

Sources Tell Stories

Organize evidence from an outline, a report, and census data.

8.29.C “organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps;”

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each bold source label. Write 1 by the outline, 2 by the report, and 3 by the database, then underline one detail each source adds to the investigation.

Tracking the Great Migration

- ① In this classroom scenario, a history club investigates the Great Migration of the 1910s, when many African Americans left the South for northern and midwestern cities. Its **outline** had headings: Conditions in the South, Reasons for Moving, and Population Changes. It placed limited voting rights and racial violence under Conditions, factory jobs and wartime labor demand under Reasons, and census numbers under Population Changes.
- ② Next, the club read a 1919 Chicago newspaper **report** describing crowded housing and competition for jobs among newcomers. It also searched a **database** built from United States census records. This source lists the African American population of Chicago and Detroit in 1910 and 1920. The club uses the report for lived experiences and the database table for population change.

AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION, CENSUS RECORDS

City	1910	1920
Chicago	44,103	109,458
Detroit	5,741	40,838

- ③ After comparing the sources, the club concluded that the migration changed city populations while newcomers faced serious challenges after arrival. The census data can show how much a city's population changed, but it cannot explain each person's reason for moving. The report adds experiences that numbers cannot provide. Together, organized sources support a fuller conclusion than one source alone.

1 WORKS CITED

Use with the passage

Population data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States, monograph chapter on population, printed p. 127 (Chicago and Detroit, 1910 and 1920).

<https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/decennial/1920/monograph-1/00476515n1ch1.pdf>

Historical census categories are presented here using current terminology.

2

ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1

Which outline heading should the club use for the census numbers?

2

Which source gives information about crowded housing and job competition, and what kind of information does it provide?

3

Which city had the larger increase in African American population from 1910 to 1920? Show the increase.

4

What can the census data show, and what can it not explain?

3

YOUR TURN

Your own words

Complete the organizer. Use one row for each outline heading, choose the source that best supports that heading, and state a detail from the passage or data that supports it. Use brief notes in the table; continue on separate paper if you need more space.

OUTLINE HEADING	BEST SOURCE	SUPPORTING DETAIL	WHAT IT SHOWS

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each bold source label. Write 1 by the outline, 2 by the report, and 3 by the database, then underline one detail each source adds to the investigation. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which outline heading should the club use for the census numbers?	Population Changes.
2	Which source gives information about crowded housing and job competition, and what kind of information does it provide?	The 1919 Chicago newspaper report. It provides lived experiences and challenges faced by newcomers after arrival.
3	Which city had the larger increase in African American population from 1910 to 1920? Show the increase.	Chicago: $109,458 - 44,103 = 65,355$ more people. Detroit increased by $40,838 - 5,741 = 35,097$ people, so Chicago had the larger increase.
4	What can the census data show, and what can it not explain?	It can show how much a city's population changed. It cannot explain each person's reason for moving.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

OUTLINE HEADING	BEST SOURCE	SUPPORTING DETAIL	WHAT IT SHOWS
Conditions in the South	Outline	Limited voting rights and racial violence	These were harmful conditions in the South.
Reasons for Moving	Outline	Factory jobs and wartime labor demand	These were reasons people moved to cities.
Population Changes	Database table	Chicago grew from 44,103 to 109,458.	Chicago's African American population increased by 65,355 people.

Accept equivalent descriptions of the report as a source of newcomer experiences and the database table as a source of population change. For the organizer, accept accurate evidence placed under the correct heading and a reasonable explanation of what that evidence shows. The history club and unnamed newspaper report are a teaching scenario; do not treat the report as an identified archival source. The numerical table uses the Census Bureau source cited here. The 1920 count is 109,458, giving an increase of 65,355.