

To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee
Research Project
Mrs. Bowles

Deadline for research paper – February 6, 2015

Deadline for oral presentation – February 9-12, 2015. You will sign up for a day to give your oral presentation.

Objective:

Students will work independently to produce a 3-5 page written report, a 2-4 minute oral presentation, and a visual aid, that introduces one aspect of the 1930's.

Steps to Follow:

1. Choose a topic from the list below or choose your own.
2. Have your topic approved by Mrs. Bowles
Note: Only 2 students per class can research the same topic.
3. Begin researching your topic and create an outline. You may use electronic notes for this paper.
4. Write a 3-5 page paper on the topic of your choice. All papers must be typed, double-spaced, Times New Roman font, 12 point. Handwritten reports **WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED!**
5. Basic format for the paper in outline format: (formal outlines are double spaced)

Outline

I. Paragraph One (Thesis Paragraph)

- A. Attention getting statement
- B. Method of development - presents the main ideas which will be discussed in detailing the topic (anecdote works well here)
- C. Thesis statement - identify topic and the opinion or perspective on the topic the evidence in the paper will support

II. Paragraph Two (First body paragraph)

- A. Topic sentence - identify first main idea
- B. First example (fact, piece of evidence)
- C. Explanation/elaboration of first example
- D. Second example (fact, piece of evidence)
- E. Explanation/elaboration of second example
- F. Concluding sentence- summary of importance /relevance of first main idea

III. Paragraph Three (Second body Paragraph)

- A. Topic sentence - identify second main idea
- B. First example (fact, piece of evidence)
- C. Explanation/elaboration of first example
- D. Second example (fact, piece of evidence)
- E. Explanation/elaboration of second example
- F. Concluding sentence- summary of importance /relevance of second main idea

IV. Paragraph Four (Third body Paragraph)

- A. Topic sentence - identify third main idea
- B. First example (fact, piece of evidence)
- C. Explanation/elaboration of first example
- D. Second example (fact, piece of evidence)
- E. Explanation/elaboration of second example
- F. Concluding sentence- summary of importance /relevance of third main idea

V. Paragraph Five (Concluding paragraph)

- A. Review of thesis incorporating three main ideas
- B. Statement of relation of topic to overall time period- what effect did the topic have on the U.S., the world, and individuals of the time?

6. Presentations must be at least 2 minutes but no more than 4 minutes.

7. Create a visual aid to accompany/support your presentation.

8. You **MUST** work on this paper at home, as it will be your homework nightly! Progress checks will take place with a one day notice, so please make sure that you reach each set goal – I don't want you to get behind on the paper!

9. Your grade will be lowered one letter grade for each day your project is late.

10. More details about writing thesis statements, plagiarism, parenthetical documentation, and other important items will be discussed in class. Please be sure to ask questions if you do not understand anything involved with this project.

General Areas of Interest (pertaining to the 1930's)	Events in the 1930s	People of the 1930's	Relationships with International Leaders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications • Transportation • Entertainment • Consumer Products • Media • Sports • Fashion • Careers • Wages/Salaries • Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Great Depression • Stock Market Crash • Harlem Renaissance • The New Deal • Lindbergh Kidnapping • Scottsboro Trial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gertrude Stein • Pearl s. Buck • Amelia Earhart • President Hoover • Joe Louis • John Dewey • Langston Hughes • Jesse Owens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitler • Winston Churchill • Joseph Stalin

Women of the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description/details about traditional "Southern Belles" • Fashion, careers, family roles, taboos for women, the work place, wages • Gertrude Stein, Mrs. Wallis Simpson, Margaret Mitchell, Jane Addams, Pearl S .Buck, Amelia Earhart 	Economic Concerns of the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Hoover • President Roosevelt's "New Deal," social security • Wall Street • Statistics: population, wages and salaries, costs of home, food, cars, rent 	Science/Technology/Innovation during 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Television, radio, World's Fair (1933) • U.S. Nobel Prize winners • Glenn Curtiss, Sigmund Freud, T.A. Edison, Thomas Hunt Morgan • Golden Gate Bridge, Boulder Dam
Education in the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Reforms: John Dewey - "Experience and Education" • Level of education - State Laws • Colleges and Agricultural colleges, trade schools • Literacy 	Status of African -Americans in the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jim Crow laws, voting rights, civil rights, education, occupations in North and South • Discrimination, treatment by white people. • Housing, neighborhoods • W.B. Dubois, George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington. Marian Anderson, Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, Richard Wright, Bessie Smith, Lena Horn 	Popular Entertainment of the 1930s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movies, Hollywood Stars • Dance • Radio Programs • Popular music: "The Cotton Club" • Shirley Temple, Charlie Chaplin, Benny Goodman, Glenn Miller, Judy Garland
The Headlines of the 1930s: What and Who Made the News <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports, disasters, "big" events, 21st amendment, crime • Howard Hughes, Charles Lindbergh, Knute Rockne, Joe Louis, John Dillinger, George Eastman 	Political Concerns of the 1930s - International Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationships with other world leaders • League of Nations • Hitler, Churchill, Stalin, MacArthur 	

Name: _____

Notes Sheet: Source #1 (book)

Source Information

- Author's Name: _____
- Title of Book: _____
- Title of Article (for reference books): _____
- Edition (for reference books): _____
- Date Published: _____
- City Published: _____
- Publisher: _____

NOTES

Name: _____ Notes Sheet: Source #2 (Online Database)

Source Information:

Author's Name: _____

Title of Article: _____

Title of Journal: _____

Volume: _____

Issue Number: _____

Year of Publication (n.d. = no date): _____

Pages (n.pag. + no pagination): _____

Database: _____

Date First Accessed: _____

NOTES

Name: _____

Notes Sheet: Source #3

Source Information:

NOTES

Research Paper Rubric
Mrs. Bowles

Name: _____

Paper:

_____	Heading	
_____	Title	
_____	Pagination	= 5 points
_____	Sources	= 25 points
(must use 3)		
_____	Note cards	= 20 points
_____	Content	= 50 points

Test grade: _____ (100)

Works Cited:

_____	Title	
_____	3 sources	
_____	Format/typed	
_____	Alpha order	
		= 50 points

Outline:

_____	Organization	
_____	Format matches paper	
_____	Five para/typed	
		= 50 points

Test grade: _____ (100)

Oral Presentation

Mrs. Bowles

Name: _____

Date: _____

Topic: _____

Class: _____

This presentation will allow you to “teach” the class what you learned from researching your topic. It is at this point that you can include your personal opinions about the subject. Don’t forget to use a visual aid in the presentation, which should be 2 to 4 minutes in length. You can use a note card to help you better organize your ideas. Basically, summarize your paper and tell the class about your topic.

Give this sheet to Mrs. Bowles when you begin your presentation.

Visual:

_____ 15 pts – neat appearance of visual

_____ 15 pts – represents topic well

_____ 15 pts – related to what is stated

Oral Presentation:

_____ 15 pts – Organization of spoken ideas on subject

_____ 15 pts – Topic covered in enough detail

_____ 15 pts – Ability to vocalize learned material – composure

_____ 10 pts – Length requirement 2-4 minutes

TOTAL: _____ (100)

MLA Citation Format

Mrs. Bowles

MLA citation style refers to the rules and conventions established by the Modern Language Association for acknowledging sources used in a research paper. MLA citation style uses a simple two-part parenthetical documentation system for citing sources: [citations in the text](#) of a paper are used to point to an alphabetical [Works Cited list](#) that appears at the end of the paper. Together these references identify and credit the sources used in the paper and allow others to access and retrieve this material.

Note: A parenthetical reference to a familiar historical document -- i.e., the United States Constitution -- no longer requires a corresponding entry in the Works Cited list.

Citing sources in the text

In MLA style, references to sources are placed in the text of the paper in order to briefly identify sources for readers and enable them to locate the source of the cited information in the Works Cited list. These parenthetical references should be kept as brief and as clear as possible.

- Give only the information needed to identify a source. Usually the author's last name and a page reference are all that is needed.
- Place the parenthetical reference as near as possible to the material being documented, and where a pause would naturally occur, preferably at the end of a sentence.
- Parenthetical material should complement, not repeat, information that is given in your text. If you include an author's name in a sentence, you do not need to repeat it in your parenthetical statement.
- The parenthetical reference should precede the punctuation mark that concludes the sentence, clause, or phrase that contains the cited material.
- Electronic and online sources are cited just like print resources in references cited in the text. If an online source lacks numbering, omit numbers from the parenthetical references. If a source includes fixed page numbers or section numbering, such as numbering of paragraphs (pars.), cite the relevant numbers.

Should you have questions regarding how to cite a source, refer to the below referenced website.

http://www.library.cornell.edu/newhelp/res_strategy/citing/mla.html#mla OR

http://owl.english.purdue.edu/handouts/research/r_mla.html

Examples:

Author's name in text	Dover has expressed this concern (118-21).
Author's name in reference	This concern has been expressed (Dover 118-21).
Multiple authors of a work	This hypothesis (Bradley and Rogers 7) suggested this theory (Sumner, Reichl, and Waugh 23).
Two locations	Williams alludes to this premise (136-39, 145).
Two works cited	(Burns 54, Thomas 327)
References to volumes and pages	(Wilson 2:1-18)
References to an entire volume	(Henderson, vol. 3)
In text reference to an entire volume	In volume 3, Henderson suggests
Corporate authors	(United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa 51-63)
Works with no author	
When a work has no author, use the work's title or a shortened version of the title when citing it in text. (If abbreviating a title, omit initial articles and begin with the word by which it is alphabetized in the Works Cited list.):	
	as stated by the presidential commission (<u>Report</u> 4).
Online source with numbered paragraphs	(Fox, pars. 4-5)

Formatting the first page of your paper:

- Do not make a title page for your paper unless specifically requested.
- Provide a double-spaced entry in the top left corner of the first page that lists your name, your instructor's name, the course, and the date.
- Create a header that numbers all pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin. (Note: Your instructor or whoever is reading the manuscript may ask that you omit the number on your first page. Always follow their guidelines.)
- Center your title on the line below the header with your name, and begin your paper immediately below the title.

Moore 1

Sarah Moore

Mrs. Bowles

English Literature and Composition

6 February 2015

Building a Dream: Reasons to Expand Ross-Aide Stadium

During the 2000 football season, the Purdue Boilermakers won the Big Ten Conference Title, earned their first trip to the Rose Bowl in thirty-four years, and played consistently to sold-out crowds. Looking ahead...

Works Cited

The alphabetical list of works cited that appears at the end of your paper contains more information about all of the sources you've cited allowing readers to refer to them, as needed. The main characteristics are listed below for your convenience.

- The list of Works Cited must be on a new page at the end of your text
- Entries are arranged alphabetically by the author's last name or by the title if there is no author
- Titles are underlined (not *italicized*) and all important words should be capitalized

Works Cited

- "Blueprint Lays Out Clear Path for Climate Action." *Environmental Defense Fund*. Environmental Defense Fund, 8 May 2007. Web. 24 May 2009.
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- Gowdy, John. "Avoiding Self-organized Extinction: Toward a Co-evolutionary Economics of Sustainability." *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology* 14.1 (2007): 27-36. Print.
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- Leroux, Marcel. *Global Warming: Myth Or Reality?: The Erring Ways of Climatology*. New York: Springer, 2005. Print.
- Milken, Michael, Gary Becker, Myron Scholes, and Daniel Kahneman. "On Global Warming and Financial Imbalances." *New Perspectives Quarterly* 23.4 (2006): 63. Print.
- Nordhaus, William D. "After Kyoto: Alternative Mechanisms to Control Global Warming." *American Economic Review* 96.2 (2006): 31-34. Print.
- . "Global Warming Economics." *Science* 9 Nov. 2001: 1283-84. *Science Online*. Web. 24 May 2009.
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