

FIRST TERM: ORIGINS AND CULTURE OF ANCIENT FILIPINO

LESSON 1: A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Cognitive:	Explain the meaning of history and the social science disciplines related to its study.
Psychomotor:	Identify the sources, methods, and types of research used in studying history.
Affective:	Appreciate the importance of studying history in understanding the past, present, and Filipino identity.

LEARNING CONTENTS

Print Reference Materials:	- Textbook: iNation 5 pp. 2-9 - Workbook: Page 199-204
Teachers' Digital Materials:	www.idigital.ibookpublishing.biz - iNation 5 - iPresent with iClips - iManual - iWorksheet - iExam - iConnect - iScenario - iKlasiks
Students' Digital Materials: <i>(Applicable to Premium+ and Full Digital package users only)</i>	www.idigital.ibookpublishing.biz - iNation 5 - iWorksheet - iExam - iConnect - iScenario
Instructional Materials:	Visual Aids
Value:	Understanding history helps learners appreciate the events, people, cultures, and traditions that shaped the Philippines and the world. Learning about historical sources, methods, and perspectives helps learners examine information carefully and understand the past from different viewpoints. These skills also help learners value their identity and recognize how the past influences the present and future.

DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

LEARNING LANGUAGE PRACTICE:

- History
- Social Science Discipline
- Relic

REVIEW: What can be learned about people and their way of life by studying events, objects, and stories from the past?

MOTIVATIONAL: Imagine finding an old photograph, diary, or object that belonged to someone who lived many years ago. What could it reveal about how people lived in the past? In this lesson, discover how history and its sources help us understand the lives, culture, and experiences of people from the past.

PRESENTATION OF THE LESSON

Discuss the lesson using the **iPresentation** resource found within the interactive courseware to facilitate the learning on **PAGES 2-9**. Introduce the meaning of history or kasaysayan and the social science disciplines that help study the past. Explain the use of primary and secondary sources and the importance of examining historical information carefully. Discuss historical methods, perspectives, and the difference between quantitative and qualitative research. Guide learners in understanding how these approaches help explain past events and appreciate their connection to the present.

GENERALIZATION

Lead the Students in generating that:

History is the study of important events and experiences from the past, while kasaysayan refers to stories that have meaning and value. Studying history involves examining different social science disciplines, sources, methods, perspectives, and types of research. Understanding the past helps learners appreciate Filipino identity, recognize the causes and effects of events, and gain lessons that can help them understand the present and future.

EVALUATION

iConcept

Let the student answer the **iConcept** on **page 9** on the textbook.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Dr. José P. Rizal | 8. Anthropology |
| 2. Political Science | 9. Sociology |
| 3. Dr. Zeus Salazar | 10. Historical Method |
| 4. Geography | 11. Archaeology |
| 5. Primary Source | 12. Commentary |
| 6. Secondary Source | 13. Qualitative Research |
| 7. History | 14. Quantitative Research |
| | 15. Economics |

EVALUATION – WORKBOOK

ACTIVITY 1

Let the student answer the activity on **page 199-201** on the workbook.

Answer Key:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. c. Stories with meaning | 11. c. History |
| 2. c. Six | 12. a. Primary |
| 3. b. Sociology | 13. b. Secondary |
| 4. b. Archaeology | 14. b. History |
| 5. c. Anthropology | 15. b. Secondary |
| 6. b. Political Science | 16. a. Qualitative |

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 7. a. Economics | 17. b. Quantitative |
| 8. b. The physical features of the Earth and the places in it | 18. a. Management of the household |
| 9. a. Primary | 19. b. Geography |
| 10. a. Historical method | 20. c. Dr. Zeus A. Salazar |

ACTIVITY 2

Let the student answer the activity on **page 201-202** on the workbook.

Answer Key:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Social Science Discipline: Sociology
Sociology studies how people interact with one another and how groups and communities are formed. It examines social relationships and how people behave in society.</p> <p>2. Social Science Discipline: Anthropology
Anthropology studies people, their culture, traditions, beliefs, and ways of life. It also examines how human societies have developed over time.</p> <p>3. Social Science Discipline: Archaeology
Archaeology studies artifacts and other remains left by ancient people. These materials help us understand how people lived in the past.</p> | <p>4. Social Science Discipline: Political Science
Political Science studies government, laws, political systems, and how power is used in society. It also examines how countries and governments are organized.</p> <p>5. Social Science Discipline: Economics
Economics studies how people use limited resources to satisfy their needs and wants. It also examines how goods and services are produced, distributed, and consumed.</p> <p>6. Social Science Discipline: Geography
Geography studies the Earth, its physical features, places, and environment. It also examines the relationship between people and their surroundings.</p> |
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ACTIVITY 3-A

Let the student answer the activity on **page 202** on the workbook.

Answer Key:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. T |
| 2. F | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. T |
| 4. T | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. T |

ACTIVITY 3-A

Let the student answer the activity on **page 203-204** on the workbook.

Answer Key: Answers may vary.

Primary sources are important in the study of history because they provide firsthand information about past events. They help historians understand what happened, how people experienced events, and what life was like during a certain period. Examples include diaries, letters, photographs, interviews, official records, and artifacts.

ACTIVITY 1

Let the student answer the activity on the iworksheet.

Answer Key:

- What does the word “kasaysayan” mean according to Dr. Zeus A. Salazar?
Answer: Stories with meaning
- How many main social science disciplines are there?
Answer: Six
- Which social discipline studies social relationships that happen within a certain population?
Answer: Sociology
- Which social discipline studies artifacts left behind by ancient people?
Answer: Archaeology
- Which social discipline focuses on culture, customs, and the daily life of people?
Answer: Anthropology
- Which social discipline studies the government, laws, and systems that help run a country?
Answer: Political Science
- Which social discipline studies how people acquire what they need and want despite limited resources?
Answer: Economics
- What is the main focus of geography?
Answer: The physical features of the Earth and the places in it
- What do you call information that comes directly from a person who saw an event happen?
Answer: Primary
- People carefully study records and stories before adding them to history using what?
Answer: Historical method
- What helps guide our future by studying past events?
Answer: History
- What kind of sources are diaries, interviews, and news film footage?
Answer: Primary
- What kind of source comes from another person's story, not from someone who saw the event?
Answer: Secondary
- The saying, “He who does not look back from where he came will never reach his destination,” shows the importance of what?
Answer: History
- What kind of sources are news reports, commentaries, and articles on the internet?
Answer: Secondary
- What type of research focuses on understanding people's experiences and opinions?
Answer: Qualitative
- Which type of research uses numbers and statistics?
Answer: Quantitative
- What is the meaning of the Greek word oikonomia?
Answer: Management of the household
- Which social discipline studies the interaction between people and the environment?
Answer: Geography
- Who explained that different historical perspectives can be understood by the words “we,” “they,” “you,” and “us”?
Answer: Dr. Zeus A. Salazar

ACTIVITY 2

Let the student answer the activity on the iworksheet.

Answer Key:

- **Archaeology** studies ancient objects, structures, and artifacts to understand how people lived in the past.
- **Economics** studies how people use limited resources to meet their needs and wants.

- **Geography** studies places, environments, and how land, climate, resources, and location affect people's lives.
- **Political Science** studies governments, laws, political systems, and the relationship between the government and the people.
- **Anthropology** studies human culture, traditions, customs, and daily life and how these change over time.
- **Sociology** studies how people interact, how society is organized, and how social problems and changes occur.

ACTIVITY 3-A

Let the student answer the activity on the iworksheet.

Answer Key:

- History helps guide our future because it teaches us about the past.
Answer: True
- History does not consider the contributions of different groups of people in the world.
Answer: False
- History is important because it helps us understand the causes and effects of events.
Answer: True
- History can teach us lessons so mistakes will not happen again.
Answer: True
- Culture and traditions are not a factor in studying history.
Answer: False
- The saying often attributed to Dr. José P. Rizal states, "He who does not look back from where he came will never reach his destination."
Answer: True
- Studying history can help people work together to change unfair systems.
Answer: True
- History helps us understand who we are as Filipinos.
Answer: True
- History has no connection with a country's progress.
Answer: False
- History is an important foundation for fair and orderly leadership in society.
Answer: True

ACTIVITY 3-B

Let the student answer the activity on the iworksheet.

Answer Key:

Why is the use of Primary Sources important in the study of history?

Answers may vary.

Primary sources are important in the study of history because they provide firsthand information about past events. They help historians understand what happened, how people experienced events, and what life was like during a certain period. Examples include diaries, letters, photographs, interviews, official records, and artifacts.

REINFORCEMENT

iConnect

Understanding the Past Through Different Perspectives

History helps us understand how people, communities, and societies changed over time. Studying the past is not limited to memorizing dates and events. Historians examine sources, ask questions, compare information, and use different social science disciplines to understand why events happened and how they affected people. Looking at history from different perspectives also helps us recognize that people may experience and interpret the same event in different ways.

CONNECTIONS TO OTHER SUBJECTS AND THEMES

- **Science:** Connects with the use of observation, evidence, and careful investigation when studying the past.
- **Mathematics:** Quantitative research uses numbers, measurements, surveys, and statistics to examine information.
- **English:** Learners can analyze written accounts, identify important details, and compare information from different sources.
- **Geography:** Helps explain how location, environment, climate, and natural resources influenced the lives of people in the past.
- **Research:** Introduces learners to gathering evidence, evaluating sources, and distinguishing information based on its reliability.

GUIDE QUESTIONS:

1. Why do historians need to examine different sources when studying the past?
Suggested Answer: Different sources provide evidence and details that help historians understand and verify past events.
2. How can geography help us understand history?
Suggested Answer: It helps explain how location, environment, climate, and resources influenced how people lived.
3. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative research?
Suggested Answer: Quantitative research focuses on numbers and measurable information, while qualitative research focuses on experiences, opinions, and descriptions.
4. Why might people have different perspectives about the same historical event?
Suggested Answer: People may have different experiences, backgrounds, roles, and sources of information.
5. How can studying history help us make better decisions?
Suggested Answer: It helps us understand past causes and effects and learn from the experiences and decisions of people before us.

CONCLUSION

Studying history involves more than remembering what happened in the past. By examining sources, using research methods, and considering different perspectives, we can develop a deeper understanding of people and events. History also helps us connect the past with the present and learn from experiences that can guide our actions in the future.

ENRICHMENT

iScenario

"The Mystery of the Old Box"

While cleaning a storage area at school, the class found an old box containing a photograph, a handwritten letter, a newspaper clipping, and an old school ID. The items came from different periods and may reveal information about people and life in the past. In this activity, you will become history detectives and examine the sources to discover what they can tell about the past.

MATERIALS:

- Paper or activity sheet
- Pencil or pen
- Printed pictures or sample historical sources
- Manila paper or cartolina
- Markers

ACTIVITY STEPS:

1. Form a group of 3–4 members.
2. Examine the historical sources provided by the teacher.
3. Identify each source as a Primary Source or Secondary Source.
4. Choose two sources and list the information that can be learned from them.
5. Compare the two sources and identify one detail they have in common or one difference between them.
6. Present your findings as a group of history detectives.

GUIDE QUESTIONS:

1. What type of historical source is each item?
2. What information can the sources tell about the past?
3. How are the two selected sources similar or different?
4. Why should historians examine and compare different sources?
5. What can these sources help us understand about people and life in the past?

CONCLUSION

Historical sources provide valuable information about the past. By examining, comparing, and checking different sources, historians can build a clearer understanding of people, events, and changes in society.

RUBRICS

CRITERIA	POINTS
Historical Source Analysis	20 points
Correctly identifies and explains the historical sources.	
Historical Understanding	10 points
Shows clear understanding of what the sources reveal about the past.	
Analysis and Comparison	10 points
Provides meaningful similarities, differences, or observations about the sources.	
Group Cooperation	5 points

Members participate and work together responsibly.	
Presentation	5 points
Findings are presented clearly and confidently.	
Total:	50 points

ASSIGNMENT

Assignment: "History Around Me"

Instructions: Find one object at home that has been kept for a long time, such as an old photograph, toy, book, coin, medal, clothing, letter, or household item.

On a sheet of paper, draw or paste a picture of the object and answer:

1. What is the object?
2. Who owns or used it?
3. How old is it, or when was it used?
4. What does the object tell you about the past?
5. Why is this object important to your family?

Output: Create a simple "My Family History Object" page with the picture or drawing and your answers.

Reminder: If the object is valuable or fragile, do not bring it to school. A drawing or photo is enough.