

IMPORTANT RECORD TYPES FOR CZECH REPUBLIC REGION RESEARCH		
Must Know Very Well	Good Working Knowledge	Some Familiarity
Church Records (christenings, marriages, burials) Jewish Records (births, marriages, deaths) Civil Registration (births, marriages, deaths) Census Records	Population Registration Land Records Military Records Tax Records Cadastral Records	Town Books Migration Records School Records Apprenticeship Records Estate Records

STRATEGIES & RESOURCES SPECIFIC TO CZECH REPUBLIC REGION

- Know where to find and how to use the records needed to solve the client’s research problem.
To learn about resources for the CZECH REPUBLIC REGION see the following:
 - [Cyndi’s List](#) see categories CZECH REPUBLIC
 - [Facebook](#) genealogy pages for the CZECH REPUBLIC region, use search field to locate specific titles
 - [FamilySearch](#) Wiki article “[CZECH REPUBLIC GENEALOGY](#)”
 - Your favorite search engine
- Use original records, whenever possible, created at the time of the event. These might be found at various jurisdictional levels (such as town, county, state/province, federal/national). Many of which are available online. See FamilySearch Research Wiki page, [CZECH REPUBLIC ONLINE GENEALOGY RECORDS](#) for suggestions.
- Applicants for accreditation in the CZECH REPUBLIC region, must demonstrate their language ability as part of the exam by accurately transcribing and translating documents of genealogical significance into English. Refer to the [Paleography Language Ability](#) table to determine your language ability.

- Understand your family in historical context, including wars and jurisdictional boundary changes. Important events in CZECH REPUBLIC history are noted [HERE](#).
- Be familiar with key repositories used for CZECH REPUBLIC genealogical research. See *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki article, [Czech Republic Archives and Libraries](#) for suggestions.
- Prominent reference works for CZECH REPUBLIC REGION are discussed in *FamilySearch* Family History Research Wiki article, [Czech Republic for Further Reading](#).

ADDITIONAL STRATEGIES

- Search all applicable census records to find complete families.
- Evaluate each record. Resolve any conflicting information. Correlate findings.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Keep a research log of all records searched, including any searches for which nothing was found.
- Don't assume relationships. Exhaust research efforts to make connections and contact other family historians via indexed family trees, mailing lists and bulletin boards.
- Verify generational links.
- If indirect evidence is used, assemble it correctly to support your conclusions.
- Source each event in each person's life. Capture the information about each source to facilitate proper citation when writing the report.
- Watch for persons with the same name (e.g. parents with the same name on a census or other register). Consider all variants of spelling for the name.
- Substitute records might be used when there is a lack of records or record loss. An event might be recorded in multiple ways. For example, a marriage might be recorded civilly, by the church, or in a newspaper. Each should be checked.

This is an overview of some resources, record types, and strategies that may be covered on the ICAPGen regional exams. Although not a complete list, it is offered as a guide to build upon in your preparation for testing and to maintain your professional-level skills.