

Summary of Cross-Reference

Step 1	Determine if Source is reliable Source A is reliable because it is supported by... Source A is unreliable because it is refuted by...
Step 2	Inference of the Tested Source Inference: Source A suggests that... (Must be valid inference, not descriptive!) Evidence: This is seen from... Explanation: This suggests that...
Step 3	Cross-reference to Another RELIABLE Source Inference: Similarly/In contrast, Source B suggests that... Evidence: This is seen from... Explanation: This suggests that...
Step 4	Close the Argument (Not necessary but good to have) Therefore, Source A is reliable/unreliable because it is supported/refuted by...

Summary of Provenance Explained

Step 1	Determine if Source is reliable Source A is reliable because it is by [insert author] and likely to be... Source A is unreliable because it is by [insert author] and likely to be...
Step 2	Inference of the Tested Source Inference: Source A suggests that... (Must be valid inference, not descriptive!) Evidence: This is seen from... Explanation: This suggests that...
Step 3	Explain Reliability <u>with reference to the Provenance</u> If Source is reliable, you need to explain why you think it is reliable. If Source is unreliable, you need to explain why you think it is unreliable. Consider the possible motives/purpose of the Source. Recall VAMI.
Step 4	Close the Argument (Not necessary but good to have) Therefore, Source A is reliable/unreliable because...

Enhanced Reliability

Enhanced reliability is when you expect someone in a particular position to say something, but this person says otherwise.

- a. Communist party member glorifies Stalin → Expected of communist party member to speak well of Stalin → **no enhanced reliability**.
In fact, you might argue that this source is likely to be unreliable.
- b. Communist party member criticizes Stalin → Unexpected of a communist party member to criticize Stalin as they are expected to support his policies → **enhanced reliability!**