

Mark Scheme for Source Analysis

L 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You make an inference from a historical source to answer a question about the past. Your answer shows little evidence of a logical structure (e. g. You string sentences together without apparent logical link; You place paragraphs illogically or not at all).
L 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You use more than one historical source to help them answer a question about the past. You make Your observations and inferences from these sources without evaluating the sources' relevance or reliability. When asked directly about the usefulness of a specific source, You tend to give a stock evaluation rather than discussing details specific to the source; or You focus either purely on relevance or purely on reliability. In the main, You link sentences with appropriate conjunctions and divide longer text into appropriate paragraphs. You employ appropriate historical terminology.
L 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You select from several historical sources those which are appropriate for answering a particular question about the past. You discuss the relevance and/or reliability of some of the sources, but Your evaluations are not fully developed. When asked directly about the usefulness of a specific source, You give a developed explanation on the extent of the source's relevance and reliability but do not consider the unique circumstances or the context of the source. You organise Your work into paragraphs and use appropriate conjunctions to make Your line of argument clear.
L 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You select from several historical sources those which are appropriate for answering a particular question about the past. Your selection is based on developed evaluations on the extent of the sources' relevance and reliability, but Your judgements are sometimes flawed and/or not supported. When asked directly about the usefulness of a specific source, You give a developed explanation on relevance and reliability that considers either the unique circumstances of the source or its context. You organise Your work into logical paragraphs and in the main employ mature language and style.
L 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You select from several historical sources those which are appropriate for answering a particular question about the past. Your selection is based on well-supported evaluations on the extent of the sources' relevance and reliability but Your judgements are sometimes flawed. When asked directly about the usefulness of a specific source, You give a developed explanation on relevance and reliability that considers the unique circumstances of the source as well as its context. You write well-structured and well-phrased narrative with only small structural or stylistic flaws.
L 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You select from several historical sources those which are appropriate for answering a particular question about the past. Your selection is based on well-supported evaluations of the sources' relevance and reliability. You write well-structured and well-phrased narrative.
EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You select from several historical sources those which You consider most appropriate for answering a particular question about the past. Your selection is based on well-supported and mature evaluations of the sources' relevance, reliability and context. You consistently write well-structured and well-phrased narrative.

Source Analysis

Types of historical sources

- An **artefact** gives an example of what objects people in the past produced and used.
- A written **primary source**
 - either: gives an example of what a person of historical interest wrote, thought, said, etc.
 - or: gives an “eye-witness” account of a historical event.
- A **secondary source** (i. e. a historical text by a modern historian) gives a comprehensive and well-researched account based on many primary sources and helps us with our own interpretation of history. However, we have to remember that a historians' view is as flawed by their personal perspective as any other person's view and that some historians may have hidden agendas.

Preliminary questions for analysing a source

- Who** is the author of the source?
- When** was the source created?
- Where** was the source created?
- To **what type** of communication does the source belong?
- What noteworthy information is stated **explicitly** in the source?
- What noteworthy information can be **inferred** from the source?

Usefulness of sources: relevance and reliability

- The **relevance** of a source depends on the extent to which its information can be applied to the specific historical question that is studied.
- The **reliability** of a source depends on how much knowledge the author actually has of the historical events and how much we can trust the author to give a truthful account.

Formula for answering “How is the source useful for finding out about...” questions

This source is useful for finding out about ... to the extent that ... [write extensively on positive aspects regarding relevance and reliability].

However, the usefulness of this source is limited by ... [write extensively on negative aspects regarding relevance and reliability].