

Name: _____
Period: _____
Date: _____

What Is History?

1. What drives us to understand our past?
2. What two aspects limit our ability to answer the questions of history?
3. What are primary sources?
4. Why is all history, even that of our school today, doomed to be fragmented?
5. Pretend you're an historian researching RHS in the future: Rank your top FIVE pieces of evidence you would like to have and defend your top choice.
6. "Inferences are the edifices of history"... explain this line. What is the difference between interpretation and inference?
7. How does the historian's job go beyond that of the detective?
8. What do the "W" questions all help the historian understand?



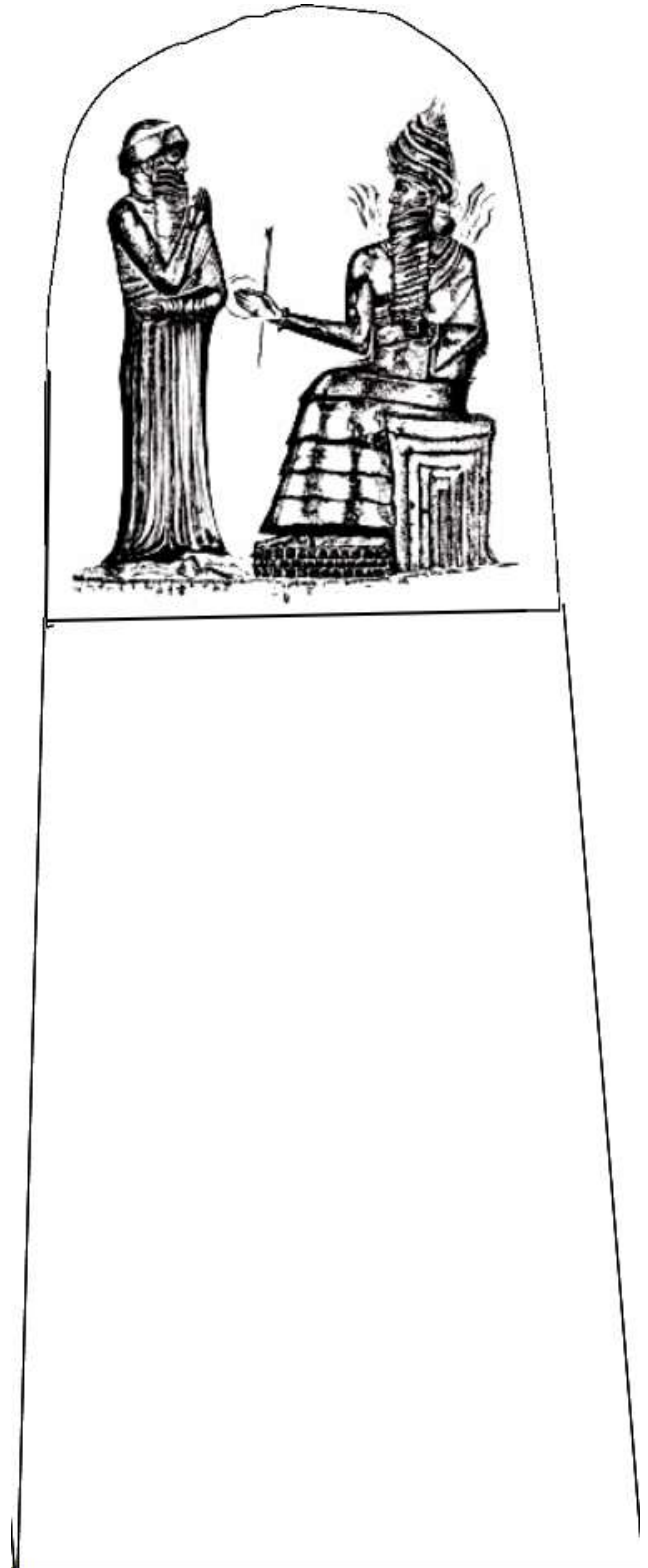
So let's be historians. Lets not make this a class about memorization but about trying to analyze those records of the past, use our intellect to try to and fill in the gaps, and ultimately learn about who we are today and predict where we, as a civilization, are going.

Hammurabi

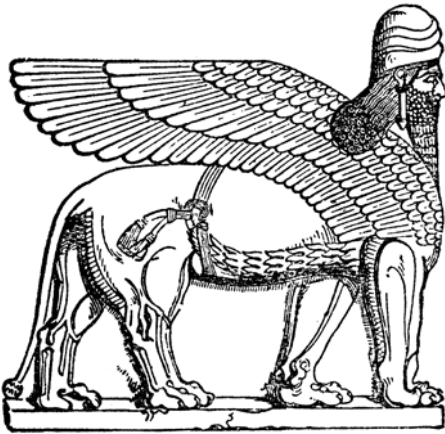
1. Hammurabi's code of laws can be grouped in similar categories. Some of the categories are: adultery, burglary, inheritance, assault & property. Find an example of each of these types of laws. On the stelea on the right, write down the number of the law and why its an example of the category.

2. Why do you feel that Hammurabi felt it necessary to create and post these laws?

3. Read "*The Significance of the Monument*" at the Louvre site and summarize in your own words why this is an important primary source.



Assyrian Video



1. What did the bible call the land of "Assyria"?
2. If the absolute power of the despot means control, how then is this control maintained by the Assyrian kings?
3. How does archeology, like that found at Nineveh, change our view of the past?
4. Since, as the one historian mentioned, "everyone did that" in terms of how brutal they were, why then do you think the Assyrians have been labeled as the cruelest of the early civilizations?