

You will be typing *The Crucible* essay that you wrote in class on Friday. Follow the MLA formatting guidelines.

- As you type, be sure that you omit the use of 1st and 2nd person pronouns : I, me, my, us, our, we, you, your, etc.
- You should also be sure to edit your use of contractions, as this is a formal essay: ex.: aren't = are not, doesn't = does not, etc.
- The four quotes you've included must be in the MLA format presented in class.
- Be sure to use spell check once you've completed typing. This is found under the REVIEW tab at the top of the page.
- SAVE YOUR ASSIGNMENT.
- Print your final copy of this essay, and staple it to your rough draft and in class pre-writing work.
- You will also submit this electronically on our Weebly page - mrstitcombe10.weebly.com under the WRITING tab.

MLA General Guidelines

- Double-space the text of your paper, and use **Times New Roman**. The font size should be 12 pt.
- The margins of your document are to be set to 1 inch on all sides.
- Indent the first line of paragraphs one half-inch from the left margin. MLA recommends that you use the Tab key as opposed to pushing the Space Bar five times.
- Create a header that numbers all pages consecutively in the upper right-hand corner, one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin.
- Use italics throughout your essay for *The Crucible* title, or you may underline this.

Formatting the First Page of Your Paper

- Do not make a title page for your paper.
- In the upper left-hand corner of the first page, list your name, your instructor's name, the course, and the date. **Again, be sure to use double-spaced text.**
- Double space again and center the title. Do not underline, italicize, or place your title in quotation marks; write the title in Title Case (standard capitalization), not in all capital letters.
- Double space between the title and the first line of the text.
- Create a header in the upper right-hand corner that includes your last name, followed by a space with a page number; number all pages consecutively with Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.), one-half inch from the top and flush with the right margin.

Here is a sample of the first page of a paper in MLA style

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Professor Elaine Bassett

English 106

3 August 2009

Andrew Carnegie: The Father of Middle-Class America

For decades Americans couldn't help but love the red-headed, fun-loving Little Orphan Annie. The image of the little girl moving so quickly from poverty to wealth provided hope for the poor in the 1930s, and her story continues to be a dream of what the future just might hold. The rags-to-riches phenomenon is the heart of the American Dream. And few other people have embodied this phenomenon as much as Andrew Carnegie did in the late 1800s and early 1900s. His example and industry caused him to become the father of middle-class America.

Andrew Carnegie can be looked to as an ideal example of a poor immigrant making his way up to become leader of the capitalist world. Carnegie was born into a poor working-class family in Scotland. According to the PBS documentary "The Richest Man in the World: Andrew Carnegie," the Industrial Revolution was difficult on Carnegie's father, causing him to lose his weaving business. The Carnegie family was much opposed to the idea of a privileged class, who gained their wealth simply by inheritance ("Richest"). This type of upbringing played a large factor in Andrew Carnegie's destiny. In order to appease his mother's desire for material benefits, and perhaps in an effort to heal his father's wounds, Carnegie rejected poverty and cleaved to prosperity.

Carnegie's character was ideal for gaining wealth. His mother taught him to "look after the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" he later turned this proverb into "watch the costs, and the profits take care of themselves" ("Richest"). Such thrift was integral to his future success. He also believed that "all is well since all goes better" ("Richest"). His theory