

21H.421: Introduction to Environmental History  
Citations for Paper 1

Making careful citations is tedious but important work; failure to do so can make you vulnerable to charges of plagiarism. But proper documentation is more than just good form. By making reference to other authors, you also bolster the sense of authority of your own arguments. Good documentation demonstrates your competence as a researcher and increases your reader's trust in you and your work.

What to Document:

Direct quotes must always be credited, as well as certain kinds of paraphrased material. The source(s) for information that is not widely known, whether fact or opinion, should be documented. Information that is basic—important dates, universally acknowledged facts or opinions—do not need to be cited. If you are unsure about whether a fact is widely known, then supply a citation.

Format:

For the first two written assignments, you may use either full or short-form citations for the books that the entire class is assigned to read (including any additional material like the excerpts from Rosemary Horrox's book). A style-sheet will be distributed for the final paper.

Short-form example—run-in with text:

Defoe writes that “one Mischief always introduces another.” (Defoe, 26)

Full citation example—put in footnotes or endotes

Official policy specified that women should be appointed as searchers.<sup>1</sup>

If you consult any unassigned books or articles, you must list them at the end of your paper in a bibliography.

Books:

Engels, Friedrich. 1993 [1846]. *The Condition of the Working Class in England*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Horrox, Rosemary, ed. 1994. *The Black Death*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Articles:

Cronon, William, "The Uses of Environmental History," *Environmental History Review* 17 (Fall 1993): 1-22.

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<sup>1</sup> “Orders Conceived and Published by the Lord Maior...” in Daniel Defoe, *A Journal of the Plague Year* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1992 [1722]), 198.