***Human Sciences Department***

***Level : 1st year***

***Module: English***

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***Third lecture: History***

History is simply defining as the study of the human past from written, visual, and spoken sources with the analysis and interpretation. The main purposes of the history are to study continuity and change over time. By studying history historians can describe explain the causes and consequences of events Therefore, it should be said that history can be define as understanding past and present. Through the study of history, it should be understanding that how people and societies have changed, developed and how past shaped the future means how the society we live in came to be.

Historians are not using only written documents, but also oral sources and objects such as buildings, artifacts, photographs, and paintings to examine, interpret, revisit, and reinterpret the past. It should not be forgetting that without describe, examine, question, and analyze these both written and non-written historical sources by historians, these sources are silent and incomplete. History also cannot be thought without other disciplines such as economics, anthropology, geography, archeology, numismatics, and linguistics. Thus history can be used to understand other disciplines and other disciplines also helps history to understand past and change over time.

Historians may study the history of particular groups of people, particular events, history of a single country or region and limited time periods. Historians are aware of methods of finding this sources and evaluating these sources. They have talent to make sources voice up. Historians first step is formulating the questions to be answered about the area which they are interested in. Then the questions in their mind let them to find best primary sources for their investigations. After that historians applied secondary sources articles and books written on their chosen topic for their investigation. They are also using archives, on either a physical or digital platform to answer their questions about the past.

Last but not least, there are lots of disciplinary fields for historians use to classify their broad areas of work within the overall academic discipline of history.19th and 20th century, history dominated by political and military history. 20th century French historians with the Annales School emphasized social and economic rather than political and economic history. Then there are now flourishing fields such as intellectual history, Environmental history emerged in the 1980s, Maritime history, Oral history, women's history in the 1970s.