Aim:

How do historians determine what happened in the past?

What is history?

• An account of the past constructed from evidence.

What complicates our understanding of history?

- This account of the past can differ based on the author's point of view.
- New evidence can be uncovered that can alter or change our understanding of the past.

What sources do historians use to learn about the past?

Sources

Primary Source

 materials from the time period being studied

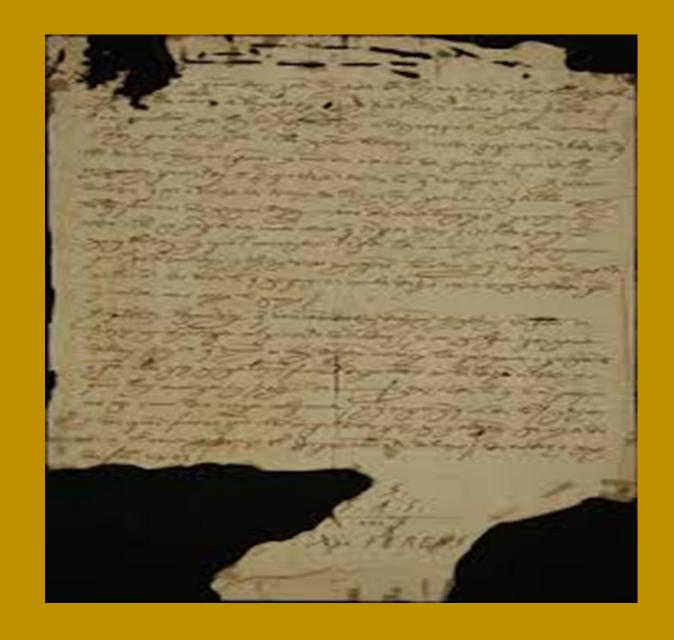
Example: The Diary of Anne Frank, a diary written by a young Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during the Holocaust.

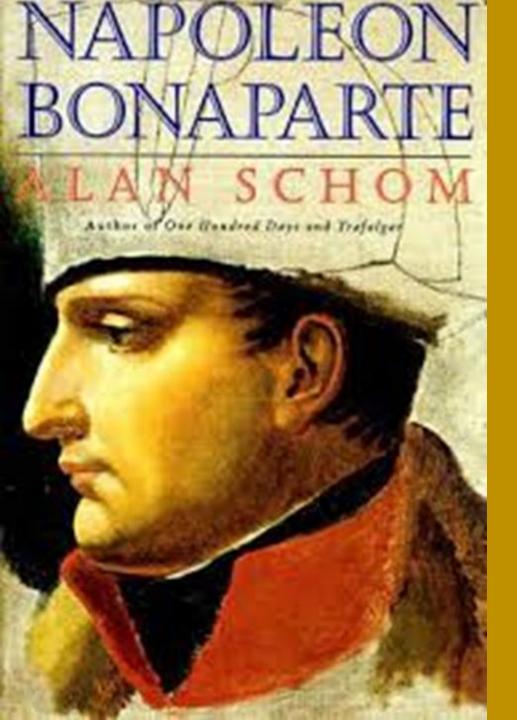
Secondary Source

 a document created based on primary sources and the work of other authors

Example: An essay written in 2016 about the Neolithic Revolution that occurred in 10,000 B.C.E.

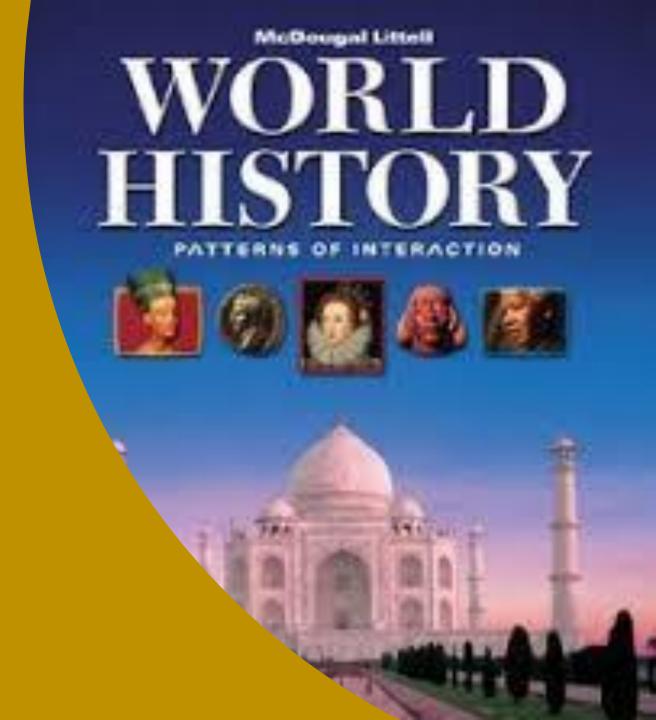
A journal entry
 written by
 Christopher
 Columbus
 describing his
 voyage across the
 Atlantic Ocean.





• A **biography** of Napoleon Bonaparte (died in 1821) written by a historian in 2013.

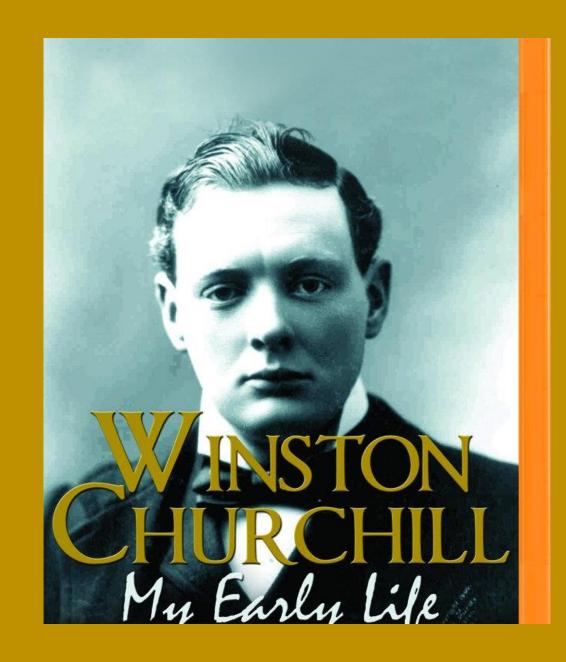
• A **textbook** chapter about World War I (1914-1919), written in 1996.



 A photograph of your grandfather on his first day of school.

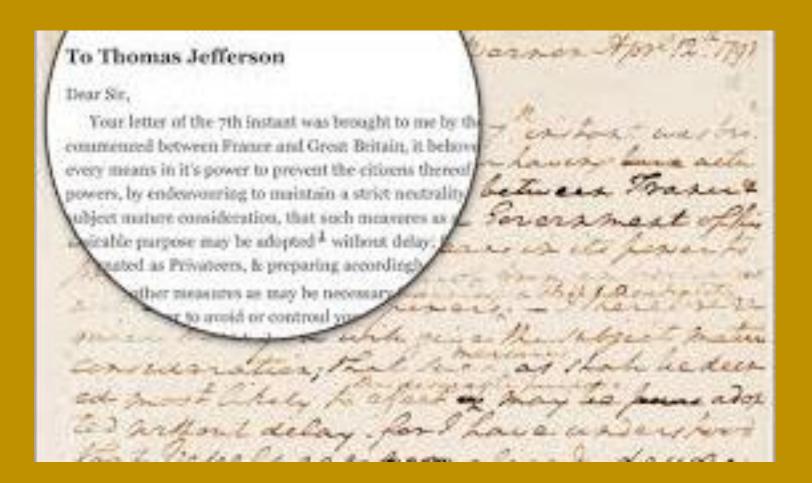


Winston Churchill's
 autobiography about the
 first thirty years of his life
 which he wrote later in his
 life.



• A newspaper article about the start of World War II, written the day after it started.





A letter from
 George
 Washington to
 Thomas Jefferson.

Primary or Secondary?



• A **sword** that was made in 1317.

Primary or Secondary

Physical evidence of the past

 Artifact – a human-made object, such as a tool weapon or piece of jewelry

 Archaeologist - scientist who studies the culture of prehistoric and historic peoples through their artifacts

- <u>Fossil</u> the naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived in the geologic past.
 - <u>Body fossils</u> include the remains of organisms that were once living
 - <u>Trace fossils</u> the signs that organisms were present (i.e. footprints, tracks, trails, and burrows).
- Paleontologist scientist who studies fossils

What different information can you get from Body Fossils as compared to Trace Fossils?

Body Fossils

Trace Fossils

What are the more reliable -- written sources or physical evidence? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of source?

WRITTEN SOURCES

- Often give a more information and a bigger picture
- bias

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

- Snapshots- not the full picture
- No bias

BCE (Before Common Era)
BC (Before Christ)

mean the same thing

previous to year 1

CE (Common Era)

<u>AD</u> (Anno Domini) -means "in the year of the lord," often translated as "in the year of our lord."

