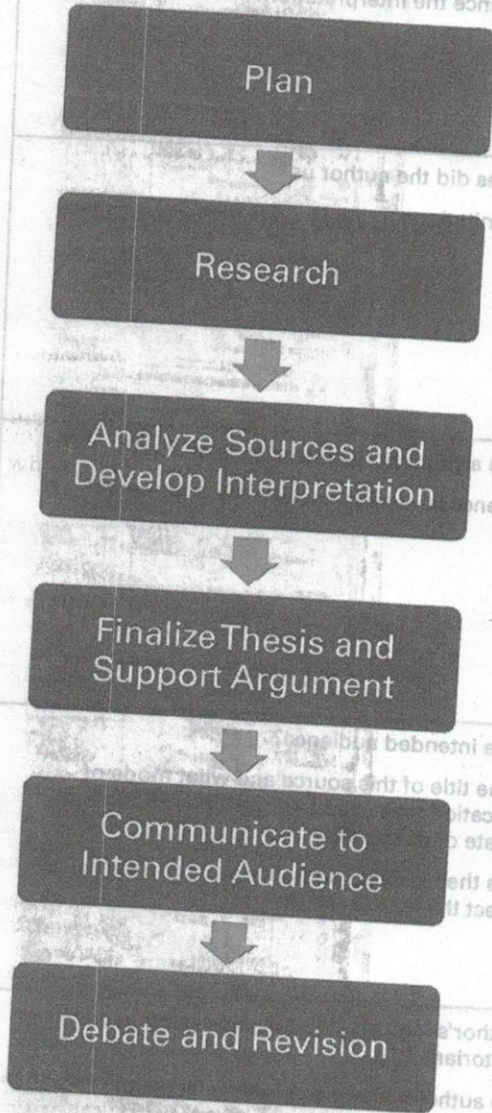


Secondary Source Analysis Guide

What is Historical Interpretation?

Historical Interpretation refers to the process by which historians gather evidence and formulate ideas about the past.

So what is the process that historians go through?



Secondary Source Analysis Guide

What do Historians do? (Process)	Secondary Source Analysis Guide
<p>Plan – Decide on topic of interest.</p>	<p>What topic is this source addressing? What historical context surrounds the topic? What historical context surrounds the author and how does it influence the interpretation?</p>
<p>Research – Source Analysis and Interpretation.</p>	<p>What sources did the author use? Are there limitations to the sources used?</p>
<p>Finalize and Develop Argument</p>	<p>What is the argument the historian is making? What evidence is used to support the argument?</p>
<p>Communicate to Intended Audience</p>	<p>Who is the intended audience? What is the title of this source and what mode of communication was used to share the information? Include date of publication. How does the intended audience and communication mode affect the interpretation?</p>
<p>Comparing Interpretations: Debate and Revision</p>	<p>Is the author's interpretation corroborated by other historians? Does the author's interpretation conflict with other historians?</p>

Secondary Sources-Historical Interpretation:
Neolithic Revolution

Historian	CLAIM/ARGUMENT	Evidence

DISCUSSION:

Which historians' corroborated, or support, each other's interpretations?
Which historians were in conflict?

Individual work: To what extent was agriculture an improvement over hunting/gathering and why?

