

1st Term

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LESSON 1

Historical Perspective

iOBJECTIVES

- Define history and identify the sources and methods used in studying it.
- Explain the social science disciplines related to the study of history.
- Recognize the importance of studying history.

iDEFINE

- History /his-to-ry/ (kasaysayan) - a meaningful story or record about the past of a group of people.
- Social Science Discipline /so-cial/ /sci-ence/ /dis-ci-pline/ (disiplinang panlipunan) - a field of study that examines people, society, and their relationships.
- Relic /rel-ic/ (relikya) - an object from the past that has been preserved.

Why Learn History?



History helps us understand the past and its connection to the present. It teaches us about the lives, culture, and traditions of early Filipinos and helps us value our Filipino identity.

The Meaning of History

History is the study of important events in the lives of people, countries, and the world. The word comes from the Greek historia, meaning inquiry or investigation. In Filipino, history is called kasaysayan.



General Emilio Aguinaldo first waved the flag of the free Philippines at the balcony of his house in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898.

Dr. Zeus Salazar and Kasaysayan



Dr. Zeus Salazar is known as the "Father of New Filipino Historiography." He served as chairperson of the UP Department of History and dean of the UP College of Social Sciences and Philosophy.

According to Salazar, history means a written record, while kasaysayan comes from saysay, meaning story, meaning, importance, and value. Thus, kasaysayan means "stories with meaning."

Social Science Disciplines



Social sciences study how people live, behave, interact, and organize society. They include the study of human behavior, places, governments, economies, cultures, and social issues.

Social Science Disciplines

Archaeology

Archaeology studies old objects, structures, and artifacts left by ancient people. It helps us understand how people lived in the past using scientific methods.





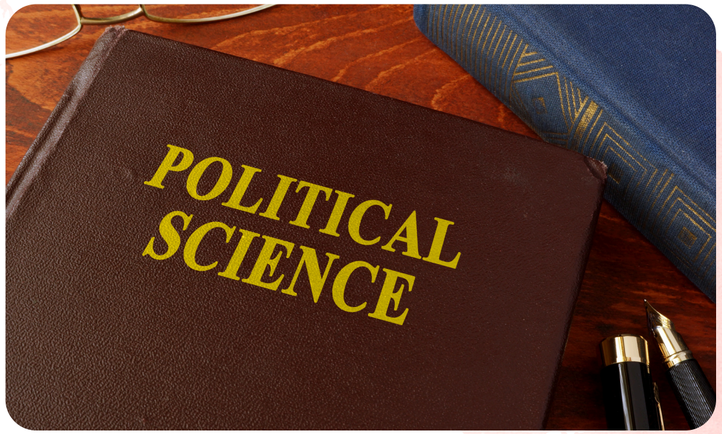
Geography

Geography studies places, environments, and the relationship between people and the Earth. It helps explain how land, climate, resources, and location affect people's lives.

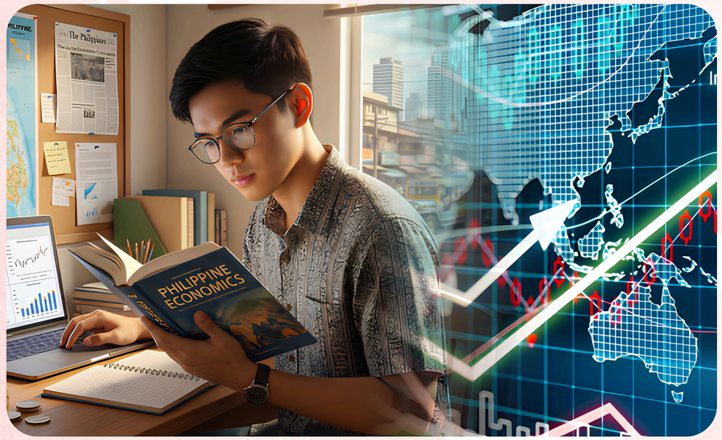
Social Science Disciplines

Political Science

Political science studies governments, laws, and political systems. It helps explain the relationship between the government and the people.



Economics



Economics studies how people use limited resources to meet their needs and wants. It also explains how resources affect communities.

Social Science Disciplines

Anthropology

Anthropology studies human culture, traditions, customs, and daily life. It helps us understand how cultures change over time.





Sociology

Sociology studies how people interact and how society is organized. It also looks at social behavior, problems, and changes.

Importance of Studying History

A saying often attributed to Dr. José P. Rizal reminds us that knowing our past helps us understand where we came from and where we are going. Studying history helps us understand the present and prepare for the future.

Understand the past and present

It helps us see how past events influence the present and future.

Appreciate people and cultures

It helps us value the contributions of different groups around the world.

Importance of Studying History

Understand cause and effect

It helps us understand what happened, why it happened, how it happened, and what effects it had on people and society.

Learn from the Past

History teaches us lessons from past mistakes and difficult times. These lessons can help people improve laws, government, and society for a better future.

Sources for Studying History

Primary Source



A primary source is information from someone who directly saw or experienced an event. It provides first-hand evidence for studying history.

Examples: diaries, interviews, official documents, manuscripts, and news footage.

Sources for Studying History

Secondary Source



A secondary source explains or discusses information from primary sources. It is created after an event by people who did not directly experience it.

Examples: news reports, commentaries, newspapers, reference books, films, and online articles.

Historical Methods and Perspectives

The historical method involves studying and checking records, objects, and stories to ensure accurate and reliable information about the past.

Historical perspective shows that people may view history differently. Dr. Zeus Salazar used “we,” “they,” “you,” and “us” to show different points of view.



Quantitative and Qualitative Research

Research is the process of gathering information to answer questions or solve problems. The two main types are quantitative and qualitative research.

Quantitative Research

Quantitative research focuses on numbers and measurable information. It uses surveys, experiments, and questionnaires to collect data that can be analyzed using math and statistics.

Qualitative Research

Qualitative research focuses on people's experiences, feelings, and opinions. It uses words and descriptions to understand situations and explain people's points of view.

iTrivia

Herodotus is known as the “Father of History” because he was one of the earliest Greek historians to gather information and write organized accounts of past events. His book, The Histories, describes wars, cultures, and the lives of Greeks and Persians. He gathered information from witnesses and studied the causes and effects of important events. His work helped establish history as a social science.



Instruction

Go to the iWorksheet tab and answer the First Term-Lesson 1 iWorksheet. Ask your teacher for the password. You can also open your workbook and do the activity on pages 199-204. Be sure to follow your teacher's instructions.



Instruction

Go to iConnect tab and answer First Term-Lesson 1 iConnect. Ask your teacher for the password.

Go to iScenario tab and answer First Term-Lesson 1 iScenario. Ask your teacher for the password.

Go to the iTour tab and click on the locations available for the virtual tour



END OF DISCUSSION