PRIMARY SOURCES: Original research, data, documents and objects

Explanation: An article that discusses research that the author(s) conducted is a primary source. They have a direct connection to the data in the article. They did the research.

Examples:

1. **Original documents**
   - Speeches
   - Polls
   - Diaries & Letters
   - Interviews
   - Official records (birth certificate, laws)

2. **Creative works**
   - Novels & Poems
   - Plays
   - Artwork (sculpture, paintings, etc.)

3. **Relics or artifacts**
   - An object (a mineral or a lab specimen)
   - Pottery shards or
   - Clothing scraps
   - Weapon
   - Map
   - Building/Ruins

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SECONDARY SOURCES: Sources that interpret, analyze or summarize a primary source

Explanation: These sources are one or more steps removed from the research. Secondary sources may have pictures, quotes or charts from primary sources in them.

Examples:

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**SPECIFIC EXAMPLES**
- an arrowhead found on campus
- a journal article that discusses the author’s new data on soil erosion
- the text of the Clean Air Act
- a bird skeleton
- a drawing from Da Vinci’s notebook
- a letter from Einstein to his son
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**SPECIFIC EXAMPLES**
- a journal article that reviews recent research on solar panels
- a newspaper article about stem cell research
- a book that discusses scientific discoveries since WWII
- an encyclopedia article about biodiversity in the rain forest
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