



PAPER STRUCTURE

- >
- > **Introductory Paragraph**
- >
- > **Body**
- > **Conclusion**
- >



STEP 1 - CAREFUL NOTE TAKING

- > **Record:**
 - > **Name of Source**
 - > **Page Numbers/Web addresses**
 - > **Type of Citation (direct quote or paraphrase)**

**Gather this information on every source throughout your research!*



STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

> MLA Format Says...

- > All direct quotes, paraphrases, and summaries of another person's ideas must have in-text citations.
- > All direct quotes must use quotation marks.
- > In-text citations should include an author and page number (if applicable).

This is a narrative in-text citation. The author's name is in the text of the sentence. The page number (p. 42) is at the end of the sentence.

Stein (2018) studied whether the early onset of Alzheimer's disease affected individuals younger than 30. His findings revealed that individuals as young as 20 were affected by the disease (p. 42). Another study found similar data, showing that individuals as young as 18 displayed symptoms of the disease (Tang & Pierce, 2014, p. 231). Even though both studies involved individuals in different hemispheres, the results were similar.

This is a parenthetical citation. In parentheses are the last name of the author, year published, and page number.

STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

Citing a direct quote

"Despite its prickly and Puritan image, the Massachusetts of mid-1774 enjoyed new stature and sympathy as the victim of Britain's harsh retaliation for the tea being thrown into Boston Harbor."

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STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

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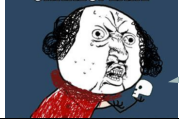
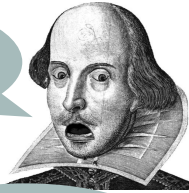
Author

Page number

Punctuation goes after citation!

STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

What if I want to put it in my own words?



That's called a paraphrase, and YES you need to cite that too!

STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

Citing a paraphrase

"Despite its prickly and Puritan image, the Massachusetts of mid-1774 enjoyed new stature and sympathy as the victim of Britain's harsh retaliation for the tea being thrown into Boston Harbor."

According to Kevin Phillips in the book 1775, Massachusetts, previously viewed as stuffy and uptight, gained attention and allies after Britain punished the colony for the Boston Tea Party (18).

STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

Author can be cited in the text rather than parentheses.

× According to Kevin Phillips in the book 1775, Massachusetts, previously viewed as stuffy and uptight, gained attention and allies after Britain punished the colony for the Boston Tea Party (18). **×**

Quotation marks not needed for a paraphrase.

Page number

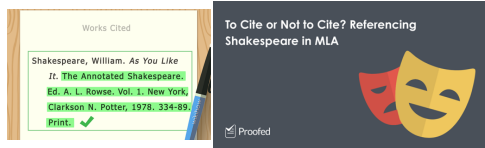
STEP 2 - CREATING AN IN-TEXT CITATION

Some authors have suggested that Nazi propaganda was most successful in its ability to galvanize resentment against the Jews and facilitate the Nazi policy of extermination. For instance, numerous authors have demonstrated the deleterious role of propaganda in creating a demonic image of Jews, which along with racial laws, boycotts and ghettoization allowed the Nazis to alienate Jews from German society. Nazi propaganda efforts in conceptualizing threats to the *Volkdeutsche* (people who were culturally German) in Eastern Europe provided Nazis with justification and East European citizens with incentive to participate in the Nazis' genocidal policies in Eastern Europe (Bergen, 570). While Doris Bergen's thesis provided a superlative discussion of how Nazi propaganda could facilitate Nazi racial policy, it did not demonstrate the role that Nazi racial propaganda played in enabling their rise to power, which activated the lever of the Holocaust. Daniel J. Goldhagen attempted to answer this question. Goldhagen said, "Whatever else Germans thought about Hitler and the Nazi movement, however much they might have detested aspects of Nazism, the vast majority of them subscribed to the underlying Nazi model of Jews and in this sense . . . were 'Nazified' in their views of Jews" (87).

STEP 3 - WORKS CITED PAGE

> MLA Format Says...

- > All of the sources that are cited in your paper must appear on a Works Cited page.
- > The information on your Works Cited page should match your in-text citations.
- > Your citations must be detailed enough for someone to locate your sources.



STEP 3 - WORKS CITED PAGE

> Works Cited Page:

- > Start a new page (does not count toward your total page requirement)
- > Double Space
- > Alphabetize by author
- > Consult an MLA style guide (online) for formatting questions

Works Cited

Shakespeare, William. *Macbeth*. *The Language of Literature: British Literature*. Evanston: McDougal Littell Inc., 2002. 326-416.

In-text Citation Examples:

1. As Macbeth stated, "so black and blue are my cheeks" (Shakespeare 235).
2. As Lady Macbeth states on Line 23, "so black and blue are my cheeks" (Shakespeare 235).
3. Shakespeare creates a mysterious setting in Act 3 when the Witches.... (235).
4. *Macbeth* is full of supernatural elements.

When referring to the work as a whole you do not need to use a citation.

STEP 3 - WORKS CITED PAGE

"Despite its prickly and Puritan image, the Massachusetts of mid-1774 enjoyed new stature and sympathy as the victim of Britain's harsh retaliation for the tea being thrown into Boston Harbor" (Phillips 18).

Phillips, Kevin. *1775: A Good Year for Revolution*.
New York: Viking, 2012.
Print.

STEP 3 - WORKS CITED PAGE

Author--should match in-text citation!
Title of publication (in italics)
Publishing info: city, publisher, copyright date
Type of source: print or web?

Phillips, Kevin. *1775: A Good Year for Revolution*.
New York: Viking, 2012.
Print.

Hanging indent after first line

STEP 3 - WORKS CITED PAGE

Title of short work from Web site
Title of Web site (in italics)
Sponsor, date created (or n.d.)
Type of source and access date (date you viewed the information online)

"Revolutionary War: The Home Front."
The American Revolution.
Library of Congress, n.d.
Web. 5 June 2014.
