

1
Canva

PT. 1

The old photograph with the woman in front of the church from 1861 is totally a "primary source". It's like a direct time machine back to that era. You can see it for real, and it's from the actual moment.

2
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That book about Edgar Jopson and the First Quarter Storm is definitely a "secondary source". The author didn't live through those events; they're interpreting them using interviews and stuff from back then, which makes it a step removed from the real deal.

3
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Athena's textbook falls into the "secondary source" category too. Even though it references Agoncillo's works, it's mainly a compilation of what other historians have found. It's like the CliffNotes version of history.

4
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The Golden Tara sculpture is pure "primary Source". It's an ancient artifact from way back, and it existed long before the Spanish showed up. So, it's like a direct link to pre-colonial Philippines.

5
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The travel brochure is definitely a "tertiary source". It's all about simplifying info for tourists, so it's not creating new knowledge but presenting what's already out there in an easy-to-digest way.

MARK CLEMENT FERNANDEZ
1D

There is
his southern bank.

ESSAY

History is like that captivating storyteller at a party who shares tales from the past, connecting the dots between then and now. It's a journey back in time, unlike psychology or sociology that focus on the present, allowing us to explore the evolution of societies, cultures, and ideas. What sets it apart from subjects like literature or art history is its broad scope, encompassing everything from politics to everyday life, all based on real events and facts. Instead of numbers and charts, history relies on compelling narratives to make the past come alive, making it a unique and fascinating discipline that bridges the gap between yesterday and today.

While literature may provide insights into the human condition through fictional narratives, history is dedicated to unraveling factual accounts of events, drawing upon various sources, including primary documents and artifacts. Moreover, history diverges from disciplines like economics, as it prioritizes qualitative analysis over quantitative models. In conclusion, history serves as a distinctive discipline, bridging the past and present, allowing us to learn from our predecessors and gain a profound understanding of the foundations of contemporary society.

