

PAREF Southridge School
World History, Afternoon School – Mr. Melchor Encabo
1st Quarter, SY 2009-2010

Day 1 – June 26, 2009 (Friday)

Stage one of your Performance Task (PT): Tools from the Past

1. Read the PT Blueprint and start with stage 1.
2. Research on the material that you wish to do and on a size 1 paper, explain how it is used, identify the group of people who uses it, the timeframe of its invention/use, the place of its origin, and the impact it made in the lives of its users.

Day 2 – June 29, 2009 (Monday)

Start collecting materials for your performance task and be ready to bring them to school on July 02 (Thursday).

Day 3 – June 30, 2009 (Tuesday)

Review the first hand out in the C & H 3rd Year AS II file (Introduction to History) and be ready for a quiz on July 02 (Thursday).

Day 4 – July 1, 2009 (Wednesday)

Reading: How history happens?

- People change history.
- Ideas become irresistible forces that dictate history.
- All civilizations are faced with a crisis which is either one of ideas, or one of technology.
- New ideas conflict with old ideas.
- People are divided into class systems.
 1. Dominant classes control means of production.
 2. Dominant classes have power over other classes and the government.
 3. It is difficult to end the power of dominant class systems.
- Winners dominate history.
 1. Those people who have won write history.
 2. History is dominated by those in power.
 3. The “real” story of those people who have lost sometimes remains unwritten.
- Ideas and practices simply come together in various places that can hardly be predicted.

Activity: Write your answers on a one whole sheet of paper.

- Choose two ideas written above and explain further by citing specific examples based on your knowledge about history.

What is History?

- History is the study of the human past.
- Historians study records of past events and prepare new records based on their discoveries.

Two Sources of History:

- **Primary Sources:** Primary sources are original records created at the time that historical events have occurred or well after these events have occurred. Primary sources may include letters, manuscripts, diaries, journals, newspapers, speeches, interviews, memoirs, documents produced by government agencies such as Congress or the Office of the President, photographs, audio recordings, moving pictures or video recordings, research data, and objects or artifacts such as works of art or ancient roads, buildings, tools, and weapons.
- **Secondary Sources:** Secondary sources are materials prepared later by people who study primary sources. Historians create secondary sources from their study of primary sources

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How can we interpret history?

- When was it written or produced?
- Where was it written or produced?
- Who produced it?
- What influenced its production?
- In what original form was it produced?

What thinking skills should a history student develop?

- Knowledge- What are the Facts?
- Comprehension- Do you understand what happened?
- Application- How does it relate to today?
- Analysis- Hidden Meanings, Compare and Contrast, and Organization of Ideas
- Synthesis- Cause and Effect, Predicting Outcomes, Making Conclusions, and Bringing together knowledge from several areas
- Evaluation- Evaluate the decisions of historical people. Assess the value of historical theories.