

## Chapter Two Social Studies: A Look Into the Past Study Guide

### Lesson One

History-the story of the past.

Historians-people who study history.

Oral Traditions-passing down history by word of mouth. Oral tradition was the way people remembered history before writing was invented.

Artifact-An object made by someone in the past.

Primary Sources-materials that were created during the time under study. Examples include magazine articles, advertisements, toys, or tools.

Secondary Sources-records of the past that are based on studies of primary sources. Examples may be books written later than when the event happened about the event.

Historians disagree on how sources should be interpreted. They also have trouble reconstructing the past. This is more difficult the farther in the past the event happened. This is made more difficult because many important sources from the past have been destroyed or lost.

### Thinking Skills

Decisions-choices

Evaluate-to judge worth

### Lesson Two

Archaeology-the study of the remains of past cultures.

Excavate-carefully digging u remains.

Archaeologists use instruments to discover, identify, and save these remains. They also take X rays to see what is inside an object and how it was made. They do tests to determine the age of artifacts.

Alps-Europe's highest mountain range.

Konrad Spindler-German archaeologist who came to investigate the "Iceman" found in the Alps.

Prehistory-time before writing was developed.

Iceman was a man found dead in the Alps. Many artifacts were collected from the location in which the Iceman was found. Archaeologists concluded that the people of the Iceman's time were experts at interacting with their environment and that they were probably skilled metalworkers. They Iceman must also have had contact with farmers.