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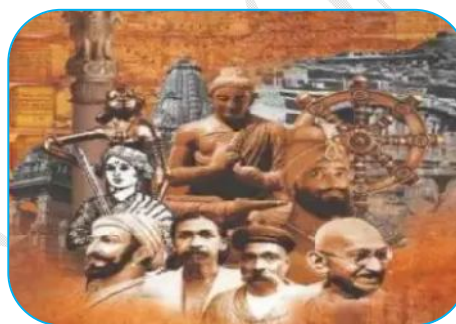
MEANING OF HISTORY

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ABSTRACT:

The Greek word "istoria," which means "inquiry," is where the term "history" comes from. There are two ways to use the term "history." It could refer to the events themselves or their record. The meaning of the term was only extended to include the phenomenon that was their subject until relatively recent times. The current research paper focuses on the fact that the term "history" has emerged as one of the contemporary literature analysis's most crucial terms. Sir Walter Raleigh said, "The end and scope of all history is to teach us by example of such wisdom as many guide our desires and action," and he was referring to historical events. History is, in the words of the great Greek philosopher Aristotle, "an account of the unchanging past." He went so far as to assert that not even God can alter the past. The paper also sheds light on the fact that history is an account of a fixed part. "History is a discipline which makes men wise," as Francis Bacon put it. He asserts that history will result in sobriety. He calls this wisdom. As a result, he distinguishes wisdom from mere intellectual vigilance.



KEYWORDS: history, man, society, culture, past, ethics, events, life.

INTRODUCTION

The study of life in society in the past in all its facets, in relation to developments in the present and hopes for the future, is known as history. It is an evidence-based investigation into the past and the story of man through time. Indeed, evidence is the foundation of history instruction. It is an investigation into what occurred previously, when it worked out, and how it worked out. It is an investigation into the unavoidable shifts in human

affairs that occurred in the past and the ways in which these shifts affected, influenced, or determined the social patterns of life. According to E.H. Carr's book "What Is History," "history is a continuous process of interaction between the historian and his facts, an unending dialogue between the present and the past," history is or should be an attempt. It includes the association between the antiquarian and his realities. It is appropriate to cite A.L. Rowse's definition of history here. He asserts that history is a record of human society and is connected to every nation's

civilization. The materialist view of history is advocated by the great philosopher Karl Marx. "The history of all past existing society is the history of class struggles," he defines. It is abundantly clear from the given definitions that human activities constitute the majority of history. It is the study of what happened during man's struggle for advancement. As "change is the law of life," make history a part of you. As a result, a genuine historian would place a high value on the shifts that occur in social, political, economic, and religious aspects of life. To put it succinctly, "history" only refers to an

accurate and faithful account of what actually occurred in the past. The term "history" is defined by the Cambridge International Dictionary of English as "(the study of or a record or story of) past events considered together, esp. events or the development of a time period, the nature of the subject." It is appropriate to note the DK Illustrated Oxford Dictionary's definition of history, which describes it as "continuous, usu. chronological recompense for significant events; esp. human issues." According to the definition, history is a continuous, chronological record of significant societal events. The definition of history in Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary echoes this viewpoint. "a chronological record of significant events (as affecting a nation or institution) often including an explanation of their causes" has been given the definition of it. In this context, the idea of history is used in some limited ways, such as as a chronological record of only significant events and their causes.

OBJECTIVES

The student will be able to do the following after finishing this unit:

Define History

- Explain the nature of History
- Describe the scope of History
- Explain the aims and objectives of teaching History at Secondary level
- Describe the values of teaching History

It is defined by A.S. Hornby in the New Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary as "all the events that happened in the past: a pivotal moment in human history." This important point about history is that it has a significant impact on human life and human history. Our discussion of the various definitions of the term history reveals that it is a systematic account of events that have taken place. It is the world's, a nation's, a society's, or an institution's beginning. Additionally, it marks a defining moment in human history. The incidents or events that fall under it are presented in a chronological order and provide insight into past events. In addition, "the discipline that studies the chronological record of events (as affecting a nation or people), based on a critical examination of source materials and usually presenting an explanation of their causes" is how the New Encyclopedia Britannica defines history. History, in its role as a discipline, examines the events that have occurred and identifies their causes by evaluating the material that served as its foundation. It is Webster's New World School Word reference which characterizes history as "the part of information that manages the past; an explanation, analysis, and recording of past events based on the definition given. It is evident that history is a branch of knowledge that performs some fundamental functions, such as recording, analyzing, correlating, and explaining events from the past. The definition of history in The Random House Dictionary of the English Language echoes the viewpoint of some people. History is defined as "the branch of knowledge dealing with events of the past."

Ancient India History

The Indus Valley Civilization and the arrival of the Aryans mark the beginning of India's history. The pre-Vedic and Vedic periods are commonly used to refer to these two periods. The Rig Veda is the earliest written record of India's history. On the basis of tradition and the ambiguous astronomical information in the hymns, it is difficult to accurately date this work. Between 2800 and 1800 BC, the Indus Valley civilization had a sophisticated and successful economic system. The people of the Indus Valley were farmers, kept animals at home, made weapons and tools out of copper, bronze, and tin, and even traded with some Middle Eastern nations.

The Indus Valley Civilization

A few civilizations emerged in the eastern world a long time ago. Access to rivers, which were used for a variety of purposes by humans, was one of the primary factors that contributed to the rise of these urban civilizations. Alongside the Mesopotamian development and the Egyptian progress, rose the

Indus Valley human advancement spreading over Northwest India and cutting edge Pakistan. The Indus Valley civilization, the largest of the three, flourished around 2600 BC, when India's agriculture began to flourish. Agriculture on a large scale was made possible by the fertile Indus Valley. Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are currently the Indus Valley's most well-known towns. Excavators were able to gain a glimpse into the richness of the Indus Valley civilization by uncovering these two towns, which contained ruins as well as household items, weapons, ornaments made of gold and silver, and so on. The towns and houses that the people of the Indus Valley civilization built were well-planned and made of baked bricks. Unfortunately, civilization ended around 1300 BC, primarily as a result of natural disasters, during a time of advancement and prosperity.

The meaning of the term "history" has been determined by Thomas Carlye. History does not end with the lives of men alone. In point of fact, it focuses on human political, economic, and social life. Our discussion of the term "history" has revealed that it is a chronological record of the world's, a nation's, a society's, or a person's most significant events. It's about what happened in the past. In addition, the historians and his facts are constantly interacting. The dialogue between the present and the past is formed by it. It provides us with accurate historical information. In addition, it serves as a road marker for the future and serves as a bridge between the past and the present. It is primarily a reasoning science. It is additionally called as the unfurling story of human opportunity. It will be appropriate to consider the nature, scope, and value of history after considering the various definitions. Literature is not complete without history. G.M. Trevelyan views history as a subfield of literature since the dawn of time. Historiography is covered in literature histories and the development of literature is covered in history. Men who write choose historical subjects. Shakespeare is the best example. Students of history like Macaulay composed on artistic issues in a praiseworthy manner. His writings on Milton and Addison are exceptional works of literature. Literature almost always incorporates elements of history. It stands out because of a number of characteristics unique to history. Man's attempt to describe and interpret the past is the nature of history. In the end, the subject matter of history is man as a social and rational animal. It is not about valiant efforts; rather, it is concerned with mundane, temporal matters. Having an interest in the past is another important aspect of history. "Chronology and geography are the two eyes of history," as "chronology" refers to time, and "geography" refers to space. The temporal foundation for history is the time space continuum. Because it is a social memory, it cannot remain constant over time. It should only be concerned with the facts of the past, not the past as a whole.

To reconstruct the past, a historian needs source materials. However, the past is not revealed by the sources themselves. The historian gives them a voice by interpreting them. As a matter of fact the student of history is supposed to follow the source, read texts, follow signs, pose significant inquiries, cross really look at proof to offer significant clarification. For instance, in 1826, Charles Masson discovered the high walls and towers of an ancient settlement in Harappa Village in western Punjab (now in Pakistan). Five years later, Sir Alexander Cunningham collected some seals from the location. However, it took archaeologist John Marshall another fifty years to identify the Indus region's oldest civilization. We will provide yet another illustration regarding the responsibility of the historian to cross-check (corroborate) various types of evidence. There is no mention of Harsha's defeat by Pulakesin II, the ruler of Chalukya, in any of the sources pertaining to him (7th century AD). However, Pulakesin II's inscriptions assert a victory over Harsha. In this instance, it is necessary to briefly consider the scope of history following consideration of its nature and characteristics. In the beginning, history was thought to be nothing more than a storehouse of myths, heroic tales, and legends. However, the scope of history underwent significant shifts as time went on. The people of a country are the focus of history. It is the record of their life coming from a progression of hundreds of years, their fortunes, accomplishments and entanglements. Dr. K.M. Munshi characterizes the extent of history is to enquire into the starting points of the past and to decide relationship and correlations. Most of the time, people think that history is an idea or that the event in question happened today or a thousand years ago. The past comes in many forms. For some, it looks good, while for others, it looks amazing. Some people talk about golden eras and are proud of the past. Some academics believe that history had a good start but

has since deteriorated by the time it reaches historians for treatment. The other is more optimistic and believes that the historical process is analogous to a person's development from an innocent childhood to an educated and mature adulthood. The human race has generally made progress despite the occasional setbacks and suppressions. The social life of man, his accomplishments, his constitutional arrangements, and his economic endeavors make up the majority of history. History mostly revolves around major events that have left an indelible and unbreakable mark on humanity. In a nutshell, history is all about how things started and changed.

It is appropriate to now consider the significance of history after considering its scope. History is helpful in the same way that poetry, music, flowers, religion, and philosophy are helpful. History can be put to almost any use. Without knowledge of the past, it would be impossible to have a meaningful social life today. Therefore, history is required. Additionally, history enables us to link the present to the past. It's a frank exchange between the past and the present. In this case, understanding the past greatly enhances appreciation for the present. In addition, having an understanding of the past enables us to be more cautious in the face of potential challenges in the future.

CONCLUSION:

The political, religious, literary, economic, social, and cultural facets of a people's lives are all part of their history. It enables us to comprehend and appreciate the realization of democratic rights and human dignity. It provides the enormous benefits of education. Additionally, it provides contemplative pleasures. Taking advantage of the purposes of history, the postmodern writers have made the practical and social world to their books to uncover human condition. Numerous Indo-English novelists have turned to the past not only to cherish their memories of bygone times but also to trace the underlying mood of nationalism.

"When we learn history, we don't learn the past, but the future," according to Sir John Seeley. History teaches us lessons. It also imparts values of ethics and morality. History tells the stories of great people who helped the world in amazing ways. An investigation of history gives a clear record of the existences of extraordinary men like Socrates, Mohammed prophet, Confucius and Mahatma Gandhi. The public's character is significantly influenced by their teachings and sermons. History, without a doubt, instills mental discipline. Novelists and works of literature. Shakespeare, for instance, brilliantly imagined many historical events for his plays. Walter Scott's novels bring history to life. There are other authors of historical novels who have written them in their native tongue.

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