# Types of information – transcript.

## 1. Primary.

### 1.1 First Hand:

First-hand evidence about an event, object, person or work of art.

### 1.2 Original:

Straight from the original source

1.3 Evidence:

Evidence made up of original documents and raw data

Examples:

* Historical and legal documents -these could be government publications, legal documents such as legislation and case law, oral histories, company records, eyewitness accounts.
* Diaries - journals, letters and diaries.
* Works of Art and Recordings - including photographs, audio recordings, video recordings and films, original works of art, creative writing.

## 2. Secondary.

### 2.1 Second-hand:

Created later by someone who didn't have first-hand experience. Secondary sources describe, discuss, interpret, comment upon, analyse, evaluate, summarize, and process primary sources.

### 2.2 Not original:

A secondary source is one that gives information about a primary source. Secondary sources involve generalization, analysis, synthesis, interpretation or evaluation of the original information.

### 2.3 After the event:

Written or produced after the event has passed with the benefit of hindsight.

Examples:

* Books - textbooks and monographs which provide broad, foundational coverage of a topic, usually with an in-depth analysis.
* Scholarly Articles – are articles written and reviewed by experts in the discipline after the event or research has been undertaken.
* Newspapers -news reports of something that has already happened.  Available in print and online and one of the first mediums to report on an event after social media.