



## Baylor School Hedges Library

### Hindu Gods and Goddesses -- the pantheon of Hindu Gods

"There is always controversy over who is superior among the Hindu triad -- Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Almost all myths, though, agree upon Brahma being the creator among the three. Of the other two, Vishnu is the preserver while Shiva is the destr  
Sanyal, Sumanta. *Brahma*. Encyclopedia Mythica, 28 July 2009, <http://www.pantheon.org/articles/b/brahma.html>. Accessed 26 September 2016.

"Followers of Hinduism believe that the gods sometimes take on human or animal form. These incarnations of the gods are called avatars. It is thought that the gods appear as avatars at times when they need to remedy an evil in the world."

"Avatar." *Compton's by Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online School Edition*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2016, [archive.school.eb.com/all/comptons/article-9604725](http://archive.school.eb.com/all/comptons/article-9604725). Accessed 26 September 2016.

#### Reference Sources

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| R 201.3 L485o   | The Oxford companion to world mythology   |
| R 291 M528r     | Religions of the world: a comprehensive encyclopedia of beliefs and practices                           |
| R 291 R382r     | Religions of the world: the illustrated guide to origins, beliefs, traditions & festivals               |
| R 291.02 W927c  | The World's religions: understanding the living faiths  |
| R 291.02 W927w  | World religions: from ancient history to the present  |
| R 291.02 Z44h   | Handbook of the world's religions.  |
| R 291.03 B786w  | World religions   |
| R 291.03 C929a  | Abingdon dictionary of living religions   |
| R 291.03 E56e   | The Encyclopedia of religion  |
| R 291.03 H293h  | The HarperCollins dictionary of religion  |
| R 291.03 H663f  | The Facts on File dictionary of religions   |
| R 291.03 L665r  | Religion: a cross-cultural dictionary   |
| R 291.095 E56e  | The encyclopedia of Eastern philosophy and religion: Buddhism, Hinduism, Taoism, Zen                    |
| R 291.1 C188w   | Historical atlas of world mythology   |
| R 291.1 M157m   | Mythologies of the world: the illustrated guide to mythological beliefs & customs                       |
| R 291.1 M553f   | The Facts on File encyclopedia of world mythology and legend  |
| R 291.13 B933m  | Mythology: The age of fable; or, Stories of gods and heroes.  |
| R 291.13 C188m  | The mythic image  |
| R 291.13 C379m  | Mythology: an illustrated encyclopedia  |
| R 291.13 C621g  | Great figures of mythology  |
| R 291.13 D554d  | The dictionary of world myth  |
| R 291.13 P547m  | Annotated guides, myths & legends   |
| R 291.13 S983wh | Who's who in non-classical mythology  |
| R 291.13 W687i  | DK illustrated dictionary of mythology: heroes, heroines, gods, and goddesses from around the world     |
| R 291.2 L485e   | Encyclopedia of creation myths  |
| R 291.21 B347y  | Ye gods! : a dictionary of the gods   |
| R 291.211 J82d  | Dictionary of gods and goddesses  |
| R 291.211 J82e  | Encyclopedia of gods: over 2,500 deities of the world   |
| R 291.212 A571I | Legends of earth, sea, and sky: an encyclopedia of nature myths   |
| R 294.5 J71o    | A dictionary of Hinduism  |
| R 294.5 W723h   | Handbook of Hindu mythology   |
| R 294.503 S937h | Harper's Dictionary of Hinduism: its mythology, folklore, philosophy, literature, & history             |
| R 302.222 B396c | The Continuum encyclopedia of symbols   |
| R 398.203 C381I | Legends of the world  |
| R 398.469 M439e | The Element encyclopedia of magical creatures: the ultimate A-Z of fantastic beings from myth and magic |

#### Database Name and Description

**Britannica  
ImageQuest**

*Britannica ImageQuest* 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>Daily Life through History</u></a>	In <i>Daily Life through History - ABC-CLIO</i> , 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 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.	
<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. Simply ProQuest and look for articles dealing “ancient civilizations” and Mesopotamia.	
<a href="#"><u>ProQuest History Study Center</u></a>	<i>ProQuest History Study Center</i> 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>World Book Encyclopedia</u></a>	<b>World Book Web</b> online is an expanded version of <i>World Book</i> 's 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.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Early World of Learning</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Kids</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Student</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Advanced</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Discover</u></a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book eBooks</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>Enciclopedia Estudiantil Hallazgos</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Info Finder</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Reference Center</u></a></li> <li>• <a href="#"><u>World Book Timelines</u></a></li> </ul>
<a href="#"><u>World History: Ancient &amp; Medieval Eras</u></a>	<i>World History: Ancient and Medieval Eras - ABC-CLIO</i> covers early human history around the globe—from prehistoric times to the beginnings of the Renaissance.	
<a href="#"><u>World History: The Modern Era</u></a>	<i>World History: The Modern Era - ABC-CLIO</i> (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.	

## Vetted Internet

### Brahmanism and Hinduism

URL: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/evil/hod/hod09.htm>

An online textbook features a discussion that aims to explain Brahmanism and Hinduism. This is not a brief article, but instead this is an in-depth chapter that has been taken from a book that focuses on evil from the earliest of times up until the present. Throughout the text there are icons that serve as links to images related to the content. A toolbar allows readers to access the remaining chapters of the book or search for other texts available on this site.

### Brahman

URL: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/beliefs/intro\\_1.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/beliefs/intro_1.shtml)

Many people think the Hindu religion is polytheistic, with many gods. Actually, Brahman is the one ultimate god of Hinduism. The many different gods represent different parts of his character. The creator is called Brahma, but his work is done and so he is not often worshipped. Hindus are divided by the form of Brahman that they worship. Some worship Vishnu, some worship Shiva, and others worship Shakti. Vishnu is also represented by avatars like Krishna, Buddha, and Rama.

### Stories of Krishna: The Adventures of a Hindu God

URL: <http://www.seattleartmuseum.org/exhibit/interactives/intimateWorlds/launchWin.htm>

In the courts of India, artists were commissioned to create tiny paintings containing vivid images that were bound into books. Explore nine paintings that tell the story of Krishna, one of the avatars of the Hindu god Vishnu. Vishnu comes to Earth as a baby. After being protected as an infant, the divinity of Krishna is tested. He lifts the mountains to protect a village from rain. He multiplies himself so that all can dance with him. Krishna slays Arishta and marries Rapha but then his son is kidnapped by a demon.

### Arya Samaj (Society of Honourable Ones)

URL: <http://philtar.ucsm.ac.uk/encyclopedia/hindu/ascetic/arya.html>

Discover what the Arya Samaj use as the basis of all truth. Investigate their unique view of the one they worship and their own spiritual state. Some Aryas believe that the Vedas tells of scientific discoveries that were lost. Analyze Swami Dayananda's role in the Indian Renaissance. When he saw mice eating the sacred food during a vigil, he questioned the

power of the image and searched Sanskrit texts for the truth. The Arya Samaj movement also attacked polytheism, ancestor worship, avatars, the caste system, child marriage, and the idea that women were inferior.

### **Hinduism: Attitudes Toward Fighting and Warfare**

URL: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/rs/war/hinduismrev1.shtml>

Religious studies from the BBC Schools web site explain the Hindu beliefs about war and fighting. Learn about the Hindu sacred texts on war and find out about Hindu attitudes toward war and peace. This web site explains how the attitudes are based on the teaching of Hindu sacred texts such as the Vedas. Read about the gods of the Vedas who send out prayers to help in battles. The rules of warfare are explained in the Rig Veda, the laws of Manu and the Mahabharata.

### **Indian Mythology**

URL: [http://www.azibaza.com/lecture/lectures\\_indian\\_myth.htm](http://www.azibaza.com/lecture/lectures_indian_myth.htm)

Investigate major characters in Hindu, Buddhist, Jainist, and traditional Indian mythology and religions. Epic tales tell of the apsaras, water nymphs who dance, play games of chance, and cause madness. Compassionate and enlightened future Buddha, Bodhisattvas are portrayed as princes, and Avalokiteshvara grew 1,000 arms to help everyone. The ten avatars of Vishnu also help mankind. Read about Brahma, Devi, Ganesha, Garuda, Tirthankaras, Hevajra, Indra, Kali, Nagas, Shakti, Shiva, and Tara. Learn about the Mandala of the Five Jinas, Guardian King, and Hanuman, the monkey god.

### **Brahmo Samaj (Assembly of Brahman)**

URL: <http://philtar.ucsm.ac.uk/encyclopedia/hindu/ascetic/brahmo.html>

Brahmo Samah is a monotheistic sect of the Hindu religion, which believes that Brahman is the creator of the universe and is to be worshipped without an image or idol. Incorporating sacred texts from many world religions, the Brahmo Samaj believe in harmony and universal brotherhood. Read about the life and work of founder Ram Mohan Roy and learn about his devotion to social, moral, and religious reform. Investigate the innovations he introduced to Hinduism.

### **The Historical Context of the Bhagavad Gita**

URL: <http://eawc.evansville.edu/essays/de.htm>

The historical context of the Bhagavad Gita and its relation to Indian Religious Doctrines can be found at this web site. The teaching of The Bhagavad Gita is summed up in the statement your business is with the deed and not with the result. Though this work contains much theology, its premise is ethical and its teaching is set in the context of an ethical problem. As an episode in India's great epic, the Mahabharata, The Bhagavad Gita is one of three principal texts that define Hinduism; the other two being the Upanishads and the Brahma Sutras.

### **Hindu Mythology**

URL: [http://www.pantheon.org/areas/mythology/asia/hindu/hindu\\_mythology.html](http://www.pantheon.org/areas/mythology/asia/hindu/hindu_mythology.html)

The tapestry of religion and mythology concerning the gods of the Hindu pantheon is the complex result of India being a crossroads of culture. Hindu history is divided into the early Indus valley civilizations, the Vedic Age of Indo-Aryans, the Brahmanic Age, the age of Buddhism and Jainism, the Epic or Classical period, and modern Hinduism. Throughout these time periods, the gods, caste structure, and thoughts and ideas changed as traditions and stories emphasized certain gods or certain aspects of worship.

### **Hinduism: Personalities**

URL: [http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/history/history\\_1.shtml#section\\_3](http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/hinduism/history/history_1.shtml#section_3)

Discover how Western thought and practices influenced the ancient Hindu religion. As missionaries attempted to convert Hindus to Christianity, Hindu leaders reformed and revived certain religious practices. Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj and spread progressive social ideas. Ramakrishna Paramahansa used a pluralistic approach to encourage devotion. Learn how Swami Vivekananda promoted Hindu thought in the West while Chaitanya founded the Hare Krishnas. Investigate the controversial Aryan invasion theory and its role in the history of Hinduism.

### **Hinduism**

URL: <http://berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu/resources/traditions/hinduism>

An excellent overview of the Hindu religion is offered by the Berkeley Center for Religion, Peace and World Affairs. You will find background information about Hinduism and an overview of Hindu beliefs. Learn about the everyday rituals practiced by many Hindus and examine the demographics of Hinduism. There are notes about Hindu scriptures and Hindu beliefs about justice and injustice, health and illness, wealth and poverty and peace and violence. Key terms are explained in detail.

### **Brahmanism and Hinduism**

URL: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/evil/hod/hod09.htm>

An online textbook features a discussion that aims to explain Brahmanism and Hinduism. This is not a brief article, but instead this is an in-depth chapter that has been taken from a book that focuses on evil from the earliest of times up until the present. Throughout the text there are icons that serve as links to images related to the content. A toolbar allows readers to access the remaining chapters of the book or search for other texts available on this site.

### **Ramayana**

URL: <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/southasia/Religions/texts/Ramaya.html>

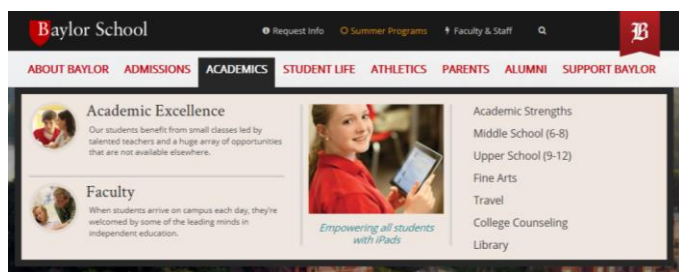
The story of Ramayana is well known in India and parts of Southeast Asia. There is not one Ramayana. There are Ramayanas in virtually all the major Indian languages, and a few dozen translations, mainly abridged, and 'transcreations' in English. The Sanskrit text of the Ramayana holds almost 50,000 lines of verse, and it is divided into seven books. On this page you will be able to read all about the history of the famous epic of Ramayana.

### World Religions

URL: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/world.htm>

The major world religious groups most people recognize are Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Islam, and Buddhism. The Internet Sacred Text Archive hosts this site on World Religions and topics regarding religion. You can research less known religious topics such as, Celtic Beliefs, Shamanism, Native American Religions, Pacific Islander Religions, and African Religions here as well. This is an electronic archive on religion, mythology, legends, folklore and more.

### 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.

Hedges Library Overview

Meet the Staff

Online Resources

Middle School Resources

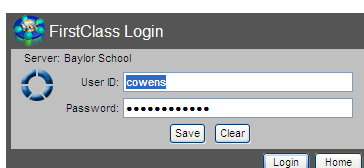
Library Projects

Circulation Policies

Understanding Plagiarism

Summer Reading

The Learning Center



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.

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

**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 3<sup>rd</sup>. 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](http://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](http://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](http://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 @baylor.school. 2 "Baylor Boys Region Golf Champs; Bates is Girls' Medalist." 3 *Twitter*, 4 20 Sept. 2016, 5 9:17 a.m., 6 www.baylor.school.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."

**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). *2<sup>nd</sup> container's title*, other contributors, version, number, publisher, publication date, location, date of access (if applicable).

## IN-TEXT CITATION EXAMPLES

Citations are used to tell a reader which source is being quoted. The citation should match information in the Works Cited page. Generally, you'll use the author's last name and the page number (if the source cited has page numbers). **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.

### Regular Citation (Books and Journal Articles):

According to Naomi Baron, reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (194).

Or

Reading is "just half of literacy. The other half is writing" (Baron 194).

### Works Cited Example

Baron, Naomi S. "Redefining Reading: The Impact of Digital Communication Media." *PMLA*, vol. 128, no. 1, Jan. 2013, pp. 193-200.

**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.

### Annotated Works Cited Guidelines

What is an Annotated Works Cited or Annotated Bibliography?

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

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

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

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

This annotation should answer three main questions:

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

### Example for an article available from the ProQuest Direct database

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

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

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

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

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

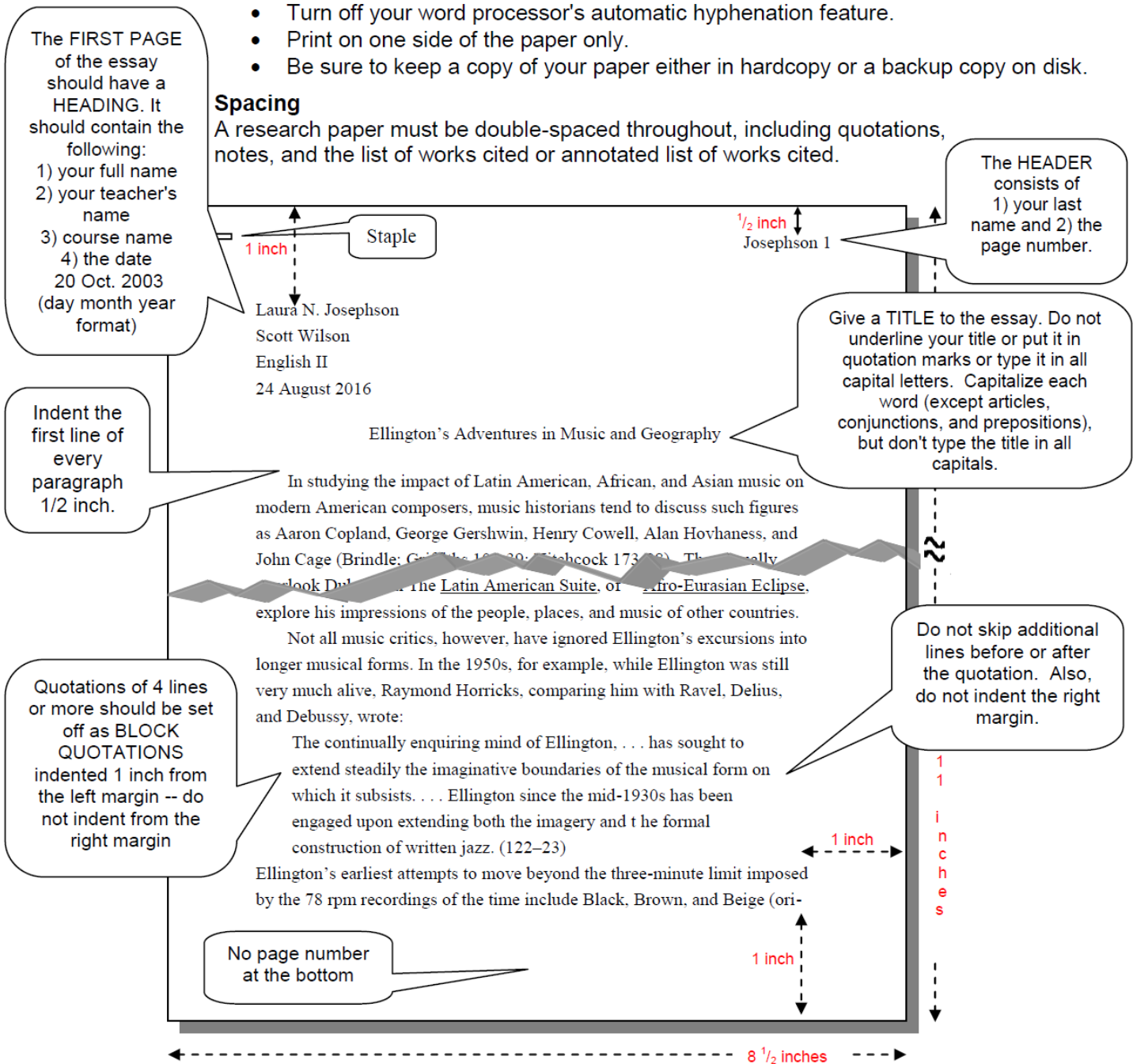
### Printing or Typing

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

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

### Spacing

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

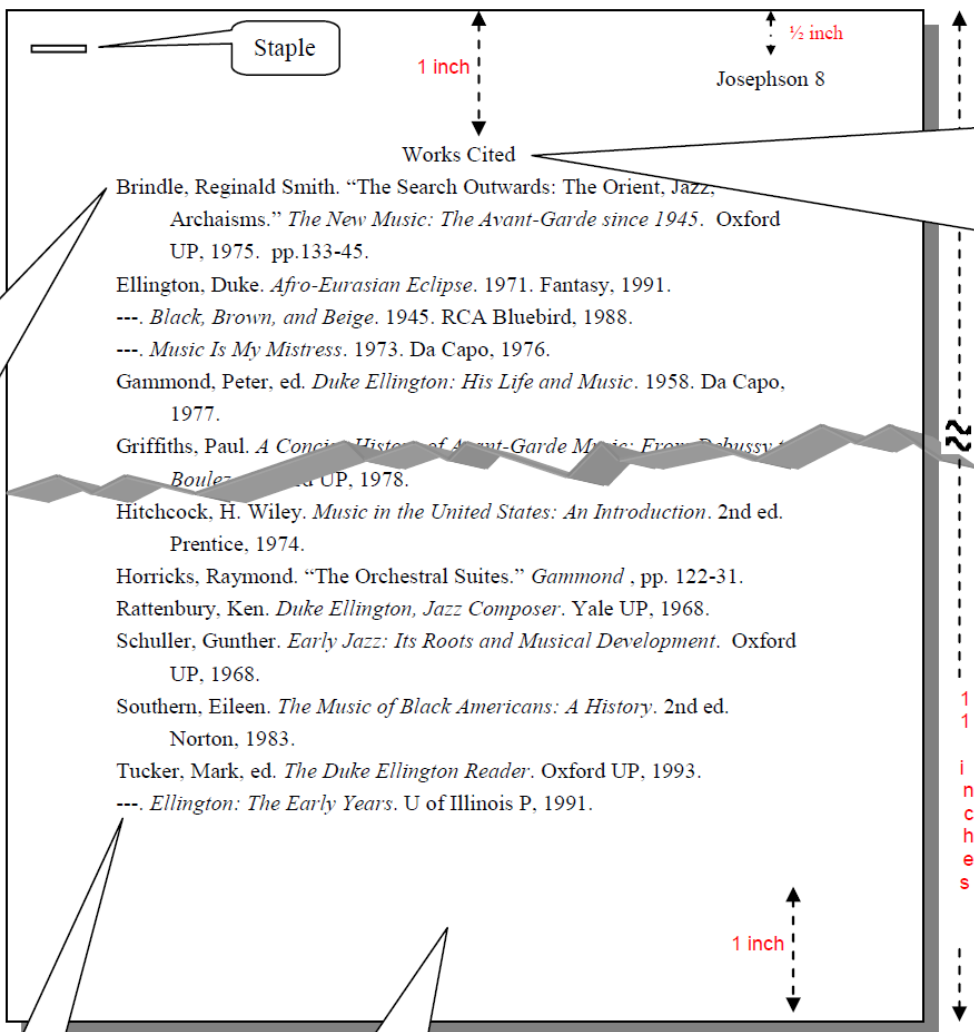




### MLA Format for Works Cited

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.

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.

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.