# How to Do the 3 Parts of the Writing Assignment

***Tips:*** Part 1 begins with its Table of Contents. Notice its parts, and, if you want, click on them. Citation and sources are the same for each of the 3 Parts. The 2nd Part is about fact-checking and plagiarism-checking. The 3rd Part is an evidence-centered reply to the two students who fact-checked and plagiarism-checked your paper. If you need help, ask.

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## *Caution:* Why Do You See No Postings in the Discussion?

Blackboard has several types of discussion. One requires that you make an initial post **before** you can see other’s posts. The discussion for Your Paper is that kind of posting.

You must 1st post your paper before you can see other students’ papers. That means you want to write that paper as carefully as possible and that means you need to work in the folder with the instructions, primaries, and the videos**.**

## *Caution:* Your Grade Will Come From Your Doing Exactly What Is Listed in the Instructions

If you need help, ask, including if you would like Blackboard Collaborate sessions.

## **Part 1:** Your Paper --Method, Requirements, Citation, Background, Rubric, and Grading (100 Points – 50 for Content and 50 for the 5 Good Habits for Evidence)

### What Does Your Instructor Recommend As a Method to Do This Assignment?

Read and plan carefully, being sure to record the exact page numbers as you plan so you can cite following the citation instructions in this link. Use the file provided below this link. It is a fill-in-the-blank sample of a paper consisting of three paragraphs. You do **not** have to write your paper this way, but it is a **safe** way. I have used a 3-paragraph or a 4-paragraph model to write **about anything real** from college in-class answers to a memo to a boss or customer. This sample paper also includes required citation.

Type your answers and use the word processor’s word count feature to be sure you are **under** the maximum word count. Also run spell and grammar checking..

Print it and proof it. To proof means to compare side by side your paper and your source to be sure page numbers and facts and names and quotations and **everything** is correct.

When you are sure you are accurate, create a post in the 1st-Part Paper discussion. Then copy and paste your file into it. ***Tip:*** If you do not know how to post in a discussion, use Blackboard’s instructions. You can find Blackboard videos in a folder in Blackboard Help at the bottom of the Course Menu.

### What Are Essential Requirements for Parts of Your Post from the Question to the Subject Line?

Do **each** of the requirements (numbered in the left column).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Required Question to Answer | You are to talk about servitude: “a condition in which one lacks liberty especially to determine one's course of action or way of life.” In this era in Virginia, servitude was:   * Either slavery (lifetime bondage) * Or indenture (bondage for a period of years with a possible promise of land at the end of service and something that in **early** Virginia happened to blacks **and** whites)   Your question: What do Americans need to know about how **black** servitude changed **before and after** 1660 in Virginia? |
| 2 | Required Primaries and Secondary Sources for Each Primary | Covered under the heading below.  Use **no** other pages and **no** other sources–and certainly **not** your memory. |
| 3 | Citation | Covered under the heading below. |
| 4 | Format | **Please** do not try to do format within the Discussion Tool. The only format that works successfully is a blank line between paragraphs and perhaps italic or bold for a word if grammatically correct to do that italic or bold. |
| 5 | Length | 400 words absolute **maximum** – **Less** is better. |
| 6 | Punctuation | Make sure it is accurate, especially if you are quoting something. Keep it simple by using this [Brain Trick](#_Brain_Trick_for) (This link goes to the bottom of this webpage.) |
| 7 | Subject Line of Your Post - **This is part of the grade.** | Click **Create Thread** in the discussion to create a post with this subject line: *Your Name –* What do Americans need to know about how **black** servitude changed **before and after** 1660 in Virginia?  **Example:** **if** your name is Ana Joy, your subject line is:  Ana Joy*–* What do Americans need to know about how black servitude changed before and after 1660 in Virginia? |

### Required Sources: Primary and Secondary Sources (Both Textbook Pages and Video Sections) for Each Primary

This link is **highly r**ecommended to help you think in a common sense way about change by noticing what is scarce and what is surplus. You may cite from it. If you do want to cite from it, press Ctrl-P to determine the approximate page number of what you want to cite and then use the citation Scarcity and Surplus, p. #. To see if it helps you, click [here for Scarcity and Surplus](http://www.cjbibus.com/1301_Unit_1_Lesson_2_Scarce_Surplus_Anthony_Johnson_to_Bacons_Rebellion.pdf). Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/1301\_Unit\_1\_Lesson\_2\_Scarce\_Surplus\_Anthony\_Johnson\_to\_Bacons\_Rebellion.pdf

You should read **all** of the textbook pages, and you must cite **at least one textbook page** for **each** primary. You should watch all of the parts of the Video revealed by the search words, and you must cite at least **one transcript number** for **each** primary and you must write about each primary below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Primary You Are Using** | **Page Numbers from *American Pageant*** | **Video Search Words** |
| **1** | Anthony Johnson -Primary 1 | 53 - Look for “A few of the earliest African….” **Tip:** Among the earliest was Anthony Johnson who arrived in 1621. | Anthony in all 4 locations |
| 2 | 1. Laws about Slaves and Indentured Servants - Primary 2 (about both) | 53 – For black servitude, look at the bottom of the page for “Beginning in Virginia in **1662** …slave codes….”  51 – For context about white former indentured servants who were landless, notice “disenfranchised” in 1670 | Bacon –For context about blacks and whites, search on “the old guard” and “what it feared most” |

### What Are Requirements for Citation for Your Paper That You Post?

*Chicago Manual of Style* is the method used in history. Endnotes or footnotesmake citation always available but not intrusive in the text because you only show the number of the endnote in the text. The problem is that endnotes are confusing in the discussion postings.

Given that, we follow the proverbial **“spirit of the law”** of *Chicago Manual of Style* but not have confusion from the method, we do these **very** brief citations in your text. Notice that there are 3 citations with the Anthony Johnson primary because the online source displays small parts of content on 3 different screens.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **What You Want to Cite** | **Example of How to Cite Immediately *After* Your Fact** |
| 1 | If the fact is from the textbook *The Brief American Pageant* | (*Pageant,* #) |
| 2 | If the fact is at a specific starting location (transcript #) in the video *Settling the Southern Colonies,* the required video | (*Settling*, 14:00)  **Tip:** Use the Search words listed. |
| 3 | If the fact is from Anthony Johnson’s opening screen  **Tip:** about 1621 through 1670. This is a secondary. | (Johnson, 1) |
|  | If you click on the opening screen and **then** on the link on the lower left about the Court case regarding Anthony Johnson  **Tip:** about 1670. This is a secondary. | (Johnson Court, 1) |
|  | If the fact is from Court document regarding Anthony Johnson and **its** link to the “text of this historical document”  **Tip:** about 1670. This is a very brief primary. | (Johnson Court text, 1) |
| 4 | If the fact is from Laws about Slaves and Indentured Servants, unchanged from the website (**Tip:** Use this one or the one below it—whichever is the easiest one for **your** brain to read.) | Since it is multi-page, press Ctrl-P to determine the page where your fact is located.  Laws, Unchanged, #. |
|  | If the fact is from Laws about Slaves and Indentured Servants with Yellow Highlights and Aids (**Tip:** Use this one or the one above it—whichever is the easiest one for **your** brain to read. I made this one because this method is one of the brain tricks I use to figure things out.) | Since it is multi-page, press Ctrl-P to determine the page where your fact is located.  Laws, Yellow Highlights, #. |

Click [here If You Want to Know MORE about Why We Use These Shortened Citations](#_If_You_Want) (This link goes to the bottom of this webpage.)

### What Is the Rubric Used to Measure Your Content and Your Following the 5 Good Habits for Evidence?

What is a rubric? *Merriam-Webster’s Online Dictionary* defines a rubric as “a guide listing specific criteria for grading or scoring academic papers, projects, or tests.” Frequently, rubrics are in a table:

* With a row for levels of achievement
* With columns for each grade level (such as this one with columns for “F” through “A.”

Click [here for a picture of the rubric](http://www.cjbibus.com/Good_Habits_for_Evidence_and_Requirements_Rubric.pdf). Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/Good\_Habits\_for\_Evidence\_and\_Requirements\_Rubric.pdf

### How Does Grading Work?

After all posting ends, I grade your paper using the rubric shown. The point value is @ 50 points for content and @ 50 points for following all 5 Good Habits for Evidence.

## **Part 2:** 2 Peer Reviews—Definition, Method, Requirements, Rubric, and Grading (80 points—so 20 for Content and 20 for the 5 Good Habits for Evidence for **each** one)

### What’s a Peer Review?

[Merriam-Webster Online](https://www.merriam-webster.com/) defines peer review as “a process by which something proposed (as for research or publication) is **evaluated** by a group of **experts** in the appropriate field.”

In this course, you all can practice the skills needed to act like expert—and to make decisions that protect yourself and to get and keep a good job. In today’s world, we all have to learn to be experts about something. It is possible for you to think like an expert in this course:

* Because you must **all** use the same sources
* Because you **all** must cite **all** statements
* You read the others’ original posts and chose the 1st post you want to review for content and for following all 5 Good Habits for Evidence.   
  ***Caution:*** Do it thoroughly but choose quickly because the **maximum number of countable replies to one person’s post is 2.** If you post after the 2nd person has already posted, yours will not be counted and you will have to do another. ***Tip***: Because of the 2 maximum limit, it is probably safest to choose one that **no** one has reviewed yet.

### What Does Your Instructor Recommend As a Method to Do This Assignment and What Are Its Requirements?

Look at the rubric before you start work and notice that you only earn 1.11 points for saying “good job, I enjoyed it.”

Use part of the **same** method that you used with your own paper:

1. Print the other student’s paper and proof it. To proof means to compare side by side your paper and your source to be sure page numbers and facts and names and quotations and **everything** is correct.
2. Mark anything that is incorrect that you need to include in your peer review and mark any good things (such as following a Good Habits for Evidence that the student has done as well).
3. You evaluate the other student’s paper on the **same** requirements you followed for sources, questions, format, length, and punctuation.
4. When you are sure you are accurate, return to the discussion. ***Tip:*** If you do not know how to reply in a discussion, use Blackboard’s instructions. You can find Blackboard videos in a folder in Blackboard Help at the bottom of the Course Menu.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject Line of Your Post- **This is part of the grade.** | 1. Click on the paper posted by a student. (Choose 1 that has not been reviewed or a least has only 1 review.) 2. Click **Quote** to create a reply that contains the student’s paper. 3. Change the Subject line to this: *Your Name –* My Feedback to Help Your Content and Evidence   Example: if your name is Ana Joy, your subject line is  Ana Joy*–* My Feedback to Help Your Content and Evidence  ***Caution:*** Notice that Subject line. Feedback is about historical content and the 5 Good Habits for Evidence, **not** about grammar or punctuation or your view of style.   1. In the student’s paper, click your mouse on the **spot** where you want to give feedback by doing these thing:  * Make a blank line. * Type an opening square bracket [  and then your feedback  and then a closing square bracket ]. * Make another blank line |

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| *Example:* If your colleague in the class cited page 30 for a statement, but you found that fact on 29, you could write just below the citation for page 30   [Page should be 29.] |

### What Is the Rubric Used to Measure Your Peer Review of the Papers of 2 Other Students and Your Following the 5 Good Habits for Evidence

Click here for the [rubric used to measure the 2 Peer Reviews](http://www.cjbibus.com/Rubric_for_Peer_Reviews.PNG). Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/Rubric\_for\_Peer\_Reviews.PNG

You review 2 (and only 2) papers posted by other students only on these 2 things

1. Content (historical content as measured by what is supported by a specific page in our textbook or in resources provided by the instructor)
2. Evidence (use of evidence as measured by the 5 Good Habits for Evidence)

***Caution:*** This rubric also says that you need to participate from the beginning. If your work is in the last two days, your points will be lower.

### How Does Grading Work?

For your two replies of peer reviews, I enter the reviews in an overall Blackboard Discussion rubric. For **each** of the 2 peer reviews, the point value is @ 20 points for content and @ 20 points for following all 5 Good Habits for Evidence—or a total of 80 points

## **Part 3:** Replies to Each of the 2 Peer Review(s)—Definition, Method, Requirements, Rubric, and Grading (40 points - If 1 reviewer, 20 for Content and 20 for the 5 Good Habits for Evidence; if 2 reviewers, 10 and 10)

### What’s a Reply?

[Merriam-Webster Online](https://www.merriam-webster.com/) defines a reply as “a thorough response to all issues, points, or questions raised.” (URL: Click <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reply>)

### What Does Your Instructor Recommend As a Method to Do This Assignment and What Are Its Requirements?

Look at the rubric before you start work and notice that you only earn 1.11 points for saying “thank you for your help.” Saying thank you is appropriate, but you also have to show that you paid attention to any evidence the peer reviewer gave:

* About your content
* About your following the Good Habits for Evidence

Use part of the **same** method that you used with your own paper:

1. You have a print of your own paper and either mark on it every place that the peer reviewer wrote something or print the peer reviewer’s post.
2. Compare each place the reviewer said something with what you actually said and what the source for that place said. Proof it. To proof means to compare side by side your paper and your source to be sure page numbers and facts and names and quotations and **everything** is correct.
3. Do the steps above with the 2nd peer review of your work.
4. When you are sure you are accurate, return to the discussion. ***Tip:*** If you do not know how to reply in a discussion, use Blackboard’s instructions. You can find Blackboard videos in a folder in Blackboard Help at the bottom of the Course Menu.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Subject Line of Your Post- **This is part of the grade.** | 1. Click on the peer review. 2. Click **Quote** to create a reply that contains the peer reviewer’s comments. 3. Change the Subject line to this: *Your Name –* My Reply to Your Peer Review   Example: if your name is Ana Joy, your subject line is  Ana Joy*–* My Reply to Your Peer Review   1. In your paper with a peer reviewer’s comments, click your mouse on the **spot** where you want to respond to the peer reviewer’s feedback by doing these thing:  * Make a blank line. * Type an opening square bracket [ and then the word **REPLY:**  and then whatever you need to say and then a closing square bracket ]. * Make another blank line |

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| *Example:* If the person who peer reviewed your paper said your citation of page 513 should have been 519, but you double-checked and the fact you were using does start on 513 and 519 is something different than what you were saying. In that case, you could write just below what the peer reviewer wrote:   [REPLY: Hi, I did double-check and 513 is the page where this specific issue starts. Page 519 is about a later issue than what I was writing about.] |

### What Is the Rubric Used to Measure Your Replies to the 2 Peer Reviews of Your Papers

Click [here for the rubric used to measure the 2 Replies](http://www.cjbibus.com/Rubric_for_Replies_to_Peer_Reviews_DL.pdf). **Tip:** These 3 rubrics continue to use the same phrases because each of the 3-Parts is asking you to use the Good Habits for Evidence. Link Address: http://www.cjbibus.com/Rubric\_for\_Replies\_to\_Peer\_Reviews\_DL.pdf

### How Does Grading Work?

The rubric for the Replies was created within Blackboard’s Rubric tool as was the Rubric for Peer Reviews. As I currently understand it, I cannot have two rubrics attached to the same discussion.

The solution is to email you the URL to the Rubric for Replies (same as the URL above) and state which column I would have marked. If there was some problem, I am specific—but I have found that by the end of the 3-Part Writing most students understand a lot more about evidence as it applies to history and to work and to life.

In the crowded rush ending the semester, I also enter the grades for the Replies without waiting for you to say you read the feedback. Certainly, if you have questions, I will be glad to provide details.

## Resources Available on This Webpage

### If You Want to Know MORE about Why We Use These Shortened Citations

The reasons are:

* All of your written assignments are brief and have a maximum word count. If you used traditional MLA citation which is written **inline** (within your lines of text), you would use up your word count much faster. You could end up with a paper that says little but is full of lots of long citation.
* History’s standard, the *Chicago Manual of Style*, provides rigorous citation, but not inline. Instead, it uses endnotes (citation at the end of the paper) or footnotes (citation at the bottom of the page) to provide citation.   
    
  In other words, **citation is there but it is not in the way of communication of the history**. The citation is **not** written within your lines of text because of how historians write about history.
  + They are helping people understand the past.
  + That is your job in this course as well. Why? When you try to help someone understand history, you start to understand it yourself. If you want to understand something, try to teach it.
* In this class, you use these shortened citation format so that citation is as unobtrusive as possible.

### Brain Trick for Quoting and Avoiding Quotation Humiliation

Click [here for additional tips](http://www.cjbibus.com/1301_1302_GHforE_HOW_to_Work_WithoutHalfCopyPlagiarismOrMisquoting.htm). (This tip is also available from the tutorial at the top of Evidence Requirements.)

|  |
| --- |
| The rules for showing what you have taken out (…) of the author’s words or put in ([ ]) are complex and for most of us they are **not** worth learning.  This **brain trick lets you be accurate but avoid learning those rule**s:   1. Choose 3 to 6 words to quote and change nothing (not an *ing* or an *ed*, not a comma, nothing) between the first and the last word. 2. Put a “ **before** the first word and a ” **after** the last word. 3. Place those words with the “ ”within your sentence. 4. **If something sounds awkward about your sentences, then change *your* own words**—the only words *you* have a right to change. 5. Look at all of the words in the source. Be sure the meaning of the source remains in your quotation. |

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