

## Baylor School Hedges Library

### Tyrants and Tyranny

Tyranny is a term used throughout history to describe various forms of government by rulers who have unrestricted power.

Tyranny can also refer to government by an absolute ruler who gained power through military force or political

trickery. Such tyrants are not supported by a majority of the people. They must use force to remain in power.

Another definition of tyranny is a government in which a person or a group of persons rules in cruel, oppressive, or unjust ways. In many cases, tyrants use their power primarily for their own benefit. Absolute rulers who intend to promote the welfare of society also may be called tyrants if they suppress the freedom of the people. Today, the word tyranny is frequently used to describe a dictatorship.

Groth, Alexander J. "Tyranny." *World Book Advanced*. World Book, 2016. [www.worldbookonline.com/advanced/article?id=ar572960&st=tyranny#tab=homepage](http://www.worldbookonline.com/advanced/article?id=ar572960&st=tyranny#tab=homepage). Accessed 29 Aug.2016.

#### Tyrant Reference Sources

R 364.1 B218n	Great lives from history. Notorious lives
R 920.3 D554d	Dictionary of world biography
R 920.3 W382m	Merriam-Webster's biographical dictionary
R 920.72 W872w	Women in world history: a biographical encyclopedia
R 940.53 B662b	Biographical dictionary of World War II
R 940.53 G649w	War maps: WW II, from Sept. 1939 to Aug. 1945, air, sea, and land, battle by battle
R 940.53 H349w	The World War II desk reference
R 940.53 H673h	The Historical encyclopedia of World War II
R 940.53 M398w	Who's who in World War II
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	Encyclopedia of Russian history: from the Christianization of Kiev to the break-up of the U.S.S.R.
R 950 E56e	Encyclopedia of Asian history
R 951 P184c	Chronicle of the Chinese emperors: the reign-by-reign record of the rulers of imperial China
R 951.003 P448e	Encyclopedia of China: the essential reference to China, its history and culture
R 960 E56e	Encyclopedia of African peoples
R 960 M982a	Africa
R 960.03 C178c	The Cambridge encyclopedia of Africa
R 967.003 E56e	Encyclopedia of Africa south of the Sahara
R 980.003 L356l	Latin America: history and culture: an encyclopedia for students
R 980.3 M382e	Encyclopedia of Latin-American history

#### Circulating Resources

Other books dealing with British Literature are shelved with the general circulating collection on the second floor of the library. These books may be checked out of the library -- please be considerate of your fellow students who may also need these books. Use Destiny -- Hedges Library's Online Catalog to search the entire collection of over 30,000 books.

Database Name and Description	
<b><u><a href="#">Encyclopedia Americana</a></u></b>	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the <b>Encyclopedia Americana</b> 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.
<b><u><a href="#">Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</a></u></b>	<b>Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition</b> provides access to three databases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up,</li> <li>■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and</li> <li>■ <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up.</li> </ul> You can search the chosen encyclopedia as well as magazines, Web sites, and videos. You can also explore Learning Materials, a dictionary and thesaurus, atlases, timelines, and other features -- all at the appropriate grade levels.

<b><u>ProQuest Central K12</u></b>	<b>ProQuest Central K12</b> 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.		
<b><u>ProQuest History Study Center</u></b>	<b>History Study Center</b> 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. <i>History Study Center</i> 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. <b><u>Totalitarianism Fascism</u></b>		
<b><u>Salem Press History Databases</u></b>	<b>Salem Press History Databases</b> at present include: <i>Great Events from History: The Sixties in America, The Ancient World, The Middle Ages, The Renaissance &amp; Early Modern Era, The 17th Century, The 18th Century, The 19th Century, The 20th Century 1901-1940, The 20th Century 1941-1970, The 20th Century 1971-2000, Modern Scandals.</i> <b><u>Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives</u></b> includes biographies of notorious personages, from the merely controversial to extremely negative, from ancient times to the present and worldwide, with emphasis on their roles in historical events or impact on law enforcement or popular culture. <i>Slide down the page to the section labelled "Dictators, Tyrants, and Bad Rulers"</i>		
<b><u>World Book Encyclopedia</u></b>	<b>World Book Web</b> online is an expanded version of <i>World Book's</i> print encyclopedias. Without the space constraints of the printed page, <i>World Book</i> has added more pictures, sound clips and more up-to-date information online. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Early World of Learning</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book Kids</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book Student</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">World Book Advanced</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book Discover</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book eBooks</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</a></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">World Book Info Finder</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book Reference Center</a></li><li>• <a href="#">World Book Timelines</a></li></ul>
<b><u>World History: Ancient &amp; Medieval Eras</u></b> ABC-CLIO	<b>World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras</b> cover early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.		
<b><u>World History: The Modern Era</u></b> ABC-CLIO	<b>World History: The Modern Era</b> (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.		

### 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.

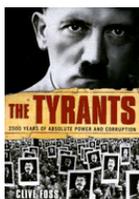
Click the link “Remote access” again and a pdf file with database information will open. Select desired database and follow directions.

### Possible source for other “great” tyrants:

920.02 F751t

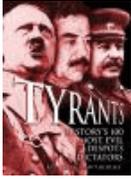
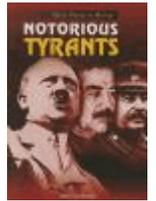
### The Tyrants: 2500 Tears of Absolute Power and Corruption

**Note:** The stories of 50 of the most evil tyrants in world history are presented here in chronological order, providing an intriguing look at man’s inhumanity to man. Each chapter contains a historic picture of the dictator, their famous quotations, an account of their atrocities, and the concise story of the tyrant’s rise and fall. Each account explains the background to their cruelty and the legacies of their oppressive regimes.



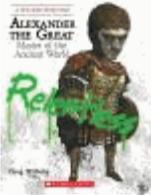
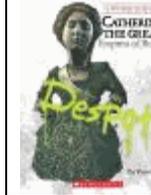
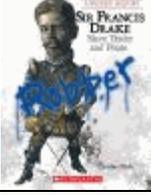
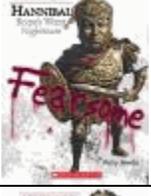
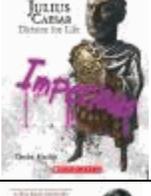
**920.02 C383n Notorious tyrants**

**Note:** Presents brief biographies of notable dictators, heads of state, kings and rulers and discusses their role in world history, including Caligula, Genghis Khan, Catherine the Great, Porfirio Díaz, and Saddam Hussein.

**920.02 C383t Tyrants: history's 100 most evil despots & dictators**

**Note:** Introduces one hundred of history's most cruel dictators, examining their lives, rise to power, and the destruction and sorrow they caused, and includes Herod the Great, Leopold II, Mussolini, Ayatollah Khomeini, and more.

**Series: Wicked History**

	<b>92 A374w</b> Alexander the Great: master of the ancient world		<b>92 A517d</b> Idi Amin		<b>92 A885p</b> Attila the Hun: leader of the barbarian hordes		<b>92 C3636v</b> Catherine the Great: Empress of Russia
	<b>92 C582p</b> Cixi: evil empress of China?		<b>92 D761n</b> Sir Francis Drake: slave trader and pirate		<b>92 G329g</b> Genghis Khan: 13th-century Mongolian tyrant		<b>92 G3473b</b> King George III: America's enemy
	<b>92 H245b</b> Hannibal: Rome's worst nightmare		<b>92 H5216p</b> Henry VIII: royal beholder		<b>92 H675pr</b> Adolf Hitler		<b>92 I93pr</b> Ivan the Terrible: tsar of death
	<b>92 J94r</b> Julius Caesar: dictator for life		<b>92 M296h</b> Mao Zedong		<b>92 M3935b</b> Mary Tudor: courageous queen or Bloody Mary?		<b>92 N216h</b> Napoleon: emperor and conqueror
	<b>92 R227g</b> Grigory Rasputin: holy man or mad monk?		<b>92 R653d</b> Robespierre: master of the guillotine		<b>92 S782m</b> Joseph Stalin		<b>92 V865g</b> Vlad the impaler: the real Count Dracula

**Vetted Internet Pages****How Dictators Work**

URL: <http://people.howstuffworks.com/dictator.htm/printable>

Dictators rule more than 70 countries in the world. This form of government is characterized by absolute power, held by one person. To find out just what a dictator is, how dictators come to power, and how dictatorships end, explore the pages of this article. Begin your lesson with an introduction to dictatorships, which discusses the role of current and recent dictators. Other topics explain the history of dictatorships, characteristics of dictatorships, and the difficulties of ending a dictatorial form of government.

**Principles of Tyranny**

URL: [http://www.constitution.org/tyr/prin\\_tyr.htm](http://www.constitution.org/tyr/prin_tyr.htm)

Increasingly oppressive and cruel, tyranny starts with the insecurity that comes from illegitimate rule. The person in charge may seem harmless or benevolent at first, but they are ignoring the constitutional division of power and election rules. Some gain power by their confidence or making promises they can't keep. People

overestimate the accomplishments of the leader and become dependent on the tyrant. Common characteristics of tyranny include propaganda, vote fraud, control over courts and law enforcement, deprivation of rights, internal spying and surveillance, and ignoring checks and balances.

### **Famous Dictators**

URL: <http://www.biography.com/people/groups/dictators>

Throughout history, these tyrants have ruled with an iron fist, attempting to annihilate their enemies and oppress their people in a grab for absolute power. From Nazi despot Adolf Hitler to Cambodia's genocidal leader Pol Pot and beyond, browse this group of notorious dictators, past and present.

### **Dictatorship**

URL: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid\\_2150000/newsid\\_2151600/2151606.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/newsid_2150000/newsid_2151600/2151606.stm)

A dictatorship is controlled by a single leader. The person in charge was not elected and may force others to follow him. A military dictatorship uses the army to control the people and the country. A similar form of government is the totalitarian state. A single political party is in charge of a totalitarian government. Citizens have to do what the government tells them to do and aren't allowed to leave. A revolutionary government takes power away from whoever was in charge before. A communist government owns everything in the country.

### **Biography**

URL: <http://www.infoplease.com/people.html>

Biographies abound at infoplease. Search the site's database of over 30,000 biographies or browse through the entries. Two dozen categories range from people in the news, U.S. Presidents, Supreme Court Justices, and business leaders to explorers, scientists, and entertainers. Individual biographies contain links to other people and to events that figured in the subject's life. Quotations, crossword puzzles, and quizzes test your knowledge of people and events. Infoplease is a complete research resource, containing almanacs, a dictionary, an encyclopedia, and an atlas.

### **Biographical Dictionary**

URL: <http://www.s9.com/>

"This dictionary covers more than 28,000 notable men and women who have shaped our world from ancient times to the present day. The dictionary can be searched by birth years, death years, positions held, professions, literary and artistic works, achievements, and other keywords."

### **Biography**

URL: <http://www.biography.com/>

Official site of A&E's Biography television series. Includes the searchable text of 15,000 entries from The Cambridge Biographical Encyclopedia.

### **Dictatorship**

URL: [http://www.uv.es/EBRIT/micro/micro\\_169\\_52.html](http://www.uv.es/EBRIT/micro/micro_169_52.html)

This form of government limits power to one person or a small group of people. A dictatorship takes absolute power and refuses to be limited by constitutional rules. Ancient dictators in Rome ruled for a short time during a crisis. Modern dictators, like tyrants, may resort to force or intimidation to gain and maintain power. Civil liberties are suppressed. Discover the role of dictators in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Analyze the communist and fascist dictatorships of Europe and the Soviet Union in the 20th century. The use of emergency powers in constitutional governments has sometimes led to dictators arising.

### **The World's Most Notorious Despots**

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/spot/topdespots1.html>

Despotism is a form of government in which there is one leader with absolute power. Visit this web page to learn of the top ten despots of the last thousand years. You will find brief biographies of the despots along with details of their activities while in power. Despots often claim that their ruthless and violent acts were necessary to regain control of their nations. Discover what these despots from different countries and eras in history have in common. Be sure to click on the More Notorious Despots button at the bottom of each page to read the complete list.

## Foreign Policy Magazine: The Worst of the Worst -- Bad dude dictators and general coconut heads.

URL: [http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/06/21/the\\_worst\\_of\\_the\\_worst?hidecomments=yes](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/06/21/the_worst_of_the_worst?hidecomments=yes)

There are at least 40 dictators around the world today, and approximately 1.9 billion people live under the grip of the 23 autocrats on this list alone. There are plenty of coconuts to go around.

### Despotism

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/encyclopedia/history/despotism.html>

Despotism is a form of government that is very different from a democracy or a republic. Despotism means that an absolute ruler controls the government, and there are no constitutional limits to that person's power. On this web site, you will learn about the history of despotism. Originally, in Greek usage, a despot was the ruler of a household and its slaves. Find out how the term began to be used in connection with rulers of countries and empires.

### Tyranny and Despotism

URL: <https://www.khanacademy.org/partner-content/aspeninstitute/aspen-founding-docs/aspen-declaration-independence/v/tyranny-and-despotism>

Sal Khan and Walter Isaacson (Aspen Institute President and CEO) talk about the wording against tyranny and despotism in the middle of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. If the government becomes too powerful and destructive towards personal liberties, the Declaration gives people permission to alter or overthrow the government. This was a new concept to history—that citizens could rise up and change things when traditionally, kings fought other kings. This unique document tells the rest of the world that these words aren't taken lightly, and despotism would have to be serious for the people to take up arms.

### Freeality

URL: <http://www.freeality.com/biograph.htm>.

The site offers users a variety of sources for searching online biographies. There are links to both general and specific resources, such as "Information Please" and "First Ladies." There is also a section labeled "Famous People" with links to ten additional resources, which run the gamut from "Women in Science" to "Billionaires" to "Popes." Each resource contains both a link to the resource itself and a search box that searches that particular site. It is an easy-to-use site with many navigational links and eye-catching graphics. While this site does not attempt to be exhaustive, it is a good first stop.

### Encyclopedia of World Biography

URL: <http://www.notablebiographies.com/>

### Biography.com

URL: <http://www.biography.com/>

Produced by Biography Channel, A&E Television Networks.

### Dictatorship

URL: <http://www.history-ontheweb.co.uk/concepts/dictatorship43.htm>

Learn about the lengthy history of dictatorships, and how this ruling method took on a rather sinister meaning throughout the twentieth century. An introductory discussion explains the origins of dictatorships, where one person holds absolute power over a country. After reading about the ancient origins of dictatorships, continue reading to discover the rise of noted dictators during World War II, ranging from Hitler to Mao Zedong. Following this short history lesson, scroll down to learn the key concepts of totalitarianism, a concept separate from, but closely identified with, dictatorship.

### Totalitarianism

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/encyclopedia/history/totalitarianism.html>

The goals of totalitarian government systems are described on this encyclopedia site from Fact Monster. Although there are differences among totalitarian states, you can find out the characteristics they have in common. Learn about the role of the dictator, the military, and the police. The causes of the growth of totalitarian are also explored. You can read the political theories of Plato, Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Karl Marx. Underlined words on this site lead to additional encyclopedia articles.

- **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 2<sup>nd</sup> offense >> Possible dismissal from Baylor >>> **Not good** 😞

### The Core Elements of MLA

You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

**Author.** (Last Name, First Name MI.)

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

**Title of Container,** (Book/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)

**Date accessed.** (Day Month Year web site retrieved)

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

### Understanding Containers

When the source being documented forms a part of a larger whole, then the larger whole can be thought of as a **container**. The title of the container is **italicized**, followed by a comma, since the information that comes next describes the container. A source may have two containers such as a magazine article found in a database. The article is found in the original journal and in the database. A given resource might have both a primary and a secondary container, depending on how that resource is housed and accessed. For example, a magazine article is a **source**. The magazine in which that article is found is the **primary container**. The database in which the journal is found is the **secondary container**. If a database is the producer and publisher of original content, then the database functions as the primary (and only) container, but most of the time databases are secondary containers.

**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). *2<sup>nd</sup> container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

**Remember -- the following sample citations are single-spaced to conserve space -- your entire paper including the "Works Cited" page should be double-spaced Times New Roman 12 point font.**

### BOOKS AND EBOOKS

**Elements of the citation for a book with one author:**

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

**Example for a book with one author:**

① Hitt, James E. ② *It Never Rains after Three O'Clock: A History of the Baylor School, 1893-1968*. ③ Baylor Press, ④ 1971.

**Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:**

① Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. ② *The Crown of Columbus*. ③ HarperCollins, ④ 1999.

**Example of 2-3 authors or editors:**

① Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. ② *Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. ③ Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, ④ 2007.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date

**Elements of the citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:**

1 Author Last name, Author First name. 2 "Section Used." 3 *Title of Reference Book or Anthology*, 4 edited by Name of editor(s), 5 edition, 6 vol. number, 7 name of publisher, 8 year of publication, 9 p (or pp.) page numbers.

**Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:**

1 Simmons, Edwin H. 2 "The Spanish-American War." 3 *Dictionary of American History*, 4 edited by Stanley I. Kutler, 5 3<sup>rd</sup>. edition, 6 vol. 7, 7 Thomson, 8 2003, 9 pp. 485-7.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (collection) 4 other contributors (editor)\* 5 edition 6 number 7 publisher 8 publication date 9 location (page numbers)

**Note:** If the article appears on a single page, use "p." only and the page number. If the article is multiple pages, use "pp." and the page range.

**GENERAL WEB PAGES**

1 Womack, Todd. 2 *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, 3 Wiregrass Historical Society, 4 12 Aug. 2005, 5 [www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia](http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia). 6 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of container 1 (website) 3 publisher (or sponsor of site), 4 publication date 5 location (url) 6 Accessed day month year.

1 Womack, Todd. 2 "Training Camps." 3 *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, 4 Wiregrass Historical Society, 5 12 Aug. 2005, 6 [www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia](http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia). 7 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of article or section 3 title of website 4 publisher (or sponsor of site), 5 publication date 6 location (url) 7 Accessed day month year.

**Note:** If only using a portion or section of the webpage, place quotes around the title.

**Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:****Example of article from the ProQuest Central database:**

1 Winner, Cherie. 2 "Groundwater: Our Hidden Endangered Resource." 3 *Current Health* 2, 4 vol. 22, no. 5, 5 Jan. 1996, 6 p.28. 7 *ProQuest Central*, 8 [search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515](http://search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515). 9 Accessed 20 September 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (periodical) 4 volume and issue number 5 publication date 6 location (pg. numbers) 7 title of container 2 (database) 8 location (url) 9 Accessed day month year

**Example of article from the CQ Researcher database:**

1 Billitteri, Thomas. 2 "Preventing Bullying." 3 *CQ Researcher*, 4 10 Dec. 2010, 5 pp. 73-96. 6 *CQ Researcher*, 7 [library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2010121000](http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2010121000). 8 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (periodical) 4 publication date 5 location (pg. numbers) 6 title of container 2 (database) 7 location (url) 8 Accessed day month year

**Example of article from the Issues and Controversies database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):**

1 "Capping Executive Pay." 2 *Issues and Controversies*, 3 Infobase Learning, 4 24 Apr. 2009, 5 [icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821](http://icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821). 6 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 title of source 2 title of container 1 (website) 3 publisher 4 publication date 5 location (url) 6 Accessed day month year.

**Note:** The publisher's name, InfoBase Learning, is significantly different from the name of the database, *Issues and Controversies*. Therefore, the publisher's name is listed.

**Example of article from the JSTOR database:**

1 Carlstrom, Oscar E. 2 "The Spanish-American War." 3 *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 4 vol. 16, no. 1/2, 5 Apr. - Jul. 1923, 6 pp. 104-110., 7 JSTOR, 8 [www.jstor.org/stable/40187096](http://www.jstor.org/stable/40187096). 9 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (periodical) 4 volume and issue number 5 publication date 6 location (pg. numbers) 7 title of container 2 (database) 8 location (url) 9 Accessed day month year

**COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS****Citing an Email:**

1 Batt, Jack. 2 "Spirit Week Research." 3 Received by Carl Owens, 4 19 September 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 use subject line as title 3 recipient of email 4 date of email

**Note:** When you cite an email in your list of works cited, use the subject of the message as the title. The title should be capitalized and in quotation marks.

**Citing a Tweet:**

① @baylor.school. ② “Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist.” ③ *Twitter*, ④ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ⑤ [www.baylor.school.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666&ModuleID=55](http://www.baylor.school.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666&ModuleID=55).

KEY: ① author ② title of Tweet ③ title of service ④ day month year, time ⑤ location (url)

**Note:** The full text of the tweet should be your title -- enclose the text in quotation marks.

**Citing a Video from Classroom Video on Demand:**

“The Spanish-American War Begins.” *The Spanish-American War: A Conflict in Progress*. Café Productions, 1998. *Classroom Video on Demand*, [cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335&loid=35966](http://cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335&loid=35966). Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: title of the segment ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

**Citing a Video from YouTube:**

① Anderson, Chris. ② *TED's Secret to Great Public Speaking*. ③ TED Talks, ④ 16 Apr. 2016. ⑤ *YouTube*, ⑥ [www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FOCpMAww28](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FOCpMAww28). ⑦ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date (release date) ⑤ title of container (website) ⑥ location (url) ⑦ accessed day month year

**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.”

**ANNOTATED WORKS CITED GUIDELINES**

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated works cited or bibliography is a 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](http://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.

### In-Text Citation (Formerly Parenthetical Documentation) Examples:

According to MLA, the author's last name and a page reference are enough to identify the source and the specific location from which you obtained material. As shown in the following example:

**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.**

In-Text Material Type	In-Text Citation Example	Comment/Notes	Citation
Author's name in text	According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194). One might suggest that reading is never complete without writing.	You only need to indicate page numbers, since the author's name appears in the text.	Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." <i>PMLA</i> , vol. 128, no.1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.
Author's name in "in-text" reference	Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).	Author's name and page numbers are placed at the end of the attributed text.	
Two authors' names in "in-text" reference	The dataset includes information on the entire population of children who have dropped out of North Carolina's public schools (Stearns and Glennie 37).	To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the parenthetical reference where a pause would naturally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), as near as possible to the material documented. The in-text reference precedes the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase containing the borrowed material.	Stearns, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth J. Glennie. "When and Why Dropouts Leave High School. <i>Youth Society</i> , 2006, vol. 38: pp. 29-57, yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29. Accessed 3 October 2016.
Quotation found in indirect or "secondhand" source	Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an "extraordinary man" (qtd. in Boswell vol. 2: 450).	If only an indirect source is available (only an indirect source is available--for example, someone's published account of another's spoken remarks), put the abbreviation <b>qtd. in</b> [which means "quoted in"] before the indirect source you cite in your in-text reference.	Boswell, James. <i>The Life of Johnson</i> . Ed. George Birkbeck Hill and L.F. Powell. 6 vols. Clarendon, 1934-50.
In-text Citations for Sources with No Known Author or Organization as Author	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> notes that despite an apparent decline in reading during the sample period, "the number of people doing creative writing – of any genre, not exclusively literary works – increased substantially between 1982 and 2002" (3).	Include the first 2-3 key words from the title and the page number in parentheses.	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> , National Endowment for the Arts, 2004, <a href="http://www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/ReadingAtRisk.pdf">www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/ReadingAtRisk.pdf</a> . Accessed 3 October 2016.
	The nine grades of mandarins were "distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of office" (" <i>Mandarin</i> ").	In this example, there are no page numbers to include.	"Mandarin." <i>The Encyclopedia Americana</i> . 1993 ed.

**NOTE:** Some sources, especially those on the Internet, do not give page numbers. The general rule is to give a section number if it is given; otherwise simply don't use anything other than the author's name or title if no author is given.

**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.

## Baylor School Hedges Library 8<sup>th</sup> ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8<sup>th</sup> 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.

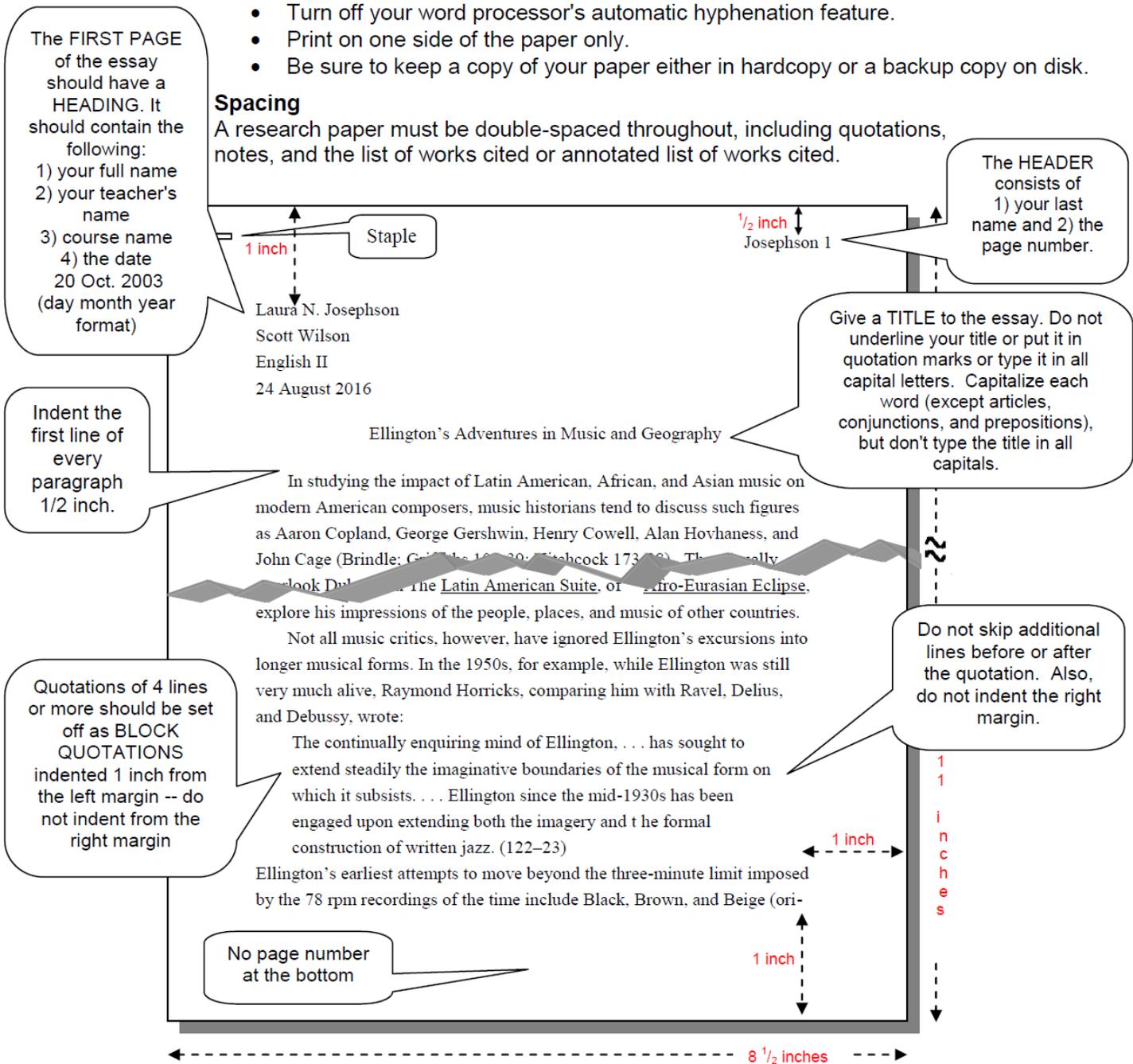
### Printing or Typing

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.

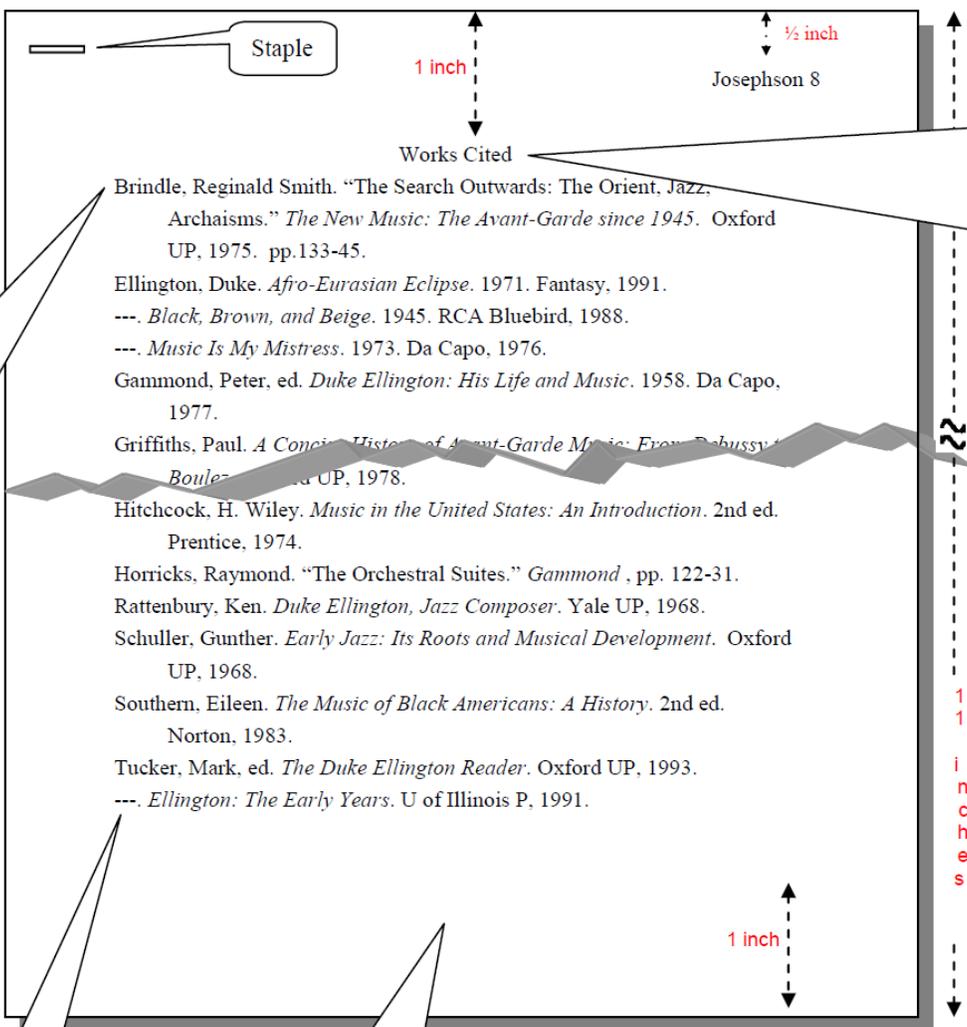
### Spacing

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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.

Here's a list of some more for quick selection – listed by Time Period, Name, and Nationality:

The Ancient World	Name	Nationally
	Akhenaten	Egypt
	Sennacherib	Assyria
	Pheidon of Argos	Greece
	Tarquin the Proud	Rome
	Polycrates	Samos
	Alexander the Great	Greece
	Qin Shi Huang	China
	Herod the Great	Rome
	Augustus	Rome
	Caligula	Rome
	Nero	Rome
	Domitian	Rome
	Attila the Hun	Hun*
	Yazid I	Syrian
	Theron	Sicilian
	Polycrates	Greek
	Cleisthenes of Sicyon	Greek
	Agathocles, King	Syracusan
	Gelon	Greeks
	Hiero I of Syracuse	Syracusan
	Phalaris	Sicilian
	Hippias	Greek
	Peisistratus	Greek
	Hermeias, Hermeias	Greek
	Hipparchus, Hipparchus -- Miltiades the Younger	Athenian
	Periander	Greek
	Cypselus	Greek
Vlad the Impaler	Romania	
The Middle Ages	Harun al-Rashid	Iran
	Genghis Khan	Central Asia & China
	King John	England
	Pedro the Cruel	Spain
	Timur or Tamerlane	Kazakhstan
	Gian Galeazzo Visconti	Italy
	Tomas de Torquemada	Spain
	Vlad the Impaler	Romania
	Richard III	England
	Cesare Borgia	Italy
	Francisco Pizarro	Spain
	Hernando Cortes	Spain
	Henry VIII	England
	Ivan the Terrible	Russia
	Toyotomi Hideyoshi	Japan
	Boris Godunov	Russia
	Charles I	England
	Aurangzeb	India
	Peter the Great	Russia
	Nadir Shah	Iran

Napoleonic Era:	Frederick the Great	Germany
	George III	England
	Tippu Sultan	India
	Louis XVI	France
	Paul I	Russia
	Maximilien Robespierre	France
	José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia	Paraguay
	Rodríguez Francia	Paraguay
	Napoleon Bonaparte	France
	Agustin de Iturbide	Mexico
	Ludwig I and Ludwig II	Bavaria
	Shaka Zulu	South Africa
	Juan Manuel de Rosas	Argentina
	Ferdinand II	Austria
	Hung Hsiu-Ch'uan	China
	Theodore II	Ethiopia
	Francisco Solano Lopez	Paraguay
	Antonio Guzman Blanco	Venezuela
	Leopold II	Belgium
	The Modern World	Mwanga II of Buganda
Porfirio Diaz		Mexico
Kaiser Wilhelm II		Germany
Vladimir Lenin		Russia
Syngman Rhee		South Korean
Juan Peron		Argentina
Joseph Stalin		Russia
Benito Mussolini		Italy
Chiang Kai-Shek		China
Adolf Hitler		Germany
Antonio de Oliveira Salazar		Portugal
Rafael Trujillo		Dominican Republic
Francisco Franco		Spain
Mao Zedong		China
Anastasio Somoza Garcia		Nicaragua
Ayatollah Khomeini		Iran
Fulgencio Batista		Cuba
Ngo Dinh Diem		Vietnam
Achmed Sukarno		Indonesia
Francois Duvalier		Haiti
Enver Hoxha	Albania	
Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana	
Kim il-Sung	North Korea	
Alfredo Stroessner	Paraguay	
Augusto Pinochet	Chile	
Ferdinand Marcos	Philippine	
Nicolae Ceausescu	Romania	
Jean Bedel Bokassa	Central African Republic	
Idi Amin Dada	Uganda	

Robert Mugabe	Zimbabwe
Fidel Castro	Cuba
Efrain Rios Montt	Guatemala
Pol Pot	Cambodia
Mobutu Sese Seko	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Mengistu Haile Mariam	Ethiopia
Saddam Hussein	Iraq
Slobodan Milosevic	Serbia
Muammar Gaddafi	Libya
Hissen Habre	Chad
Samuel Doe	Liberia
Ho Chi Minh	North Vietnam
Manuel Noriega	Panama
Augusto Pinochet	Chile
Omar Bongo	Gabon
Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier	Haiti
Charles Taylor	Liberia
Kim Jong-Il	North Korea
Than Shwe	Burma
Hugo Chavez	Venezuelan

Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov	Turkmenistan
Manuel Estrada Cabrera	Guatemala
Hirota Koki	Japan
Hosni Mubarak	Egypt
Ante Pavelic	Croatia
Josip Broz Tito	Yugoslavia
Omar Al-Bashir	Sudan
Juan Peron	Argentina
Enver Pasha	Turkey
Hirohito	Japan
Yahya Khan	Pakistan
Ion Antonescu	Romania
Yakubu Gowon	Nigeria
Yoweri Museveni	Uganda
Radovan Karadzic	Serbian Bosnia
Hadji Suharto	Indonesia
Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov	Turkmenistan
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo	Equatorial Guinea
Bashar al-Assad	Syria

To an extent, "it's a man's world." However, in an effort to "bridge the gender gap" -- there have certainly been some notable female tyrants, but nearly all of them have been monarchs from centuries past or the spouse of a tyrant listed above.

Name	Nationality
Elizabeth Bathory	Hungary
Wu Zetian or Wu-hou	China
Indira Ghandi	India
Catherine the Great	Russia
Queen Mary (Bloody Mary)	England
Tz'u-hsi (also spelled Hsiao-Ch'in or Hsien Huang-Huo or Cixi, also known as the Dowager Princess)	China
Queen Isabella	Spain
Queen Ravalona ("The Cruel")	Madagascar
Elena Ceausescu (wife)	Romania
Imelda Marcos (wife)	Philippine
Eva Peron (wife)	Argentina
Sirimavo Bandaranaike	Sri Lanka
Cleopatra	Egypt
Agrippina the Younger	Rome
Fredegund, queen consort of Chilperic I, the	Merovingian Frankish
Saint Olga	Russia
Mary I	England
Catherine di Medici	France