

Source (crit D) help sheet

What is a source? A source is a piece of evidence. When looking at a source you should look firstly at what it is? Is it visual, oral, written or an artefact? What is its **nature**? The following are examples from past exams:

EXAM Q - Analyse the message of the source 6 marks. Full sentences. Say what you see (use the evidence) and **infer**. It must be supported with quotes from the text or caption. If it is an image, zoom in or a part of the picture, specify it and then infer. Use words such as this shows/implies, from this I can infer, deduce. Do **NOT** do COPVL for this

Exam Q- State the purpose of Source C. 1 mark.

EXAM Q –With reference to its origin and/or purpose, describe one value for an MYP student studying X. 3 marks.

EXAM Q –With reference to its origin and/or purpose, describe one limitation for an MYP student studying X. 3 marks.

Steps to take when analyzing the value and limitations of sources

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is the nature of the source? Is it a diary, propaganda speech. B• Look at the CONTENT of the source. What is telling us? Work out the message is.• Then we look at a caption and work out the ORIGIN. Who made, wrt• The PURPOSE of the source is now considered. Why did they make (there an audience? What is the tone? What is the context of the per | <ul style="list-style-type: none">CartoonSpeechDiaryPhotoPress releaseArticle | <p>ifer what the</p> <p>:his done?</p> <p>was it for? Was
<i>w on the right.</i></p> |
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EXAM Q - Select two sources from the list below and explain how they could each be useful in....6 marks

Look at the **values** of the COP and explain.

EXAM Q - Describe the difference between primary and secondary source. 4 marks. A primary source is a document or physical object that was written or created during the time under study such as as newspaper. A secondary source is evidence produced after the time a historian is studying such as a textbook *Do not make the error or saying a primary is more reliable or a secondary is more reliable. It is inaccurate.*

EXAM Q – Outline X about the source. 2 marks. Outline the justification von Bülow gives in Source B for Germany to expand its global influence. 2 marks

EXAM Q - Explain the message communicated by the source. 4 marks.

EXAM Q - Using the sources, justify the argument that...4 marks

EXAM – Contrast the two sources in regard to ...3 marks. State the differences of the 2 sources. Content only contrasts.

EXAM Q - Compare and contrast.6 marks. Give the similarities and differences of the sources. Content only.

EXAM Q - Compare and contrast the perspectives presented in Source B and Source C on the significance of X. 6 marks You will need to think about the origin of the source. Why do the authors have similar or different opinions. What are the dates? Are they a long time apart? What is their purpose? *See the table to the right.*

EXAM Q - Explain the historian's perspective on... 6 marks Same as above.

EXAM Q - With reference to source C and at least one of source A or B, analyse how the concept of time, place and space can influence one's perspective on historical events. 6 marks. Again. analyze the different opinions. How has the time period affected the author? OR where they are at that time? Live?

Other types of source questions

- With reference to Source A, **outline** what the person is trying to say about X. 2 marks (briefly give the message)
- From the list of related concepts below, select **one** and **justify** its connection to the source.

Source Analysis exemplar

1. Analyse the message of the source.

Source A is a source from 1938 which shows the perfect Aryan family in Nazi Germany. Firstly, the source shows a quintessential Aryan family with their blond hair, strong jaw lines and chiseled "Nordic" features. From this, I can **infer** that the source aimed to show German people what to aspire to.

There are many forms of symbolism such as the bountiful crops and ideas of fertility shown in the sunflower, suggesting the Nazi aims were to grow a strong and large family to produce for Nazi society.

Lastly, the family's home, a half-timbered, thatched-roof construction, is portrayed as an example of the völkisch architecture celebrated by the Nazis, and, as such, provides a fitting backdrop for this idyllic family scene.

6 marks as there are 3 supported inferences.

2. Compare and contrast the sources.

Both sources are similar in that they both allude to the Cuban Missile Crisis. They are similar in that both sources show Kennedy and Khrushchev the crisis. However, they are quite different in several ways. Firstly, source B shows the two leaders working together to stop nuclear war as they close the box. Whereas the first source shows them in a wild west showdown each other. Also, they are different as the first source shows that in the conflict, he is riding on a donkey with Khrushchev as an ally. A second source has no mention of Castro, showing that he was less important in the global conflict.

Missile Crisis. had a key role in the 2nd source are pushing the ready to attack Castro is involved ally. However, the important in the

3. With reference to its origin and/or purpose, describe one value of source B for an MYP student studying health and medicine in the 14th century. 3

source B for an marks.

The origin of B is valuable as it is a primary source which is useful as an explanation of how to deal with the plague. The origin is valuable as Islamic Spain, which describes the methods they used there. The source tells us that there was a plague in 1349.

it was written it was written in date is useful as it

4. With reference to its origin and/or purpose, describe one limitation of source B for an MYP student studying health and medicine in the 14th century. 3

limitation of 14th century. 3

One limitation of the source's origin is that as it was written in Islamic Spain, it only describes techniques for avoiding the plague from that particular part of the world. In order to gain a fuller understanding of health and medicine in the 14th century, a historian would need to study sources from other parts of Europe as well. Another limitation of Source B is the purpose is to describe techniques to avoid the plague, as opposed to any treatments. Therefore, while the source may provide information about staying healthy, it is limited in its discussion of medicine and treatment of the plague.

5. Describe the difference between primary and secondary source. 4 marks. A primary source is a document or physical object that was written or created during the time under study such as a photo. A secondary source is evidence produced after the time a historian is studying such as a documentary.