

They must be important facts. History has to do with the important things that occur. with a knowledge of what has happened, what else has happened, but they must be matters of some importance and it's hard to know just what is important and what isn't. So there is more to history than that it is just an account of events that happen or that it is an account of important events that happen or of events that happen to important material. There is more than that to History.

You tell about the United States and you could tell a great many things about the country that would be certainly considered as too trivial to be much importance to history, but you name a certain period and almost anything is important because they are the periods that have shaped the destiny of the nation. History then involves matters that are important and these should be so interrelated that you can see cause and effect from one to another. History shows something of how things have developed, of how changes have occurred. It gives us an idea of why things are as they are today. You can have the history of botany, the history of Faith Seminary, the history of engineering in America, the history of any one of many different subjects, but it means that you gather the facts, the events that are important in order to understand how things have developed in that particular sphere.

That leads us to number 2. History involves interpretation. Somebody would write a history of 1948 this year and somebody would write a history of 1948 one hundred years from now. The two would be vastly different because many things ~~xxxx~~ that have seemed tremendously important now, a few years from now will seem to be not important at all; and many matters today that you would not even notice will later on seem to be the very vital events that have shaped up the future of our nation and the world. So history involves interpretation. It tries to see how things have developed and why it is that things have come to pass in a certain situation.