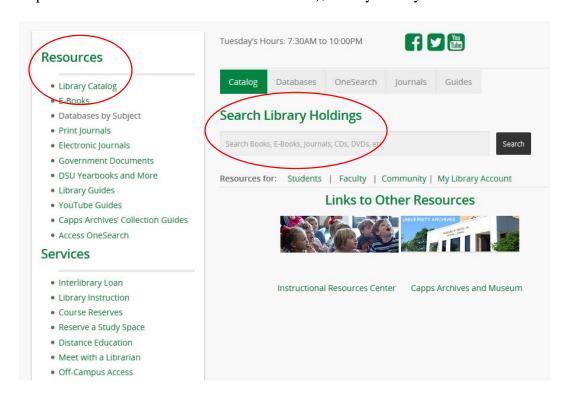
## Assignment #2, Scholarly History Source for Paper

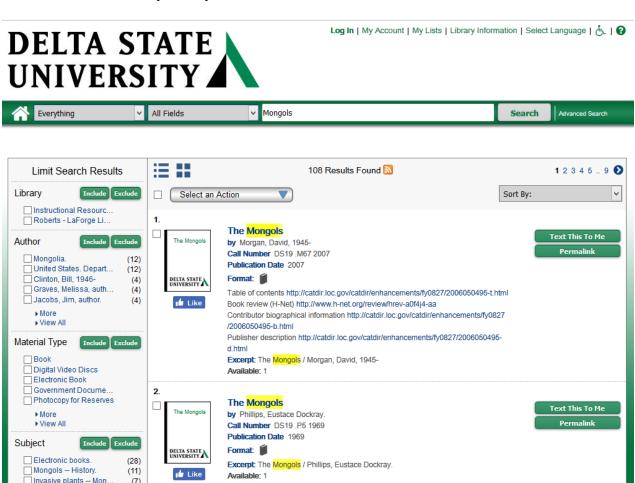
#### What to do:

- 1. Determine what your "Source from the Past" is actually about. In order to find a Scholarly History Source for your paper, you need to know what the topic of your paper is (i.e. what is your Source from the Past about). This will tell you what your search keyword should be.
  - Ex. If your source is "St Cyprian on Disease in the Roman Empire" your source is not *about* St. Cyprian, but *written* by him. The source is about disease in the Roman Empire and the impact it had. This means you should search for "Ancient Rome" or "Roman Empire" to find a general source about Rome that will discuss one, or several, of the epidemics that hit the city and what the impacts were.
  - Ex. "Confucius on Good Government" your source is not *about* Confucius, but *written* by him. The topic is actually what the ideal government of China should be compared to what it actually was. This means that your keyword should be Ancient China.
  - Ex. "Marco Polo on Mongol Military Tactics" is not about Marco Polo. Again, your keyword should be "Mongols" or "Mongol Empire" to give you a source with the most information. Note: on some topics, you need to be careful choosing your keyword. Mongolia is not the same as the Mongols. Mongolia is a modern country between Russia and China. The Mongols were a group of people who set up many kingdoms. The same can be said for searching "Israel" (the modern country) when you want information on the ancient Israelites (a people who lived in the Middle East and practiced ancient Judaism).
- 2. If you choose to use a book or book chapter as your source (I strongly recommend this because it generally gives the best general information on the topics of Sources from the Past to use in your paper.): Using the either the "Search Library Holdings" option or going directly to the DSU Library Catalog (found online under "Resources" here: http://www.deltastate.edu/academics/libraries/), enter your keyword.





**3.** Read through the information on the books returned by the search and investigate if the book is a scholarly history book.

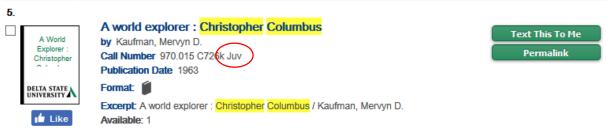


a. First look at the date published and eliminate anything published before 1960. Be careful about items that have been re-published several times.

Ex. This book appears to have been published in 1996, but if you look at the author's information, you will see that the author was born in 1835 and he died in 1906. This means this book could not have been first published in 1996, and this version is simply an older book which has been republished.

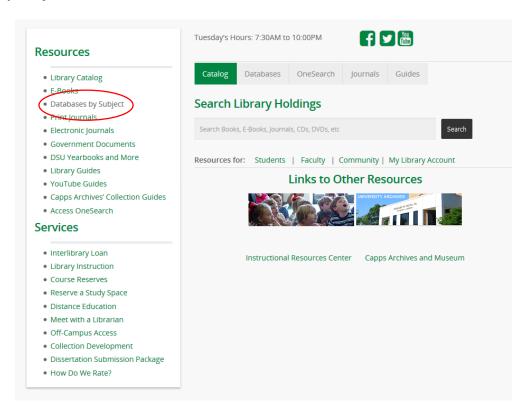


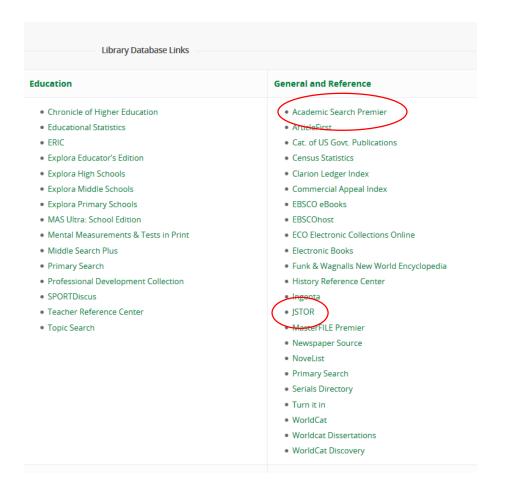
- b. Look up the book title and author using a Google search or Amazon.com. Both of these sources will give you basic information about the book, such as who the publisher is, and for what age level it was written. A google search can also tell you if the author has a degree in your topic area (ex. if he or she has a Ph.D. in the field of history that is your topic). Almost all scholarly books will be published by a university press.
- Ex. Your Source from the Past is on gender relations in the Mongol Empire, so your search keyword was "Mongols." When you put two of the titles into Amazon.com, you find one lists age 8-12 above the publishing information. You exclude that one because it's a children's book and not a scholarly source. The second title includes a description of the book below the title, and when you read it, the author is described as "a professor of Ancient Greek military history at Yale University." While she is an historian at a good school, her area is Ancient Greek military history and you are writing a paper on Mongol gender relations. This allows you to eliminate this title as well.
- Ex. The book below was written after 1960, and has a title which appears to be on your topic of Christopher Columbus. However, if you look at the Call Number, you will see the letters "Juv" at the end. This is used to denote any book which was written for children. This means it is not a scholarly source and cannot be used for this assignment.



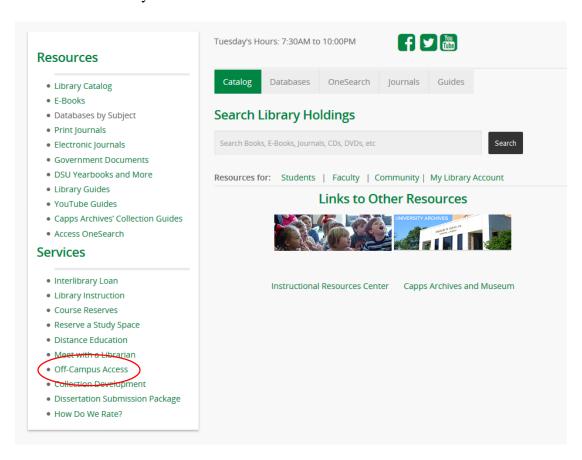
c. Read the table of contents of the book and look in the index to see if it will give you enough information on your topic to be able to write at least 1000 words (the minimum length for this paper).

**4.** If you choose to use a scholarly journal article for your paper: From the DSU Library homepage (found here: http://www.deltastate.edu/academics/libraries/), select "Databases by Subject" then choose either "JSTOR" or "Academic Search Premier" from the list.





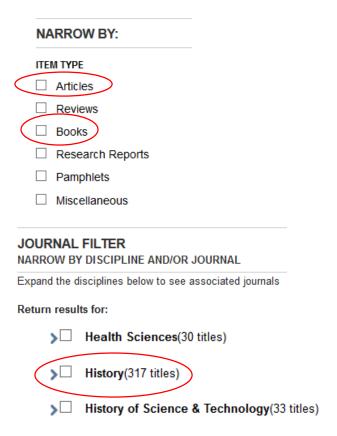
a. If you are not on campus, you can access these databases by choosing "Off-Campus Access" under Services on the Library main page and logging in to the DSU system.



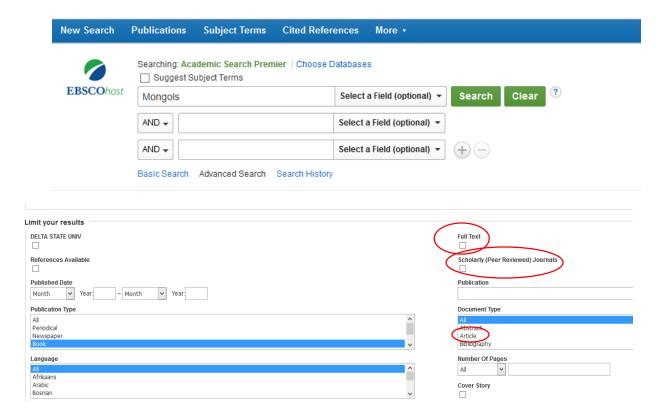
- b. Enter your keyword in the search box.
- c. Each system includes journals in a variety of subjects, not just history. If you select "Advanced Search," you can tell the database to only search through history journals, and to only return full articles, not book reviews.

#### **JSTOR:**

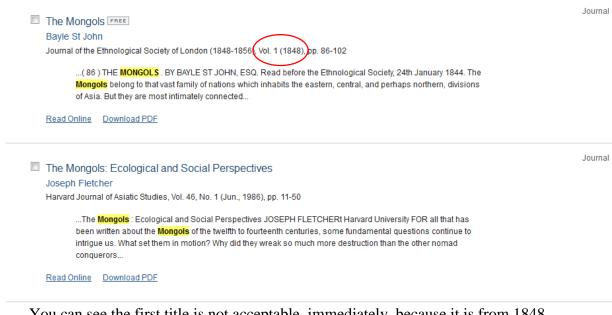




#### **Academic Search Premier:**



- d. Read through the titles of the articles and the journals to find one that is in a history journal, is a full article, and not a book review, and is on your chosen topic.
- Ex. If you search "Israelites" and several articles are listed from the American Philosophical Review, you should exclude them because they are not history articles.



You can see the first title is not acceptable, immediately, because it is from 1848, so is too old.

e. Read your chosen article to be sure it is actually on your topic and not on something unrelated. Many journal articles have titles that sound like your topic, but the information in the article is on something else.



Ex. This appears to be about Mongols, but is about people in modern Mongolia.

- 5. Compare the source you have chosen to the list of acceptable and unacceptable source types below to be sure that you have chosen one that is on the acceptable list, and not on the unacceptable list. If your source is on the unacceptable list, return to step 2.
- **6.** Read "Paper Guide to Citing in a Bibliography" in the Modules section and follow the correct example to cite the scholarly, history source that you have chosen. If you are not certain which example to use, I would be happy to help.
- 7. Write a few sentences describing the scholarly history source that you have chosen based on what you have read in the book or article or in the table of contents.
- **8.** Submit this to the Scholarly History Source for your Paper assignment in Canvas.

### **General Information and notes for Assignment #2:**

- All of the "Sources from the Past" may not be completely accurate because they include personal feelings or because the author was an eyewitness to an event and therefore included only his or her observations and not all relevant factual information.
- You are required to use at least *one* scholarly, <u>history</u> source written by a professional historian after 1960 in addition to your chosen "Source from the Past" from our textbook. You may use as many other sources as you wish, but you must have a minimum of <u>one</u> acceptable, scholarly, history source.
- Your source must be a reputable, scholarly journal article or book that has a reputable scholar as its author (in other words, a professional historian, not a journalist, someone who studies history as a hobby, or a scholar with a degree in another subject area, such as political science, anthropology, literature, languages, sociology, etc.). A scholarly author is someone who has a degree in history and who works in an academic department at a reputable university or scholarly institute and is an expert in the area of history with which your source deals. (A simple Google search will give you information about the background of your source's author so you can decide if the author is an historian, or not.)
- Do not limit your search to articles or books which deal only with your narrow topic. Many general books on the time period (i.e. Ancient Egypt, Rome, the Middle Ages, Ancient China, etc.) will have relevant information. In other words, if your primary source document concerns "Marco Polo in Java," do not just look for books on "Marco Polo" or "Java" specifically, but broaden your search to topics such as "European travelers in the East."

# **Acceptable Source Types Include:**

- Almost any history book found in the University Library.
- Articles from scholarly history journals (also called academic journals), many of which
  can be accessed online through the DSU Library website from article databases such as
  JStor. Examples of these journals include The American Historical Review, Speculum,
  Renaissance Quarterly, Medieval Encounters, Journal of Asian History, Journal of
  Middle Eastern Studies, etc.
  - O Be sure you are accessing a scholarly journal, originally printed, that has been uploaded to the internet, and *not* a non-scholarly magazine that is published online.
  - O Some journals contain both reviews *and* full articles. *The American Historical Review* is one journal to especially watch because it is mainly book reviews. Be sure you are choosing a full article and not a short book review. Articles, in general, are at least 20 pages long, so anything that is only a page or two long is probably a book review.

## **Unacceptable Source Types Include:**

Not all databases on the DSU Library site are acceptable, as many do not contain *history* information. Some, *but not all*, unacceptable sources are listed below.

- **Internet sites**, **especially** *Wikipedia*. Most internet sites are not written by reputable scholars, are not reviewed for accuracy, and often contain inaccurate information. Even sites, such as History.com, which may seem reliable contain accurate information are not acceptable because they are not scholarly sources.
- *History in Debate*, which contains opinions and not historical facts.
- Magazines. These are not scholarly and are often not carefully fact-checked for accuracy. A good way to tell a magazine from a journal, is that a journal is general published by a professional academic organization (such as the American Historical Association, the Medieval Academy of America, etc), and all articles in a journal have footnotes.
- Encyclopedias and dictionaries, as they do not generally contain enough information to determine the accuracy of your document. This includes biographical dictionaries which give you information on individuals. This includes **History Reference Center** on EbscoHost, because the articles are short overviews on topics, much like encyclopedia entries.
- The full text of the document which you are using, other writings from the same author, or anything written at the time of the event. These are not scholarly sources, but are additional primary documents which have the same potential for bias as your original document. These can be used as additional sources to provide additional evidence, but do not count as your required scholarly source. (i.e. If your Source from the Past is "Marco Polo on Mongol Military Tactics," then *The Travels of Marco Polo* is not an acceptable source because it is the full text of your source.)
- *Gale DISCovering* history series and many other online history databases that can be accessed through DSU's library site as most of the articles do not list an author and contain only basic information.
- Many articles on Academic OneFile and Academic Search Premier because they are not
  history articles, but are from other disciplines. Sources which deal with literature,
  psychology, religion, theology, sociology, political science, or any other non-history
  discipline will not count as your scholarly source, but may be used as additional
  information beyond your one required scholarly source.
- **Books or Articles that are not about history.** This includes sources on sociology, politics, religion, archaeology, anthropology, philosophy, business, economics, etc. This also includes religious sources, such as the *Qur'an*, *Bible*, *Bhagavad Gita*, etc. because they describe religious beliefs and not historical facts.
- **Book reviews.** These are summaries of scholarly works, not the actual work by an historian. Academic journals such as the *American Historical Review* generally contain these. The book being reviewed might be acceptable, but the review of it is not.

Journal

Review

The Mongols and the West, 1221-1410 by Peter Jackson

Review by: James Muldoon

Speculum, Vol. 81, No. 3 (Jul., 2006), pp. 865-867

...JACKSON, The Mongols and the West, 1221-1410. (The Medieval World.) Harlow, Eng.: Pearson, 2005. Paper. Pp. xxxiv, 414; genealogical tables and 7 maps. The thirteenth-century Mongol khans did not know about the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse and about Christian belief in the approaching end of time, but for many con...

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Ex. This is a review written by James Muldoon of a book originally written by Peter Jackson. You can see there are two authors listed, which is a key clue, and it is only three pages long.

- Video recordings, audio recordings, movies, and documentaries. These are of varying quality and it is too hard to determine their historical accuracy. Even documentaries aired on the History Channel, A&E, Discovery Channel, etc. may contain inaccuracies.
- **Books for Children and Young Adults**. These are not scholarly sources. The library catalog number for these will end in "Juv" indicating they are Juvenile books.



- Fiction (as opposed to non-fiction) books.
- Any book or article on a topic unrelated to your Source from the Past. This includes books on the same topic, but during a different time period or in a different geographical region. (ex. A book on slavery in the United States during the Civil War in the 1860's, when your Source from the Past discusses slavery in Africa during the 1500's. A book on women's rights in Britain when your topic is about France. A source discussing the modern country of Mongolia, when your source is about the Mongol people.)