PLS-201 Research Paper Guide
Due on Friday, December 16 at 11:59pm

In a typed 4-5 page essay, address the following:

- What are the constitutional roles of the three branches of the federal government? **AND**
- Using one issue of your choice (i.e. immigration reform, healthcare/Obamacare, etc.), demonstrate how each branch of the federal government has exercised its authority to deal that issue.

Papers must be double-spaced, have 1-inch margins, and be in Times New Roman 12-point font. You are expected to use information from lectures, the textbook, and outside sources to write the paper (credible news sources are okay (CBS, CNN, Al-Jazeera), but avoid sites like Wikipedia and tabloid magazines/news sites). You should use Chicago Manual of Style/Turabian format for citing sources (examples on next page).

You will be able to submit the paper via a Turnitin.com link through Blackboard. No late papers will be accepted!

HEADER, CITATIONS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Header:
Papers must be typed, double-spaced, pages numbered in the bottom center, and should be held together with a staple. No plastic/cardboard binding or cover of any kind is to be used. <u>Do not use a cover page</u>. Your first page should consist of the following: In the upper right hand corner type your name, Professor Aslanian, PLS201, and the date. The header (title/your name/etc.) is one of the few times when your paper should be single-spaced. Do not create a lot of space between the information in the right hand corner of the page and the title (see example on page 10). No computer-generated graphics, flags, pictures, or other decorations of any kind should appear anywhere in your paper.

Citations:
It is expected that for this paper you will *cite in your paper at least ten articles*, documents, interviews, or books. How many you use for background research to gain a firm understanding of the issue and end up not citing is up to you.

Newspapers and news magazines like *Time, Newsweek, U.S. News* are good places to start. Major search engines like Google will have long lists of newspapers to consult. Make yourself familiar with better search tools available through CPP's research website such as Academic Search Premiere, JSTOR, and EBSCOhost, and especially Lexis-Nexis, which can help you tailor your research. If you have any questions, the library reference staff is an invaluable resource for advice in using these tools.

Please note that Wikipedia, Wikimedia, or wiki anything are not considered a reputable source. You will also want to avoid Internet blogs. They are not considered a reputable academic source either.

Footnotes:
The Chicago Manual of Style requires that you use footnotes whenever you use words, information, or ideas from another author. If you quote an author directly, use quotation marks in addition to a footnote. Papers should follow standard footnote form as set forth in Kate L. Turabian's *Students' Guide for Writing College Papers* or *The Chicago Manual of Style*. For additional information and samples, consult one of the many Internet sites on the subject, easily located by doing a search for "Turabian," or go here:
http://www.press.uchicago.edu/books/turabian/turabian_citationguide.html

Important: Many of these websites will show sample footnotes (marked N for Note) alongside sample bibliographic entries (marked B for Bibliography). Make sure you follow the style for Notes.

Use footnotes whenever you quote or refer to a specific point in the speech. MS Word and similar programs include an "insert reference" command that makes the whole process simple. Remember that the proper order of punctuation, when footnoting a quote at the end of a sentence, is as follows: period, quotation mark, footnote #. Example:

As Abraham Lincoln said in his address at Gettysburg, this nation was "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."[3]

Note that the footnote number is always placed <u>at the end of the sentence</u>, not simply at the end of a phrase in the middle of a sentence.

The first time in your paper that you quote or refer to a newspaper, magazine, or article, you should have a footnote that looks like this:

[1]Jesse Jackson, "Why Americans Need Tax Reform," *Atlantic Monthly* 287, no. 3 (January 12, 2001), 34.

Note that the first line of the footnote is indented about half an inch with the number. This you should do not with the Tab key, but by placing your cursor anywhere in the footnote, and dragging the top triangle on the ruler at the top of the screen. Typically MS Word will format this automatically.

For citations to the same source immediately following and on the same page, use Ibid., an abbreviated form of the Latin word *ibidem*, meaning "the same" (that is, the same as the one *immediately* before).

[2] Ibid., 45.

For citations to the same source on the same page, use Ibid. with no page number. On subsequent pages, your first reference to a source you've cited before is a shortened form:

[3] Ibid.

[4] Jackson, 43.

For citations to the same source, immediately following, use Ibid. as above.

Citing an internet source:
Any internet source should have a clearly identifiable title. Many will have a clear author as well. If the article or source you are citing has an author and title, provide that information first, just as you would for a printed source. Provide the web address, followed by the date you accessed the article on the internet.

[5] Phil Rosenthal, "The ANWR Debate." *Chicago Sun-Times*, 23, Section 2 (May 1999), 31. http://www.newsbank.com (accessed January 1, 2010).

[6] "Algeria." *World Factbook*. 1999. Internet on-line. Available from Central Intelligence Agency, Office of Public Affairs, http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html (accessed January 1, 2010).

Footnotes should be single-spaced at the bottom of the page, though you can add a little space by working with Format, Paragraph, Line Spacing, Before and After. They must be in Times New Roman font, 10 pt.

Citing an online database:
The library has a number of online databases and search engines you may use, such as JSTOR, Proquest, EBSCOhost, Academic Search Premier. When you utilize these databases for articles, provide the following information in your footnote, including the date you accessed the material:

> [1] Peter Grier, Chaddock, Gail Russell, and Abraham McLaughlin, "A Constitution strained but intact," *Christian Science Monitor* 93, no. 13 (December 12, 2000), 1. Available at Proquest (accessed January 1, 2010).

Quotations:
Use quotations sparingly, preferably just three or four times in your paper. When you quote fewer than five lines (as it would appear in your paper), use quotation marks; if more than five lines, make a block quote by indenting the quote an inch on each side, single space, justify, and do not use quotation marks.

Avoid stand alone quotes:

> "There is no way to end the welfare state."

> Instead, use a lead-in: Mead argues that "there is no way to end the welfare state."

Bibliography:
Include at the end of your paper a bibliography**,** listing alphabetically by author's last name, all sources you consulted in researching the paper. Do not number the entries. Proper Turabian format for the bibliography requires you to only indent the second, third, fourth, etc. lines, not the first line. Bibliography sources should be single spaced.

Example:

> Anckar, Carsten. "Size, Islandness, and Democracy: A Global Comparison." International Political Science Review 29.4 (2008), 433-459. Available at Academic Search Premier, EBSCOhost (accessed January 1, 2010).

> Gascoigne, Bamber. "The History of Sparta." HistoryWorld, 2001. Available at www.historyworld.net/wrldhisPlainTextHistories.asp?historyid=ac44 (accessed January 1, 2010).

> Schlessinger, Arthur M. Jr. *The Imperial Presidency*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2004.

> Yoo, John. *The Powers of War and Peace: The Constitution and Foreign Affairs after 9/11*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2006.

When you have sources that have no author, they need to be put in alphabetical order **after** the sources that do have authors.

Your name
Professor Artour Aslanian
PLS-201-18
November 6, 2018

Democracy: A Successful Governmental Regime

On November 11, 1947, just two years after the end of World War II and the

defeat of fascism, Winston Churchill stated, "Democracy is the worst form of

government except all those other forms that have been tried."[1] Churchill's statement,

declaring democracy as the preeminent form of government, is an accurate assessment of

the democratic system and of all other types of governmental regimes. Democracy is a form of

government that is both representative and equal. Francis Fukuyama wrote that the two

governmental regimes that have confronted and "challenged liberalism" and democracy are

fascism and communism and that the "final form of human government" is democracy.[2] The

democratic government of the United States, since 1776, has embodied and currently represents

a successful form of democracy and this paper will discuss the success of the American system

of government and also those governmental regimes that have failed in respect to communism in

Eastern Europe, and Fascism in Germany.

Since the beginning of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1917 with the

Bolsheviks over throwing the Czar of Russia, through its collapse and failure between 1989-

1991, communism and the ideologies of Karl Marx dictated and ruled most of Eastern Europe for

more than seventy years. In the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

communism as of 1986, was defined as "a classless social system with one form of public

---

[1] Winston Churchill, November 11, 1947.

[2] Francis Fukuyama, *The End of History?* Available at http://www.wesjones.com/eoh.htm (accessed
January 1, 2010).

ownership of the means of production and with full social equality of all members of society."[3]

Furthermore, communism in the USSR focused on the "vital requirement" of labor, the

establishment of a "public self-government" and a society that is "organized" and made up of

"working people."[4] There is not one answer to why communism and the USSR collapsed and

failed, but there are many explanations that clarify its failure as a governmental regime. The

communist government of the USSR failed because of a weakened economy, a weakened and

lack of unity, corruption and a lack of legitimacy.

---

[3] Stephen White, *Communism and It's Collapse: Making of the Contemporary World* (New York: Routledge, 2001), 3.

[4] Ibid.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anckar, Carsten. "Size, Islandness, and Democracy: A Global Comparison." International Political Science Review 29.4 (2008), 433-459. Academic Search Premier, EBSCOhost (accessed October 15, 2009).

Amstutz, Mark R. *International Ethics: Concepts, Theories, and Cases in Global Politics*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2005.

Christiano, Tom. *Democracy*. The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Fall 2008 Edition). Edited by Edward N. Zalta. Stanford, http://plato.stanford.edu/archives/fall2008/entries/democracy/ (accessed February 12, 2009).

Cornelison, Pam and Ted Yanak. *The Great American History Fact-Finder*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1993.

Dilulio, John J., and James Q. Wilson. *American Government*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

Rossiter, Clinton, ed. *The Federalist Papers*. New York: Mentor, 1961.

Wilson, James Q., *American Government Brief Version*, 8th Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2006.

Yoo, John. *The Powers of War and Peace: The Constitution and Foreign Affairs after 9/11*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 2006.

China Human Rights Fact Sheet. Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights. March 1995. http://www.christusrex.org/www1/sdc/hr_facts.html (accessed March 8, 2009).

Guyana: Stop Dress Code Arrests. Human Rights Watch. March 5, 2009. http://www.hrw.org/en/news/2009/03/05/guyana-stop-dress-code-arrests (accessed March 31, 2009).

Declaration of Independence.

United States Constitution.