How do we revise for history?

**Flashcards**
Simply create with questions on side and answers on the other side. You can colour code for specific topics and quiz yourself or others.
Post its can be also useful for key words and timelines

**How to use in history**

- **Key Terms** Create for key words and terms
- **Causation** Create for the causes of events or progress
- **Judgments** Create an agree or disagree argument against a quote
- **Narrative** Create to show a narrative of events in order

**Retrieval Practice**
Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory
Apps such as Memrise and Quizlet allow you to use or create your own quizzes based on topics.
Create them, test yourself or get someone to test you, it’s works!

**Types**
There are a number of types you can create:
- Multiple Choice Questions
- True or False
- Short Explanation Questions
- Odd One Out
- If this is the answer then what is the question

**Examples**
‘Give two examples of…..’

**Transform It**
Graphic organisers are a great way of ‘transforming’ your notes/information into visual revision topics.
They can be used to create links, show a narrative, identify the causes/consequences and importance of something.

**How to use in history**

1. **Causation** – Create a visual flow diagram of the chronological events in a time period e.g. American West
2. **Change and Continuity** – Create a Venn diagram to show what changed and did not in medical time period
3. **Concept Mapping** – At the end of a week, mind map all you can remember about a topic and link area together. Then add to your mind map using a different colour using notes

**Dual Coding**
Dual coding’ is the method of putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words. It increases the chances of you remembering it.

An example activity you can do is creating a comic strip to represent the events of the Battle of Hastings
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**Deliberate Practice**
Set aside time to practice improving your knowledge or historical skills. Choose what you need to do, it must be tough enough to challenge you, and practice, practice, practice!
You should focus on something that you are almost able to do but not just yet!

**How to use in history**
1. Use a model answer from the teacher, pull it apart and identify the key parts. Then answer a similar question and try to replicate.
2. Study material, complete practice questions in timed conditions. Then use your notes to correct/improve your answer.

A week later, redo a similar question. Repeat as necessary.

**The Cornell Method**
This method can be used in your revision books as a great method to get you to ‘think’ about your revision. Simply split your page into 3 sections as shown on the diagram on the left:
- Note Taking
- Cues
- Summary

**How to use in history**
Use it to summarise a whole topic or theme, for example:
- How did medical treatment change or continue over time?
- Methods used by William to control England
- How Hitler became Dictator by 1934

**Interleaving and Spacing**
Don’t revise your all topics in one go (cramming), you should revise ‘chunks’ of a topic for small amounts of time (15 minutes) and then move onto another ‘chunk’ from a different topic.
This will improve your memory!

e.g. 15 minutes on Crime and Punishment, then Germany then American West

**The Big Picture**
The best way to aid your understanding of history is to make sure you are confident with the big ‘overview’ story before you begin revising individual topics.

**How to use in history**
1. Create a timeline to identify the key events in a topic and colour code the themes. E.g. Westward Settlement and Indian Conflict in the American West
2. Mapping out what you can remember about a topic before you start, e.g. The treatment of disease through time or the Weimar Republic 1919-1929

**The basics**
- Limit distractions
- Find a nice space to revise in
- The more you put in the more you get out!
- Create and use a revision planner
- Set an alarm and start early!
- Revise, Repeat, Remember