

## Term Project

*From the syllabus: Choose a diasporan artist of your choice. It may be someone included in the class outline or textbooks or someone else.*

*1: Develop an image gallery of the works of this artist. You should be able to provide a general discussion of the gallery along with specific discussion of some of the images.*

*2: Analyze this artist's body of work in terms of diasporan, global, and contemporary issues*

*3: Be prepared to present weekly progress reports and/or questions raised by your research in class discussion.*

*4: Prepare a formal presentation of your work to the class. Use feedback from the presentation to revise and enhance your final project.*

### Part 1: The Image Gallery

The books you use for your research should have reproductions in them. Identify those which are most relevant to your paper and which truly represent the body of work associated with your artist. If you do not have a scanner or know how to scan from books, please see me for assistance. I will arrange a time for you to work in the Art History media room, but do not wait until the last minute to do this! I want to make sure either I or one of the art history student assistants can help you and we will need to coordinate our schedules. Your image gallery should be the focus of your class presentation (with appropriate background information about the artist). Your image gallery can either be uploaded into Artstor (I will have to give you a password for doing this) or you can use it in PowerPoint.

### Part 2: The Paper

#### Content:

- introduction includes problem statement, overview, and thesis\*: due to the nature of this class, your thesis may relate to a question about diasporan influence. For example, *Mary Brown [the artist you are studying] denies the influence of African art forms but may be doing this as a means of avoiding stereotyping. An analysis of the work clearly reveals connections to Kenyan art.*
- body of paper is well-organized and uses subheadings to focus on themes
- content is relevant to thesis and avoids excessive use of judgmental types of statements which can't be proven (ex: the artist is great; the art work is great, etc.)
- synthesizes and analyzes ideas from different sources (your paper should not be a summary of one or two books or sources)
- paper focuses on issues related to the art work (s) rather than the life of the artist; the artist's life may be relevant but the paper should not be a biography or a history of the artist's entire body of work
- writer's intentions can be clearly understood
- difference between personal opinion and researched material/facts is made clear

#### Reproductions:

- the images in your image library should be the primary images in your paper's discussion; if you create a folder in your personal class folder, I will be able to view it and see the images you've selected

### Footnotes or Endnotes:

- notes are used when information is taken from another source
- direct quotations are kept to a minimum, only used when the author's way of saying something is unique or can't be summarized

### Sources:

- sources are carefully chosen, reflecting a mixture of more general background sources and specific research sources; popular literature (like *Time Magazine*, local newspapers, and personal web sites should not be used unless you are answering questions about popular responses to the artist's work)
- if web sites are used, they should be authored web sites and the author should have relevant credentials; reference your web sites correctly
- all sources used must be included in the "List of Sources Consulted," even if they are not directly cited in the paper

### Format:

- adequate length: 2000 - 2200 words, not including footnotes, bibliog., and headers
- I prefer Chicago style\*\* for footnotes and sources
- make sure all titles of pictures and books are in italics
- if I have access to your images (either online or in a form that can be downloaded onto my computer), you do not need to print them out. You should, however, refer to them in your paper. Every time you discuss an art work, give it a figure #. The first time, you should identify it completely (title and date). After that, you can refer to it by a short form of the title or by the figure number you've assigned it.
- Include a List of Figures at the end of your paper. This will associate the figure number with each image, and will include all the identifying information for the image. In the List of Figures, you should also indicate your source for the picture (ie, what book did you get it from).
- I would like a printed copy of the paper (can be double-sided, slightly more than single-spacing) AND an emailed attachment of a Word document.

### **\*Thesis Statements**

We'll talk about this in class, but a basic definition is that the thesis statement is the answer you propose to a research question. It tells the reader what you plan to do in the paper, but it also tells the reader that you will be arguing for a specific understanding or position. It should not be so obvious that there is no need to prove it, but it should not be so grand that you can't prove it. If you aren't sure how to write one, these are all excellent web sites to look at:

<http://writing2.richmond.edu/WRITING/wweb/thesis.html>

<http://www.sdst.org/shs/library/thesis.html>

[http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/thesis\\_statement.shtml](http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/thesis_statement.shtml)

### **\*\*Chicago Style notes and bibliographies**

Chicago style can be used with both footnotes and endnotes. The only thing that changes is where the note is located. A footnote comes at the bottom of the page and an endnote comes at the end of the paper. Most people will still call this a footnote. For simplicity, let's call it a

“note.”

The existence of a note is indicated in the essay by a number, preferably in superscript, at the end of the sentence. The actual information is included in the note. Now here is the most important characteristic of Chicago style notes: **every note in Chicago style gets its own, unique number, in number order. You’re numbering your use of other books, not the book.** This is one of the biggest differences between Chicago style and other styles. What it means is that **if you have 5 quotations from the same book, you will have 5 different numbers – one for every time you quote from that book.** You do not number the books!!! You never use the same number twice!

#### How to do it:

When you need to give a citation, you place a reference number in superscript, usually at the end of the sentence or paragraph which deserves the citation. The note itself comes at the end of the text. The notes are not the same thing as a bibliography, and you don’t need a separate bibliography for an essay of this length, so I’ve just included information for writing the notes. Online sources that are analogous to print sources (such as articles published in online journals, magazines, or newspapers) should be cited similarly to their print counterparts. Although the *url* is technically included, I do not require it for electronic journal articles.

The following examples are for the note format. The bibliographic format puts the author’s last name first, does not use numbers, and has slightly different punctuation.

#### Book: One author

1. Wendy Doniger, *Splitting the Difference* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), 65. [you can put a p. in front of the page number but it isn’t required.]

#### Two authors

6. Guy Cowlshaw and Robin Dunbar, *Primate Conservation Biology* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 104–7.

#### Chapter or other part of a book

5. Andrew Wiese, “The House I Live In’: Race, Class, and African American Suburban Dreams in the Postwar United States,” in *The New Suburban History*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006), 101–2.

#### Article in a print journal

8. John Maynard Smith, “The Origin of Altruism,” *Nature* 393 (1998): 639.

I got my information from the Chicago Manual of Style Web site. It includes many more examples than you see here; for more information, go to:

[http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide.html)

Another web site which has useful information is the University of Pennsylvania Library:

<http://gethelp.library.upenn.edu/PORT/documentation/docindex.html>

The Penn website also includes information about **how to paraphrase without plagiarizing.**

Finally, you can use the McConnell library page on the Radford web site:

<http://libguides.radford.edu/chicagostyle>