

## Baylor School Hedges Library

### Important People in Christian History

"Christianity developed out of Judaism in the 1st century C.E. It is founded on the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and those who follow him are called „Christians.“ Christianity has many different branches and forms with accompanying variety in beliefs and practices. The three major branches of Christianity are Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, and Protestantism."

*Christianity Origins, Christianity History, Christianity Beliefs.* Patheos. 2012. [www.patheos.com/Library/Christianity.html](http://www.patheos.com/Library/Christianity.html). Accessed 6 Nov. 2012.

### Reference Collection

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| R 103 C178c     | The Cambridge dictionary of philosophy  |
| R 103 E26       | The Encyclopedia of philosophy.   |
| R 103 F618d     | A Dictionary of philosophy  |
| R 200.82 E56e   | Encyclopedia of women and world religion  |
| R 203 E56e      | The encyclopedia of Christianity  |
| R 203 O98o      | The concise Oxford dictionary of the Christian Church   |
| R 209 B274w     | World Christian encyclopedia: a comparative study of churches and religions in the modern world, AD 1900-2000 |
| R 230 R521d     | A dictionary of Christian theology.   |
| R 230.003 W927w | World Christian encyclopedia: a comparative survey of churches & religions AD 30-AD 2200                      |
| R 230.003 W927w | World Christian encyclopedia: a comparative survey of churches and religions in the modern world              |
| R 270 L777m     | The Macmillan atlas history of Christianity   |
| R 270 O88o      | The Oxford illustrated history of Christianity  |
| R 270.6 O98o    | The Oxford encyclopedia of the Reformation  |
| R 282.03 N532n  | New Catholic encyclopedia   |
| R 282.092 M119l | Lives of the popes: the pontiffs from St. Peter to John Paul II   |
| R 282.092 S218d | The directory of saints: a concise guide to patron saints   |
| R 291.03 E56e   | The Encyclopedia of religion  |
| R 291.03 H293h  | The HarperCollins dictionary of religion  |
| R 291.03 H663f  | The Facts on File dictionary of religions   |
| R 909.07 P337g  | Great events from history. The Middle Ages, 477-1453  |
| R 909.5 M825g   | Great events from history. The Renaissance & early modern era, 1454-1600                                      |
| R 909.6 T243g   | Great events from history. The 17th century, 1601-1700  |
| R 909.7 P884g   | Great events from history. The 18th century, 1701-1800  |
| R 909.81 P884g  | Great events from history. The 19th century, 1801-1900  |
| R 920.3 D554d   | Dictionary of world biography   |
| R 922 F233o     | The Oxford dictionary of saints   |
| R 922.2 B724b   | The book of Saints,   |
| R 930 C512g     | Great events from history. The ancient world, prehistory-476 C.E.   |
| R 940.1 D554d   | Dictionary of the Middle Ages   |
| R 941.5 L212e   | The encyclopedia of Ireland   |

### Select Databases

<a href="#"><u>Classroom Video on Demand</u></a>	<p><b>Classroom Video On Demand</b> 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&amp;S), CVID is a compilation of FFH&amp;S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.</p>
<a href="#"><u>Daily Life through History ABC-CLIO</u></a>	<p>In <b>Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO</b>, students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.</p>
<a href="#"><u>Encyclopedia Americana</u></a>	<p>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.</p>
<a href="#"><u>Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</u></a>	<p><b>Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition</b> 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.</p>
<a href="#"><u>JSTOR</u></a>	<p><b>JSTOR</b> 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.</p>
<a href="#"><u>ProQuest Central K12</u></a>	<p><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. Simply ProQuest and look for articles dealing "ancient civilizations" and Mesopotamia.</p>
<a href="#"><u>ProQuest History Study Center</u></a>	<p><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. <b>History Study Center</b> 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.</p>
<a href="#"><u>Salem Press History Databases</u></a>	<p><b>Salem Press History Databases</b> at present include:  <i>Great Events from History: 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,</i></p>
<a href="#"><u>World Book Encyclopedia</u></a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Early World of Learning</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Kids</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Student</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Advanced</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Discover</u></a></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book for Kids</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Info Finder</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Reference Center</u></a></li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>World History: Ancient &amp; Medieval Eras ABC-CLIO</u></a>	<p><b>World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras - ABC-CLIO</b> covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.</p>
<a href="#"><u>World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</u></a>	<p><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.</p>
<a href="#"><u>World History Collection</u></a>	<p><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.</p>

## Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



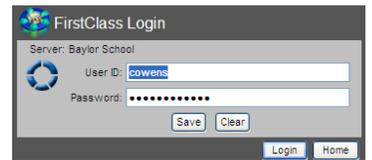
You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage:

(<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

#### 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.infoplease.com/people.html>

Part of the large Infoplease.com site, this boasts over 30,000 biographies of historical and contemporary figures. Search by name or one of the categories (sports, presidents, vice presidents, entertainment, people in the news, business leaders, world leaders, and deaths in the current and previous years).

#### Biography.com

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

Contains over 25,000 brief biographies of notable personalities from antiquity to the present. Entries include dates, career information, and alternate spellings/versions of the name. Searchable and browsable.

#### Historic Figures

URL: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/)

Brief biographies about more than 300 "movers and shakers of history" from the BBC.

#### The History Makers

URL: <http://www.thehistorymakers.com/biography/biography.asp?category=sportsMakers>

Contains biographies of African-Americans from a variety of different sports including small personal profiles, substantial biographical information, and hypertext links to timeline information.

#### Catholic Online

URL: <http://www.catholic.org>

The mission of this site "is to accurately represent the Catholic religion ... [It] provides over five million pages of content including the largest online historical and biblical database about the Catholic Church including comprehensive information about over 7,000 Catholic saints and comprehensive online scriptures."

#### The Holy See

URL: <http://www.vatican.va/>

This Official Vatican Web site includes information on the Holy Father , Roman Curia , News Services , Library/Secret Archives , Vatican City State , and Vatican Museums . There are more than 1,200 Church documents, information on the saints, and more. Holy Father contains varied information (such as biographies, encyclicals, letters, homilies, and speeches) on the last nine popes.

## Augustine of Hippo

URL: <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/religion/christians/augustine.htm>

Born in North Africa, Augustine went to Rome to study. He was fascinated by Manichaeism, a belief in the forces of good and evil. The bishop of Milan and the people of Rome convinced him to become a Christian. Augustine wrote a book about why he became a Christian. When Rome was destroyed by the Visigoths, some people blamed God and said the Romans should go back to praying to Jupiter and Mars. Augustine started writing about God's plan in the collapse of the Roman Empire.

## Chronology of the Life of Saint Augustine, Bishop of Hippo

URL: <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~rdwallin/syl/GreatBooks/202.W99/Augustine/AugustineChron.html>

Follow this timeline that covers the life and times of Saint Augustine, the Bishop of Hippo, who lived from 354 to 430, and led a long and interesting life full of sin and redemption. This history is divided into five sections: his early life, his teaching career, his conversion to Catholicism, his time as the Bishop of Hippo and his final years. Augustine spent much of the early years of his life cavorting and denouncing the Catholic religion, only to convert later and become a devout follower.

## Saint Augustine

URL: <http://www.osa-west.org/saintaugustine.html>

Saint Augustine, who served as the Bishop of Hippo toward the end of his life, spent a great deal of his life living a sinful and immoral life and searching for a greater purpose and meaning. Augustine's mother, Monica, spent her life urging her son toward the Catholic Church, but it wasn't until he heard Saint Ambrose preach in Rome that he finally made the conversion. This history of Augustine's life includes excerpts from Augustine's extensive body of writings.

## 100 Key Events in Church History

URL: <http://www.christianity.com/keyevents/>

Investigate the top 100 events in the history of the Christian church. Christianity Today International surveyed professors of church history and Christians from different denominations. From Nero's persecution of the early Christian church to the 20th century growth of the Christian church in China, these events have shaped the growth and practices of Christianity. Featured are people like Polycarp, Constantine, St. Patrick, Johann Gutenberg, Martin Luther, John Calvin, Jonathan Edwards, John Wesley, Dietrich Bonhoeffer, and Billy Graham.

## Reformation

URL: <http://regentsprep.org/Regents/global/themes/change/ref.cfm>

One turning point in world history was the Protestant Reformation. More than just an event in church history, it also caused social, political, and economic change. Investigate corrupt practices in the Catholic Church as priests grew wealthy by selling the forgiveness of sins. Find out what happened when Martin Luther protested this practice and discover what he believed about faith and forgiveness. Consider the role of John Calvin in the Reformation and learn about the Counter Reformation and the Society of Jesus. Explore why Luther's and Calvin's ideas spread across Europe and divided it.

## The Reformation

URL: [http://www.gosocialstudiesgo.com/the-protestant-reformation#!\\_the-protestant-reformation](http://www.gosocialstudiesgo.com/the-protestant-reformation#!_the-protestant-reformation)

When the Roman Empire fell, Europe was divided but the people shared the same religion. The Catholic Church baptized, married, and buried peasants. The people went to church, even though they didn't understand the Latin mass. They followed religious rituals because they wanted to go to heaven. The Church became rich and corrupt, but anyone who complained was called a heretic. When Luther studied to become a monk, he learned from the Bible that going to heaven was about faith and not rituals or good works. He translated the Bible into German and challenged the Catholic Church about selling indulgences.

## The Crusades

URL: <http://www.uwgb.edu/dutchs/westtech/xcrusade.htm>

News traveled slowly in the Middle Ages, when most people rarely went more than a few miles from home. So it is perhaps surprising that people traveled from Europe to Asia for the Crusades. It might also surprise you to know that the Crusades were more about political rivalry than religious conflict. Investigate the Great Schism, the decline of the Byzantine Empire, and Moslem attitudes toward pilgrimages to the Holy Land. Analyze the stated and hidden agendas of the Crusades. Evaluate the tactics and strategies of the Crusaders.

## Main Crusades to the East

URL: <http://www.factophile.com/History/history12.htm>

Studying the crusades is easy when using this great web site! It is often hard to keep all the facts straight about the different crusades in history but this page organizes all the information for you. An easy to follow chart lists the crusade with its dates, the background behind the crusade, the leaders involved and the outcome. The First through the Eighth Crusades are all included on this site. This is a perfect study guide!

## The First Crusade

URL: <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/medieval/history/highmiddle/bernard.htm>

Conquering France, England, and the Holy Roman Empire, which included Germany and Italy, was just the beginning for the Norman kings. What if they could retake the entire Mediterranean region and build an empire as great as the Roman Empire? That was part of the goal of the leaders of the Crusades, although the cause that motivated the people was taking Jerusalem for the Christians out of the hands of Islamic Fatimids. Discover what happened to Jewish people along the way, what Emperor Alexis in Constantinople thought of the Crusades, and why the First Crusade was successful.

## More, Sir Thomas

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/people/A0833989.html>

Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) was an English statesman and author of Utopia. The Roman Catholic Church celebrates Saint Thomas More as a martyr. Thomas More is described as an ardent humanist. In 1518, as a London lawyer, he entered King Henry VIII service and knighted in 1521. When Sir Thomas More refused to follow the Act of Supremacy, the claim to accept King Henry VIII's as the supreme head of the Church of England, he was imprisoned. In 1534, Sir Thomas More was charged with treason and beheaded.

## Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

URL: <http://www.luminarium.org/renlit/tmore.htm>

Sir Thomas More was a man of noble character and deep, resolute religious conviction, which ultimately cost him his life. He had served as a diplomat under Henry VIII, but grew increasingly critical of the King's policies. After More refused to subscribe to the Act of Supremacy, which said that the King was the true head of the church and the pope had no power, he was convicted of treason and beheaded. You can find out more about More at this site that also covers his writings and other contributions to Renaissance England.

## Case File: Battle for the Bible

URL: [http://www.pbs.org/wnet/secrets/previous\\_seasons/case\\_bible/](http://www.pbs.org/wnet/secrets/previous_seasons/case_bible/)

Exile and execution became the destiny of William Tyndale, the translator responsible for the King James Version of the Bible. Along with other reformers, Tyndale translated the Bible into the language of the people, an act that released the masses from dependence on the Latin rituals of the priests. Learn more about the battle for the Bible as you take a look at the politics and technology that made Bible translation possible at that particular time of history. Investigate the lack of separation between the church and state in pre-Reformation history. Discover how the Renaissance and Reformation were connected.

## John Wesley the Methodist

URL: [http://wesley.nnu.edu/john\\_wesley/methodist/ch14.htm](http://wesley.nnu.edu/john_wesley/methodist/ch14.htm)

John Wesley, one of the founders of the Methodist church, was very troubled by the doctrine of antinomianism, which he saw as a disease that threatened the health of his church societies. Wesley had an intense conviction in the importance of practical morality and took great pains to instruct his followers on the dangers of antinomianism. You will read about the conflict surrounding antinomianism and how Wesley and his colleague, John Fletcher, fought to educate their followers about the pitfalls and dangers of this belief system.

## Methodism

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/society/A0832917.html>

This Protestant Christian denomination follows the teachings of John Wesley and has 26 million members. In 18th century England, John and Charles Wesley, along with George Whitefield, started the Methodist Church. They had been ministers with the Church of England but adopted beliefs about evangelism and conversion from the Moravians. Gathering crowds in barns and fields, they encouraged

converts and trained itinerant preachers. Some of the converts they trained started churches in America. Investigate different branches of the Methodist Church and study the history of how groups broke off and then were reunited.

### **St. Francis of Assisi**

**URL:** <http://www.americancatholic.org/Features/default.aspx?id=16>

AmericanCatholic.org has put together a very nice site about St. Francis of Assisi, with an emphasis on his love of all creatures. Included are a biography and an explanation of why St. Francis believed that animals should be part of the celebration of Christmas. You can also read several short stories and book excerpts, send a pet blessing e-greeting, and listen to David Hass sing A Prayer From St. Assisi.

### **St. Francis of Assisi: 1182-1226**

**URL:** <http://www.aug.edu/augusta/iconography/francis.html>

A source on the identification of saints in medieval and renaissance art discusses the appearances of St. Francis of Assisi in particular pieces. You will first learn some interesting information on St. Francis of Assisi and what actions and characteristics made him a saint. Then you will discover how St. Francis is typically portrayed in medieval and renaissance art. The distinguishing features and characteristics of the art are described and particular works are used as examples. A large picture accompanies this information and you can access multiple other images that demonstrate works of art that feature St. Francis of Assisi.

### **Julian of Norwich (1342- ca. 1416)**

**URL:** <http://www.luminarium.org/medlit/julian.htm>

View essays and articles about the life of Julian Norwich (1342-1416). This web site is primarily a vehicle for further links regarding this author and much of her writings. In depth information can be located throughout the multiple links and additional internet resources that are provided. Some portraits of Julian Norwich are also provided on this site.

### **Julian of Norwich**

**URL:** <http://courseweb.stthomas.edu/medieval/julian/julian.htm>

On this page section from "The Medieval Church and Its Writings," the fourteenth century literary and historical figure, Julian, also Juliana, of Norwich introduces herself and describes events from her extraordinary life. Written in first person, the story explains the meaning of the mystical visions or showings that appeared before her during the time she served as anchoress at Saint Julian Church in the City of Norwich. The information features sample passages from written records of these spiritual events. There are also links to profiles of two other women mystics of this period, Margery Kempe and Marguerite de Porete.

### **Ancient Ireland**

**URL:** <http://ancientweb.org/explore/country/Ireland>

The Irish represent the last great migration of the Celtic peoples, and Celtic culture and institutions lasted the longest in Ireland. Discover when written history in Ireland began and learn about a man named Patrick who became Saint Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. Read about emigrations and invasions by Scandinavians who introduced to Ireland fortified towns and early urban life. The rise of Christianity in Ireland and Celtic warfare are discussed. Learn about the druids and the Irish mythological cycle.

### **Patrick, Saint**

**URL:** <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/people/A0837872.html>

St. Patrick was one of the most successful missionaries in history. The facts of Patrick's life are largely obscured by legend. He belonged to a Christian family of Roman citizenship. Captured when barely 16 by Irish marauders and enslaved, he worked for six years as a herder on the slopes of Slemish. You can read more here about St. Patrick's early life and his calling and about Ireland where he lived. Learning more about St. Patrick might help to give meaning to the holiday that is named in his honor.

**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 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, <a href="http://yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29">yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29</a> . 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.

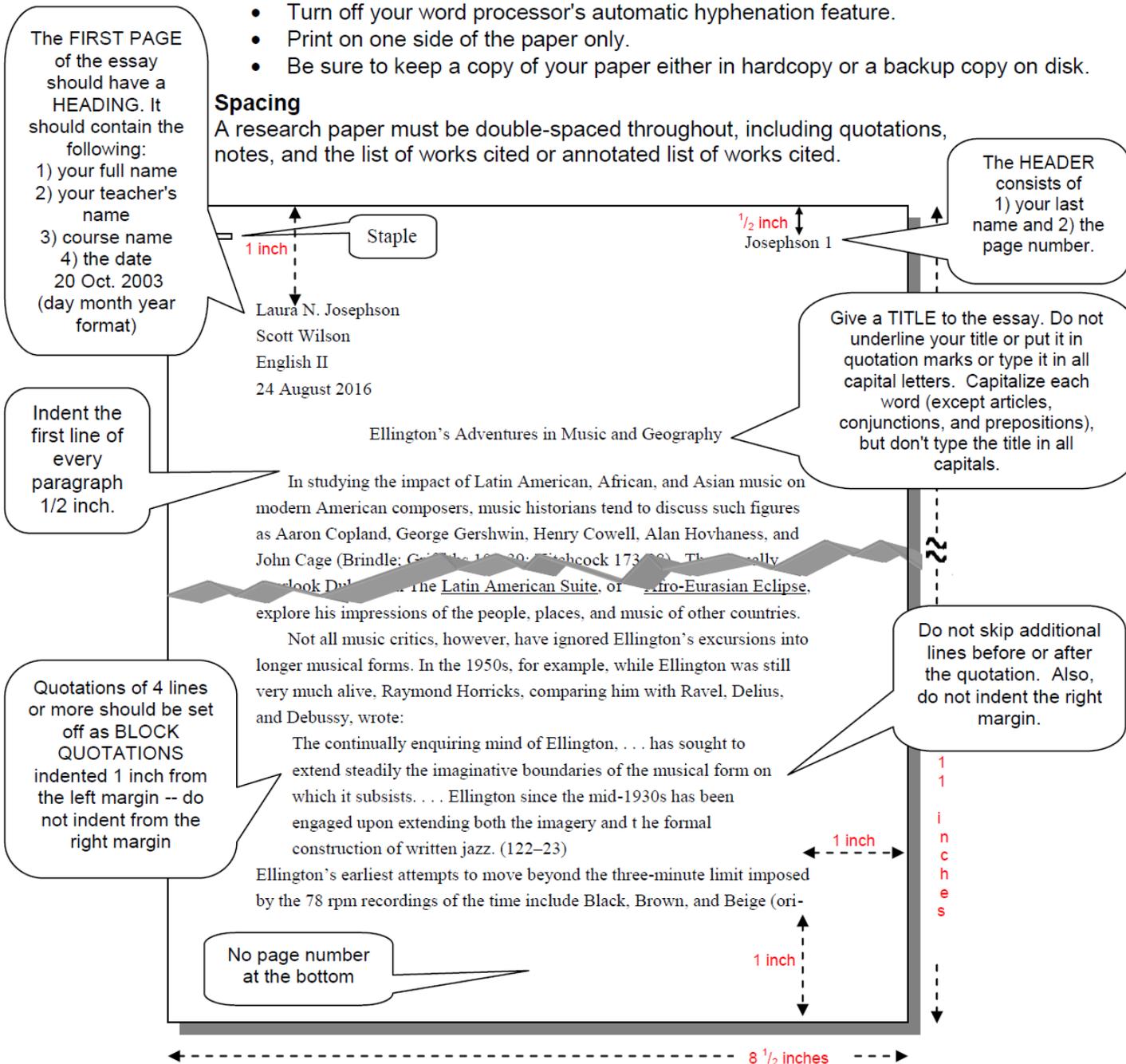
### Printing or Typing

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.

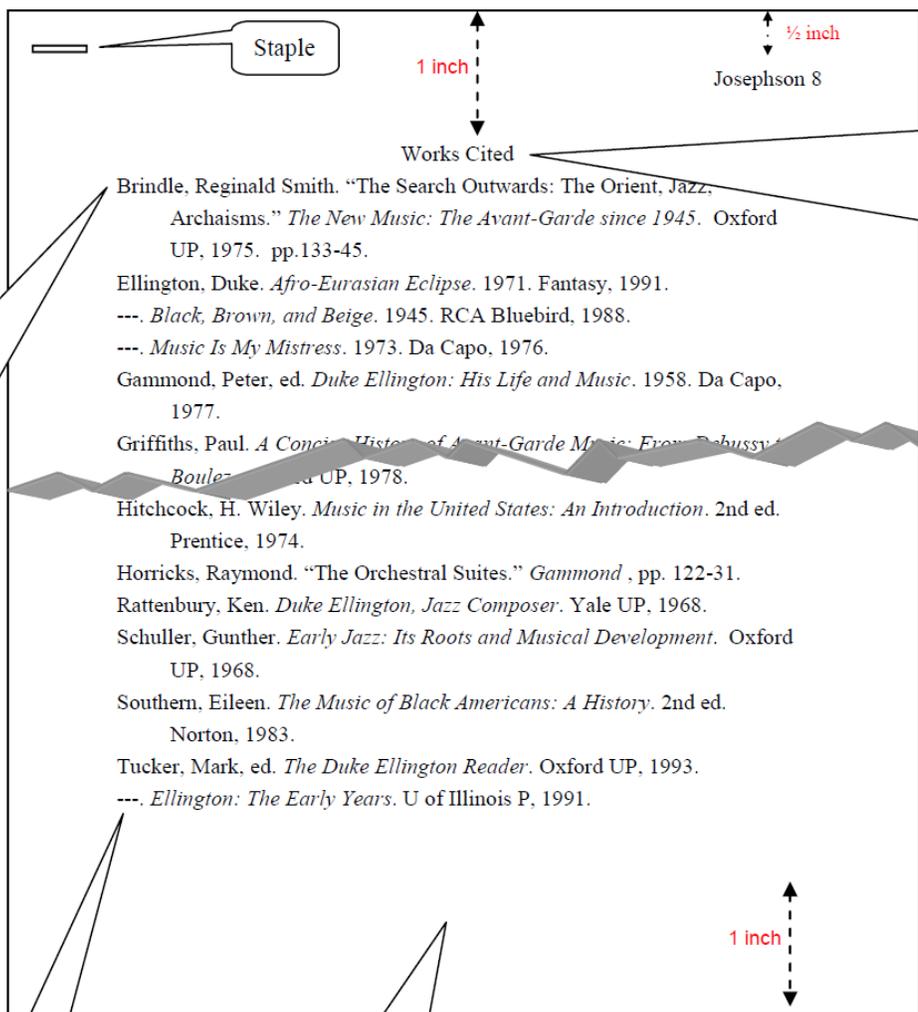
### Spacing

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.