



Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: 1) Indicate whether the document below is a **Primary** or **Secondary** source.
2) Explain **why** it is considered a **Primary** or **Secondary** source.

Document #1:

... State frontiers are established by human beings and may be changed by human beings.

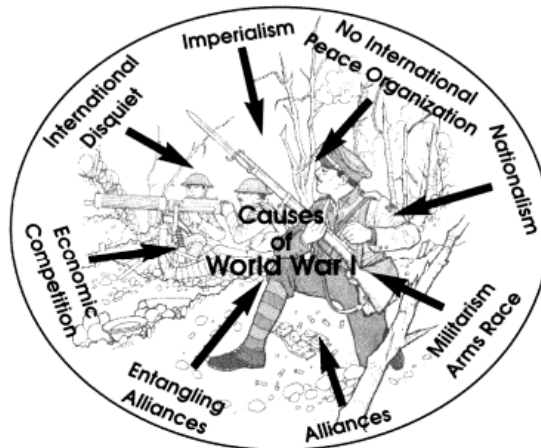
The fact that a nation has acquired an enormous territorial area is no reason why it should hold that territory perpetually [forever]. At most, the possession of such territory is a proof of the strength of the conqueror and the weakness of those who submit to him. And in this strength alone lives the right of possession. If the German people are imprisoned within an impossible territorial area and for that reason are face to face with a miserable future, this is not by the command of Destiny, and the refusal to accept such a situation is by no means a violation of Destiny's laws. For just as no Higher Power has promised more territory to other nations than to the German, so it cannot be blamed for an unjust distribution of the soil. The soil on which we now live was not a gift bestowed by Heaven on our forefathers. But they had to conquer it by risking their lives. So also in the future our people will not obtain territory, and there with the means of existence, as a favour from any other people, but will have to win it by the power of a triumphant sword. . . .

Source: Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*, Hurst and Blackett Ltd.

Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Why is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Document #2:



Source: Kime and Stich, *Global History and Geography STARreview*, N & N, 2003

Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Why is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Document #3:

. . . One positive, undisputed result of the Crusades was a greatly expanded knowledge of geography gained by the West. With the coming of such vast hordes of invaders from all points of Europe, the veil of the "mysterious East" had been lifted for good. . . .

The Arab builders learned much about military masonry from the Crusaders who had brought this knowledge from Normandy and Italy. In constructing the famed Citadel of Cairo, Saladin had taken some of the features of Crusaders' castles he had observed up and down the Levant [lands of the Eastern Mediterranean]. Then, when the great cathedrals of Europe began to rise in a somewhat later period, their builders installed windows of stained glass made with a technique which had originated with the ancient Phoenicians of Syria and passed along by Syrian Arabs to Europeans living in the East. . . .

From a purely military point of view, the Crusades must be written off as a failure for the West, because, after changing hands so many times, the territory comprising the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem reverted [returned] to the Moslems [Muslims] for good. But during that two-century struggle between East and West, it is plain now that each side made major contributions to the culture of the other. That vast interchange let in a few rays of light over a darkened Europe, and removed for good the wall of ignorance that had always existed between Europe and Asia. . . .

Source: "Legacy of the Crusades," *Aramco World*, VII, May 1956

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Document #4:

. . . Though the great princes were apt to remain aloof, western knights responded readily to the appeal of the holy war. Their motives were in part genuinely religious. They were ashamed to continue fighting amongst themselves; they wanted to fight for the Cross. But there was also a land-hunger to incite them, especially in northern France, where the practice of primogeniture [eldest son inherited all] was being established. As a lord grew unwilling to divide his property and its offices, now beginning to be concentrated round a stone-built castle, his younger sons had to seek their fortunes elsewhere. There was a general restlessness and taste for adventure in the knightly class in France, most marked among the Normans, who were only a few generations removed from nomadic freebooters. The opportunity for combining Christian duty with the acquisition of land in a southern climate was very attractive. The Church had reason to be pleased with the progress of the movement. Could it not be applied also to the eastern frontier of Christendom? . . .

Source: Steven Runciman, *A History of the Crusades*, Cambridge University Press, 1951

Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

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Document #5:

Edwin Chadwick presented a report to Parliament as secretary to a commission that investigated sanitary conditions and means of improving them.

. . . First, as to the extent and operation of the evils which are the subject of the inquiry:
That the formation of all habits of cleanliness is obstructed by defective supplies of water.
That the annual loss of life from filth and bad ventilation are greater than the loss from death or wounds in any wars in which the country has been engaged in modern times.
That of the 43,000 cases of widowhood, and 112,000 cases of destitute orphanage relieved from the poor's rates in England and Wales alone, it appears that the greatest proportion of deaths of the heads of families occurred from the above specified and other removable causes; that their ages were under 45 years; that is to say, 13 years below the natural probabilities of life as shown by the experience of the whole population of Sweden. . .

Source: Edwin Chadwick, *Report on an Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain*, W. Clowes and Sons, 1842

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Why is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Document #6:

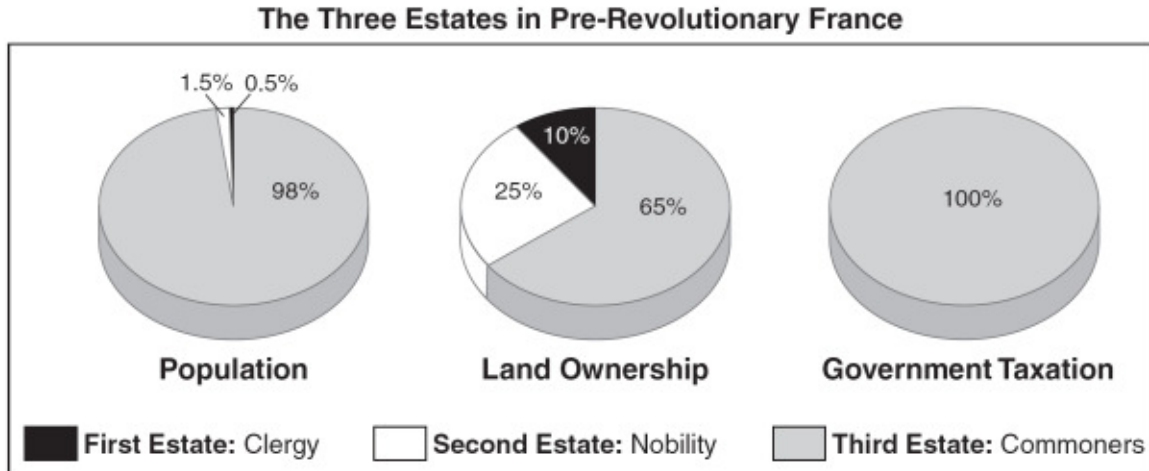
. . Steam-engines furnish the means not only of their support but of their multiplication. They create a vast demand for fuel; and, while they lend their powerful arms to drain the pits and to raise the coals, they call into employment multitudes of miners, engineers, ship-builders, and sailors, and cause the construction of canals and railways: and, while they enable these rich fields of industry to be cultivated to the utmost, they leave thousands of fine arable fields free for the production of food to man, which must have been otherwise allotted to the food of horses. Steam-engines moreover, by the cheapness and steadiness of their action, fabricate [produce] cheap goods, and procure [acquire] in their exchange a liberal supply of the necessaries and comforts of life, produced in foreign lands. .

Source: Andrew Ure, *The Philosophy of Manufactures: or, an Exposition of the Scientific, Moral,*
and Commercial Economy of the Factory System of Great Britain, A. M. Kelley

Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Why is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Document #7:



Source: Jackson J. Spielvogel, *World History*, Glencoe/McGraw-Hill, 2003 (adapted)

Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Why is this a Primary or Secondary Source? _____

Document #8:

Thousands Clash with Police in Tehran

Tehran residents are increasingly dissatisfied over rising prices and workers' protests.

Thousands of people in the Iranian capital, Tehran, have clashed with the police in what correspondents say is an unusual show of public anger. Local newspapers say that about 5,000 demonstrators threw stones and bottles at policemen and blocked a main road with burning [tires].

The violence in the southwestern suburb . . . followed the death of a teenage peddler. Large numbers of people have taken to peddling food and other goods in Tehran, where unemployment has risen dramatically in recent years.

Iranian papers have recently reported increasing dissatisfaction among Tehran residents over rising prices and strikes and protests by workers across the country, partly due to nonpayment of wages.

— BBC News, May 26, 1998

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