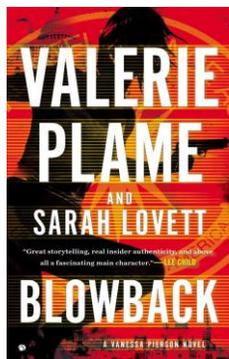
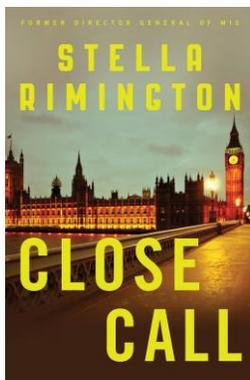


Baylor School Hedges Library

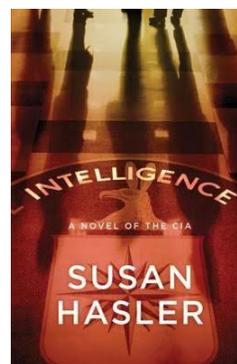
Spy Novels and History: Truth is Stranger than Fiction



Valerie Plame
The CIA officer who was famously exposed by the Bush White House found success with a memoir, and so she inevitably moved on to spy fiction. Library Journal calls her debut novel, "Blowback," co-authored by Sarah Lovett, a "tightly wound, vigorously deployed thriller echoing the real-life stories and CIA agents and their enemies."



Stella Rimington
The Guardian called Rimington's memoirs "tedious," but found that in her fiction "she is jolly good on magic mushrooms and the art of making bombs out of silly putty."



Susan Hasler
The 2010 novel "Intelligence" follows CIA counterterrorism analyst Maddie James as she tries to upend an al-Qaida operation. Hasler, who worked at the CIA for 21 years, says "writing this novel was one way I had of dealing with all of the anger I had left over from (the 9/11) period."

16 Best Spy Novels by Real-Life Spies, from Graham Greene to John le Carre, Oregon Live, 13 April 2013, www.oregonlive.com/books/index.ssf/2015/04/best_spy_novels_by_real-life_s.html. Accessed 7 April 2017.

Reference Collection

R 323.2 C731e	Encyclopedia of terrorism
R 323.2 K97e	Encyclopedia of terrorism
R 327.12 Spi	Spies, wiretaps, and secret operations : an encyclopedia of American espionage
R 327.73 C688c	The Cold War, 1945-1991
R 327.73 I86c	Cold war: an illustrated history, 1945-1991
R 327.73 A734e	Encyclopedia of the Cold War
R 364.1 B218n	Great lives from history. Notorious lives
R 823.08 M998m	Mystery and suspense writers: the literature of crime, detection, and espionage
R 909.82 Gre	Great events from history. The 20th century
R 909.82 M194g	Great events from history: worldwide twentieth century series
R 940.2 C777n	The New Cambridge modern history
R 947 C178c	The Cambridge encyclopedia of Russia and the former Soviet Union
R 947 D578r	Russia and the independent states
R 947 M659c	Cultural atlas of Russia and the Soviet Union
R 947 P342e	Encyc. of Russian history: from the Christianization of Kiev to the break-up of the U.S.S.R.
R 947.03 C178c	The Cambridge encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union
R 956 K85h	The Handbook of the Middle East
R 956.94 C749c	The Middle East
R 956 Enc	The encyclopedia of Middle East wars : the United States in the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, and Iraq conflicts
R 956.94 Mid	The Middle East.
R 973.003 E56e	Encyclopedia of the United States in the twentieth century
R 973.931 9/1	The 9/11 encyclopedia

Select Databases

<u>Classroom Video on Demand</u>	Classroom Video On Demand is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.
<u>CQ Researcher</u>	<i>CQ Researcher</i> explores a single "hot" issue in the news in depth each week. Topics range from social and teen issues to environment, health, education and science and technology. Available also in print in the bound periodical collection.
<u>Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO</u>	In Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO , students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.
<u>Encyclopedia Americana</u>	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the Encyclopedia Americana is easy to search online. This database helps middle- to upper-grade students find a wealth of information to assist with homework and research projects.

<u>Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</u>	Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to three databases: -- <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, -- <i>Comptons</i> by Britannica for middle school students and up and -- <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up.	
<u>Facts On File World News Digest</u>	<i>Facts On File World News Digest</i> brings together the archival record of domestic and international news, unrivaled for its depth, breadth, and accuracy, covers all major political, social, and economic events since November 1940. <i>World News Digest</i> is updated twice weekly and includes a searchable hourly newsfeed.	
<u>Issues & Controversies</u>	<i>Issues and Controversies</i> helps researchers understand today's crucial issues by exploring hot topics in politics, government, business, education, and popular culture.	
<u>Issues & Controversies in American History</u>	With <i>Issues and Controversies in American History</i> , history comes to life, not as a mere recitation of names and dates, but as a series of turning points where the future hung in the balance and opinions raged on all sides. Each in-depth exploration delivers dynamic, concise, and balanced coverage that provides the background, outcomes, and contemporary points of view for the major topics in every American history curriculum.	
<u>JSTOR</u>	JSTOR offers a high-quality, interdisciplinary archive to support scholarship and teaching. It includes archives of over one thousand leading academic journals across the humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as select monographs and other materials valuable for academic work.	
<u>ProQuest Central K12</u>	ProQuest Central K12 offers a comprehensive publication collection that meets a wide range of research demands. From general reference to advanced subject matter, ProQuest has more than 2,000 periodicals and newspapers. Simply ProQuest and look for articles dealing "ancient civilizations" and Mesopotamia.	
<u>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</u>	ProQuest Historical Newspapers delivers the complete run of <i>The New York Times</i> -- 1851-2001, <i>The Wall St. Journal</i> -- 1889-1996, <i>The Washington Post</i> -- 1877-1997, <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> -- 1908-2000 and the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> -- 1881-1990. <i>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</i> ™ is the definitive newspaper digital archive offering full-text and full-image articles. More current articles may be found in ProQuest Central K12 the complete run of <i>The New York Times</i> . It offers an unparalleled online resource for the study of historical events, social and consumer history, economics, literature, technology, and more. Every issue is reproduced in cover-to-cover full-page image from news stories and editorials to graphics and advertisements. Our title coverage spans from 1851 to 2005.	
<u>ProQuest History Study Center</u>	History Study Center provides current and backfile journal articles, rare books, newspaper articles, video clips, parliamentary papers, criminal trial records, radio and television news, maps, images, student guides and a bookshelf of respected reference titles. In addition, the history Web Gateway provides links to thousands of reliable and informative Web sites. History Study Center provides over 40,000 documents and articles organized under 515 widely-studied topics, with over 50 reference works, 3,000 images and links to 2,000 Web sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Middle East, 1945-</u> • <u>American operations in the Middle East</u> • <u>Cold War</u> • <u>An introduction to international relations</u> • <u>International relations, 1945-</u> • <u>Iran: Revolution and Islamic rule, 1979-</u> • <u>Israel, 1948-</u> • <u>The Gulf War, 1991</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The rise of Islam</u> • <u>The United Nations, 1946-</u> • <u>American foreign policy during the Cold War</u> • <u>Terrorism</u> • <u>Intelligence agencies in the United States</u> • <u>The Military-Industrial Complex in the United States</u> • <u>Iran: Revolution and Islamic rule, 1979-</u> • <u>A Special Relationship? America and Britain, 1945-</u> 	
<u>Salem Press History Databases</u>	Salem Press History Databases most useful would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Great Events from History: The Twentieth Century, 1971-2000</i> 	
<u>SIRS Renaissance</u>	SIRS® Renaissance —Current Perspectives on the Arts & Humanities—is a reference database that provides dynamic information on the following topics: architecture and design, culture, literature, multimedia, music, performing arts, philosophy and religion, and visual arts.	
<u>World Book Encyclopedia</u>	<u>Early World of Learning</u> <u>World Book Kids</u> <u>World Book Student</u> <u>World Book Advanced</u> <u>World Book Discover</u>	<u>Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</u> <u>World Book for Kids</u> <u>World Book Info Finder</u> <u>World Book Reference Center</u>
<u>World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</u>	World History: The Modern Era (covering history from the Renaissance to today) is the latest update of the reference standard of electronic history reference materials for high school and high-level middle school coursework.	
<u>World History Collection</u>	<i>World History Collection</i> provides access to scholarly journals and magazines useful to both novice historians as well as advanced academic researchers. The database offers balanced coverage of events in world history and scholarly work being established in the field.	

Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases

You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage: (<http://www.baylorschool.org/>) Mouse over **ACADEMICS** and click on the library link located at the right side of that drop down menu.

From there, select **“Online Resources”** from the options from the menu on the left side of the page.

Once on that page, in the center column directly beneath the heading “Collections & Databases,” click on **Remote access information**. You will be prompted for your current First Class account username and password.

Click the link “Remote access” again and a pdf file with database information will open. Select desired database and follow directions.

Vetted General Internet Sites

Middle East

URL: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/default.stm

Great Britain's BBC presents the latest news from the Middle East, an area with a long history of conflict. You can read about current events in the political, social, and economic arenas, and read profiles of each country that makes up the region. Each profile contains audio clips of the national anthem and broadcasts of key events, along with a biographical sketch of that country's leader, information about censure of the media, and links to related stories.

The Terrorist Enemy

URL: <http://www.state.gov/s/ct/enemy/>

The U.S. Department of State declares: "Terrorist networks currently pose the greatest national security threat to the United States." Who are these terrorists? What is being done to try to eliminate terrorism? On this Department of State Web page the terrorist enemy is defined. You will learn about the conditions that tend to support acts of terrorism, and about the regional dimension of this modern day problem. You will also read about possible solutions toward solving this global crisis.

Terrorist Groups

URL: <http://www.terrorism-research.com/groups/>

You may find it interesting to learn that there are two general categories of terrorist groups: hierarchical and networked. Each of these types is described in this article about terrorist groups. You will learn about the differences between the two types. You will read about the motives of these two types of terrorist groups. In addition, the article discusses one of the smallest elements of terrorist organizations, called cells. Click onto "Categories of Terrorist Groups" to learn about nine different types of terrorist groups in operation around the world.

Terrorism in Historical Perspective

URL: <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/historyonline/terrorism.cfm>

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon. There have been terrorist acts committed against people throughout history. "The word 'terrorism' comes from the French Revolution and the 'Reign of Terror' when terror was used as an instrument of state policy." Terrorist attacks range from state-sponsored attacks, to individual attacks and assassinations, to independent groups. This article takes a look at the historical perspective of terrorism. Examples of different forms of terrorist attacks from around the world and the United States are provided in the article.

History in the News: The Middle East

URL: <http://www.albany.edu/history/middle-east>

This library of sites about the Middle East is presented by the Department of History at New York's University at Albany. You can browse sites according to individual countries or by general information categories, and view information about the region's history, culture, society, religion, economics, politics, and news and media.

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Conventions

URL: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/conventions.html>

There are twelve multilateral agreements relating to governments' responsibilities for combating terrorism. All governments do not accept these agreements. Other agreements via the United Nations and the Geneva Convention may address terrorism. This site lists the twelve multilateral agreements with a brief description. Each listing is a link to the complete text of the formal agreement. While agreements one, two, three, and seven directly address terrorism related to air travel, other agreements may apply to the commission of a crime in the air.

Al Qaeda

URL: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/binladen/who/alqaeda.html>

In November of 1998 the national government issued an indictment alleging that Osama bin Laden was the head of the international terrorist organization, Al Qaeda. The government's allegations are compiled on this site. The indictments include conspiracy to kill United States nationals, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, and bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Dar Es Salaam. Each one of these indictments lists the government's allegations. Prior to these counts there is some background on Al Qaeda.

Osama Bin Laden, The Myth, The Reality

URL: <http://www.cnn.com/CNN/Programs/people/shows/binladen/profile.html>

The mission and methods of Osama Bin Laden are described in this article from CNN.com. The terror strikes and attempted strikes linked to Bin Laden and his al Qaeda organization are listed. Bin Laden is on the F.B.I.'s Ten Most Wanted Fugitive list, and the efforts of the United States government to capture him are described. A brief biography of Bin Laden's life and a photograph of are included. Click on the timeline to see dates of significant events including his education, military training, and terrorist involvement.

Osama bin Laden Obituary

URL: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/may/02/osama-bin-laden-obituary>

The world's most wanted man was finally tracked down and killed in May of 2011. Osama bin Laden successfully hid away from his enemies for almost ten years after the 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center. To his enemies, he was a religious fanatic and a terrorist; to his supporters, he was a visionary leader and a martyr. Learn about bin Laden's background and discover why he became so passionate about his beliefs and about his hatred for the West. This site includes photographs and links to much additional information and more pictures and videos.

Terrorism Worldwide

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/spot/01terrorism.html>

This FactMonster web site is the primary page for information on terrorism worldwide, including the attacks of September 11, 2001 and other international events. Links are included to articles about current hotspots for terrorism, Osama bin Laden, most wanted terrorists, anthrax, Afghanistan, and other Middle Eastern topics such as Islam. There is also a section dedicated to the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, as well as detailed information about the hijackings that made those attacks a reality. Many links to related information are provided at the bottom of the page.

Espionage

URL: <http://www.faqs.org/espionage/Ep-Fo/Espionage.html>

Espionage is closely related to intelligence, but there are characteristics that distinguish one from the other. This encyclopedia article presents you with a thorough definition of espionage and explains what makes it different from intelligence. It also examines the meaning of the word and the history and origin of the word. Information on the history of espionage is also included and offers information on the earliest evidence of espionage and how it has changed over time.

Terror Watch List Counter: A Million Plus

URL: <http://www.aclu.org/technology-and-liberty/terror-watch-list-counter-million-plus>

In 2007, the terrorist watch list had over 700,000 names on it and was growing up 20,000 names a month. By now, it likely has over a million names. In Virginia, law enforcement stopped more than 400 al-Qa'ida suspects. There can't be that many potential terrorists, so a lot of innocent people are being screened. Having too many names on this list makes it ineffective in keeping out those who are a serious threat. The lists are outdated, and the process of clearing the innocent is complicated. Those who don't fly could be targeted on a traffic stop.

Terrorist Screening Center

URL: <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/nsb/tsc>

The Terrorist Screening Center of the FBI was established after 9/11 to maintain the Terrorist Watchlist. This database contains information on known and suspected terrorists and is used for screening people boarding aircraft, crossing borders, or applying for visas. The TSC consolidated the watchlists of different government organizations, and shares this list with international allies. A staff of more than 300 analyzes thousands of encounters reported by Border Patrol officers, airlines, and law enforcement. Before 9/11, law enforcement didn't have access to watchlists to catch terrorists on traffic stops.

Terrorist Watchlist

URL: <http://ise.gov/terrorist-watchlist>

The consolidated Terrorist Watchlist provides a way to screen people on the front lines to keep known and suspected terrorists from crossing borders and boarding airplanes. It may be one of the best counterterrorism tools that the U.S. has available. The National Counterterrorism Center has a database of information on international terrorists. The Terrorist Screening Center maintains the watchlist and supports front line screeners. The Transportation Security Administration uses a program called Secure Flight to improve their ability to match travelers on the watchlist.

What is Espionage?

URL: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/the-threats/espionage/what-is-espionage.html>

When referring to security, many people often confuse espionage with intelligence. This resource helps you to differentiate between the two by offering you descriptive definitions of each and more in depth discussions that explain how each can be part of a threat to security. In addition to learning what espionage is you can also browse the interactive table of contents to find out what types of information spies seek, how spies operate, and how the law handles espionage. Information on particular cases can be found as well.

Espionage

URL: <http://www.nationalcoldwarexhibition.org/learn/espionage/national-curriculum.cfm>

During the Cold War there were three distinct aspects of spying operations that involved the collection of evidence, counter intelligence, and covert operations. This article examines the occurrence of espionage during the Cold War and explains how the portrayal of spies in film and television differs greatly from real life. It explains to you what counter intelligence is and what happens during covert operations. A discussion on the need for spies during the Cold War is presented as well.

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URL: <http://www.faqs.org/espionage/Ep-Fo/Espionage.html>

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Secrets and Spies

URL: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/spies/>

Some of the most interesting bits of information can be obtained by browsing documents about codes, ciphers, and spies. As you explore this online exhibition, you will discover a fascinating piece of British history as you learn about British spies, codes that have taken down monarchies, and break a real code. You can read about codes, code breakers, and spies from the sixteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, some involving important historic figures. You can even try to decipher a code that was used by many groups including one of Napoleon's spies.

Inside the Mind of the Spy: Agents Struggle in the Shadows

URL: <http://www.brookings.edu/research/opinions/2012/07/05-spy-wilder>

The clandestine world of espionage is filled with untold stories of heroism and betrayal. One al Qaeda plot failed because the suicide bomber chosen was actually an intelligence agent. The motivations of secret agents include money, adventure, revenge, or sport. Risky operations demand heroic spies who are morally revolted by the target's actions and goals and dedicated to protecting their homeland and people. In spite of their social conscience, they must regularly deceive and manipulate people. They must maintain a persona with revolting qualities and hide their own personality and feelings.

What Kind of Information Do Spies Seek?

URL: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/home/the-threats/espionage/what-kind-of-information-do-spies-seek.html>

British spies are looking for military, industrial, and political secrets as they gather intelligence information. Learn more about MI5, one of the U.K.'s top intelligence agencies. Sensitive technologies are a prime target for espionage. Spies want technical information about weapons, the location and numbers of troops, and potential weak spots of enemies during wartime. New inventions that may provide a military advantage are beneficial secrets to uncover. Discovering political secrets can help with negotiations and international relations. Terrorists are often looking for the same information before launching attacks.

Pakistan: Children of the Taliban

URL: http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/stories/pakistan802/video/video_index.html

Travel with a journalist to Pakistan where young boys are recruited by the Islamic militants known as the Taliban to become soldiers. Pakistan is the journalist's homeland and as she travels, she sees the many changes made by the Taliban. In this PBS video you will see how conflict has affected the lives of children by killing and wounding their parents and siblings, destroying homes and destroying schools attended by girls. See a propaganda video produced by the Taliban showing one of their schools that teach young boys to become soldiers and hear a young soldier talk about his experiences.

America's Spies

URL: <http://www.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=5308>

A spy is a person that is paid to obtain secret information. America's spies are members of the FBI, CIA, and NSA. What do all of those initials stand for? You can read this interesting article to find out, and to learn about some of the most important soldiers of the United States. These soldiers are an important part of the fight against terrorism. This Scholastic News article presents a short history on spies, including facts about the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the National Security Agency.

Spies R US: A History of the CIA

URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/history/spies_cia.shtml

These BBC radio program transcripts examine the history of the CIA, Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. Take a look at the tasks and responsibilities carried out by the CIA during its early history in gathering information about potential threats from the Soviet Union. Spies and intelligence analysts assessed military and economic strength, as well as the political intentions of the Soviet government, vastly overestimating the threat in a paranoia that almost led to nuclear war. Examine the significant role the CIA played in Iran and Vietnam, and look at why intelligence failed with the September 11 attacks.

The Central Intelligence Agency

URL: <http://www.coldwar.org/articles/40s/CentralIntelligenceAgencyCIA.asp>

Discover the history of the Central Intelligence Agency from this article provided by the Cold War Museum. You will learn all about the agency that preceded the Central Intelligence Agency and find out how one agency led the way for the other. The roles and responsibilities of the Central Intelligence Agency and its members are described along with its significant role in the Cold War. Specific examples of how the Central Intelligence Agency served the United States throughout history are provided as well.

The Dark Side: Interviews

URL: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/darkside/interviews/>

Read interviews with CIA officials, operators, and analysts to discover the dark side of dealing with terrorist threats. Richard Kerr describes the experience and maturity of the Central Intelligence Agency, evaluates the leadership of George Tenet, and explains the criticism the CIA received for missing crucial intelligence information. Deputy Director John McLaughlin describes the rebuilding process and how they responded after September 11th. John Brennan discusses counterterrorism. Three operators discuss different aspects of clandestine missions and two analysts describe the importance of following the evidence without preconceptions to discover the truth.

The UK's Intelligence Agencies

URL: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/3460275.stm

The British Broadcasting Corporation provides an overview of the organization of the British intelligence agencies, including the Secret Intelligence Service (M16) for external threats, the Government Communications Headquarters, and the Security Service (M15) for internal threats. The other two sections are the Defence Intelligence Staff and the Joint Intelligence Committee. There is an organizational chart as well as a brief description to explain the role that each of these segments plays in the intelligence services in the United Kingdom.

Security Service: MI5

URL: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/>

The Security Service, the United Kingdom's security intelligence agency, is more commonly known as MI5. It is responsible for protecting the country against organized threats to national security, including terrorism, espionage and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The service also works with other agencies to prevent serious crime and gives security advice. Find out about the history of MI5, how it is organized, and how it accomplishes its goals. The site also includes links on myths about MI5 and why they are not true.

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URL: <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/espionage>

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Homeland Security

URL: <http://www.dhs.gov/>

The Department of Homeland Security was established in 2002 in the aftermath of the September 11 attack on the World Trade Center. The job of Homeland Security was to help predict attacks before they occur and develop a system for handling the aftermath of a terrorist attack. More than twenty federal agencies were combined to reduce America's vulnerability to terrorist attacks. Airport screening, border crossings, visa surveillance, and vulnerable facilities were all reinforced. From cybersecurity to public information, a wide variety of issues and tasks fell under the umbrella of Homeland Security.

The Evolution of Secret Police Forces

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/society/A0861010.html>

According to information found in this encyclopedia article, secret police organizations have come into being in societies where an unstable minority is in power. If you are interested in learning about some of the more famous secret police forces over time, then access the information found at this web site. Learn about the Vehmgericht of medieval Germany, the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, which later became the KGB, in the Soviet Union, and the Schutzstaffel of Nazi Germany. There is a great deal of information about the 20th century Soviet Union and German secret forces.

Will ISIS Plan a 9/11-Style Terror Plot Against the U.S.?

URL: <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/will-isis-plan-a-911-style-terror-plot-against-the-u-s/>

The extremist terrorist group that's bearing down on Baghdad calls itself the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). ISIS has already captured Tikrit and Mosul, and its power and reach is increasing rapidly. Congress says that the next terrorist attack on U.S. soil could come from ISIS, whose goal is to create an Islamic caliphate that runs through Syria and Iraq. "These are not monkey bar terrorists out in the desert somewhere planning some very low level attack," says retired general Peter Chiarelli. But if the U.S. fights back, it becomes an even greater target.

ISIS - The New Threat To World Peace?

URL: <http://www.dogonews.com/2014/9/21/isis-the-new-threat-to-world-peace>

Ten years after the September 11th attacks, a new terrorist organization emerged to threaten world peace. ISIS is the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham. This jihadist group began in 2011 during the Arab Spring revolutions. The Syrian president refused to resign, partially quelling the rebellion. Civil war continued in Syria. Two al Qaeda offshoots joined forces, but Abu Bakr al Baghdadi convinced most of the members to defect and join ISIS. They are no longer tied to al Qaeda, but they are terrorists. ISIS uses smuggling, kidnapping, and looting to fund their activities. They killed two American journalists.

The Power of Vengeance

URL: <http://time.com/3697760/jordan-isis-revenge/>

Visceral reactions are transitory, but they can change the course of a war. Humans are prone to revenge, especially in response to moral outrage. The beheadings of Westerners didn't change international response to ISIS, but things changed when a horrific video released by ISIS terrorists showed a Jordanian pilot being burned alive in a cage. Even Muslims are furious with the jihadists. Jordanian King Abdullah ordered that two terrorists in custody be executed, and sent air strikes to ISIS' headquarters in Syria. The king considers the pilot to be a martyr, and is responding with violent retaliation.

Selling Terror: How ISIS Details Its Brutality

URL: <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/69e70954-f639-11e3-a038-00144feabdc0.html>

ISIS, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, is not your average, run of the mill terrorist organization. Since 2012, ISIS has issued glossy annual reports outlining things like the number of bombings (4,000), assassinations (1,000), suicide missions, checkpoints, cities gained, and even 'backsliders' converted to the ISIS cause. In 2013 ISIS reportedly sponsored nearly 10,000 operations in Iraq, including radical prisoners freed. The Institute for the Study of War analyzed the report and said it looked similar to what organizations do in order to attract donors. In 2013, 8,000 civilians were killed in Iraq from terrorist attacks.

Cyberwar: CyberCaliphate Targets U.S. Military Spouses; Anonymous hits ISIS

URL: <http://www.cnn.com/2015/02/10/us/isis-cybercaliphate-attacks-cyber-battles/index.html>

The U.S. Central Command (CentCom) had its Twitter and YouTube accounts hacked by a group called CyberCaliphate that claims to be an Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) sympathizer. CentCom took its account down, especially after names and addresses of military families were published, as well as threats against some members of another group called Military Spouses of Strength. This is part of a cyberwar that involves ISIS and hacking groups like Anonymous who are battling each other online. The article includes a two-minute video on the topic.

- **Giving credit where credit is due:** If you don't give credit when you use other's thoughts and information that is plagiarism. At Baylor: Plagiarism > Violation of Honor Code > Honor Council > If found guilty > Final Warning and penalties > Guilty of 2nd offense > Possible dismissal from Baylor >

Not good 😞

Hedges Library MLA 8th Edition Citation Generator

URL: <https://mail.baylorschool.org/~cowens/mla/mla8thed.htm>

Baylor School Hedges Library 8th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook, there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. If there are questions check with your teacher, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.

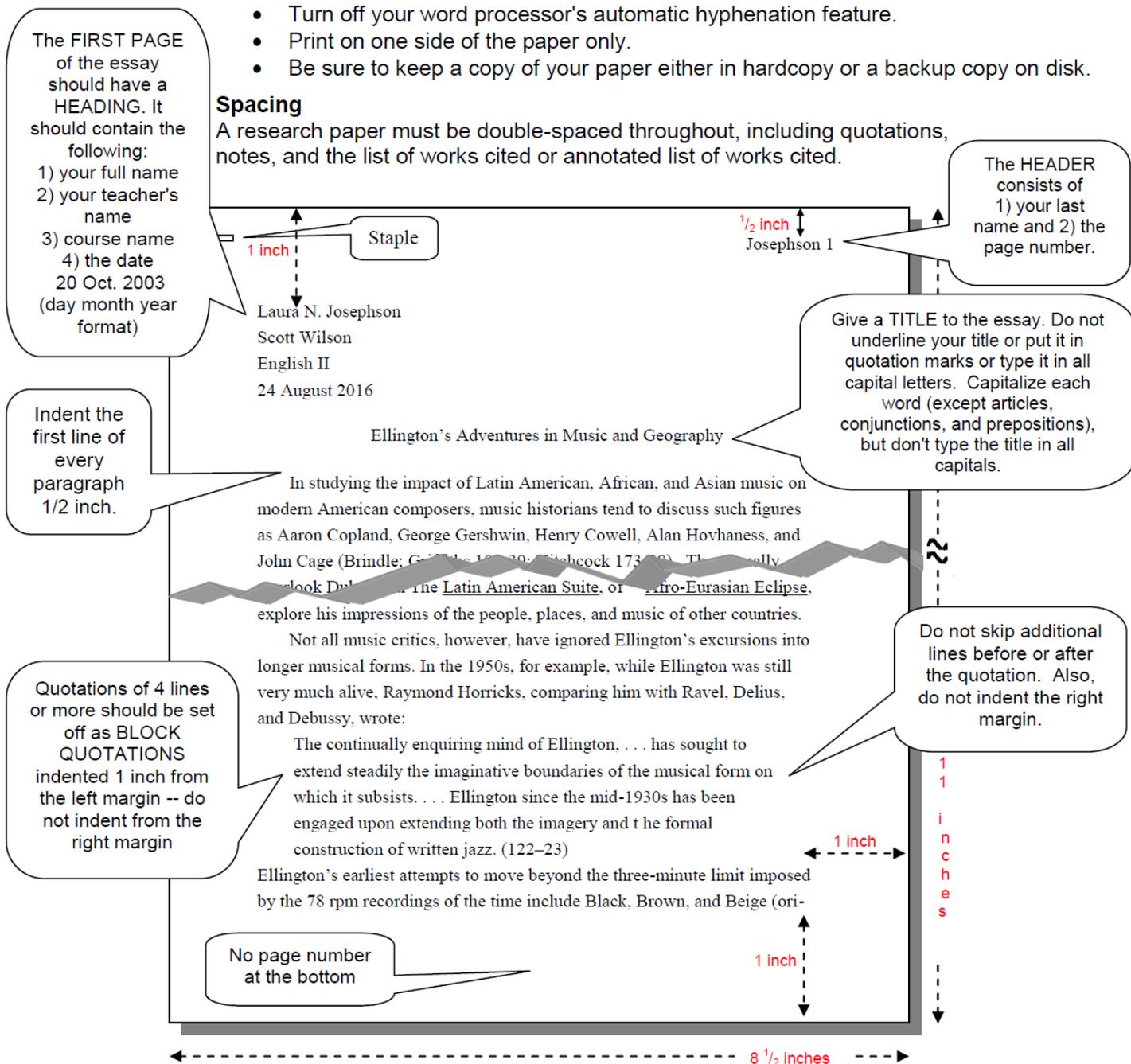
Printing or Typing

If you composed your paper on a computer, be aware of the following guidelines:

- EVERYTHING in your essay should be DOUBLE-SPACED. Everything including the heading, the title, the text, block quotations, and Works Cited page.
- Choose a standard, easily readable typeface (e.g., Times New Roman) and type size (e.g., 12 point)
 - Do not justify the lines of your paper at the right margin.
 - Turn off your word processor's automatic hyphenation feature.
 - Print on one side of the paper only.
 - Be sure to keep a copy of your paper either in hardcopy or a backup copy on disk.

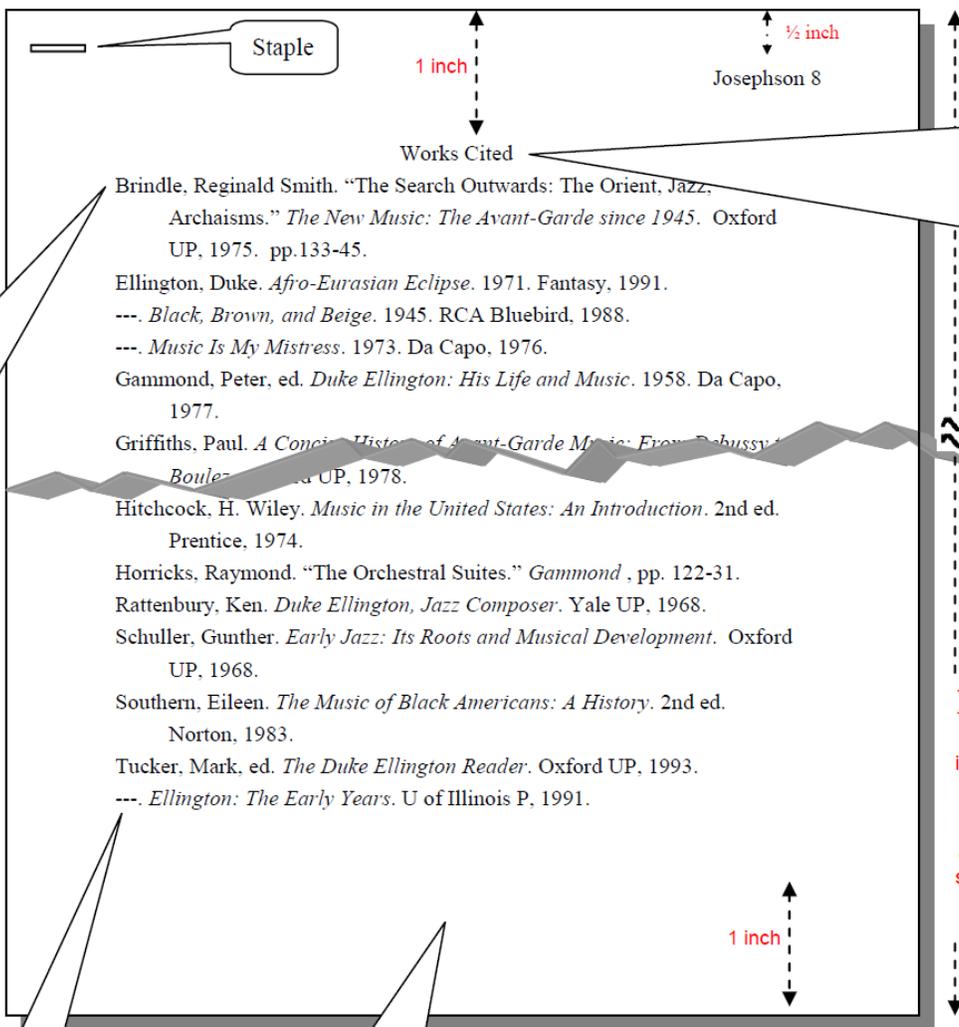
Spacing

A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



Like EVERYTHING else in your essay, your Works Cited should be typed in upper and lower case and DOUBLE SPACED. DO NOT SKIP lines after "Works Cited" or between citations.

MLA Format for Works Cited



The first line of each entry in your list should be flush left. Subsequent lines should be indented one-half inch. This is known as a hanging indent.

"Works Cited" should be centered 1 inch from the top of the 1st page of the bibliography. On all other bibliography pages, begin typing entries here.

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order them alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first.

No page number at the bottom

Elements of a citation
 Authors' names are inverted (last name first); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author's name, follow it with a comma, then continue listing the rest of the authors. Putting people's names in alphabetical order is done on a letter-by-letter basis. Ignore articles of speech: a, an, and the when alphabetizing citations.

Brindle, Reginald Smith. "The Search Outwards: The Orient, Jazz, Archaisms." *The New Music: The Avant-Garde since 1945*. Oxford UP, 1975. pp. 133-45.

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.

The title of the article or book chapter is in quotations.

The title of the book is *italicized*