

**1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 7**  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET – Home package 1**

STRAND            2  
SUB STRAND    **Time, Continuity And Change**  
CONTENT         **Understanding the past**  
LEARNING  
OUTCOME

**LESSON NOTES**

**SPECIAL EVENTS**

- There are many **significant events** that took place in our lives.
- Many remain a memory while some must have been forgotten.
- As a child, something must have taken place in our lives that we would never forget, for example, a birthday celebration hosted by your grandparents, a first trip outside of the country, first experience of a big flood within your area and many more.
- These are the events that **took place** and we will **always remember** and talk about it.

**WHAT IS HISTORY**

History is:

- Everything that has happened in the **past**.
- Like a **bridge, connecting the past with the present and pointing to the future**.
- **Record of our past** prepared by **historians**.
- Understanding one's identity, customs and traditions.
- **Record of the changing lives of people through time**.
- All **Pacific Island Countries** have history

**WHY IS HISTORY IMPORTANT?**

- All Pacific Island Countries have history that its people like to talk about. Some of them have common history that makes them have similar features, characteristics and identity. **Many of the Pacific Island Countries were once ruled by another country**. For instance, Fiji and Kiribati were once ruled by the British, Samoa was also looked after by Britain and New Zealand and Cook Island by New Zealand. When a country is taken over and ruled by another country, it is called **colonization**.
- It is therefore important to find out the reason why Pacific Island countries were colonized by these European or bigger countries.
- The Republic of the Fiji Islands is a **multicultural island nation** with cultural traditions of Oceanic, European, South Asian, and East Asian origins. **Immigrants** have accepted several aspects of the indigenous culture, but a national culture has not evolved. Commercial settler, missionary and British colonial interests imposed Western ideologies and infrastructures on the native peoples and Asian immigrants that facilitated the operation of a British crown colony.
- The indigenous name of the islands is **Viti**, an Austronesian word meaning “**east**” or “**sunrise**”. Ethnic Fijians call themselves **Kai Viti** (“the people of Viti”) or **I Taukei** (“the owners of the land”). Until the advent of colonial rule in 1873, the population of Viti Levu, the principal island of the Fiji group, was divided into hierarchically organised coastal peoples and more egalitarian highland peoples in the interior.
- People from different parts of India, now called **Indo-fijians**, came to work as **indentured**

**labourers** on **sugar** plantations. After their terms of service, many remained in Fiji. Some became merchants and business-people; others remained on the land as free peasant cultivators. The early immigrants were joined later by freely-migrating people from India's merchant castes, mostly from Gujarat, European immigrants came primarily from Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain.

### ACTIVITY

#### SHORT ANSWERS

1. Define the term **“History”**.

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2. What is the meaning of Colonization?

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3. Write down one thing that can identify your identity.

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4. What can you do to promote peace and harmony while living in a multicultural society?

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5. Why should you learn the History of a country/island?

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