**Fred Anthony D. Yu**

**BS Computer Science**

**HIST 101**

1. **Meaning and Relevance of History**
   1. History is the study of past events, people, and societies, helping us understand how the present was shaped. It provides lessons from successes and failures, fostering critical thinking and informed decision-making. History connects us to our cultural heritage, promoting identity and continuity. By studying history, we recognize patterns, appreciate diversity, and gain perspective on change, conflict, and progress. Its relevance lies in guiding future actions, avoiding past mistakes, and inspiring solutions to current challenges.
2. **Distinct of Primary and Secondary Sources**
   1. **Primary sources** are original, firsthand accounts or evidence from the time an event occurred, such as diaries, letters, photographs, speeches, artifacts, or official documents. They provide direct insight into historical events or periods.
   2. **Secondary sources**, on the other hand, are interpretations, analyses, or summaries of primary sources, created by someone not directly involved in the event. Examples include textbooks, biographies, academic articles, and documentaries.
   3. The key distinction is that primary sources are original materials, while secondary sources interpret or evaluate those materials.
3. **External and Internal Critism**
   1. **External Criticism** examines the authenticity of a historical source by analyzing its physical characteristics, such as handwriting, ink, paper, or material, to determine if it is genuine. It focuses on verifying whether the source is real, unaltered, and created during the claimed time.
   2. **Internal Criticism** evaluates the content of the source to assess its reliability, meaning, and accuracy. It considers the author's perspective, intentions, credibility, and the context in which the source was created.
   3. Together, these methods ensure that historical sources are both authentic and trustworthy for understanding the past.
4. **Repositories of Primary Resources**
   1. Institutions or platforms that preserve and make original materials accessible are known as primary resource repositories. These consist of:
      1. **Archives:** The National Archives of the Philippines preserves government documents, land records, and Spanish-era manuscripts.
      2. **Libraries:** The National Library of the Philippines houses rare books, periodicals, and historical records.
      3. **Museums:** Institutions like the National Museum of the Philippines and the Ayala Museum exhibit artifacts, artworks, and ethnographic collections.
      4. **Universities:** Libraries like the University of the Philippines Main Library and the Ateneo de Manila University Rizal Library have special collections of rare materials.
      5. **Online Repositories:** Platforms like the Philippine eLib provide digital access to books, theses, and government publications.
      6. **Historical Societies:** The Philippine Historical Association and local heritage organizations preserve cultural and historical records.
5. **Different Kinds of Primary Sources**
   1. **Documents:** Official records, treaties, laws, decrees, constitutions, diaries, letters, speeches, and personal journals.
   2. **Visual Sources:** Photographs, maps, paintings, illustrations, posters, and blueprints.
   3. **Artifacts:** Tools, clothing, coins, pottery, weapons, and other physical objects from the past.
   4. **Audio-Visual Sources:** Films, videos, audio recordings, and oral histories.
   5. **Written Records:** Newspapers, manuscripts, books, and magazines published during the historical period.