

Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> January 2021

LO: I can analyse sources of evidence to form a conclusion

# **What are sources of evidence?**

Any leftover from the past can be considered a source. Sources provide us with information to help us understand the past. Some examples of sources are: art, sculpture, photographs, letters, stories, diaries, artefacts...

# Primary or Secondary?

Can you come up with a definition for a primary source by reading the information below?

## Primary Sources:

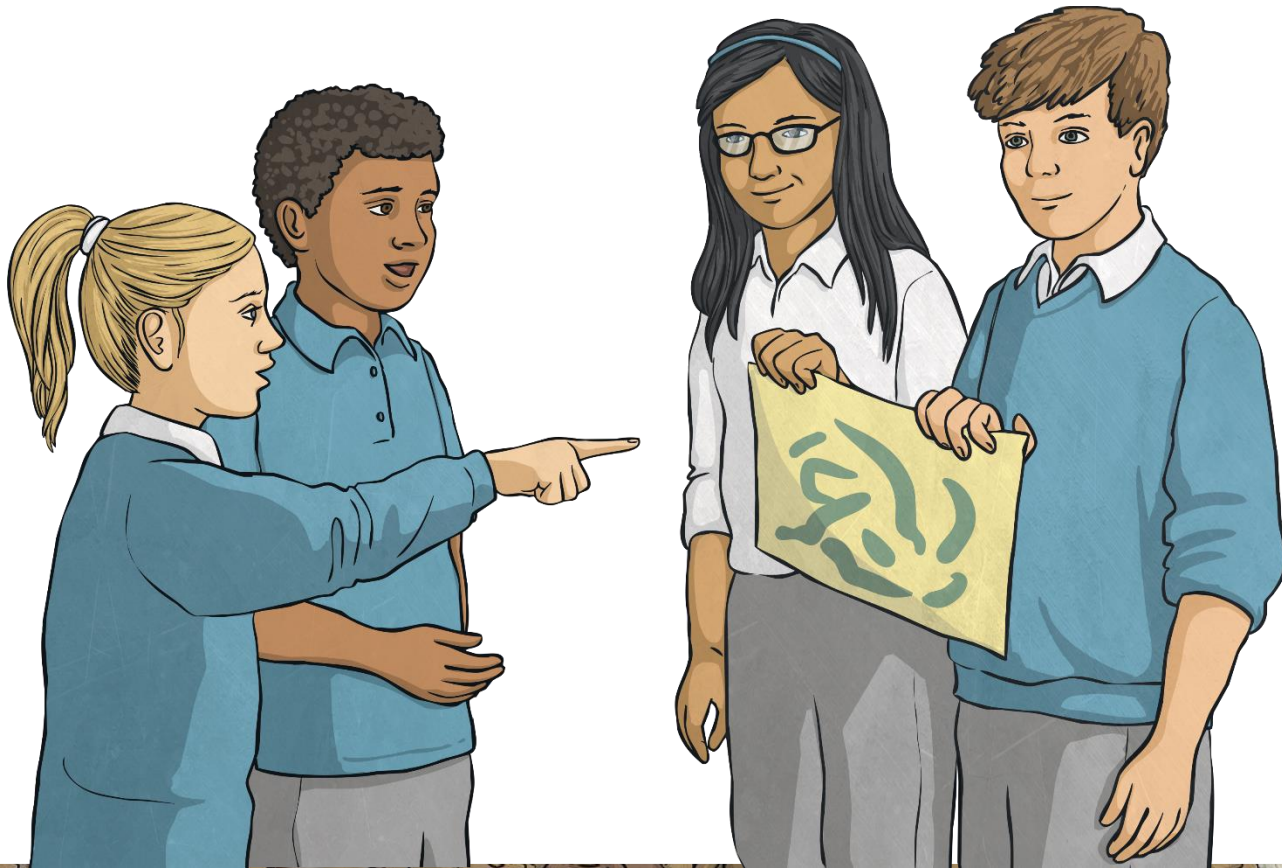
- diary entry recalling events that were witnessed;
- letter telling someone about something that they saw happening;
- photograph of an event;
- artefact (e.g. a tool or weapon) from a particular time in history.

## Not Primary Sources:

- textbook written by a historian;
- someone retelling stories they were told by their grandparents;
- an encyclopaedia entry about an historical event;
- an academic journal article written for pupils.

# Primary Source

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of an event, topic or historical time period.





# Secondary Sources

So how would you define secondary sources? Look at the examples below to help you:

- textbook written by a historian;
- someone retelling stories they were told by their grandparents;
- an encyclopedia entry about an historical event;
- an academic journal article written for pupils.

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources. They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.



# Which of these are primary sources and which are secondary?

A lecture given in 2018 by a professor of the Victorian period about life in Edinburgh in the 1890s.

Letter from someone involved in the Battle of Britain.

A photograph of the Queen on the day she opened the Scottish Parliament.

Textbook for school children about the Roman Empire.

A sword from the 1600s.

# Advantages of Primary Sources

What are the advantages of primary sources over secondary sources?

Primary sources are eye-witness accounts so they are generally considered to be more reliable.

Secondary sources have had to interpret primary sources to get their information. This means that when we read a secondary source, we are reading someone's perspective on a primary source.

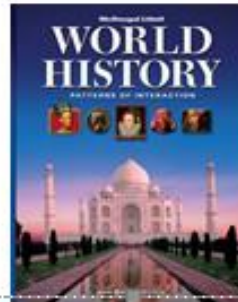




Look at these sources of evidence. Think about if they are they primary or secondary sources?



Film set in WW2



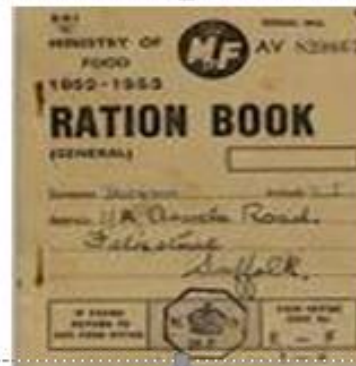
A History textbook



Anne Frank's Diary



WW2 computer Game



A ration book from WW2



A helpful website about WW2

Remember: A primary source was created AT THE TIME of the event.



"Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few". (Churchill; 20 August 1940)

Quote from Prime Minister  
Winston Churchill



WW2 veteran talking about  
his experiences in the war.



Photo taken in an  
Anderson shelter during an  
air-raid



A newspaper report  
written in 2018 about  
WW2.



A letter written by an  
evacuee to their  
parents.



Propaganda poster displayed  
on bus shelters during WW2.



A talk from a well-  
educated person at a WW2  
museum.

# Answers:

## Primary Sources

Anne Frank's diary  
A ration book from WWII  
WWII Veteran  
Winston Churchill's quote  
A letter from an evacuee  
Propaganda poster  
Photo from the Anderson  
Shelter

## Secondary Sources

Film set in WWII  
Game set in WWII  
Useful website  
2018 Newspaper  
An educated talk

# Task:




Examine the primary sources on the worksheet 'Sources to Examine'.

1. Examine the extracts or photographs, thinking about what information it gives us about The Blitz.
2. Does this source show that Britain is winning the Second World War **or** that things are going badly.
3. Write the source into the table correctly (you can summarise the information or write where the information is from).

The Blitz 75th Anniversary 2015

*Britain winning the war*      *Historical Evidence*      *Things are going badly*

**Sources of Evidence**

<p><b>Source 1</b></p>  <p>This is the southern approach to Westminster Bridge, the photograph shows bomb damage to the nurses home (Galliford House) attached to St. Thomas's Hospital. The attack, on the night of 8th/9th September 1940 left six nurses killed and many injured. During the course of WW2 the hospital was bombed twelve times.</p>	<p><b>Source 4</b></p> <p>The British nation is stirred and moved as it never has been at any time in its long and famous history, and they mean to conquer or to die. What a triumph the life of these battered cities is over the worst that fire and bomb can do!</p> <p>The terrible experiences and emotions of the battlefield are now shared by the entire population. Old men, little children, the crippled, the veterans of former wars, aged women, the hard-pressed citizen, the sturdy workman with his hammer in the shipyard, the members of every kind of ARP service, are proud to feel that they stand in the line together with our fighting men. This, indeed, is a grand, heroic period of our history, and the light of glory shines upon all.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Winston Churchill, broadcast 27 April 1942</i></p>
<p><b>Source 2</b></p>  <p>British Red Cross volunteer, at work at London Bridge air raid shelter. The uniforms were practical for clambering over debris.</p>	<p><b>Source 5</b></p> <p>All reports from London are agreed that the population is seized by fear. The Londoners have completely lost their self-control.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Nazi radio broadcast, 18 September 1940</i></p>
<p><b>Source 3</b></p>  <p>Red Cross nurses and stretcher bearers prepare to transport an injured man to hospital after an air raid.</p>	<p><b>Source 6</b></p> <p>Down came the bombs. You could hear the HEs going over the top with a low whistling sound. After a moment or two they started in with the incendiaries and dropped a Molotov over the docks. There was fire in every direction. The City was turned into an enormous, loosely-stacked furnace, belching black smoke.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Diary of a London Air Raid Warden, January 1942</i></p>



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## How to set it out:

### Britain Winning the War

- Source 4: Winston Churchill broadcast 27 April 1941.  
*'This indeed is a grand heroic period of our history, and the light of glory shines upon all'.*

### Things are going badly

Write the source name and summarise the information OR copy a quote.

# Sources of Evidence

Source 1



This is the southern approach to Westminster Bridge, the photograph shows bomb damage to the nurses home (Galliford House) attached to St. Thomas's Hospital. The attack, on the night of 8th/9th September 1940 left six nurses killed and many injured. During the course of WW2 the hospital was bombed twelve times.

Source 2



British Red Cross volunteer, at work at London Bridge air raid shelter. The uniforms were practical for clambering over debris.

Source 3



Red Cross nurses and stretcher bearers prepare to transport an injured man to hospital after an air raid.

Source 4

The British nation is stirred and moved as it never has been at any time in its long and famous history, and they mean to conquer or to die. What a triumph the life of these battered cities is over the worst that fire and bomb can do!

The terrible experiences and emotions of the battlefield are now shared by the entire population. Old men, little children, the crippled, the veterans of former wars, aged women, the hard-pressed citizen, the sturdy workman with his hammer in the shipyard, the members of every kind of ARP service, are proud to feel that they stand in the line together with our fighting men. This, indeed, is a grand, heroic period of our history, and the light of glory shines upon all.

*Winston Churchill, broadcast 27 April 1941*

Source 5

All reports from London are agreed that the population is seized by fear. The Londoners have completely lost their self-control.

*Nazi radio broadcast, 18 September 1940*

Source 6

Down came the bombs. You could hear the HEs going over the top with a low whistling sound. After a moment or two they started in with the incendiaries and dropped a Molotov over the docks. There was fire in every direction. The City was turned into an enormous, loosely-stacked furnace, belching black smoke.

*Diary of a London Air Raid Warden, January 1941*