

Module : Terminology

Level : 1st year

Teacher: Dr.Kharkhache Asma

Lecture 6: History

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"History" is an umbrella term that relates to past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of information about these events. Historians place the past in context using historical sources such as written documents, oral accounts, and material objects including art and artifacts.

History also includes the academic discipline which uses narrative to describe, examine, question, and analyze a sequence of past events, and investigate the patterns of cause and effect that are related to them. Historians seek to understand and represent the past through narratives. They often debate which narrative best explains an event, as well as the significance of different causes and effects. Historians also debate the nature of history and its usefulness by discussing the study of the discipline as an end in itself and as a way of providing "perspective" on the problems of the present.

To study history is to study change: historians are experts in examining and interpreting human identities and transformations of societies and civilizations over time. They use a range of methods and analytical tools to answer questions about the past and to reconstruct the diversity of past human experience: how profoundly people have differed in their ideas, institutions, and cultural practices; how widely their experiences have varied by time and place, and the ways they have struggled while inhabiting a shared world. Historians use a wide range of sources to weave individual lives and collective actions into narratives that bring critical perspectives on both our past and our present. Studying history helps us understand and grapple with complex questions and dilemmas by examining how the past has shaped (and continues to shape) global, national, and local relationships between societies and people.

Referance :<https://www.studocu.com/enus/document/elonuniversity/introductory-sociology/what-is-sociology/37486878>

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Corrections

1-The title to the previous text :

Importance of "History"

2- The explain the difficult words as follows:

Interpretation: The act of explaining the meaning of something, often something complex or unclear. (Think of interpreting a dream or a foreign language.)

Academic: Relating to study or education at a high level, like universities. (Academic writing uses formal language and sources.)

Narrative: A story or account of events, often with a plot and characters. (A novel is a long narrative, while a joke might be a short one.)

Describe: To give a detailed account of something, including its appearance, qualities, or characteristics. (Describing a person might involve their hair color, height, and personality.)

Analyze: To break something down into its parts and examine them to understand the whole better. (Analyzing a poem could involve looking at its structure, language, and themes.)

Investigate: To examine a situation or topic closely to learn more about it. (Police might investigate a crime, while a scientist investigates a phenomenon.)

Debate: A formal discussion where people present different arguments about a topic. (Political debates involve candidates arguing their positions.)

Usefulness: The quality of being helpful or having a practical purpose. (The usefulness of a tool depends on what you need to do.)

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Transformations: Changes in shape, form, or character. (A caterpillar undergoes a transformation to become a butterfly.)

Profoundly: Deeply or intensely. (A profoundly moving experience affects you strongly.)

Struggled: Made a great effort to deal with something difficult. (They struggled to climb the mountain.)

Grapple dilemmas: To face difficult choices and try to find a solution. (The leader grappled with the dilemma of going to war.)

Shaped: Influenced or determined the form or character of something. (Her experiences shaped her into the person she is today.)

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3-Identify the nature grammatical for the words in the following sentence:

- **Historians:** Noun (subject) - Performs the action in the sentence (placing the past in context).
- **place:** Verb (main verb) - The action being done by the subject.
- **the past:** Noun (direct object) - Receives the action of the verb (being placed in context).
- **in context:** Prepositional phrase - Shows the situation or condition related to the verb.
- **using:** Preposition - Introduces the prepositional phrase "in context".
- **historical sources:** Noun phrase (object of preposition) - What is being used (by historians).

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- such as: Conjunction - Introduces examples of historical sources.
- written documents, oral accounts, and material objects: Nouns (in a series) - Types of historical sources.
- including: Preposition - Introduces another category of historical sources.
- art and artifacts: Nouns (in a series) - Types of material objects.

4-Present the general ideas of the text.

The text presents history as a broad concept encompassing both past events themselves and the processes by which we learn about them. Here are the key ideas:

- History is multifaceted: It includes the actual events of the past, as well as the ways we remember, discover, analyze, and interpret those events.
- Historians use various sources: Written documents, oral accounts, and even objects like art and artifacts help historians understand the past.
- History is about understanding change: Historians examine how societies and human identities transform over time.
- History involves debate and interpretation: Historians construct narratives about the past and debate their meaning and significance.
- Studying history provides perspective: By understanding the past, we can better understand the present and the complex relationships between societies.
- History helps us grapple with challenges: Examining how the past shaped the world helps us understand and address current issues.

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Overall, the text emphasizes the importance of history as a tool for understanding ourselves, our world, and the ongoing processes of change.

5-Translate the following sentences to the Arabic language:

الاقتراح 01:

ويعد التاريخ أيضًا من المجالات الأكاديمية التي تستخدم الرواية لوصف وفحص واستجواب وتحليل سلسلة من الأحداث الماضية، وكذلك التحقيق في أنماط السبب والنتيجة المرتبطة بها. يسعى المؤرخون إلى فهم الماضي وتمثيله من خلال الروايات. وغالبًا ما يناقشون أي رواية تفسر حدثًا بشكل أفضل، بالإضافة إلى أهمية الأسباب والآثار المختلفة. كما يجادل المؤرخون حول طبيعة التاريخ وفائدته من خلال مناقشة دراسة هذا المجال كغاية في حد ذاته وكمساعدة في توفير "منظور" لمشاكل الحاضر.

الاقتراح 02:

تضمن التاريخ أيضًا المجال الأكاديمي الذي يستخدم الرواية لوصف وفحص واستجواب وتحليل سلسلة من الأحداث الماضية، ويبحث في أنماط السبب والنتيجة المرتبطة بها. يسعى المؤرخون إلى فهم الماضي وتمثيله من خلال الروايات. وغالبًا ما يناقشون أي رواية تفسر حدثًا بشكل أفضل، بالإضافة إلى أهمية الأسباب والآثار المختلفة. كما يجادل المؤرخون حول طبيعة التاريخ وفائدته من خلال مناقشة دراسة هذا المجال كغاية في حد ذاته وكمساهمة في توفير "منظور" لمشاكل الحاضر.

الاقتراح 03:

ويشتمل التاريخ أيضًا على التخصص الأكاديمي الذي يستخدم الرواية لوصف وفحص واستجواب وتحليل سلسلة من الأحداث الماضية، وكذلك التحقيق في أنماط السبب والنتيجة المرتبطة بها. يسعى المؤرخون إلى فهم الماضي وتمثيله من خلال الروايات. وغالبًا ما يناقشون أفضل رواية تفسر حدثًا ما، بالإضافة إلى أهمية الأسباب والآثار المختلفة. كما يجادل المؤرخون حول طبيعة التاريخ وفائدته من خلال مناقشة دراسة هذا التخصص كغاية في حد ذاته وكمساعدة في توفير "منظور" لمشاكل الحاضر.