

Prelim Review!

True or False:

1. History is the study of the past.

True. It is the study of the past, particularly how it relates to humans.

True or False:

2. Historical sources that were not written should not be used in writing history.

False. History includes oral tradition, practices, rituals, artifacts, and works of art.

True or False:

3. The subject of historiography is history itself.

True. Historiography is the study of how history was written and how our historical understanding changes over time.

True or False:

4. History has no use for the present, thus, the saying “past is past” is true.

False. We can learn from the past to:

- Make sense of the present,
- Prevent repeating mistakes, and
- Keep moving forward.

True or False:

5. History is limited to the story of a hero versus villain.

False. History comes from multiple perspectives.

True or False:

6. Only primary sources may be used in writing history.

False. We may also use secondary sources.

True or False:

7. There are three types of sources: primary, secondary, and tertiary.

True. Tertiary sources are collections of primary and secondary sources.

*For this class we will only focus on primary & secondary sources.

True or False:

8. External criticism is done by examining the physical characteristics of a source.

True. It is the practice of verifying the authenticity of evidence by examining its physical characteristics, time it was produced, and materials used.

True or False:

9. Internal criticism is done by comparing the qualities of the evidence with other similar pieces.

False. It examines the truthfulness of the evidence. It looks at the content of the source and examines the circumstance of its production (factuality, agenda behind its creation, **context**)

True or False:

10. Historians are the only source of history.

False. We have primary and secondary sources, daily life, and other individuals who produce primary sources.

Branches of History

Social

Women

Arts

Military

Political

Diplomatic

Intellectual

Cultural

Economic

Functions of History

Forge a sense of collective identity

Make sense of the present

Learn from past mistakes

Keep moving forward

Upbringing Politics Time History Emphasis New Evidence

What factors lead to different historians forming different theories and interpretations about the same events?

Political world-view
Our own political views—whether we have liberal, socialist or conservative leanings—shapes the way we see the past, as much as it shapes how we see things in the present.

New evidence
Often, new evidence such as documents or records is uncovered. This then contributes to research and new histories, which may alter traditional views about 'what happened'.

Time
Histories are constantly being read, written and revised; as social values and expectations change, so too does the way that historians approach their research and writing.

Emphasis
Historians have a specific view of how it should be written and what should be emphasised. Some focus on social aspects, others on political factors.

Upbringing
Parents, family, schools, their environment, various life experiences, travel, study and research can all impact on someone's historiographical point-of-view

Views about History
Different historians have different views about what History is, what it should be and how it should be researched and written—this influences their approach.

Theories in Studying History

Positivism

Requires empirical and observable **evidence** before one can claim that a particular knowledge is true.

“No document, no history.”

Theories in Studying History

Post-colonialism

The idea of creating identities and understanding societies against the shadows of the colonial past.

Historical Sources

Primary Source

- Direct evidence
- What actually happened
- First hand experience
- Individual viewpoint

Historical Sources

Secondary Source

- Describe
- Discuss
- Interpret
- Process
- Comment upon
- Analyze
- Summarize
- Evaluate primary sources

Examples of Primary Sources

[https://sccollege.edu/Library/Pages/Primary-](https://sccollege.edu/Library/Pages/Primary-Sources.aspx)

[Sources.aspx](https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/education/008-3010-e.html)

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- Autobiographies and memoirs
- Diaries and personal letters
- Interviews, surveys, and fieldwork
- Internet communications on email, blogs, listservs, and newsgroups
- Photographs, drawings, and posters
- Works of art and literature
- Books, magazine and newspaper articles and ads published at the time
- Speeches and oral histories
- Original documents (birth certificates, property deeds, trial transcripts)
- Research data, such as census statistics
- Official and unofficial records of organizations and government agencies
- Artifacts
- Audio recordings, DVDs, and video recordings
- Government documents (reports, bills, proclamations, hearings, etc.)
- Patents
- Technical reports
- Scientific journal articles reporting experimental research results

Examples of Secondary Sources

- Bibliographies
- Biographical works
- Reference books, including dictionaries, encyclopedias, and atlases
- Articles from magazines, journals, and newspapers after the event
- Literature reviews and review articles (e.g., movie reviews, book reviews)
- History books and other popular or scholarly books
- Works of criticism and interpretation
- Commentaries and treatises
- Textbooks
- Indexes and abstracts

External Criticism

- “Lower criticism”
- Examine the genuineness of the document
- Form and appearance

Internal Criticism

- “Higher criticism”
- Value and worth of the contents
- Its literal meaning and the reliability of the statements themselves

Landa Jocano

- “Core Population Theory”
- The Philippine culture developed from within the country
- “Tabon Man” from the Tabon caves of Palawan

Balangay

- Where the term “barangay” originated from
- Boats along rivers and coasts, consisting of 30-100 households

Social Classes in the Barangay

- **Datu**
- **Maharlika**
- **Timawa**
- **Alipin**

First Voyage Around the World by Magellan

- Antonio Pigafetta's account is an important and credible primary source in:
 - studying pre-colonial Philippines, and
 - Detailing the first trip around the world (geographical discoveries)

First Voyage Around the World by Magellan

- **Antonio Pigafetta's account is biased:**
 - Detail selection
 - Compared indigenous customs to European customs
 - Implied the inferiority of the natives