

Work Cited Cards

Examples:

Work cited number

1	
Myers, Walter Dean. <i>Hoopes</i> . New York: Dell Publishing, 1975. Print.	
AHS	HRS-312

Library

Call Number

2	
Newcomb, Horace, Ed. <i>Television: The Critical View</i> . 5 th ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994. Print.	
AHS	WHII-10

3	
Warren, Ruth. "Egypt." <i>The New Book of Knowledge</i> . 1998 ed. Print.	
LeGran	YOYO-433

4	
Weatherford, Doris. <i>History of the American Suffragist Movement</i> . Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 1998. Print.	
AHS	MOO-43

Practice:

Note Card Examples

1	Japanese Fire Myths	pgs 30-31
-Fire demons brought fire		

1.	Japanese culture	pg 200
-Japan is known as the “Land of the Rising Sun”		

2	Greek culture	pgs 320-322
-Many islands		
-Set up as city states		

2	Greek Fire Myths	pgs 54-55
-Prometheus was a Titan who brought fire to humans		

3	Japanese Culture	pg 77
-Shinto religion played large role in daily life		

Citation Examples:

Some of the earliest civilization in the world arose around the area known as the Fertile Crescent. This area spread from the Persian Gulf to the eastern Mediterranean Coast and according to Ellis this area, “became a crossroads where people and ideas met and mingled” (32). Consequently, this area has a turbulent history but each group brought their own ideas and contributions, making it an interesting area in a cultural sense (Ellis 32).

The Sumerians were particularly keen on raising up their religions, quite literally, to their gods. The first Sumerian cities housed large ziggurats that were centers for religion, with each ziggurat topped by a shrine to one particular god or goddess. These pyramid-shaped edifices even sported terraced sides where trees and shrubs were planted (Ellis 33).

The ancient City-States of Sumer had a plethora of gods, goddesses, heroes and villains. One of the best known heroes comes from *The Epic Tale of Gilgamesh*. This tale also happens to be one of the oldest works of literature in the world (Ellis 33). According to the tale, Gilgamesh was the son of a mortal man and the goddess Ninsin. This mortal/god hybrid was extraordinarily powerful, but his power led him to terrorize his people. Eventually, through going on the Hero’s Journey, he became a kinder ruler, leading him to become one of the first great heroes in literature (Wilkinson 25).

Works Cited

- Ellis, Elisabeth, Esler, Anthony. *World History Connections to Today*. Needham: Prentice Hall, 1999.
- Wilkinson, Philip. *Illustrated Dictionary of Mythology*. New York: DK Publishing, 1998.

How to create a Header in Word

1. Click on Insert
2. Scroll down to Page Numbers...
3. Under Position: choose "Top of Page (Header)"
4. Make sure the Alignment is at "Right"
5. Click "Ok"
6. Double click on the number that is now highlighted in gray
7. Add your last name in front of the number.

You now have a header that will include you name and the page number on the page.

Quick Guide to the Outline

The outline is really a simple thing. It just has to follow the format indicated below (these are just rough examples to use):

Introduction

I. Info

A. Thesis

1. Details

II. Info (culture for example)

A. Information

1. More specific details

2. More details

a) Even more details if need be

3. Possible quote

B. More information

III. Info (explanation of myth for example)

A. Information

1. More specific details

2. More details

a) Even more detail

b) Perhaps more detail

3. Possible quote

IV. Closing

Obviously this is a very rough outline, and your outline should be fleshed out with details that you'll be writing into your paper. It will also be much longer than this. Because of that, here's a list of Roman numerals just in case you don't know them (they are in order from 1-15):

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV

And that's it. Good luck.

"The Kentucky Fried Rat and Other Tall Tales"

Introduction:

Urban legends are not a new phenomenon. (*Introduce the topic*)

In order to better understand this phenomenon, explanation needed as to what an urban legend is and what purpose it serves in our society. (*Central idea, preview, blueprint*)

I. Urban legends are stories which are spread primarily through word of mouth, are widespread, and frequently involve acts of violence or tragedy.

- A. Urban legends are spread by word of mouth.
 - 1. Friend of a Friend (FOAF)
 - 2. Usually not recorded
 - 3. Quote from Brunvand (1992) about word of mouth
- B. Urban legends are Widespread.
 - 1. Occur throughout the country
 - 2. Situation may change slightly
 - 3. Appear in newspapers (quote from Smith, 1998)
- C. Urban legends frequently involve acts of violence or tragedy.
 - 1. Murder, "harmless" pranks, etc.
 - 2. Psychological harm
 - 3. Tragedy

II. Urban legends serve four main functions.

- A. They teach a lesson
 - 1. Quote from Brunvand(1992)
 - 2. Examples
 - a. Example of stranger in the backseat
 - b. Example of light flashed
 - c. Example of the kidney heist
- B. They allow us to discuss common fears in a non-threatening way.
- C. They give us the opportunity to have villains and heroes.
 - 1. Quote from Smith (1998)
 - 2. Examples
 - a. AIDS Mary
 - b. Stranger in the house

D. They provide traditional entertainment--story telling.

III. To summarize, urban legends are stories which are spread by word of mouth, are widespread, and frequently involve violence or tragedy. They also serve 4 main functions: teaching lessons, allowing discussion of fears, allowing discussion of villains and heroes, and provide entertainment.