“The ancient Egyptian religion was very complex. It was also relatively untouched by outside influences for many centuries. Its most striking feature was the vast number of gods and goddesses who could be depicted in human, animal, or other forms. The gods were never grouped systematically, and many of them were therefore interchangeable.”

In Daily Life through History, students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.

**Encyclopedia Americana**
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.

**Encyclopedia Britannica Online School Edition**
Provides access to databases:
- *Encyclopædia Britannica* for high school students and up,
- *Comptons by Britannica* for middle school students and up and
- *Britannica Elementary* for elementary students and up.

**New Book of Popular Science**
WEB based on the six-volume print edition, the online version offers a variety of science and technology material including NewsBytes; SciClopedia; Celestial Maps in the SkyWatch section; Teachers’ Guides; SciZone, with mind benders and word search; and SciFile, with conversion factors, mathematical formulas, etc.

**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, many updated daily and containing full-text articles from 1986 forward including a 90-day rolling file of the New York Times full-text.

**Salem Press History Databases**
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 History: Ancient & Medieval Eras**
Covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.

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**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 the library homepage, scroll down to the “search Baylor’s databases” window.

- Enter search terms.
- From home, the system will indicate users are not logged in.
- Users select “OpenAthens Login”
- Users select “search for an organization”
- Select Baylor School
- Login with Net ID

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**Vetted Websites**

**Creation Myths of Ancient Egypt**
URL: [http://historylink101.com/n/egypt_1/religion_creation_myths.htm](http://historylink101.com/n/egypt_1/religion_creation_myths.htm)

Several different creation myths have developed out of the Egyptian region of Africa. Although there are different stories, they all feature an initial mound called the Island of Creation. It is from this
mound that each of the creation myths claimed was the place of their sacred temples. Here you will learn about three distinct creation myths: the Heliopolitan, the Memphite, and the Hermopolitan.

**Ancient Egypt Gods & Goddesses**  
**URL:** [http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html](http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/explore/main.html)  
Place the cursor over the picture of the Egyptian god or goddesses you would like to learn about and click to see more information. They are in alphabetical order from Amun and Anubis to Tawaret and Thoth. Click on the interactive “Story” link at the left of the page to learn about the Egyptian story of creation.

**Egyptian Mythology**  
**URL:** [http://www.pantheon.org/areas/mythology/africa/egyptian/articles.html](http://www.pantheon.org/areas/mythology/africa/egyptian/articles.html)  
More than 200 people, places, things, gods, and goddesses from ancient Egypt are listed and explained. You can read what each one represents, or did for the people. These entries comprise the indigenous beliefs from pre-dynastic times until the first Common Era centuries. For example, Bastet was a cat-headed solar goddess. She was originally seen as a wild cat or a lioness. She became a lunar goddess after the influence of the Greeks was felt in this culture. Some of the articles contain hieroglyphics, which are taken from The Book of the Dead.

**Ancient Egyptian Gods Gallery**  
**URL:** [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/gods_gallery.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/gods_gallery.shtml)  
In ancient Egyptian times, people worshipped over 2,000 different gods. Some of these gods had great religious power, and other gods were personal gods to an individual. On this page, you can learn about twelve of the major Egyptian gods. Click onto one of the Egyptian god images to enter into the gallery. Read about Isis the Egyptian goddess with magical powers. Learn about Thoth, the moon god who people believed to have a special book that contained all of the world's wisdom. Illustrations and statues of the gods are pictured here along with the descriptions.

**Sacred Animals of Ancient Egypt Gallery**  
**URL:** [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/animal_gallery.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/animal_gallery.shtml)  
Certain animals were considered sacred in Ancient Egypt, while others were kept as pets or raised for food. Some of these animals were mummified when they died. Rams were identified with certain gods, and used to trample seeds into the soil as well as for meat and wool. Hippos were a danger to boats in the river Nile, and represented the goddess Tauret. Cheetahs were sometimes hunted for their skins or tamed as pets. Cats kept food supplies safe from mice, rats, and snakes. Jackals were often found in cemeteries and came to be a symbol of death.

**The Story of Osiris, Isis and Horus: The Egyptian Myth of Creation**  
**URL:** [http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cairo/teachers/osiris.pdf](http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cairo/teachers/osiris.pdf)  
The Egyptian sky god and earth goddess gave birth to Osiris, Isis, Set, and Nepthys. The oldest of the siblings, Osiris, became king of Egypt. His brother was jealous that people respected Osiris and not him. When Set killed his brother, the sisters searched for him to breathe life back into him. Osiris became god of the underworld, and his son Horus challenged Set as rightful king of Egypt. Set cheated, and Horus got angry at his mother for not killing Set. Find out why Osiris thought that his son should be king.

**Ancient Egyptian Magic**  
**URL:** [http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/magic_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/magic_01.shtml)  
Did you know that magic pervaded every aspect of ancient Egyptian life? The word for magic was heka. All deities and people were believed to possess this force to some degree, but there were rules about how and why it could be used. You will learn about different levels of magicians, techniques of magic, and tools used in magic. Although Egyptians used magic mainly for protection and healing, they also used magic for spells and curses. Magic was even used in burial ceremonies. Be sure to click on the Next buttons to get the whole story.

**Religion**  
**URL:** [http://www.pbs.org/empires/egypt/newkingdom/religion.html](http://www.pbs.org/empires/egypt/newkingdom/religion.html)  
In Ancient Egypt, the mysteries of nature and the worries of everyday life were explained in stories about the gods. Egyptians had hundreds of local and national gods whom they believed were responsible for
things like childbirth, the spread of diseases, and the rising and setting sun. They didn't know why the tide happened or why crops failed. They blamed it on gods and goddesses. Egyptians thought that by honoring the gods they could control these phenomena. Maat was the order of the universe. The pharaoh was responsible for keeping everything in order and preventing chaos.

Egypt
URL: http://www.mythicjourneys.org/bigmyth/myths/english/2_egyptian_full.htm
Journey to Egypt to hear a story of creation. Nu was a swirling chaos. Atum rose out of the waters and made a hill. From his shadow, he made children. One became god of the air. The other became the goddess of mist. Chaos was divided into light and dark, creating order. The earth and sky were tangled, but the gods separated them. The sun was born and died each day. The tears of the gods produced people. In Ancient Egypt, temples were built for the gods and magical sayings were written in tombs.

The Gods and Goddesses of Ancient Egypt
URL: http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/home.html
The gods and goddesses of Ancient Egypt each had a role to play. Some brought floods, and others protected craftsmen or pregnant women. Local gods watched over a certain place while minor gods represented nature. Explore the roles of more than two dozen Egyptian gods and goddesses. There were gods and goddesses of war, writing, and embalming the dead. An animated creation myth tells the story of the first god bringing order from chaos. It is also a story of war and murder.

Ancient Egyptian Gods
URL: http://www.ancientegypt.co.uk/gods/home.html
In the time of the Ancient Egyptians, many gods and goddesses were worshipped. Some had faces like a jackal, cat, or falcon on a human body. These faces were clues to their powers. Cats were considered sacred in Egypt. Anubis, with the head of a jackal, was the god of funerals and death. The sky god and sun god have the head of a falcon. The god of the underworld and the goddess of motherhood are pictured as humans. The goddess of medicine and war has the head of a lion.

Egyptian Mythology
URL: http://www.ancient.eu.com/Egyptian_Mythology/
From 4000 B.C. to 30 A.D., life in Ancient Egypt was explained through myths about the gods. Through the Silk Road and the Port of Alexandria, aspects of Egyptian mythology spread to Greece and Rome. Mythology explained creation, supernatural forces, and the afterlife. Out of a swirling chaos came air and moisture, which gave birth to the earth and sky. Osiris created the land of the Nile, but his envious brother Set murdered him to take over. Isis brought Osiris back to life and they had a son named Horus. Horus banished Set to the desert and restored harmonious balance.

Egypt
URL: http://teacher.scholastic.com/writewit/mff/egypt.htm
Osiris became a wise king, teaching the Egyptians to sow and reap. He introduced laws to help them be more civilized, and invented the flute as a new way to worship the gods. His jealous brother built a beautiful chest that he said could be a gift to anyone who could fit inside. When Osiris climbed in, Seth nailed the lid shut and threw him into the sea. Isis, Osiris’ widow, went looking for him. She introduced funeral rites by mummifying Osiris and breathing life into him. He became ruler of the dead.

Creation Myths
URL: http://www.pantheon.org/articles/c/creation_myths.html
Creation myths are the different culture’s explanations for the origin of the universe, and all that entails. Cosmogony is the scientific term for the explanation of how the universe began. The familiar Big Bang Theory is an example of Cosmogony. When studying creation myths, it’s a good practice to list some of the common themes among them. The featureless void is present in numerous creations stories, such as the Chinese, Greeks, the Japanese, and the ancient Babylonians. At some stage the god or gods create human beings, which are below the supernatural beings but above animals and plants.
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 😞

The Core Elements of MLA
You will not need to use all elements for every citation.

Author. (Last Name, First Name MI.)
Title of Source. (Title of Book/Book Chapter/Article/Webpage)
Title of Container. (Book/Encyclopedia/Periodical/Website)
Other Contributors. (directed by/edited by/translated by)
Version. (Edition)
Number. (Volume, Issue, Season)
Publisher. (Name of Publisher)
Publication Date. (Day Month Year/Month Year/Year)
Location. (Page Numbers/DOI/Web Address/Physical Location)
*Title of Container #2, (Name of Library Database/Online Video Service)
*Location #2. (Web Address of Library Database/Online Video Service)
Date accessed. (Day Month Year web site retrieved)

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 house 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:
1Author Last name, Author First name. 2"Section Used." 3Title of Reference Book or Anthology, 4edited by Name of editor(s), 5edition, 6vol. number, 7name of publisher, 8year of publication, 9p (or pp.) page numbers.

Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:
KEY: 1author 2title of source (article) 3title of container 1 (collection) 4other contributors (editor)* 5edition 6number 7publisher 8publication date 9location (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: 1author 2title of container 1 (website) 3publisher (or sponsor of site), 4publication date 5location (url) 6Accessed day month year.

KEY: 1author 2title of article or section 3title of website 4publisher (or sponsor of site), 5publication date 6location (url) 7Accessed 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: 1author 2title of source (article) 3title of container 1 (periodical) 4volume and issue number 5publication date 6location (pg. numbers) 7title of container 2 (database) 8location (url) 9Accessed day month year.

Example of article from the CQ Researcher database:
KEY: 1author 2title of source (article) 3title of container 1 (periodical) 4volume and issue number 5publication date 6location (pg. numbers) 7title of container 2 (database) 8location (url) 9Accessed day month year.

Example of article from the Issues and Controversies database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):
KEY: 1title of source 2title of container 1 (website) 3publisher 4publication date 5location (url) 6Accessed 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: 1author 2title of source (article) 3title of container 1 (periodical) 4volume and issue number 5publication date 6location (pg. numbers) 7title of container 2 (database) 8location (url) 9Accessed day month year.

COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS

Citing an Email:
1Batt, Jack. 2“Spirit Week Research.” 3Received by Carl Owens, 419 September 2016.
KEY: 1author 2use subject line as title 3recipient of email 4date 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: author title of Tweet title of service day month year, time 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: title of the segment title of source publisher publication date (release date) title of container (website) location (url) accessed day month year

Citing a Video from YouTube:

KEY: author title of source publisher publication date (release date) title of container (website) location (url) accessed day month year

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

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.

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 (Brintle: 165–20; Stachouck 173–92). The essentially American style The Latin American Suite, or 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 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


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 entire book is *italicized*.

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.