

Unit 1 Test Review

Name the two sources of evidence that historians use to analyze evidence for accuracy. (NOT SPECIFIC!!!)

1. **Primary Source**
2. **Secondary Source**

Define the following terms:

1. **Motive- a person's reason for doing something, especially one that is hidden or not obvious**
2. **Discipline- a field of study and its methods**
3. **Argument- communication intended to persuade**
4. **Narrative- a description of events in a story form, usually in sequential or chronological order**

Name the four tools we discussed that historians use to organize information.

1. **Significance**
2. **Social Institutions**
3. **Temporal Frames (Time)**
4. **Spatial Scale (Space)**

Fill in the blank

1. **Cartographers** are the geographers who make maps.
2. Ideas about significance **differ** among historians.
3. Historians' problems or questions help historians select, analyze, and **organize** information.
4. **Chapters** are one way textbooks are organized.
5. Some of the limitations of history textbooks include that they: **oversimplify** complex events: offer limited evidence, historical arguments, and perspectives; and tend to (b) **ignore** motives.

6. Maps are **representation** of places, NOT the place.
7. Another name for era is **age**.
8. Rivers, mountains, and land masses are some names that are given to **geographic features**.
9. **Table of contents** is a feature of history textbooks that enable the reader to find information.
10. Historians investigate problems about the past, make **claims** about what happened, and support their claims with **evidence**.
11. A map is an excellent representation of a **three dimensional object**.
12. **Purpose, knowledge, and perspective (point of view)** helps to shape a person's map.
13. Historians categorize time into different **scales** to help them study human activity over large periods of time.
14. History textbooks often fail to show the **investigative** nature of history.
15. Textbooks provide a narrative of the **past**, allowing students to about a broad range of historical events, but have several **limitations**.
16. The idea of time is a **man-made** concept.
17. "History can mean two things. It can mean events that happened in the past, and an **account** of events in the past.
18. When examining sources, it is important to **source**, contextualize, closely read, and corroborate accounts of the same event.
19. Two ways to evaluate the accuracy of a source are by exploring **internal** and **external** consistency.
20. **Calendars** are what all societies use to account for time.
21. Textbooks limit our understanding of the **past**.
22. Name the six social needs we discussed. **Every Good Family Eats Red Lobster.**

 1. **Economy**
 2. **Government**
 3. **Family**
 4. **Education**
 5. **Religion**
 6. **Language/Arts**