HOW TO WRITE A PROCESS PAPER

The process paper explains how you conducted your research and created and developed your entry. All categories except Papers must include a process paper with their entry. It should be no longer than 500 words. For websites, the process paper should be included in the website. The process paper should include the following four main points but does not need to be in any particular order.

- Explain how you choose your topic.
- Explain how you conducted your research.
- Explain how you selected your presentation category and created your project.
- Explain how your project relates to the History Day theme for that year.

Process Paper

On vacation every year, when my sisters and I were younger, we would always fight for the seat in the car for the first glimpse of the Mackinaw Bridge towers. Once we reached the bridge, we would stop at a small beach near the foot of the bridge, take pictures and gaze at the incredible beauty of the structure. This forty-three year old engineering marvel has forever changed life in Michigan. It was while visiting the Mackinaw City Bridge Museum that I began to consider preparing my project on this structure for it has certainly proved to be a turning point in history.

I purchased three videos that were key secondary sources for my project. These three sources helped me to understand what life was like in the two peninsulas before the bridge, and how that way of life was altered by the construction of the Mackinaw Bridge. Additional secondary sources were found on the internet, at Washington Pennsylvania’s library, the Washington and Jefferson College Library, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Through my efforts, I located my most important primary source, Lawrence A. Rubin, the original Executive Secretary of the Mackinaw Bridge Authority. Mr. Rubin is the foremost, living authority on the Mackinaw Bridge, and he helped me understand the many turning points that the bridge facilitated. Numerous articles and books dealing with the Mackinaw Bridge and written by its designer, David B. Steinman, were extremely helpful. They provided me with insight into the aerodynamic stability of the bridge and turning points that bridges have bought about. Additionally, I visited the State Library of Michigan for many more important primary sources.

I chose to present my findings in the form of a performance because I love to act. In my drama, I portray a man waiting for the ferries, in order to catch a glimpse of what life was life before the bridge and to assess the even that was a turning point in history. I then portray Dr. Steinman to examine his
revolutionary ideas in bridge building design. Finally, I depict Mr. Lawrence A. Rubin to analyze the numerous benefits for the Upper Peninsula and the people who were crucial to the building of the Mackinaw Bridge, and the people that were crucial to the building of the Mackinaw Bridge.

The completion of the Mackinaw Bridge clearly is an important turning point in history. This structure provided the first permanent connection of the two peninsulas of Michigan. The residents of the Upper Peninsula will never again feel isolated and their quality of life is improved. Trade, travel, and tourism have boomed, thanks to the bridge. From an engineering viewpoint, this was the first suspension bridge in the world to be aerodynamically “perfect.” Through its design, other suspension bridges have become safer and longer. In reflecting on the potential impact of his achievements, David B. Steinman stated, “In human hearts was born a plan: a bridge of peace, uniting man. Our sons will have the span we wrought; the world the dream for which we fought.”
HOW TO WRITE AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

An annotated bibliography is required for all categories. You don't have to list every single source you looked at (that might be a really long list!), but make sure you list the sources that you used in the entry or made an impact on your entry. Remember that interviews and visual materials (such as a video or photo) count as sources, too. You are required to separate your bibliography into two sections: one for primary sources and one for secondary sources.

If you found primary sources in a secondary source (for example, photos or letters from Martin Luther King, Jr. in a book about Martin Luther King, Jr.), you should mention that in your annotation. We will show you how to write your annotated bibliography according to MLA style, but if you would prefer, you may also use Turabian style. Regardless of which manual you use, the style must be consistent throughout all written material. Keep each annotation to 1-2 sentences.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Bates, Daisy. *The Long Shadow of Little Rock*. 1st ed. New York: David McKay Co. Inc., 1962. Daisy Bates was the president of the Arkansas NAACP and the one who met and listened to the students each day. This first-hand account was very important to my paper because it made me more aware of the feelings of the people involved.

Lanier, Carlotta Walls and Lisa Frazier Page. *A Mighty Long Way: My Journey to Justice at Little Rock Central High School*. New York: One World Trade/Ballantine, 2010. This is the memoir of Carlotta Walls Lanier, one of the “Little Rock Nine.” She reminisces about what it was like facing violence and harassment on that day she walked into Little Rock Central High School. This really gave me insight into what motivated the “Little Rock Nine” and what challenges they faced.

Little Rock High School: Oral History Highlights. National Park Service. Web. 15 Mar 2011. Little Rock High School is now a National Historic Site. Their website contains two videos of oral history interviews with the Little Rock nine and also with white high school students. I used many quotations from the interviews in my exhibit to try to explain how each side felt about the other.

Secondary Sources

# HOW TO CITE SOURCES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Source</th>
<th>Example</th>
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| A Book        | Author’s last name, Author’s first name. Title in Italic. Place where published: Publisher, Date.  
| A Book with more than one author | List the authors in the order they appear on the book.  
| A Book or Article with no author | Start with the title of the book or article instead.  
| An Article in a Periodical (magazine, journal, etc.) | Author’s name. “Article Title.” *Periodical/Magazine Title*. Date published: pages.  
| An Article in a Newspaper | Author’s name if available, “Article Title.” *Newspaper Title* [Place] Date published.  
| A Website      | Author’s name if available. *Name of site*. Organization affiliated with the site. Date site was created if available. Web. Date you accessed the site.  
| A Personal Interview | Interviewee’s name. Personal Interview. Date of interview.  
| A Film         | Name of film. Director. Distributor. Date released. Medium of publication.  

Still not sure how to cite your source? Head to Purdue’s Online Writing Lab Guide for MLA at *owl.english.purdue.edu*.  
