

“If I have seen further than others, it is by standing upon the shoulders of giants.” -- Isaac Newton

It is in the tradition of scholarship to **cite**, or give credit to, those persons whose ideas, words, or pictures you use to support your own position, or **thesis**.

Failure to do so exposes you to charges of **plagiarism**, from the Latin *plagiarius* (“kidnapper”). Consequences can be academic failure or legal charges if materials are under copyright protection.*

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Chicago: U of Chicago P, 2006. Print.

On the web**

Remember to record:

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Here’s a sample citation for an academic journal article from an online database:

Tolson, Nancy. “Making Books Available: The Role of Early Libraries, Librarians, and

Booksellers in the Promotion of African American Children’s Literature.” *African*

American Review 32.1 (1998): 9-16. *JSTOR*. Web. 5 July 2009.

The name of “the article” is in quotes; the name of *the journal* in italics. This is Volume 32, Issue 1 of the journal viewed online July 5th in the JSTOR database.

Here's a sample citation for an HEHS reference database – note there is no author:

“deKooning, Willem.” *Encyclopaedia Britannica Online*. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008.

Web. 5 July 2009.

Other sample citations

In-text Citation

Usually the author's last name and a page reference are enough to tell your reader which source on your Works Cited page you are using:

Medieval Europe was a place of “raids, pillage, and extortion” (Townsend 10).

If you use the author in the sentence, only put the page number in parenthesis:

Townsend argues that Medieval Europe was a place of murderous raids (10).

Your “Works Cited” page

- 1) appears at the end of the paper with page numbers continuing.
- 2) double-spaced throughout with no additional spacing between items.
- 3) items are alphabetized by authors' last name.
- 4) items use a “hanging indent” for the second line.

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Not all sources are equally reliable or of equal quality. Even when searching for scholarly journals, click on “**peer review**” to get publications that seek the advice of expert readers. Whereas print resources go through a publisher, many online materials appear without any outside review.

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1. Authority – author, publisher or sponsoring organization: objective or bias?
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3. Currency – out-of-date?

Works Cited

Modern Language Association. *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*. New York:

MLA, 2009.

Somashekar, Darshan. "MLA7 Reference Guide." *EasyBib: Free Bibliography Maker*.

ImageEasy Solutions, 2008. Web. 31 July 2009.