

DEFINITIONS

Prehistory: the part of a people's history before they began to keep written records, or began to be mentioned in the writings of others.

History: (narrow sense) an account of the past based on information from written records.

: (broad sense) any account of developments through time.

Protohistoric time: just before contact.

Ethnohistory: description of native cultures and events within early historic times, making use of written records.

Ethnography: description of native cultures based on observation and native testimony.

-deals with whole culture of a people (holistic approach)
-face to face methods of getting information

Ethnology: analysis and interpretation of ethnography

Archaeology: (not synonymous with prehistory)
:the study of the material remains of past peoples and their cultures; (Prehistoric or Historic).

After Definitions

Approaches

Ethnohistory assignments

I read my chapter on Approaches to Prehistory

APPROACHES TO CULTURE HISTORY

Culture History: for our purposes, the same as prehistory:
-deals with precontact times
-aims at an account of the development of native cultures through time.

Approaches: *(Aids)*

1. Ethnohistory: to reconstruct the culture at the time of contact, so as to be aware of the effects of contact.

2. Oral Traditions: Ask the Indians what they know about their history.
-remembered history
-family traditions

3. Archaeology

4. Ethnology: analysis of historic patterns of culture and language to get insights on the evnts and processes by which they developed.
-same approach can be used for physical traits.

Society & Culture