

FOLLOWING THE STREAMS OF HISTORY: THE TRIBUTARIES OF LIFE
A Genealogical / Historical Overview with Documents and a Case Study

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- I. What is Genealogy / Sources
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Material Culture
- II. Types of records / Contextualization
- III. Inference / Critical Analysis [It's okay not to know!]
- IV. Examples
- V. Questions

Synopsis of Presentation

Gibson will introduce fundamental concepts important to genealogical research methodology. We will examine how to employ research techniques; contextualize data; and draw inferences based on information gathered. Additionally, we will examine abstracts of case studies offering methods for sound genealogical research.

Overview

- The study of family history
- Types of records/sources
- Material Culture-Photographs
- The importance of oral history
- Contextualization / Inference

Terms

-Primary Source: Records or testimonies created at the time of the event

-Secondary Source: Records or testimonies created after the event by someone that did not witness the event.

-Material Culture: physical objects that convey history

-Verify: make sure or demonstrate that (something) is true, accurate.
[Oxford Dictionary]

-Contextualization: the fact or process of considering something in its context (= the situation within which it exists or happens), which can help in understanding it...[Cambridge Dictionary]

-Inference: a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
[Oxford Dictionary]

-Theory: a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something
[Oxford Dictionary]

-Historiography: the writing of history

-Historical Mode of Inquiry: Asking questions upon existing questions and ideas leading to historical evidence.