essay of two to three pages (double-spaced) that explains how this lesson “opens up history” and challenges students’ belief that history is a finished story inscribed in a textbook. When appropriate, connect your ideas to readings and discussions from class.

Part 4: In the appendix to your paper, include a legible photocopy of the textbook selection (no more than two pages) you will use. Highlight the section of the textbook narrative that you will focus on in the lesson. Include any supplementary materials and format documents to be ready for classroom use (e.g., large type font, lots of white space, and no more than 300 words per document). Include full references of all the works you
consulted, including the textbook. [Please note: there are many examples of OUTS on the “Reading Like a Historian” website, http://sheg.stanford.edu. You can certainly take a look at these. Your OUT, however, should address a different topic from those on the Stanford History Education Group website]

Due: Monday, July 13, by 5 PM, in Sarah’s mailbox in the STEP office in CERAS.

A note about written work: Your written work should reflect care and professionalism. Twelve-point type (Times or Courier; this is Times New Roman) is required. Papers in small 10-point type will be returned. A few other issues:

(1) Please do not print your paper back to back (it makes writing marginal comments extremely difficult);
(2) Please do not try to circumvent page limits by eliminating margins (the default on both sides is at least one inch);
(3) Late work must be cleared with us via email at least two days prior to the due date (this applies to the summer; a different policy will be in force during the fall). Otherwise, the assignment will not be accepted except in dire cases of medical or family emergencies.

SCHEDULE OF SUMMER READINGS/CLASSES

Class 1: Monday, June 29  Inquiring into History

• Please learn a bit about Prof. Holt at his webpage, https://history.uchicago.edu/directory/thomas-c-holt

Class 2: Tuesday, June 30  Scaffoldings


§ Assignment Due: Snapshot Autobiography
Reading Guide #1
Class 3: Wednesday, July 1  Seeing Student Thinking

Read for today

§ Assignment Due:  
Reading Guide #2

Class 4: Thursday, July 2  Frameworks of the Mind

Read for today:  
• Using Schema theory to Teach American History, National Council for the Social Studies, Duis, Mac, available at 
• Wineburg, “Historical thinking and Other Unnatural Acts”, Phi Delta Kappan

§ Assignment Due:  
Reading Guide #3

*****Happy 4th of July*****

[Note: The Holiday Weekend is a good time to get started on reading the Robinson book]

Class 5: Monday, July 6  Using Textbooks Strategically

Read for today:  
• Wineburg, S. (2007, June 6). Opening up the textbook. Education Week

§ Assignment Due:  
Reading Guide #4 [Note: Reading Guide #4 is 1-page sketch of plans for “Opening up the Textbook,” including copy of textbook excerpt.]

Class 6: Tuesday, July 7  Context

Read for today:  

§ Assignment Due:  
Reading Guide #5
Class 7: Wednesday, July 8  Perspective

Read for today:     Everyone reads:


Jigsaw Readings (read the particular selection for the group you were assigned):

• (*Japanese Survivor*) examples of Japanese perspectives, (Keiji and Radiation Effects, both on Coursework)


§ Assignment Due:     SEEING STUDENT THINKING assignment, due in class

Class 8: Thursday, July 9  Final Class


§ OPENING UP THE TEXTBOOK    Due: Monday, July 13, by 5 PM, Sarah’s box in CERAS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSESSMENT SCHEME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snapshot Autobiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Guides (all five)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing Student Thinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Up Textbook</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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The Web

Learning about resources available on the Web is an absolutely indispensable part of this course. No one today can claim excellence as a history/social science teacher without a deep familiarity with digitized on-line source materials.
As the West Coast partner for the Library of Congress’s Teaching with Primary Source program http://www.loc.gov/teachers/, we will engage in exercises and training related to navigating this site. In addition to the Library of Congress’s extensive resources (which we will explore in class), here are five top “go-to” resources for finding sources and teaching materials on the Web.

### Professional Organizations You Might Consider Joining

- **National Council for the Social Studies** [http://www.ncss.org](http://www.ncss.org)
  [The major organization for social studies teachers; membership provides a subscription to *Social Education*, a monthly magazine of teaching ideas]

  [Discounted rates for teachers]

- **National Council of History Education** [http://www.nche.net](http://www.nche.net)
  [By joining NCHE, you automatically receive *Historically Speaking*, one of the best general history periodicals today]

- **American Historical Association** [http://www.historians.org/](http://www.historians.org/)
  [Discounted rates for teacher membership]

- **World History Association** [http://www.thewha.org/](http://www.thewha.org/)
  [The place where important developments in World History are happening]

- **Historical Association (UK)** [http://www.history.org.uk/](http://www.history.org.uk/)
  [The Historical Association in Great Britain has many good resources]