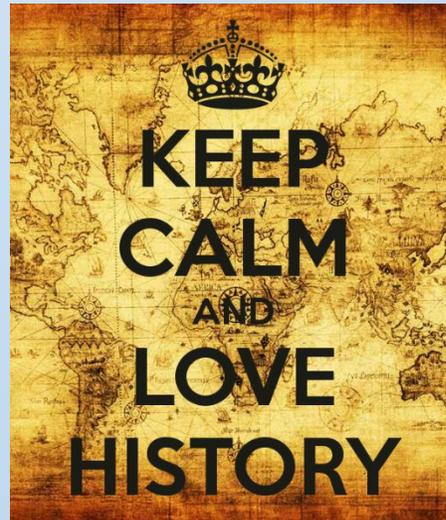


7th Grade World History

Chapter 1 What Does a Historian Do?



Vocabulary

- Prehistory – the time before people developed writing
- Decade – 10 years
- Century – 100 years
- Millennium – 1000 years
- Era – large block of time
- Evidence – shows proof that something is true
- Artifacts – objects made by people (weapons, tools, pottery, jewelry)
- Fossils – remains of plant and animal life from long ago.
- Primary Source – first hand pieces of evidence, written or created by people who saw or experienced the event (letters, diaries, spoken interviews, Gov. records, art)
- Secondary Sources – created after an event, created by people who were **NOT** part of the historical event
- Bias –emotional judgement about people and events
- Credentials – evidence that someone is an expert
- Plagiarize- to represent ideas or words of another person as yours without giving credit to the source

Why study history?

History tells the ways that cultures change over time. Through history we discover how things were, how they changed and the reasons for these changes.

- What happened
- Why did it happen
- How did things change
- How did it influence culture
- What would have happened if

Learning about the past helps us to make decisions about the future.

Dating Events

The Julian Calendar was developed by Julius Caesar. It started counting years at the founding of Rome. A year was 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days long. The calendar added an extra day every four years. (leap year)

The Gregorian Calendar was created by Pope Gregory XIII. It started from the birth of Jesus. He dropped 10 days. This calendar also has leap years, but – not during century years unless divisible by 400 to avoid “LOST DAYS” Today, most of the world uses this calendar.

B.C. – Before Christ (B.C.E. Before the common era)

A.D. – anno domini “the year of our Lord” There is no year zero.
(C.E. common era)

Using Timelines

It will show the order of events within a period of time.

It will also show the amount of time in between events.

<https://connected.mcgraw-hill.com/ssh/resourceLibrary.do?bookId=R394COYN47110V9CRWP9C9JHO#>

Digging Up the Past

What do students of prehistory look for?

- History and Science (Historians will use science to study history)
- Archaeology: The study of the past by looking at what people left behind.
- Paleontology: will study fossils to learn about the past.
- Anthropology: is the study of human culture.

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Great Reasons to Study History

<https://learn360.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=274049&xtid=71606>

Lesson 2: What is the Evidence?

What types of evidence do historians use to understand the past?

-Sources (Primary and Secondary)

Reliable Sources

- It is the historian's job to analyze and interpret the information from primary sources.
 - They look for reasons why/when the source was created.

What is Point of View?

- The authors of primary sources use their point of view to decide what information is important and what to include in the document.
- Sometimes a point of view can be bias. (sources with a bias cannot always be trusted)

Writing about History

- Historians will interpret the information from primary sources (if possible) and draw a conclusion and make inference.
- Inference: means choosing the likely explanation for the facts at hand.

Looking at History

- Professional Historians become experts on their historical subject.
 - Scholarly: Their writings could be published.

Focusing on Research

- Historians will keep their area of study very narrow.

ex. Someone studying and researching early

Greek Civilization will not be focused on American History

Ch. 1 Lesson 3

Planning Your Project

-How do you begin a research project?

Choosing a topic

Make sure it's not too broad and not too narrow

Ask Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How?

Choosing Research Material

Start with a general reference book such as encyclopedias and a textbook,

Scan sources to make sure they are trustworthy.

You want facts not opinions to backup your research.

Using the internet? Make sure of the authors credentials.

Know and understand your URL. (Uniform resource locator)

Ex. .gov,.edu,.org

Writing without Bias

How do you interpret historical events accurately?

You asked your questions, you have done the research and separated facts from opinions. You have made an outline. Now you are ready to write your research paper.

Plagiarism- You must cite and give credit to the source.

Ancient History and Modern Values pg. 21