



Baylor School Hedges Library

World History I -- Ancient and Medieval Japan

“Medieval Japan may call to mind honorable sword-wielding samurai and stealthy ninja assassins. These figures, often seen in popular movies and games about pre-modern Japan, are only loosely based on reality. In fact, many different types of people helped shape the medieval period. Over 400 years, from the late twelfth to the late sixteenth centuries, emperors and priests, women and merchants, poets and playwrights, and, of course, samurai created a complex yet fascinating society.”

Segal, Ethan. Medieval Japan: An Introductory Essay, University of Colorado Boulder, 2008, www.colorado.edu/cas/tea/curriculum/imaging-japanese-history/medieval/essay.html. Accessed 4 November 2016.

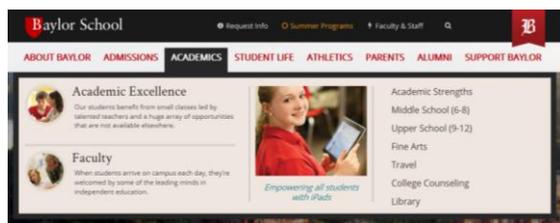
Reference Books

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|----------------|--|
| R 103 B628o | The Oxford dictionary of philosophy |
| R 291.02 W927w | World religions: from ancient history to the present |
| R 291.03 B786w | World religions |
| R 292 R356o | The Oxford guide to classical mythology in the arts, 1300-1990s |
| R 364.1 B218n | Great lives from history: Notorious lives |
| R 394.2 B846f | Festivals of the world: the illustrated guide to celebrations, customs, events, and holidays |
| R 411 W927w | The world's writing systems |
| R 509 A832a | Asimov's chronology of science & discovery |
| R 608.03 E89e | Eureka! |
| R 609 W927w | World of invention. |
| R 610.9 M489m | Medical discoveries: medical breakthroughs and the people who developed them |
| R 610.3 O98m | The Oxford illustrated companion to medicine |
| R 610.95 L926t | Traditional Chinese medicine: how to maintain your health and treat illness |
| R 702.2 O58a | Atlas of world art |
| R 703 B856o | The Oxford companion to Western art |
| R 703 D554d | The dictionary of art |
| R 703 E56a | Encyclopedia of world art. |
| R 703 E56va | The Encyclopedia of visual art |
| R 703 H645v | A Visual dictionary of art. |
| R 909 C557c | Chronology of the medieval world, 800 to 1491 |
| R 909 C557c | Chronology of the expanding world, 1492 to 1762 |
| R 909 H325h | History: the definitive visual guide: from the dawn of civilization to the present day |
| R 909.07 J82m | The Middle Ages: an encyclopedia for students |
| R 909.07 P337g | Great events from history. The Middle Ages, 477-1453 |
| R 909.5 M825g | Great events from history: The Renaissance & early modern era, 1454-1600 |
| R 911 C737c | The complete atlas of world history. |
| R 911 W927w | World atlas of the past |
| R 920.3 D554d | Dictionary of world biography |
| R 928 C995c | Cyclopedia of world authors |
| R 930 C512g | Great events from history: The ancient world, prehistory-476 C.E. |
| R 930.1 B675e | Encyclopedia of society and culture in the ancient world |
| R 940.1 B626o | The Oxford dictionary of the Middle Ages |
| R 940.1 C178m | The Cambridge medieval history. |
| R 940.1 D554d | Dictionary of the Middle Ages |
| R 940.1 P719a | The atlas of medieval man |
| R 940.1 S167g | The Greenwood encyclopedia of global Medieval life and culture |
| R 950 E56e | Encyclopedia of Asian history |
| R 952 C687c | Cultural atlas of Japan |
| R 952.02 D279h | Handbook to life in medieval and early modern Japan |
| R 952.03 K76k | Kodansha encyclopedia of Japan. |

Online Databases

<u>Classroom Video on Demand</u>	Classroom Video On Demand is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVID is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.
<u>CountryWatch.org</u>	CountryWatch.org -- provides critical country-specific intelligence and data. Key publications include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CountryReviews</i>, contains: demographic, political, economic, business, cultural and environmental information • <i>CountryWire</i>, contains: daily news coverage for every country in the world and a significant news archive made up of the compendium of regional news carriers
<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>Literary Reference Center</u>	<i>Literary Reference Center</i> is a full text database that combines information from major reference works, books, literary journals as well as original content from EBSCO Publishing. This resource includes more than 10,000 plot summaries, synopses, and work overviews; 75,000 articles of literary criticism; 130,000 author biographies; full text of more than 300 literary journals; 500,000 book reviews; 25,000 classic and contemporary poems; over 11,000 classic and contemporary short stories; full text of more than 7,500 classic novels (anticipated by Fall 2006); over 3,000 author interviews; and over 1,000 images of literary figures. The database contains the Bloom Series of more than 500 books and all of <i>MagillOnLiterature Plus</i> from Salem Press, including the <i>Masterplots</i> series. It also includes other major reference works as well as the contents of over 275 major literary journals.
<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. <i>History Study Center</i> 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. 1. <u>Medieval Japan, 1185-1600</u> 2. <u>The history of Buddhism</u>
<u>Salem Press History Databases</u>	Salem Press History Databases use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Great Events from History: The Ancient World</u> • <u>Great Events from History: The Middle Ages</u> • <u>Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives</u>
<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 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.
<u>World History: Ancient & Medieval Eras - ABC-CLIO</u>	World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.
<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.

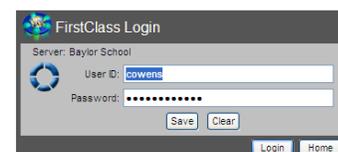
Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



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. Once there, select "Online Resources" from the options from the menu on the left side of the page.

Once there, at the top of the center column, click on **Remote access**

information. You will be prompted for your current First Class account username and password. Once there, click the link "Remote access" again and a pdf file with database information will open. Select desired database and follow directions.



Vetted Web Pages

A Case Study of Medieval Japan through Art: Samurai Life in Medieval Japan

URL: <http://www.colorado.edu/CAS/TEA/curriculum/imaging-japanese-history/medieval/m2-online-handout.html>

For seven centuries, Japan was ruled by warrior governments. The imperial court still existed, but the daimyo and samurai held the power. It all began in the Kamakura period with a shogun, or barbarian-quelling generalissimo, named Yoritomo. See artwork depicting the Heiji Rebellion and other battles. Yoritomo appointed military governors. At first, they served him. Later, they gained power and became the daimyo. Find out what was expected of warriors besides fighting. Learn about loyalties, alliances, and heroic values. Financial problems left the shogunate unable to reward samurai who fought off an invasion.

Japan's Medieval Age: The Kamakura and Muromachi Periods

URL: http://aboutjapan.japansociety.org/content.cfm/japans_medieval_age

See what life was like in medieval Japan as you read about the Kamakura and Muromachi period of history. In this article from the Japan society, you can read about imperial government, warriors, shoguns and more. Learn about political life during the Kamakura period and look at the political history of the country. The economy, culture and religious life are also discussed. Find out how and when the Muromachi period began and learn about economics, religion and culture of that period.

Japanese Painting

URL: <http://www.luxemag.org/art/japanese-painting.html>

Japanese painting is a unique form. Although many people are familiar with Japanese painting on screens and murals, Japanese painting can also be found on silk and paper rolls, album sheers and fans. This article talks about the different time periods in Japanese painting and the characteristics in each of them. Included here are the Nara period, Heyan period, Kamakura period, Muromati period, and Momoyama period. The article also talks about the importance of Japanese art after World War II.

Japanese Painting

URL: <http://www.facts-about-japan.com/painting.html>

Evidence of Japanese painting can be found on pottery dating as far back as 300 BC. There is evidence of murals that were painted between the years 300-700 AD. The Buddha was a popular theme in paintings of this time period. Learn more about Japanese painting from this article, including how the Kara-e genre was a product of art from the Tang Dynasty. Find out what was popular during the Helan Period. In contemporary Japanese art, popular culture and anime are common themes.

Japanese Art and Architecture

URL: <http://www.ibiblio.org/wm/paint/tl/japan/>

Take a look at Japanese art and architecture from the tenth millennium B.C. to the present, which provides information and images pertaining to painting. This interesting web site is divided into several periods, which include Asuka and Nara Art, Heian Art, Kamakura Art, and Art of the Edo Period. This web page is provided by the WebMuseum, Paris.

History of Art for Kids

URL: <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/arts/>

This Web site helps students understand ancient art and the cultures and history of the people that created it. Students can explore architecture, sculpture, painting, and pottery from the Stone Age to 1500 A.D. The text is illustrated with photos and tells the story of the beliefs behind the art. The site also discusses the history, economy, lifestyles, philosophy, and science of many countries and cultures so the student gets a well-rounded view of the subject.

Japanese Calligraphy

URL: <http://metrotel.co.uk/calligraphy/intro1.html>

Calligraphy is a Japanese art that has been studied for thousands of years. This beautiful style of writing is not easy to master and differs from person to person. This web site describes exactly what calligraphy is and the features that make the writing good or bad. A brief history of this art is provided taking you back to the seventh century A.D. and the Buddhist monks. There are also descriptions of the five basic types of script.

What is Calligraphy?

URL: <http://www.chinavoc.com/arts/calligraphy.htm>

Throughout history, each culture has had something to add to the vast collections of art that can be found the world over. These days it seems like many of the oldest forms of art have found their way into modern times, and this is certainly true for the art of calligraphy. The art of calligraphy is an art that can traces its roots back to the ancient times in Asia, and on this web site you can learn more about it and how it was first created.

An Introduction to Shinto

URL: <http://www.urantiabook.org/Default.aspx?PageID=12744626&A=SearchResult&SearchID=3400436&ObjectID=12744626&ObjectType=1>

Although most religions require their followers to only study that one religion, this is not the case with a religion called Shinto that is held in high regard in Japan. In fact, in Japan a person may in good conscience be a Buddhist, a Confucian,

and a member of a Shinto sect at the same time. On this web site you will find a terrific introduction to the Shinto religion, their core beliefs, and more.

Q. What Religions Do Japanese People Practice?

URL: <http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/explore/culture/q6.html>

The Ancient Japanese believed animals and plants had divine power. The power was called kami and the religion based on these beliefs was called Shinto. Natural phenomena also had special powers. Shinto became a major religion in Japan alongside Buddhist and Confucianism, which came from other parts of Asia. Find out about Shinto and Buddhist shrines, festivals, and ceremonies. Discover how New Year's Eve and Day may be celebrated in Japan. Learn about the introduction of Christianity in Japan.

Shinto

URL: http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/japan_1000bce_shinto.htm

Japanese mythology provides a first glimpse into understanding Shinto, an early Japanese religion. Chronicles written in the 8th century tell of Izanagi and Izanami and the gods and goddesses born to them. These stories tell about the creation of the Japanese islands. They also tell of the relationship between people and the kami. Shinto kami are not omnipotent but they are extraordinary. They serve as guardians, emperors, and forces of nature. Shinto is celebrated in festivals and at shrines, and has no creeds or sacred writings.

Sacred Spaces in Shinto

URL: http://orias.berkeley.edu/visuals/japan_visuals/shintoB.HTM

Are you ready to discover the Japanese religion Shinto? Deeply rooted in ancient Japanese religious and agricultural practices you will see many examples of Shinto structures that celebrate this history. Discover Buddhist influences on their structures, various holy places, the purpose of Shinto structures, practices in the religion, and much more. Click the next button at the bottom of the page to continue or simply click one of the subjects at the top to skip ahead.

History of Tea

URL: <http://www.tea.co.uk/page.php?id=3>

How did a plant from China become the basis of Britain's favorite drink? Explore the history of tea from ancient times in Imperial China to the present day. Legends abound surrounding the origins of this remarkable brew. Whether tea leaves accidentally blew into boiling water or were chewed as a stimulant to stay awake, ch'a or China tea has been popular for many centuries. Examine the cultural and ritual significance of tea in China and Japan. Discover how tea in Britain evolved from a luxury item to an everyday beverage. Investigate the role of tea in war, crime, and trade.

Tea Ceremonies

URL: <http://www.tea.co.uk/page.php?id=120>

The British are not the only ones who drink tea. Tea is not just for social occasions. People in Japan, China, Korea, and Russia have ceremonies surrounding tea. In Japan, the Chanoyu ceremony requires hand washing and a calm spirit before you enter the teahouse. Bitter tea is accompanied by sweet mochi. Smell and taste are important parts of Chinese tea ceremonies and tea preparation is considered an art. Tea is a part of Buddhist religious ceremonies in Korea and is used in meditation. Black tea is combined with herbal or mint tea in Russia.

Japan History and Customs

URL: <http://asiarecipe.com/japeathistory.html>

Explore the history and customs of Japanese eating here. You can research dining history, traditional dining, Japanese culture and wedding ceremony and customs. There are articles which discuss the differences between Japanese etiquette compared to western dining. Did you know that the color of the chopstick makes a statement? Other sections titled Environment, Climate and the Diet and The Relationship with Rice are present. Japanese food is no longer considered as one of the world's unsolved mysteries.

Japanese Aesthetics

URL: <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/japanese-aesthetics/>

This extensive encyclopedia article covers many aspects of Japanese aesthetics. An interactive table of contents allows you to access information on a topic of interest or you can read the article from beginning to end. The main body of the article explores the history and meanings behind these six particular types of Japanese aesthetics. Some sections have pictures that demonstrate the elements that the Japanese consider beautiful. Following the article you will find recommended links and a related encyclopedia entry.

What is a Haiku?

URL: <http://www.withwords.org.uk/what.html>

The English language haiku is discussed at the With Words web site. Find out how a haiku is written and the format that is used. Learn how haikus often have a connection with nature and discover where the poetry known as haiku comes from. There is a very brief history of the haiku. Find out when the haiku was first written and learn who Japan's most well-known poet was. The differences between Japanese and Western haiku styles are explained.

Poetic Form: Haiku

URL: <http://www.poets.org/viewmedia.php/prmMID/5782>

The traditional Japanese form of poetry called the haiku is discussed at the Poets.org web site. Learn the characteristics of the haiku and find out when the haiku began. Read about one of the greatest traditional haiku poets and read one of his classic works. See the rules of writing a traditional haiku and learn how the rules have often changed as the form has evolved. The philosophy of writing a haiku is also explained.

How Sword Making Works

URL: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/sword-making3.htm/printable>

One of the traditional weapons made by a bladesmith, a sword can be an object of beauty. The bladesmith's shop contains many of the same tools found in a traditional blacksmith's shop. Custom forging is done in much the same way it always had been, except power tools are used for grinding and polishing the sword after it is forged. Investigate the parts of the sword. Explore the differences between bronze, iron, and steel swords. Discover what creates the patterns in some of the blades. Examine the process of making a sword.

History of the Samurai

URL: <http://0-www.pbs.org/librus.hccs.edu/wgbh/nova/samurai/hist-nf.html>

For many centuries, the samurai has been foundational to Japan's culture and mystique. Honor, duty and service—three pillars of the samurai's life, have left their marks in Japanese society even in this day and age. Historian Stephen Turnbull refers to the samurai as "the knights of old Japan." Read each photo description, parts of a timeline, to learn more about the samurai, their traditional armor, their enduring history, major conflicts and power struggles among each other and outside forces such as the Mongols, and the end of the samurai in the 19th century.

Feudal Japan: 1185 – 1603

URL: <http://www.facts-about-japan.com/feudal-japan.html>

In the days of feudal Japan (1185-1603), people and society were divided into two classes: the nobility and the peasants. The top positions of the nobility were the emperor, who was more of a ceremonial figure, and the shogun, who wielded the most power. The daimyo were powerful feudal lords who controlled individual provinces. Under their authority were samurai warriors, who were highly respected. After the warlord Oda Nobunaga was forced to commit ritual suicide, Toyotomi Hideyoshi avenged his death and took control, unifying Japan. He disarmed the peasants and enemy forces to stay in power.

The Samurai: Japanese Warriors

URL: <http://mocomi.com/samurai/>

Samurai were highly skilled Japanese warriors that served to protect royalty. They had expertise in martial arts and used these skills to keep their master safe. Rather than being paid with money for their protection, samurai were given portions of rice. The samurai followed a code of ethics known as the Bushido. Learn more about this code of ethics and how samurai swords were made. You will also read some interesting facts about the samurai in this interactive learning pod.

History and Spirit of Ikebana

URL: <http://www.holymtn.com/garden/ikebana1.htm>

Japanese ikebana is a creative art that brings the charm and beauty of landscapes, the seashore, or lakeside indoors. On this web site, you will learn about the origin of ikebana and how it developed. Find out how ikebana re-creates nature on a reduced scale and thus does more than just provide decoration. You will see different and beautiful examples of ikebana on this site and learn the importance of the containers in which the flowers are arranged.

Ikebana

URL: <http://web-japan.org/kidsweb/virtual/ikebana/index.html>

Ikebana is a Japanese tradition of arranging flowers, which requires a special set of skills and years of study to master this fine art. In order to learn the fine art of ikebana, you will need between three to five years of study to acquire the proper technical and expressive skills. This type of flower arrangement has evolved over the past seven centuries; many different styles of arrangement have been developed. Among the most common are the rikka (standing flowers), seika or shoka (living flowers), and nageire (flung flowers). This site supplies pictures for all the different styles of ikebana flower arrangements.

What is Ikebana?

URL: <http://www.ikebanahq.org/whatis.php>

Learn about Ikebana, the fascinating Japanese art of flower arrangement, from this web site. More than simply putting flowers in a vase, Ikebana is a disciplined art form in which nature and humanity are brought together. You will learn what Ikebana arrangements are made of and how the floral art can be attributed to the Japanese love of nature. Learn about the spiritual aspects of Ikebana and what skills are required. Follow the links in the orange bar at the top to learn about the terminology, equipment, materials and history of Ikebana.

Japan Recipes - Culinary History

URL: <http://www.recipes4us.co.uk/Cooking%20by%20Country/Japan.htm>

This report opens with a map of Japan. Japanese cuisine is known for its simplicity. Many dishes are consumed raw or lightly cooked which is considered a very healthy way of eating. In 400 B.C., rice was introduced in Japan from Korea, and is a staple food today. Soybeans and wheat were added to their diet after being introduced from China. Religion has played a major role in Japan's culinary habits. During the 6th century, Buddhism became the official religion, following the beliefs meant the eating of meat, and fish were prohibited.

Incredible Art Made From Food

URL: <http://weburbanist.com/2009/01/08/food-art-and-food-artists/>

Sheep made from cauliflower and olives and a sushi laptop are among the works of art featured on this site that are made from food. Japan has contests for the best Bento art in single-portion lunches. See amazing foodscapes with broccoli trees and stone walls made of seeds. Take a look at microsculptures featuring bikers and construction workers created on desserts. Find out what you can learn to do if you play with your vegetables.

Taiko Drums

URL: http://www.taiko.com/taiko_resource/taiko.html

The modern art of Japanese drumming is often called Taiko, but Taiko is actually the word for the drums. Learn about the native and imported Taiko drums of Japan, from those used in imperial court music to those that accompany folk music. Read in detail about the byou-daiko, nagado-daiko, odaiko, hira-daiko, shime-daiko, and oke-daiko drums and their characteristics. Taiko drums can either have nailed or rope-tension drum heads, and are carved from a single log of various types of wood. The drums are often accompanied by hand cymbals, gongs, flutes, clappers, and rattles.

What Is Taiko Drumming?

URL: <http://taikomichigan.com/Taiko/>

Massive drums have been used for communication in Japan for centuries. The great drum, known as taiko, signaled troops on the battlefield and distant villages. Often used today in temples and at festivals, taiko is for celebration and spiritual expression. The world was fascinated by taiko when they heard it at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Three videos show a taiko team from Arizona performing at festivals. See their skill, style, and choreography as they play drums of many different sizes.

Taiko Groups Explore an Art That's More Than Drumming

URL: <http://www.mprnews.org/story/2015/11/03/taiko-drumming>

The thunderous sound of taiko is combined with scratching a rhythm and moving in formation. Taiko drummers are adding new rhythms and tones to an ancient musical form. A college ensemble in Minnesota adds choreographed dancing to intricate drumming. A concert is about more than just sound. Traditional Japanese taiko is blended with elements of jazz and a ukulele. Watch a brief video of the students at practice in an old industrial building where the sound echoes.

Kumadori – The Painted Faces of Japanese Kabuki Theatre

URL: <http://thestorybehindthefaces.com/2012/01/20/kumadori-japanese-kabuki-theatre-makeup/>

Kumadori is theatrical makeup worn by kabuki actors to emphasize and stylize the stereotypical personality of their roles. It follows the actual facial features and magnifies the expressions of the actors, giving them an otherworldly appearance as they play legendary roles. This type of makeup originated with ancient rituals and ceremonies, which eventually turned into theater. One element of the samurai pattern is to leave the eyelids white and framing around the eyes with black lines to create a "glaring pose," which scares evil spirits away. This makeup captures and projects the actors' expressions in these intense dramas.

An Introduction to Kabuki Theater

URL: <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-asia/art-japan/edo-period/a/an-introduction-to-kabuki-theater>

Along with Noh drama and puppet theater, Kabuki was a popular form of drama in Japan. An orchestra and vocalists highlighted the dialogue, action, and dances. Merchants and artisans were patrons to the actors. Originating from comic dances, Kabuki was performed solely by men. Curtains separated the audience and stage, and actors wore symbolic makeup to depict emotions and power. Woodblock prints often depicted favorite actors. Costumes and props were oversized, and warriors were often depicted comically.

Kabuki At Kyoto's Minamiza Theater

URL: <http://www.insidekyoto.com/kabuki-kyotos-minamiza-theater>

The birthplace of kabuki, Kyoto is a great place to see this lively dramatic form. Music, drama, and spectacle combine on the stage. Identifiable characters combine with beautiful backdrops. Even if you can't understand the words, you can tell the character's emotions from his makeup and tone. When he falls on his backside, the audience is delighted. They also cheer for actors, scenery, and other spectacles. This form of classical Japanese drama has elaborate stagecraft, costumes, and acrobatics in a tale of tragedy, conspiracy, or revenge.

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

The Core Elements of MLA

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)

***Add information about additional containers as needed to fully document your source.**

Understanding Containers

When the source being documented forms a part of a larger whole, then the larger whole can be thought of as a **container**. The title of the container is **italicized**, followed by a comma, since the information that comes next describes the container. A source may have two containers such as a magazine article found in a database. The article is found in the original journal and in the database. A given resource might have both a primary and a secondary container, depending on how that resource is housed and accessed. For example, a magazine article is a **source**. The magazine in which that article is found is the **primary container**. The database in which the journal is found is the **secondary container**. If a database is the producer and publisher of original content, then the database functions as the primary (and only) container, but most of the time databases are secondary containers.

Below is the general format for any citation -- whether it be print or digital. If the information is present, include it. If the information is missing, omit that component:

Author. Title. *Title of container* (self-contained if book), other contributors (translators or editors), version (edition), number (vol. and/or no.), publisher, publication date, location (pages, paragraphs URL or DOI). *2nd container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

Remember -- the following sample citations are single-spaced to conserve space -- your entire paper including the "Works Cited" page should be double-spaced Times New Roman 12 point font.

BOOKS AND EBOOKS

Elements of the citation for a book with one author:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. Publisher, year.

Example for a book with one author:

① Hitt, James E. ② *It Never Rains after Three O'Clock: A History of the Baylor School, 1893-1968*. ③ Baylor Press, ④ 1971.

Example of two author book - MLA p. 21:

① Doris, Michael, and Louise Erdrich. ② *The Crown of Columbus*. ③ HarperCollins, ④ 1999.

Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

① Posamentier, Alfred S., Daniel Jaye, and Stephen Krulik. ② *Exemplary Practices for Secondary Math Teachers*. ③ Assn. for Supervision and Curriculum Development, ④ 2007.

KEY: ① author ② title of source ③ publisher ④ publication date

Elements of the citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

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

Example of a citation for a specialized reference book or chapter/section in an anthology:

1 Simmons, Edwin H. 2 "The Spanish-American War." 3 *Dictionary of American History*, 4 edited by Stanley I. Kutler, 5 3rd. edition, 6 vol. 7, 7 Thomson, 8 2003, 9 pp. 485-7.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (collection) 4 other contributors (editor)* 5 edition 6 number 7 publisher 8 publication date 9 location (page numbers)

Note: If the article appears on a single page, use "p." only and the page number. If the article is multiple pages, use "pp." and the page range.

GENERAL WEB PAGES

1 Womack, Todd. 2 *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, 3 Wiregrass Historical Society, 4 12 Aug. 2005, 5 www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. 6 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

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

1 Womack, Todd. 2 "Training Camps." 3 *Spanish-American War in Georgia*, 4 Wiregrass Historical Society, 5 12 Aug. 2005, 6 www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/spanish-american-war-georgia. 7 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

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

Note: If only using a portion or section of the webpage, place quotes around the title.

Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:**Example of article from the ProQuest Central database:**

1 Winner, Cherie. 2 "Groundwater: Our Hidden Endangered Resource." 3 *Current Health* 2, 4 vol. 22, no. 5, 5 Jan. 1996, 6 p.28. 7 *ProQuest Central*, 8 search.proquest.com/docview/211684894/45B4A7BC9A954059PQ/1?accountid=8515. 9 Accessed 20 September 2016.

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

Example of article from the CQ Researcher database:

1 Billitteri, Thomas. 2 "Preventing Bullying." 3 *CQ Researcher*, 4 10 Dec. 2010, 5 pp. 73-96. 6 *CQ Researcher*, 7 library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/cqresrre2010121000. 8 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 title of source (article) 3 title of container 1 (periodical) 4 publication date 5 location (pg. numbers) 6 title of container 2 (database) 7 location (url) 8 Accessed day month year

Example of article from the Issues and Controversies database (SOURCE WITH NO AUTHOR IN A CONTAINER):

1 "Capping Executive Pay." 2 *Issues and Controversies*, 3 Infobase Learning, 4 24 Apr. 2009, 5 icof.infobaselearning.com/recordurl.aspx?ID=1821. 6 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

KEY: 1 title of source 2 title of container 1 (website) 3 publisher 4 publication date 5 location (url) 6 Accessed day month year.

Note: The publisher's name, InfoBase Learning, is significantly different from the name of the database, *Issues and Controversies*. Therefore, the publisher's name is listed.

Example of article from the JSTOR database:

1 Carlstrom, Oscar E. 2 "The Spanish-American War." 3 *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 4 vol. 16, no. 1/2, 5 Apr. - Jul. 1923, 6 pp. 104-110., 7 JSTOR, 8 www.jstor.org/stable/40187096. 9 Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

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

COMMON WEB BASED CITATIONS**Citing an Email:**

1 Batt, Jack. 2 "Spirit Week Research." 3 Received by Carl Owens, 4 19 September 2016.

KEY: 1 author 2 use subject line as title 3 recipient of email 4 date of email

Note: When you cite an email in your list of works cited, use the subject of the message as the title. The title should be capitalized and in quotation marks.

Citing a Tweet:

① @baylorschool. ② “Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist.” ③ *Twitter*, ④ 20 Sept. 2016, 9:17 a.m., ⑤ www.baylorschool.org/news/detail.aspx?pageaction=ViewSinglePublic&LinkID=17666&ModuleID=55.

KEY: ① author ② title of Tweet ③ title of service ④ day month year, time ⑤ location (url)

Note: The full text of the tweet should be your title -- enclose the text in quotation marks.

Citing a Video from Classroom Video on Demand:

“The Spanish-American War Begins.” *The Spanish-American War: A Conflict in Progress*. Café Productions, 1998. *Classroom Video on Demand*, cvod.infobase.com/PortalPlaylists.aspx?wID=95299&xtid=8335&loid=35966. Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

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

Citing a Video from YouTube:

① Anderson, Chris. ② *TED's Secret to Great Public Speaking*. ③ TED Talks, ④ 16 Apr. 2016. ⑤ *YouTube*, ⑥ www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FOCpMAww28. ⑦ Accessed 20 Sept. 2016.

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

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

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

ANNOTATED WORKS CITED GUIDELINES

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

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

First, you locate the information (books, periodicals, and documents) that may contain useful information and ideas on your topic and briefly examine/review those works that provide a variety of perspectives on your topic.

Second, you cite the book, article, or document using the MLA style.

Third, write a concise annotation that summarizes the central theme and scope of the book or article.

This annotation should answer three main questions:

- **WHO** -- who wrote it; why is that person an authority or provide background of the author; or the group that sponsored it.
- **WHAT** -- what did it say; did it provide information or mis-information; compare or contrast this work with another you have cited -- does it agree or disagree.
- **WHY** -- explain why you think it is a good addition to your research. Also, comment on the intended audience -- who was the intended audience and most importantly why was it written.

Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

Van Biema, David. “Missionaries Under Cover.” *Time*, vol. 161, no.26, 30 June 2003, pp. 36-45. *ProQuest Central K-12*, search.proquest.com/docview/212826207/7DB9FC3A7F594E30PQ/1?accountid=8515. Accessed 29 August 2016.

The article discusses the “current evangelical wave” and presents a variety of methods and attitudes dealing with the work of this new brand of missionaries. It illustrates how both believers in Judaism and Islam are possible targets to these new evangelists. Also, it provides a general understanding of this missionary movement and of the goals and dangers expected in achieving those goals. The article also presents a historical background to this current missionary wave and to past efforts elsewhere.

David Van Biema is a staff writer for *Time* magazine. This article is just one of many covering primarily topics dealing with the Middle East and/or religion. This article is the “cover story” for this issue of *Time* magazine and is written for the general public.

In-Text Citation (Formerly Parenthetical Documentation) Examples:

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

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

In-Text Material Type	In-Text Citation Example	Comment/Notes	Citation
Author's name in text	According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194). One might suggest that reading is never complete without writing.	You only need to indicate page numbers, since the author's name appears in the text.	Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." <i>PMLA</i> , vol. 128, no.1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.
Author's name in "in-text" reference	Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).	Author's name and page numbers are placed at the end of the attributed text.	
Two authors' names in "in-text" reference	The dataset includes information on the entire population of children who have dropped out of North Carolina's public schools (Stearns and Glennie 37).	To avoid interrupting the flow of your writing, place the parenthetical reference where a pause would naturally occur (preferably at the end of a sentence), as near as possible to the material documented. The in-text reference precedes the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase containing the borrowed material.	Stearns, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth J. Glennie. "When and Why Dropouts Leave High School." <i>Youth Society</i> , 2006, vol. 38: pp. 29-57, yas.sagepub.com/content/38/1/29 . Accessed 3 October 2016.
Quotation found in indirect or "secondhand" source	Samuel Johnson admitted that Edmund Burke was an "extraordinary man" (qtd. in Boswell vol. 2: 450).	If only an indirect source is available (only an indirect source is available--for example, someone's published account of another's spoken remarks), put the abbreviation qtd. in [which means "quoted in"] before the indirect source you cite in your in-text reference.	Boswell, James. <i>The Life of Johnson</i> . Ed. George Birkbeck Hill and L.F. Powell. 6 vols. Clarendon, 1934-50.
In-text Citations for Sources with No Known Author or Organization as Author	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> notes that despite an apparent decline in reading during the sample period, "the number of people doing creative writing – of any genre, not exclusively literary works – increased substantially between 1982 and 2002" (3).	Include the first 2-3 key words from the title and the page number in parentheses.	<i>Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literacy in America</i> , National Endowment for the Arts, 2004, www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/ReadingAtRisk.pdf . Accessed 3 October 2016.
	The nine grades of mandarins were "distinguished by the color of the button on the hats of office" (" <i>Mandarin</i> ").	In this example, there are no page numbers to include.	"Mandarin." <i>The Encyclopedia Americana</i> . 1993 ed.

NOTE: Some sources, especially those on the Internet, do not give page numbers. The general rule is to give a section number if it is given; otherwise simply don't use anything other than the author's name or title if no author is given.

NOTE: Periods should always follow the parenthetical citation. They should NEVER go within the quotation. Only exclamation points (!) and question marks (?) should be included in the quote.

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

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

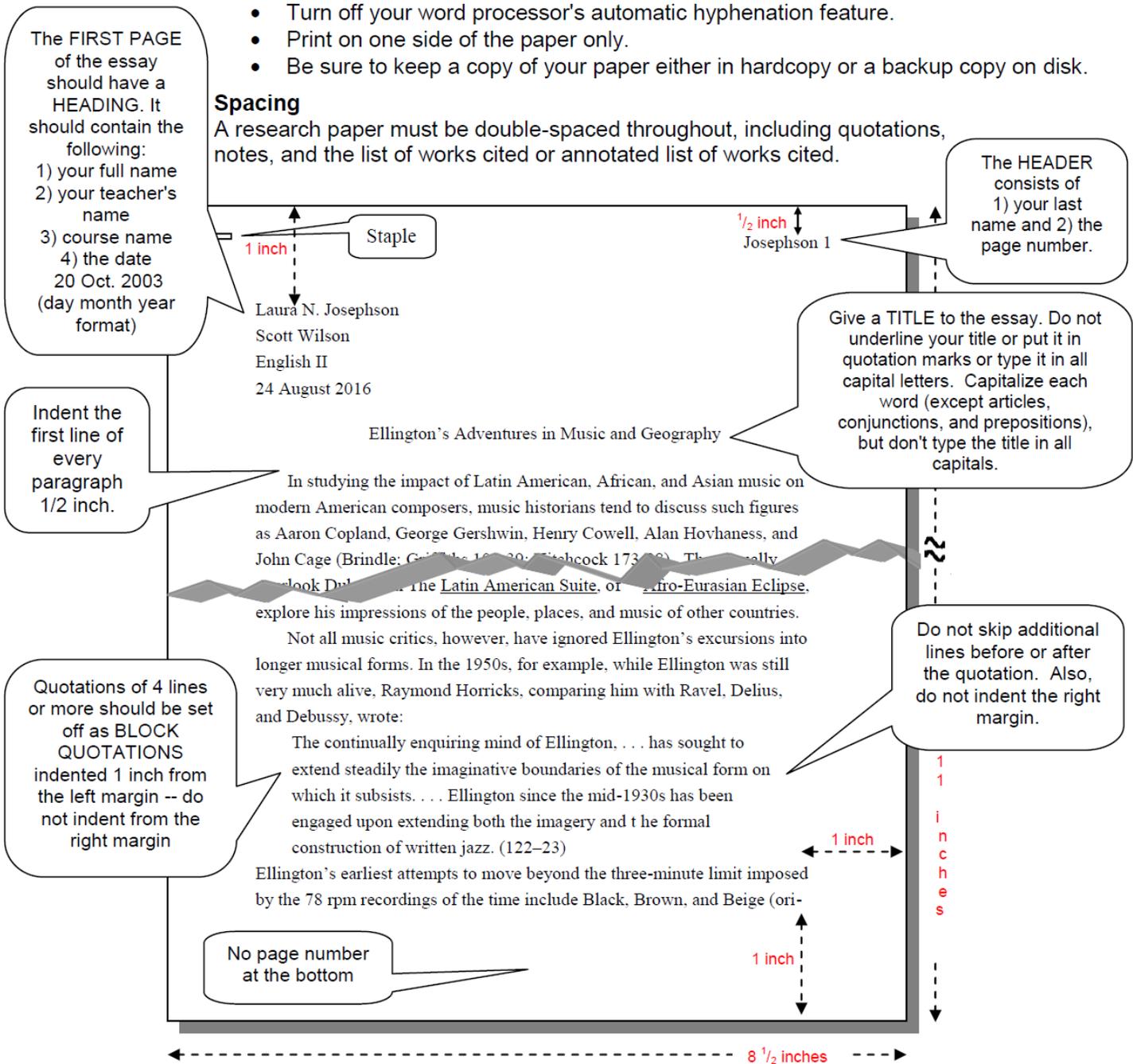
Printing or Typing

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

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

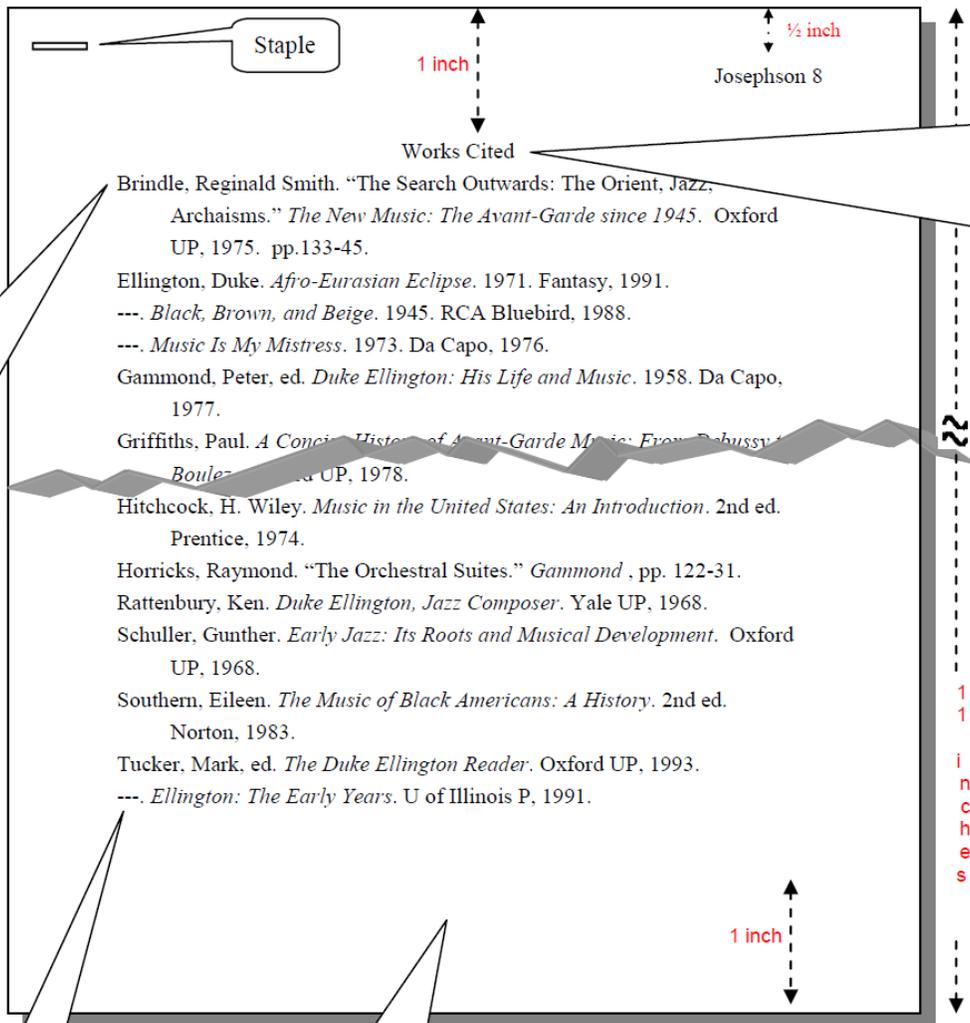
Spacing

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



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



"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.

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.

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

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

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

---. *Music Is My Mistress*. 1973. Da Capo, 1976.

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

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

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

Horricks, Raymond. "The Orchestral Suites." *Gammond*, pp. 122-31.

Rattenbury, Ken. *Duke Ellington, Jazz Composer*. Yale UP, 1968.

Schuller, Gunther. *Early Jazz: Its Roots and Musical Development*. Oxford UP, 1968.

Southern, Eileen. *The Music of Black Americans: A History*. 2nd ed. Norton, 1983.

Tucker, Mark, ed. *The Duke Ellington Reader*. Oxford UP, 1993.

---. *Ellington: The Early Years*. U of Illinois P, 1991.

No page number at the bottom

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

Elements of a citation

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

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

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

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.