

Unit 1 Social Studies Test

Study Guide/Review Sheet

Tuesday October 2nd

Vocab words to know - be able to explain each one and provide an example.

- Account - A report or description of a historical event (compiled by a person)
- Perspective/Point of View - A particular attitude or way of seeing something
- Significance - the quality of being worthy of attention (how important an event is)
- Spatial Scales (Space) - Where an event happened
- Temporal frames (Time) - When an event happened - Time Frame
- Turning Point - Important historical event that has a long lasting impact and changed course of history
- Era or Age - An expanse of time characterized by an individual, human activity or culture. Also one way that we organize history
- Solar Calendar - A calendar system based on the Earth's movement around the Sun
- BC/BCE - Before Christ/Before Common Era. Two names for organizing history 2k years ago
- AD/CE - Anno Domini (Year of our Lord)/Common Era - Name for the last 2000 Years of History
- Primary Sources - First hand information about an event written/taken at the time an event happened
- Secondary Sources - Second hand info about an event. Account written by someone who read about what happened (Text Books)
- Internal Consistency - Do all the facts in a single source line up?
- External Consistency - When comparing multiple sources, do all of the facts line up?

Possible Essay Questions

- 1.) How is an **account of an event** that a historian creates, different from **THE EVENT**?
 - a.) Event happens once. Can never see it again
 - b.) Account of an event is the recordings of individuals who were there
 - i.) May be incorrect
 - ii.) Might be limited
 - iii.) Only provide one point of view
- 2.) What is the problem with a two dimensional map?
 - a.) Difficult showing a spherical earth on a flat map. This distorts size or shape depending on the projection used. Common is mercator example where Greenland is the same size as Africa, which is incorrect.

- 3.) How and Why do Historians use time to organize and explain history over time.
a.) Provide specific examples of ways historians divide time

Dividing time into eras, ages, periods, etc help organize time. There's a lot of human history. This helps to chunk it into similar terms.

Examples would be BC/AD, Civil Rights Era, "The 80's" , Paleolithic Age etc.

- 4.) What are the main similarities and differences between the many religious calendars used all over the world (Gregorian, Chinese, Hebrew, Mayan, Islamic)
a.) Hint - Why are the starting points of the major calendars different?
b.) They are all similar because they use What to track the years?

Most/All calendars have religious significance. All have different starting points that refer to special events (cultural or religious)

Differences - some calendars could be lunar (older ones) and some are solar. Calendars have become more accurate over time.

- 5.) How do Historians organize data and information to create accounts?
a.) Hint, there are 4 main things they look at

Significance/Importance

Spatial Scales (space/where/location)

Temporal Frames (Time)

Social Institutions

- 6.) What are some of the drawbacks to using a textbook to learn about history?
a.) It may only provide one point of view
b.) It is a secondary source, so it's someone else's interpretation
c.) It may over simplify events
d.) It might not provide enough information