

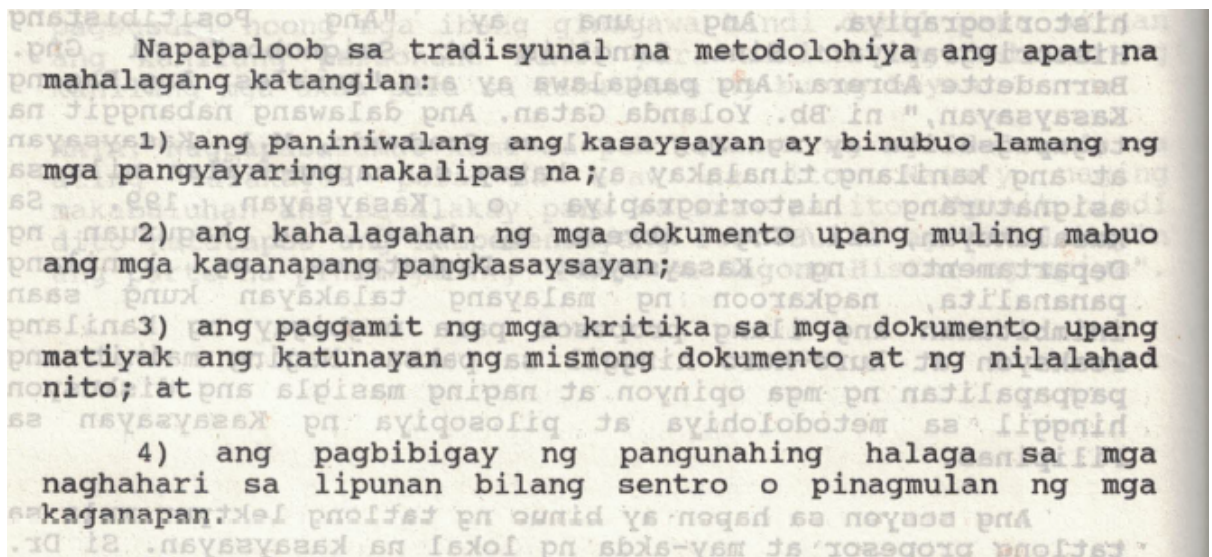
- **GOALS**

- Maipalawanag ang mga konseptong pangkasaysayan
- Masuri ang mga suliranin sa proseso ng pagbubuo ng naratibo sa kasaysayan
- Mapahalagahan ang pag-aaral ng kasaysayan

- *Charles Victory Langlois and Charles Seignobos*

- metodolohiyang tradisyunal
- method was already used in Europe before
- Book: *Introduction to the Study of History* first contained full elaboration of the methodology

- Characteristics of Traditional Method



- history only consists of past events
- importance of documents in order to piece out what happened in history
- criticism of authenticity of the document and its claims
- places importance on rulers of society
- ? How can the historian verify stuff he did not see and experience by himself?
 - direct witnessing
 - indirect witnessing
 - analyzing remnants and remains of the events
 - forensic science
- Ang Tradisyunal na Batis: Ang Dokumentong Nakasulat
 - documents play an important role
 - no document = no history
 - #verify **heuristic technique**
 - ==problem: we are lacking in documents==
 - especially documents from sinaunang lipunang Pilipinos
 - kronika ng ibang bansa na nakipagkalakal sa atin
 - wala sa atin mismo
 - what's written in documents is not really the event itself, rather palatandaan ng sikolohiya at pag-iisip ng author

- hindi pa tumpak na pagsasaksi
- ==historians don't easily believe what they discover==
 - instead they question a lot of stuff
 - kritikang panlabas o kritika ng kapantasan
 - kritikang panloob o kritika ng kapaniwalaan

• Ang Kritikang Panlabas

- **1. Restitusyon**
 - checking of document to return to its original state
 - error checking against main idea
 - some are just "inserts" by other people
 - need to know the author, his works, and his style
 - cross check with other copies of documents
 - also need to know the language of the document
 - problem: foreign language (spanish and english)
- **2. Pagtakda ng pinanggalingan**
 - date
 - often newer documents have dates
 - older documents don't
 - need to analyze handwriting, behavior of people, dress code, events, and word usage
 - place
 - where did the document come from?
 - determines social and political direction of the document
 - author
 - don't easily believe the author stated in the documents (he may not be the writer)
- **3. Pag-uuri ng mga batis**
 - how did the author know of the events he wrote of?
 - if direct witnessing, we can use
 - if indirect witnessing, find the original source
 - if can't be found, use second batis
- **just because document is authentic doesn't mean contents is true and right**

Nagbabala sina Langlois at Seignobos na dahil daw sa tuwa ng isang historyador na makakalap ng dokumentong tunay, lalo na kung luma o di-karaniwan, ay agad nang tatanggapin ang sinasabi ng dokumento bilang katotohanan. May isa pang mahalagang isasagawa bago mapaniwalaan na nga ang sinasabing dokumento, at ito ay ang kritikang panloob.

• Ang Kritikang Panloob

- checking the content
- checking the conditions to which led to the creation of this document
- Pagsuri ng nilalaman ng dokumento
 - *interpretative criticism*
 - ****STEP 1: ****Pagsusuri ng nilalaman ng dokumento
 - however, literal meanings chance

- ==literal interpretations need to be reinforced with historial interpretations==

■ 4 Principles

- meaning of words evolve
 - know the meaning of word in that context and situation
- language has different importance/meaning in different places
- different authors have different styles
- expressions also change, need to read it with the main idea in mind
- to know the true meaning
- #verify **hermeneutic technique**
- **STEP 2: **Pagtakda ng katiyakan ng pag-uulat

- analyze the environment
- need to know the author's beliefs
- need to know if author truly witnessed the event
- shows the authenticity and katumpukan ng saksi

Bawat pagkukubli ng katotohanan, maliit man o malaki, ay dala ng pagnanais ng isang may-akda na makakuha ng isang partikular na reaksiyon mula sa kanyang mambabasa. Ang mga

■ common reasons to not be faithful to writing

- **Reason 1**
 - author wants to benefit from their writing
 - coerce the reader to do or not do something
 - almost all official documents
 - reasons to lie:
 - personal interest
 - collective interest
 - ==need to know where the author stands==
- **Reason 2**
 - put into situations where author has to lie
 - often when documents must adhere to the normal or the mandated rules
- **Reason 3**
 - author has sympathy or anti-sympathy towards a group of people, institution or ideology
- **Reason 4**
 - forced to lie for self-glorification
 - needs to be doubted or questioned
- **Reason 5**
 - either give happiness to public or avoid panic and shock
 - depends on the morality of the public
- **Reason 6**
 - flowery words
 - will add vivid and colorful details
 - will insert dakilang gawain, adhikain, o pananalita ang mga taong isusulat niya
- **not at all times can we determine the author**
- can the historian use a document with an unnamed author?
 - compare to similar writings or groups

- how will you analyze this?
- only fraction of events, how does this fit the bigger picture?

- Ang Pamamaraan ng Pagbubuo ng Kasaysayan

- **4 WAYS**

- **1. Paghahambing sa Kasalukuyan**

- compare to present events
- notice the similarities and differences
- historian must be knowledgeable about current events

- **2. Pag-uuri ng Kaganapan**

- **4 URI**

- ayon sa panlabas na kalagayan

- isang panahon
- isang bansa
- isang tao

- ayon sa panloob na kalagayan

- sining
- relihiyon
- panitikan

- ayon sa isang grupong taglay ang iisang katangian

- know the group and its beliefs
- where do they differ and where do they agree

- ayon sa panahon

- will be able to determine start and end of panahon if we know what changed the behaviors of the people

- need to study about events in that civilization

- institution
- behavior
- idea
- politics

- most events come from people in power

- two ways to know if the person was influential enough

a) kung ang mga ginawa niya o ang buhay niya ay nagsilbing halimbawa sa isang grupo ng tao at nag-umpisa ng isang tradisyon (halimbawa sa sining, agham, relihiyon, o propesyong teknikal)

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b) kung siya ay may kapangyarihang mag-utos at magpakilos sa mga tao o grupo ng tao (mga pinuno ng bansa, kawal o simbahan)

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- **3. Paggamit ng Pangangatwiran**

- since not all documents and not all events are recorded, reason is necessary

- **Ang Negatibong pangangatwiran**

- reason from lack of evidence
- if event was not mentioned in other documents, it didn't happen
- ==absence of evidence isn't evidence for absence==

- secret stuff of government
 - events concerning maltreatment of poor people
 - **two usapin**
 - if an event is not mentioned, there is an interested to gather all data first
 - an event must be very influential that it can't be hidden to the public
 - **Ang Positibong Pangangatwiran**
 - starts with an event proved by an authentic method
 - find truths that that document did not mention
- **4. Ang Paglalahad ng Pangkalahatang Pormula**
 - form a formula and attach all events
 - **Three Formulas**
 - destiny / meant to be / willed by God
 - everything starts and ends with God
 - rational and everything fits a whole plan

k) Ang teorya ng patuloy at paunlad na takbo ng sangkatauhan. Ito ay isang metapisikal na pagpapalagay.

- Panumbalik
 - history is about analyzing the documents written
 - documents must not be lost or broken
 - documents are needed to show the real events
 - history explains how our present came to be
 - history enriches thinking
 - doing criticism is good for the brain and makes us sharp
 - we'll be able to differentiate the civilization and people
 - shows change; we should not be afraid of change