



Analyzing Historical Texts

Today's Standard

11-12.RH.1 - Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.

Cues	Notes
What is textual evidence?	Textual evidence refers to specific details or quotes from a text that support an analysis or argument.
Difference between primary and secondary sources?	Primary sources are original documents or firsthand accounts, while secondary sources analyze or interpret primary sources.
Why is relevance important in citing evidence?	Relevance is crucial because only details that directly support the analysis should be used as evidence.
Examples of primary sources?	Examples of primary sources include diaries, letters, and original documents.
Examples of secondary sources?	Examples of secondary sources include textbooks, articles, and documentaries.

Summary

Understanding how to cite specific textual evidence from primary and secondary sources is essential for analyzing and interpreting historical texts effectively.