

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 1 : Stem Cell Research Bibliography | The Center for Bioethics & Human Dignity

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Ancestral Osage Geography by Dr. Hunter The following summary of Osage and ancestral Osage geography is derived from archaeological data, oral traditions, historical, and linguistic evidence provided in this report to prove a shared group identity between the Clarksville Mound Group inhabitants and the Osage Nation. During the Middle Woodland period, A. During the Late Woodland period, A. Louis area as well as traveling outward from the valley following the various river drainages into the interior of what are now Missouri and Illinois. During the latter part of the Late Woodland A. At the onset of the Mississippian period, A. At the end of the Mississippian period, A. At the onset of the historic period large groups of the Osage were located along the Missouri and Osage rivers. Hunter Linguistic evidence does not directly support the claim of affiliation to the Clarksville Mound Group human remains. In the past, linguistic analysis, through glottochronology, has not had a successful record providing a reliable tool to date language divergence by comparing basic vocabulary and estimated rates of retention. Rankin offers an improved linguistic comparative study by focusing on vocabulary for specific cultigens and technology and comparing their actual material appearance and frequencies in the archaeological record. The result is a much more reliable reconstruction of language groupings and divergence across the landscape. In , Rankin published a comparative linguistic study focused on the terminology used by Siouan speakers for domesticated plants, agriculture, and the bow as a contribution to the understanding of Siouan tribal contacts and dispersion across the landscape. The linguistic analysis correlates established archaeological dates for the introduction of agriculture, specific cultigens, and the bow into prehistoric societies with vocabulary developments within Siouan language subdivisions. A result of such analysis is a better understanding of prehistoric Siouan, including Dhegiha, contacts and migrations through a comparison of innovated and diffused vocabularies for domesticates, plant processing, and bow technology. The Siouan language is divided into four major subgroups and each subgroup is further divided into 10 subdivisions. The Dhegiha Siouan language speakers along with the Chiwere, Ho-Chunk, and Dakotan compose one of the major subgroups. The Ofo, Biloxi, and Virginia Siouan make up the second subgroup, the Crow and Hidatsa the third, and the Mandan alone comprises the fourth subgroup. The Dhegiha Siouan most likely inhabited the Ohio Valley longer than any of the other Siouan language subdivisions Rankin There also appears to be evidence of some splitting between the Dakotan- Chiwere-Ho-Chunk and the Dhegiha populations. These dates were established based on the vocabulary for edible forms of squash and pumpkins Cucurbita pepo Rankin Edible forms of squash and pumpkin appear in the archaeological record after B. The earliest evidence for the domesticated squash comes from sites in Kentucky in the Ohio River valley Cowen These dates are established based on the appearance and spread of corn Zea mays Rankin Corn first appears in the archaeological record around A. With the bow terminology there also appears to be evidence of the earliest splits within the Dhegiha tribes well before A. This conclusion is based on the variety of terms associated with corn and when corn becomes significant in Midwest archaeological sites Rankin The increase in reliance on corn is slow, perhaps not being utilized as a staple until after A. The Southwest groups were the first to cultivate the non-indigenous bean species and from the archaeological and linguistic evidence this domesticate was the last to arrive in the Midwest to form the highly successful triad of corn, beans, and squash Smith Any similarities in late prehistoric material culture between the Dhegiha tribes and the Oneota are a result of diffusion from the north of these artifact styles and forms. The Dhegiha did not migrate down from one of the northern Oneota culture centers Rankin The Siouan language family has a time depth of approximately years, which would place the Proto-Siouan in the Late Archaic period and according to Rankin, their location was most likely the Ohio River valley Rankin In the Early Woodland period, B. The Dhegiha

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

language group is identified as a distinct subdivision during the Middle to Late Woodland period, A. During the Late Woodland, well before A. With the transition from the Late Woodland to the Mississippian period, at A. Oral Tradition and Historical Evidence by Dr. Hunter Several ethnologists and historians have interpreted and published tribal oral histories relating to the migrations of the Osage and other Dhegiha Sioux tribes Burns The following summarizes Osage migrations according to oral histories as related by Dhegiha tribal members to James Dorsey in the latter half of the nineteenth century and according to Osage oral traditions that are recounted today. It is told that in the distance past, all five Dhegiha tribes were once one nation that lived east of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of the Ohio River. The Illini or Iliniwek tribes Illinois Confederacy tribes that came down from the upper Mississippi valley later in time, referred to the earlier Dhegiha occupants as the Arkansa. The Illinois and the Miami tribes referred to the Ohio as the river of the Akansea because they were the earlier inhabitants of the Ohio River valley Shea The Dhegiha Siouan people migrated together down toward the mouth of the Ohio River valley until they reached the Mississippi River. Here, the first segregation occurred with some of the people choosing to travel down the Mississippi, while the others chose to travel up river. The ancient Omaha, composed of the Omaha, Osage, Kaw, and Ponca, traveled up river until they reached the mouth of the Missouri. The people dwelled at this location near present day St. Louis for some time. According to oral traditions that Dorsey As with many oral traditions regarding migrations, Dorsey noted two versions of timing and location of separation of the Omaha and Ponca from the Osage and Kaw. One version has the Omaha and Ponca separating and traveling up the Mississippi River valley until reaching the Des Moines River, then headed west and north. Another version has the Omaha and Ponca crossing over the Missouri River and continuing their travels northward via the Chariton River valley. Louis the second separation took place with large bands continuing on up the Mississippi River to the north. The Kaw and Osage were the last Dhegiha groups to separate. The oral traditions state that the Kaw separated from the Osage and continued their westward movement up the Missouri River. With the Osages located in southwest and south-central Missouri, the historical record begins. Scholars have long contemplated the history and identity of the Osage beginning as early as the s. In the early s, Susan Vehik and Dale Henning , separately undertook critical, thorough reassessments of Dhegiha origins studies. In light of more current archaeological data and critical scrutiny of all lines of evidence presented to determine Dhegiha origins, in Vehik concluded that even though so many anthropologists have discounted oral histories, the archaeologists have failed to offer a more plausible account for the area of Dhegiha tribal origins. Likewise in , Henning came to a similar interpretation. Henning, like Vehik , believed that the logical course of analysis should be to let the Dhegiha tribes speak for themselves by means of the recorded legends and ethnohistoric records Henning He offered clear words of advice to archaeologists that adhere to a direct historical approach that relies primarily on archaeological materials and on material culture retention. The Dhegiha Sioux offer a prime case in point due to the adaptive patterning exhibited by these tribes. Henning explained that during the late prehistoric period Dhegiha social and religious traditions were strongly retained while the tribes quickly adapted to the new environments they moved into. What did change quickly, as they moved west of the Mississippi River and diffused into separate tribes, was their subsistence and technological traditions. Therefore, their material culture more strongly reflects their quick adaptation when encountering groups that moved into the Missouri region. For the Osage, this accounts for the earlier archaeologists mistakenly associating the Osage with the archaeological assemblages of the late prehistoric Neosho focus in the four corners area of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. The research and interpretations by more recent scholars certainly provides evidence to the contrary. How can we help you?

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 2 : 5 Ways to Cite a Research Paper - wikiHow

APA Citation (style guide). Marriott, A. (). Osage research report and bibliography of basic research references. New York: Garland Pub. Inc. Chicago / Turabian - Author Date Citation (style guide).

Bodies and Rights on the Stem Cell Frontier. Stanford University Press, Are These Technologies Okay to Use? The Stem Cell Epistles: Global Perspectives on the Stem Cell Debate. Imperial College Press, Carrier, Ewa, and Gracy Ledingham. Jones and Bartlett, National Academies Press, Oxford University Press, Duke University Press, Is Stem Cell Research Necessary? The Stem Cell Dilemma: Ethics, Stem Cells, and Women: Translational Stem Cell Research: Source of Hope and of Controversy. The Bioethics Press, Stem Cell Research and Cloning: Contemporary Challenges to Our Humanity. Korobkin, Russell, and Stephen R. Law and Policy for a Breakthrough Technology. Yale University Press, Columbia University Press, Donnal Thomas, James A. Thomson, and Brigid Hogan, eds. Essentials of Stem Cell Biology. Whose View of Life? Embryos, Cloning, and Stem Cells. Harvard University Press, Stem Cell Research and Cloning. Fundamentals of the Stem Cell Debate: University of California Press, The Embryo Research Debate: Science and the Politics of Reproduction. Cambridge University Press, Scientific Fact and Fiction. National Bioethics Advisory Commission. Stem Cells, Human Embryos and Ethics: Medical Applications and Ethical Controversy. The Stem Cell Hope: Plomer, Aurora and Paul Torremans. Embryonic Stem Cell Patents: European Patent Law and Ethics. Clarke, James Wilson, and Andrew G. Human Cloning and Human Dignity: An Ethical Inquiry Available at https://www.worldscientific.com/doi/10.1142/9789814291111_001: New Frontiers in Science and Ethics. World Scientific Publishing Company, Combining Cloning and Stem-cell Therapy. State University of New York Press, A Very Short Introduction. University of Notre Dame Press, Waters, Brent, and Ronald Cole-Turner, eds. God and the Embryo: Religious Voices on Stem Cells and Cloning. Georgetown University Press, The Stem Cell Divide: The Stem Cell Debate: The Ethics and Science behind the Research. The Warnock Report in Debate. Renewing the Stuff of Life: Stem Cells, Ethics, and Public Policy. Sex, Science, and Stem Cells: Inside the Right Wing Assault on Reason. Gottweis, Herber and Brian Salter. The Human Embryo Research Debates: Bioethics in the Vortex of Controversy. Embryonic and Adult Stem Cells. Herold, Eve, and George Daley. Inside Stories from the Frontlines.

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 3 : An Introduction to Biographical Research

bibliography of the osage Download *bibliography of the osage* or read online here in PDF or EPUB. Please click button to get *bibliography of the osage* book now. All books are in clear copy here, and all files are secure so don't worry about it.

How Can We Help? How can we help? If you find yourself having difficulty in writing a professional essay, your best option is to look for a custom research papers on ProfEssays. We are a professional service writing company who can provide you with any type of essay that is of high quality. Our team of professional and certified academic writers has proven their capabilities over time with the number of satisfied patrons that we have serviced. Furthermore, we assure you that you will be receiving a paper that is free from any form of plagiarism as all papers we release are submitted to a meticulous and rigorous anti plagiarism software. In addition to this, we also provide unlimited number of revision of your paper if you find your instructions have not been adequately followed by our writers. We also assure all our clients that they will be receiving their custom written paper on time, as we guarantee prompt delivery. In fact, we can provide you your order within 8 hours in cases of emergency. To answer all of your concerns on our services and your paper, we have established a team that is tasked to address your queries. Our customer support team is readily available at your disposal any time of the day and any day of the week. Partnering with a customer support team that has been known for facilitating secure internet transactions, your credit card transactions with us remain safe and secure. With rates that are reasonable, ProfEssays. Read more on the following topics: Menu College essay formatting College students are expected to deliver high quality research papers that meet strict requirement as to contents and form. College essay format does not differ much from a traditional format for a research paper. Sure thing, high school students are not required to perform deep analysis of various issues, unlike college students. So, first and foremost, a college research paper must be informative. It usually has title page, abstract, introduction, body and conclusions. The contents of the body depend on what type of research paper you are required to write analytical, argumentative, etc. This style is familiar mostly to students engaged in social studies. If you are not aware of APA requirements just type in Google or any other search engine APA format and you are sure to get plenty of results. There is not much to be known about APA. You have to pay attention to margins, fonts, citation options, reference list format and research paper structure. Keep in mind that every minor detail matters, so be very attentive. Scientific research paper and its format A research paper is a very serious form of academic writing. Thus, scientific research paper formatting should comply with numerous norms and requirements accepted in the academic world. A research paper that concerns scientific issues is not just a free-style essay where you can tell readers whatever you want. Every part of a scientific research paper has own requirements. This also concerns research methods and techniques you use in your paper. So, if you are facing tough deadlines you should better look for professional assistance and have professionals do the job for you. Looking for an exceptional company to do some custom writing for you? Look no further than ProfEssays. You simply place an order with the writing instructions you have been given, and before you know it, your essay or term paper, completely finished and unique, will be completed and sent back to you. We understand students have plenty on their plates, which is why we love to help them out. Let us do the work for you, so you have time to do what you want to do!

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 4 : bibliography of the osage | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

Includes bibliographical references (pages). Osage research report. Osage research report and bibliography of basic research references.

When printing this page, you must include the entire legal notice. This material may not be published, reproduced, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed without permission. Use of this site constitutes acceptance of our terms and conditions of fair use. APA American Psychological Association style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. For more information, please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, 6th ed. To see a side-by-side comparison of the three most widely used citation styles, including a chart of all APA citation guidelines, see the Citation Style Chart. You should use a clear font that is highly readable. APA recommends using 12 pt. Times New Roman font. Include a page header also known as the "running head" at the top of every page. Major Paper Sections Your essay should include four major sections: Include the page header described above flush left with the page number flush right at the top of the page. Type your title in upper and lowercase letters centered in the upper half of the page. APA recommends that your title be no more than 12 words in length and that it should not contain abbreviations or words that serve no purpose. Your title may take up one or two lines. All text on the title page, and throughout your paper, should be double-spaced. Do not use titles Dr. Your abstract page should already include the page header described above. Beginning with the next line, write a concise summary of the key points of your research. Your abstract should contain at least your research topic, research questions, participants, methods, results, data analysis, and conclusions. You may also include possible implications of your research and future work you see connected with your findings. Your abstract should be a single paragraph, double-spaced. Your abstract should be between and words. You may also want to list keywords from your paper in your abstract. To do this, indent as you would if you were starting a new paragraph, type Keywords: Listing your keywords will help researchers find your work in databases. However, select pages, like the Citation Style Chart , still include this information. Purdue Online Writing Lab.

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 5 : Writing a Research Paper for Your Science Fair Project

Osage research report and bibliography of basic research references Commission findings on the Osage Indians / Indian Claims Commission. Osage research report.

Print Key Info As you do your research, follow your background research plan and take notes from your sources of information. These notes will help you write a better summary. The purpose of your research paper is to give you the information to understand why your experiment turns out the way it does. The research paper should include: The history of similar experiments or inventions Definitions of all important words and concepts that describe your experiment Answers to all your background research plan questions Mathematical formulas, if any, that you will need to describe the results of your experiment For every fact or picture in your research paper you should follow it with a citation telling the reader where you found the information. A citation is just the name of the author and the date of the publication placed in parentheses like this: Its purpose is to document a source briefly, clearly, and accurately. If you copy text from one of your sources, then place it in quotation marks in addition to following it with a citation. Be sure you understand and avoid plagiarism! Always give credit where credit is due! Most teachers want a research paper to have these sections, in order: Title page with the title of your project, your name, and the date Your report Bibliography Check with your teacher for additional requirements such as page numbers and a table of contents Overview Year after year, students find that the report called the research paper is the part of the science fair project where they learn the most. So, take it from those who preceded you, the research paper you are preparing to write is super valuable. What Is a Research Paper? The short answer is that the research paper is a report summarizing the answers to the research questions you generated in your background research plan. The long answer is that the research paper summarizes the theory behind your experiment. Science fair judges like to see that you understand why your experiment turns out the way it does. You do library and Internet research so that you can make a prediction of what will occur in your experiment, and then whether that prediction is right or wrong, you will have the knowledge to understand what caused the behavior you observed. From a practical perspective, the research paper also discusses the techniques and equipment that are appropriate for investigating your topic. Some methods and techniques are more reliable because they have been used many times. Can you use a procedure for your science fair project that is similar to an experiment that has been done before? If you can obtain this information, your project will be more successful. The research paper is simply the "write-up" of that research. If a simple equation describes aspects of your science fair project, include it. Some teachers recommend taking notes on note cards. Each card contains the source at the top, with key points listed or quoted underneath. Others prefer typing notes directly into a word processor. No matter how you take notes, be sure to keep track of the sources for all your key facts. Before starting to write, think about the best order to discuss the major sections of your report. Generally, you will want to begin with your science fair project question so that the reader will know the purpose of your paper. What should come next? Ask yourself what information the reader needs to learn first in order to understand the rest of the paper. A typical organization might look like this: Your science fair project question or topic Definitions of all important words, concepts, and equations that describe your experiment The history of similar experiments Answers to your background research questions When and How to Footnote or Reference Sources When you write your research paper you might want to copy words, pictures, diagrams, or ideas from one of your sources. It is OK to copy such information as long as you reference it with a citation. If the information is a phrase, sentence, or paragraph, then you should also put it in quotation marks. A citation and quotation marks tell the reader who actually wrote the information. For a science fair project, a reference citation also known as author-date citation is an accepted way to reference information you copy. Citation referencing is easy. Place the reference citation at the end of the sentence but before the final period. Make sure that the source for every citation item copied appears in your bibliography.

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 6 : Example of a Research Paper

Osage Research, by arrangement with Eagle Wing Enterprises, is in the process of converting past issues of Inside Osage for access via the World Wide Web. The online issues of Inside Osage will contain selected articles, photographs and artwork.

Publication manual of the American Psychological Association. P83 Associated Press. The Associated Press stylebook and briefing on media law. A83 Cone, J. Dissertations and theses from start to finish. C Corrigan, T. A short guide to writing about film. C66 Council of Science Editors. Scientific style and format: The CSE manual for authors, editors, and publishers. S Faigley, L. The brief Penguin handbook. F24 Fowler, H. The Little, Brown handbook 11th ed. F64 Galvin, J. G34 Gilpin, A. A guide to writing in the sciences. G53 Gustavii, B. How to write and illustrate a scientific paper. G86 Hacker, D. H Knisely, K. A student handbook for writing in biology. K59 Lindsay, D. L Machi, L. A handbook for writing and research. M McMillan, V. Writing papers in the biological sciences 5th ed. M36 Modern Language Association of America. MLA handbook for writers of research papers 7th ed. Modern Language Association of America. G53 Modern Language Association of America. A short guide to writing about biology. P43 Rampolla, M. Pocket guide to writing in history. R Siegal, A. The New York Times manual of style and usage. S57 Turabian, K. A manual for writers of research papers, theses, and dissertations. University of Chicago Press. T8 University of Chicago. The Chicago manual of style 16th ed. C66 VanderMay, R. A guide to thinking, writing, and researching. Doing feminist research in political and social science. A Anderson, R. Transforming self and others through research: Transpersonal research methods and skills for the human sciences and humanities. State University of New York Press. A68 Babbie, E. The practice of social research. B2 Barone, T. B Bernard, H. Research methods in anthropology: Qualitative and quantitative approaches. B36 Bernard, H. Handbook of methods in cultural anthropology. H37 Best, J. More damned lies and statistics: How numbers confuse public issues. U of California P. B57 Bogdan, R. Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theories and methods. B56 Bloomberg, L. Completing your qualitative dissertation: A road map from beginning to end. B Bloor, M. Keywords in qualitative methods: A vocabulary of research concepts. B Booth, A. Systematic approaches to a successful literature review. B66 Booth, W. U of Chicago P. M4B66 Chang, H. C43 Creswell, J. Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches 3rd ed. C73 Creswell, J. Designing and conducting mixed methods research. C Creswell, J. C Denzin, N. Strategies of qualitative inquiry 4th ed. S Denzin, N. The Sage handbook of qualitative research. H Denzin, N. Collecting and Interpreting qualitative materials. C DeWalt, K. A guide for fieldworkers. D48 Dytham, C. Choosing and using statistics: D98 Feldman, M. A practical and theoretical guide for qualitative researchers. G Fetterman, D. F47 Fink, A. Conducting research literature reviews: From the Internet to paper. M4F56 Foster, J. Understanding and using advanced statistics. F Galman, S.

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 7 : Alice Marriott | Open Library

Click Download or Read Online button to get commission findings on the osage indians book now. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want. This site is like a library, Use search box in the widget to get ebook that you want.

These orientations may take the form of articles, vignettes, chapters, monographs, and full-length books. One need not draw fine distinctions among these different approaches, however, and each orientation offers particular strengths for the presentation of the biographical subject. Realms are crossed continually as the intent and purpose of the biographer become more clearly defined during the research process. Ultimately, biographers while engaged in their research are constantly examining their interpretive voices as much as the lives of their biographical subjects. The scholarly chronicle is often viewed as synonymous with biography; however, this research orientation is markedly different from other forms of biographical inquiry. In contrast, the intellectual biographer recognizes and accepts the invasive yet justifiable analysis and overcomes the intrusive nature of inquiry with care resulting in self-reflective thoughtfulness and insight. A third form of biographical research is defined as life history writing and the narrative study of lives with strong allegiance to the social science research traditions of oral history and narrative discourse and, specifically, great devotion to theoretical constructs from sociology and psychology. Case study paradigms emerge as life history writers address issues of generalizability, social interaction-social structure, and reliability and validity as well as the biographical quest of any study of a life. An interpretive narrative of the writer, alongside the presentation of the biographical subject, becomes part of the research. Neither is this style burdened by the ultimate interpretation of the subject that must be accepted by the reader. No definitive listing of biographical types can ever be constructed since, fortunately, new formsâ€”content and process orientedâ€”are continually being conceived and explored. Other more content-related designations include feminist biography Alpern, et al. *The Challenge of feminist biography*. University of Illinois Press. *Studies of teacher education and becoming and being a teacher*. *The Nature of biography*. *The narrative study of lives*. *Biography as high adventure*. University of Massachusetts Press. *A higher form of cannibalism?*

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

Chapter 8 : General Format // Purdue Writing Lab

How to Cite a Research Paper. When writing a paper for a research project, you may need to cite a research paper you used as a reference. The basic information included in your citation will be the same across all styles.

Electronic Submission Margins Except for the running head see below , leave margins of one inch at the top and bottom and on both sides of the text. **Text Formatting** Always choose an easily readable typeface Times New Roman is just one example in which the regular type style contrasts clearly with the italic, and set it to a standard size, such as 12 points. Do not justify the lines of text at the right margin; turn off any automatic hyphenation feature in your writing program. Double-space the entire research paper, including quotations, notes, and the list of works cited. Indent the first line of a paragraph half an inch from the left margin. Leave one space after a period or other concluding punctuation mark, unless your instructor prefers two spaces. On a new, double-spaced line, center the title fig. Do not italicize or underline your title, put it in quotation marks or boldface, or type it in all capital letters. Follow the rules for capitalization in the MLA Handbook 67â€™68 , and italicize only the words that you would italicize in the text. Begin your text on a new, double-spaced line after the title, indenting the first line of the paragraph half an inch from the left margin. The top of the first page of a research paper. A research paper does not normally need a title page, but if the paper is a group project, create a title page and list all the authors on it instead of in the header on page 1 of your essay. If your teacher requires a title page in lieu of or in addition to the header, format it according to the instructions you are given. **Running Head with Page Numbers** Number all pages consecutively throughout the research paper in the upper right-hand corner, half an inch from the top and flush with the right margin. Type your last name, followed by a space, before the page number fig. Do not use the abbreviation p. Your writing program will probably allow you to create a running head of this kind that appears automatically on every page. Some teachers prefer that no running head appear on the first page. The running head of a research paper. **Placement of the List of Works Cited** The list of works cited appears at the end of the paper, after any endnotes. Begin the list on a new page. The list contains the same running head as the main text. The page numbering in the running head continues uninterrupted throughout. For example, if the text of your research paper including any endnotes ends on page 10, the works-cited list begins on page Center the title, Works Cited, an inch from the top of the page fig. If the list contains only one entry, make the heading Work Cited. Double-space between the title and the first entry. Begin each entry flush with the left margin; if an entry runs more than one line, indent the subsequent line or lines half an inch from the left margin. This format is sometimes called hanging indentation, and you can set your writing program to create it automatically for a group of paragraphs. Hanging indentation makes alphabetical lists easier to use. Double-space the entire list. Continue it on as many pages as necessary. The top of the first page of a works-cited list. **Tables and Illustrations** Place tables and illustrations as close as possible to the parts of the text to which they relate. A table is usually labeled Table, given an arabic numeral, and titled. Type both label and title flush left on separate lines above the table, and capitalize them as titles do not use all capital letters. Give the source of the table and any notes immediately below the table in a caption. To avoid confusion between notes to the text and notes to the table, designate notes to the table with lowercase letters rather than with numerals. Double-space throughout; use dividing lines as needed fig. A table in a research paper. Any other type of illustrative visual materialâ€™for example, a photograph, map, line drawing, graph, or chartâ€™should be labeled Figure usually abbreviated Fig. If the caption of a table or illustration provides complete information about the source and the source is not cited in the text, no entry for the source in the works-cited list is necessary. A figure in a research paper. **Musical illustrations** are labeled Example usually abbreviated Ex. Pyotr Ilich Tchaikovsky, Symphony no. A musical example in a research paper. Use a high-quality printer. **Corrections and Insertions on Printouts** Proofread and correct your research paper carefully before submitting it. If you are checking a printout and find a mistake, reopen the document, make the appropriate revisions, and reprint the corrected page or pages. Be sure to save the

DOWNLOAD PDF OSAGE RESEARCH REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BASIC RESEARCH REFERENCES

changed file. Spelling checkers and usage checkers are helpful when used with caution. They do not find all errors and sometimes label correct material as erroneous. Do not use the margins or write a change below the line it affects. If corrections on any page are numerous or substantial, revise your document and reprint the page. Binding a Printed Paper Pages of a printed research paper may get misplaced or lost if they are left unattached or merely folded down at a corner. Many prefer that a paper be secured with a simple paper or binder clip, which can be easily removed and restored. Others prefer the use of staples. Electronic Submission There are at present no commonly accepted standards for the electronic submission of research papers. If you are asked to submit your paper electronically, obtain from your teacher guidelines for formatting, mode of submission e. Designed to be printed out and used in the classroom. From the MLA Handbook, 8th ed. More in the Style Center.

Chapter 9 : Osage Cultural History | Osage Nation

Prescott College - Resident and Distance Education Liberal Arts Degree Programs with a focus on the Environment and Social Justice. Offering BA, MA, PhD, and Teacher Certification - Located in Prescott, Arizona, Ranked among the top 31 liberal arts colleges in the West by calendrierdelascience.com and World Report.