

Aim: How do we judge which sources are the most reliable?

- Do Now: How do historians determine what happened in the past?
- Homework: Civil War Map:
Wednesday 9/11: Map Completed
and Color Coded
Thursday 9/12: Map Quiz



What is history?

- An account of the past constructed from evidence.

What complicates our understanding of history?

- This account of the past can differ based on the author's point of view.
- New evidence can be uncovered that can alter or change our understanding of the past.

What sources do historians use to learn about the past?

Sources

Primary Source

- materials from the time period being studied

Example: The Diary of Anne Frank, a diary written by a young Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during the Holocaust.

Secondary Source

- a document created based on primary sources and the work of other authors

Example: An essay written in 2016 about the Neolithic Revolution that occurred in 10,000 B.C.E.

Group Work – Artifact Analysis

- **Artifact** – a human-made object, such as a tool, weapon or piece of jewelry
- **Fossil** - the naturally preserved remains or traces of animals or plants that lived in the geologic past.

What are the more reliable -- written sources or physical evidence? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each type of source?

WRITTEN SOURCES

- Often give a more information and a bigger picture
- Bias

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

- Snapshots- not the full picture
- No bias

- What are the different sources that we have today?
- When it comes to stories about President Trump or Hurricanes – How do we judge which sources are the most reliable?

Historical Context

- the events that led to an event; includes the time period and larger historical trends as well as causes