

Baylor School

Hedges Library

US History -- World War II

“World War II, or the Second World War (often abbreviated as WWII or WW2), was a global conflict that was underway by 1939 and ended in 1945. It involved most of the world's nations—including all of the great powers—eventually forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. It was the most widespread war in history, with more than 100 million people serving in military units.” The US officially entered the war following the attack of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

World War II. Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia, 24 February 2017, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II. Accessed 2 March 2017.



Reference Collection

R 355 X6c	China at war: an encyclopedia
R 355.02 K79d	Dictionary of wars
R 355.0973 O98o	The Oxford companion to American military history
R 355.4 T894b	Battles that changed history: an encyclopedia of world conflict
R 364.1 B218n	Great lives from history. Notorious lives
R 909.82 G671g	Great events from history. The 20th century, 1901-1940
R 909.82 G671g	Great events from history. The 20th century, 1941-1970
R 920.3 D554d	Dictionary of world biography
R 940.02 C557c	Chronology of European history: 15,000 B.C. to 1997
R 940.53 B662b	Biographical dictionary of World War II
R 940.53 G649w	War maps: World War II, from September 1939 to August 1945
R 940.53 H349w	The World War II desk reference
R 940.53 H673h	The Historical encyclopedia of World War II
R 940.53 O58w	World War II: a student companion
R 940.53 O98o	The Oxford companion to World War II
R 940.53 P261s	The Simon and Schuster encyclopedia of World War II
R 940.53 W134l	The Library of Congress World War II companion
R 940.53 W927w	World War II in Europe: an encyclopedia
R 940.547 G984e	The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust
R 940.54 M135g	Great battles of World War II
R 940.54 M727a	The armed forces of World War II : uniforms, insignia, and organization
R 940.547 H754hw	The Holocaust and World War II almanac
R 943.086 S675e	Encyclopedia of the Third Reich
R 952.03 K76k	Kodansha encyclopedia of Japan
R 973 A512a	American decades
R 973 M194g	Great events from history: American series.
R 973.003 E56e	Encyclopedia of the United States in the twentieth century
R 973.02 D554d	Dictionary of American history
R 973.04956 N691j	Japanese American history: an A-to-Z reference from 1868 to the present
R 973.92 S623p	Postwar America: a student companion

Online Databases

American History - ABC-CLIO	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.
Classroom Video on Demand	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>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>	Facts on File World News Digest 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. World News Digest is updated twice weekly and includes a searchable hourly newsfeed. <u>Click on this link Timeline of Top News Stories 1940-1949</u>	
<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>JSTOR</u>	JSTOR 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.	
<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>ProQuest Historical Newspapers</u>	ProQuest Historical Newspapers delivers the complete run of <i>The New York Times</i> -- 1851-2001, <i>The Wall St. Journal</i> -- 1889-1996, <i>The Washington Post</i> -- 1877-1997, <i>The Christian Science Monitor</i> -- 1908-2000 and the <i>Los Angeles Times</i> -- 1881-1990. <i>ProQuest Historical Newspapers™</i> is the definitive newspaper digital archive offering full-text and full-image articles. More current articles may found in ProQuest Central K12 the complete run of <i>The New York Times</i> . It offers an unparalleled online resource for the study of historical events, social and consumer history, economics, literature, technology, and more. Every issue is reproduced in cover-to-cover full-page image from news stories and editorials to graphics and advertisements. Our title coverage spans from 1851 to 2005.	
<u>ProQuest History Study Center</u>	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Germany during the Second World War</u> • <u>Britain during the Second World War, 1939-1945</u> • <u>Russia during the Second World War, 1939-1945</u> • <u>The Second World War in Africa</u> • <u>Winston Churchill</u> • <u>The Pacific War, 1941-1945</u> • <u>The origins of the Second World War</u>
<u>Salem Press History Databases</u>	Salem Press History Databases most useful would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Great Events from History: The Sixties in America, The Ancient World,</i> 	
<u>SIRS Renaissance</u>	SIRS® Renaissance —Current Perspectives on the Arts & Humanities—is a reference database that provides dynamic information on the following topics: architecture and design, culture, literature, multimedia, music, performing arts, philosophy and religion, and visual arts.	
<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

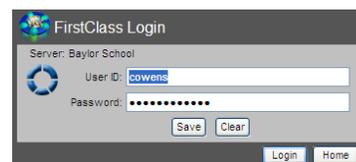
You may also access the library page from the Baylor School homepage: (<http://www.baylorschool.org/>)

The screenshot shows the Baylor School website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the school name and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, there are several menu items: ABOUT BAYLOR, ADMISSIONS, ACADEMICS, STUDENT LIFE, ATHLETICS, PARENTS, ALUMNI, and SUPPORT BAYLOR. The main content area features three columns of text and images. The first column is titled 'Academic Excellence' and describes the benefits of small classes. The second column is titled 'Faculty' and mentions the arrival of students on campus. The third column is titled 'Academic Strengths' and lists various programs like Middle School (6-8), Upper School (9-12), Fine Arts, Travel, College Counseling, and Library. There is also a small image of a student using an iPad with the text 'Empowering all students with iPads'.

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 Web Pages

World War II

URL: <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/w2frm.htm>

Visit World War Two with this thorough collection of eyewitness accounts. Although they are not arranged in chronological order, each section has a bold-faced heading that will take you to a new page. Each account was written by a person who was at that point in time personally, and along with each narrative are pictures that pertain to that story. Read about Pearl Harbor, the Battle of Midway, the London Blitz, and many other events.

World War II in Europe

URL: <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10005137>

Germany wanted to expand its territory and started with the Soviet Union. By 1939, they were invading Poland. The German forces were growing in size and ability. Soon, they became the bully of European countries. Discover the impact Adolf Hitler had upon the German Army and how he used his power of persuasion to recruit other countries to fight with him. View maps of the sought after countries and hear personal narratives from veterans and families who lived through World War II.

World Wars in-depth

URL: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/>

Here you can read about the causes, events, and people of two of the world's greatest wars. The First World War was called "The Great War" and the "War to End All Wars". But, that was not to be. World War II erupted in Europe in 1939. During World War II about 52 million people died, many of them civilians. The war destroyed many cities in Europe and Asia. Four articles about war can be read on this site: World War I, World War II, The Cold War, and Genocide Under the Nazis.

Sir Winston Churchill

URL: <http://www.number10.gov.uk/past-prime-ministers/sir-winston-churchill/>

Learn about the life of Winston Churchill, one of Britain's most famous Prime Ministers. A man of many talents, Churchill received many honors in his lifetime. This web site starts you off with some quick facts about his life and career. Then continue on to read a few of his most famous quotes. Finally, you will find a brief biography describing his many political career moves and his accomplishments, as well as his well-known failures.

WinstonChurchill.org

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

Winston Churchill is considered by many to have been the greatest statesman of the 20th Century. Virtually every aspect of Churchill's life is inspected in this detailed documentary, including a day by day account of his life, with first person narratives and thousands of details. Articles validating the greatness of Churchill, a bibliography of books by and about him, and speeches and famous quotes are featured in the web site. A fascinating page features the controversies in which Churchill was embroiled during his long life. Those controversies continue to flourish through historical interpretations of his life and achievements.

WWII: Dunkirk Evacuation: How the 'Little Ships' Helped Rescue the Allied Troops

URL: www.bbc.co.uk/archive/dunkirk/

Listen to the personal accounts of some of the people who took part in the mass evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk in 1940. This collection of primary sources includes over twenty audio clips that offer you unique perspectives of this historic event that you cannot gain from any other source. The opening page allows you to access the collection's documents that are military documents, letters, and articles related to the operation and the evacuation.

Jun 4, 1940: Dunkirk Evacuation

URL: <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/dunkirk-evacuation-ends>

June 4, 1940 was the day in history when the evacuation of Dunkirk ended. This feature tells you about the nine day evacuation that rescued 338,000 Allied troops that had been captured by the Nazis. You will discover the events that led up to the capture of these Allied troops, the details of the rescue operation, and the outcome and aftermath of the evacuation. The impact of this event on the future of the war is revealed as well.

The Evacuation of Dunkirk

URL: http://warwitness.e2bn.org/resource_30.html

Witness the evacuation of Dunkirk through words and pictures. This war resource tells you about the evacuation of Dunkirk including the time, place, and people involved. It explains how Allied troops were rescued by a large fleet of large and small boats. You will view a large photograph of abandoned motorcycles on the beach of Dunkirk and photographs of other abandoned vehicles, abandoned ships, and abandoned equipment. There is also a photograph of a RAF Spitfire that crashed on the beach.

Dunkirk Remembered

URL: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_depth/uk/2000/dunkirk/default.stm

Here you will find a collection of BBC news articles remembering the Battle of Dunkirk. You will read stories of soldiers that participated in the battle. You will read stories of those rescued from the beaches of Dunkirk. You will read stories of children who witnessed the battle. There is a gallery of related photographs here. If you are researching Dunkirk and want to learn about the personal side of the story, this web site is an excellent place to begin.

BBC: A Wartime Home

URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/world_war2/wartime_homes/

Find out what a home in Britain was like during World War II. Gas lights were used instead of electric, and each one would have to be lit individually. Heavy blackout curtains were used on the windows at night, so a house would not become a target for enemy planes. A stirrup pump and sand buckets were used to put out fires from incendiary bombs. Windows were taped so they wouldn't shatter from a bomb.

Remembering the Blitz

URL: <http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/archive/exhibits/blitz/>

In September of 1940, London was attacked from the air by German bombers and fighters. Known as the Blitz, this battle lasted until May, 1941. Join those who remember the Blitz as they share their memories of this historic time in London. Background information gives facts and figures about the attack. Search for a personal story by theme. These themes include anticipating, staying alive, being bombed, doing your bit, and more. Photographs and objects are available to view, and some stories can be heard on audio.

The Potsdam Conference, 1945

URL: <http://history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/PotsdamConfCached>

The Potsdam Conference, attended by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Soviet Leader Joseph Stalin, and U.S. President Harry Truman was held to discuss the problems of the German-Soviet-Polish borders and German war reparations. Although there were disagreements between the men, they were able to make many decisions regarding Germany. Displaced Germans created other problems. Negotiations were problematic because the United States had detonated an atomic bomb earlier that year. The men formed the Council of Foreign Ministers to act on their behalf in drafting peace treaties with Germany and its allies.

Densho--The Japanese American Legacy Project

URL: <http://www.densho.org/history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/PotsdamConfCached>

"After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Roosevelt cited military necessity as the basis for incarcerating 120,000 Japanese Americans--adults and children, immigrants and citizens alike." Here you can read lessons and readings about this time in American history. Be sure to read the terminology in the Glossary to get a better understanding of terms used for this time period. Then read the testimonial interviews of many Japanese Americans who lived through this period.

A More Perfect Union

URL: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/experience/index.html>

Walk through a period of time when the history of the United States was filled with racial prejudice and fear. During World War II, Japanese Americans were placed in detention camps. Experience the story of these Japanese Americans through this interactive gallery. By exploring this story, you will discover the intricate balance between the United States Constitution and the rights of its citizens. This eye-opening web site comes to you from the Smithsonian National Museum of American History.

Animated Map: The North African Campaign

URL: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwtwo/launch_ani_north_africa_campaign.shtml

Three years of fighting in the North African desert played a role in World War II. In hostile terrain, Axis and Allied forces chased and battled each other. The North African campaign was about a backdoor into Western Europe. Control of the Suez Canal meant control of resources from the Middle Eastern oilfields and India. Italy invaded Egypt, but the British quickly gained the upper hand, at least until Germany arrived. Rommel pushed the British into retreat but the battle settled into a stalemate. Explore attacks and counter-attacks in this animated map. Allied reinforcements led to a victory in 1943.

World War II: Military Operations

URL: <http://teacher.scholastic.com/researchtools/researchstarters/wwii/>

During World War II, most military operations were known by code names. Determine the objective of Operation Sea Lion. Find out where Operation Barbarossa took place. Those operations were both German invasions but the Allied forces had campaigns of their own like Operation Torch and Operation Overlord. Beaches were given code names along with weapons, weapons programs, and intelligence operations. Learn more about World War II, key generals, military strategies and tactics, and intelligence operations.

Yalta Conference

URL: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/experience/index.html>

At the time of the Yalta Conference, Stalin had considerable control over negotiations with Roosevelt and Churchill. Poland was chosen as a buffer zone to ensure the safety of the Soviet Union while the three leaders discussed the development of the United Nations. As the three nations were surrounding Germany and World War II was coming to an end, they came to an agreement about the future of Germany but disagreed about the future of Berlin. Learn about reparations, control of German industry, the role of France, and what the leaders at the conference had to say about world domination.

Hitler, Lenin, and Stalin: A Study in Personality's Impact on History

URL: http://www.vakkur.com/hx/hit_len_stal.html

The personalities of political figures shape the course of history. Hitler's lack of empathy and Stalin's suspicious nature cost many lives. Tolstoy believed cultures, not personalities, shape the conditions that lead to dictatorship. This resource explores the deviant personality traits of personality disorders of some of history's most powerful dictators. They crushed dissent and opposition with no tolerance for criticism and had a paranoid belief in conspiracies by certain groups of people. Their lives were characterized by obsessions, narcissism, and grandiose ideas of destiny. Analyze the role of trauma and failure in shaping their ruthless personalities.

Iwo Jima

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

After the attack by the Japanese on Pearl Harbor, the United States officially entered World War II. One of the major battles occurred on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima. This site talks about this specific battle, giving information about the Japanese and American strategies in the battle. There are

links to a photograph of the Iwo Jima flag raising, as well as to those who raised the flags, the Bond Tour, Frequently Asked Questions and more.

The Battle of Midway, 1942

URL: <http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/midway.htm>

The naval raid on Japan that followed the attack on Pearl Harbor that occurred in April 1942 is known as the Battle of Midway. It has gone down in history to be known as a defining moment of World War II, with the extensive bombing of Japan and surprise attack on the country. There are sections throughout the article, including Under Attack and Five Minutes that Changed the War. There are references listed, as well.

Battle of Midway

URL: <http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/midway/midway.htm>

The Battle of Midway was a carefully planned out retaliation by the United States toward the Japanese that resulted from the Japanese-led sneak attack on the Hawaiian naval base of Pearl Harbor. This site talks about the attack on Midway, that took place about six months after the attack on Pearl Harbor. There are highlighted terms throughout the article that you can click on for further information as well as information about the planning that took place before the actual attack.

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.

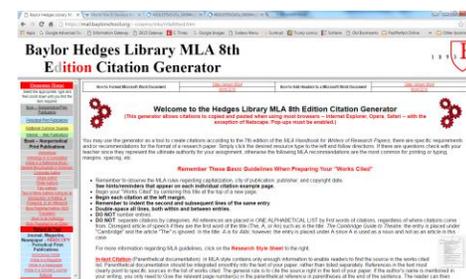
Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article. This annotation should answer three main questions:

1. **WHO** -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.
2. **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.
3. **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.

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

Hedges Library MLA 8th Edition Citation Generator

Allows citations to copied and pasted using most browsers (Internet Explorer, Opera, Safari) -- exception being Netscape. **Pop-ups must be enabled.** Simply click the desired resource type to the left and follow directions. If there are questions check with your teacher since they represent the ultimate authority for your assignment, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.



WARNING: When copying and pasting in Apple Pages, italic formatting is lost.

URL: <https://mail.baylorschool.org/~cowens/mla/mla8thed.htm>

Baylor School Hedges Library 8th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 8th edition of the MLA Handbook, there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. If there are questions check with your teacher, otherwise the following MLA recommendations are the most common for printing or typing, margins, spacing, etc.

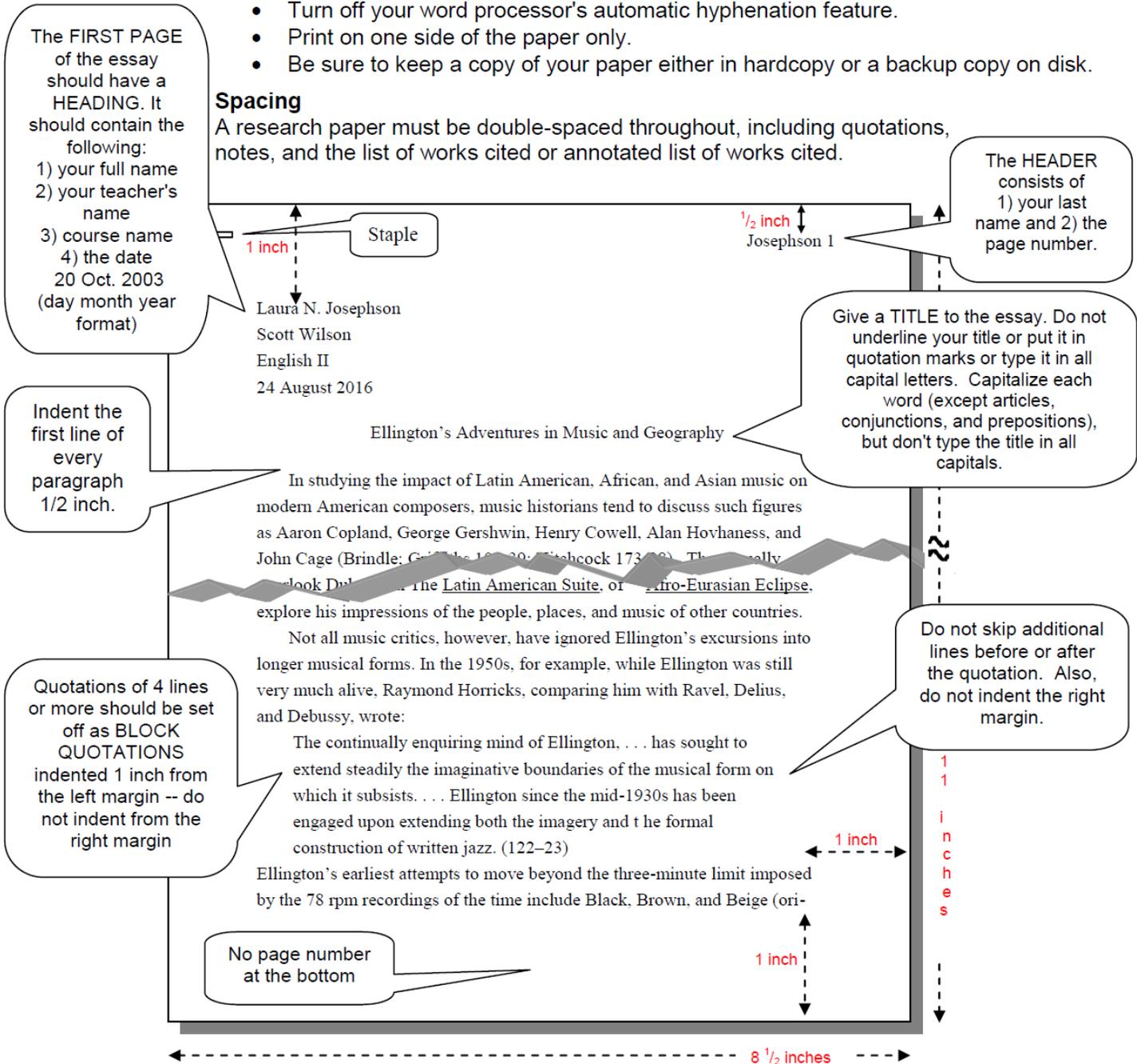
Printing or Typing

If you composed your paper on a computer, be aware of the following guidelines:

- EVERYTHING in your essay should be DOUBLE-SPACED. Everything including the heading, the title, the text, block quotations, and Works Cited page.
- Choose a standard, easily readable typeface (e.g., Times New Roman) and type size (e.g., 12 point)
 - Do not justify the lines of your paper at the right margin.
 - Turn off your word processor's automatic hyphenation feature.
 - Print on one side of the paper only.
 - Be sure to keep a copy of your paper either in hardcopy or a backup copy on disk.

Spacing

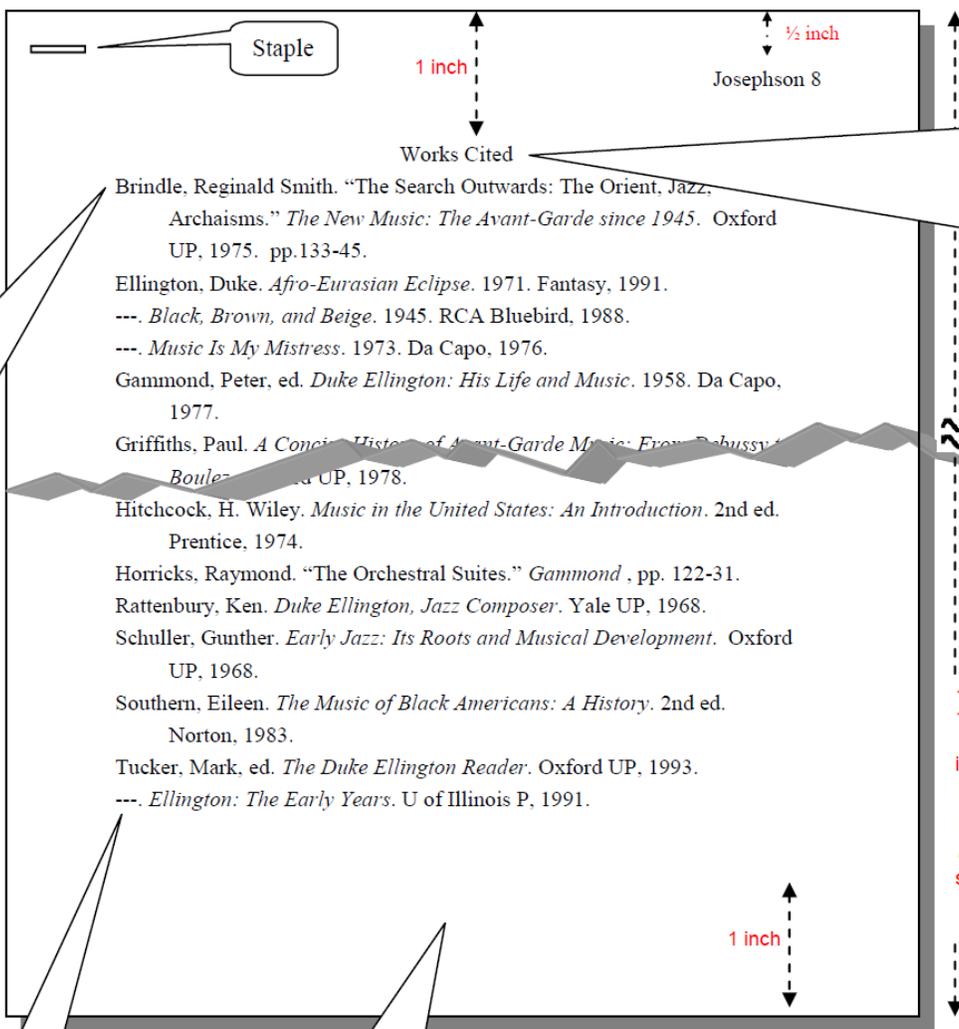
A research paper must be double-spaced throughout, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited or annotated list of works cited.



Like EVERYTHING else in your essay, your Works Cited should be typed in upper and lower case and DOUBLE SPACED. DO NOT SKIP lines after "Works Cited" or between citations.

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.

MLA Format for Works Cited



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

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.

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.

The title of the book is *italicized*

Baylor School Hedges Library 7th ed. MLA Format for Text Pages

According to the 7th 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.

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 – day month year format

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 HEADER placed ½ inch from margin consists of
1) your last name
2) the page number

Indent the first line of every paragraph ½ inch.

Give a TITLE to the essay. Do not underline your title or put it in quotation marks or type it in all capital letters. Capitalize each word (except articles, conjunctions, and prepositions), but don't type the title in all capitals.

Quotations of 4 lines or more should be set off as BLOCK QUOTATIONS indented 1 inch from the left margin – do not indent from the right margin.

Do not skip additional lines before or after the quotation. Also, do not indent the right margin.

Josephson 1

Laura N. Josephson
Jim Stover
English 2
20 Oct. 2003

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; Griffiths 104-39; Hitchcock 173-98). They usually overlook Duke Ellin *The Latin American Suite*, of *Afro-Eurasian Eclipse*, 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 Horicks, 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-

No page number at the bottom

MLA Format for Works Cited Page

The Works Cited page start on a page of its own and 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 pagination for the Works Cited page is a continuation of the total page.

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.

Josephson 8

Works Cited

1 inch

Brindle, Reginald Smith. "The Search Outwards: The Orient, Jazz, Archaisms." *The New Music: The Avant-Garde since 1945*. New York: Oxford UP, 1975. 133-45. Print.

Ellington, Duke. *Afro-Eurasian Eclipse*. 1971. Fantasy, 1991. Print.

---. *Black, Brown, and Beige*. 1945. RCA Bluebird, 1988. Print.

---. *Music Is My Mistress*. 1973. New York: Da Capo, 1976. Print.

Gammond, Peter, ed. *Duke Ellington: His Life and Music*. 1958. New York: Da Capo, 1977. Print.

Griffiths, Paul. *A Concise History of Avant-Garde Music: From Debussy to Boulez*. New York: Oxford UP, 1978. Print.

Hitchcock, H. Wiley. *Music in the United States: An Introduction*. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice, 1974. Print.

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