These databases provide articles, primary sources, images, maps, videos, audio and links to recommended websites.

If you are browsing for a topic or need to narrow a broad topic to a more specific one, begin with the ABC-CLIO or Gale databases. Each offers broad topics on their home page that can lead you to narrow your search. If you already have a specific topic but your keywords are not yielding good results, begin with a broader topic and then narrow your search as you find better keywords.

**ABC-CLIO:**

- Scroll on home page & choose a topic, or
- Enter keywords in search box

Remember drop-downs on left!

**World History: The Modern Era**

**American History**

**ABC-CLIO World Geography** (available through CB West’s Library website)

**GALE:**

**Student Resources in Context**

- Enter keywords in search box, or
- Choose a topic on home page

Remember search limiters on right!

**GVRL**

- Enter keywords in search box to search a collection of reference eBooks

**CountryReports**

Choose a country and click links on left

- History → Expanded History can be useful

**WORLD BOOK ADVANCED**

**ACCESS PA POWER LIBRARY**

Click the *High School Research* heading to find this database:

**AP Images** - for a more user-friendly interface, use the link below
WEBSITES

Also try the website links in your database search results.

Country Research – Search for your colonized country in these sources


BBC Country Profiles: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm

Library of Congress Country Studies: https://www.loc.gov/collections/country-studies/ (may qualify as a print source)

U.S. State Dept: Background Notes: http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/

PBS Commanding Heights – Countries: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/commandingheights/lo/countries/

The World Bank (focuses mostly on economies): http://data.worldbank.org/country

BOOKS

For decolonization research, see the imperialism bookshelves in the center of the library. Books on these shelves may be used in the library. They may only be checked out on Friday after 2:30 PM and must be returned on Monday before 7:25 AM.
Be careful not to plagiarize - Purdue University Online Writing Lab plagiarism page

Take notes carefully, differentiating between direct quotes, paraphrases, and your own thoughts.

Use MLA format to give credit to your sources.

- **Create a citation for each source.** NoodleTools is recommended for generating each citation. Check your citation against an example (see Purdue OWL or NoodleTools’ blue MLA Guide tab on the citation form).
- **Annotate each source if required.** NoodleTools allows you to enter an annotation with a source.
- **Create a works cited page** that lists all the citations in alphabetical order. NoodleTools will generate a properly formatted works cited page. If your assignment requires annotations, edit them if necessary to match the required format.
- **Cite each source within the text of your paper.** This is called in-text or parenthetical citation.

**When to use in-text citations:**

1. For all statistics
2. All direct quotes
3. All paraphrasing
4. Any opinions from individuals or scholars
5. Any statement that is potentially controversial or biased
6. Any information that is NOT common knowledge. (Common knowledge is material that can be found undocumented in five or more reputable sources; it does not require a citation.)

If in doubt, cite it!

**CREATING A CITATION FOR THE WORKS CITED PAGE**

Check your citation against an example at Purdue OWL or NoodleTools’ blue MLA Guide tab on the citation form.

For database sources:

- When using NoodleTools, start with Database for any source that you found in a database. Then choose the source type (Reference Source, Journal, Original Content in Database, etc.).
- Most articles in the ABC-CLIO, CountryReports and World Book databases are original content published by the database, not from an outside source. In NoodleTools start with Database, then choose Original Content in Database.
- If the database provides an example citation in MLA format, you may copy and paste it. Check its accuracy.
When a source has more than two authors, use the name of the first author followed by a comma and et al. as in this example:


**CREATING IN-TEXT CITATIONS**

Examples of in-text citations:

Global efforts have almost eliminated polio, but “without eradication, a resurgence of polio could paralyze more than 200,000 children worldwide every year within a decade” (Frieden 32).

Dr. Frieden stated that “without eradication, a resurgence of polio could paralyze more than 200,000 children worldwide every year within a decade” (32).

According to Dr. Frieden, failure to eliminate polio in the few remaining countries could cause a worldwide comeback (32).

Corresponding entry on works cited page:


The words that appear in-text within the parentheses must be the first words in that source’s entry on the works cited page. This is usually the author’s last name, or the article title if there is no author.

If several consecutive sentences in a paragraph are from the same source, and it is clear to the reader that they are from the same source, place the citation at the end of the last sentence.

More in-text citation hints:

If no author is given, use the first words in the source’s entry on the works cited page. This is usually the article title. If there are quotation marks or italics, include them. Use just enough words to direct the reader to the correct works cited entry:
(“Cameroon Country”).

Corresponding entry on works cited page:


If two sources in the works cited list begin with the same words, add enough information to the in-text citation to make the source unique. To cite the second Mozambique article below (from Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations), place this in your sentence:


Corresponding entries on works cited page:


If a source has two authors, list both of their last names:

(Rosmarin and Elias 12).

If a source has more than two authors, use the first author’s name followed by et al.:

(Smith et al. 12).

For more in-text citation help and examples, see the Purdue OWL.