

## Summer Assignment - Modern World History

Directions: Complete each part fully.

You may print the assignment and complete a hard copy or answer on a separate Google Doc.

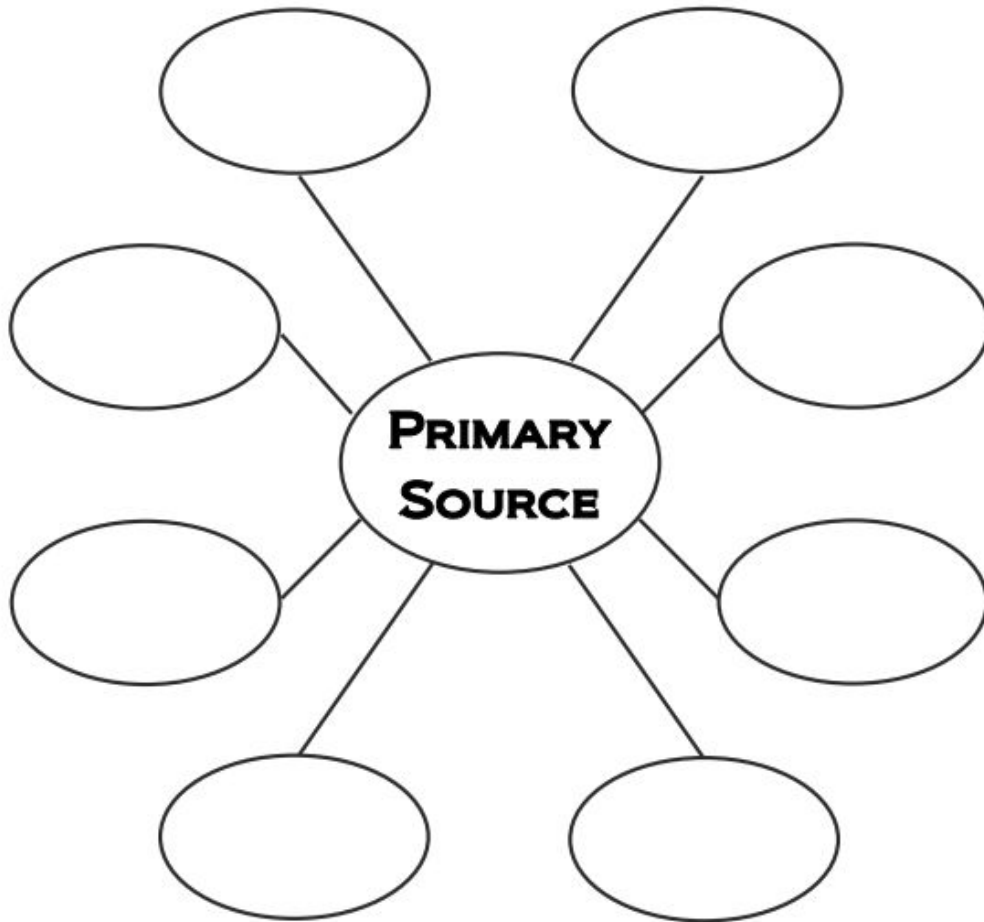
### Part 1

A primary source is an *original* document containing *firsthand* information about a topic. A secondary source contains commentary on or discussion about a primary source. The most important feature of secondary sources is that they offer an *interpretation* of information gathered from primary sources. Primary sources are first hand sources; secondary sources are second-hand sources. For example, suppose there had been a car accident. The description of the accident which a witness gives to the police is a primary source because it comes from someone who was actually there at the time. The next day's newspaper story is a secondary source because the reporter who wrote the story did not actually witness the event. The reporter is presenting a way of understanding the accident or an interpretation. However, the distinctions between primary and secondary sources can be ambiguous. It is important to remember that you cannot determine whether a source is primary or secondary solely based on the document type. An individual document may be a primary source in one context and a secondary source in another. For example, the movie *Love, Marilyn* is a secondary source when the topic is Marilyn Monroe; it would be considered a primary source if the topic of research was the works of Liz Garbus (the film's director). Additionally, time can be a defining element. For example, a recent newspaper article is not usually a primary source; but a newspaper article from the 1860's may be a primary source for United States Civil War research.

1. Based on the reading, explain the difference between primary and secondary sources in your own words.

Part 2

**Directions:** Using your definitions, brainstorm examples of Primary Sources in the web diagram below. Draw more circles if you need to.



Part 3

Read each of the scenarios below.

Then determine whether each scenario is a Primary Source or a Secondary Source. Number one has been completed for you as an example.

1.	<p>I was watching ESPN and one of the reporters said <b>he had heard good reviews</b> about a new sports movie. When he talks about the movie, what is he?</p>	2.
3.	<p>My friends and I found an old <b>wedding dress</b> in our attic. My father said it belonged to my grandmother. What is the dress?</p>	4.

1. Secondary Source	2.
3.	4.

5.

I like to read People magazine. I really like the **articles** written by others about Hollywood actors. When I read these stories, what am I reading?

My mom has CDs of my grandparents telling **stories** about when they were kids. We love to listen to these at family gatherings. What are we listening to?

6.

7.

When I am doing homework for U.S. Government and I read the commentaries by Supreme Court Justices on landmark cases, what am I reading?

My friend Tim **said I should read a book** that he really liked. He told me about it—it sounds really good! When Tim talks about the book, what is he?

8.

9.

When I was at summer camp a few years ago, I found an **arrowhead**; I did research and found out it has been made by the Cherokee Indians. What is my arrowhead?

I am writing an essay on George Washington for my U.S. History class. I used articles from **Wikipedia** and another **encyclopedia**. What am I using?

10.

5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

#### Part 4

Read the following excerpt from Niccolo Machiavelli's *The Prince*. Answer the questions after analyzing the document. Use complete sentences with details and evidence from the text.

Upon this a question arises: whether it be better to be loved than feared or feared than loved? It may be answered that one should wish to be both, but, because it is difficult to unite them in one person, it is much safer to be feared than loved, when, of the two, either must be dispensed with. Because this is to be asserted in general of men, that they are ungrateful, fickle, false, cowardly, covetous, and as long as you succeed they are yours entirely; they will offer you their blood, property, life, and children, as is said above, when the need is far distant; but when it approaches they turn against you. And that prince who, relying entirely on their promises, has neglected other precautions, is ruined; because friendships that are obtained by payments, and not by greatness or nobility of mind, may indeed be earned, but they are not secured, and in time of need cannot be relied upon; and men have less scruple in offending one who is beloved than one who is feared, for love is preserved by the link of obligation which, owing to the baseness of men, is broken at every opportunity for their advantage; but fear preserves you by a dread of punishment which never fails.

Nevertheless a prince ought to inspire fear in such a way that, if he does not win love, he avoids hatred; because he can endure very well being feared whilst he is not hated, which will always be as long as he abstains from the property of his citizens and subjects and from their women. But when it is necessary for him to proceed against the life of someone, he must do it on proper justification and for manifest cause, but above all things he must keep his hands off the property of others, because men more quickly forget the death of their father than the loss of their patrimony. Besides, pretexts for taking away the property are never wanting; for he who has once begun to live by robbery will always find pretexts for seizing what belongs to others; but reasons for taking life, on the contrary, are more difficult to find and sooner lapse. But when a prince is with his army, and has under control a multitude of soldiers, then it is quite necessary for him to disregard the reputation of cruelty, for without it he would never hold his army united or disposed to its duties.

Among the wonderful deeds of Hannibal this one is enumerated: that having led an enormous army, composed of many various races of men, to fight in foreign lands, no dissensions arose either among them or against the prince, whether in his bad or in his good fortune. This arose from nothing else than his inhuman cruelty, which, with his boundless valour, made him revered and terrible in the sight of his soldiers, but without that cruelty, his other virtues were not sufficient to produce this effect. And short-sighted writers admire his deeds from one point of view and from another condemn the principal cause of them. That it is true his other virtues would not have been sufficient for him may be proved by the case of Scipio, that most excellent man, not only of his own times but within the memory of man, against whom, nevertheless, his army rebelled in Spain; this arose from nothing but his too great forbearance, which gave his soldiers more license than is consistent with military discipline. For this

he was upbraided in the Senate by Fabius Maximus, and called the corrupter of the Roman soldiery. The Locrians were laid waste by a legate of Scipio, yet they were not avenged by him, nor was the insolence of the legate punished, owing entirely to his easy nature. Insomuch that someone in the Senate, wishing to excuse him, said there were many men who knew much better how not to err than to correct the errors of others. This disposition, if he had been continued in the command, would have destroyed in time the fame and glory of Scipio; but, he being under the control of the Senate, this injurious characteristic not only concealed itself, but contributed to his glory.

Returning to the question of being feared or loved, I come to the conclusion that, men loving according to their own will and fearing according to that of the prince, a wise prince should establish himself on that which is in his own control and not in that of others; he must endeavour only to avoid hatred, as is noted.

### Questions from Machiavelli's *The Prince*

- 1: Who do you think this treatise would have been written for? Explain.
- 2: How does Machiavelli view human nature? Explain using evidence from the text.
- 3: How does *The Prince* illustrate a humanistic outlook on politics? Explain in 3-5 sentences.
- 4: What does Machiavelli's work tell us about the political environment of late 15c and early 16c Italy? Explain in 3-5 sentences.