

Name: _____

Date: _____

What practices do historians use to examine sources?

When historians read sources they first try to figure out what the source is saying and what the author's point of view is.

To do this, they engage in three **practices** that you are going to learn:

Annotate:

Close Read:

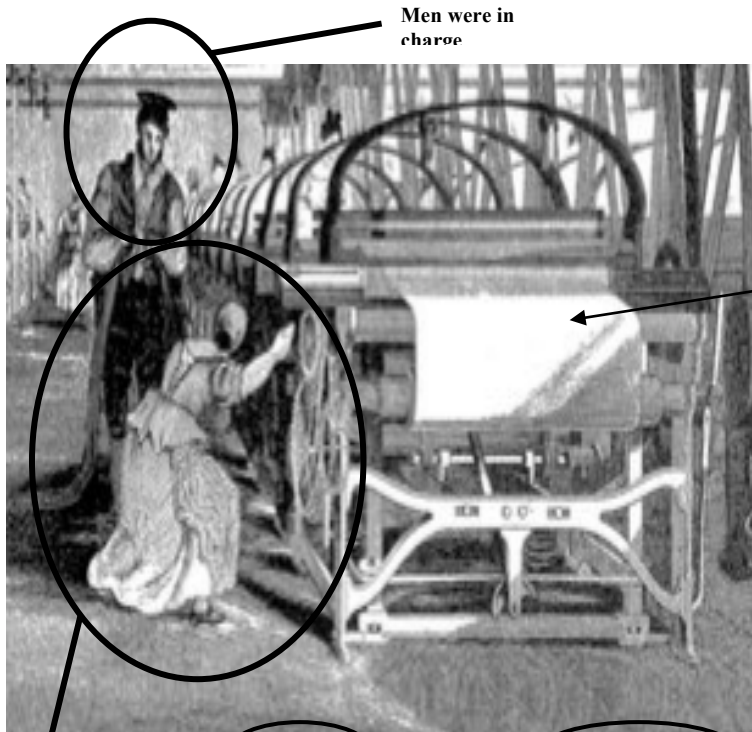
Source:

Annotate (v.)

the act of using symbols and notes to show what you are thinking while you read.

When you annotate, you interact with the source by underlining sections of the text, circling words, phrases, or images, and writing notes to yourself in the margins.

Example annotation of an image:



Men were in charge

Are they making paper?

Illustration of a power loom weaving drawn by Thomas Allom (1835)

Women had to bend down a lot working on the machines

I think a power loom is the machine in the

Who was Thomas Allom?

Example annotation of text:

To make something "up to date"

The process of becoming more like Western European countries

Peter the Great's reforms to modernize and westernize Russia were expensive. To pay for his new programs, Peter adopted an economic system that was popular in Western Europe called mercantilism. In mercantilism, a country uses its colonies to increase the amount of gold and silver in its treasury.

Why did Peter the Great want to Westernize his

Where a gov't keeps its money

SOURCE:

the act of determining **who** created a document, **when** the document was created, **where** it was created and **why** it was created.

CONFUSION CAUTION:

The word "source" is used to identify a historical document AND the process used to identify who created it and when, where, and why it was created.

So, you source (verb) a source (noun).

Example: *Matilda sourced the historical source by identifying that it was created in 1910 by the President of the United States.*

author (n.)

person or group who created a source

purpose (n.)

why something was created

audience (n.)

the person or group of people that a message is for

**Source**

Historians **source** a document to help them figure out the author's point of view and why they might have it. To source, historians ask themselves these questions whenever they investigate a source:

Who wrote this?	What do we know about the author ?	When was it written?	Where was it written?
What type of source is this?	Who was the intended audience ?	Why was it written? What was the author's purpose ?	What is the author's point of view ?

Sourcing Practice

Directions: Examine the documents below and answer the questions that follow.

The image to the right was made in 1910. It depicts the type of clothing worn by doctors when treating patients who had the plague, a disease that was deadly and spread quickly. The plague killed large numbers of people in Europe in the 14th century (1300s) and 17th century (1600s). The artist based the drawing on information about doctors' clothing in a book written in 1721 by Jean Jacques Manget.



- 1. Why** might the artist have drawn image? What was the author's **purpose**?
- 2. When** was this drawn?
- Is this a **primary source** or a **secondary source**? How do you know?

Close Read (v.)

the act of reading a source to identify **the author's claim(s) or point of view and how they are making it**



Close Read

When close reading, we try to answer questions like:

What **claims** does the author make?

What **evidence** does the author use?

What **language** (words, phrases, images, symbols) does the author use to persuade the document's audience?

How does the document's **language** indicate the author's **point of view**?

Close Reading Practice

Directions: Read the passage below, then answer the close reading questions on the right.

1 Home-cooked food is healthier than fast food.
2 According to a recent study by the Palo Alto Medical
3 Foundation, fast food burgers have on average 71
4 calories per ounce compared to homemade burgers that
5 contains 67 calories per ounce. That means that a fast
6 food quarter pound burger (4 oz.), has sixteen more
7 calories than the same burger made at home. Those
8 added calories could lead to weight gain, which can be
9 bad for one's health. In addition, in a 2005 study, Dr.
10 Harold Haines states "people who eat fast food meals
11 more than twice a week gain about 9.92 pounds and are
12 more likely to get diabetes than people who eat home
13 cooked meals (2)." The more fast food you eat, the more
14 overweight you will be, and the more likely it is that you
15 will have health problems like heart disease, or diabetes
16 which can prevent you from living an enjoyable and long
17 life with your loved ones.

1. What claim does the author make about home-cooked food?

2. What evidence does the author use to support his/her claim?

3. In addition to evidence, how does the author try to persuade the reader in lines 13 through 17?