TCMS RESEARCH SKILLS

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Primary Sources	Secondary Sources
First hand account	Second hand account
Created by someone who experienced the event	Created by someone who did NOT experienced the event
Created on or near the date of the event	Created well AFTER the event

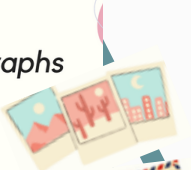| Primary	Secondary
Newspapers (written on or near the day of the event)	Newspapers (written well after the event)
Diaries	Textbooks
Songs	Encyclopedias
Paintings	Biographies
Photographs	Research Websites
Letters	Documentaries
Speeches	

WHAT SHOULD MY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY LOOK LIKE?

You will have two sections: Primary Sources & Secondary Sources (each section should be in alphabetical order)
See example below:

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources:
Anderson, Todd. George Lucas Has A Friendly Lightsaber Duel With Jedi Mickey Mouse At Disney's Hollywood Studios. Orlando.

This photo was taken at Walt Disney World in 2010. This photo shows the relationship between Lucas and Disney. Lucasfilms sold Star Wars for billions.

Secondary Sources:
Klein, Sarah. "Genius 'Star Wars' Poster Campaigned For Vaccines In 1977." HuffPost, HuffPost, 7 Dec. 2017, www.huffpost.com/entry/star-wars-vaccines-shots_n_6598916.

This article explains how Star Wars even influenced parents to get their children vaccinated against measles. The poster is on my backboard to show the impact into just about every aspect of life in the United States. "Don't join the dark side. Vaccinate."

Georgia's Virtual Library
GALILEO®
An Initiative of the University System of Georgia

Google Advanced Search

Google Docs

Questions? See Mrs. Kathie Craven in the TCMS Media Center

Georgia's Virtual Library GALILEO
An Initiative of the University System of Georgia

Galileo can be accessed at www.galileo.usg.edu

(It is also accessible from the tcjackets bookmarks)

The current password is:

_____

It will be valid until:

_____

1) Scroll down and click on **Know your password?** Enter password

2) Select **All Databases** on upper right; click on **N,** & select **National History Day**

Here you will find:
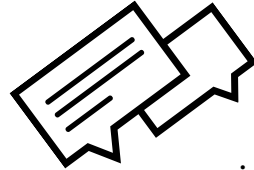**Encyclopedias,eBooks, full-text articles from magazines, newspapers, Primary Sources, online Museums, and more!**

Google Docs

1) Click on Tools, then Citations.
2) Select MLA, and Add Citation Source
3) Select Source Type & how you accessed the source.
4) Enter as much information as possible. If website or online database, copy & paste URL and information will be automatically uploaded.
5) Select Add Citation Source (this automatically alphabetizes), then Insert Works Cited.

CITATIONS

Use **zotero.org**, **easybib.com**, or **citationmachine.net** to help with formatting

zotero.org will keep a record of your citations and alphabetize them for you!

Google Advanced Search

1) Type a term in the search bar
2) Select the settings gear on the upper right, then select Advanced search
3) For research, the following domains are reliable: **.gov, .org, .edu, .mil**

HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS

CONSIDER THE SOURCE
Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.

READ BEYOND
Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?

CHECK THE AUTHOR
Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?

SUPPORTING SOURCES?
Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.

CHECK THE DATE
Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.

IS IT A JOKE?
If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.

CHECK YOUR BIASES
Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.

ASK THE EXPERTS
Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.