**Grade 8 Social Studies**

Unit 1: Introduction:
History as a Lens to the Past

OUTCOME # 1.1

Identify **historical sources** in your community.

Museums	Music	Documents	Libraries
Art Galleries	Art	Historic Sites	Books
Churches	Photos	Stories	Cemeteries
Schools	Artifacts	Family	Videos
Heirlooms	Letters	Journals	Monuments
Plays	Historical Fiction	Celebrations	Internet
Memorials	Archives	Oral History	Newspapers

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OUTCOME # 1.2

How are historical sources “**windows into the past**”?

- they allow you to “see” what happened in the past
- tell stories about past events
- contain information on past events
- shows what life was like

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OUTCOME # 1.3

What points should be included in a definition of **History** ?

- a study of the past
- requires the gathering and examining of evidence
- history is never complete
- helps you understand yourself, others, the past and the present

Grade 8 Social StudiesUnit 1: Introduction:
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Individual Past	Collective History
The major events and experiences in your life that shape you and your memories.	The history of a group of people.

Grade 8 Social StudiesUnit 1: Introduction:
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- Historians may use or emphasize different historical sources.
- Historians may interpret historical sources differently.
- Historical sources may give conflicting information.
- Historians may come to different conclusions.

As we all know, different people can have different versions of the same event.

Grade 8 Social StudiesUnit 1: Introduction:
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1. Pose good historical questions:
Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?
2. Collect reliable information
3. Organize and evaluate information
4. Interpret information and present conclusions

Grade 8 Social StudiesUnit 1: Introduction:
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Historic Sites:	- Museums, monuments, interpretation centres, re-created environments established at the actual places
Archives:	- Provides info about families, historical events - Provincial archives – The Rooms (St. John's)
Museums:	- Store Artifacts (objects from the past) - Provincial Museum – The Rooms (St. John's)

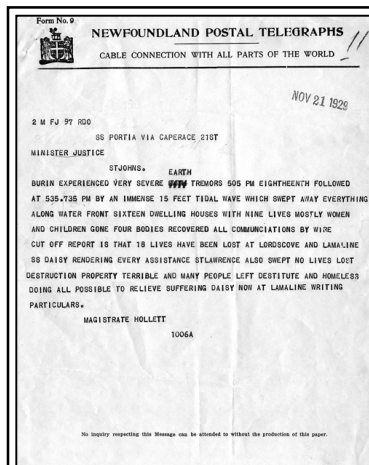
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OUTCOME # 2.1

Distinguish between **Primary Source** and **Secondary Source**.

Primary Source	Secondary Source
A first-hand account made <u>at the time</u> that an event occurs.	An interpretation of an event based on information gathered from primary sources.
Examples: photographs, diaries, letters, government documents, artifacts, ...	Examples: books, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, films, internet sites, ...

**EXAMPLE OF A
PRIMARY SOURCE:**

**Telegram sent after
the Burin tsunami,
November 21, 1929**

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OUTCOME # 2.2

Distinguish between **Archival Material** and **Artifacts**.

Archival Material	Artifacts
<u>Records</u> from the past.	<u>Objects</u> from the past.
Examples: stored documents, images, sound and video recordings, personal papers, ...	Examples: furniture, clothing, tools, ...