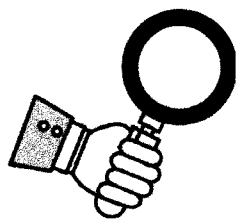


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# Fact Sheet: Primary Sources



## What is a Primary Source?

Primary sources are **original records** of the political, economic, artistic, scientific, social and intellectual thoughts and achievements of specific historical periods. **Produced by people who participated in and witnessed the past**, primary sources offer a variety of points of view and perspectives of events, issues, people and places. These records can be found anywhere - in a home, a government archive, etc. - the important things to remember is they were used or created by someone with firsthand experience of an event.

## Examples of Primary Sources:

Primary Sources are not just documents and written records. There are many different kinds of primary sources including: first-person accounts, documents, physical artifacts, scientific data that has been collected but not interpreted, and face-to-face mentors with specific knowledge or experience. Primary Sources also take a variety of formats - examples of these are listed below.

**Audio** - oral histories or memoirs, interviews, music

**Images** - photographs, videos, film, fine art

**Objects** - clothing (fashion or uniforms), tools, pottery, gravestones, inventions, weapons, memorabilia

**Statistics** - census data, population statistics, weather records

**Text** - letters, diaries, original documents, legal agreements, treaties, maps, laws, advertisements, recipes, genealogical information, sermons/lectures

## How do Primary and Secondary Sources Differ?

While primary sources are the original records created by firsthand witnesses of an event, secondary sources are documents, texts, images, and objects about an event created by someone who typically references, interprets, or draws conclusions about events reported in primary sources. Textbooks, journal articles, and film documentaries are excellent examples of secondary sources.

## Why is it important for students to use Primary Sources?

1. Direct engagement with artifacts and records of the past encourages deeper content exploration, active analysis, and thoughtful response.
2. Analysis of primary sources helps students develop critical thinking skills by examining meaning, context, bias, purpose, point of view, etc.
3. Primary source analysis fosters learner-led inquiry as students construct knowledge by interacting with a variety of sources that represent different accounts of the past to arrive at the 'truth' of an event.
4. Students realize that history exists through interpretation that reflects the viewpoints and biases of those doing the interpreting.

### Sources:

National Archives and Records Administration, [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)

Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)

Teaching with Primary Sources: Educational Materials for Teachers: The Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library & Museum

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