

Baylor School Hedges Library



“In earlier times, the Spokane Tribe lived on, protected, and respected over 3 million acres of land. Tribal members fished the Spokane River, the Columbia River, and utilized the grand Spokane Falls as a gathering place of family and friends. In January 1881, President Rutherford B. Hayes formally declared the Spokane Indian Reservation the new and smaller home of the Spokane Indians. The three bands of Indians were split up and some found new homes, which are now known as the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, the Flathead Indian Reservation, and the Colville Indian Reservation. Today the Spokane Indian Reservation is 157,376 acres in size. As of January 2006, tribal membership includes 2441 people -- and -- growing.”

Spokane Tribe of Indians, 2016, www.spokanetribe.com/about. Accessed 6 Sept. 2016.

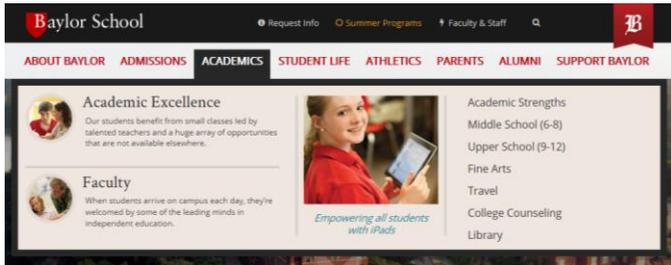
Reference Books

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| R 200.973 Q3e | The encyclopedia of American religious history |
| R 299.7 G475d | Dictionary of Native American mythology |
| R 301.45 T411h | Harvard encyclopedia of American ethnic groups |
| R 305.8 G151g | Gale encyclopedia of multicultural America |
| R 920.073 A512a | American national biography |
| R 920.3 D554d | Dictionary of world biography |
| R 970 G786g | Great events from history. North American series |
| R 970.004 M251n | U·X·L encyclopedia of Native American tribes |
| R 970.004 N278n | Native America in the twentieth century: an encyclopedia |
| R 970.03 E56e | Encyclopedia of the North American colonies |
| R 970.1 C449n | The Native North American almanac: a reference work on Native North Americans in the United States and Canada |
| R 970.1 H236h | Handbook of North American Indians |
| R 970.1 W164e | Encyclopedia of Native American tribes |
| R 970.476 I39i | Indians of Tennessee, past and present |
| R 970.5 K17i | Indian treaties, 1778-1883. |
| R 973 K26e | Encyclopedia of American Indian wars, 1492-1890 |
| R 973 K42e | Encyclopedia of Native American wars and warfare |
| R 973.02 D554d | Dictionary of American history |

Database Name and Description					
<u>Britannica ImageQuest</u>	ImageQuest™ brings classroom activities to life with nearly 3 million rights-cleared images from more than 50 of the best collections in the world. The Bridgeman Art Gallery, Dorling Kindersley Images, Getty Images, the National Portrait Gallery of London, the National Geographic Society, and other leading names have joined with Britannica to provide the best and broadest collection of proprietary educational imagery.				
<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>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>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to databases:</td> <td style="width: 30%;">You can search encyclopedias as well as magazines, Web sites, videos, and other tools.</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, ■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and ■ <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up. </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to databases:	You can search encyclopedias as well as magazines, Web sites, videos, and other tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, ■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and ■ <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up. 	
Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to databases:	You can search encyclopedias as well as magazines, Web sites, videos, and other tools.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, ■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and ■ <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up. 					
<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>Opposing Viewpoints In Context</u>	<i>Opposing Viewpoints in Context</i> is an engaging online experience for those seeking contextual information and opinions on hundreds of today's hottest social issues. Drawing on the acclaimed Greenhaven Press series, the solution features continuously updated viewpoints, topic overviews, full-text magazines, academic journals, news articles, primary source documents, statistics, images, videos, audio files and links to vetted websites organized into a user-friendly portal experience.				

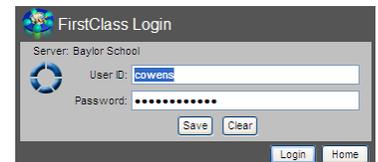
<u>ProQuest Central K12</u>	ProQuest Central K12 offers a comprehensive publication collection that meets a wide range of research demands. From general reference to advanced subject matter, ProQuest has more than 2,000 periodicals and newspapers, many updated daily and containing full-text articles from 1986 forward including a 90-day rolling file of the New York Times full-text.	
<u>World Book Encyclopedia</u>	<u>World Book Encyclopedia</u>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>World Book eBooks</u> • <u>Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</u> • <u>World Book Info Finder</u> • <u>World Book Reference Center</u> • <u>World Book Timelines</u>

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

Once there, at the top of the center column, click on



Remote access information. You will be prompted for your current First Class account username and password. Once there, click the link “Remote access” again and a pdf file with database information will open. Select desired database and follow directions.

- **Giving credit where credit to 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** ☹

MLA 8th Ed. Citations Guide

The Core Elements of MLA -- You will not need to use all elements for every citation:

Author. (Last Name, First Name)

Title of Source. (Title of Book/Book Chapter/Article/Webpage)

Title of Container, (Encyclopedia/Periodical/Website)

Other Contributors, (directed by/edited by/translated by)

Version, (Edition)

Number, (Volume, Issue, Season)

Publisher, (Name of Publisher)

Publication Date, (Day Month Year/Month Year/Year)

Location. (Page Numbers/DOI/Web Address/Physical Location)

***Title of Container #2,** (Name of Library Database/Online Video Service)

***Location #2.** (Web Address of Library Database/Online Video Service)

****Add information about additional containers as needed to fully document your source.***

Below is the general format for any citation -- whether it be print or digital. If the information is present, include it. If the information is missing, omit that component. :

Author. Title. *Title of container* (self-contained if book), other contributors (translators or editors), version (edition), number (vol. and/or no.), publisher, publication date, location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). *2nd container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

Specific examples of the elements and examples of various common 8th ed. MLA citations:

BOOKS AND EBOOKS

Citation Elements:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

Example of one author:

Picoult, Jodi. *The Storyteller: A Novel*. Emily Bestler, 2013.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. *Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2007.

Elements of an essay or chapter in an anthology:

Last name, First name. "Title of Essay." *Title of Collection*, edited by Editor's Name(s), Publisher, Year, Page range of entry.

Example of an essay or chapter in an anthology:

Bazin, Patrick. "Toward Metareading." *The Future of the Book*, edited by Geoffrey Nunberg, U of California P, 1996, pp. 153-68.

Elements of a citation for an E-Book found on a web site or database:

Author's last name, First name M.I.. "Title of the chapter or section." *Title of the e-book*, translated by or edited by First name Last name, vol. number, publisher, year of publication, page number(s). title of the web site or database, URL.

Example of a citation for an E-Book found on a web site or database:

Poe, Edgar Allan. "The Gold Bug." *Short Stories for English Courses*, edited by Rosa M.R. Mikels, 2004. *Project Gutenberg*, www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/5403/pg5403-images.html.

ARTICLES (FROM DATABASES OR NEWSPAPER/JOURNAL/MAGAZINE WEBSITES)

Elements of a publication in an online database:

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Journal Title*, volume, issue, year, pp. (page numbers). *Database Name*. URL. Day month year accessed.

Note: In terms of volume and issue, one or both may be available.

Example of a publication in an online database:

Chan, Evans. "Postmodernism and Hong Kong Cinema." *Postmodern Culture*, vol. 10, no. 3, May 2000, pp. 17-18. *Project Muse*, muse.jhu.edu/article/37463. Accessed 7 Sept. 2016.

BE AWARE THAT SOME DATABASE VENDORS DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPERLY CITING ARTICLES THAN OTHERS.

ABC-CLIO does a relatively good job of citing articles -- but states -- "Although every effort has been made to adhere to MLA rules, minor discrepancies may occur."

IN-TEXT CITATION EXAMPLES

Citations are used to tell a reader which source is being quoted. The citation should match information in the Works Cited page. Generally, you'll use the author's last name and the page number (if the source cited has page numbers). **NOTE:** Periods should always follow the parenthetical citation. They should NEVER go within the quotation. Only exclamation points (!) and question marks (?) should be included in the quote.

Regular Citation (Books and Journal Articles):

According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194).

Or

Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).

Works Cited Example

Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." *PMLA*, vol. 128, no. 1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.

REMEMBER: Given the author's last name, your readers can find the complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.

Annotated Works Cited Guidelines

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated works cited or bibliography is essentially a listing of citations to books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 100 - 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited -- in short -- you are asked to comment on and/or explain why each source cited is useful.

First, you locate the information (books, periodicals, and documents) that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic and briefly examine/review those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.

Second, you cite the book, article, or document using the MLA style.

Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article.

This annotation should answer three main questions:

- **WHO** -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.
- **WHAT** -- what did it say; did it provide information or mis-information; compare or contrast this work with another you have cited -- does it agree or disagree.
- **WHY** -- explain why you think it is a good addition to your research. Also, comment on the intended audience -- who was the intended audience and most importantly why was it written.

Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

Van Biema, David. "Missionaries Under Cover." *Time*, vol. 161, no.26, 30 June 2003, pp. 36-45. *ProQuest Central K-12*, search.proquest.com/docview/212826207/7DB9FC3A7F594E30PQ/1 ?accountid=8515. Accessed 29 August 2016.

The article discusses the "current evangelical wave" and presents a variety of methods and attitudes dealing with the work of this new brand of missionaries. It illustrates how both believers in Judaism and Islam are possible targets to these new evangelists. Also, it provides a general understanding of this missionary movement and of the goals and dangers expected in achieving those goals. The article also presents a historical background to this current missionary wave and to past efforts elsewhere.

David Van Biema is a staff writer for *Time* magazine. This article is just one of many covering primarily topics dealing with the Middle East and/or religion. This article is the "cover story" for this issue of *Time* magazine and is written for the general public.

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.

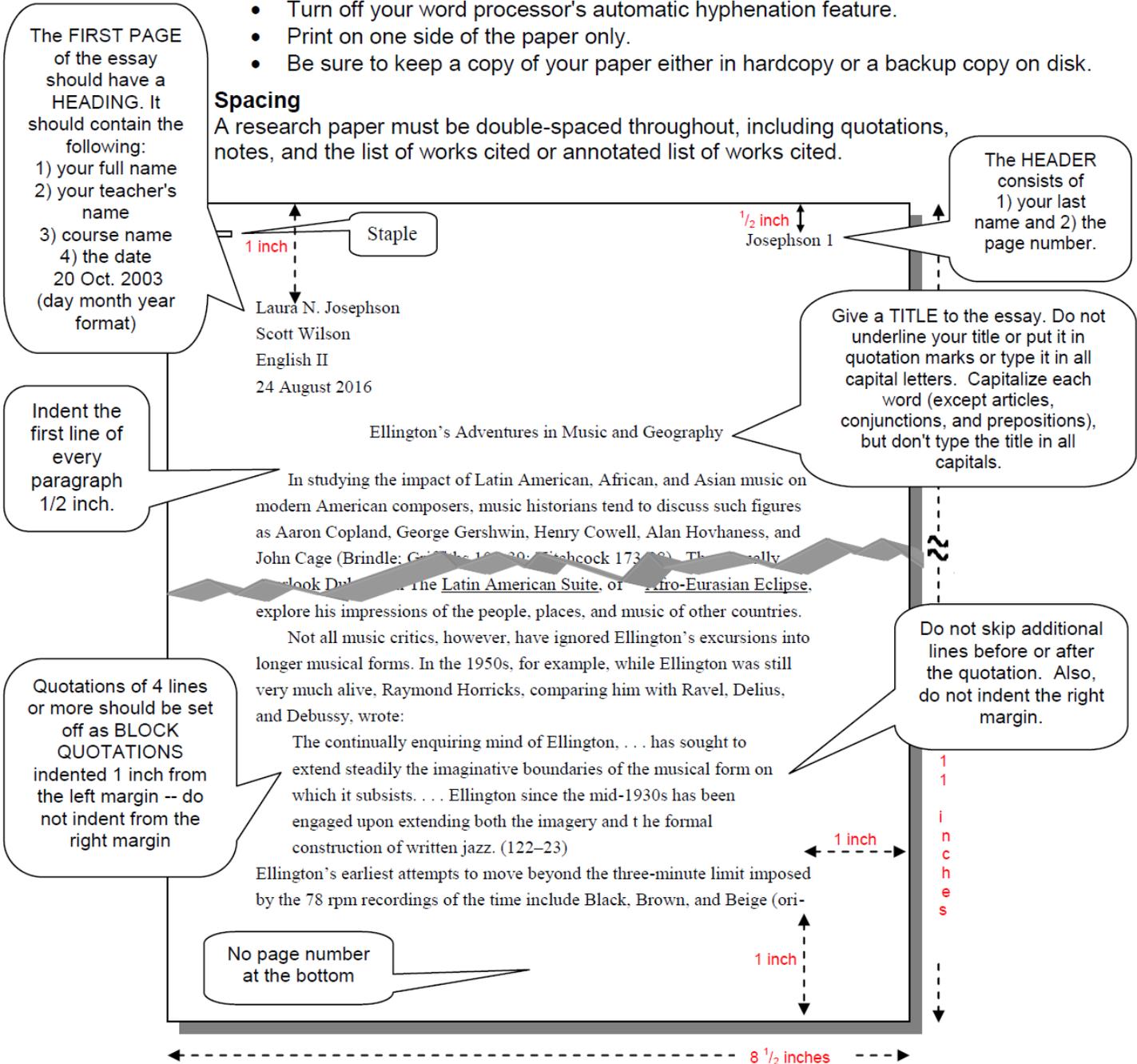
Printing or Typing

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.

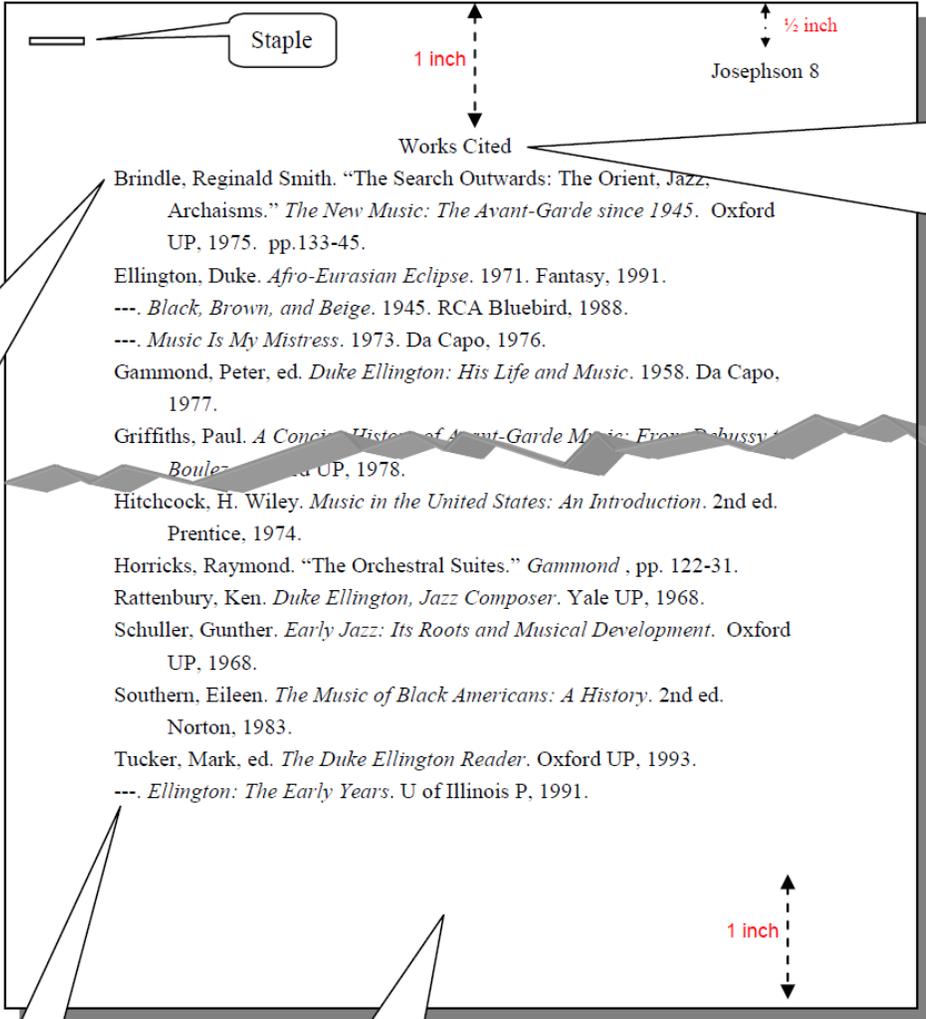
Spacing

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



"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.

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.

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.

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

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.