

Baylor School Hedges Library

China Project

"The crucial period of Chinese history, 220-960, falls naturally into contrasting phases. The first phase, also known as that of "early medieval China," is an age of political decentralization. Following the breakup of the Han empire, China was plunged into civil war and fragmentation and stayed divided for nearly four centuries. The second phase started in 589, during the Sui dynasty, when China was once again brought under a single government. Under the Sui, the bureaucracy was revitalized, the military strengthened, and the taxation system reformed. The fall of the Sui in 618 gave way to the even stronger Tang dynasty, which represents an apogee of traditional Chinese civilization. Inheriting all the great

institutions developed under the Sui, the Tang made great achievements in poetry, painting, music, and architecture. The An Lushan rebellion, which also took place during Tang rule, brought about far-reaching changes in the socioeconomic, political, and military arenas. What transpired in the second half of the Tang and the ensuing Five Dynasties provided the foundation for the next age of late imperial China."

Xiong, Victor Cunrui. *Historical Dictionary of Medieval China*, Rowman & Littlefield, rowman.com/ISBN/9780810860537/Historical-Dictionary-of-Medieval-China#. Accessed 20 October 2016.

Reference Books

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| R 103 B628o | The Oxford dictionary of philosophy |
| R 103 Enc | Encyclopedia of religion and ethics |
| R 291.02 W927w | World religions: from ancient history to the present |
| R 355 Chi | China at war : an encyclopedia |
| 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 355 500 | 500 great military leaders |
| R 355.009 Rea | The reader's companion to military history |
| 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 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 903 Ber | Berkshire encyclopedia of world history |
| R 909 Cou | Countries, peoples & cultures |
| 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 920.3 D554d | Dictionary of world biography |
| R 928 C995c | Cyclopedia of world authors |

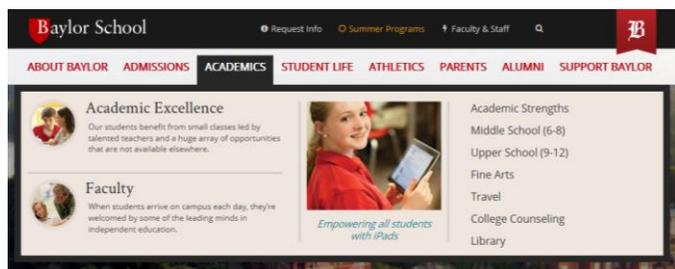


R 930 C512g	Great events from history: The ancient world, prehistory-476 C.E.
R 930.1 B675e	Encyclopedia of society and culture in the ancient world
R 931 R328a	The ancient Chinese
R 940.1 B626o	The Oxford dictionary of the Middle Ages
R 940.1 C178m	The Cambridge medieval history.
R 940.1 D554d	Dictionary of the Middle Ages
R 940.1 M437a	Atlas of medieval Europe
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 951 B144b	Berkshire encyclopedia of China: modern and historic views of the world's newest and oldest global power
R 951 P184c	Chronicle of the Chinese emperors: the reign-by-reign record of the rulers of imperial China
R 951.003 C178c	The Cambridge encyclopedia of China
R 951.003 P448e	Encyclopedia of China: the essential reference to China, its history and culture

Online Databases

Classroom Video on Demand	Classroom Video On Demand is a comprehensive streaming video subscription service for high schools, featuring unlimited access to more than 5,000 educational programs that can be viewed in class, at the library, or from home. Brought to you by Facts On File, in conjunction with Films for the Humanities and Sciences (FFH&S), CVOD is a compilation of FFH&S's best high-school-level video content spanning across all subject areas.	
CountryWatch.org	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 	
Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO	In Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO , 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.	
Encyclopædia Britannica School Edition	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.	
Literary Reference Center	<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 tery criticism; 130,000 author biographies; full text of more than 300 ary 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.	
ProQuest History Study Center	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China before the Mongols • Late Imperial China • The history of Buddhism
Salem Press History Databases	Salem Press History Databases use:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Events from History: The Ancient World • Great Events from History: The Middle Ages • Great Lives from History: Notorious Lives
World Book Encyclopedia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early World of Learning • World Book Kids • World Book Student • World Book Advanced • World Book Discover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos • World Book for Kids • World Book Info Finder • World Book Reference Center
World History Collection	<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.	
World History: Ancient & Medieval Eras - ABC-CLIO	World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.	
World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO	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.	

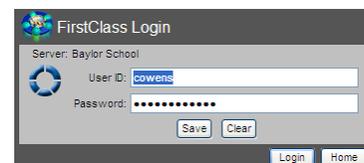
Remote Access to Hedges Library Online Databases



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

China's Great Wall

URL: <http://tlc.howstuffworks.com/family/great-wall-of-china-landmark.htm/printable>

One of the best known landmarks in the world, the Great Wall of China ripples across China like a scaly dragon. From desert to sea, it stretched for four thousand miles. Not simply a wall, it was more than twenty feet wide with a highway for horses across the top. Examine the colossal scale of this construction project that lasted more than two thousand years. Find out why the wall sometimes failed to stop invaders. Discover the newest invaders who visit the wall by the thousands every day.

Ancient China

URL: <http://ancientweb.org/explore/country/China>

Chinese civilization dates back over 4000 years. Early accounts of China's history were written by the ruling class and focused on politics and court histories, not on the common classes. Learn about the first prehistoric dynasty in China and see what archaeologists have learned from artifacts found from this time period. Read about the discovery of the ancient site of the Terracotta army and about warfare in Ancient China. There are descriptions of the different Chinese gods and notes about religion.

China: The Great Wall of China

URL: <http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/exploreorg/china-great-wall-eorg>

The Chinese Emperor Qin began his rule in one of the Chinese states in 246 BCE, and conquered the rest of the six dynasties and combined them to form what is known today as China. He began building a wall that was constructed over the next 1,800 years to keep out their enemies. At one time, one fifth of the population of China worked on the Great Wall. A modern day ruler decided that China should not close itself off from the outside world, that they could benefit from relationships with other countries, so the wall was no longer a barrier.

The Great Wall of China

URL: <https://edsitement.neh.gov/student-resource/following-great-wall-china-interactive-map#node-20815>

Learn about great Chinese imperial dynasties and the construction of the Great Wall of China. Test your knowledge as you answer questions and recreate the wall piece by piece. Find out who threatened China during the Ming Dynasty. Built both to keep invaders out and keep citizens in, it stretched from west to east across China. Identify the Great Wall of China's western-most province and discover which country it almost reaches at its eastern-most point.

Chinese Junk

URL: <http://gyre.umeoce.maine.edu/physicalocean/Tomczak/science%2Bsociety/lectures/illustrations/lecture17/junk.html>

A junk was an ancient sailing ship made in China from wood. The masts were made from pine trunks, while bamboo strips made the canvas or silk sails stiff. The square sails could be rolled up if the wind was too strong. These medieval ships were the first to have a rudder for steering. Junks were used by merchants and pirates. They could hold a lot of stuff. They sailed on rivers, canals, and out on the ocean.

The Junk

URL: <http://www.dkfindout.com/us/history/ancient-china/chinese-junk/>

A lecture on junks was transcribed and placed online along with related images. The lecture describes the unique qualities of these vessels that were common in China for centuries. It provides you with a physical

description of a junk and explains how this type of vessel was limited to its travel due to its design. Examples of historic Chinese junks are provided along with an illustration. A photograph of a modern junk is accompanied by a description that reveals how this type of vessel has changed from the original.

What Are Shadow Puppets?

URL: <http://wonderopolis.org/wonder/what-are-shadow-puppets>

Have you ever made a shadow shaped like a rabbit or dog with just your hand, a light, and a blank wall? That is a form of shadow puppetry. People in India and China started shadow puppetry thousands of years ago. With practice, shadow puppets can be simple or elaborate and made to look like they are walking, talking, fighting, dancing, or more. The Chinese shadow puppet plays tell legends and folk tales. In Indonesia, these plays often show plays depicting good versus evil. A video shows some amazing shadow puppets made by a group of people's bodies.

Playing with Shadows: An Introduction to Shadow Puppetry

URL: <http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/multimedia/series/AEMicrosites/playing-with-shadows.aspx>

Ancient puppeteers used shadows to tell the tales of heroes and villains. The shadow puppets were moved with strings, rods, or bamboo. Props could be simple or the puppet ceremonies could have elaborate sets and orchestras. Go behind the screen and explore the ancient art. Shadow puppet shows were performed in courts and along roads, beginning during China's Song Dynasty. The stock characters were used to teach and entertain. The shadows were initially made with the light of a candle or oil lamp shining on a translucent fabric screen.

Ukiyo-e

URL: <http://www.jnto.go.jp/eng/indepth/cultural/experience/n.html>

One form of traditional Japanese art is called ukiyoe. These wood-block prints depict tales from a gaily spirited world called ukiyo. Learn the history behind and see examples of ukiyoe which were originally produced in the Edo era. Find out about the best-known historic ukiyoe artist and learn the reasons why this art form appealed to the people. Discover the steps involved in producing a ukiyoe print and see what types of tools are used.

Genghis Khan: The Man Who Reshaped the World.

URL: <http://emp.byui.edu/DavisR/201/GenghisKhan.htm>

Discover who Genghis Khan was as you read this detailed description of the legend who is most often referred to as a conqueror. In this description Khan is compared to Napoleon, but there really is no comparison between the two men and there is no other man in history who can be compare to Genghis Khan. You will learn of the tremendous impact Genghis Khan had and the impact of Khan's descendents as well. There are five major events that led to the legacy of Genghis Khan and they are all listed.

Genghis Khan: Father of Mongolia

URL: http://frommanylands.com/mongolia_man.html

Learn all about the life of Temuchin, who later became known as Genghis Khan, from the legend himself. This biography was written from the perspective of Genghis Khan as though he was telling you all about his life. You will learn about his personal life, how he formed armies, and how he conquered more territory than any other man in history. Some of the things people have said about Genghis Khan are also included in the biography. A map of Mongolia demonstrates the areas Genghis Khan conquered.

Genghis Khan's Treasures

URL: <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/genghis-khans-treasures-118867438/?no-ist>

Learn about the ruins found beneath the Central Asian city ruled by Genghis Khan and what was learned from this amazing discovery. In addition to a two page article on the treasures and Genghis Khan's legend, you will have the opportunity to view photographs of some of the actual artifacts and learn about their significance. You will discover what is known about these artifacts and how this information offers researchers new information on Genghis Khan.

Genghis Khan Biography

URL: <http://www.cloudbiography.com/bios/genghis-khan.html>

Genghis Khan was born in what is present day Mongolia. His father was killed by a rival tribe when Khan was only nine years old, leaving the family in dire straits. When Khan discovered his brother withholding food from the family, he killed him. Khan was only thirteen. When he was older, he managed to unify the tribes by bringing them together under his command. He successfully waged war against the Xia and Jin dynasties. By

1218, the Mongolian Empire spread as far as the Khwarezmian Empire, which he annihilated after they beheaded one of Khan's ambassadors.

Ancient Chinese Science

URL: <http://www.historyforkids.org/learn/china/science/>

Ancient Chinese scientists were interested in practical inventions like weapons and paper. Medieval scientists didn't worry so much about scientific theories. They wanted something they could use. They invented the crossbow, gunpowder, the hot air balloon, and the magnetic compass all by 250 B.C. Scientific observation was used to study the stars and planets as well as plants and animals. Mathematics and engineering were also important to the early Chinese. They experimented with printing and movable type.

Landscape Painting in China

URL: http://www.asiasocietymuseum.org/region_results.asp?RegionID=4&CountryID=12&ChapterID=33

The Asia Society presents information about paintings of landscapes in China. Enjoy beautiful samples of this art form in the section of album of landscapes. These monumental representations of landscape paintings are among the most important images in the history of Chinese art. This Chinese art represents the culture and thoughts of the people from China. The landscape paintings have been translated as metaphors for political icons, religion, and individual values. This art was an important means of communication among educated individuals.

Landscape Painting in Chinese Art

URL: http://www.metmuseum.org/TOAH/HD/clpg/hd_clpg.htm

After the fall of the Tang dynasty, Chinese artists found refuge by retreating into nature. At the beginning of the Song dynasty, paintings of nature became metaphors for a successful state. Scholar-officials cultivated literary and artistic pursuits, which continued on their estates even after they were barred from government service during the Yuan dynasty. During this time, they also explored the inner landscape of the mind. Court artists during the Ming dynasty returned to depicting the orderly imperial garden, while Ming loyalists depicted local scenery during the Qing dynasty.

Chinese Art (c.1700 BCE - 2000 CE)

URL: <http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/east-asian-art/chinese.htm>

Mountains and deserts separated early Chinese civilization from other cultures for thousands of years while porcelain, jade, terracotta, and ivory art flourished. Landscape paintings were popular during the Tang dynasty. Animal skins and silk were used as canvases. Chinese calligraphy turned manuscripts into works of art. Chinese art sought to express the essence of life in an abstract natural scene, rather than focusing on what was observable. Relief sculptures and paintings expressed a coexistence with nature. Dragons, bamboo, and orchids all had symbolic meanings. Explore art during the Zhou, Qin, and Sui dynasties.

History of Happiness

URL: <http://www.pursuit-of-happiness.org/history-of-happiness/>

Although Positive Psychology has only recently emerged on college campuses, the philosophical study of happiness has a history reaching back thousands of years. Find out what great ancient philosophers like Confucius, Mencius, and Aristotle had to say about happiness. Confucius found joy in meeting and studying friends from afar while Mencius rejoiced in the sprouts of virtue. Zhuangzi prized laughter and Buddha developed an eightfold path to happiness. In more recent times, Maslow developed a hierarchy of needs leading to self-actualization while Frankl devoted his life's work to understanding personal meaning.

Individualism in Classical Chinese Thought

URL: <http://www.iep.utm.edu/ind-chin/>

Individualism described in this site means the innate and absolute entitlements, powers, and values that are associated with one's self. This ideal has been found throughout much of the Chinese philosophy. Unlike individualism during modern European and American frameworks, Chinese expressions of individualism do not stress the individual's uniqueness or separates them from other areas of power. Rather it highlights one's power from within the context of one's unity with these other areas of power.

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.

Chinese Philosophy

URL: http://www.ancient.eu/Chinese_Philosophy/

Ancient Chinese philosophy is very different from modern, Western philosophy. Chinese philosophers declared sayings and provided writings that were expressive in ways that would suggest thoughts, behaviors, and beliefs. Interpretation was not limited. They used poetry and stories as guidelines, rather than rules about life. This Ancient History online encyclopedia article discusses this topic and how Chinese philosophy has been taught and adapted through time.

The Temple of Heaven

URL: <http://imperialtours.net/blog/temple-heaven>

Of all of the Buddhist temples in China, the Temple of Heaven is considered to be the holiest one of them all. Since the Emperor was the only person permitted to worship heaven, he chose to worship at this temple during every winter solstice. Read about the things that the Emperor prayed for and how the temple was designed. Today, commoners are permitted to pay a fee and visit the temple. There are links to other architectural buildings found in China that will provide additional information.

China

URL: http://www.famous-historic-buildings.org.uk/china_11.html

The Great Wall of China is an architectural feat that was built in sections over thousands of years. It has been called the "long grave yard", since millions of prisoners and peasants lost their lives while building the wall. The construction of the Forbidden City in Beijing took place during the early 1400s. It is the largest palace in the world. The Temple of Heaven is another famous piece of architecture in China. You can read a description of these and other Chinese historical architectural achievements on this website.

Han Dynasty

URL: <http://www.scholastic.com/browse/subarticle.jsp?id=4275>

The centralization of government raised opposition to the Qin dynasty. Heavy demands were placed on the people for public works projects and wars. The Han Dynasty was more concerned with the welfare of peasants. Han Wudi waged wars against the nomadic tribes of the north and gained control of North Korea and Central Asia. The Han Dynasty would only trade with and have diplomatic relations with barbarians who paid tribute. Only those with a thorough knowledge of Confucian teachings could be government bureaucrats. In addition to paper and porcelain, the Han Dynasty invented an early seismograph.

Han Dynasty (206 B.C.–220 A.D.)

URL: http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/hand/hd_hand.htm

When Qin Shihuangdi died in 210 B.C., China erupted into civil war. The Han Dynasty reunited China. The bustling capital city of Chang'an was one of the biggest cities of the ancient world. Literature and Confucianism flourished, and historical records told of barbarians beyond the borders. China reconquered Vietnam and Korea and captured horses from Ferghana. Trade routes were established across the Taklamakan Desert. Factions dissolved the Western Han Empire, but the Eastern Han Dynasty was renewed with a new capital a generation later. Learn about diplomatic missions and inventions from the Han Dynasty.

The Rise and Spread of Civilization in India and China, c. 2500 BC-AD 535

URL: http://www2.uncp.edu/home/rwb/lecture_asian_civ.htm

Three great civilizations developed along the Indus River thousands of years ago. The last of the three collapsed shortly after an Aryan invasion of India. The two cultures combined and the Hindu and Buddhist religions were born. Explore India's main geographic features. Cities were first built on the flood plains of the river valley. The Harappan civilization had grid-like cities with houses made of baked bricks. They also had a citadel and complex sewers. The Aryans were semi-nomadic warriors and had a rural way of life with a caste system.

Where Is the Forbidden City?

URL: <http://wonderopolis.org/wonder/where-is-the-forbidden-city>

For almost five hundred years, the center of Beijing, China, was called the "Forbidden City," the Chinese imperial palace for twenty-four different emperors. It was built between 1406 and 1420 and consisted of almost 1,000 buildings covering almost eight million square feet. The compound was called forbidden because no one could enter without the emperor's permission. The city was surrounded by a twenty-six-foot-high wall and a

deep and wide moat. The Forbidden City was used as such until 1912 when the last Emperor of China resigned his position. It was proclaimed a World Heritage Site in 1987.

Ancient Chinese Architecture

URL: <http://www.chinahighlights.com/travelguide/architecture/>

China is a country with a long history. Part of that history includes its architectural structures. Ancient architecture was considered elegant and structures varied by region. The article on this page offers a historical account of Chinese architecture. Many photographs of the colorful buildings in China are included on this site. Read about the specific features of Chinese architecture, such as the materials used and design layout of buildings. Read about modern Chinese architecture, as well.

Ancient Chinese Explorers

URL: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/sultan/explorers.html>

What was it like to sail on a Chinese treasure junk? Watch a video about these amazing ships used by Chinese explorers in the 15th century. See what was taken on the ships and the many places they traveled. The history of Chinese sea power is explained, and Chinese Admiral Zheng He is introduced. Find out about his many journeys and his battles along the way. You will even find out about a giraffe brought from India to China in 1415!

Chinese Junk Rekindles HSU Connections

URL: <http://now.humboldt.edu/news/chinese-junk-rekindles-hsu-connections/>

Discover the impact that a stranded Chinese junk had on the campus of Humboldt State University after it was towed into Humboldt Bay. This article tells the story involving the replica of a Chinese Warship, the legendary explorer who sailed the original, and the explorer who was the university's namesake. It demonstrates how two seemingly different cultures and civilizations can come together and celebrate their similarities and differences while gaining a new understanding of each other.

Land and Resources

URL: <http://www.chinaembassy.se/eng/zgabc/t100383.htm>

A general overview of the geography of China is provided by the web site of China's Embassy in Sweden. The land and resources are described in several different sections beginning with position and area. Learn about the total land area and borders. In the topography section you can find facts about elevation in the four areas of China. There are facts about the rivers and lakes, climate, flora and fauna, land resources and mineral resources.

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 trace 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.

Appreciation of the Art of Chinese Calligraphy

URL: <http://www.chinapage.com/calligraphy.html>

Artwork comes in many different forms. Can you appreciate the beauty of Chinese calligraphy? Here you will find a brief history of this type of art and some classic examples in many different styles. The samples cover many different styles and are from different time periods. Beside each artwork are adjectives to help see the feeling behind the brush strokes.

China's Age of Invention

URL: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/ancient/song-dynasty.html>

NOVA presents questions and answers from Robin D.S. Yates, Professor of History, and East Asian Studies at McGill University in Canada. Learn more about the Song Dynasty (960-1280) as a period in China's history that excelled in economic prosperity and technological innovations. Basic modes of transportation would not have been possible without the Chinese invention of an explosion in a self-contained cylinder. This early development led to the internal combustion engine and the steam engine.

Traditional Chinese Medicine - An Alternative and Complementary Medicine Resource Guide

URL: <http://www.amfoundation.org/tcm.htm>

Traditional Chinese (or Oriental) Medicine practices date back more than two thousand years. The Alternative Medicine Foundation has prepared this resource guide which has a brief summary of Traditional Oriental Medicine, discussion of the basic principles, and an explanation of the five element theory, acupuncture, Chinese herbs, the eight guiding principles, diagnosis, diet, and more. This is intended to be only an overview of a complex treatment system that takes many years to master.

The ABCs of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture

URL: <http://www.acupuncturetoday.com/abc/>

Traditional Chinese medicine, with records dating back to 2000 B.C., is one of the world's oldest systems of medicine. Chinese medicine is complex and is based on the belief that everything in the universe is interconnected. The parts of the body and the mind are interconnected and work together. Acupressure, while common, is but one component of traditional Chinese medicine. There are as many as 2000 acupuncture points on the human body, following 20 meridians. There are several theories as to why it works, such as stimulating the nervous system.

Chinese Herbal Medicine

URL: <http://www.cancer.org/Treatment/TreatmentsandSideEffects/ComplementaryandAlternativeMedicine/HerbsVitaminsandMinerals/chinese-herbal-medicine?sitearea=ETO>

Herbal remedies have been used for centuries in China, and they are becoming very popular around the world. Visit the American Cancer Society web page to find out about the pros and cons of Chinese herbal medicines. You will get an overview of the differences between Western and Eastern approaches to treatment. Find out what could be helpful and what could be harmful in using herbal treatments, especially in the treatment of cancer. Learn why more research is needed to prove the effectiveness of herbal remedies.

Introduction to Chinese Poetry

URL: <http://www.sacu.org/poetry.html>

The poetry of Li Bai is a good place to start for those still learning Chinese and ready for a basic introduction to literature. Jing Ye Si tells about dreaming on a moonlit night. This simple poem would be a good choice to memorize. Chinese poetry has a unique cadence and rhyme, and will help introduce you to vocabulary and grammar. Discover the symbolism of the moon in Chinese culture. Meet three Chinese poets. Li Bai is a romantic poet who loved wine and the moon. Tu Fu wrote poetry about suffering and war. Qu Yuan wrote laments from exile.

The Mongols

URL: <http://www.lacma.org/khan/mongols.htm>

The Mongols were ruled by Genghis Khan and moved from the eastern area of Eurasia and conquered areas to the north and northwest. This brief report on the Mongols describes the changing geographical location of the Mongol Empire and prior to and after the death of Genghis Khan. It describes the typical lifestyle of the Mongols, which included a liking for the finer things in life. It also lists specific luxuries favored by the Mongols and how they formed an artistic identity even though they did not have their own artistic traditions.

The Mongols

URL: http://history-world.org/mongol_empire.htm

A large collection of essays discuss the various aspects of the Mongol Empire. The opening page contains an elaborate discussion on the last great nomadic challenges from Genghis Khan to Timur. This discussion continues on the second page, which is accessible through the interactive table of contents. This is where you can also access a discussion on the founding of the Mongol Empire and information on Genghis Khan, the Yuan, Akbar and India, and Mongols in China including Marco Polo.

The Mongols in World History

URL: <http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/mongols/index.html>

Explore the significant roles of the Mongols in world history. This special feature allows you to examine Mongols' contributions to the world, their conquests, their influences in China, and their way of life. You can also learn about the important leaders in Mongol history and browse a photo gallery filled with related images. When you roll your mouse over any of the five main areas you will find a list of the topics that are covered. A collection of maps is also available for you to view.

Acupuncture.Com: Gateway to Chinese Medicine, Health, and Wellness

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

This site contains an introduction to acupuncture and a history of Chinese acupuncture when you click on library and acupuncture. In western medicine, it is considered a new alternative medicine, yet it is actually over 5000 years old. Acupuncture influences physiological functioning by inserting fine needles. It can be used with burning herbs or acupressure. It is described in what is said to be the oldest medical textbook in the world. It involves an energy force and its pathways through the body.

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.

Silk Road Map

URL: <http://www.chinahighlights.com/map/ancient-china-map/ancient-silk-road-map.htm>

The Silk Road is a term which describes the trade route between the Central Asia and China. In ancient times, China transported silk, tea and other products to exchange for horses with small kingdoms in west of China. The famous explorer Marco Polo expanded this trade route to the Middle East, Western Europe and North Africa. The Silk Road became one of the most important trade routes linking China and Europe. No longer used for international trade, the ancient route remains filled with much historical significance.

In a Nutshell: the Silk Road

URL: <http://www.historyextra.com/article/international-history/nutshell-silk-road>

China and the West were connected by a trade route that was formed in the second century BCE. It began when a Chinese envoy, returning after several years as prisoners in Africa, reported stories of magnificent Arabian horses. Contact with European civilizations and the Roman Empire led to a common route that connected the different areas. Silk Road was not a term used until the nineteenth century. It was called silk because that was one of the chief goods that was traded. This four-thousand mile route was in use until the late Middle Ages.

Silk Road Threads Through History

URL: <http://nationalgeographic.org/news/silk-road-threads-through-history/>

A trade route of legends, the Silk Road once linked Asia and the Mediterranean. Afghanistan was a crossroads for trade and culture due to its strategic location where Asia, Europe, and Africa meet. The valleys and rivers through the mountains were like superhighways for ancient traders. In the time of the Silk Road, Afghanistan was wealthy. They had successful agriculture, herding, and mineral wealth as well as busy outposts for traders. Ideas, religion, and influences also traveled on the Silk Road. Afghanistan was targeted by empires, but its climate and terrain made it difficult to conquer.

Terracotta Warriors

URL: <http://explore.org/videos/player/terracotta-warriors>

Here is a 3 minute video with a brief look at the Chinese terracotta warriors. It was the tradition to start building a mausoleum as soon as a ruler took the throne. Over 700,000 workers and slaves created this underground city. He was a harsh ruler, even ordered the mausoleum workers buried alive so they could not give away the location. The irony is that the steel weapons held by the terracotta soldiers were stolen by peasants and used in a rebellion that led to the death of the Qin empire and the rise of the Han dynasty.

The Terra-Cotta Army

URL: <http://www.dkfindout.com/us/history/ancient-china/terra-cotta-army/>

A clay army of more than 7,000 soldiers and horses was built to guard the tomb of the First Emperor of China. Each face was different. They were portraits of real soldiers. Each was hardened and painted before they took their place in the ghostly army. They looked like they were ready for battle. The terra-cotta army was life-size and the tomb took nearly 40 years to build. About 700,000 Chinese workers built the tomb and army. Crossbows were triggered to fire if the tomb was raided. Farmers found the tomb when digging a well.

- **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/cqresre2010121000. 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" ("Mandarin").	In this example, there are no page numbers to include.	"Mandarin." <i>The Encyclopedia Americana</i> . 1993 ed.

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

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

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.

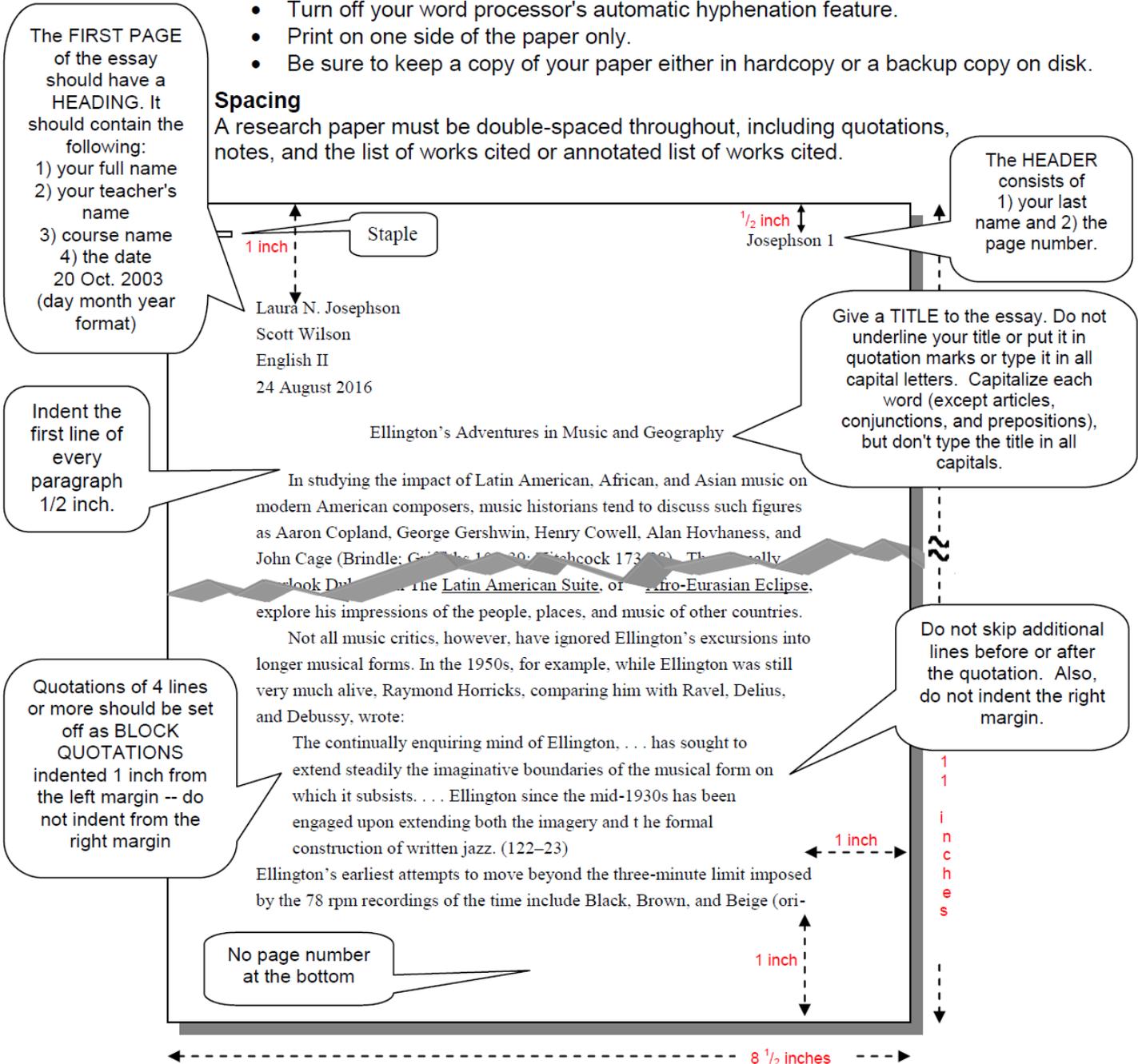
Printing or Typing

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

No page number at the bottom

Laura N. Josephson
Scott Wilson
English II
24 August 2016

Ellington's Adventures in Music and Geography

In studying the impact of Latin American, African, and Asian music on modern American composers, music historians tend to discuss such figures as Aaron Copland, George Gershwin, Henry Cowell, Alan Hovhaness, and John Cage (Brindle: *Gershwin* 167-90; Hitchcock 173-90). The usually overlooked Duke Ellington, in his *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-

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1 inch

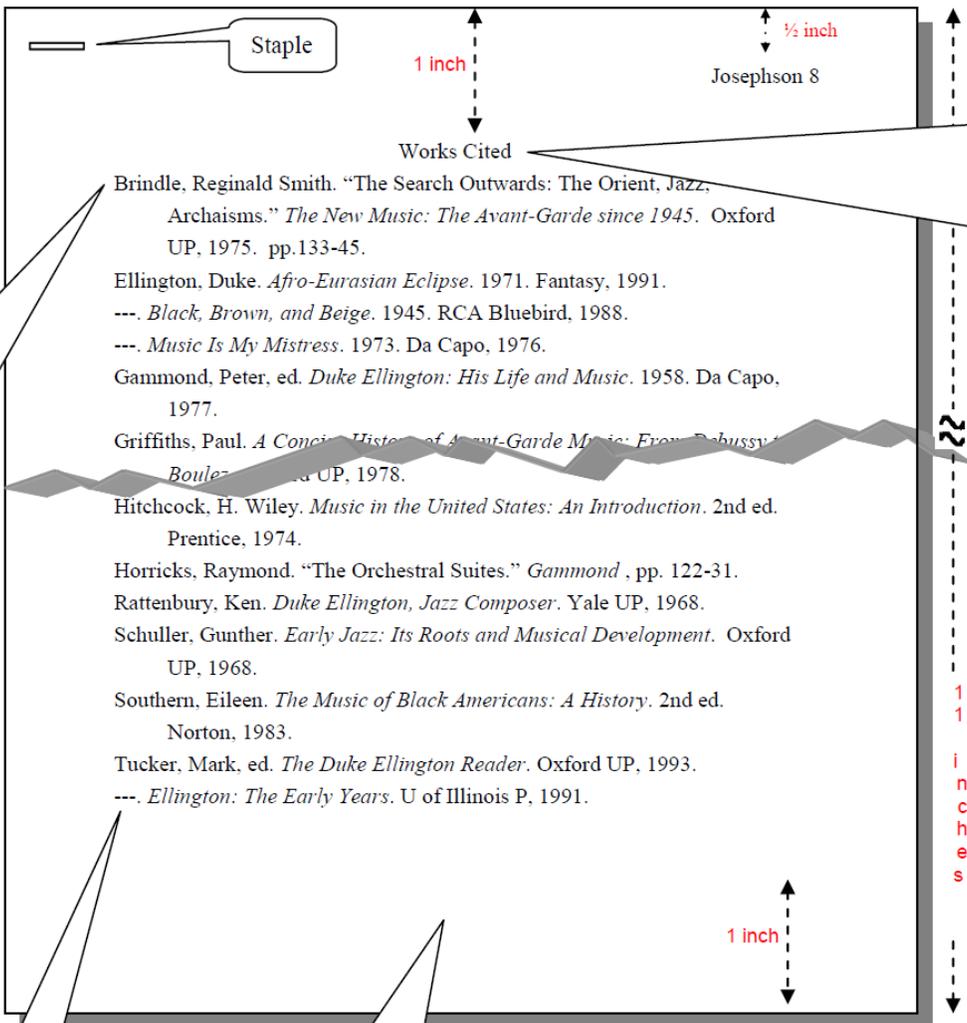
1 inch

8 1/2 inches

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

MLA Format for Works Cited



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

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

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

No page number at the bottom

Elements of a citation

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

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

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

The title of the book is *italicized*

Publisher

Year of publication

Page numbers of the entire article or chapter.