Imagine that you are the principal of a school and you just found out that there was a fight in the lunchroom during lunch. You’ve asked many students and teachers who witnessed the fight to write down what they saw and who they think started the fight. Unfortunately, you have received many conflicting accounts that disagree not only as to who started the fight, but also as to who was involved and when the fight even started. It’s important to remember that NO ONE is just plain lying.
In group answer the following questions:

● Why would there be different stories of the event if no one is just plain lying?

● What are the different types of people who might have seen this fight?

● What might make one person’s story more believable or plausible than another person’s?
All of these things apply to history:

How events are interpreted, remembered, explained, and judged to be trustworthy. Studying history involves considering people’s perspectives and biases; evidence; trustworthiness. Similar to the principal, historians trying to figure out what happened in the past.