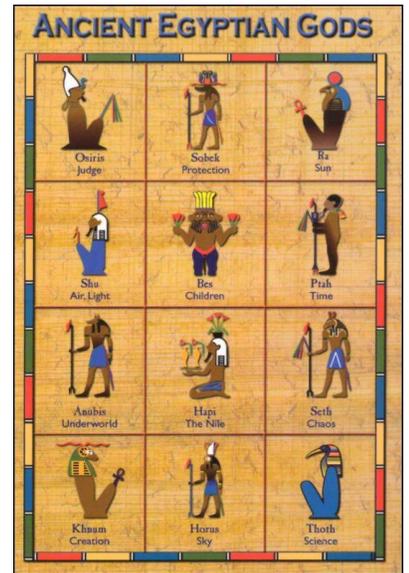


## Baylor School Hedges Library

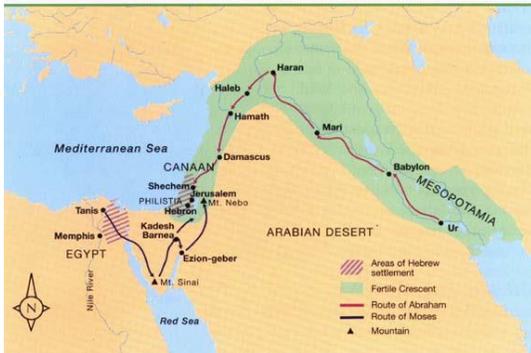
### Egyptian Mythology and Hebrew History

“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.”

*"Mythology." Compton's by Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition, 2016. Accessed 24 Aug. 2016.*



PATH OF THE ANCIENT HEBREWS



“Hebrews is a civilization that originated among a Semitic people in the ancient Near East. The term Hebrew was not originally an ethnic designation. The Hebrews were a class of people who worked as hired servants in Ancient Egypt at about the time of Ramses II. They had probably been in Egypt for several hundred years before the kings of Egypt decided to enslave them. They may well have been descendants of the 12 tribes of Israel, which owed their origin to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The Hebrews' escape from Egypt is recounted in the Torah in the book called Exodus in

English, or Shemot in Hebrew.”

*"Hebrews." Compton's by Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition, 2016. Accessed 25 Aug. 2016.*

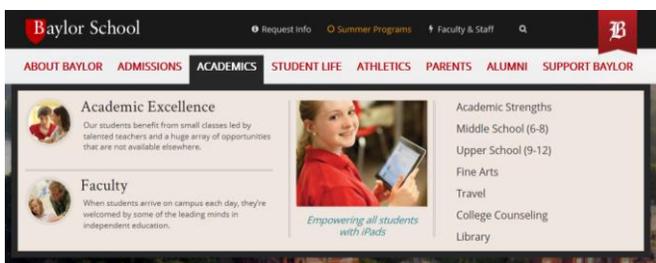
### Reference

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| R 291 Rel    | Religions of the world : a comprehensive encyclopedia of beliefs and practices   |
| R 291.03 Enc | The Encyclopedia of religion   |
| R 291.13 Phi | Annotated guides, myths & legends  |
| R 201.3 Lee  | The Oxford companion to world mythology  |
| R 291.13 Bul | Mythology: The age of fable: or, Stories of gods and heroes  |
| R 291.13 Cla | Great figures of mythology   |
| R 291.13 Myt | Mythology: an illustrated encyclopedia   |
| R 291.13 Phi | Annotated guides, myths & legends  |
| R 291 Rel    | Religions of the world: a comprehensive encyclopedia of beliefs and practices  |
| R 291.02 Oxf | The Oxford dictionary of world religions   |
| R 291.02 Wor | World religions: from ancient history to the present   |
| R 291.03 Bow | World religions  |
| R 296.03 New | The new encyclopedia of Judaism  |
| R 296.03 Oxf | The Oxford dictionary of the Jewish religion   |
| R 493.1 Bud  | An Egyptian hieroglyphic dictionary: with an index of English words, king list, and geographical list with indexes, list of hieroglyphic characters, |
| R 911.47 Gil | Atlas of Jewish history  |
| R 920.3 Dic  | Dictionary of world biography  |
| R 930 Cam    | The Cambridge ancient history  |
| R 930 Won    | Wonders of the past: a world-wide survey   |
| R 930.1 Enc  | Encyclopedia of archaeology: History and discoveries   |
| R 930.1 Enc  | Encyclopedia of archaeology  |
| R 930.1 Mcl  | Archeology   |
| R 930.1 Oxf  | Oxford companion to archaeology  |
| R 930.1 Enc  | Encyclopedia of Society and Culture in the Ancient World   |
| R 932 Anc    | Ancient Egypt  |
| R 932 Dav    | Handbook to life in ancient Egypt  |
| R 932 Oxf    | The Oxford encyclopedia of ancient Egypt   |
| R 932 Owu    | Symbols of Egypt   |
| R 932 Net    | The Greenhaven encyclopedia of ancient Egypt   |

R 932.003 Cox	An A to Z of Ancient Egypt
R 935 Ber	Handbook to life in ancient Mesopotamia
R 935 Roa	Cultural atlas of Mesopotamia and the ancient Near East
R 939.4 Civ	Civilizations of the ancient Near East
R 939.4 Hun	First civilizations
R 939.4 Oxf	Oxford encyclopedia of archaeology in the Near East

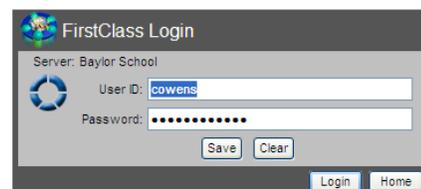
Database Name and Description		
<a href="#"><u>Britannica ImageQuest</u></a>	<b>ImageQuest™</b> brings classroom activities to life with nearly 3 million rights-cleared images from more than 50 of the best collections in the world. The Bridgeman Art Gallery, Dorling Kindersley Images, Getty Images, the National Portrait Gallery of London, the National Geographic Society, and other leading names have joined with Britannica to provide the best and broadest collection of proprietary educational imagery.	
<a href="#"><u>Classroom Video on Demand</u></a>	<b>Classroom Video On Demand</b> 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), CVOOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.	
<a href="#"><u>Daily Life through History ABC-CLIO</u></a>	In <b>Daily Life through History</b> , students and researchers discover the everyday details about past eras that make historical accounts relevant and meaningful.	
<a href="#"><u>Encyclopedia Americana</u></a>	A standard in school, academic, and public libraries, the <b>Encyclopedia Americana</b> 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.	
<a href="#"><u>Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition</u></a>	<b>Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition</b> provides access to databases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <i>Encyclopædia Britannica</i> for high school students and up,</li> <li>■ Comptons by Britannica for middle school students and up and</li> <li>■ <i>Britannica Elementary</i> for elementary students and up.</li> </ul> <p>You can search encyclopedias as well as magazines, Web sites, videos, and other tools.</p>	
<a href="#"><u>New Book of Popular Science</u></a>	<b>New Book of Popular Science WEB</b> 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.	
<a href="#"><u>ProQuest Central K12</u></a>	<b>ProQuest Central K12</b> 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.	
<a href="#"><u>ProQuest History Study Center</u></a>	<b>History Study Center</b> 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.	<a href="#"><u>Ancient Egypt</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>Salem Press History Databases</u></a>	<b>Salem Press History Databases of interest:</b> <i>The Ancient World Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives</i> 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.	
<a href="#"><u>World Book Encyclopedia</u></a>	<b>World Book Web</b> online is an expanded version of <i>World Book's</i> print encyclopedias. Without the space constraints of the printed page, <i>World Book</i> has added more pictures, sound clips and more up-to-date information online.	
<a href="#"><u>World History: Ancient &amp; Medieval Eras ABC-CLIO</u></a>	<b>World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras</b> covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.	

## 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 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>

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.

### 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/](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.

### Meet the Egyptian Gods

URL: <http://www.rickriordan.com/my-books/kane-chronicles/explore-egyptian-mythology/the-egyptian-gods.aspx>

Kids of all ages have been introduced to Egyptian mythology through the Kane Chronicles written by award-winning author, Rick Riordan. Click on a single name or "expand all" to see pictures and a description of seventeen Egyptian deities, including Anubis, god of funerals. He was known for helping prepare the soul of a deceased person for the Afterlife, and then guided them to the judgment hall. The way he earned his appearance was due to jackals hanging around the cemeteries, so Egyptians assumed they must be connected to Anubis. Check out his other cool links to Egyptian history.

### 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](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.

### **Egypt's Golden Empire: Religion**

URL: <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.

### **Hieroglyphic**

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/society/A0823672.html>

This is an excellent encyclopedia article if you are looking for basic information about hieroglyphics. These are pictures used by ancient Egyptians to mean an idea that might not easily be understood. They developed over several thousands of years, and were used until about 500 B.C. They changed throughout this time period and stopped being used because they were not well understood. They could be used as ideograms, phonograms, or a determinative, and those uses are explained.

### **Egypt Fun Guide: Hieroglyphics**

URL: <http://www.seaworld.org/fun-zone/fun-guides/egypt/hieroglyphics.htm>

Hieroglyphics is the name for the written Egyptian language. It is made up of three types of symbols: alphabetic signs, syllabic symbols, and determinative signs. They all relate to different pronunciations and meanings. The language can be read any way: from left to right, right to left, or top to bottom, depending on the direction the symbols are facing. This web page features great representations of the symbols, along with their translations.

### **Hieroglyphics Uncovered**

URL: [http://www.ngkids.co.uk/cool\\_stories/1036/hieroglyphics\\_uncovered](http://www.ngkids.co.uk/cool_stories/1036/hieroglyphics_uncovered)

In Ancient Egypt, names were seen as powerful. They thought that a person would survive in the afterlife if people remembered their name. Hieroglyphics or holy writings used pictures to write a name on a tomb. From vultures to rectangles, different pictures could be used to represent sounds like letters do today. Try writing your name using the hieroglyphic alphabet. It's easy to tell what some of the pictures represent but harder to figure others out.

### **Ancient Scripts: Egyptian**

URL: <http://www.ancientscripts.com/egyptian.html>

One of the earliest writing systems in the world, Egyptian Hieroglyphs, is the main focus of this article. Find out how this ancient writing system operates while viewing charts and graphs that demonstrate the alphabet, words, and numbers. Three important types of Ancient Egyptian languages are covered with many translations. You will even see actual pictures of ancient hieroglyphs. The New York Times, Archaeology Magazine, and the BBC Online also provide links to related articles.

### **King Solomon**

URL: <http://www.factmonster.com/biography/var/kingsolomon.html>

Wiser and richer than any of the kings on Earth, King Solomon built a beautiful temple in Jerusalem nearly 3,000 years ago. His father was King David and the temple he built contained the Ark of the Covenant. King Solomon had many wives, including the daughter of an Egyptian pharaoh. He wrote two books of the Bible. Find out how King Solomon showed his wisdom when two women came to him both claiming to be a child's mother.

### **History Crash Course #19: King Solomon**

URL: <http://www.aish.com/print/?contentID=48937102&section=/j/h>

When Solomon was 12 years old, his father David appointed him king before he died. David encouraged him to keep the Lord's commandments. Appearing to Solomon in a dream, God asks Solomon what he wants. Solomon asked for wisdom. God was pleased with his request and gave him wisdom, riches, and honor among the people. Solomon ruled for forty years and Israel enjoyed peace and prosperity. Other kings came to hear his wisdom. He built a temple with gold and bronze and dedicated it to prayer. Discover the problems Solomon had because he took too many foreign wives.

### **Solomon**

URL: <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/biography/Solomon.html>

The biblical King Solomon was known for his wisdom, his wealth and his writings. He authored more than 3000 proverbs and more than 1000 songs. This page tells of Solomon and how he became king. Information is provided concerning how he built his empire and the liaison he had with the Queen of Sheba from southern Arabia. Information is provided concerning the building of cities and the Holy Temple. The author provides information concerning Solomon's downfall and what led to his downfall.

**Solomon**

**URL:** <http://www.pantheon.org/articles/s/solomon.html>

King Solomon was the son of King David and Bathsheba. He ruled for forty years as king of Israel in the 10th century B.C. His kingdom reached from Egypt to the Euphrates and he controlled trade routes across the desert to the east and west. Solomon collected money from merchants wishing to travel these routes and also from copper mining and refining. He also traded fine horses. Heavy taxes and required labor helped fund and built his realm. Numerous royal marriages established political alliances. Solomon built a great temple but also practiced idolatry because of his foreign wives.

**David**

**URL:** [http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/activity/ancient\\_hebrews/pages/david.htm](http://score.rims.k12.ca.us/activity/ancient_hebrews/pages/david.htm)

This illustrated history of the life of David, the Biblical shepherd who defeated the Philistine giant Goliath with a slingshot and became ruler of his people for 40 years, is from the online exhibition, "Important People in Ancient Israel." Based on scripture, this description of major achievements includes the legendary battle with Goliath and David's skill in uniting the tribes of Israel into a nation. The information features drawings and photographs, as well as page links to definitions for specialized words and phrases.

**Daily Bible Study: King David**

**URL:** <http://www.keyway.ca/htm2000/20000130.htm>

Peppered with citations from the Bible and links to related topics, this article about King David of Israel offers a glimpse into the life of one of Israel's most beloved leaders. David is also one of the characters in one of the Bible's most well-known stories, that of David and Goliath. A small shepherd, David is said to have killed the giant Goliath, putting the Philistines to flight, and scoring a great victory for Israel. Find out more about this important Biblical figure at this site.

**Archeology of the Hebrew Bible**

**URL:** <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/ancient/archeology-hebrew-bible.html>

Western archaeologists have tried for one hundred and fifty years to find proof that events in the Christian Bible really happened. In this interview, William Dever, Professor Emeritus at the University of Arizona, talks about significant finds in the Near East by researchers, as well as his own discoveries. He says that discoveries have actually led to more questions, rather than answers. Archaeology cannot prove the theological ideas of the Bible. Nor is there any direct evidence that a patriarch, like Abraham, ever lived. Is there evidence of early Israelites and Canaanites? What have archaeologists found about the origin of Israel?

**The Hebrew Scriptures and the Old Testament**

**URL:** <http://biblesources.americanbible.org/resource/the-hebrew-scriptures-and-the-old-testament>

Still used by the Jewish people in worship today, the Hebrew Scriptures have been translated to form the part of the Christian Bible known as the Old Testament. Discover how books and manuscripts were collected and organized. Written over many centuries, they were grouped into collections known as the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings. Find out which collection contains history books, poetry, and prophetic books. Investigate the incredible similarities between the Hebrew Scriptures and the Christian Old Testament. Learn about the Apocryphal or Deuterocanonical books added in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Bibles.

**The Bible**

**URL:** <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/texts/bible.shtml>

Part of the BBC's Religion and Ethics web site, this page focuses on the Bible. You will discover that the Bible is not just one book, but an entire library, with stories, songs, poetry, letters and history. You will learn about the differences between the Hebrew Bible and the Christian Bible and about the two main sections of the Christian Bible, the Old Testament and the New Testament. Find out about the writings included in each section.

**Passover**

**URL:** [http://www.chabad.org/holidays/passover/default\\_cdo/jewish/Passover.htm](http://www.chabad.org/holidays/passover/default_cdo/jewish/Passover.htm)

The Passover Children's Section of this extensive site includes the Story of Passover as well as eight wonderful Passover stories for all ages. Passover games here include some applets giving you wonderful on-line puzzles and surprises. The rest of the site offers the complete Haggadah, detailed discussions of the history and meaning of Passover and much, much more.

**Passover: Celebration of the Exodus**

**URL:** <http://www.factmonster.com/spot/passover.html>

An encyclopedia article tells you all about Passover, a celebration of the Exodus. Following an introduction that offers you a definition of Passover you will find three detailed descriptions that all relate to the celebration. The first description tells you about the Exodus, the first third of the Biblical book. Then you will find the description of

Passover, which explains how the holiday got its name. The final description tells you about the central observance of Passover, seder.

- **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** ☹

## MLA 8<sup>th</sup> Ed. Citations Guide

### BOOKS AND EBOOKS

#### Citation Elements:

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

#### Example of one author:

Picoult, Jodi. *The Storyteller: A Novel*. Emily Bestler, 2013.

#### Example of 2-3 authors or editors:

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

#### Example of an article in a reference book:

Kolb, Charles C. "Turkmen." *Encyclopedia of the World's Minorities*. Vol. 3, Routledge, 2005, pp. 1223-24.

### GENERAL WEB PAGES

#### Citation Elements:

Author's Last name, First name. "Title of the Article or Individual Page." *Title of the website*, Name of the publisher, Date of publication, URL. Day month year accessed.

#### Example of website citations:

White, Lori. "The Newest Fad in People Helping People: Little Free Pantries." *Upworthy*, Cloud Tiger Media, 3 Aug. 2016, [www.upworthy.com/the-newest-fad-in-people-helping-people-little-free-pantries?g=2&c=hpstream](http://www.upworthy.com/the-newest-fad-in-people-helping-people-little-free-pantries?g=2&c=hpstream). Accessed 24 August 2016.

### ARTICLES (from databases or newspaper/journal/magazine websites)

#### Citation Elements:

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Journal Title*, volume, issue, year, pp. (page numbers). *Database Name*. URL. Day month year accessed.

Lastname, Firstname. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, day month year, pp. (pages). *Database Name*. URL. Day month year accessed.

#### Example of journal articles accessed from online databases:

Dolby, Nadine. "Research in Youth Culture and Policy: Current Conditions and Future Directions." *Social Work and Society: The International Online-Only Journal*, vol. 6, no. 2, 2008, [www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362](http://www.socwork.net/sws/article/view/60/362). Accessed 20 May 2009.

## 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."

# 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.

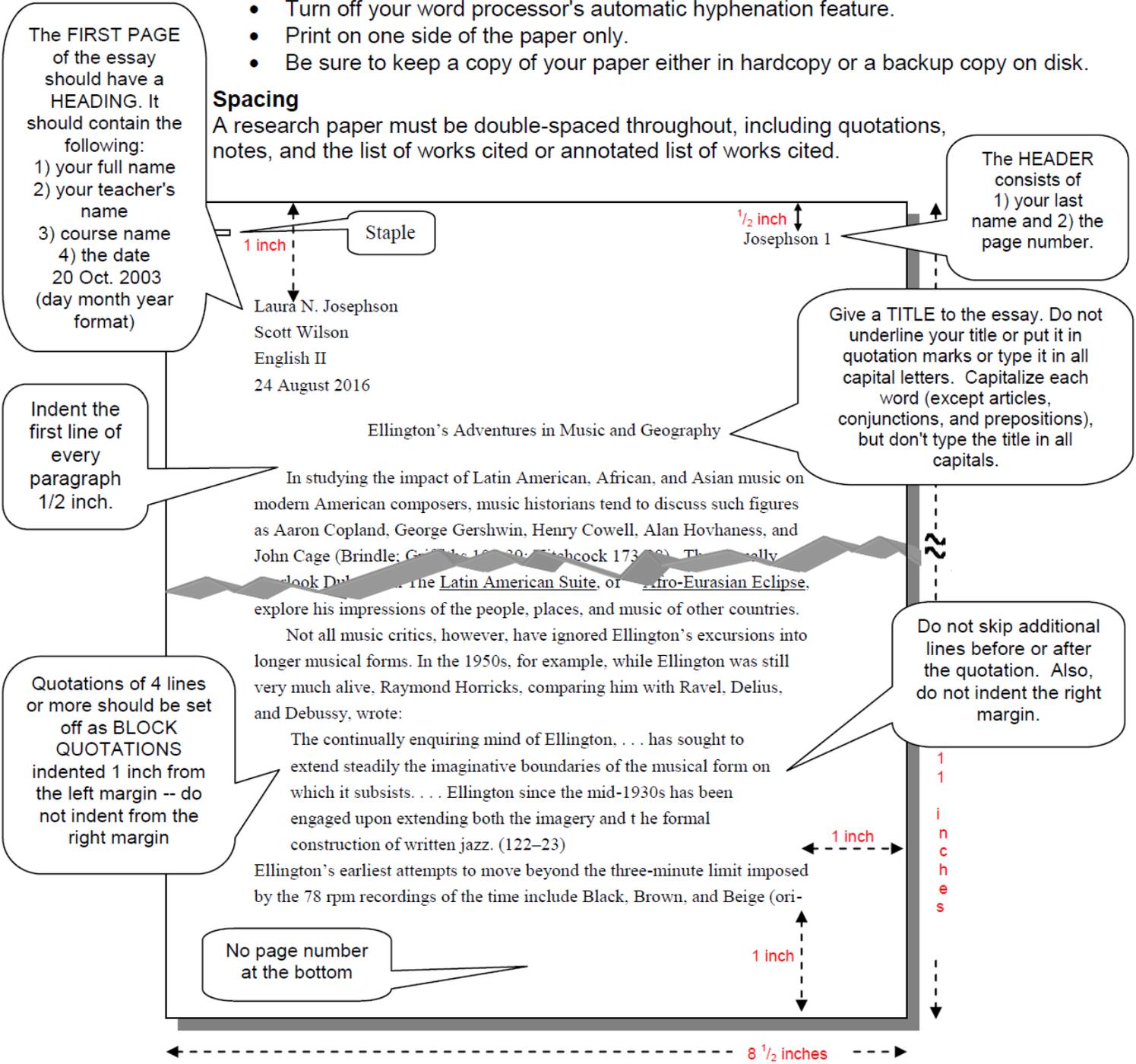
### Printing or Typing

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.

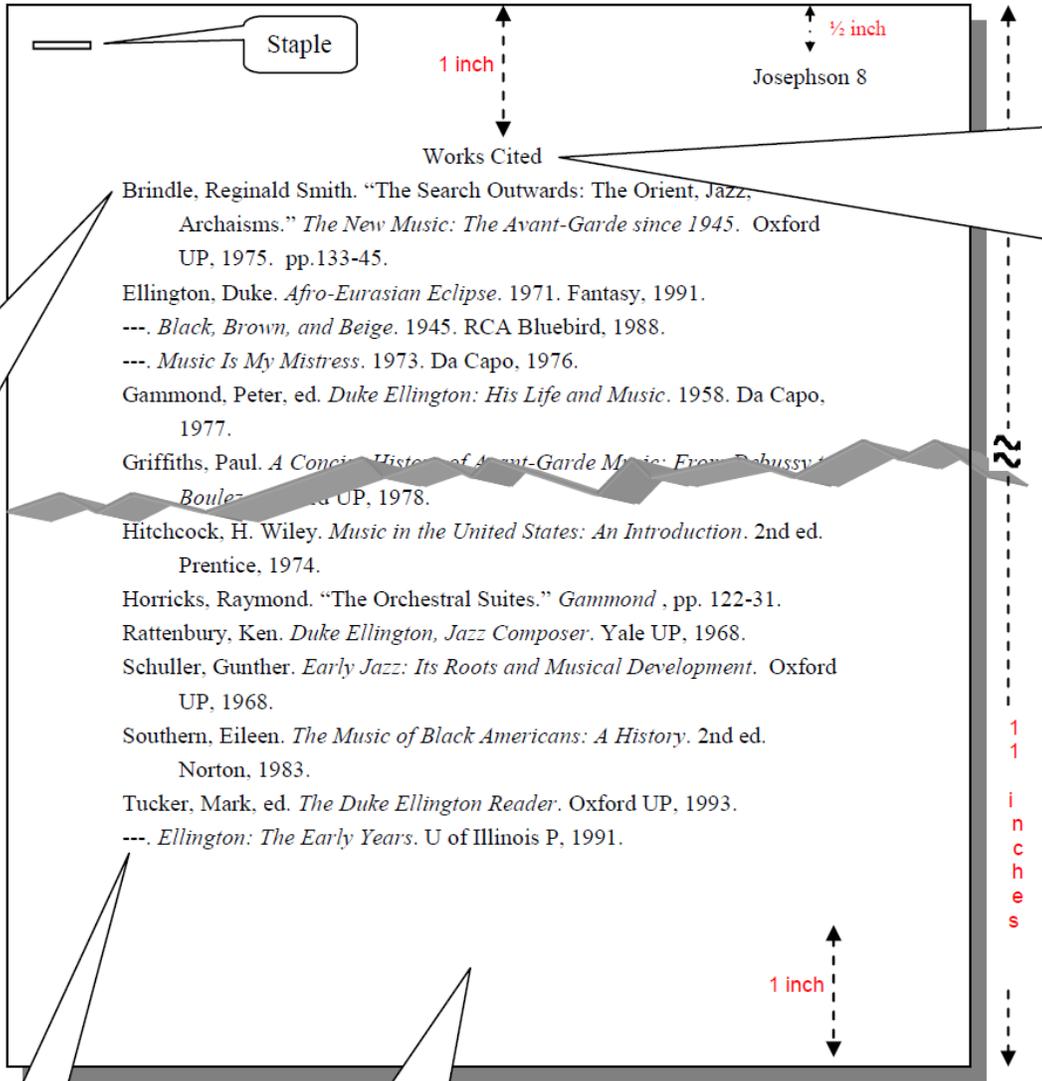
### Spacing

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



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.

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.

The title of the book is *italicized*