Name: Date: Periodization and Lenses assignment

Personal Timeline

1. List ten significant events that have happened in your life (the birth of a sibling, sports or school related events, etc.). What makes them significant?

2. Timeline of Life a. Now construct a timeline where you place these items in order.

b. Why might a timeline be more helpful than a list?

c. What do you think a "turning point" is?

Class definition:

d. Star two turning points on the timeline above. Explain here what made them turning points.

e. What do you think a "period" of time is? What does it mean to periodize history?

f. Using the turning points you identified in letter d, create "periods" on your timeline. Why is it helpful to divide history into periods? Share your timeline in small groups and discuss your answers here.

Brainstorm reasons why dividing history into periods might be difficult for historians.

3. Look at the table of contents in your world history textbook. a. What is the periodization scheme for the textbook?

b. Why might it be difficult to make a timeline for your textbook?

4. Timelines and periodization are often tools of historians, while geographers often use maps to tell similar stories. How might you use a map to show events or changes in history?

5. Define each of the following: local/regional

interregional

global

Why might these terms be useful to historians? Geographers?

6. Using google earth (as a class), analyze what you see at each of the following levels. What is the "story" of each? Local/regional:

Interregional: (what can you see now that you couldn't before? What has been lost?)

Global: (what can you see now that you couldn't before? What has been lost?)

**Watch powers of ten and Simpsons clip if time and add to above notes.

7. Watch the video "History of the World in Seven Minutes" from the World History for US All website <u>http://worldhistoryforusall.sdsu.edu/dev/movies/flash_large.htm</u>.

a. Identify instances where the video is telling a global, interregional (e.g., the Americas, Afro-Eurasia), or regional/local story.

b. Why would a historian choose to sometimes use the local lens or the global lens? When might one be more useful than the other?

c. Are there instances when you might tell the same story using different lenses?