Citation and Documentation:
How to Use Primary and Secondary Sources

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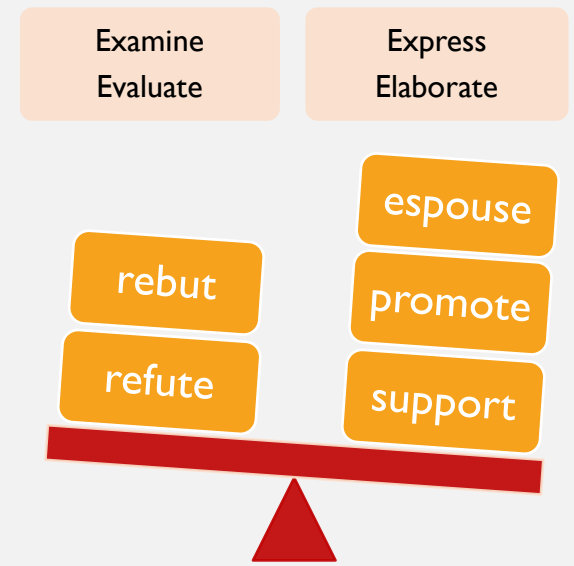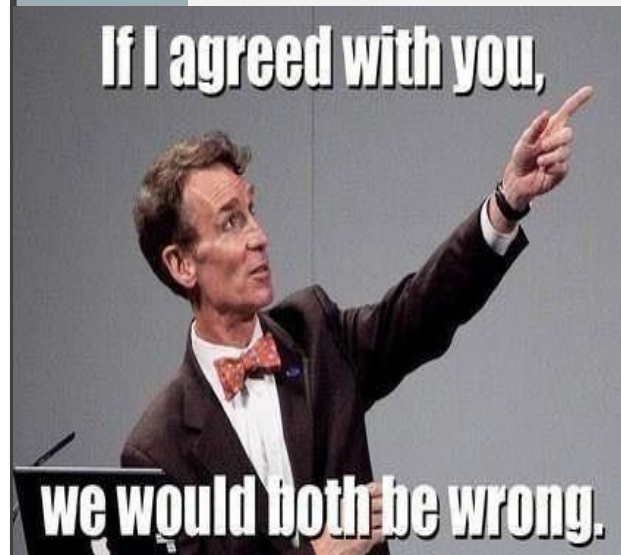
Why do I want to include outside sources?

How do I know what source is reliable and credible?

How do I incorporate the outside source to support my position?

Examine Evaluate

Express Elaborate

espouse

rebut

promote

refute
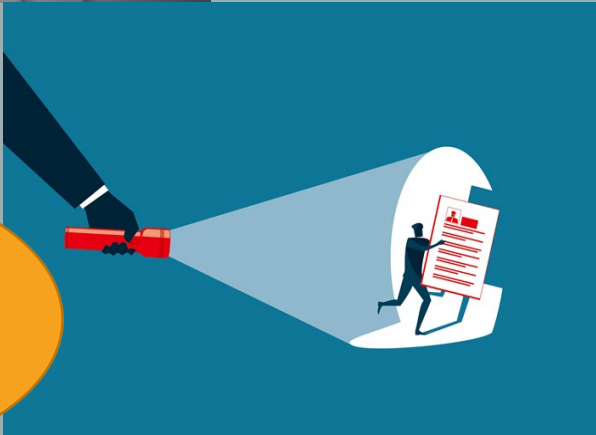
support

If I agreed with you, we would both be wrong.

Boost ethos

Tap into logos

https://givingcompass.org/article/case-studies-underscore-the-importance-of-using-evidence-to-develop-practice-and-policy/

Avoid plagiarism

In-Text Citation:

How do I highlight (emphasize) my position?

How and where do I incorporate and cite outside sources?

As the primary authority of my writing, what should I do after introducing the outside source?

Ethos: What constitutes as a reliable source? How do I incorporate it within my argument?

Primary Source:
an immediate, first-hand account of a topic, produced during the event

Secondary Source:
a third-party generated document or record about a primary source

Where Do I Place my Primary Or Secondary Source?

How to Put Together a Five-sentence Paragraph

TOPIC SENTENCE
An umbrella sentence that covers the main idea of the paragraph

TEXTUAL EVIDENCE (selections of details)
What you carefully picked from the text

COMMENTARY 1
Your personal take on the textual evidence

COMMENTARY 2
Further elaboration of your discussion on the textual evidence

CLOSING STATEMENT
The sentence that ties in all the elements together

Two-Step MLA Documentation

In 711, General Tariq ibn Ziyad led an army of Islamic Berbers across the Straits of Gibraltar into southern Spain. In the period following, numerous other Berber and Arab troops poured in and within a few short years seized the southern and eastern two-thirds of the Iberian Peninsula from a faltering Visigothic Kingdom (Burckhardt and Morris 410). To assume that the relative "speed with which the Muslims absorbed the Iberian Peninsula was solely a function of their military prowess would be incorrect" (Crowne). Rather, their success was a result of their willingness to offer favorable terms of surrender to those Christians living in Spain at the time of conquest. Under such terms, Christians were allowed to practice their faith and govern their own communities. While it was customary for Muslims to force conversion of all polytheistic peoples they conquered, Christians were different in that they worshipped the same God, and thus were tolerated as "Peoples of the Book" ("Singular and Plural" 16). As a result, many Christians, especially those living in urban areas, assimilated rapidly to Islamic culture. Esposito et al. argues that "for those Christians, however, who refused to accommodate Islamic culture, the century and a half following the conquest was one of great spiritual anxiety" in which they struggled to maintain their religious identities in an age of necessary coexistence (45-46).

The fifty years following the conquest were marked with great pol...

Works Cited

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Jayyusi, Salma K, and Manuela Marín. *The Legacy of Muslim Spain.* E.J. Brill, 1992.

Lowney, Chris. *A Vanished World: Medieval Spain's Golden Age of Enlightenment.* Free Press, 2005.

"Singular and Plural: The Heritage of Al-Andalus." *UNESCO Courier,* vol. 44 no. 12, 1991, p.p. 15-19, *Academic OneFile,* http://go.galegroup.com.

In-text citation:
Signal phrase
Direct quotation
Parenthetical citation

Works Cited Page:
On a separate page
Alphabetical entries
Handing indents
Author. Title. Publication Info.

Signal phrase

The secondary authority with credentials

Andrea Lunsford, the author of *Everything's an Argument*, observes,

Direct quotation

"in the academy today, we have very strict standards for citation and attribution, and we have them for a reason. We want to know where the knowledge comes from, and we want to be able to check it. We want to go to those sources and look to see if the student is using them correctly or not. In fact, we want to be able to do that with all scholarship" (123).

Parenthetical citation (beware the punctuation)

Lee 7

AUTHOR..

Work Cited

TITLE.

Lunsford, Andrea A.. *Everyone's an Author: with Readings*. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 2013. Print.

Publication Information.

Online Source Documentation

Author and/or editor names (if available); last names first.
"Article name in quotation marks."
Title of the website, project, or book in italics,
Date of creation (if available),
A URL (without the https://) or permalink.
Date you accessed the material.

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Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili." *eHow*,

www.ehow.com/how_10727_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

Summary: In-text Citation and Works Cited

Click on the link for further study:

in-text citations for primary and secondary sources.docx

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_formatting_and_style_guide/mla_works_cited_page_basic_format.html

1. In-Text Citation:
1) Compose a strong topic sentence
2) Use a signal phrase including the credentials of the secondary authority to introduce a quotation and its source within parentheses
3) Provide your commentary on the quotation
4) Further elaborate your argument based on the quote
5) Tie in all the above elements in a closing statement.

How to compose a five-sentence paragraph.

2. Works Cited
1) Author. Title. Publication Information.
2) Alphabetize the entries.
3) Use hanging indents.
4) When in doubt, consult the MLA manual.