

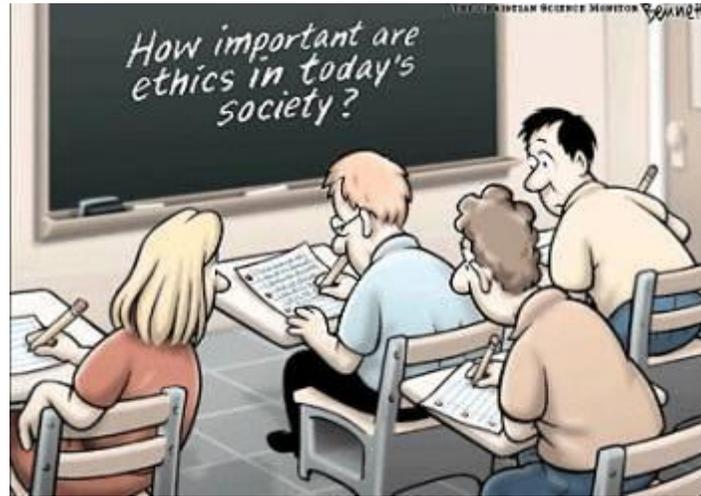
Baylor School Hedges Library

Practical Ethics and Issues

“Practical ethics -- the attempt to work out the implications of general theories for specific forms of conduct and moral judgment; formerly called applied ethics.”

Practical Ethics. The Free Dictionary by Farlex, medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Practical+Ethics. Accessed 12 October 2016.

“Applied ethics is the philosophical examination, from a moral standpoint, of particular issues in private and public life which are matters of moral judgment. It is thus the attempts to use



philosophical methods to identify the morally correct course of action in various fields of everyday life.”

Applied Ethics. Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, 16 April 2016, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Applied_ethics. Accessed 12 October 2016.

Abortion 53% Pro
Affirmative Action 60% Con
Animal Rights 87% Pro
Border Fence 53% Pro
Civil Unions 75% Pro
Death Penalty 50% Pro
Drug Legalization 53% Pro
Environmental Protection 90% Pro
Estate Tax 63% Con
European Union 63% Pro
Euthanasia 70% Pro
Federal Reserve 56% Con
Flat Tax 54% Con
Free Trade 82% Pro
Gay Marriage 73% Pro
Global Warming Exists 75% Pro
Globalization 70% Pro

Gold Standard 58% Pro
Gun Rights 68% Pro
Homeschooling 71% Pro
Internet Censorship 87% Con
Labor Union 69% Pro
Legalized Prostitution 55% Pro
Medical Marijuana 80% Pro
Military Intervention 55% Con
Minimum Wage 75% Pro
National Health Care 68% Pro
Racial Profiling 74% Con
Redistribution 61% Con
Smoking Ban 56% Pro
Social Programs 77% Pro
Social Security 78% Pro
Socialism 57% Con
Term Limits 81% Pro

Torture 79% Con
United Nations 76% Pro
Welfare 64% Pro
Campaign Finance Reform 78% Pro
Flag Burning 61% Con
Late Term Abortion 78% Con
Missile Defense System 73% Pro
NAFTA 59% Pro
Patriotism 77% Pro
PETA 60% Con
School Vouchers 65% Pro
Waterboarding 64% Con
World Trade Organization 73% Pro

SOURCE: DEBATE.ORG

Reference Books

R 103 C178c The Cambridge dictionary of philosophy
R 103 E56e Encyclopedia of religion and ethics,
R 170.3 B395e Encyclopedia of ethics
R 170.3 E56e Encyclopedia of applied ethics
R 174 R347e Encyclopedia of bioethics
R 320.473 R651e Ethics in U.S. Government: an encyclopedia of investigations, scandals, reforms, and legislation
R 344.099 A646s Sports and the courts
R 344.099 W433l The law of sports
R 344.73 P322e Environment and the law: a dictionary
R 344.73 R225w We the students: Supreme Court cases for and about students
R 345.73 J69t Trials of the century: an encyclopedia of popular culture and the law
R 347.73 L676u U.S. court cases
R 347.732 H673h Historic U.S. court cases: an encyclopedia
R 348.73 W538w West's encyclopedia of American law
R 349.73 H177o The Oxford companion to American law
R 575.1 B154e Genetics and evolution: the molecules of inheritance

E- Books

 [Medicine, health, and bioethics: essential primary sources](#)

Select Databases

<u>American History</u>	From the explorers of the Americas to the issues of today's headlines, American History investigates the people, events, and stories of our nation's evolution.	
<u>Classroom Video on Demand</u>	Classroom Video On Demand is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.	
<u>CQ Researcher</u>	CQ <i>Researcher</i> explores a single "hot" issue in the news in depth each week. Topics range from social and teen issues to environment, health, education and science and technology.	
<u>Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO</u>	In Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO , students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.	
<u>Encyclopedia Americana</u>	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the Encyclopedia Americana is easy to search online. This database helps middle- to upper-grade students find a wealth of information to assist with homework and research projects.	
<u>Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</u>	Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition provides access to three databases: -- <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up, -- <i>Comptons</i> by Britannica for middle school students and up and -- <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up.	
<u>Facts On File World News Digest</u>	<i>Facts On File World News Digest</i> brings together the archival record of domestic and international news, unrivaled for its depth, breadth, and accuracy, covers all major political, social, and economic events since November 1940. <i>World News Digest</i> is updated twice weekly and includes a searchable hourly newsfeed.	
<u>History Reference Center</u>	History Reference Center -- A comprehensive full text history reference database designed by EBSCO for secondary schools, public libraries, junior/community colleges and undergraduate research, this database features full text for more than 1,990 reference books, encyclopedias and non-fiction books from leading history publishers.	
<u>Issues & Controversies</u>	<i>Issues and Controversies</i> helps researchers understand today's crucial issues by exploring hot topics in politics, government, business, education, and popular culture.	
<u>Issues & Controversies in American History</u>	With <i>Issues and Controversies in American History</i> , history comes to life, not as a mere recitation of names and dates, but as a series of turning points where the future hung in the balance and opinions raged on all sides. Each in-depth exploration delivers dynamic, concise, and balanced coverage that provides the background, outcomes, and contemporary points of view for the major topics in every American history curriculum.	
<u>ProQuest Central K12</u>	ProQuest Central K12 offers a comprehensive publication collection that meets a wide range of research demands. From general reference to advanced subject matter, ProQuest has more than 2,000 periodicals and newspapers. Simply ProQuest and look for articles dealing "ancient civilizations" and Mesopotamia.	
<u>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>Pop Culture Collection</u>	<i>Pop Culture Collection</i> provides access to scholarly journals and magazines that both analyze and contribute to popular culture. The database offers useful information for researchers in social science, history, art or liberal arts courses.	
<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>Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</u> • <u>World Book for Kids</u> • <u>World Book Info Finder</u> • <u>World Book Reference Center</u>
<u>World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</u>	World History: The Modern Era (covering history from the Renaissance to today) is the latest update of the reference standard of electronic history reference materials for high school and high-level middle school coursework.	
<u>World History Collection</u>	<i>World History Collection</i> provides access to scholarly journals and magazines useful to both novice historians as well as advanced academic researchers. The database offers balanced coverage of events in world history and scholarly work being established in the field.	

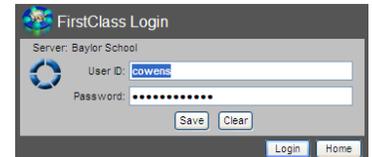
Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



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

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

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



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

Vetted General Internet Sites

What is Ethics?

URL: <http://www.scu.edu/ethics/practicing/decision/whatisethics.html>

Is ethics about your feelings about right and wrong, your religious beliefs, laws you have to follow, or a societal standard of behavior? Each of these definitions falls short in some ways for defining ethics. Feelings may lead someone to do the wrong thing, ethics doesn't only apply to people who follow their religion, and laws may allow behaviors that are discriminatory. When a society becomes accepts unethical standards, following societal rules falls short as well. Ethics is based on the obligation to pursue virtues and basic human rights. Ethical standards require constant examination and development.

The Universe of Genetic Testing

URL: <http://www.labtestsonline.org/understanding/features/genetics-8.html>

This article about the universe of genetic testing explains information about cytogenetics and chromosome analysis. Everyone has twenty-three pairs of chromosomes. Chromosomes are the physical structures that contain the genetic material, DNA. Cytogenetics is the science that relates to the study of chromosomes. To study a chromosome, first a whole chromosome has to be extracted from the nuclei of cells. The chromosomes are placed on glass slides, stained with special stains, and examined under a microscope.

Genetically Modified Humans? New Gene-Altering Drug Paves Way for Mass Modification

URL: <http://myscienceacademy.org/2012/11/05/genetically-modified-humans-new-gene-altering-drug-paves-way-for-mass-modification/>

The media reports on genetically modified mosquitoes, genetically modified plants and livestock, but did you know that ‘genetically modified humans’ may be a reality before too long? Scientists have developed a new drug that corrects genetic errors combating a rare disorder that causes fat production to be disrupted. Eventually, other genetic modifications may treat any defective genes, even ones that predict a person’s future ‘life of crime’. Or they could be used to create babies with more desirable traits like strength or high intelligence. No one really knows the long-term effects or dangers of genetically modified humans, though.

Medical Genetics

URL: <http://www.lpch.org/DiseaseHealthInfo/HealthLibrary/genetics/index.html>

What is medical Genetics? Genetics is the branch of medicine concerned with how hereditary and genetic factors play a role in causing a disease, birth defect, or inherited susceptibility to a health problem. The information on this site is provided by Lucile Packard Children’s Hospital at Stanford. The Index here includes topics such as: Single Gene Defects, Chromosome Abnormalities, Uses of Genetic Testing, and Testing for Birth Defects. There is even a glossary of terms so you can understand some of the words used in the fields of medicine and genetics.

Making Better Babies: Genetics and Reproduction

URL: http://www.pbs.org/fredfriendly/ourgenes/making_better_babies/making_index.html

Serving as a companion to the PBS Program called Making Better Babies: Genetics & Reproduction, this site offers a lot of information and gives you a lot to think about when it comes to what we can find out about someone based on their genetic profile. There are sections that explain the latest technology in genetic profiling and testing and other sections that

discuss what we should do with that knowledge. You can read real-life stories about people faced with difficult emotional and ethical decisions, or follow the links to more information about specific topics.

Genetic Testing

URL: <http://www.nature.com/scitable/spotlight/genetic-testing-13782065>

In the early 1970s genetic testing was used to identify people who had the inherited disease called sickle cell anemia. The disease affects African Americans more than any other populations. At that time twelve states mandated the testing. Read about the events that changed the testing from mandatory to voluntary and find out why discrimination continued against perfectly healthy African Americans. The pros and cons of genetics testing are discussed in this article and numerous links are available to further explore the topic.

Who Gets To Know? Genetics and Privacy

URL: http://www.pbs.org/fredfriendly/ourgenes/who_gets_to_know/who_index.html

With more and more accuracy in genetic mapping and testing, scientists and doctors are now able to find out more information about a person's physical makeup than ever before. This page serves as a companion piece to a PBS program called Who Gets to Know? Genetics and Privacy which concentrates on how to balance the rights of people with all of this information available. For instance, does a parent want to test a child to see if that child might get a horrible genetic disease someday? And what will that parent do with that information? Learn how some people are answering these tough questions at this site.

Same-sex Marriage

URL: <http://www.law.suffolk.edu/library/research/a-z/news/samesex.cfm>

This legal research document is a collection of facts and statistics related to same sex marriage. It allows you to research and access a variety of information on this topic. You will find an overview on the recognition of same sex marriage, state materials, federal materials, international materials, secondary sources, encyclopedias, treatises, online resources, and an interactive timeline of historic events that begins in the 1970s. There is also a section that includes links to information of advocacy groups.

Gay Marriage

URL: <http://www.pewresearch.org/data-trend/domestic-issues/attitudes-on-gay-marriage/>

See how opinions on same-sex marriage have changed throughout the years. This page presents a chart showing percentages of people who favor and oppose same-sex marriage from 1996 to 2014. You can also look at the results of the poll in data form. Also noted here are the percentages of people from different age groups who favor same-sex marriage. Overall, a higher percentage of people from younger age groups favor same-sex marriage.

Gay Marriage Around the World

URL: <http://www.pewforum.org/Gay-Marriage-and-Homosexuality/Gay-Marriage-Around-the-World-2013.aspx>

France and the United Kingdom may soon join the eleven countries that allow same-sex marriage and the two countries that allow same-sex marriage in some jurisdictions. The French National Assembly is voting on a same-sex marriage law and it is expected to pass. An initial vote in the British House of Commons showed support for a same-sex marriage law. European countries that allow same-sex marriage include the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Iceland, and Denmark. Other countries that have approved same-sex marriage include Canada and South Africa.

Same Sex Marriage Laws

URL: <http://gaymarriage.procon.org/>

There are currently 17 states plus the District of Columbia that allow same-sex marriage and four states that have rule bans on same-sex marriage as unconstitutional. Learn more about same sex marriage in the United States. There is a map on the page that will tell you the status of same-sex marriage in each state. Then read about the history of same-sex marriage in the U.S., starting in Hawaii in 1993, up through recent court rulings

Same-sex marriage in the United States

URL: <http://www.cnn.com/interactive/us/map-same-sex-marriage/>

Learn about each state's position on same-sex marriage using this map. The map is color-coded and tells you the states that allow same-sex marriage, the states that have a constitutional ban on same-sex marriage, and the states that have a statutory ban on same-sex marriage. Then mouse over the state for additional tax information for same-sex couples in that state. You can also click on the last sentence of the paragraph for recent articles on same-sex marriage.

Should Gay Marriage Be Legal?

URL: <http://gaymarriage.procon.org/>

As of May 21, 2014, gay marriage is legal in nineteen U.S. states, while 31 other states have laws or constitutional amendments that ban it. Those who support gay marriage say homosexual couples should have the same rights as heterosexual couples. Those who oppose it support a traditional view of marriage being between a man and a woman. Just 45 years ago, homosexual sex was illegal but protests began in 1969 as police raided gay bars. Homosexuality was classified as a mental disorder until the 1970s. Gay rights activists fought back to eliminate discrimination. The debate over gay marriage and gay rights continues around the world.

Research Guides: Same-Sex Marriage Laws

URL: <http://moritzlaw.osu.edu/library/samesexmarriagelaws.php>

Ohio State University's college of law provides you with a convenient chart that makes it easy to locate information on the legislation that is in place for each state regarding same sex marriage. This state by state summary includes an alphabetical list of the states. Next to the name of each state you will discover the statutes, Constitutional amendments, court decisions, and state recognition related to same sex marriage. The boxes in the summary are left blank if there are laws that do not apply and links to information and documents are presented if the law does apply.

Exploring Constitutional Conflicts: The Gay Rights Controversy

URL: <http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/conlaw/gayrights.htm>

Access the informative article found at this University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law web site in order to learn about homosexual conduct and the U.S. Constitution. Read through an introduction to this issue, use the links to access a number of different articles related to the gay rights controversy, and read through several different legal cases pertaining to this topic. The questions posed here can be used to facilitate a discussion on this topic. Use the links to access other web sites and articles relative to this issue.

ETHICS IN MEDICINE

URL: <http://depts.washington.edu/bioethx/>

Explore this interesting web site from the University of Washington School of Medicine to understand how resource allocation can be applied in the field of medicine. You will see what types of allocation decisions must be made by physicians, and how ethics plays a role in these decisions. The rules governing these decisions are discussed. Two different medical resource allocation cases are presented. Discussions of each case are available. There are many additional bioethic topics to study at this site.

Voluntary Euthanasia

URL: <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/euthanasia-voluntary/>

This detailed report sets five individually necessary conditions for anyone to be a candidate for legalized voluntary euthanasia. Included are outlines on the moral case by those in favor of legalizing voluntary euthanasia, and discusses six important objections by those opposed to the legality of voluntary euthanasia. Read that only in the last hundred years have there been efforts to make legal laws for voluntary euthanasia. The term voluntary euthanasia is also called assisted suicide.

Law and Medical Ethics

URL: <http://depts.washington.edu/bioethx/topics/law.html>

Medicine and law are intertwined in many ways. The intersection of these two areas is known as medical jurisprudence. The author of this website has included diagrams explaining how the law and medical ethics relate to one another. Read definitions of these concepts and learn how these different topics overlap with one another. Two medical cases are presented and followed up with discussions. Read these cases and learn about how the law impacts medical situations.

Ethics 08: The Golden Rule

URL: <http://www.jcu.edu/philosophy/gensler/et/et-08-00.htm>

Define the Golden Rule and analyze how it applies to various situations. Study the role of moral consistency and the need for knowledge and imagination when considering hypothetical situations. Recognize that the Golden Rule does not prescribe specific behaviors but outlines ways of determining actions. Decisions following the Golden Rule can be based on social conventions, religious laws, or personal feelings. Explore a list of questions that deals with the application of the Golden Rule.

Make the Right Choice

URL: http://ijahsp.nova.edu/articles/vol5num4/holub5_4.htm

One case that was studied in an ethics class was the "Baby M" case. It was brought up during a discussion on surrogacy and how to know when the right choice is made and how to know what the right choice is. Along with the details of the case are the issues that were the focus of the custody dispute. The "best interest of the child" was also a phrase that was examined in class. A description of what and how "Baby M" is currently doing is followed by the consensus of the ethics class regarding this case.

Ethics Resource Center

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

The Ethics Resource Center works to strengthen ethical leadership worldwide by providing leading-edge expertise and services through research, education and partnerships. This site publishes a variety of essays, articles and interviews regarding organizational ethics, global ethics and character development. The resource center also provides a listing of articles, books, links, news and speeches. A well-organized and detailed "Frequently Asked Questions" section goes over many of the basics about ethics, including definitions, suggestions and links to more information.

Principles of Medical Ethics

URL: <http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/physician-resources/medical-ethics/code-medical-ethics/principles-medical-ethics.shtml>

From the AMA, nine principles of medical ethics are listed. "Principles adopted by the American Medical Association are not laws, but standards of conduct which define the essentials of honorable behavior for the physician." Among the principles featured are those that ask that physicians be proactive in monitoring their own profession, continuing their

education, and contributing to the betterment of the community. Other links are available at this site including the history of the principles of medical ethics, legal issues, and medical science.

Assisted Suicide

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

The AssistedSuicide.org web site is an international resource for articles and information about assisted suicide and euthanasia. The web site can be translated into eight languages besides English, and the different articles discuss the legal and ethical issues of this controversial topic. There is also a list of links to other organizations that are in favor of a person's right to die.

The Science Behind Drug Abuse

URL: <http://teens.drugabuse.gov/>

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) provides this excellent site for Teens to obtain essential information about drug use. Click onto: Facts on Drugs to learn about the brain and addiction, anabolic steroids, marijuana, and other drugs. Read real stories from kids who speak out about their experiences with drugs and alcohol and the impact it had on their life. Or, if you have Flash Plug In, you can just Have Fun & Learn about the affects of drugs and alcohol on your body while you play a game. This site is just right for teens.

Too Smart to Start

URL: <http://www.toosmartostart.samhsa.gov/>

The best way to prevent alcoholism is to become educated about the effects of alcohol. Too Smart to Start is a special Web site designed for Tweens and Teens. You will learn about the benefits of staying away from alcohol when you read the facts about alcohol presented in these articles. Be sure to read the section on media literacy to learn about social norms, drinking, and how to read between the lines in television, movies, and magazine articles. Interactive games and puzzles also help you learn about the benefits of remaining alcohol free.

The Effects of Drugs and Alcohol on the Adolescent Brain

URL: <http://www.samafoundation.org/effectsof.html>

The focus of the SAMA Foundation web site is to eliminate substance addiction in youth. This article describes the effects of drugs and alcohol on the adolescent brain. The overview talks about the reasons adolescents are at risk for substance addiction. Find out why adolescent drug users are in danger of permanent intellectual and emotional damage. Normal adolescent brain development is explained. Learn about the effects of drugs on the developing brain, neurotransmitter functions and alternations in perception caused by drug abuse.

Treatment

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/encyclopedia/science/drug-addiction-drug-abuse.html>

Did you know that approximately one-third of all people undergoing treatment for drug abuse were forced to seek treatment by the criminal justice system? Learn this interesting fact about drug addicts and their treatment at this web site. Links provide the opportunity to learn more about antabuse, a medication used to treat alcoholism, and methadone, a synthetic narcotic used to help abusers break their heroin habit. Other links provide information on types of abused substances, motivation for drug use, effects of substance abuse, and fighting substance abuse.

A Family History of Alcoholism

URL: <http://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/FamilyHistory/famhist.htm>

A child that grows up in a family where there is alcohol abuse may not know what to do. Alcoholism may appear normal, or a child may wonder if he or she is at risk for alcoholism. This important document presented by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, provides important information that addresses these questions. You will learn about the four symptoms of alcoholism. You will read about scientific research and the genetic factors involved with alcoholism. But, most importantly, you will read about important steps that can be taken to avoid and prevent alcoholism altogether.

Alcohol: Peer Pressure

URL: http://www.abouthealth.com/t_topicX.htm?topic=25

Have you ever felt pressured to drink alcohol? Is everybody really drinking alcohol? Alcohol: Peer Pressure is an article that deals with the subject of teen drinking and peer pressure. Come to this article to read how other teens have handled decisions related to alcohol. How can you avoid giving in to peer pressure? Why do teenagers drink? Come read what other teens are saying on the topic and how they have handled situations involving alcohol.

Kids Health for Kids: Alcohol

URL: http://www.kidshealth.org/kid/stay_healthy/body/alcohol.html

Kids who begin drinking before the age of fifteen are at a much higher risk of becoming addicted to alcohol and are setting the stage for a host of health and personal problems. Learn the many reasons why kids and alcohol don't mix at Kids Health, sponsored by the Nemours Foundation. You'll also discover how to tell if someone you care about has a drinking problem and what you should do, along with information about alcoholism and some tips for saying no to alcohol.

Drugs and Alcohol

URL: <http://www.safeteens.org/drugs-alcohol/>

Even after hearing all the negative effects of drugs and alcohol, there are some teens who still abuse these types of substances. There are some things you can learn to do that will help you avoid or prevail over peer pressure. This source not only tells you about the effects of drugs and alcohol on teens, but it also tells you about the most common drugs teens may try, and the real risks of trying each. Once you have read through each of the three sections, you will be prepared for any situation involving peer pressure and substances.

Should Euthanasia or Physician-Assisted Suicide Be Legal?

URL: <http://euthanasia.procon.org/>

What are the moral responsibilities of physicians if patients want help committing suicide? What are the legal rights of terminally ill people? Study the pros and cons of euthanasia. Is the right to die a right that should be protected by the Constitution? Find out what factors might motivate an ill patient to want to die. Understand the difference between active, passive, and non-voluntary euthanasia. Examine the views of different religions surrounding euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide. Analyze some specific cases.

Assisted Suicide

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

The AssistedSuicide.org web site is an international resource for articles and information about assisted suicide and euthanasia. The web site can be translated into eight languages besides English, and the different articles discuss the legal and ethical issues of this controversial topic. There is also a list of links to other organizations that are in favor of a person's right to die.

Assisted Suicide: A Right or a Wrong?

URL: <http://www.scu.edu/ethics/publications/ie/v1n1/suicide.html>

In excruciating pain as skin cancer slowly destroyed his body, Matthew wanted to die. When his brother shot him with a gun, he was tried for murder. Examine the dilemmas and moral controversy of assisted suicide. Medical developments help modern society save lives, but can also prolong suffering. Should a physician be allowed to help a terminally ill patient commit suicide? Analyze both sides of the debate. Where is the line between compassion and the slippery slope toward ending lives deemed by others as worthless?

Brittany Maynard's Death with Dignity Campaign Puts U.S. Laws Back in

URL: <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/10/12/brittany-maynardsdeathwithdignitycampaignputsuslawsbackinfoocus.html>

A few places in the United States allow patients the right to suicide with physician-prescribed drugs. The 29-year-old, terminally-ill Brittany Maynard started a social media campaign to try to make assisted suicide universally available. She moved to Oregon because doctor-assisted suicide is legal there. Some claim that the Death with Dignity Act is different from euthanasia. More than 1,000 people have gotten lethal prescriptions under Oregon's act. The practice is also legal in Vermont and Washington State. Investigate the criteria that patients must meet. Explore the arguments against assisted suicide.

Religious Groups' Views on End-of-Life Issues

URL: http://www.pewforum.org/2013/11/21/religious-groups-views-on-end-of-life-issues/#utm_source=rss&utm_medium=rss&utm_campaign=religious-groups-views-on-end-of-life-issues

Something everyone will face someday is death. This article summarizes what 16 major American religious groups' believe about end of life issues. The groups polled included 8 Protestant denominations, Buddhists, Catholics, Mormons, Hindus, Islam, Jews, and Unitarian Universalists. All opposed the right of terminally ill patients to choose when to die except for the United Church of Christ and the Unitarian Church. Several didn't have specific resolutions or teachings about it, but conceded that the broader church teachings opposed suicide and euthanasia. All agreed that life did not need to be preserved at all costs through artificial means.

FactCheck.org

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

"We are a nonpartisan, nonprofit 'consumer advocate' for voters that aims to reduce the level of deception and confusion in U.S. politics. We monitor the factual accuracy of what is said by major U.S. political players in the form of TV ads, debates, speeches, interviews and news releases. Our goal is to apply the best practices of both journalism and scholarship, and to increase public knowledge and understanding." From the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania.

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

The Core Elements of MLA 8th Edition

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)

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****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). *2nd 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 3rd. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 @baylorschool. ② “Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist.” ③ *Twitter*, ④ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ⑤ www.baylorschool.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. 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. 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. 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 qtd. in [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, www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/ReadingAtRisk.pdf . 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 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.

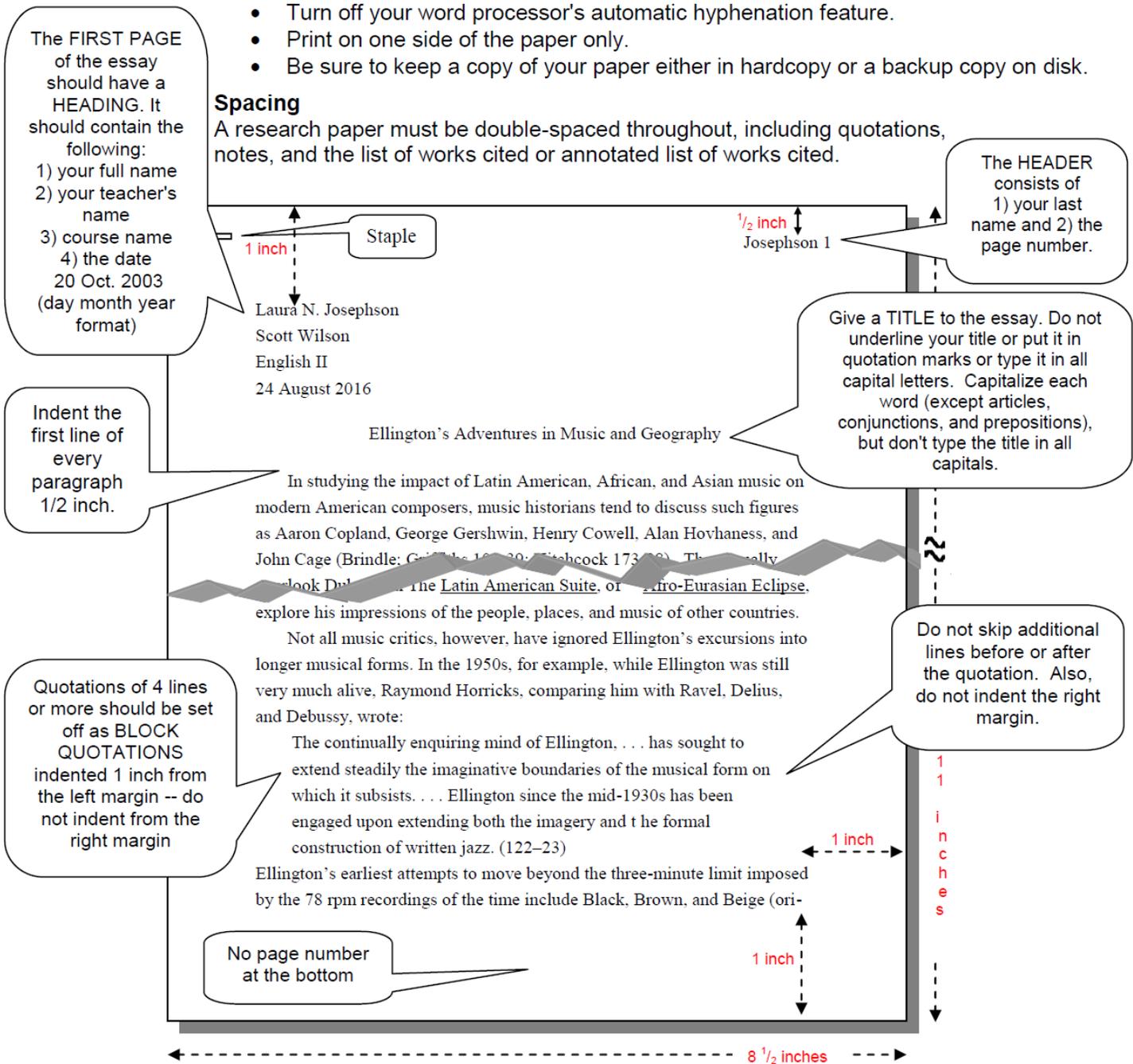
Printing or Typing

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

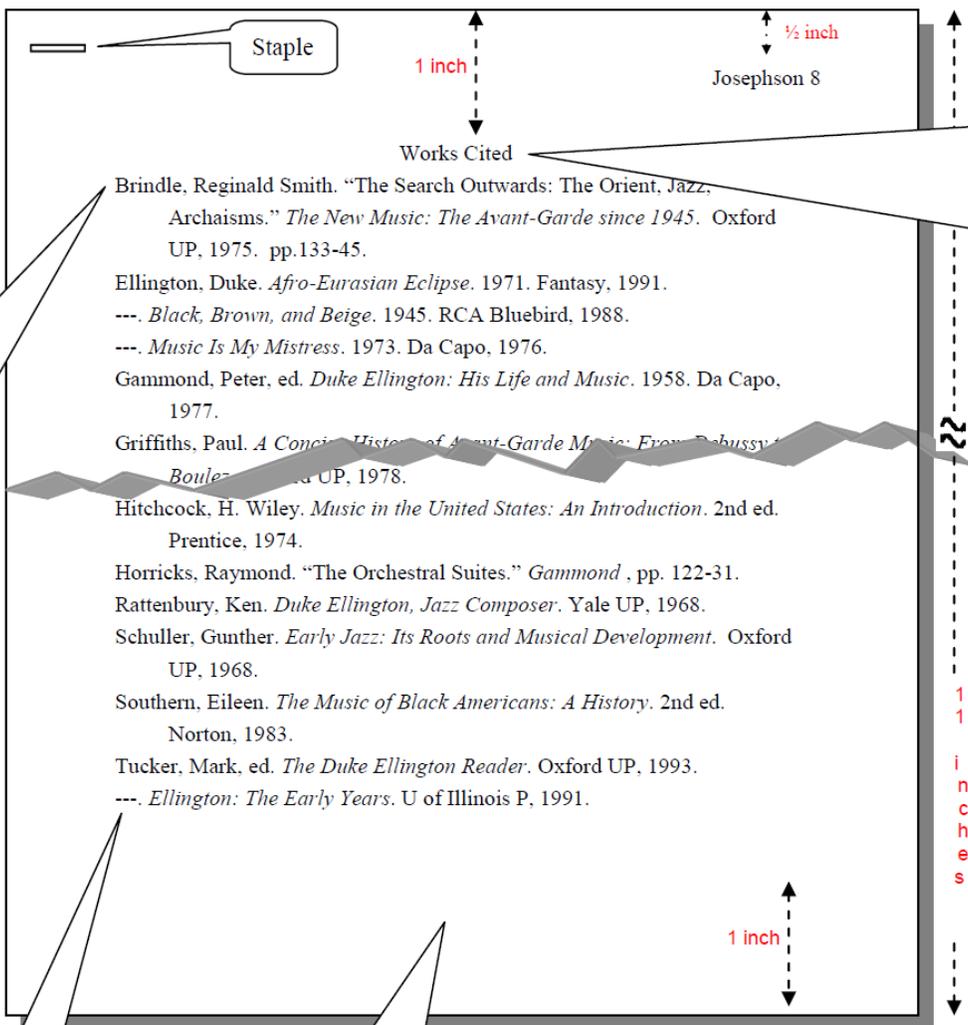
A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



MLA Format for 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.

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



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

No page number at the bottom

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.

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.