

History Resource Center: U.S. Navigation Guide

History Resource Center: U.S. is a diverse, electronic multidimensional collection of uniquely combined current full-text periodicals, multimedia reference articles and overviews and facsimiles of historic documents.

It creates a virtual library of the essential tools needed for the study of U.S. history through extensive inter-linking and cross-referencing — modeling the natural multidimensional research process of students.

Unlike other sources that contain only periodical or only bibliographic information, ***History Resource Center: U.S.*** brings together a broad collection of facts, primary documents and scholarly analysis. No other electronic source provides integrated access to such diverse types of information.

History Resource Center: U.S. provides a complete overview of U.S. history covering the most-studied events, issues and current information. Selected by expert history advisors for its relevance in the undergraduate curriculum, the content combines:

- Original materials from Primary Source Microfilm's digital archives-including documents, monographs, pamphlets, first-person accounts, etc.
- Encyclopedic articles built from the foundation of respected MacMillan Reference USA and Charles Scribner's Sons information, as well as other Gale original, proprietary content such as country and era overviews.
- Full-text periodicals and scholarly history journals
- A historical bibliography
- Links to digitized special collections
- Audio and Video clips of historic speeches and events

Cross-Search the World and U.S. Databases

When your library subscribes to both ***History Resource Center: U.S.*** and ***History Resource Center: World***, you can search both from any of the search pages.

Results are Organized and Easy to Print, E-mail and Save

A single search brings together reference, periodical, primary sources, news and multimedia content, organized into tabs that let you target the type of information you are seeking. Once you are displaying a document or multimedia content, you will be able to print, e-mail and download the content.

You'll also be able to create a "keeper" list of articles and other materials that interest you. You can access this list, known as a Mark List, at any time during your session. The Mark List also offers the ability to print, e-mail and download your Marked items.

The Research Guide

History Resource Center offers an online guide that leads researchers and students into the content and helps you focus your search efforts to yield targeted results and comprehensive research papers. Click the Research Guide link on the navigation bar to get started.

The Faculty Guide

The Faculty Guide provides a useful entry into the entire collection of primary documents through a specially compiled topic index. You may access the complete index directly or by topic through any of the individual topical essays. Click the Faculty Guide link on the navigation bar to access this feature.

The Home Page

The History Resource Center **Home page** displays as the starting page when you first access this database. From the **Home page** you can go to all the different search pages, as well as accessing the tools and special features of History Resource Center. You can always return to the **Home page** by clicking the **Home** link in the navigation bar, found under the database name at the top of the page.

The screenshot shows the History Resource Center: U.S. Home Page. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Person Search, Subject Search, Advanced Search, and Chronology. Below the navigation bar is a Basic Search section with a search box and a SEARCH button. To the right is a Spotlight On... section featuring 'The New Money Pit' with a photo of a house and a description. Below the search box are buttons for Search by: Person, Subject, and Advanced. To the right is a Search a Reference Work section listing various American Eras volumes. At the bottom is a Chronology section with a carousel of historical images and dates. The footer contains a list of navigation links.

Banner and Navigation Bar



The **Banner and Navigation Bar** displays the name of the database and lets you access the different kinds of searches, as well as Search Tips and other pages. You'll find the following links:

- Help - displays these Help pages
- Search Tips

- Research Guide
- Faculty Guide
- Dictionary
- Gale Databases
- List of Sources
- Home - returns you to the home page
- Person Search
- Subject Search
- Advanced Search
- Chronology
- Previous Searches

Major Search Paths

History Resource Center offers the following ways to search:

Search Type	Description
Basic Search	Searches key fields in every document for your term or phrase. Basic Search searches a broader range of fields than Subject Search . Basic Search is found on the home page and also available in the Search box in the upper right-hand corner when viewing results and when displaying a document.
Person Search	Searches for materials about an individual or a group of people who share the characteristics you define.
Subject Search	Searches for materials that are about a particular subject using terms from the hierarchical subject guide. This a good search to use when you are beginning your research, or if you are having difficulty finding a topic.
Advanced Search	Allows you to build as simple or as complex a search expression as you want by selecting specific areas of the database to search, known as indexes. Tip: To search every word in this database for a particular term or phrase, select the Full Text index .
Chronology	Highlights the major events in history using a graphical chronology. Select a chronology image to display a list of events for that era. Select a hyperlinked event title to view additional information on the document display page. When using <i>History Resource Center: U.S.</i> , the list of events will be on the Domestic Events tab and a second tab, World View , will contain an essay describing key events that occurred outside the U.S.
Dictionary	Lets you look-up words in one of two the online dictionaries: Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary

Basic Search

The **Basic Search**, featured on the home page of the **History Resource Center**, searches key fields in the database, including titles of documents, introductory text, and author(s). It also searches the first 50 words in the documents as well as any back-of-the-book index terms that have been assigned to the documents.



The screenshot shows the 'Basic Search' interface. On the left is a historical photograph of a steam locomotive. To the right of the photo is a search input box and a red 'SEARCH' button. The text 'Basic Search:' is displayed in red above the input box.

For customers who subscribe to both the U.S. and World version of History Resource Center, you can choose which version of **History Resource Center** to search: the **U.S.** version only, the **World** version only, or both.



This screenshot shows the 'Basic Search' interface with additional options. Below the search input box, the text 'Search in History Resource Center:' is followed by three radio buttons: 'World', 'U.S.', and 'U.S. & World'. The 'U.S. & World' option is selected. A red 'SEARCH' button is located below the radio buttons. The historical photograph of the steam locomotive is visible on the left.

Here's how to perform a **Basic Search**:

1. If you're not already at the home page, click **Home** from the navigation bar on the banner.
2. Enter one or more words in the **Basic Search** input box.
3. Select which content to search by clicking one of the radio buttons below the input box: **U.S.**, **World** or **U.S.** and **World** (view **Note**)
4. Click the **Search** button
5. When documents are found that match your search criteria, a tabbed results list will be displayed; otherwise you will get a message asking you to revise your search
6. Refer to the **Search Tips** page for hints on performing searches, as well as detailed information on search operators, punctuation, wildcards and other topics.

Note: You will only be offered the choice of which version of **History Resource Center** to search if your library subscribes to both the **U.S.** and **World** databases. The selection you make will remain in effect for all types of searches you perform during your current session until you make a different selection.

The Search Box

You can perform a Basic Search directly from the results list or when viewing individual documents using the search box. The search box is located in the right-hand corner, under the navigation bar.



Simply enter a word or words and click **Search**. When your library subscribes to both versions of *History Resource Center*, the system "remembers" which databases you are searching (the U.S. version only, the World version only, or both), as selected on the home page (refer to the **Note** above).

Person Search

Person Search allows you to create a targeted search for an individual based on name and/or other attributes. You can also search for a group of individuals who share in common a variety of classifications, such as occupation, nationality and/or years of birth. For example, you could search for American inventors born between 1850 and 1900.

Enter criteria in one field, some of the fields, or all of the fields below. For example, you could search for American inventors born between 1850 and 1900, by filling in the Nationality, Occupation, and Birth Year fields.

Name:	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Name contains <input type="radio"/> Start of last name
Search In:	History Resource Center: US ▾
	<input type="button" value="SEARCH"/> <input type="button" value="Clear Form"/>
Occupation:	<input type="text"/> (singular form recommended)
Nationality:	*None selected* African Algerian American Anglo-Saxon ▾
Birth Year:	is ▾ <input type="text"/> A.D. ▾
Death Year:	is ▾ <input type="text"/> A.D. ▾ You can enter a range of dates separated by a hyphen.
Birth Place:	<input type="text"/>
Gender:	Any ▾
	<input type="button" value="SEARCH"/> <input type="button" value="Clear Form"/>

Here's how to perform a Person Search:

1. If you're not already at the **Person Search** page, click the **Person Search** on the navigation bar or click the **Person** button on the home page in the "**Search by**" section.
2. Enter any combination of search criteria (you must enter at least one field); refer to the table below for details on each search field.
3. Click on the **Search** button.
4. The system will display a list of names matching your search criteria; otherwise you will get a message asking you to revise your search.

Clicking **Clear Form** will remove any search terms you entered.

Note: Results from a **Person Search** include a representative list of individuals covered in the database who match your search criteria. It searches names specifically indexed in the database as well as distinguishing characteristics such as gender and nationality when that information is available. If you are looking for additional references to a person within the database or if Person Search isn't finding the individual you are looking for, try searching for the name using the **Full Text** option of **Advanced Search**.

Person Search Fields

Create a **Person Search** by entering information in at least one of the following fields:

Name

Enables you to search on a complete name or any word or combination of words known to be part of a person's name. Variant names and pseudonyms used by an individual are also searchable. Select the appropriate radio button: **Name contains** will look for the name you entered as a first, middle or last name. **Start of last name** is a more focused search for last names only, beginning with the letters you entered.

Search In

For subscribers of both History **Resource Center: U.S.** and **History Resource Center: World**, you can choose which version to search: the U.S. version only, the World version only, or both. The selection you make will remain in effect for all types of searches you perform during your current session until you make a different selection on this page or on any of the search pages.

Occupation

Enables you to search for an individual based on occupation information that appears in the career section of the biography. This section typically contains information on the person's various job titles, employers, places of employment, and other details. Within this field, enter a word or combination of words that specify a particular job title, field of endeavor, industry or a related concept. For example:

- theologian
- teacher
- senator
- king
- revolutionary
- church
- railroad
- United Nations

Nationality

Searches for individuals based on their birth or citizenship in a particular nation or country. For individuals who were born in one country and later became citizens of another, multiple nationalities have been identified. To make multiple selections, press and hold the CTRL (Control) key while clicking on multiple items.

Birth Year and Death Year Searches

Searches for individuals based on the year of their birth or death. You may search for birth and/or death dates:

- in a specific year by selecting **is** from the drop down menu and entering a year.
- between a range of years by selecting **is** from the drop down menu and entering two years separated by a hyphen.
- before a certain year by selecting **is before** from the drop down menu and entering a year.
- after a certain year by selecting **is after** from the drop down menu and entering a year.

Birth Place

Lets you to search for individuals based on the city, state or country wherein they were born. Within the **Birth Place** field, use a word or phrase. When searching by state, enter any known forms of the state name for best results.

Gender

Select one option from the drop-down list: **Any**, **Male** or **Female**.

Examples

Using **Person Search**, you can identify people who share in common a variety of classifications. For example, you could search for:

- people whose name contains Kennedy
Enter **kennedy** in the **Name** field and select **Name contains**
- people whose name contains Kennedy born before 1900
Enter **kennedy** in the **Name** field and select **Name contains**. Then in the **Birth Year** field, select **is before** and enter the year **1900**
- English generals born in the 1700s
Enter **general** as the **Occupation**. Select **English** as the **Nationality**. In the **Birth Year** field, select **is** and enter **1700-1799** in the input box. (Remember to leave the Name field blank.)
- capitalists born in Germany
Enter **capitalist** as the **Occupation**. Enter **germany** as the **Birth Place**.
- women activists
Enter **activist** as the **Occupation**. Select **Female** as the **Gender**.

Note: *When searching on an occupation, the system will find similar occupations. For example, searching for capitalists may also find investors and financiers. Searching for activists may find reformers and feminists.*

List of Names

When the system finds one or more people that match your Person Search criteria, an alphabetical list of names will be displayed. Selecting a name displays a tabbed results list of documents about the selected individual.

Select a name from the list below:
Your search (*Profession= Naval Officer AND Nationality= American AND Database= U.S.*) returned the following results.

Below are items 1-10 of 19 found.

1 2 ▶

- [Barry, John \(1745-1803\)](#)
- [Beale, Edward Fitzgerald \(1822-1893\)](#)
- [Byrd, Richard Evelyn \(1888-1957\)](#)
- [De Long, George Washington \(1844-1881\)](#)
- [Decatur, Stephen \(1779-1820\)](#)
- [Dewey, George \(1837-1917\)](#)
- [Farragut, David Glasgow \(1801-1870\)](#)
- [Ford, Gerald R\(udolph\), \(Jr.\) \(1913-\)](#)
- [Halsey, William Frederick \(1882-1959\)](#)
- [Hopkins, Esek \(1718-1802\)](#)

1 2 ▶

Subject Search

Use **Subject Search** when you want to browse a listing of subjects, people, events, locations, companies, organizations, government agencies, legislative acts and statutes, and so on that contain the word or words you entered (view examples). From this listing, known as the **Subject Guide** (a master list of subjects in this database), you can select a term and view a results list of matching items, or browse for more subjects that might be of interest by viewing a **Topic Tree** of broader subjects, narrower subtopics and related terms.

Subject Search

Enter subject term(s):

Search In:

Here's how to perform a Subject Search:

1. If you're not already at the **Subject Search** page, click **Subject Search** on the navigation bar or click the **Subject** button on the home page in the "**Search by**" section
2. Enter one or more words in the **Enter subject term(s)** input box
3. Select which content to search by selecting from the Search In drop-down list: U.S., World or U.S. and World (view **Note**)

4. Click the **Search** button
5. The system will display a page listing subjects that contain your search term(s); otherwise you will get a message asking you to revise your search

Clicking **Clear Form** will remove any search terms you entered.

Note: *You will only be offered the choice of which version of **History Resource Center** to search if your library subscribes to both the **U.S.** and **World** databases. The selection you make will remain in effect for all types of searches you perform during your current session until you make a different selection.*

Browsing the Subject Guide

Once you have entered your search term(s) and clicked on **Search**, a list of subject terms most closely matching your criteria will appear, known as the **Subject Guide**. Entries are displayed in groups and in alphabetical order within each group. The first group shows the entries in which your search word(s) comes first. Next are the entries in which your word(s) comes second, and so on.

Subjects containing the words **American Revolution** returned the following results.

[American Revolution Bicentennial, 1976](#)

[View](#) Topic Tree

[American Revolution, 1775-1783](#)

[View](#) Topic Tree

Spanish-American Revolution, 1808-1826

[See](#) "Latin American Wars of Independence, 1808-1826"

[Daughters of the American Revolution](#)

[National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution](#)

[National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution](#)

[Sons of Liberty \(American Revolution\)](#)

While browsing the **Subject Guide** you have the following options:

- a. If you find a subject that you feel describes what you are looking for, click on the term to display a tabbed results list of documents indexed to that subject term.
- b. If you don't see a subject term that matches exactly what you are looking for, click on the View Topic Tree link of the term that most closely matches. The system will display additional terms in the context of Broader, Narrower, and/or Related terms, where available.
- c. In some cases, what you type isn't in the index, but the system will display equivalent entries using a See link. Selecting a See term displays a tabbed results list containing documents indexed to that subject term. For example, if you do a Subject Search on First World War, you'll find that the Subject Guide indexes this as See "World War I, 1914-1918."

Topic Trees

Many subjects have a hierarchical **Topic Tree** that allows you to view additional subjects under the headings, "**Broader Terms**," "**Narrower Terms**" and "**Related Terms**," which list, respectively, more general, more specific, or otherwise germane subjects. To display the **Topic Tree**, click the **View Topic Tree** link below a term. Note that the categories of **Broader**, **Narrower** and **Related** may not appear for every term.

From the Topic Tree display you can select a subject, which will perform a Subject Search and display a tabbed results list. Or you can continue browsing by selecting another **View Topic Tree** link.

A Topic Tree example

Viewing the **Topic Tree** for *war stories* may lead you to find the broader subject of "**Literature**", the narrower subject of "**Nuclear Literature**", and related subjects, which may include "**Soldiers' Writings**" and "**War Photography**."

Subjects containing the words **War Stories** returned the following results.

Broader Term:

[Literature](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

Narrower Term:

[Nuclear Literature](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

Related Terms:

[Military Journalism](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[Sociopolitical Literature](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[Soldiers' Writings](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[War Correspondents](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[War Photography](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[War Poetry](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

[Wars](#)
[View](#) Topic Tree

Subject Guide Examples

The following illustrates the kinds of words and phrases that are indexed as subjects:

Subject Field	Examples	Comments
Subject headings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calendar • colonial Africa • Gang of Four • global warming • Native Americans • political parties • prisoners of war 	If the singular form doesn't work, try a plural
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hugo Chavez • Columbus • Pocahontas • Prince Charles 	People are generally indexed by last name. To find more subjects enter just the last name. O'Connor may find Flannery O'Connor and Sandra Day O'Connor. When the individual's first name is generally represented as initials, such as F.W. de Klerk, it is best to search on the last name only. Remember: Person Search will also help you find information about people.
Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boeing • General Motors 	Leave off "Corp.," "Inc." etc. for more matches
Geographic locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peoria, Illinois • Nairobi, Kenya 	For an exact match, use city, state (not abbreviated) or city, country
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nuclear accident • 1972 Munich Olympics Hostage Crisis 	
Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnesty International • Environmental Protection Agency • Department of Homeland Security 	
Bills, Laws, Treaties, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter Oath Act • Irish Home Rule • Geneva Convention • Tax Reform Act of 1986 	

You don't have to enter every word of a subject heading to get a match. Enter *amnesty*, and "**Amnesty International**" will be near the top of the list. However, for commonly-used terms such as, *reform*, you may want to enter more terms, such as *tax reform* to shorten the list of matching subject terms.

Advanced Search

Advanced Search lets you build as simple or as complex a search expression as you want. You can search for terms and topics from one index, or from multiple indexes linked by logical (Boolean) operators (**AND**, **OR**, **NOT**).

Advanced Search

Select index type and enter search term(s).

Indicate choice of Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT)

Full-text	<input type="text"/>	AND
Full-text	<input type="text"/>	AND
Full-text	<input type="text"/>	

SEARCH **Clear Form**

Limit the current search using the boxes below (optional)

Time Period:	From (yyyy) <input type="text"/> A.D.	To (yyyy) <input type="text"/> A.D.
Date of Publication:	Note: entering a date or range of dates will limit your search to magazine articles only.	
	From (m) <input type="text"/> (d) <input type="text"/> (yyyy) <input type="text"/>	
	To (m) <input type="text"/> (d) <input type="text"/> (yyyy) <input type="text"/>	
Document Type:	<input type="text"/>	
Search In:	<input type="text"/>	
Document Number:	<input type="text"/>	

SEARCH **Clear Form**

Here's how to perform an **Advanced Search**:

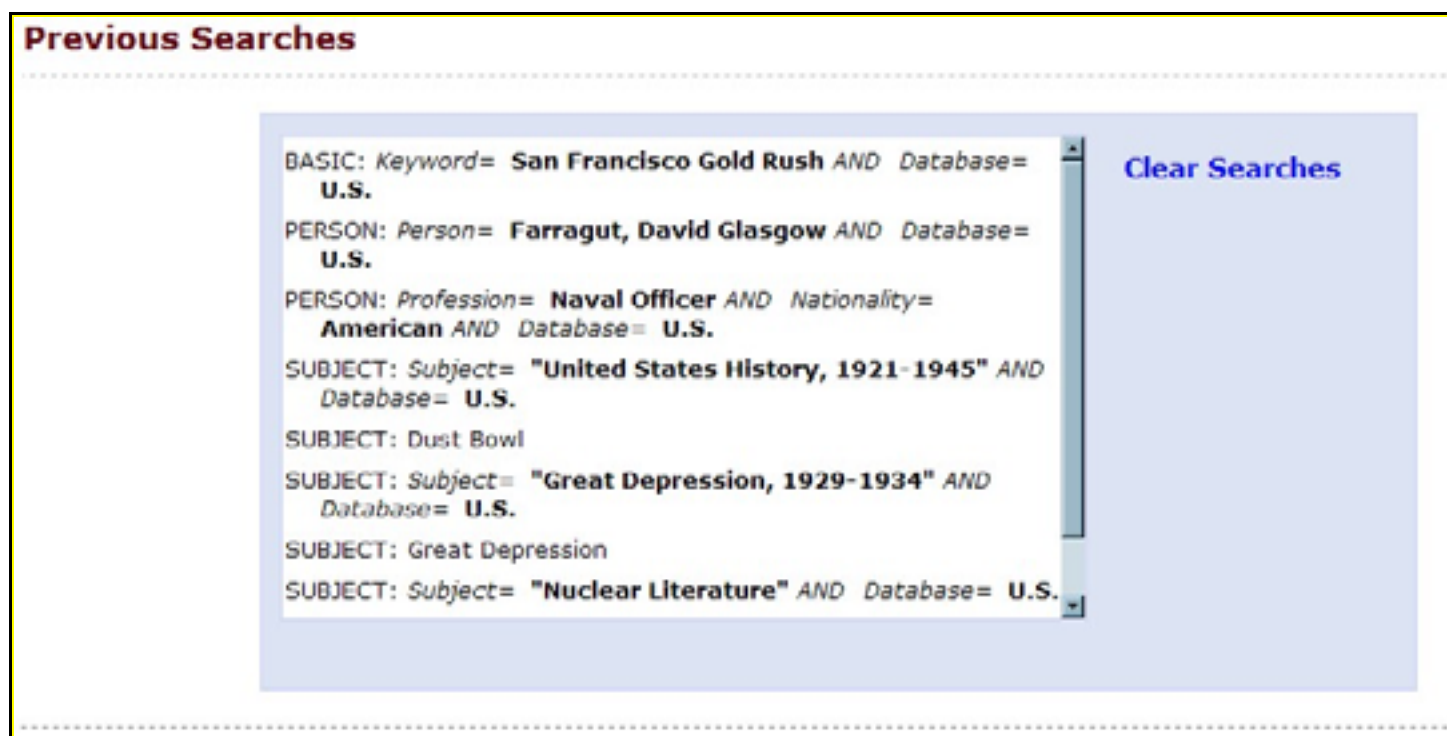
1. If you're not already at the **Advanced Search** page, click the **Advanced Search** on the navigation bar or click the **Advanced** button on the home page in the "**Search by**" section.
2. Select an **index** from the first pull-down list (indexes allows you to target your search to specific fields, as explained below).
3. Enter your search term(s) in the input box to the right of the index you selected.
4. You may optionally select another index and enter other terms in each additional input row; select a logical operator (**AND**, **OR**, **NOT**) to connect the terms you entered into each input box.
5. Optionally enter one or more search limits to limit your search results, as explained below.
6. Click on the **Search** button and the system will search the database for materials matching your search terms.
7. When items are found that match your search criteria, a tabbed results list will be displayed; otherwise you will get a message asking you to revise your search.

You do not have to enter search terms in all three input boxes; however, you **must** enter a search term in the first available box.

Clicking **Clear Form** will remove any search criteria you entered.

Previous Searches

Scrolling to the bottom of the **Advanced Search** page, you'll find a list of the previous searches you've made during the current session. Select a query to re-run that search. Click **Clear Searches** to remove the list of previous searches.



Advanced Search Indexes

Below are descriptions of the types of searches you may conduct using the pull-down list of index fields on the **Advanced Search** page. You may join these boxes with Boolean operators (**AND**, **OR**, **NOT**) via pull-down lists or typing them into the search boxes.

Advanced Search Index	Description
Full Text	As the broadest search method, a Full Text search looks for your term(s) within the complete text of all documents in the database. This is a good search to use if you are looking for a particular line of text or an unusual phrase, or if other searches are producing too few results.
Keyword	Searches the entire database for the presence of any word or words within a broader range of fields than the Subject Search. For those instances in which a Subject Search results in too few records, you may wish to use the Keyword Search function.
Subject	This search allows you to find documents that are about a particular subject using terms from the hierarchical Subject Guide. Note that since you can include in your custom search other search criteria than simply a subject term, you will not be able to view broader, narrower, or related terms of the term entered as you can using the Subject Search page.
Person	Use the person index to search for information about an individual by entering the full surname, the first name and last name in any order, or just the beginning portion of the surname followed by one or more wildcard characters.
Title/Headline	Use this option to search for words in the title/headline of an article or document. This is a good search to use if you only know part of the title you are looking for.
Source	Searches for a particular source publication, such as a magazine or reference work. For a list of sources included in History Resource Center, click the List of Sources link on the navigation bar.
Author	Searches for the author of an article, essay, or critical review. Note: If you are looking for information about a literary author, such as Charles Dickens, search using the Person

Advanced Search Index	Description
	index listed above, or try Person Search.

Limiting an Advanced Search

You can optionally enter criteria to limit your search. For example, you may want to search for periodical articles with a specific publication date or only for documents that are "Primary Documents."

Limiters	Description
Time Period	Limits your search to materials about the years you enter. For example, if you are studying the 1950s, enter the dates 1950 A.D. to 1959 A.D. To search in a single year, enter the same year in both boxes. You can also leave one of the year boxes blank and the system will search for all dates starting with or ending with the year you entered. For example, to search on the time period from 1995 to the present, enter 1995 A.D. in the first box and leave the second box blank.
Date of Publication	You can limit your search to include only material published on, before or after a date or within a range of dates. Use the pull-down lists to select the exact date or range of dates that you want (note that by entering publication date(s), you are limiting your search to periodical content only as found on the Periodicals tab).
Document Type	Lets you select the kind of resource you are looking for, such as maps or primary documents or viewpoint essays, to name a few. Your results will consist only of the document type you selected.
Search In	For subscribers of both History Resource Center: U.S. and History Resource Center: World, you can choose which version to search: the U.S. version only, the World version only, or both. The selection you make will remain in effect for all types of searches you perform during your current session until you make a different selection on this page or on any of the search pages.
Document Number	Searches for a specific document based on the document's unique identifying record number. These identifiers are assigned by Gale/Cengage Learning. You must know the document's number to conduct this search. You can find the document number at the bottom of a document (e.g. A72982469 or DU2601000270).

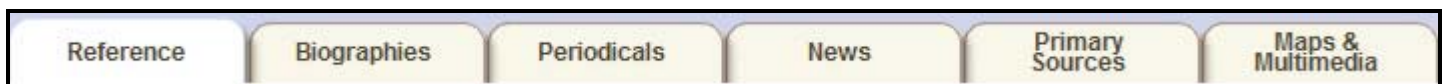
Search Results

A successful search produces a results list of titles of documents that match your search criteria. Results list items typically also display key publication information for the document. To view the full document or resource, simply click its title.

Results Grouped by Tab

Your results are presented as a series of tabs that group your results into similar types of sources and documents. Note that not every tab may contain items, depending on your actual search results. Tabs with no results are "grayed out." By default, results on the left-most tab will be displayed first.

When you search History Resource Center, your results will be organized into the following tabs. To view the results on a different tab, click the tab name. You can also change how results are sorted.



Tab Name	Description
Reference	Features full-text essays from authoritative encyclopedias and other reference works from Gale/Cengage Learning and other publishers selected especially for this database. You'll find articles offering commentary, criticism and overviews. You can view the list of references sources from the home page in the "Search a Reference Work" section.

Biographies	Contains full-text biographical articles and essays on hundreds of important, influential and most-studied historical figures.
Periodicals	Contains the complete text of magazine and journal articles, featuring in-depth reporting, book reviews, analysis, and interviews. May also include illustrations where available. Depending on your subscription, you may also find citations, and abstracts from select publications. You'll find that many journals in this category are refereed (also known as peer-reviewed). A journal is considered refereed when its articles are of a scholarly or scientific nature, and the publication is noted as "refereed" either in its marketing literature, prefatory comments, or in a library reference tool.
News	Contains the latest news from select newspapers from around the world, with daily and weekly news feeds.
Primary Sources	Unlike the Reference tab which is made up of secondary sources, this tab contains primary sources. A primary source is original material or information that has not been interpreted by another person. Examples of primary sources are court records, government documents (like the Constitution), letters, some documentary films, memoirs, position papers of organizations, original research, and editorials. In this database, primary sources may also include complete or excerpted personal narratives, eyewitness accounts, or even excerpts of seminal works if they embody important ideas for a particular historical period. These are often accompanied by commentary that puts the primary document in historical context. Click the Research Guide link on the navigation bar for more help on distinguishing between primary and secondary sources and how they can be used in your research.
Maps & Multimedia	Features maps and other types of multimedia content, including photographs, charts, and videos and audio clips of historic speeches and events.

Navigating Your Results

Below the navigation bar, you'll find the **InfoMark** symbol  and a summary of your search query. To the right is the Search box.

For each tab, the system displays a count of the results listed on the page out of the total number of results found. The page number links let you jump to a specific page of results for that tab. The triangle arrows let you navigate through the results on the current tab one page at a time, or you can go to the first or last page of results.

You can view results on another tab by clicking the tab name (the tab name will display as a hyperlink as you mouse over it). The tab you are currently viewing will display in a contrasting color to distinguish it from the other tabs. If your search didn't find any results for a particular tab, that tab will not be active.



The screenshot shows the History Resource Center: U.S. search results page. The search query is "Great Depression AND Database- U.S." and it returned 151 results. The page is currently displaying results from the "Reference" tab. The search results are sorted by "Relevance". The first result is "The End of the Great Depression," which is a Viewpoint Essay from the book "History in Dispute, Vol. 3: American Social and Political Movements, 1900-1945" edited by Robert J. Allison, published by St. James Press in 2000. The page also features a navigation bar with options like HOME, PERSON SEARCH, SUBJECT SEARCH, ADVANCED SEARCH, CHRONOLOGY, and PREVIOUS SEARCHES. There are also links for Help, Search Tips, Research Guide, Faculty Guide, Dictionary, Gale Databases, and List of Sources.



Changing the Sort Order of Results

You can change the order in which items are listed on the results list. Select one of the following options from the Sort by pull-down list found below the tabs and above the results items. Once you have chosen your sort option, the screen will refresh, with the results items arranged according to your new sort preference.

Note: When sorting your documents, the choices you have will vary by tab. In addition, not all options are available for all tabs and not all tabs support this feature.









Select this Sort option	To arrange results items by...
Date Ascending	in chronological order by publication date with the oldest documents displayed first
Date Descending	in reverse chronological order by publication date with the most recent documents displayed first
Date of Birth	in chronological order by birth date (applies to biographical content only)
Document Title	alphabetically by document title
Document Type	alphabetically by the kinds of reference documents your search returned. For example, you may find document types such as: Event Overview, Topic Overview and Viewpoint Essay.
Publication Title	alphabetically by source
Relevance	by how closely documents match your search query; selecting this sort method limits your list of results for that tab to a maximum of 200 items

Icons Used on the Results List

Items on your results list show the title of the article or resource, along with the name of the source publication and publication date. The page icon , with its corner turned down, means that you'll find the full text of the article. The camera icon  indicates the document contains a picture, drawing or a table.

Simply click the document title to view the record.

Here's a summary of the icons you may find on your results list items:


Icon	Description
 Mark All Mark all checkbox	Checking this box selects all items on the currently displayed results tab. To add the selected items to your Mark List, click the Update Mark List button. To un-mark all items, click to remove the check mark from the box.
 Mark a single item checkbox	Checking this box selects one item at a time. To add the item to your Mark List, click the Update Mark List button.
 Page icon	The page icon means that the you'll find the full text of the document or article
 Camera icon	The camera icon means that the article contains some type of image (picture, illustration, chart, table, and the like)
 Citation only icon	A citation is a reference to an article (when the full text is not available) that provides publication information and is indicated by the citation icon on the results list. This icon is used only on the Periodicals tab.
 Abstract only icon	The abstract icon means you'll find a citation to an article (which includes publication information) along with a summary of the article. You may find abstracts when the full text of the article is not available. This icon is used only on the Periodicals tab.
 or  or <i>Check for this item at...</i>	Your library may have enabled you to be able to check immediately if a periodical source is available at your library directly from History Resource Center. Depending on your library's system settings, up to three holdings links may appear as hyperlinked text (Check for this item at...) or as an icon showing a book. Clicking this link will display your library's online catalog in a separate browser window. If you don't see your library's catalog when you click on the link, be sure to check under other Resource Center windows. Don't forget to close all the windows when you're done. This link, if available, will only appear for periodical sources.

Marking and Saving Results

You can mark a results item to add that document to your Mark List so that you can easily return to the document at any time during your current session. Click to place a check mark in the **Mark** checkbox that appears before the results item you wish to mark, and then click the **Update Mark List** button.

A document that you have previously added to your Mark List will show a check mark in the checkbox .

Click the **Mark all** box to select all results currently displayed on the page. Again, remember to click **Update Mark List** button to add the selected items to your Mark List.

 You can also save your search results for future access (after you've ended your current session). The **InfoMark** icon displays on those pages that can be saved. Note that *InfoMarking* your results list saves all tabs, not just the one currently displayed. In addition, when the **InfoMark** is accessed, the system will run the search on the current contents of the database, giving you the latest results.

Revising Your Search

Click the **Revise Search** button in the left-hand sidebar to return to the search input page to modify your search query.

Using the Search Box

You can use the **Search box** (in the upper-right hand corner, below the navigation bar) to quickly perform a new keyword search directly from your results list.

Related Subjects

When performing a **Basic Search** or a **Subject Search**, you'll find more topics related to your search term(s) in the **Related Subjects** box in the left-hand sidebar. Often you will see the term you searched for near the top of the list. This indicates that the term is in the **Subject Guide**, a master list of subjects in this database. Clicking on this term (or its "**See**" term equivalent) will perform a Subject search, with results displayed in tabs to the right. In addition the sidebar will re-display with a **View Topic Tree** link for the term, if available.

Click the **View Topic Tree** link for more topics, where available, grouped into categories of Broader, Narrower and Related terms.

For example, if you are researching *civil rights*, the Related Subjects box will list links for information on the larger issue of *human rights*, as well as for specific subtopics, such as *freedom of expression*. Or perhaps you are really interested in the related topic of *race discrimination*? You simply click a term and the system will show you search results.

The system will display a "**See**" link if the term you entered isn't in the Subject Guide exactly as you typed it. For example, *Second World War* is actually indexed in the system as *World War II, 1939-1945*, as indicated by the "**See**" link. To view the broader, narrower and related (if available) for World War II, 1939-1945, click the **See** link and then click the **View Topic Tree** link.


More Web Resources via an OpenURL Server

Your library may have enabled linking to third-party Web resources via an OpenURL server. This would allow you to look for additional material related to the periodical content you are viewing in this Resource Center. You may be able to link to electronic resources such as full-text repositories; abstracting, indexing and citation databases; on-line

catalogs of other libraries; and citations appearing in research articles or e-print systems, to name a few. You may even be able to initiate an Internet search using a search engine such as Google or Yahoo!

Links to third-party resources may be available from one or more of these pages, as determined by your library:

- your tabbed results list (for periodical sources)
- when viewing an article
- your Mark List

Your library will also choose how the third-party resource links will appear: either as hyperlinked text (for example, [WorldCat](#) or [SFX](#)) or as icons (such as  or ). If you see icons, hover over the icon to pop up a text description of the link.

In most cases the third-party resources will open in a separate browser window and display additional search options. If you don't see the other source when you click on the link, be sure to check under the other Resource Center windows. Don't forget to close all the windows when you're done.

Viewing and Retrieving Documents

Navigating Documents

Click on an item in your tabbed results list or from your Mark List to display the full record, be it an essay or entry from a reference work, a periodical article, a primary source document or multimedia content. Your search terms will appear in a contrasting color within the text. Use the vertical scroll bars to view the full document.

Many reference documents have Table of Contents sections that make it easy to jump directly to the information you want.

To go to the next document from your results list without returning to the results page, click on the right-pointing triangle found to the right, below the tabs. The tabs will always display for easy navigation to other categories. Click the **Back to Results** button in the sidebar to return to your results list. Click the **Revise Search** button to return to the search input page.

You'll find the source citation for each document displayed below the document text.

Documents selected the **Periodicals** tab may include a link to find additional web-based resources related to the content, if enabled by your library.

Viewing Primary Documents

For primary documents that span multiple pages, you will see a special navigation bar at the top of the document. From here, you may enter a page number into the **Page** box and click on the **Go** button to be taken directly to that page.

If you are viewing the e-text of a primary source document page, you can click on the **View Image** button to see a facsimile image of the page as it originally appeared or was published. While viewing the facsimile image of a primary document, you have the option of scaling that image to fit your screen by choosing a percentage from the **Image Scale** box: 10, 25, 50, 75 or 100%. If you arrived at a primary source document from a Full Text search, you will be able to choose the specific pages that match to your search criteria using the Relevant Pages drop-down list. Click the View Transcript button to return the e-text of the page.

Primary documents may also include a link to View Commentary. This takes you an expert-authored article that provides historical context and analysis. Click View Transcript (e-text) or View Image (facsimile) to leave the commentary essay.



Printing a Document

Click the **Print** icon above the tabs to reformat the document for printing. Then use your browser's print function to print the page. Use your browser's Back button to return to the document display page.

Emailing a Document

Click the **Email** icon above the tabs to send the document to yourself or others. Fill in the following fields and then click the Send button (clicking Clear Form will remove any information you entered):

For this option...	Enter/select this...
Mail to	Enter the recipient's e-mail address.
Sender's e-mail address	Although this is an optional field, it is recommended that you enter your own e-mail address here. This way you will be notified if there is a problem sending the document, otherwise a message will be sent to the recipient(s) e-mail address if there is a problem. Also, any replies from your recipient(s) will be sent to you. And in some cases, entering the sender e-mail may help the message from being rejected by anti-spam filters. Gale/Cengage Learning respects the confidentiality of e-mail addresses and does not use e-mail addresses for any other purposes.
Format	Select HTML to e-mail the document using formatted text (may include boldface, italics, etc.). Alternatively, select Plain Text to e-mail the document in text-only format.

The Document Sent confirmation page will be displayed.

Note: Only the text portion of documents will be included in the e-mail. Data such as images, audio clips, and video files cannot be e-mailed.

Downloading a Document

If available for this Resource Center, you may download the article or document as a file to be saved on your computer or to a portable USB drive. Click the **Download** icon and your browser will display a pop-up window so that you can save the document. Note that if you choose to open the document, you will see the reformatted version as for printing. To actually download the document, you must select the save option. The system will name the downloaded file as **Download Document.html**. You may type over this if you wish to change the file name.

Marking and Saving a Document

Above the text of the document, you'll find the **Mark this document** box. Click on the box to select the document for your **Mark List**, and then click the **Update Marklist** button so that you can easily return to this document at any time during your current session. A document that you have previously added to your Mark List will show a check mark in the checkbox. Click to remove the check mark and the document will be taken off your Mark List.

Click the **View Marklist** button to display all items you have marked.

You can also save this document for future access (after you've ended your current session). The **InfoMark** icon



displays on those pages that can be saved.

Related Subjects

You'll find more topics related to your search term(s) in the Related Subjects box in the left-hand margin. Click a topic to launch a search. The system will display a tabbed results list to the right.

Finding the Document Number

At the bottom of every document you'll find the Record Number, which is a unique code created by Gale/Cengage Learning to identify that specific document (for example, K1631002623). Use the document number to refer to the record if you have any problems with viewing or retrieval. You can also make note of this number to return to the record in a later session, since searching by document number is a search option in Advanced Search.

Search Tips

General Tips

Follow these guidelines to improve your searches:

Use the Subject Guide

A good way to begin researching a topic is by performing a **Subject Search**. The Subject Guide page that is displayed lists subject terms that contain the word or words you typed. It offers a good way to find broader subject terms, sub-topics, and related terms. For example, if you are researching suffrage, you'll find that the system indexes this as "Voting Rights," as indicated by the **See** link. You can click the Voting Rights term and search results will be displayed, as grouped into tabs. Or you can click the **View Topic Tree** link to find more specific subheadings such as "African American Suffrage" and "Women's Suffrage." Or perhaps you are really interested in the related topic of "Civil Rights Law" or "Voting"? You simply click a term from the Subject Guide and the system will show you search results.

Note that for most types of searches, you will also find the Subject Guide displayed in the sidebar to the left in the "Related Subjects" box for easy access from your results page and when viewing a document.

Be specific

By using more search terms to narrow your search, you can locate documents that fit your information needs better. The following example, which shows hypothetical results, illustrates how you can take a common or very broad topic and make it more specific:

Search Terms	Number of Hits
war	15,000+
war soldier	40+
civil war soldier	16

Note: By default, the search engine finds only those essays containing all of the words you specify. Refer to Search Operators below to learn how to use the **AND**, **OR**, **NOT**, and **proximity operators**.

In another example, you can also eliminate irrelevant results by using precise search terms. If you're looking for information about **ancient Rome**, enter both of those words in your search. If you enter just **Rome** your search may return documents that discuss modern **Rome** or **Rome, New York** or people named **Rome**, in addition to **ancient Rome**.

Use logical operators and wildcards

Most fields allow the use of logical operators (**AND**, **OR**, **NOT**) and wildcards (*****, **?**, **!**) to target your search. You may also combine phrases and single search terms in the search box. For example, enter "**welfare state**" **AND** **Roosevelt**.

Wildcard characters, especially the asterisk (*****) are handy if you don't know or don't want to enter in all forms of a word. For example, if you are looking for discussions of murder, you could search for various forms of the word using the **OR** operator as the connector, as in: **murder or murders or murderer or murderous**. You could also simply enter: **murder*** using the asterisk wildcard.

Broaden your search by using OR

Unless you tell the search engine otherwise, it finds only those documents containing all of the words that you specify. By inserting **OR** between your search words, you'll find documents that contain as few as one of your requested words. Using **OR** will increase the number of documents that are found; use **OR** if your search isn't finding enough documents. For example, enter racism **OR** prejudice.

Try using synonyms for your original words

For example, enter nervous breakdown or mental breakdown. Again, **Subject Search** will be helpful in suggesting terms.

Search a specific index

Use **Advanced Search** and search for documents indexed by the kind of information you seek. For the most comprehensive search of the database, try the **Full Text** index. Selecting this index directs the system to search against all fields of data and the complete text of all documents. Advanced Search indexes also let you search for information about the documents themselves, such as Author or the Title/Headline of a document.

Search in a specific reference work

You can select a reference source from the "Search a Reference Work" section on the home page. This provides a quick way to search directly within a single reference work.

Check your spelling

If you type *correspondant* instead of *correspondent*, your search won't find any matches. Use the online dictionary for assistance.

Capitalization

The search engine is not case sensitive. That is, use of capitalization does not affect the results of a search. For example, the following full text searches are considered the same:

- astronaut and spaceship or "outer space"
- astronaut AND spaceship OR "outer space"
- Astronaut and Spaceship or "Outer Space"
- astroNAUT and spACEship or "oUtEr SpAcE"

Punctuation

Hyphen

A hyphen (-) used between two words is ignored. However, if you are searching for a word or phrase that normally contains a hyphen, you may include it:

- "death-row inmates"
- "self-doubt"

Note that hyphens are also range operators for dates.

Apostrophe

Apostrophes (') should be used when searching contractions. For possessives, the apostrophe may be used in phrases because the search engine will return results containing the exact words from the query. A wildcard (*) may be used whenever you are doubtful about word endings.

- can't
- Evolution's Darling
- Bush's cabinet
- Evolution* Darling
- Bush* cabinet

Ampersand

Ampersands (&) are not recognized by the search engine. Instead, separate terms by a space. To search for **AT&T**, enter **AT T**.

Period

A period (.) used between two words is ignored by the search engine. However, if you are searching for a word or phrase that normally contains a period, you may include the period, as in **Roe v. Wade**. The system will also find the same results if you enter **roe wade**

Wildcards (also known as Truncation Operators)

Sometimes you might want to find more than just exact matches to a search term. **Wildcards** let you substitute symbols for one or more letters. With wildcards, you can match

- both the singular and plural forms of a word
- words that begin with the same root
- words that can be spelled in different ways

You can even match words that you're not sure how to spell!

There are three wildcard operators:

Character	Search Effect
*	An asterisk (*) stands for any number of characters , including none, and is especially useful when you want to find all words that share the same root. For example, pigment* matches pigment , pigments , pigmentation , etc. Note that you must enter at least three (3) non-wildcard characters. So a search on o* is not allowed; rather you need to enter: oba*. An asterisk can also be used within a word, but the other wildcards are more precise for this kind of use.
?	A question mark (?) stands for exactly one character and is especially useful when you're uncertain of a spelling. For example, a search like relev?nce means you can match the word relevance even if, like many of us, you can't remember whether it's spelled with ance or ence . A question mark is also useful for finding certain words with variant spellings. For example, defen?e finds both defense (American) and defence (British and Canadian). Multiple question marks in a row stand for the same number of characters as there are question marks. For example, psych????y matches either psychology or psychiatry but not psychotherapy .
!	An exclamation point (!) stands for one or no characters and is especially useful when you want to match the singular and plural of a word but not other forms. For example, product! matches product and products but not productive or productivity . The exclamation point can also be used inside a word to match certain variant spellings. For example, colo!r matches both color (American) and colour (British).

If you see a message about a search being invalid, try adding more letters before the wildcard character.

Date Ranges

A date range is used to search for multiple years in date fields (such as Birth or Death Year fields).

- 1940 - 1949 (to search for any year in the 1940s)
- 1927 - 1932 (to search for any year from 1927 through 1932)

Logical Operators

Logical operators (also known as Boolean operators) can be used to specify relationships between search terms, find the result of the intersection of two search terms, or to exclude a term from a search.

There are three logical operators:

and	The and operator specifies that both words on either side of the operator must occur in the part of a record you're searching for that record to match. For example, alcohol and pregnancy finds only
------------	---

	those records in which both the word <i>alcohol</i> and the word <i>pregnancy</i> occur.
or	The <i>or</i> operator specifies that one or the other or both of the words on either side of the operator must occur in the part of a record you're searching for that record to match. For example, <i>dreams or daydreams</i> finds records in which either the word <i>dreams</i> or the word <i>daydreams</i> or <i>both</i> occur.
not	The <i>not</i> operator specifies that the word before the operator must occur but the word after the operator must not occur for a record to match. For example, <i>crime not murder</i> finds all records in which the word <i>crime</i> occurs except the ones in which the word <i>murder</i> also occurs.

Logical operators in a search expression are evaluated in a particular order:

- **not** and **and**
- **or**

If you want to change the order of evaluation, use the nesting operators.

Note: *Generally speaking, entering two or more search terms without any logical operators between terms is the same as using the **N4 proximity operator**. So that a search on **cats dogs** is the same as entering **cats N4 dogs**. However, certain indexes, like the Title/Headline index, automatically use the **N2** operator between words.*

Nesting Operators

The search system follows a particular order of evaluation when there are two or more operators in a search expression. First, wildcards are evaluated. Next come proximity operators, which are tightly bound to the words on either side of them. Finally, the logical operators are evaluated: first **not** and **and**, followed by **or**.

You can change the evaluation order of the logical operators by using **nesting operators** (*parentheses*). When you nest entries, the search system performs the operation within parentheses first, and then merges the result with the part of the entry outside the parentheses.

Examples

- The search expression **race or color and discrimination** specifies that you want to find records that contain either the word **race** or both the words **color** and **discrimination**. This expression is equivalent to the expression **race or (color and discrimination)**.
- The search expression **(race or color) and discrimination** specifies that you want to find records that contain either or both of the words **race** or **color** and that also contain the word **discrimination**.

Proximity Operators

The proximity operators W (within) and N (next to) may be used to refine your search:

The W operator will find essays containing the specified words in the specified order within the number of words you indicate. For example, old w4 sea finds documents that contain the word old within four words of the word sea, and old must precede sea.

The N operator locates documents containing the words you specify within the number of words you specify, but the words can be in any order. For example, apples N4 bananas finds documents that contain the words apples and bananas within four words of each other, regardless of their order (that is, bananas could precede or follow apples).

Field Length

The length of any given field is not limited to the window you see on the screen. As a search term or terms is keyed, the text will continue to scroll to the left, so that you can see the search expression as it is being keyed.

Using Quotation Marks to Search for Phrases

Enclosing your search terms in quotation marks yields results in which the words appear in the specified order adjacent to one another. This may be helpful for keyword and full text searches, especially when you are searching for an exact phrase. For example, a search on **"Wild Bill"** is the same as searching **wild W1 bill** (using the **W**


proximity operator). That is, the word **wild** must be followed by the word **bill**, in that order, with no other words in between.

If the phrase contains one or more of these words: **and not or**, and you want those words used literally, not as logical operators, then you must enclose your phrase in quotation marks. For example, if you typed **life and death**, the word **and** would be treated as a logical operator. However, enclose the phrase in quotation marks as: "**life and death**" and the system will search for those three words together, in the order listed.

Note: *Subject Searches ignore quotation marks.*


InfoMarks

What is an InfoMark?

The InfoMark symbol  at the top of a page means that you and others can re-visit this page after you've ended your current session. An InfoMark is basically a way to save the content you've found for future reference. With InfoMarks you can also copy the page URL (its web address) into e-mail messages, Word documents and web pages. You can also use your browser to save the page as a bookmark.

Creating an InfoMark

Create an **InfoMark** to share with others using these steps:

1. Perform a search using any of the search methods in this database
2. From either your results list or while viewing a document, click the InfoMark icon . A pop-up window will open and you can copy the full URL of your results list page (starts with http://). If you want your InfoMark to point to a fixed list of articles, create a Mark List first, then copy the URL of the View Mark List page.
3. Publish the InfoMark by pasting the page address from Step 2 into a Word document, an e-mail or an HTML file

One common use for InfoMarks is to create a predefined search. Any combination of searching and limiting that produces results can be saved. A predefined search could be as narrow as a specific search or as broad as, for example, all articles from a particular journal. Each time the saved link is selected, the search will be run anew, so the results are always fresh. To create a predefined search, save the URL at the tabbed results list page.

Saving your Mark List provides a link to a list of documents you selected. This is a good way to create a "Reading List" to share with others.

How Do I Use an InfoMark?

When viewing an e-mail message, Word document or HTML page that contains an InfoMark hyperlink, you or your users can just click the link, same as accessing a bookmark or a shortcut.

Keep in mind that successfully accessing an InfoMark link starts a search session in a Gale/Cengage Learning database. Even if the link simply goes to a document, all resources of that database are available to the user.

Documents that are InfoMarked should be reasonably stable, but the list of sources and negotiated rights (for text and/or full content display) in a collection can change without notice. It's a good idea to verify your saved links from time to time.

Note: *Anyone who uses an InfoMark must have access to GaleNet and to the product from which the URL came. Users who have access to GaleNet but not the product from which the URL came will get a message indicating that the InfoMark specifies a database that is not in their current subscription list.*

Mark List

What is a Mark List?

While viewing your search results and individual documents, you may want to collect records in a list called the Mark List, which allows you to set aside documents you're interested in and then view and/or retrieve them all at once, rather than doing so one by one.

You may collect up to 50 documents in your Mark List.

Please note that once you have exited this database, your Mark List will be lost, unless you **InfoMark** it.

Marking Items from Your Results List

Refer to "**Marking and Saving Results**" under the **Search Results** section above or in the online help in the database for instructions. Remember, when marking documents in the results list, you must click on **Update Mark List** button before proceeding to another screen to save your selections.

Marking a Document

Refer to "**Marking and Saving Results**" under the **Search Results** section above or in the online help in the database for instructions.

Viewing Your Marked Items

After marking one or more documents, you may view your Mark List by clicking on the **View Mark List** button. Your items will be presented in a list, similar to the results list, but without tabs. Items will be grouped by category. To remove a document from your Mark List, simply deselect the checkbox to the left of the item and click the **Update List** button. To remove all items, click **Clear List**.

When viewing your marked items, you can print, e-mail and download the list of items.

E-mailing Your Marked Items

You can e-mail your Mark List by clicking the **E-mail List** button while viewing your Mark List. The E-mail Options page will display where you can enter the recipient's e-mail address, your address as the sender and where you can select to send the list in **HTML** format or as **plain text**.

Printing Your Marked Items

You may print all or part of your Mark List. While viewing your Mark List, you can print all documents in a particular category (corresponds to tabs) by clicking the appropriate link. For example, to print all reference documents you have marked, click **Print Reference**.

To include all marked items for printing, click the **Print List** button.

In both cases, the system will reformat the document(s) for printing, with one document displayed after another. Then use your browser's print function to print the page.

Saving Your Marked Items

You may download your Mark List to a file to be saved on your computer or to a portable drive. While viewing your Mark List, click the **Save List** button. Your browser will display a pop-up window so that you can save the list. The system will name the downloaded file as **Download Document.html**. You may type over this if you wish to change the file name.

Citing Gale/Cengage Learning Resources

While Gale/Cengage Learning endeavors to provide consistency in the appearance of the search results, there may be instances when this is not possible. Journals, magazines, and newsletters are accumulated from a variety of sources including printed materials and electronic transmissions. When a page number from a printed source is not available through an electronic transmission of the source files, the editorial processing system assigns a "transmission number" in place of the page number. Care should be used in citing the "page" numbers in research papers as there may be no indication as to whether the "page" number is from print or electronic materials. ***Noted that page numbers are not required for online sources.***

The citation elements to be included for a work from a subscription service may include, depending on the particular bibliographic style requirements you are using:

- Author
- Article Title
- Publication Name
- Publication Date
- Page Number/Range
- Database Name
- Service Name
- Name of the library where service was accessed
- Name of the town/city where service was accessed
- Date of Access
- URL of the service

The Little, Brown Compact Handbook provides a variety of citation style choices, including MLA (Modern Language Association), APA (American Psychological Association), and the Chicago Manual of Style.

Visit Technical & Training Resources online and click the How to Cite link in the left-hand margin for examples of how to format bibliographic citations from GaleNet sources.

Consult your instructor for specific bibliographic style preferences required of your written work.