

Name: _____ Hour: _____ Date: _____

What is History? Guided Notes

As we go through the PowerPoint presentation, complete these guided notes by filling in blanks, answering questions, and drawing pictures.

1. What is history and how do we learn events that happened in the past? _____

2. Historians gather _____ from people who lived at the time they are studying. Archeologists learn about the past by _____ and figuring out what they find means. Historians also have to decide if people were being _____, or stretching the truth to benefit themselves.
3. **The three types of history are:**
 - a. _____ is history that was passed down either orally (in spoken words) or recorded in writing.
 - b. _____ is history that was lost and found again, often through archaeology.
 - c. _____ is history that was made up by someone.

Remembered History

Analogy

- ◇ It is like _____ given to a detective.
- ◇ Is this evidence always reliable? Why or why not? _____
- ◇ _____ is telling a story in a way that benefits your own point of view. What is an example of bias?

- ◇ A _____ is an original document that has to do with an event or subject of inquiry in history. It is a firsthand or eyewitness account of an event. Examples include: _____
- ◇ A _____ is any document that describes an event, person, place, or thing that was not created at the same time that it describes. Usually they are written by historians studying a topic. Examples include: _____
- ◇ _____ is historical information, usually tape-recorded or videotaped, obtained in interviews with persons who have firsthand knowledge.

Recovered History

Analogy

◇ This is like _____ from a crime scene.

◇ _____ is the scientific study of historic or prehistoric peoples and their cultures by studying their artifacts, writing, monuments, and other such remains, esp. those that have been excavated from the earth. Examples: _____

◇ Another important source for recovered history is _____ who find lost papers in their collections. Examples: _____

◇ We also can recover history when _____ that we did not understand are finally translated. Examples: _____

◇ Is this evidence always reliable? Why or why not? _____

Invented History

Analogy

◇ For a detective, these would like be _____ made up by a suspect.

◇ Although we know that these stories are not true, they can tell us about the _____ who is telling the story, their _____, their _____, & what they think is important for us to believe about them.

◇ Many myths and _____ are invented history. Examples: _____

◇ Other sources are _____ & _____ that use real events from history to tell a story.

Examples: _____

◇ Is this evidence always reliable? Why or why not? _____

4. What if you could travel back in time with a time machine and record an event. Would you see an unbiased history? Why or why not? _____

5. Why is history important? _____

Check one: What type of history is your artifact?

Remembered Recovered Invented

Document description (What does the item look like?
Does it have a title or name?)

What evidence leads you to conclude that it is a
remembered, recovered or invented piece of history?

Check one: Is your artifact a primary or secondary source?

Primary source Secondary source

What evidence leads you to conclude that it is primary or secondary?