

## WLSA MLA: General Guidelines, Adapted from Purdue OWL

### For the whole paper...

- Double-space the text
- Use Times New Roman, font size 12
- Set the margins of your document to 1 inch (2.54 cm) on all sides
- Indent the first line of each paragraph .5 inch (1.27 cm)
- Create a header in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin
  - This header should have your last name and the page number, e.g. "Smith 4"
- Use italics for the titles of longer works (books, albums, etc.) and quotes for shorter works (poems, songs, etc.)
- Include in-text citations whenever you refer to a source (see below)
- Include a separate works cited page at the end (see below)
- Your use of correct MLA formatting will be included as a factor in your final grade, at the discretion of your teacher.

### For the first page

- In the upper left-hand corner of the first page, list your name, your instructor's name, the course, and the date.
  - The date should be in this format: "20 March 2018"
- Center the title on its own line. Do not underline, italicize, or place your title in quotation marks
- If you reference a work in your title, use appropriate quotes / italics for that work.
- Write the title in Title Case (standard capitalization), not in all capital letters.

### In-text citations

- When you use a source (e.g. for a quote, a paraphrase, an idea, or a piece of information), you generally must note both the author and the page number. To do so, you have two options:

#### Option 1: Author in sentence, page number in parentheses

Wordsworth stated that Romantic poetry was marked by a "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (263).

#### Option 2: Author *and* page number in parentheses

Romantic poetry is characterized by the "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" (Wordsworth 263).

- If these guidelines do not apply in your case, search for your answer on the Purdue OWL.

### Works cited page

- Create a separate works cited page at the end of the paper
- Label this page "Works Cited" and center the title
- Order your entries alphabetically by author's last name
- If an entry takes up more than one line, indent the second line
- For a book, use the following: Last Name, First Name. *Title of Book*. Publisher, Publication Date.

Gleick, James. *Chaos: Making a New Science*. Penguin, 1987.

- For a website, use the following examples as a guide, depending on your source type and the information available (1. Website with author, 2. Website without author, 3. Article from online database (e.g. JSTOR)):

Lundman, Susan. "How to Make Vegetarian Chili."  
eHow, www.ehow.com/how\_10727\_make-vegetarian-chili.html. Accessed 6 July 2015.

"Athlete's Foot - Topic Overview." WebMD, 25 Sept. 2014,  
www.webmd.com/skin-problems-and-treatments/tc/athletes-foot-topic-overview.

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal*, vol. 50,  
no. 1, 2007, pp. 173-96. *ProQuest*, doi:10.1017/S0018246X06005966. Accessed 27 May 2009.

### For more information

- Refer to Purdue OWL ([https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research\\_and\\_citation/mla\\_style/mla\\_style\\_introduction.html](https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/mla_style/mla_style_introduction.html)) with further questions.
- Your teacher may give special instructions for specific assignments. In these cases, listen to your teacher.

Beth Catlin  
 Professor Elaine Bassett  
 English 106  
 3 August 2009

#### Andrew Carnegie: The Father of Middle-Class America

For decades Americans couldn't help but love the red-headed, fun-loving Little Orphan Annie. The image of the little girl moving so quickly from poverty to wealth provided hope for the poor in the 1930s, and her story continues to be a dream of what the future just might hold. The rags-to-riches phenomenon is the heart of the American Dream. And few other people have embodied this phenomenon as much as Andrew Carnegie did in the late 1800s and early 1900s. His example and industry caused him to become the father of middle-class America.

Andrew Carnegie can be looked to as an ideal example of a poor immigrant making his way up to become leader of the capitalist world. Carnegie was born into a poor working-class family in Scotland. According to the PBS documentary "The Richest Man in the World: Andrew Carnegie," the Industrial Revolution was difficult on Carnegie's father, causing him to lose his weaving business. The Carnegie family was much opposed to the idea of a privileged class, who gained their wealth simply by inheritance ("Richest"). This type of upbringing played a large factor in Andrew Carnegie's destiny. In order to appease his mother's desire for material benefits, and perhaps in an effort to heal his father's wounds, Carnegie rejected poverty and cleaved to prosperity.

Carnegie's character was ideal for gaining wealth. His mother taught him to "look after the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" he later turned this proverb into "watch the costs, and the profits take care of themselves" ("Richest"). Such thrift was integral to his future success. He also believed that "all is well since all goes better" ("Richest"). His theory

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#### Marriage as a Dubious Goal in *Mansfield Park*

Jane Austen's 1814 novel *Mansfield Park* begins and ends with the topic of marriage. In this regard it seems to fit into the genre of the courtship novel, a form, popular in the eighteenth century, in which the plot is driven by the heroine's difficulties in attracting an offer from the proper suitor. According to Katherine Sobba Green, the courtship novel "detailed a young woman's entrance into society, the problems arising from that situation, her courtship, and finally her choice (almost always fortunate) among suitors" (2). Often the heroine and her eventual husband are kept apart initially by misunderstanding, by the hero's misguided attraction to another, by financial obstacles, or by family objections.<sup>1</sup> The overcoming of these problems, with the marriage of the newly united couple, forms the happy ending anticipated by readers. Sometimes, as in a Shakespearean comedy, there are multiple marriages happily celebrated; this is the case, for example, in Austen's own *Pride and Prejudice*.

Despite the fact that *Mansfield Park* ends with the marriage of the heroine, Fanny Price, to the man whom she has set her heart on, her cousin Edmund Bertram, the novel expresses a strong degree of ambivalence toward the pursuit and achievement of marriage, especially for

<sup>1</sup> See Green, especially 1-7, and also Hinnant, for further description and discussion of the courtship novel. Green considers *Mansfield Park* a courtship novel, including it in a list of such novels in the period 1740-1820 (163-64).

First page, from Purdue OWL

First page, from mla.org

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