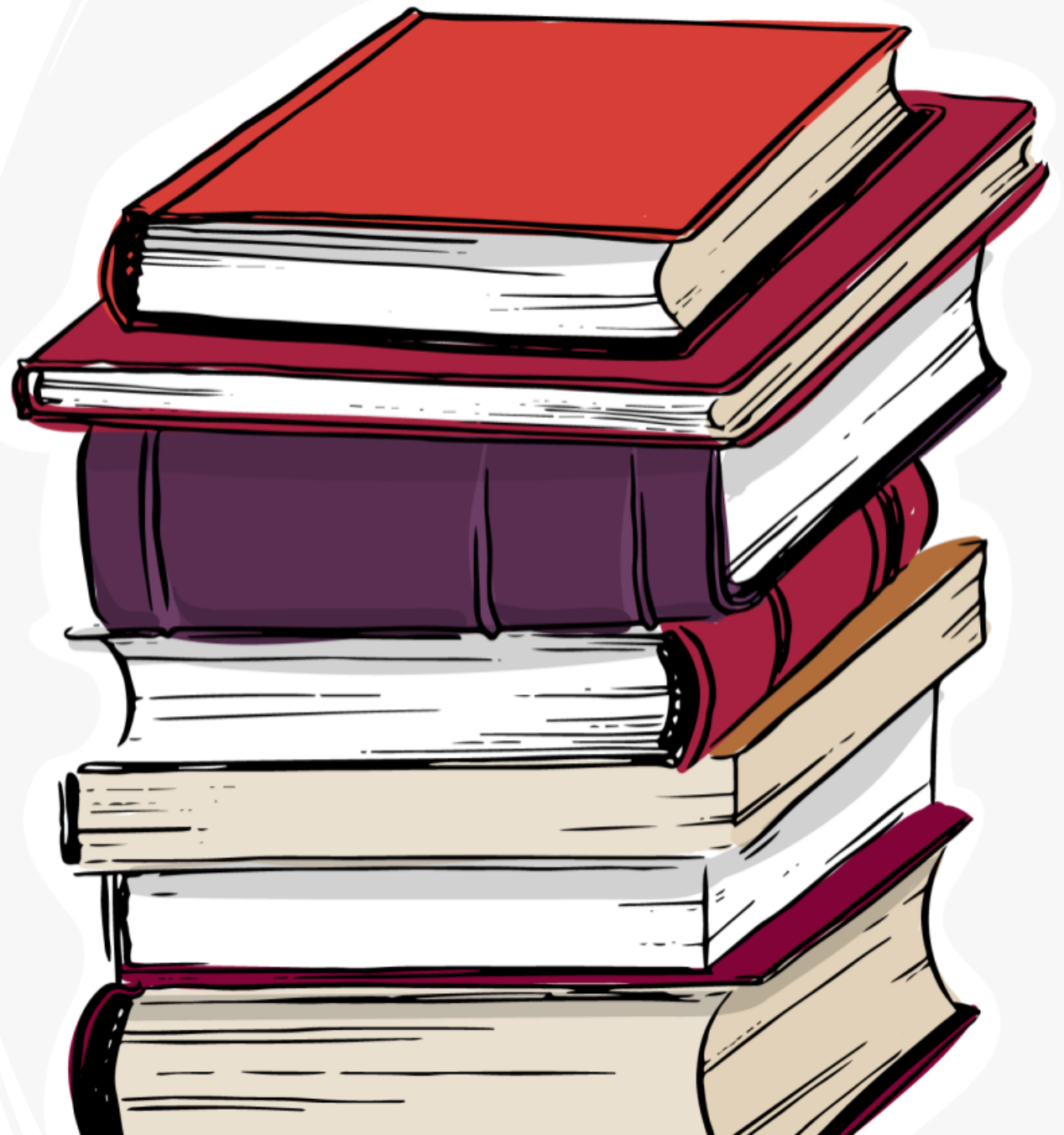


Primary Sources

Define:

- Primary Source: materials that were created at the time of the historic event in question, they provide firsthand accounts of the event



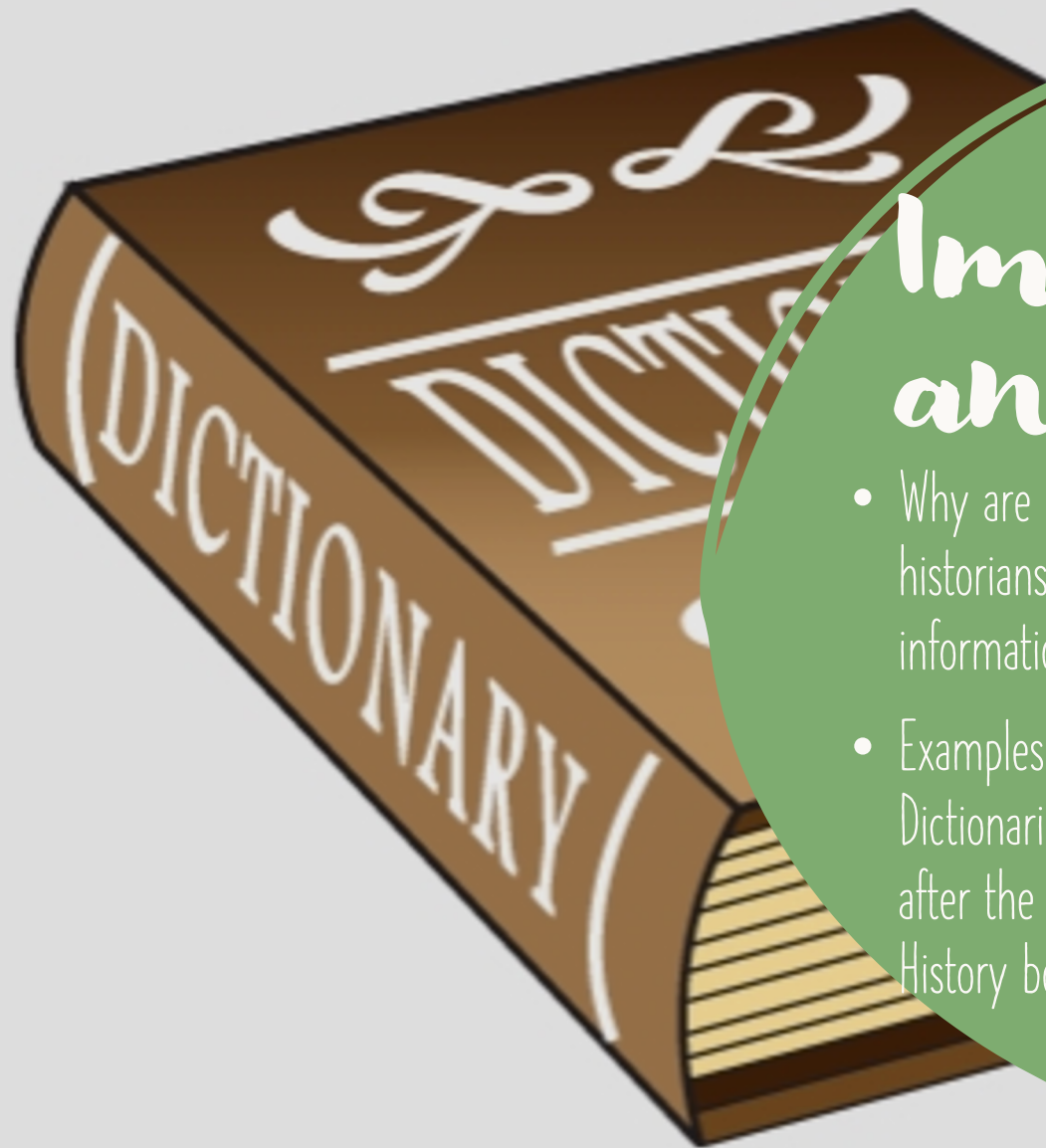
Importance and Examples:

- Why do we need primary sources? To give historians a firsthand account of events that took place in another time
- Examples: letters, diaries, laws, interviews, newspapers (published at time of incident), photographs, speeches, autobiographies, plays, paintings, songs, video footage, magazines, public records, and artifacts like clothes, furniture, and tools,



Define:

- Secondary Source: An artifact or source created from primary sources, a collection of primary sources that compacts history for quick and easy access



Importance and Examples:

- Why are Secondary Sources important? Secondary sources give historians a starting point for a research topic. They help us get information quickly and save time when starting research
- Examples of Secondary Sources: Bibliographies, Biographies, Dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, Writings that have taken place after the event (such as research papers), Reviews, Textbooks, History books