

<b>Oberlin High School</b>
<b>Subject: History</b>
<b>Grade: 7</b>
<b>Date: October 5 – 16, 2020</b>
<b>Lesson Topic: Introduction to History</b>

## Lesson Content

### *Sub- topic: Defining History*

History is a factual story about people's activities and experiences in the past.

History is the study of past events using available historical sources.

### *Sub- Topic: The Elements/ Characteristics of History*

The elements of history are some of the most important components/ parts of history. They play an important role when studying the past. They include:

1. People - the members of a particular nation, community, or ethnic group.
2. Events - a thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance.
3. Fact - something proven to be true / something that has happened.

When studying history, the Historian should use facts and not fiction.

Fiction is something that is invented or untrue. The Historian collects facts from various places, and he must ensure that this information is correct.

4. Historical sources – something that tells us about history. It may be a document, a picture, a sound recording, a book, a cinema film, a television programme or an object.

There are three main types of Historical Sources. They include:

a) Primary Sources - sources created during an historical event or by someone who experienced the event. This means that you are reading the someone's own account on a specific topic or event that the person participated in.

These include things such as:

Artefacts - an object made by a human being

Relics - an object surviving from an earlier time, especially one of historical interest

Material remains - remains of the culture of a people

Petroglyphs - a rock carving, especially a prehistoric one.

Fossils - the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form

Oral Traditions - information passed down through the generations by word of mouth that is not written down.

b) Secondary Sources - sources created from analysing primary sources. They are not original sources.

Examples are textbooks, magazines, encyclopaedia etc.

c) Oral Sources - these are oral testimonies of individuals about their past experiences. Some oral sources are also primary sources.

These include things such as:

Oral Traditions - information passed down through generations by word of mouth that is not written down.

Legends – a traditional story which is often historical but not always true.

Difference between primary and secondary sources

Primary sources are created during the historical event and is original raw material while the other is not original as it is created after the historical event by historians who analyse primary sources.

Historical sources are often located or kept in:

Archives - a collection of historical documents or records providing information about a place, institution, or group of people.

Museums - a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and displayed.

5. Time - the measurable period during which an action, process, or condition exists or continues.

Timeline is important when studying the past as past events are related to dates and periods in the past and therefore it is important for us to be aware of these time periods and their meanings.

Historical events are often placed chronologically or in sequence when being referred to.

Chronology - the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.

Sequence - a particular order in which related things follow each other.

Time periods in history includes:

- Era - a long and distinct period of history. It is characterised by an important person or event. Examples: the era of slavery or the era of Nanny of the Maroons.
- BC- Before Christ. Meaning the period before the birth of Jesus Christ.
- BCE- Before the Common Era. BCE is used instead of BC by persons who do not believe in Jesus Christ.
- AD (Anno Domini) - In the year of the Lord. This is the period after the birth of Jesus Christ.
- CE- Common Era. CE is used instead of AD by persons who do not believe in Jesus Christ.
- Dynasty – a line of hereditary rulers.
- Decade- A period of 10 years.
- Century- A period of 100 years.
- Millennium- A period of 1000 years.

**Please note: though your timetable shows Social Studies, in term 1 (September-February) students of Grade 7 do History. In February you will change over to do Social Studies until July.**

## History Worksheet – Grade 7

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction:** Use the lesson's content to complete the tasks below.

1. In one paragraph, explain your understanding of the definition of the subject History.

(3 marks)

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2. Based on the definition given, correctly use each of the element of history listed below in a sentence.

(6 marks)

People \_\_\_\_\_

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Event \_\_\_\_\_

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Fact \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Fill the blank spaces in the sentences below.

(5 marks)

When studying the past, the Historian should use \_\_\_\_\_ and

there are \_\_\_\_\_ types that he/ she can use. The types are

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Give **ONE** example of each of the following historical source.

(3 marks)

Artefacts \_\_\_\_\_

Relics \_\_\_\_\_

Material Remains \_\_\_\_\_

5. Classify the historical sources listed below by placing each under its correct heading on the table.

(15 marks)

dairies, book reviews, proverbs, videos, almanacs, oral testimonies, biographies, wills, maps, photographs, interviews, auto biographies, poetry, dictionaries, literature reviews

Primary Sources	Secondary Sources	Oral Sources

6. Write the name of **ONE** museum and **ONE** archive in Jamaica that can be used when learning about or studying our past. (2 marks)

Museum \_\_\_\_\_

Archive \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why is time important when studying the past? (2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Place the historical events listed below in their correct chronological order of occurrence by writing the number on the line beside each. (10 marks)

Jamaican Independence, 1962 \_\_\_\_\_

The Abolition of Slavery, 1834 \_\_\_\_\_

Columbus' arrival in Jamaica, 1494 \_\_\_\_\_

Morant Bay Rebellion, 1865 \_\_\_\_\_

Usain Bolt's first 100m Olympic gold medal, 2008 \_\_\_\_\_

Founding of Oberlin High, 1946 \_\_\_\_\_

British capture of Jamaica, 1655 \_\_\_\_\_

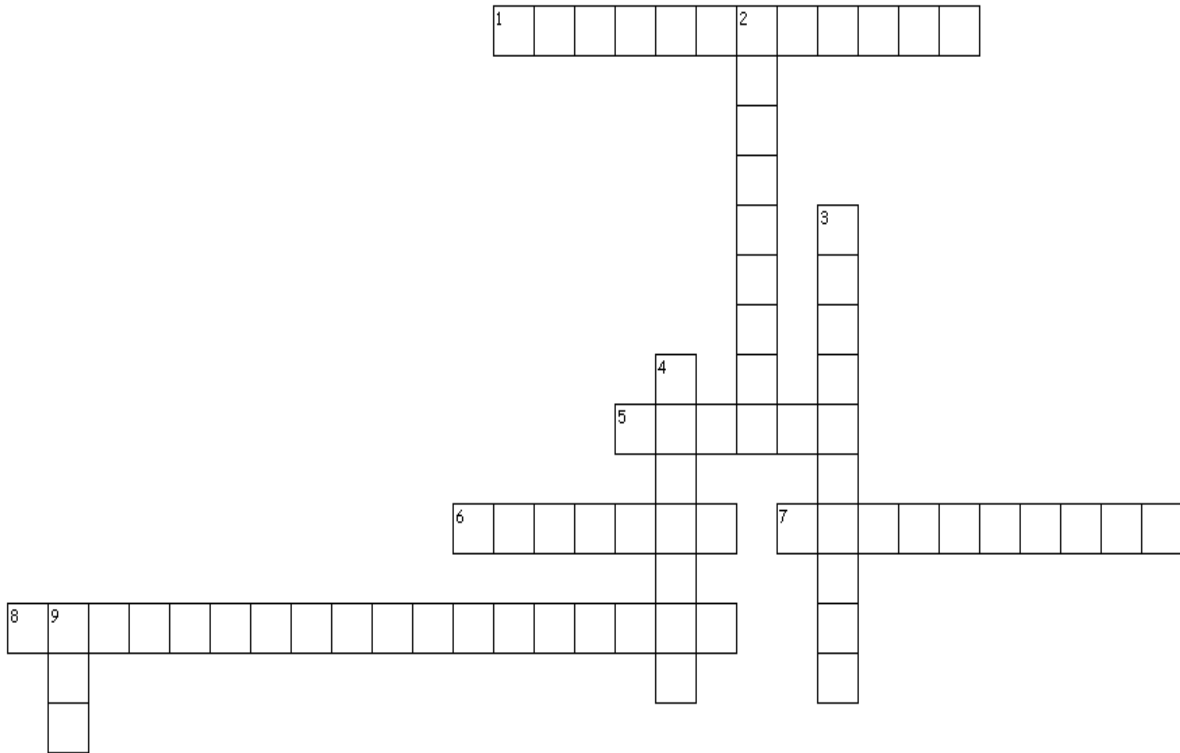
The year I sat PEP, 2020 \_\_\_\_\_

Sam Sharpe/ Christmas Rebellion, 1831 \_\_\_\_\_

Hurricane Gilbert, 1988 \_\_\_\_\_

9. The crossword puzzle below represents time periods used when studying history. Use the notes provided to complete the puzzle by writing the time period that matches the clues in the boxes that corresponds with the numbers down or across. (9 marks)

**Time periods used in History**



**Across**

- 1. the period before the birth of Jesus Christ.
- 5. a period of 10 years.
- 6. a line of hereditary rulers.
- 7. in the year of the Lord.
- 8. used instead of BC.

**Down**

- 2. used instead of AD.
- 3. a period of 1000 years.
- 4. a period of 100 years.
- 9. a long and distinct period of history.

**Total marks - 55**