

HISTORY SKILLS





TASK – You are a secret agent and need to find out about this person. You rummage through their bin and find the following items. Consider the answers to the following questions.



The secret agent...

- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____
- ☆ _____

Am I male or female? What is my diet?

How do I get around? Have I any pets?

THE EVIDENCE



What types of
evidence are
there?



Historians are like detectives because they use _____ and clues left by people of the past.



This evidence can be discovered in usually one of three different ways.





This evidence can be written such as in books.

This evidence can be physical such as bones, an object or a photograph.



This evidence can be spoken such as in an interview.



Different types of historical evidence.

Historians use different terms for different types of evidence. These are written evidence including things like _____, sources evidence including things such as _____ and physical evidence including things such as _____.

TASK - Identify each type of historical evidence.

| written | spoken | physical |
|---------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 |



A map



TV programmes



An old Christmas card



Radio interviews



photographs



You tube broadcast



Tudor windows



A letter



Voice message



Bones and skeletons



books



Life jacket from the Titanic

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12th September 2012

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Learning Objectives

- To identify key terms for evidence.
- To recognise different types of evidence.
- To categorise evidence into primary and secondary evidence to show you can identify difference between different types of evidence.

What is
Primary and
Secondary
evidence?

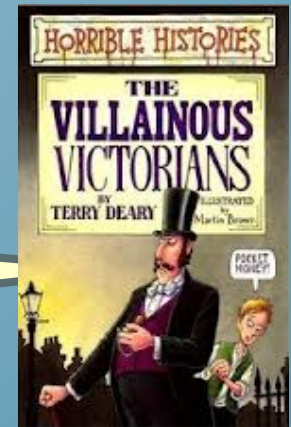


The evidence that we use in History comes from one of two types of source.



Primary sources are made or written at the time an event happened.

Secondary sources are written or made after an event by someone who wasn't there.



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Different types of historical evidence.

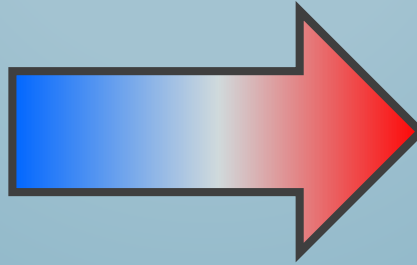


Once we know the type of historical evidence we have, we need to decide if it was made at the time of the event and therefore is a _____ source; or if it has been made later by people who weren't at the event, making it a _____ source.

Examples of Primary sources.

diaries
letters
photographs
buildings
newspapers
museum displays
recordings

Historians
use Primary
sources to
create
Secondary
sources.



Examples of Secondary sources.

School text books
TV programmes
Films
plays
novels and stories
History books
The Internet

We can now identify what type of evidence we are looking at and decide whether it is a Primary or Secondary source.

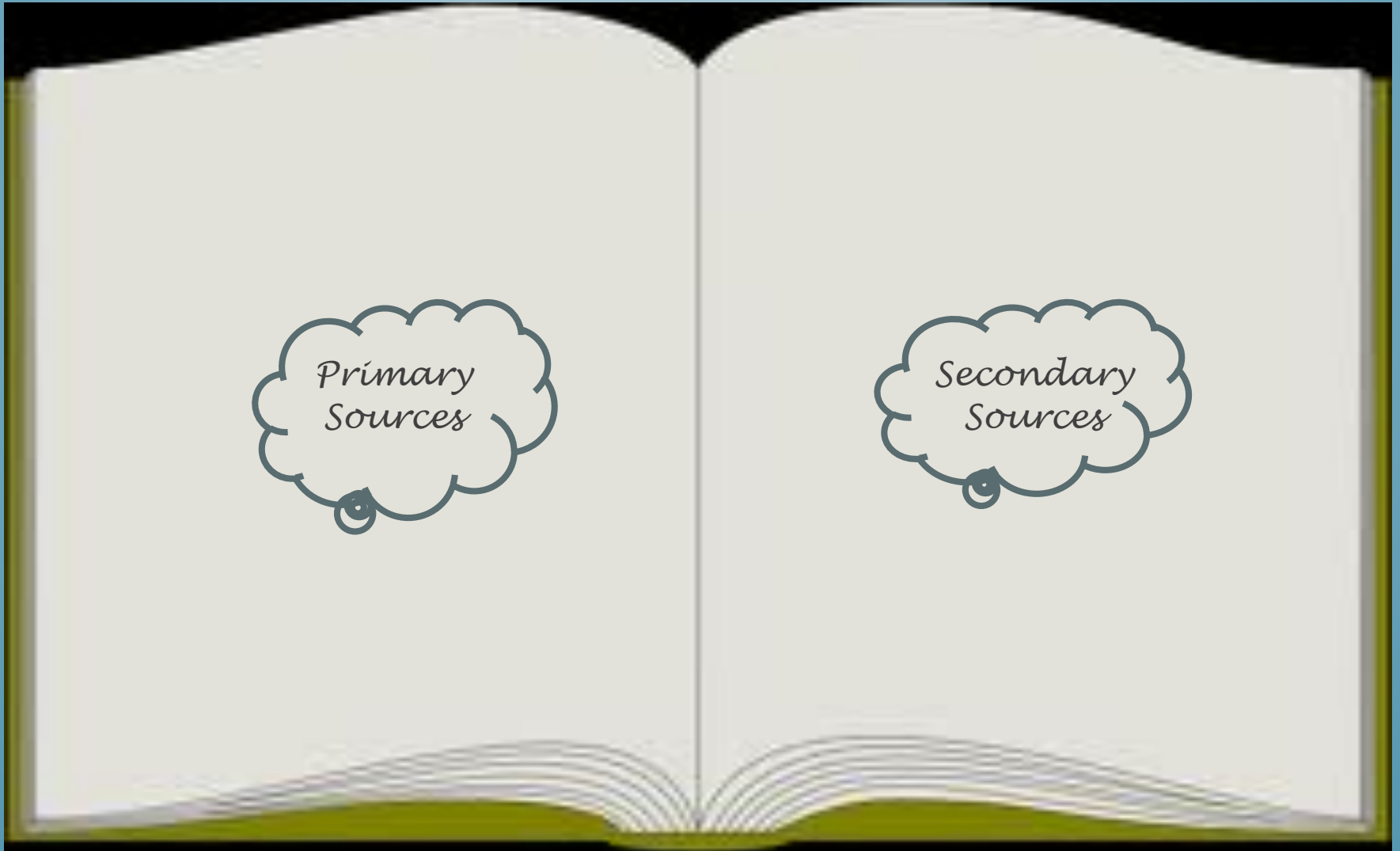
This is because . . .

- A diary wrote by Elizabeth I is _____ evidence and a _____ source.
- A film about Elizabeth I 's life is _____ evidence and a _____ source.

This means that . . .

- Tutankhamen's tomb is _____ evidence and a _____ source.
- This website <http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/homework/tut.html> is _____ evidence and a _____ source.

Take a double page in your book and draw a diagram like the one below.



Now cut and glue the evidence onto the correct source page.



Evidence – cut and glue onto the correct source page

