

Engaging Students with Primary Sources

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School or Institution: South Carolina Historical Society

Projected Date for Implementation: June 2016

Overview This workshop session will provide strategies for promoting student engagement with primary

sources. An emphasis is placed on South Carolina history-related primary sources and how to

analyze these sources using the Library of Congress's Primary Source Analysis Tool.

Essential or Investigative Question

Audience

How do we get students to respond to primary sources?

This activity is best suited for educators of Grades 6-8

This activity is best suited for educators of the following content areas:

General

Social Studies

Time Required Goal

90 minutes

Teachers will be equipped with updated strategies on how to teach South Carolina history using primary sources from the South Carolina Historical Society and the Library of Congress. An emphasis will be placed on instructional methods that will increase student engagement and inquiry by using the primary source analysis tool. The sources cover a range of South Carolina history topics, and also showcase the SC Historical Society's invaluable collection.

Standards AASL

1.1.1 Follow an inquiry based process in seeking knowledge in curricular subjects, and make the real world connection for using this process in own life.

1.1.2 Use prior and background knowledge as context for new learning.

1.1.3 Develop and refine a range of questions to frame the search for new understanding.

Objectives

By the end of this PD Activity, participants will be able to:

- Describe examples of the benefits of teaching with primary sources.
- Analyze a primary source using Library of Congress tools.
- Facilitate a primary source analysis using Library of Congress tools.
- Create primary source-based activities that help students engage in learning, develop critical thinking skills and construct knowledge.

Digital Resources

Primary sources: This workshop will utilize primary sources relating to South Carolina history from the South Carolina Historical Society and the Library of Congress.

Other resources:

- Library of Congress Primary Source Analysis Tool <u>http://www.loc.gov/teachers/primary-source-analysis-tool/</u>
- Why use Primary Sources? <u>http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/whyuse.html</u>



Classroom

Smart Board/Projector

Materials

Handouts of Primary Source Analysis Tool and primary source print outs from SCHS Flipchart for teacher ideas/feedback

Preparation

- Visit <u>www.schistory.org</u> for background information on the South Carolina Historical Society
- Read the Library of Congress's "Why Use Primary Sources" guide http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/index.html
- Practice on your own with the LOC's primary source analysis tool http://www.loc.gov/teachers/primary-source-analysis-tool/
- Become familiar with the context of SCHS primary sources used in this activity
- Prepare technological equipment to display primary sources on screen or projector (PowerPoint presentation can be provided by SCHS)
- Room arrangement—you'll need a display table where teachers can choose their own primary source to use. Also the room needs to be set up for a cooperative learning environment.

Procedure

- 1) Introduction: Welcome educators and let them know the expectations (see goals above) for this mini-PD workshop. We'll be looking at primary sources related to important events in South Carolina history from both the South Carolina Historical Society and the Library of Congress. We'll be analyzing the sources with the Library of Congress' Primary Source Analysis Tool. Explain the benefits of teaching with primary sources, outlined by the Library of Congress here:
 http://www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources/whyuse.html Also ask teachers if they use primary sources in their classroom, and if so, what do they find to be most beneficial in their lessons and activities. Write these ideas down on the flipchart for everyone to see.
- 2) Let's get up and moving! Have a table already set up with primary sources scattered around on them (attached at the end of this lesson). Ask a teacher to choose one primary source. Once they have chosen, ask them to find others that have the same source as they do. This will be the group they will be working with.
- 3) We're going to analyze the primary source in your groups using the Library of Congress' Primary Source Analysis Tool. We'll go through these steps together. The facilitator will explain each one and then let groups work together. Show the participants the written version of the analysis tool in addition to the online version of the Library of Congress tool. http://www.loc.gov/teachers/primary-source-analysis-tool/ Remind teachers that by selecting the type of primary source in the drop-down menu the questions will change that appear in the analysis boxes.

Observe

o Draw on students' prior knowledge of the topic and ask students to identify



and note details. You may need to prompt students to find details.

- o What do you notice first?
- o What do you see that you didn't expect?
- Find something small but interesting.
- o What do you notice that you can't explain?
- What do you notice that you didn't earlier?
 - ➤ Take a couple of minutes with your teammates to answer these questions.

Reflect

- Encourage students to speculate about the source, its creator, and its context.
- o Where do you think this came from?
- o Why was this made?
- o What was happening during this time period?
- O Why do you think this item is important?
- o If someone made this today, would it be different?
- o What does the creator do to get his or her point across?
- o What was this primary source's audience?
- o What biases or stereotypes do you see?
 - Take a couple of minutes with your teammates to answer these questions.

<u>Question</u>—What do you wonder about? What questions do you have about this source that are left unanswered?

- o Who, What, When, Where, Why...
 - Take a couple of minutes with your teammates to answer these questions.
 - > This is a non-linear process. Take a minute or two with your group to go back over the worksheet and the primary source, and add anything else you have not noticed the first round.
- 4) Time to share! Teacher groups will present their primary source and what they wrote on the analysis worksheet for the three areas: observe, reflect, question. Their source



will be shown on a projector so the entire class can see the source. The leader may want to provide some more contextual information about each source if time allows.

- 5) As we wrap up the workshop, we'll talk about ways in which we can incorporate a primary source analysis activity into the classroom.
 - a. Beginner level: Have students compare two related primary source items.
 - b. Intermediate level: Have students expand or alter textbook explanations of history based on primary sources they study. Ex.
 - Advanced level: Ask students to consider how a series of primary sources support or challenge information and understanding on a particular topic.
 Have students refine or revise conclusions based on their study of each subsequent primary source.
 - d. Arts emphasis: Depending on the type of source, combine an art-integrated activity with the primary source. For example, if you are studying a manuscript, letter, or newspaper, have students create "found poetry" based on the words on the page. For a photograph or other visual item, ask students to write a fictional account of what took place 5 minutes before the photograph was taken.
 - e. If time allows, ask teachers to brainstorm other ideas. Write those down on the flipchart.
- 6) Lastly, let teachers know there are lots of resources available to them, and point them to loc.gov/teachers.

Assessment/ Reflection An exit survey will be provided for teachers to complete.



Indenture Contract C. 1744

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of his own free Will and Accord
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hath bound and put himself, and by these Presents doth bind and put
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Province of South-Carolina, for and during the full Term of Three years.
next enfuing the Date hereof. During which Time the faid
n Things as a good and dutiful Servant ought to do. And the faid
fulcht folightly his Executors, Administrators or Assigns,
Drink, Cloathing Lodging and Washing, Set and necessary
In Witness whereof both Parties have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Vecond Day of January Anno Dona
One Thousand Seven Hundrel and Forty Court and in the Court and in the
Signed, Sealed and Delivered
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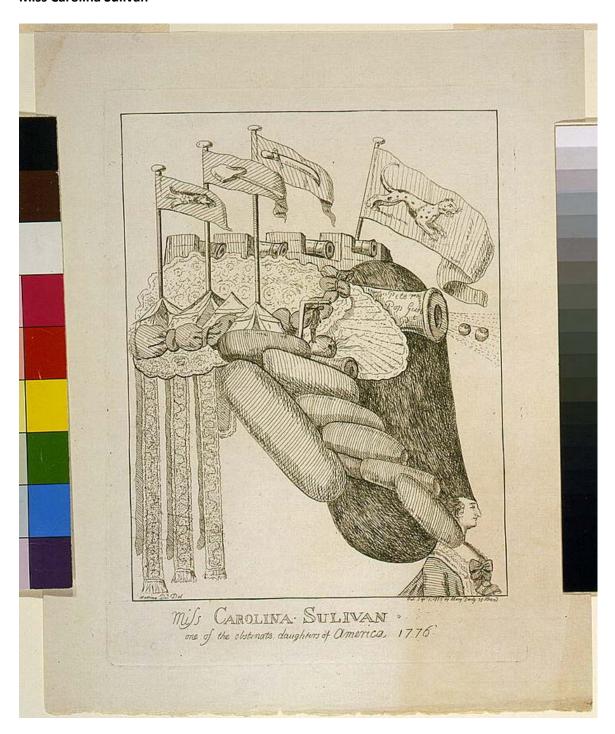


List of enslaved laborers, St. Michael's Church C. 1750-1761

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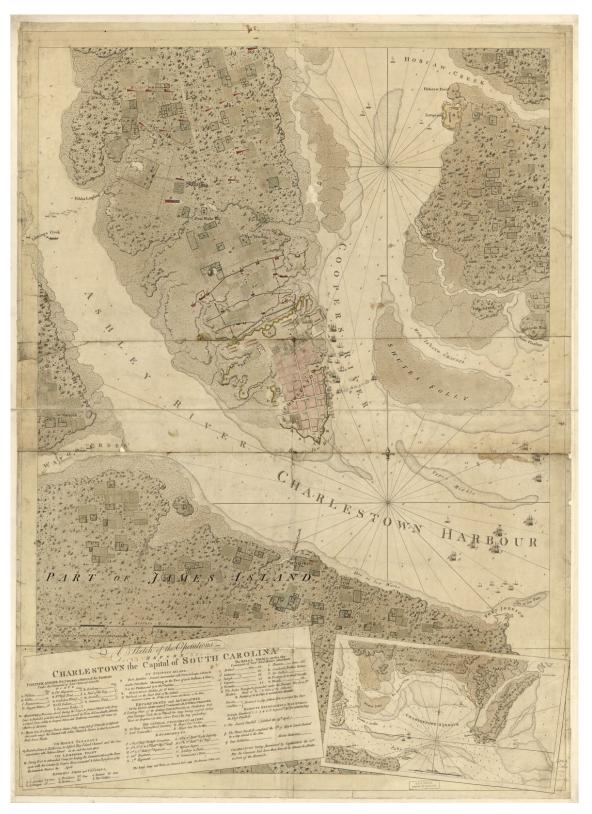


Miss Carolina Sulivan





A sketch of the operations before Charlestown, the capital of South Carolina.



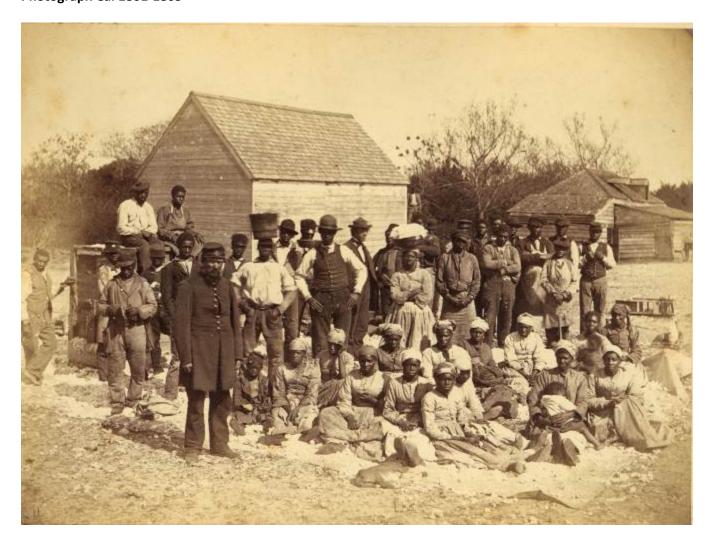


Aetna Slave Policy C. 1856

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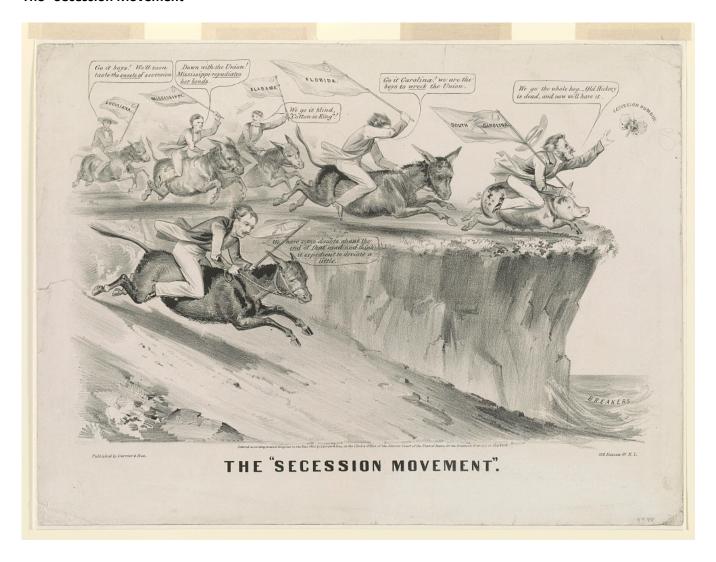


General Thomas F. Drayton's Slaves Photograph Ca. 1861-1865





The "Secession Movement"





Marine Corps Poster C. 1915



Travel and Earn Good Pay

The Government furnishes food, clothing, and medical attendance free. Traveling expenses are paid by Uncle Sam.

It's a splendid out-of-door physical training for any young man. These are some of the advantages offered by the Marine Corps service and the others will be explained if you call or write. There's a free illustrated booklet for the asking.

U. S. MARINE RECRUITING STATION

MARINE BARRACKS, NAVY YARD, CHARLESTON, S. C.



Draft of Scarlet Sister Mary Author: Julia Mood Peterkin C. 1925

Mary must remember all this when she started her own house-keeping, for Many a good husband has been ruined by his wife's bad cooking. Men must be fed right, or they get cross and mean . Most men are what their wives make them. fire scorehes to victuals before they get done clear through to the middle . and leaves little black emutty coals all through its ashes. Slow and sure is better. Take time and do the work well. That's the way for fire and people too to get on. . your work while the sun shines Hen you don't have to strain your eyes to try to see at night and the fire doesn't have to burn so braght. There is no better friend than a fire of treat it right. None in the world. Not everybody stops to think about that. A lot of the people living right on the plantation let their fires get cold and die every night and then start new ones in the morning with store-bought matches. That is took bucke michts maker. You never know what kind of fire you are getting, and a fire a lot of mischief. Store bought matches that is wrong can do have sulphur and brimstone in the same as the stones. Feople ought to be careful. to bed every night / Every living coal, every This cine was put to tiny red cinder was pulled to the middle and pulled water . snug and close, and banked over with ashes to sleep .warm and alive. When all and the cover of ashes tixed over them, not a speck of red showed, hot a crack was left , not a place where as breath of air could get in the fan them awake . Fires need sleep the same as people. No use to keep them at work with out any rest unless there is something extra to do such as heating a kettle of water for sickness or warming a colicky baby's feet. Fires can't talk and make complaint, but everything needs its rest. The sun and the moon and the stars burn strong while they burns, but they spend half their time in bed. Herm ranky was born lay the same Single Right the had been her mother's before her and her grand-mother's , and this was the same fire they had. After the old people were dead and gone, she and her husband took charge meddes that for an helph them of things here, for she had a lawful husband, They had a raised nine head or children, to wonder the love it, for the and Bon were the only ones left of them all. It is a sad thing to outline your people and your times but that was



Photograph of Tobacco Bidding C. 1938







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