

# USING INTERNET PRIMARY SOURCES TO TEACH CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN WORLD LANGUAGES pdf

## 1: How to Teach Critical Thinking: 11 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

*This item: Using Internet Primary Sources to Teach Critical Thinking Skills in World Languages: (Greenwood Professional Guides in School Librarianship) Set up a giveaway Pages with related products.*

History[ edit ] From a letter of Philip II, King of Spain, 16th century In scholarly writing, an important objective of classifying sources is to determine their independence and reliability. For example, these ideas may be used to trace the history of scientific theories, literary elements and other information that is passed from one author to another. In political history , primary sources are documents such as official reports, speeches, pamphlets, posters, or letters by participants, official election returns and eyewitness accounts. In the history of ideas or intellectual history , the main primary sources are books, essays and letters written by intellectuals; these intellectuals may include historians, whose books and essays are therefore considered primary sources for the intellectual historian, though they are secondary sources in their own topical fields. In religious history , the primary sources are religious texts and descriptions of religious ceremonies and rituals. In a broader sense primary sources also include artifacts like photographs, newsreels, coins, paintings or buildings created at the time. Historians may also take archaeological artifacts and oral reports and interviews into consideration. Written sources may be divided into three types. They are not limited to fictional sources which can be sources of information for contemporary attitudes but include diaries , films, biographies, leading philosophical works and scientific works. Diplomatic sources include charters and other legal documents which usually follow a set format. Social documents are records created by organizations, such as registers of births and tax records. In historiography, when the study of history is subject to historical scrutiny, a secondary source becomes a primary source. Documentary films can be considered a secondary source or primary source, depending on how much the filmmaker modifies the original sources. In the humanities , a primary source could be defined as something that was created either during the time period being studied or afterward by individuals reflecting on their involvement in the events of that time. In the social sciences , the definition of a primary source would be expanded to include numerical data that has been gathered to analyze relationships between people, events, and their environment. In the natural sciences , a primary source could be defined as a report of original findings or ideas. These sources often appear in the form of research articles with sections on methods and results. These can be public or private. Some are affiliated with universities and colleges, while others are government entities. Materials relating to one area might be spread over a large number of different institutions. These can be distant from the original source of the document. For example, the Huntington Library in California houses a large number of documents from the United Kingdom. In the US, digital copies of primary sources can be retrieved from a number of places. The Library of Congress maintains several digital collections where they can be retrieved. Some examples are American Memory and Chronicling America. The Digital Public Library of America searches across the digitized primary source collections of many libraries, archives, and museums. The Internet Archive also has primary source materials in many formats. In the UK, the National Archives provides a consolidated search of its own catalogue and a wide variety of other archives listed on the Access to Archives index. Digital copies of various classes of documents at the National Archives including wills are available from DocumentsOnline. Most of the available documents relate to England and Wales. Some digital copies of primary sources are available from the National Archives of Scotland. Many County Record Offices collections are included in Access to Archives, while others have their own on-line catalogues. Many County Record Offices will supply digital copies of documents. In other regions, Europeana has digitized materials from across Europe while the World Digital Library and Flickr Commons have items from all over the world. Trove has primary sources from Australia. Most primary source materials are not digitized and may only be represented online with a record or finding aid. Both digitized and not digitized materials can be found through catalogs such as WorldCat , the Library of Congress catalog , the National Archives catalog , and so on. Using primary sources[ edit ] History

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as an academic discipline is based on primary sources, as evaluated by the community of scholars, who report their findings in books, articles and papers. Arthur Marwick says "Primary sources are absolutely fundamental to history. In practice some sources have been destroyed, while others are not available for research. Perhaps the only eyewitness reports of an event may be memoirs, autobiographies, or oral interviews taken years later. Sometimes the only evidence relating to an event or person in the distant past was written or copied decades or centuries later. Manuscripts that are sources for classical texts can be copies of documents, or fragments of copies of documents. This is a common problem in classical studies, where sometimes only a summary of a book or letter has survived. Potential difficulties with primary sources have the result that history is usually taught in schools using secondary sources. Historians studying the modern period with the intention of publishing an academic article prefer to go back to available primary sources and to seek new in other words, forgotten or lost ones. Primary sources, whether accurate or not, offer new input into historical questions and most modern history revolves around heavy use of archives and special collections for the purpose of finding useful primary sources. A work on history is not likely to be taken seriously as scholarship if it only cites secondary sources, as it does not indicate that original research has been done. For this reason, the interpretation of primary texts is typically taught as part of an advanced college or postgraduate history course, although advanced self-study or informal training is also possible. The following questions are asked about primary sources: What is the tone? Who is the intended audience? What is the purpose of the publication? What assumptions does the author make? Does the author agree or disagree with other authors of the subject? Does the content agree with what you know or have learned about the issue? Where was the source made? There can be bias and tacit unconscious views which twist historical information. Historians consider the accuracy and objectiveness of the primary sources that they are using and historians subject both primary and secondary sources to a high level of scrutiny. Participants and eyewitnesses may misunderstand events or distort their reports, deliberately or not, to enhance their own image or importance. Such effects can increase over time, as people create a narrative that may not be accurate. The facts can be distorted to present the opposing sides in a negative light. Barristers are taught that evidence in a court case may be truthful but may still be distorted to support or oppose the position of one of the parties. Classifying sources[ edit ] Many sources can be considered either primary or secondary, depending on the context in which they are examined. Examples in which a source can be both primary and secondary include an obituary [21] or a survey of several volumes of a journal counting the frequency of articles on a certain topic. These forgeries have usually been constructed with a fraudulent purpose, such as promulgating legal rights, supporting false pedigrees, or promoting particular interpretations of historic events. The investigation of documents to determine their authenticity is called diplomatics. Among the earliest forgeries are false Anglo-Saxon charters, a number of 11th- and 12th-century forgeries produced by monasteries and abbeys to support a claim to land where the original document had been lost or never existed. One particularly unusual forgery of a primary source was perpetrated by Sir Edward Dering, who placed false monumental brasses in a parish church. Recently, forged documents have been placed within the UK National Archives in the hope of establishing a false provenance.

### 2: Primary Sources in the Classroom - Kathy Schrock's Guide to Everything

*Using Internet primary sources to teach critical thinking skills in world languages. [Grete Pasch; Kent Norsworthy] -- "Language teachers, social studies teachers, and school library media specialists will find this resource invaluable for providing lessons and activities in critical thinking. primary source.*

### 3: Primary source - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*In this book we provide ideas and resources that will help school librarians and teachers understand the discipline of geography and locate and use Internet sites that are especially useful in helping students develop critical thinking skills*

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*in the context of geography.*

### 4: Primary source - Wikipedia

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