

# How to . . . in History

## How to Use Connectives

Use **connectives** to tie what you know to the question. Make sure you back up the statements you make.



Anaesthetics were a very important breakthrough in surgery. During the nineteenth century anaesthetics such as ether and chloroform were introduced.

The student starts by making a general point. They would score just one mark if they stopped here. They are simply saying something, they are not proving anything!

This meant that surgery became pain free. This also resulted in fewer patients dying from shock. The introduction of anaesthetics such as chloroform also led to surgeons being able to take more time over operations and work deeper inside the body. New operations could be developed that saved more lives.

However the student goes on to score extra marks by proving their point.

## How to Write Great History

When you need to list things:

Firstly . . .  
Secondly . . .  
Thirdly . . .  
Finally . . .

When you need to explain both sides of the argument:

On the other hand . . .  
Whereas . . .  
However, . . .  
Alternatively . . .

When you need to highlight similarities:

In the same way . . .  
Similarly . . .  
Likewise . . .  
As with . . .  
Compared with . . .

When you want to add something to what you have written:

Also . . .  
As well as . . .  
Moreover, . . .  
In addition . . .  
Furthermore, . . .

Use these words to improve the quality of your extended writing.

- Start each paragraph with a topic sentence.
- Vary the length of your sentences.
- Use a variety of verbs and adjectives.
- Try to develop the points you make - make a point and then say 'so what...'
- Round it all off with a thoughtful conclusion.

When you need to explain why something happened:

Therefore, . . .  
Consequently, . . .  
One consequence of this was . . .  
This meant that . . .  
Due to . . .  
This caused . . .

When you want to contrast:

However . . .  
On the other hand . . .  
Although . . .  
Despite this . . .  
On the contrary . . .  
Instead . . .  
Whereas . . .  
In contrast . . .

When you want to use evidence:

The evidence suggests . . .  
According to . . .  
The evidence demonstrates . . .  
This evidence contrasts with . . .  
This evidence is useful because . . .  
The evidence illustrates . . .

When you want to give examples

For example . . .  
For instance . . .  
This can be seen in . . .  
This is shown by . . .  
This can be proven by . . .  
This is revealed by . . .

When you want to prove impact:

This led to . . .  
This resulted in . . .  
As a result of . . .  
This meant that . . .

When you need to stress something:

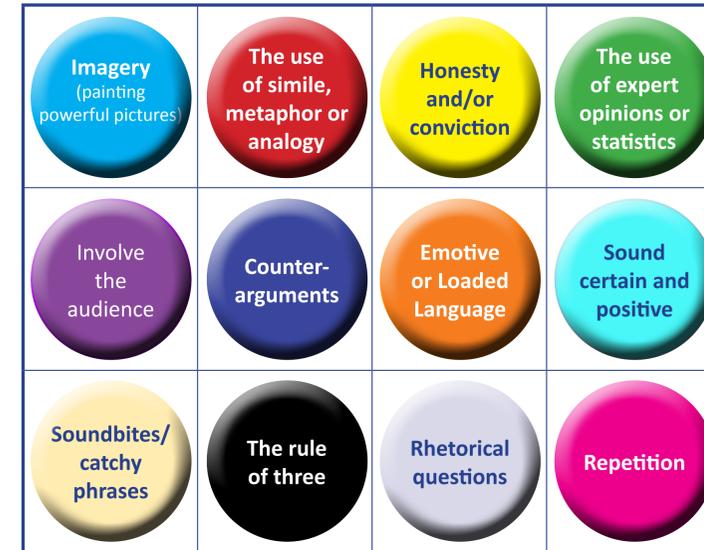
Above all . . .  
In particular . . .  
Especially . . .  
Significantly . . .  
Mainly . . .  
Mostly . . .  
Usually . . .  
More importantly . . .  
Fundamentally . . .  
Crucially . . .

When you need to sum up

In conclusion, . . .  
Finally, . . .  
On balance, . . .  
In summary, . . .  
Having considered the evidence, . . .  
Overall, . . .  
To conclude, . . .

## How to Persuade BINGO!

Can you fill in the bingo card?



## How to Argue



## How to Write a Paragraph

How to Use a Paragraph?

A paragraph is a group of sentences all linked together by one main idea or subject.

There are three reasons to start a new paragraph:

- a new subject or topic
- a new time
- a new place or setting

Paragraphs make your writing look organised and easier for the reader to follow.

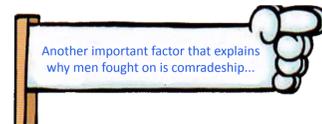
Remember



Signposting

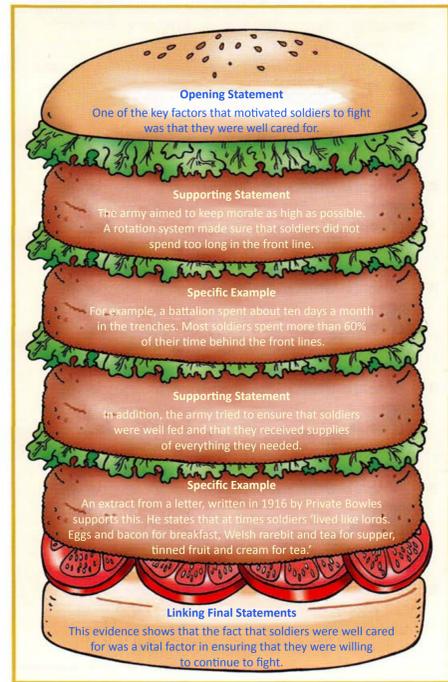
Starting each paragraph should be straightforward. Make sure that you make it clear which factor you will be writing about.

Think of your opening statement as a signpost for the rest of the paragraph.



Making the Middle Section Even Tastier!

You can make the middle section of your hamburger paragraph stronger by adding quotes from source material and specific examples to support your opening argument and its supporting statements. This is called building a substantiated explanation.

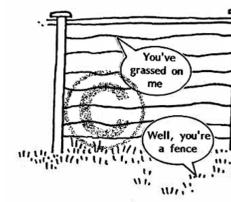


## How to Write Conclusions

How to Write an Effective Conclusion

Thing to Avoid

- A weak conclusion, that sits on the fence and does not reach an overall judgement.



How to Structure a Conclusion

Start by conceding that the weaker argument has some strengths

The development of anaesthetics was not the only important breakthrough in surgery between 1845 and 1918.

Give an example

For example ...

Then make it clear that the other argument is stronger

However, the introduction of safe and effective anaesthetics was the key turning point.

Provide your main piece(s) of evidence that supports this

This is because ...

Try and end with a memorable final sentence

Anaesthetics changed surgery forever and opened up the door to new possibilities.

## Punctuation

'	apostrophe	Used to indicate possession of something Used to mark an omission of one or more letters.	JFK's government he's we'll
:	colon	Used to introduce an example or a list.	Please send the following items: a passport, two photographs and the correct fee.
,	comma	Used to separate items in a list or clauses in a sentence (extra information).	The British flag is red, white and blue. Tottenham Hotspur would not sell Gareth Bale, the best footballer in the world, for £100 million pounds!
.	full stop	Used at the end of all sentences that are not exclamations or questions. They can also be used for abbreviations.	I went to the local shop to buy some milk. Jan. (January) a.m. p.m. H. G. Wells
?	question mark	Used after every question.	Why is he here? Who invited him?
;	semi colon	Used to separate parts of a sentence which require a more distinct break than a comma but are too closely connected to be broken by a full stop.	King John made mistakes; he thought he could defeat the French easily.
A...	capital letters	Used at the beginning of a sentence. Used for the names of people or places. Used for the word 'I'. Used for the days of the week and the months of the year.	History is not all about wars. Adam and Hayley live in Ipswich. I like ice cream. The Apollo 11 astronauts landed on the moon on Sunday 20 July 1969.



Words I need to know:

Vietnam

armistice

soldier

parliament

artillery

Prime Minister

Suffragette

government

Blitzkrieg

guerrilla

Holocaust

terrorist