## **Appendices**

## Categories and items of the Teach-HTR instrument

A: Teacher's instruction of historical thinking and reasoning				
1. The teacher <i>communicates learning objectives</i> related to the development of students' historical thinking and reasoning ability	1	2	3	4
☐ 1. Communicates objectives that focus on strategic knowledge (how to do things				
in history, e.g. investigating sources), second-order concepts (e.g. cause,				
change, evidence) or the nature of historical knowledge (in history knowledge is				
constructed, it is often insecure and not fixed)  2. Communicates objectives that focus on deeper understanding of	faam	_		
historical phenomena (e.g. causes and consequences, changes, signifi				
		,		
☐ Communicates goals, but not focused on historical thinking or re	asonii	ng		
□ Does not communicate any goals at all				
2. The teacher herself/himself demonstrates historical thinking or				_
reasoning without explaining explicitly what he is doing or giving	1	2	3	4
instructions on how to do it				
☐ 3. Asks historical questions, problematizes				
☐ 4. Provides historical context (e.g. time, place, developments)/contextualizes				
events or actions of people in the past				
<ul> <li>5. Makes clear that contemporary standards should be avoided when looking at the actions of people in the past</li> </ul>				
☐ 6. Explains historical phenomena, causes and consequences				
☐ 7. Discerns aspects of change and continuity				
<ul> <li>□ 8. Compares historical phenomena and/or periods (e.g. a comparison with</li> </ul>				
the present)				
☐ 9. Assigns historical significance to persons, events or developments				
☐ Does not do any of this				
3. The teacher uses historical sources to support historical thinking and				
reasoning	1	2	3	4
☐ 10. Sources				
☐ 11. Contextualizes				
☐ 12. Investigating/close reading of sources				
☐ 13. Compares information from different sources				
$\hfill \square$ 14. Evaluates the usefulness/reliability of sources in relation to a	speci	fic c	ques	stion
☐ 15. Uses information from sources as evidence in an interpretation / to support				
a claim				
<ul> <li>Uses historical documents, pictures and/or objects merely to illucontent</li> <li>Makes no use of historical documents, pictures and/or objects</li> </ul>	strate	the	)	

☐ 16. Presents different historical interpretations such as explanations, interpretations of change and historical significance, sometimes through time				
☐ 17. Presents and explores perspectives of different historical actors on the same event/in the same period				
☐ 18. Presents two or more perspectives: local/regional/national/g	lobal			
☐ 19. Presents two or more perspectives: economic/political/sociocultural				
☐ 20. Makes clear that the perspective presented is only one of many	/ or			
changes through time				
☐ Does not present multiple perspectives or interpretations				
5. The teacher provides <i>explicit instructions</i> on historical thinking and reasoning strategies / the nature of historical knowledge	1 2 3 4			
☐ 21. That it is important to contextualize events or actions of people	e in the			
past/take a historical perspective / how to contextualize				
<ul> <li>22. How to explain historical phenomena, types of causes and consequences</li> <li>23. How to identify/describe processes of change and continuity</li> </ul>				
☐ 24. How to compare historical phenomena and/or periods				
☐ 25. How to evaluate and use historical sources as evidence				
☐ 26. How to assign historical significance to a person, event or de	velopment			
☐ 27. That there are multiple perspectives and interpretations				
☐ 28. How to formulate arguments (pro and contra) and/or use evide	ence to			
support viewpoints				
☐ The teacher does not do any of this				
B: Actively engaging students in historical thinking and reasoning				
6. The teacher engages students in individual or group assignments that ask for historical thinking and reasoning	1 2 3 4			
<ul><li>29. Assignments that ask for historical thinking and reasoning activities:</li><li>asking historical questions, constructing a historical context, explain, compare or</li></ul>				
connect historical phenomena or concepts, discern aspects of change and				
continuity, assign historical significance, identify/compare perspective interpretations	es and			
☐ 30. Assignments that ask for the evaluation or analysis of historic	al sources			
☐ 31. Assignments that ask for argumentation: supporting claims about				
or sources with arguments				
☐ Assignment(s) do not ask for any of the above				
☐ Students do not engage in assignments				
7. The teacher engages students in a whole class discussion (that is	1 2 2 4			
conversation between students and teachers with the participation of more than one student) that requires historical thinking and reasoning	1 2 3 4			
(not simply asking for factual information).				

☐ 32. In which they are provoked to think/reason historically in order to activate prior knowledge or to deepen a particular topic
☐ 33. In which the teacher debriefs assignments and requires students to verbalize (and compare or evaluate) their historical thinking and reasoning
☐ The whole class discussion does not ask for any of the above
Overall impression of the lesson:
Did the students work individually or in groups?
Other remarks (for example how much time was spent on the indicators above):