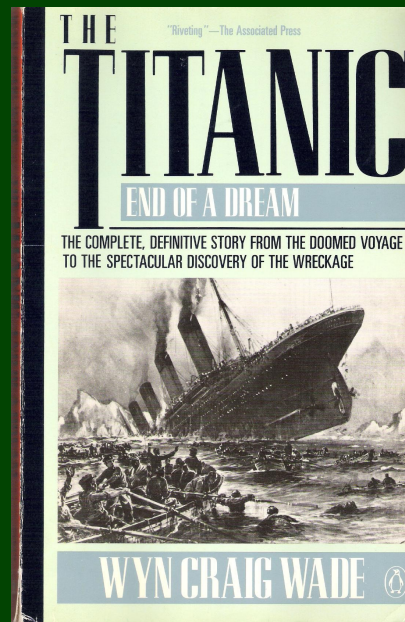


Primary & Secondary Sources

Definitions, Examples, Resources

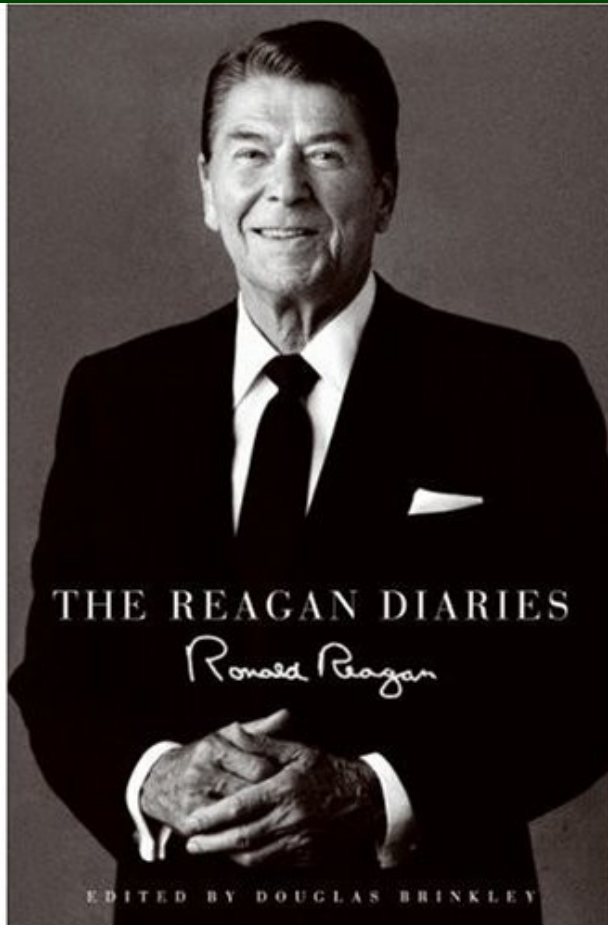
Primary & Secondary Sources



Primary Sources – Definition

- A **primary source** is an **original**, "**first-hand**", or "**eye-witness**" **account** offering an **inside view**.
- It contains **new information** (new at the time it was created, that is) that has not been interpreted, evaluated, paraphrased, or condensed.
- Such sources are usually **created during or very close** to the time of the events they report on.
- The author of a primary source typically provides **direct impressions** of events he or she is reporting on.

Primary Sources - Diaries



The diary of President Ronald Reagan which provides a first-hand account of the 40th President of the United States term in office.

Source: Reagan Presidential Library

Primary Sources - Interviews



ABC News' Diane Sawyer's interview with President Obama on the 2012 Presidential Election.

Source: ABC News

Primary Sources - Letters

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Dec. 26, 1864.

My dear General Sherman

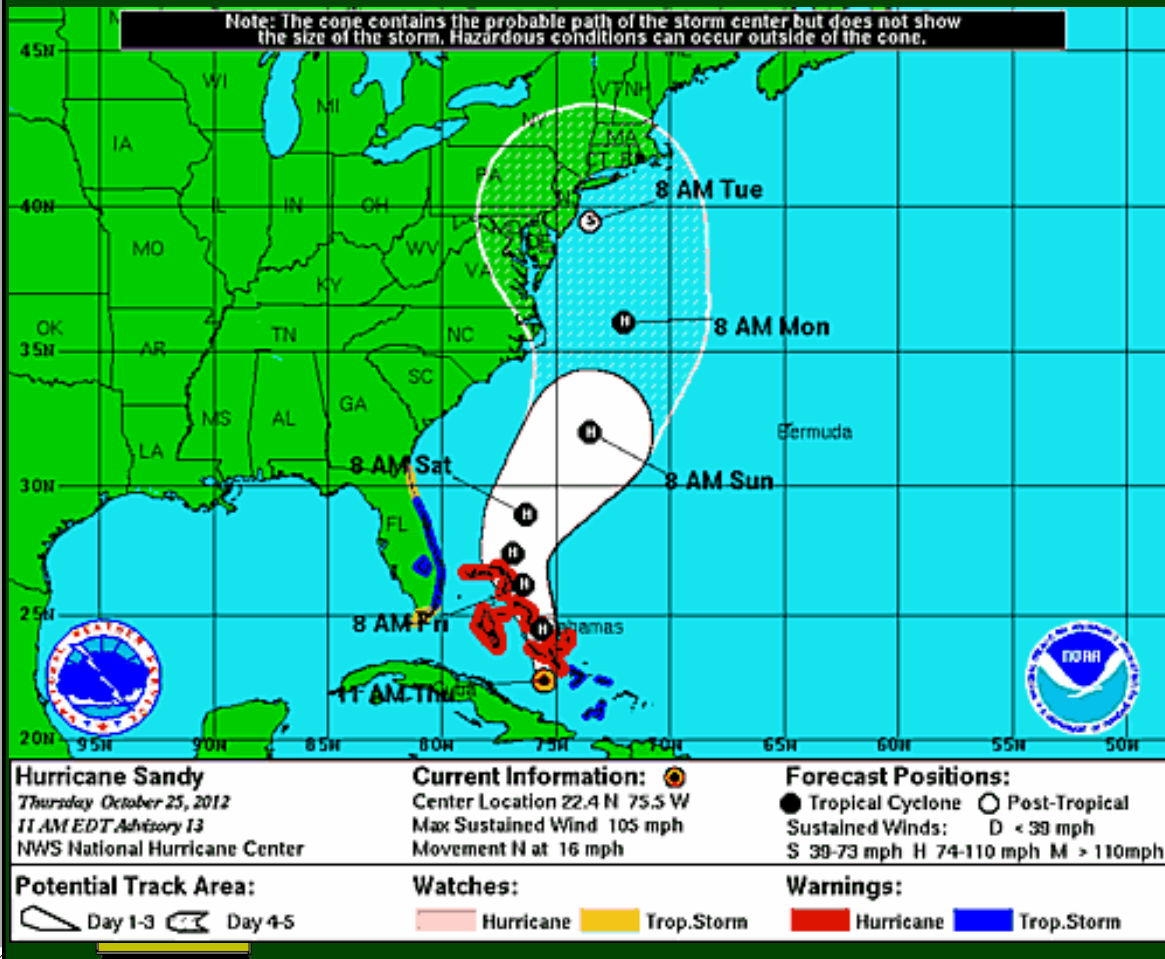
Many, many thanks for your Christmas-gift - the capture of Savannah.

When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast, I was anxious if not fearful, but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering that "nothing risks, nothing gains" I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I believe none of us went farther than to acquiesce. And, taking the work of Gen. Thomas into the count, as it should be taken, it is indeed a great success. Not only does it afford the obvious and immediate military advantages; but, in showing to the world that your army could be divided, putting the stronger part to an important new service, and yet leaving enough to vanquish the old opposing force of the whole - Hood's army - it brings those who sat in darkness, to see a great light. But what next? I suppose it will

Abraham Lincoln's letter to General Sherman on December 26th, 1864 congratulating Sherman on the capture of the city of Savannah.

Source: Library of Congress

Primary Sources – Raw Data



Measurements of Hurricane Sandy – October 25, 2012

Source: NOAA.gov

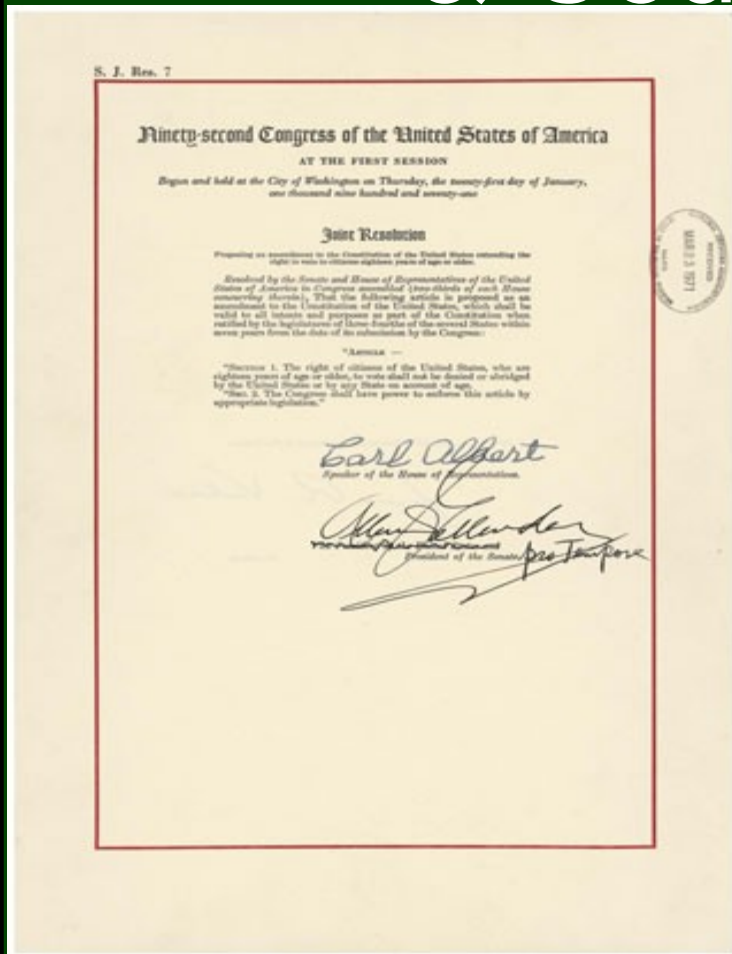
Primary Sources – Official Documents



The United States Declaration of Independence

Source: National Archives

Primary Sources – Legislation & Court Records



The 26th Amendment to the
Constitution guarantees the Right
to Vote for 18 year olds.

Source: [archives.gov](https://www.archives.gov)

Primary Sources - Photographs



Satellite
Image of
Chesapeake
Bay

Source:
NASA

Primary Sources – Journal Articles



The New England Journal of Medicine - reports the findings of original research, and are written by the researchers themselves

Source: nejrn.org

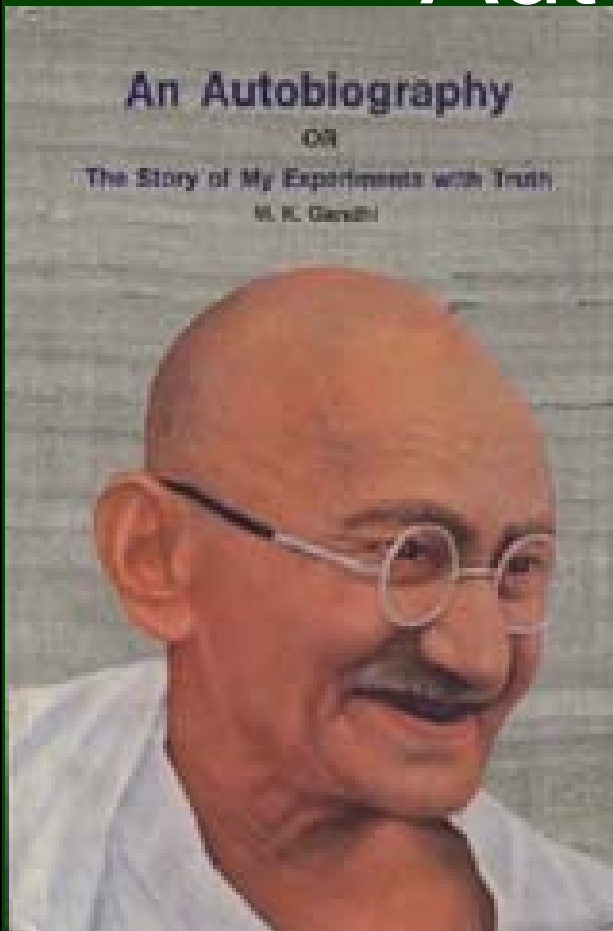
Primary Sources – Newspaper Articles

The screenshot shows the homepage of The Washington Post on October 30, 2012. The main headline is "'Unthinkable' devastation" with a sub-headline "Storm's death toll climbs to 37, including 17 in N.Y.". The article features a photograph of the water tanker John B. Caddell beached on Staten Island, N.Y. Below the main article, there are smaller headlines: "N.Y. transit expected to take days to recover as city remains paralyzed" and "LIVE Latest updates on Sandy". The website's navigation bar includes sections like Politics, Opinions, Local, Sports, National, World, Business, Tech, Lifestyle, Entertainment, Jobs, Real Estate, and More. The browser's address bar shows the URL http://www.washingtonpost.com/regional.

An article from *The Washington Post* describing the damage caused by Hurricane Sandy

Source:
washingtonpost.com

Primary Sources - Autobiographies



The Story of My Experiments with Truth by M.K. Gandhi...details in his own words the Indian Nationalist's struggles and inspiration for India's independence from Britain.

Primary Sources - Speeches



16

3) **Third:** It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.

4) **Fourth:** As a necessary military precaution, I have reinforced our base at Guantanamo, evacuated today the dependents of our personnel there and ordered additional military units to stand by on an alert basis.

5) **Fifth:** We are calling tonight for an immediate meeting of the Organ of Consultation under the Organization of American States,

JFK's speech to the nation
about the Cuban Missile
Crisis, October 22, 1962

Source: jfklibrary.org

Primary Sources – Creative Works (novels, plays, music, art)

Hey Jude don't make it bad,
Take a sad song and make it better,
Remember to let her into your heart,
Then you can start to make it better.

Hey Jude don't be afraid,
You were made to go out and get her,
The minute you let her under your skin
Then you'll begin to make it better.

And any time you feel the pain
Hey Jude refrain don't carry the world upon
your shoulders
For well you know that's what a fool will play it cool
By making his world a little colder.

Hey Jude don't let me down,
She had found you and she made it better,
Remember to let her into your heart,
Then you can start to make it better.

So let it out and let it in, hey Jude begin
You waiting for someone to perform with
I don't know that it's just you

Paul McCartney's original
handwritten lyrics to the
Beatles song "Hey Jude"

Source: [news.bbc.co.uk](https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-1966-01)

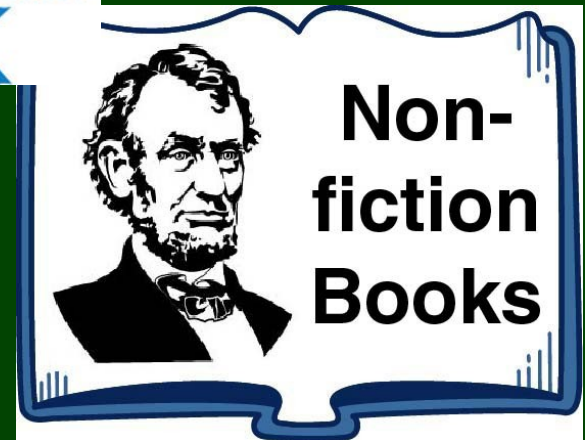
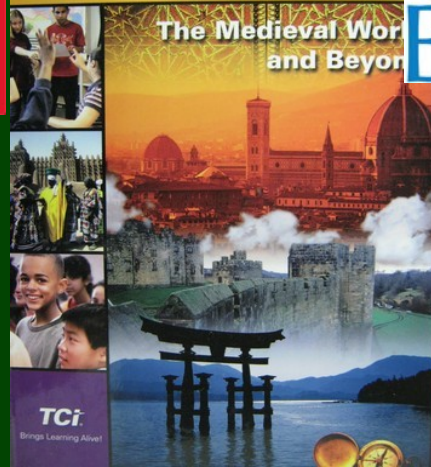
Secondary Sources - Definition

- A **secondary source** provides "**second-hand**" information that has been digested, analyzed, reworded or interpreted.
- Secondary sources are often written well after the events they report on, and can put past information into its historical context.

Secondary Sources - Examples



History Alive WORLD BOOK



Wikipedia - Tips

Do **NOT** use Wikipedia as either a Primary or Secondary source in your research.

Use Wikipedia as a starting point for your research and as a way to locate actual Primary and Secondary sources.



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

- Main page
- Contents
- Featured content
- Current events
- Random article
- Donate to Wikipedia
- Wikipedia Shop

- Interaction
 - Help
 - About Wikipedia
 - Community portal
 - Recent changes
 - Contact Wikipedia

- Toolbox
 - What links here
 - Related changes
 - Upload file
 - Special pages
 - Permanent link
 - Page information

Article **Talk**

Read **View source** **View history**

Search

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

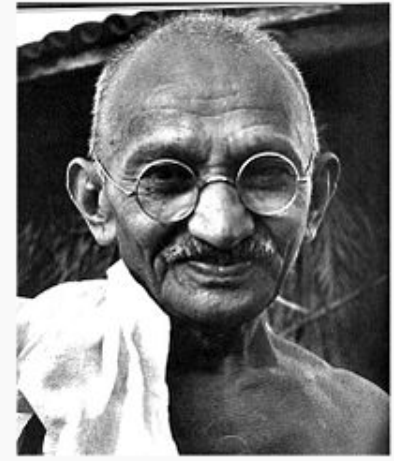
"Gandhi" redirects here. For other uses, see Gandhi (disambiguation).

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi pronunciation (help·info), (pronounced: [ˈmoːfəŋd̪ɑːs ˈkərəmt̪əŋd̪ ˈɡɑːnd̪ʱiː]; 2 October 1869^[1] – 30 January 1948), commonly known as **Mahatma Gandhi**, was the preeminent leader of **Indian nationalism** in **British-ruled India**. Employing **non-violent civil disobedience**, Gandhi led **India** to independence and inspired movements for non-violence, civil rights and freedom across the world.^{[2][3]}

The son of a senior government official, Gandhi was born and raised in a **Hindu Bania** community in coastal **Gujarat**, and trained in law in London. Gandhi became famous by fighting for the civil rights of Muslim and Hindu Indians in South Africa, using the new techniques of non-violent civil disobedience that he developed. Returning to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants to protest excessive land-taxes. A lifelong opponent of **"communalism"** (i.e. basing politics on religion) he reached out widely to all religious groups. He became a leader of Muslims protesting the declining status of the **Caliphate**. Assuming leadership of the **Indian National Congress** in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending **untouchability**, increasing economic self-reliance, and above all for achieving **Swaraj**—the independence of India from British domination.

Gandhi led Indians in protesting the national salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) **Dandi Salt March** in 1930, and later in demanding the British to immediately **Quit India** in 1942, during **World War II**. He was imprisoned for that and for numerous other political offenses over the years. Gandhi sought to practice non-violence and truth in all situations, and advocated that others do the

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Born	2 October 1869 Porbandar, Kathiawar Agency, British Indian Empire ^[1]
Died	30 January 1948 (aged 78) New Delhi, Dominion of India
Cause of	Assassination by shooting

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External links

- Gandhi Smriti — Government of India website
- Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya Gandhi Museum & Library
- Sughosh India — Bapu:Complete Life History
- Gandhi Research Foundation - One-Stop info on Gandhi
- Works by or about Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in libraries (WorldCat catalog)
- Mohandas K. Ghadhi materials in the South Asian American Digital Archive (SAADA)

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V·T·E	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	[show]
V·T·E	Indian National Congress	[show]
V·T·E	Time Persons of the Year	[show]

Cite Those Sources!

Joe Student

Room 000-7

1st Draft of Annotated Bibliography

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This web page told the history of the Chicago White Sox – how it was formed, Comiskey Park and it’s owner, Charles A. Comiskey.



Where To Find Primary Sources

<http://nms-history-fair.wikispaces.com>

<Located on NMS Media Center Page>