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| Name: |  | Date: |  |

## Purpose

This quick skill-building activity is intended to help you understand what is being asked of you when you’re presented with historical prompts, particularly those you’ll encounter in assessment prompts such as document-based questions (DBQs) and long essay questions (LEQs).

## Process

In this activity, you will revisit the process of how to parse a prompt. Remember, parsing a prompt is the process of analyzing a string of words—that is, trying to figure out what something is saying and asking!

Take out the Question Parsing Tool and write down the following prompt at the top of the tool:

In the period 1450−1750, oceanic voyages resulted in the Columbian Exchange, which transformed the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. Develop an argument that evaluates how the Columbian Exchange affected peoples in the Americas in this time period.

Now, follow the tool directions. Be prepared to discuss your answers with the class!

**Directions:** Follow the steps to parse the prompt you are presented with. Use the key at the bottom to help you with the historical reasoning practice and composition questions.

1. **Prompt**:

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1. Rewrite the prompt in your own words:

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1. **Periodization**: What is the time period you are being asked to consider? Write out the years if you are given something in terms of century (for example, twentieth century = 1900s).

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1. **Location**: What areas of the world are included in this prompt?

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1. **Topic**: What is the main topic being asked about in this prompt?

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1. **Historical reasoning practice**: What historical reasoning practice is this prompt asking you to engage in? Provide justification for why you chose the one you did.

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1. **Composition**: What is the prompt stem asking you to do as part of your response? Remember the prompt stem is usually a verb.

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## Key

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| Historical Reasoning Practice | Words/Phrases to Look For |
| Causation | Cause, effect, led to, lead to, emergence, resulted, bring about, give rise to, be the cause of, result in, produce, generate, spawn, precipitate, prompt, induce, promote, foster, provoke, trigger |
| Comparison | Similarities, differences, compare, contrast, set side-by-side, juxtapose, differentiate, liken, equate |
| CCOT | Continuities, changes, continuation, persistence, consistent, over time, two points in time |
| Prompt Stem Examples | **What It’s Asking in Simpler Language** |
| To what extent | Weigh, evaluate, assess |
| Evaluate, assess | How much—needs a quantitative answer/thesis/claim (Note: A quantitative answer is one that includes an amount or a number. For example: a lot, a little) |
| Analyze, develop | Describe and explain |
| Argue, argument | Make a claim |