History is not simply names, dates, and battles. History does not just recite facts but involves research, analysis, and interpretation. History is the key to understanding war, revolution, famine, power structures, and social upheaval. It is the sum total of the human experience, and that experience serves as a mirror reflecting today’s events. It prepares students to participate in today’s global society. When studying history, students learn how to read critically, develop an analytical argument, and write and speak persuasively.¹

**Career Areas/Job Titles:**

**Management and Industry**
- Author
- Museum Educational Officer

**Education**
- High School Teacher
- Professor
- Librarian
- Education Directors

**Non-Profit/Advocacy**
- Historian
- fundraiser/Development Director

**Government/Politics**
- Lawyer
- Legislator
- Program Administrator
- Researcher
- Foreign Services Specialist
- Political Analysis
- Politician

**Communication and Media**
- Writer/Editor
- Journalist
- Records Manager
- News Reporter

**Transferable Skills:**

- Language Fluency
- Cultural Understanding
- Problem Solving
- Law and Government
- Teaching/Instructing Others
- Negotiating
- Expressing Ideas
- Gathering Information
- Time-Management
- Persuasion
- Research Skills
- Conceptualization
- Provide/Respond to Feedback
- Data Analysis
- Identifying Problems
- Written/Verbal Communication
- Analytical/Critical Thinking
- Administrative Skills

*This is not an extensive list of transferable skills. See larger list of skills you might develop here: [http://ccss.osu.edu](http://ccss.osu.edu)*

**Professional Links:**

- American Historical Association: [http://www.historians.org/index.cfm](http://www.historians.org/index.cfm)
- American Association for State and Local History: [http://www.aaslh.org/](http://www.aaslh.org/)

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¹ Some careers may require licensure, certification, or further education. Talk to an advisor about specific requirements.