

World View Studies 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**, document words that are not your own. Be careful not to cite outside sources. 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: <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource> or <http://citationmachine.net>

How to Quote and Document

Short quotations (fewer than three lines) need quotation marks. 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.

"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 30).

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).

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 and the period is after the last word of the sentence before the parenthesis.

God desires to have a personal relationship with humans as Overman explains:

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).

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".

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).

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.

Use Slashes for Poetry and Verse

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).