

What Are Sources?

- A source is what you turn to for information about your topic.
- A source can include any of the following:
 - × a book
 - x a magazine or newspaper article
 - * a scholarly journal article
 - * a film, television show, or radio program
 - * a web site
 - * a personal interview
- They generally fall under print sources, nonprint sources, and electronic sources.

LEARNING RESOURCES:

What and how to design its integration?



Colleagues













Observation

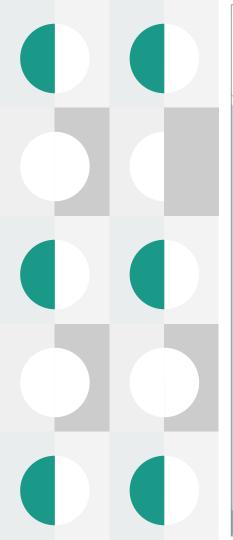
Seminars





Experts





Non-Print Sources

 A non-print source can include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

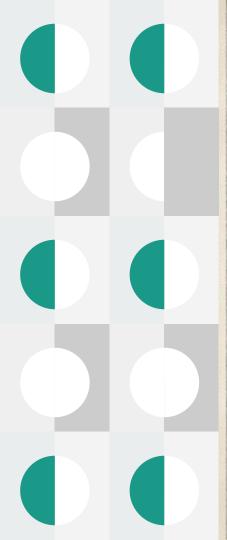
- × a television or radio program
- × a film
- 🗴 a personal interview
- * a class lecture
- a recording



Print Sources

- A print source can be a periodical or a nonperiodical.
 - * A periodical is a publication that is issued periodically, such as any of the following:
 - a newspaper (<u>The Boston Globe</u>);
 - o a magazine (Newsweek);
 - o a journal (<u>Journal of Naturopathic Medicine</u>).
 - * A non-periodical most often refers to a book.





Definitions

- Primary Source: A first-hand account, record, or evidence about a person, place object, or an event. Think: I was there
- * Secondary Source: An account, record, or evidence that comes from an original or primary source

 Think: I heard or learned about it from somebody who was there.



Primary sources: evidence of history & culture

Photographs

Movies

Plays

Works of art

Songs

Recipes

Letters

Diaries

Autobiographies

Memoirs

Oral histories

Speeches

Birth/death certificates

Land deeds

Government documents

Live news footage

Interviews (usually)

Secondary sources: interpretation of history & culture

Scholarly articles

Political analyses

Biographies

Textbooks

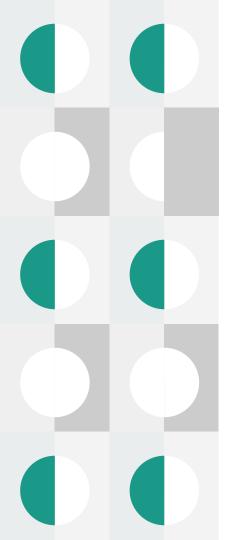
Reference books

Literary criticism

Reviews of art/movies/music (usually)

News articles/broadcasts other than

first-person accounts (usually)



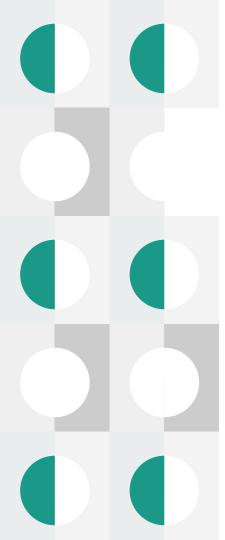
You must cite...

- When you use a "direct quotation" from a secondary source*
- When you put information from a secondary source into your own words (paraphrase/summary)—this includes biographical information about your authors
- When you use direct quotations from primary sources (in this case, the novels themselves)

^{*}Secondary sources include such texts as literary criticism, biographies, reviews, etc. They can be found in print sources such as books and print magazines. More likely, you will use online databases such as JSTOR and the Gale Literature Resource Center Database to find such sources.

Primary and Secondary Sources

If you cite a primary source in the body of your paper that you read about in a secondary source (but did not read in its original form), you should include <u>only</u> the secondary source in your reference section.



George Washington: A Leader of Intelligence Annotated Bibliography Jane Doe

Primary Sources:

Duer, William. "William Duer to George Washington." <u>The Papers of George Washington</u>
<u>Documents</u>. 28 Jan 1777. 6 Feb 2009

http://gwpapers.virginia.edu/documents/revolution/duer/duer1.html.

This is called a hanging indent

Washington relied on William Duer of New York to gather intelligence. He wrote to Washington about setting up a spy network after the Continental army set up headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey, in early 1777. I used this to support my thesis that Washington was a master spy and that this helped us win the Revolutionary War.

Secondary Sources:

Allen, Thomas B.. <u>George Washington, Spymaster: How the Americans Outspied the</u>

<u>British and Won the Revolutionary War</u>. New York: National Geographic

<u>Children's Books</u>, 2004.

This interesting book about Washington's spying during the Revolutionary War helped me find primary sources for my quotations and led me to other documents. It also provided ciphers to use in my project. I used some of the code to show how they communicated.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= o1og03RKuhU