

World View Studies 10/30/15
Citation Guidelines
MLA Style Guide

When writing world view essays, it is important to cite text evidence to support your statements. Using your **assigned readings only** (no outside sources except in special cases), document words that are not your own. Some of the common citations you will use in your essays this year are listed below. If you cannot find an example for one of your citations, use the MLA handbook or these online sources: owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/747/02 or citationmachine.net.

Inline Quote: How to Quote and Document a normal book

Short quotations (fewer than three lines) need quotation marks and must be included inline within the paragraph. Document the author's last name and the page number of the source in parentheses following the quote. Do not put a comma between the author's last name and the page number. **Place the period after the final parenthesis, not in the quote itself.** Include the title (in parenthesis) when you cite a book for the first time: "What makes the God of the Hebrew so extraordinary among gods is this: only the God of Israel is entirely personal and unlimited at the same time" (Overman *Assumptions* 30). ←Note period placement is NOT inside quotes.

On subsequent quotes **from the same book**, leave out the title: "To trust in the Word of God, and to submit oneself fully to it, even when one's heart or intellect wants to lead another way, is not an unreasonable or irrational thing to do" (Overman 51).

If you mention the author with your quote, put only the page number in parentheses. Overman believes, "What makes the God of the Hebrew so extraordinary among gods is this: only the God of Israel is entirely personal and unlimited at the same time" (30).

Block Quote: How to Quote and Document a normal book

Quotations longer than three lines must be set off from the rest of the paragraph in a block or inset quotation. The quoted material is indented ten spaces (or one inch) and no quotation marks are used. Note that the entire quotation is single-spaced. **Place the period after the last word of the sentence and before the parenthesis.**

God desires to have a personal relationship with all people:

But the Bible presents God as One who is not only the Creator of the galaxies, being everywhere at once, and knowing all there is to know, but also as fully personal, able to communicate with people through normal words which can be received and understood. (Overman 35)

Note the difference in punctuation between inline quote (period after reference) and block quote (period after last word of quote).

Citing Bible

To document a verse from the Bible, put the verse first followed by the reference and the version of the Bible that you use. "If the LORD delights in a man's way, he makes his steps firm; though he stumble, he will not fall, for the LORD upholds him with his hand" (Psalm 37:23-24 NIV).

Do NOT italicize books of the Bible. In other words, (*Psalm 37:23-24 NIV*) is incorrect. Do not even italicize the word "Bible".

You may use many Bible translations (NKJV, KJV, NASB, NIV, etc), but you may not use translations like the Living Bible. Also, for classical references (Homer, Dante, etc), you must use the translation provided in class.

Citing classics (Homer, Virgil). Using slashes in quotes.

In WVI classes, you will need to quote classic poetry citing one or more works by the same author. These quotations need to include the author, title italicized, book, and lines in parentheses. Be sure to place the period after the last parenthesis in the quotation. "Mad, blind I was! / Not even I deny it" (Homer *Iliad* 9.138-139).

If you mention the author with your quote, put in only the title italicized. The book and lines follow in parentheses. In Homer's *Iliad*, Agamemnon states, "Mad, blind I was! / Not even I deny it" (9.138-139).

With poetry or plays written in verse, the student uses a slash to show where each line ends in the poem. If there are three or less lines, the material appears within the body of the paragraph like any other short quote. In Book Thirteen of *The Odyssey*, Homer writes, "You must come from the other end of nowhere, / else you are a great booby, having to ask / what place this is" (301-03).

Citing from Web.

In some assignments (such as the culture essays in Starting Points) you are allowed to cite from the web. While you may use Wikipedia for research, NEVER QUOTE FROM THERE. When you quote from other web site, do it like this. "The problem of evil is the most serious problem in the world" (Kreeft peterkreeft.com/topics/evil.htm). Keep the link from turning into HTML (usually by hitting "backspace key" after the space).

Citing Constitution.

"The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided" (I.3.4). The numbers in parenthesis are article.section.paragraph.

Citing Shakespeare.

"To be, or not to be – that is the question" (*Hamlet* 3.1.55). In parenthesis you see *Play* Act.Scene.line. No author.

Citing Trial and Death of Socrates.

"Tell me then, what is the pious?" (Plato *Euthyphro* 5e). Author is Plato (even though Socrates is speaking), and "5e" is the closest line number and letter in the margin nearest to the quote.

Citing Bertrand Russell

"People observe the planets going around the sun" (Russell *Why I Am Not A Christian* 6). "6" is the paragraph number (there are no page numbers).

Citing movie series

"Twisted by the dark side of the Force, young Skywalker is" (*Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith*). No line number or author.