

PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS – WEB RESOURCES

1. <http://www.archives.gov/education/research/primary-sources.html> - National Archives
2. <http://www.constitution.org/primarysources/primarysources.html> - Constitution Society
3. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/index.html> - Library of Congress American Memory
4. <http://eduplace.com/ss/hmss/primary.html> - Educator Links to Historic Documents
5. <http://www.nhd.org/USHistoryPrimarySources.htm> - Nat'l History Day's link
6. <http://www.socialstudiescentral.com/content/primary-sources> - Educator Links
7. <http://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history-primary-documents> - Black History
8. <http://billofrightsinstitute.org/founding-documents/primary-source-documents/> - Founders
9. <http://americainclass.org/primary-sources/> - National Humanities Center
10. <http://www.historywiz.org/primarysources/primarysources.html> - History Whiz
11. <http://www.archives.gov/historical-docs> - America's Historical Documents
12. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook> - CIA's World Factbook
13. <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/additionalresources/relatedresources/ss/geog.html> - Geography
14. <http://smithsonianeducation.org/mywonderfulworld> - Smithsonian's "My Wonderful World"
15. http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/teaching-resources/?ar_a=1 – NAT GEO
16. <http://www.govspot.com> - Government
17. <http://www.politicalindex.com> – Government

Before using ANY primary source document, **follow this CHECKLIST**

- a. Does it fit (Scope and Sequence Considerations)?
- b. Does it relate to concepts and themes to be covered?
- c. Does it cause immediate or potential relevance?
- d. Does it help understand what else is going on?
- e. Does it raise other issues/topics?
- f. Does it allow for reducing the amount of time spent on a topic?
- g. Is the source legible and/or at appropriate level of sophistication?
- h. Does it help build skills, prepare for assessment, or future learning?

PRIMARY SOURCE DOCUMENTS – WEB RESOURCES

Primary Source Document Types	
Type	Explanation
Personal records	Personal record of events in which a person has taken part or that they have witnessed. Examples of these are letters, emails, diaries, photographs and daily planners; also includes things like identification cards and drivers' licenses.
Vital records	Birth certificates, death certificates, and marriage licenses; maintained for a very long time in public institutions and used for genealogical research) as well as other research projects. Any record that has very long-term and significant value could be considered vital, such as the title to one's home, a birth or marriage certificate, a social security card, or a diploma
Literary manuscripts	Novelists, screenwriters, playwrights, poets, and other writers often have original manuscripts included in their personal papers. These are the handwritten, typed, or word-processed versions of novels, stories, poems, scripts, articles and books as originally produced by these authors, often in multiple drafts or with scribbles and edits.
Institutional records	Every organization produces records in the course of its everyday operations, and these serve to document the activities, transactions, and functions of the organization. A few examples are: financial records, reports, meeting minutes, emails, memos, publicity materials, and internal publications like newsletters.
Mass media	The products of the mass media can be primary source documents if they were produced at the time of the events or phenomena in question. Examples are: newspaper and magazine articles, published photographs, recordings of television and radio broadcasts, sheet music and music recorded for mass distribution, advertisements, books, and magazines.
Ephemera	Ephemera are generally things that are printed for a specific occasion or purpose and aren't meant to last after their original use. Examples are: theatre programs, posters for events, ticket stubs, political leaflets, and bumper stickers.
Artifacts	Human-made or human-designed objects that can be used to understand something about the people, institutions, or cultures of the past. Examples are coins, items of clothing, tools, commemorative plaques, and furniture.
Oral histories	Oral histories are accounts given by a person of events earlier in their life. Often, they are taken by family members, historians, archivists, or others who interview older people in an attempt to document events and lives that might otherwise be forgotten.
Memoirs and Autobiographies	These are personal written accounts of events in the author's life.
Photographs, Paintings, Political cartoons	They can serve to document events or relationships in a person's life, the history of an organization, institution, municipality, country, or social group, or socially significant events
Maps	Maps are symbolic representations of a part of the earth's surface. They can reveal how places – a college campus, a city, a street – changed over time. They often reflect changing political realities and understandings, as well as advancing degrees of knowledge about the spaces represented.