“Originating in the area around Concord, Mass., transcendentalism was never a fully organized movement or program. It was, rather, a loose set of principles adhered to by such highly individualistic figures as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Orestes Augustus Brownson, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody, Bronson Alcott, and George Ripley. Common to all of these persons were beliefs in the essential unity of creation, the goodness of humanity, and the supremacy of insight over logic and reason. Common also was a renunciation of authority, whether religious, scientific, or political. Emerson remarked: “Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind.”

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.


ProQuest History Study Center provides current and backfile journal articles, rare books, newspaper articles, video clips, parliamentary papers, criminal trial records, radio and television news, maps, images, student guides and a bookshelf of respected reference titles. In addition, the history Web Gateway provides links to thousands of reliable and informative Web sites. History Study Center provides over 40,000 documents and articles organized under 515 widely-studied topics, with over 50 reference works, 3,000 images and links to 2,000 Web sites.

Salem Press History Databases at present include:
- Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives includes biographies of notorious personages, from the merely controversial to extremely negative, from ancient times to the present and worldwide, with emphasis on their roles in historical events or impact on law enforcement or popular culture.

World Book Encyclopedia
- Early World of Learning
- World Book Kids
- World Book Student
- World Book Advanced
- World Book Discover
- Encyclopédia Estudiantil Hallazgos
- World Book for Kids
- World Book Info Finder
- World Book Reference Center

World History Collection 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.

World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO 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.

Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases

You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage: [http://www.baylorschool.org/](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.
What Is Transcendentalism? Introduction
URL: https://www.cliffsnotes.com/literature/t/thoreau-emerson-and-transcendentalism/what-is-transcendentalism/introduction
Starting in New England in the 1830s, transcendentalism began to lose its energy by 1860. It's difficult to define this philosophical, religious, and literary movement. Not all transcendentalists interpreted things the same way, and elements of mysticism make this movement more difficult to describe. Find out how Thoreau tried to describe it in 1853. This movement flourished in nineteenth century Boston, Cambridge, and Concord. A threat to established religion, transcendentalism sparked intellectual discourse and literary activity.

What is Transcendentalism?
URL: http://www.transcendentalists.com/what.htm
The author of this article is going to explain to you what he has learned about Transcendentalism that will be helpful to you. He has you look at this group of writers in more than just one way so that you can learn when and where these writers lived, what they believed in, what they were trying to define, and the types of questions that were raised by their work. You will also learn about the movements the Transcendentalists were involved in and find out who some of the best known Transcendentalists were.

Transcendentalism
A philosophical and literary movement which flourished in New England in the mid-1800s, transcendentalism originated from a reaction against Calvinism and rationalism. The faith of transcendentalists is based on humanity and the natural world being divine and the belief that individual intuition is the highest source of knowledge. The emphasis is on individualism and self-reliance. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau expressed the ideas of transcendentalism in their essays and books, and formed a transcendental club to discuss philosophy, religion, and literature.

The Web of American Transcendentalism
URL: http://archive.vcu.edu/english/engweb/transcendentalism/
You will find a wide variety of resources that address different issues related to American Transcendentalism in this comprehensive online collection. You will find articles that discuss various issues and reviews related to Transcendentalism, information on authors who were part of this movement and their texts, and information on the influences and roots of Transcendentalism. There is also information on the different ideas and thought associated with Transcendentalism and a selection of criticisms as well.

Transcendentalism
URL: https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/the-early-republic/culture-and-reform/a/transcendentalism
Reacting against intellectualism, transcendentalists sought to go beyond reason. Their ideas spurred nineteenth-century social reforms and feminism. They believed that the inherent goodness of people was warped by society, and that self-reliance was the answer. Those who embraced this philosophy were looking for a spiritual experience that they hadn't found in Unitarianism. Emerson found his experience in nature. Like many transcendentalists, he became an abolitionist. Thoreau integrated Hindu beliefs into his writing. Margaret Fuller and Louisa May Alcott were also transcendentalists.

26f. Transcendentalism, An American Philosophy
URL: http://www.ushistory.org/us/26f.asp
The transcendentalists believed in going beyond what they could see, hear, and touch. They didn't focus on logic and reason, but on intuition and creativity. They believed people had limitless potential. Each person was considered an expert on right, wrong, and goodness. The American transcendentalists wanted Americans to stop imitating Europe. Instead, they found inspiration in nature, art, and philosophy. They were dreamers and individualists who believed in self-reliance and criticized big government and organized religion.

Transcendentalism
URL: http://eas-ref.press.jhu.edu/view?aid=125
Although the leaders of transcendentalism are well known, little agreement exists over whether this mid-nineteenth-century movement was philosophical, religious, or literary. Emerson introduced radical ideas that put him at odds with many Christian leaders. Both Emerson and Thoreau were influenced by Eastern religions, phrenology, and mysticism, along with their interpretations of Christianity. The transcendentalists didn't separate religion and philosophy. Learn about their utopian experiments and efforts to produce social change. Explore the diverse writings of the transcendentalists.
Transcendentalism
URL: http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/transcendentalism/
The Transcendentalism movement is thoroughly explored in this philosophical encyclopedia article. Following an overview that describes this movement and its affiliated writers you will find a section that discusses what is known about the origins of the Transcendentalism movement, the major influences and ideas, and the characteristics that defined the movement. Another section provides information on particular writers and pieces of work that were influential. Information on the social and political criticism of the Transcendentalism movement is provided as well.

American Transcendentalism
URL: http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=2&psid=3551
A group of nineteenth-century New Englanders thought religion was too formal and logical to answer their questions about life. They wanted to explore the mysteries of life through intuition and nature. Emphasizing emotions, they looked within for spiritual fulfillment. Subjective and visionary ideas replaced religious rituals. They rejected materialism, complacency, and lifeless religious institutions in favor of individuality, nonconformity, and self-reliance. Thoreau wanted to live deliberately instead of focusing on unimportant details and distractions. He spent over two years in the woods, building his own cabin and observing nature. Transcendentalist Bronson Alcott had revolutionary and controversial ideals about education.

American Transcendentalism
URL: http://www.iep.utm.edu/am-trans/
Exchanging facts for big ideas, transcendentalists preferred imagination over time, space, and causation. Imagination was a way to not dwell on unavoidable outcomes, separation from beloved people and places, and growing old. They believed they would find freedom by rising above everyday struggles and conflicts. The transcendentalists started with practices and then built their theories. They struggled to make the facts and their theories fit together. Learn about the ideas of Emerson, Kant, Wordsworth, and Coleridge.

Every Man for Himself: American Individualism (Melville)
URL: https://www.learner.org/series/amerpass/unit04/context_activ-1.html
The foundational principles behind individualism were established by the time our nation was founded although the term was first used by philosophers and thinkers in the early 19th century. Human reason and the ability of the individual were highly valued as the new government and society were established. Often quoted words of the Declaration of Independence about equality and rights have helped make individualism a cornerstone of American values. The reality was that many individuals did not easily find liberty and rights in America and yet the myth of the self-made man became an essential part of the American dream.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo
URL: http://eas-ref.press.jhu.edu/view?aid=78
Like his father and other ancestors, Ralph Waldo Emerson studied to be a clergyman. For a few years, he served as a preacher and chaplain before choosing Socratic Paganism and embracing the secular philosophies of Locke and Wordsworth. The pain of losing family members led to some of his well-known writings. Emerson frequently traveled abroad, finding encouragement through contact with other philosophers. He lectured against slavery, materialism, and imperialism. His philosophy lectures preached self-reliance and intuition, with elements from a variety of religions and philosophies wrapped up in transcendentalism.

Walt Whitman
URL: http://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/authors/135/walt-whitman/
Walt Whitman was the most famous exponent of Transcendentalism and went against all poetic convention. You will learn a bit more about the influential author and then examine examples of his work. Two poems written by Whitman are briefly described on the opening page. You can read the poems in their entirety by clicking on the titles. Not only will you find the text, but you will also have the option to listening to audio clips of the poems as well.

The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau
URL: http://thoreau.library.ucsb.edu/
Accurate texts of Henry David Thoreau's complete works can be found at this web site. Visit the writing section to learn about Thoreau's career as a writer and to see manuscripts, correspondence, journal transcripts and more. You can even see a sample of Thoreau's handwriting. The biographical section of the site discusses Thoreau's writing career and his connection to the Transcendentalist movement in New England. Get answers to frequently asked questions about Thoreau. One feature of the site lets you locate quotes by Thoreau.
Giving credit where credit is due: If you don’t give credit when you use others’ 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
You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

Author. (Last Name, First Name M.I.)
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)

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:

Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:
1Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. 2The Crown of Columbus. 3HarperCollins, 41999.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

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

KEY: 1. author 2. title of source 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:
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:
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):
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:
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:
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:

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:

KEY: 1 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:

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

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

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

ANNOTATED WORKS CITED GUIDELINES

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

First, you locate the information (books, periodicals, and documents) that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic and briefly examine/review those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic. Second, you cite the book, article, or document using the MLA style. Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article.

This annotation should answer three main questions:

• WHO -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.

• WHAT -- what did it say; did it provide information or mis-information; compare or contrast this work with another you have cited -- does it agree or disagree.

• WHY -- explain why you think it is a good addition to your research. Also, comment on the intended audience -- who was the intended audience and most importantly why was it written.

Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Material Type</th>
<th>In-Text Citation Example</th>
<th>Comment/Notes</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author's name in text</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>You only need to indicate page numbers, since the author's name appears in the text.</td>
<td>Baron, Naomi S. “Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media.” <em>PMLA</em>, vol. 128, no.1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author's name in “in-text” reference</td>
<td>Reading is &quot;just half of literacy. The other half is writing&quot; (Baron 194).</td>
<td>Author's name and page numbers are placed at the end of the attributed text.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two authors’ names in “in-text” reference</td>
<td>The dataset includes information on the entire population of children who have dropped out of North Carolina’s public schools (Stearns and Glennie 37).</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Stearns, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth J. Glennie. “When and Why Dropouts Leave High School. <em>Youth Society</em>, 2006, vol. 38: pp. 29-57, yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29. Accessed 3 October 2016.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotation found in indirect or &quot;secondhand&quot; source</td>
<td>Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an &quot;extraordinary man&quot; (qtd. in Boswell vol. 2: 450).</td>
<td>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 &quot;quoted in&quot;] before the indirect source you cite in your in-text reference.</td>
<td>Boswell, James. <em>The Life of Johnson</em>. Ed. George Birkbeck Hill and L.F. Powell. 6 vols. Clarendon, 1934-50.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-text Citations for Sources with No Known Author or Organization as Author</td>
<td>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America 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).</td>
<td>Include the first 2-3 key words from the title and the page number in parentheses.</td>
<td>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America, 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The nine grades of mandarins were “distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of office” (“Mandarin”).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Text Citation Example</th>
<th>Comment/Notes</th>
<th>Citation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In this example, there are no page numbers to include.</td>
<td></td>
<td>“Mandarin.” <em>The Encyclopedia Americana</em>, 1993 ed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

- The FIRST PAGE of the essay should have a HEADING. It should contain the following:
  1) your full name
  2) your teacher's name
  3) course name
  4) the date
  20 Oct. 2003 (day month year format)

- Staple
- Laura N. Josephson
  Scott Wilson
  English II
  24 August 2016

**Ellington’s Adventures in Music and Geography**

In studying the impact of Latin American, African, and Asian music on modern American composers, music historians tend to discuss such figures as Aaron Copland, George Gershwin, Henry Cowell, Alan Hovhaness, and John Cage (Brindle, Copland, 1940; Childrock 173-78). Typically, look to Duke’s The Latin American Suite, or “Pan-Eurasian Eclipse,” to explore his impressions of the people, places, and music of other countries.

Not all music critics, however, have ignored Ellington’s excursions into longer musical forms. In the 1950s, for example, while Ellington was still very much alive, Raymond Horricks, comparing him with Ravel, Delius, and Debussy, wrote:

The continually enquiring mind of Ellington, . . . has sought to extend steadily the imaginative boundaries of the musical form on which it subsists . . . Ellington since the mid-1930s has been engaged upon extending both the imagery and the formal construction of written jazz. (122-23)

Ellington’s earliest attempts to move beyond the three-minute limit imposed by the 78 rpm recordings of the time include Black, Brown, and Beige (ori-
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.

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.


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

Staple

1 inch

Josephson 8

Works Cited

1/2 inch

"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

8 1/2 inches

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.

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.