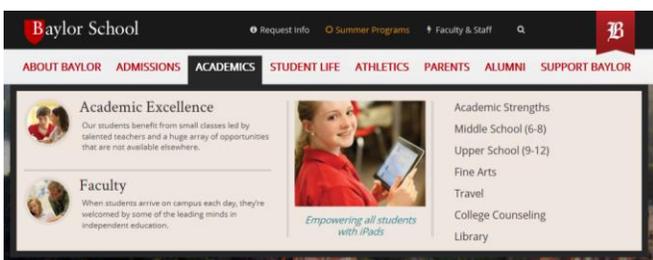




<a href="#">Salem Press History Databases</a>	<b>Salem Press History Databases</b> most useful would include: <i>Great Events from History: The Sixties in America, The 20th Century 1901-1940, The 20th Century 1941-1970, The 20th Century 1971-2000, and Modern Scandals.</i>	
<a href="#">World Book Encyclopedia</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Early World of Learning</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Kids</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Student</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Advanced</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Discover</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book for Kids</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Info Finder</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">World Book Reference Center</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</a>	<b>World History: The Modern Era</b> (covering history from the Renaissance to today) is the latest update of the reference standard of electronic history reference materials for high school and high-level middle school coursework.	
<a href="#">World History Collection</a>	<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.	

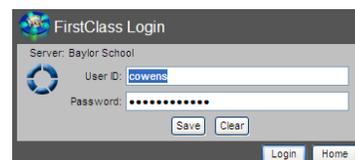
## Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



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 Web Pages

### BBC News Country Profiles

URL: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country\\_profiles/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm)

BBC News is the department of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) responsible for the gathering and broadcasting of news and current affairs. The department is the world's largest broadcast news organization and generates about 120 hours of radio and television output each day, as well as online news coverage. Full profiles provide an instant guide to history, politics and economic background of countries and territories, and background on key institutions. They also include audio and video clips from BBC archives. Select a country, territory or international organization from the menus provided.

### The World Fact Book

URL: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/xx.html>

The world is very big place and this web site from the Central Intelligence Agency takes a look at the world as a whole unit. The information is contained in the agency's World Fact Book and covers a great deal of information about the world in which we live. Choose the topic of your choice which includes all of the following subject areas: an introduction, geography, people, government, economy, communications, transportation, military, and transnational issues.

### The Why Files: The Science Behind the News

URL: <http://whyfiles.org/>

The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents provides this web site. It discusses the science behind the news. Each issue features an in depth article, a brief article, a current news section, and cool science images. For example, this month features an article about professional sports and concussions, social ties aiding infant baboons, pedophilia treatment, steroids in baseball, and nuclear weapons in North Korea. Archives of past issues are available. Teachers can read about using The Why Files in the classroom.

## Current Events

URL: <http://hmcurrenthevents.com/>

The past and present are influencing the future. Explore the role of the government in our lives and how you can help inspire change. Gain a greater understanding of social behavior as you learn about recent research studies. Evaluate your understanding of economics and human behavior. Understand the role of global history in international issues. Analyze diversity in America. Examine controversial issues like video game addictions and cigarette advertisements. Investigate flash mobs, temper tantrums, and tons of other topics.

## Channelone.com

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

Channel One News provides you with all of the current events from around the world. You will find headlines and captions for current news stories, special features, and stories that are for pure entertainment. There is also a video gallery that allows you to watch current news stories and search through the archives. You will even find an area that is filled with interactive quizzes, and area just for students, and an area designed especially for teachers.

## Today's Front Pages

URL: <http://www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages/>

Read the front pages from more than 500 newspapers around the world. This is possible by visiting this web site, the Newseum, which is an Interactive Museum of News. In addition to reading the daily news, historic interest articles are also archived, such as hurricane Katrina, the invasion of Iraq, and the attacks on September 11, 2001. To find a specific newspaper, you can conduct a search by region. Additionally, educational games and activities are provided. Try a game of Newmania, and test your knowledge of current events.

## In the News

URL: <http://hmhinthenews.com/>

Explore United States and world history as you learn about current national and international events. Investigate how communities from Alaska to Africa deal with new leaders, snow emergencies, and wildfires. Teenage mountain climbers and chess champs are among the people featured. Find out how people are making a difference by recycling leftover soap, exploring new places, or inventing new things. Take a look at efforts to transform cities into gardens or create a new playground from old flip-flops.

## Country Profiles

URL: <http://asiasociety.org/>

Created by the Asia Society whose mission is to strengthen relationships and promote understanding between the United States and Asia, this web site profiles the countries of East Asia with great detail. You will see a map of East Asia and below it, links to the major countries of East Asia. When you click on a country, you will see a flag, a map, and statistics about the geography, demographics, economy, communications, transportation, and military of that particular country.

## Al Jazeera

URL: <http://www.aljazeera.com/profile/al-jazeera-world.html>

Aljazeera is a source for news from around the world. The opening page allows you to find current events from Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, Central and South Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. There are sections that contain opinions and special features, news programs, videos, and blogs. Like most news sources this one also offers business news and blogs, weather related information and updates, and sports news as well. A search tool that allows you to find specific news articles and resources is available as well.

## National Public Radio

URL: <http://www.npr.org/sections/news/>

National Public Radio is a widely respected provider and distributor of non-commercial news, talk, and entertainment programming. Visit its web site to learn about program highlights and the latest news. This site allows you to order tapes or written transcripts of NPR programming, and you can find your local NPR member station here as well. There is a section that allows you to learn about the music played on NPR programs at this web site, as well as an online discussion forum.

## UN News Centre

URL: <http://www.un.org/news/>

What is the United Nations (UN) doing right this minute to make the world a better place? Scrolling headlines from the UN News Service gives you the news as it is happening today. You can search for more UN news by using the categories of media (radio, television, photo, and webcast), different regions of the world, or by topic. Read through current articles, watch featured videos, and discover what, or who, is in the spotlight. The articles include photos and videos, as well as links to past stories on that particular issue.

## Online Newspapers from Around the World

URL: <http://www.ipl.org/div/news/>

A University of Michigan School of Information class founded the Internet Public Library (IPL). This IPL web page is a collection of links to newspapers' web sites around the world. They are organized by continent or region, with the United States being organized by states. You can also find them organized alphabetically by title. Some web sites are in English, and others are in French, Arabic, and other world languages. Learn about world issues from different viewpoints by reading newspapers from different parts of the world.

- **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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

**Baylor Hedges Library MLA 8th Edition Citation Generator**

How to Format Microsoft Word Document [Site Version \(Word Nov 2011\)](#) How to Add Headers to a Microsoft Word Document [Site Version \(Word Nov 2011\)](#)

Welcome to the Hedges Library MLA 8th Edition Citation Generator  
(This generator allows citations to be copied and pasted when using most browsers -- Internet Explorer, Opera, Safari -- with the exception of Netscape. Pop-ups must be enabled.)

You may use the generator as a tool to create citations according to the 7th edition of the *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*; there are specific requirements and/or recommendations for the format of a research paper. 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.

**Remember These Basic Guidelines When Preparing Your "Works Cited"**

- Remember to observe the MLA rules regarding capitalization, city of publication, publisher, and copyright date.
- See **hints/reminders that appear on each individual citation example page.**
- Begin your "Works Cited" by centering this title at the top of a new page.
- Begin each citation at the left margin.
- Remember to indent the second and subsequent lines of the same entry.
- Double-space all lines, both within and between entries.
- DO NOT number entries.
- DO NOT separate citations by categories. All references are placed in ONE ALPHABETICAL LIST by first words of citations, regardless of where citations come from. Disregard article of speech if they are the first word of the title (The, A, or An) such as in the title: *The Cambridge Guide to Thesauri*; the entry is placed under "Cambridge" and the article "The" is ignored. In the title: *A is for Alibi*; however, the entry is placed under A since A is used as a noun and not as an article in this case.

For more information regarding MLA guidelines, click on the [Research Style Sheet](#) to the right.

**In-text Citation** (Parenthetical documentation) in MLA style contains only enough information to enable readers to find the source in the works cited list. Parenthetical documentation should be integrated smoothly into the text of your paper, rather than listed separately. References in the text must clearly point to specific sources in the list of works cited. The general rule is to cite the source right in the text of your paper. If the author's name is mentioned in your writing, you only need to give the relevant page number(s) in the parenthetical reference in parentheses at the end of the sentence. The reader can then consult the list of works cited at the end of the paper to get the complete citation.

**WARNING: When copying and pasting in Apple Pages, italic formatting is lost.**  
 URL: <https://mail.baylorschool.org/~c Owens/mla/mla8thed.htm>

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

The in-text citation should direct the reader unambiguously to the entry in your works-cited list for the source -- and, if possible, to a passage in the source -- while creating the least possible interruption in your text.

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

**REMEMBER: Given the author's last name, your readers can find the complete publication information for the source in the alphabetically arranged list of works cited that follows the text of your paper.**

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

## 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.

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

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

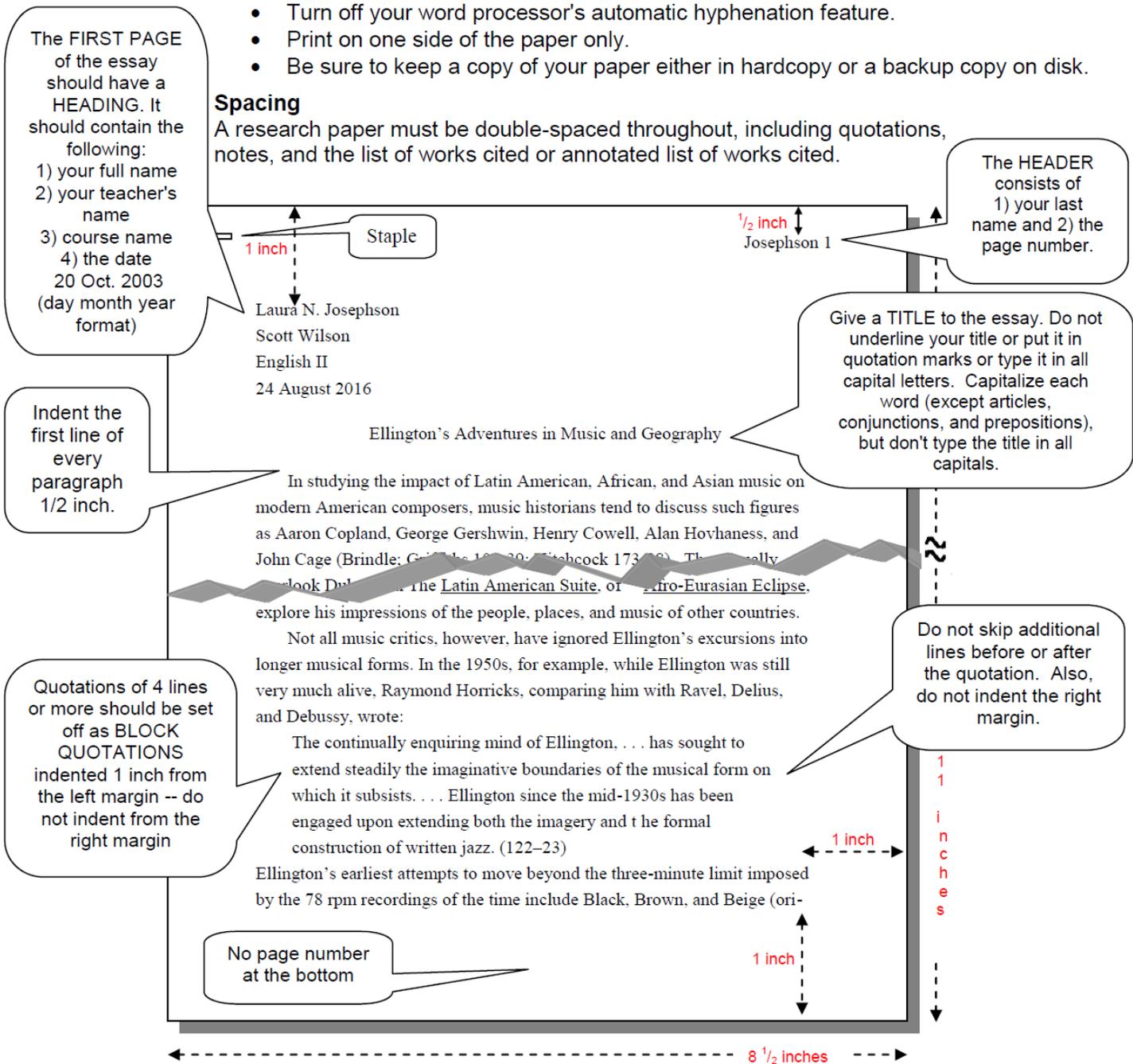
### Printing or Typing

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

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

### Spacing

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



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)

Indent the first line of every paragraph 1/2 inch.

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

No page number at the bottom

The HEADER consists of 1) your last name and 2) the page number.

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.

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

1 inch

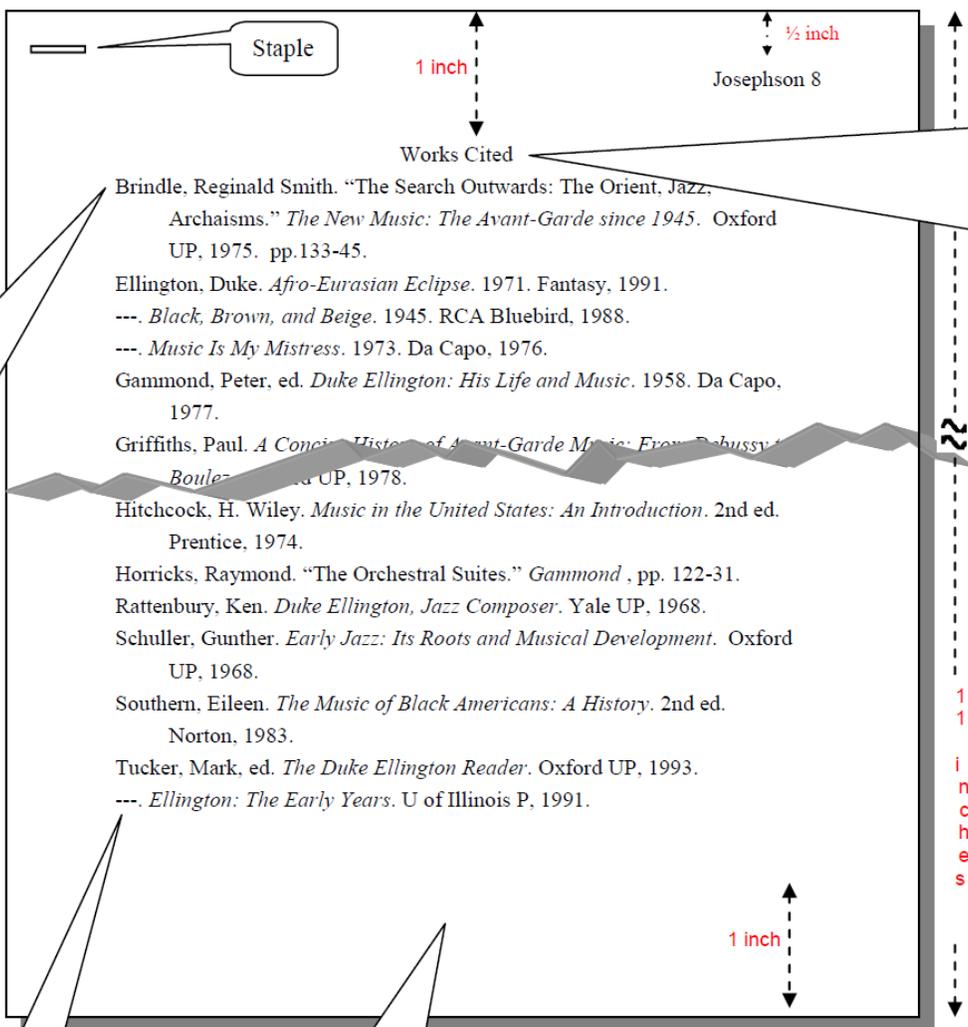
1 inch

8 1/2 inches

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

### MLA Format for Works Cited



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

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

If you have cited more than one work by a particular author, order them alphabetically by title, and use three hyphens in place of the author's name for every entry after the first.

No page number at the bottom

**Elements of a citation**  
 Authors' names are inverted (last name first); if a work has more than one author, invert only the first author's name, follow it with a comma, then continue listing the rest of the authors. Putting people's names in alphabetical order is done on a letter-by-letter basis. Ignore articles of speech: a, an, and the when alphabetizing citations.

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

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

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.