

Cornell Notes (Intro)

Name Ima Student	Date 8/11/08
Topic What is History?	Class/Subject Chapter 1 Section 1

<p><u>Chapter Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is History? 2. What is culture? 3. What is Archeology? 4. Why is History important? 5. What are values? 6. What are the various clues that historians and archeologists use to determine the past? 7. What are historical sources? 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter Notes</u></p> <p>History is the study of the past. Historians study the past to understand people's culture—the knowledge, beliefs, customs, and values of a group of people.</p> <p>It is the study of the past based on what people left behind. Archaeologists examine the objects they find to learn what they can tell about the past.</p> <p>Understanding the past helps us to understand the world today. History can also provide us with a guide to making better decisions in the future. History teaches us about the experiences we have been through as a people. It shapes our identity and teaches us the values that we share. History teaches you how cultures were similar and how they were different. You also learn how these struggles have affected the way people view themselves and others. History can provide you with a better understanding of where you live. Studying the past will also help you develop mental skills. History also promotes good decision-making skills.</p> <p>They are ideas that people hold dear and try to live by.</p> <p>Fossil remains. A fossil is a part or imprint of something that was once alive. Bones and footprints preserved in rock are examples of fossils. Archaeologists examine artifacts and the places where the artifacts were found to learn about the past. They made what we call artifacts, objects created by and used by humans. Artifacts include coins, arrowheads, tools, toys, and pottery.</p> <p>A primary source is an account of an event created by someone who took part in or witnessed the event. Treaties, letters, diaries, laws, court documents, and royal commands are all primary sources. An audio or video recording of an event is also a primary source.</p> <p>A secondary source is information gathered by someone who did not take part in or witness an</p>
<p><u>Additional Questions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Additional Information</u></p>
<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Historians and Archeologists both study history. Historians interpret the data that is recorded and found. Archeologists dig up the past and records information about artifacts and writings.</p>	