

Writing Toolbox For History

Conclusion: restate your thesis and main points; broaden your paper's argument out to a larger context; "so what" statement included here.

grammar

Introduction: identify your paper (book title, author name, time period); create an advertisement to persuade the reader to keep reading; assume reader has no prior knowledge.

drafts

Thesis Statement: map your paper and have organizational tools; add sophistication with "so what" statement.

spelling

Learning Assistance Student Services
727-3440

instructor feedback

outline

grading rubric

Demonstrate Knowledge: use lecture notes, textbooks, and trustworthy web sources. Use the CRAAP test to evaluate web sources (see <http://www.mid.mtahoio.edu/library/instruction.cfm> and scroll down to information fluency

Quotations: keep quotations short and always make sure they are absolutely necessary. Avoid isolated quotations always and block quotations in short papers. Quotes do not introduce or conclude a point.

Illustrate: Offer at least one example or piece of evidence for every new point.

Transitions: to make your paper a smooth read, use transitional words or phrases in between sentences and when incorporating quotations (see <http://www.unc.edu/depts/wcweb/handouts/transitions.html> for some great examples).

The Writing Center
JHN 02
M-R 10-7
F 10-2
Walk-in

Plagiarism: Avoid the 7 Deadly Sins (see lis.dickinson.edu/Library/Faculty%20Services/FYSeminars/fysemfiles/7SinsofPlagiarism%20FINAL%202007.ppt)