**INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY**

**DAY 1:**

**I. Introduction**

As we begin our Global History class, it is important to know and get familiar with key terms we will consistently use. Some of these words you may have heard or already know, while some words you may have not. Today we will discuss these words that will be significant over this course of your Global History studies.

**DIRECTIONS: Complete the following steps.**

**Step 1:** From the list below, underline/highlight any words that look familiar and put a “?” near words that are not familiar to you.

**Step 2:** From the key terms you know, write down definitions, people, places, etc. that connect to the word. Try your best!

**Step 3:** Discuss and share your ideas with a partner/group members.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KEY TERMS** | **Definitions, people, places, examples I associate with these words…** |
| **ANNOTATE** |  |
| **AUDIENCE** |  |
| **AUTHOR** |  |
| **BIAS** |  |
| **CLAIM** |  |
| **ENDURING ISSUE** |  |
| **EVIDENCE** |  |
| **GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT** |  |
| **HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCE** |  |
| **HISTORICAL CONTEXT** |  |
| **HISTORY** |  |
| **POINT OF VIEW** |  |
| **PURPOSE** |  |
| **SOURCE** |  |

**DAY 2:**

**I. Introduction**

History is so much more than memorizing a bunch of dates, names battles and lots of boring facts that do not relate to our lives and the things we care about. History is an **account** (version/explanation) of the past constructedfrom **evidence** (proof). This account of the **past** differs based on one’s **perspective** (view point). In other words, history is the record of people’s lives throughout time, but can be different based on the individual person and how they interpret/see it, but is always backed with proof.

***“History is an account of the past constructed from evidence. This account of the past differs based on one’s perspective.”***

1. **Based on this definition of history, why is there no such thing as just “one” history?   
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**II. ACTIVITY: Actively read about the differences between a primary and secondary source.**

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| --- | --- |
| **Primary Sources** | **Secondary Sources** |
| A primary source is a document or physical object that was written or created by someone during the time period being studied. This means it was written, recorded, or created by a person who was actually at an event and living during that time period. This can be in the form of a letter, journal, diary, or even drawings that come from a wall of a cave. | A secondary source is a document created after the time period being studied using primary sources to write about it. These sources have information about a historical event that is written by someone who was not a there at the time of the event. Secondary sources can come from someone who recorded the memories of someone at the event. This can be in the form of a history textbook, magazine, encyclopedia, or a book written by someone who was not there at the event. |

**III. ASSESSMENT: After learning about different sources, decide if each one presented on the PowerPoint is a primary or secondary source. Record your answers in the chart below. BE ABLE TO EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PRIMARY OR SECONDARY?** | |
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

**Corroboration & Reliability:**

Events that have occurred in history are seen differently through various sources. Historians try to get a clear understanding of what actually took place. Historians corroborate and determine the reliability of sources to uncover what actually happened. ***Corroboration*** is the act of comparing pieces of evidence to see where they agree or disagree. Historians corroborate to understand multiple points of view of an event to get a closer to uncovering what actually happened. In addition, historians gather sources and determine if the source is **reliable**, meaning if it is trustworthy.

**\*HOMEWORK\*: How do historians determine what happened in the past?**

* Using your notes, your handout, and class activities, answer the question in 8-10 sentences on loose-leaf or typed.
* Include new key terms you learned and examples and evidence to explain your answer.