First Step

- Topic / thesis statement / research question
  - Identify search terms
  - What are the main concepts of your topic?
  - What are the fluff words that might get in the way?
  - Do any of these search terms have synonyms?
    - Can I make my search term broader (is it part of something else)?
    - Can I make my search term narrower or more specific (is there a specific example that I can focus on)?

Example: "Women during times of war, with particular interest in stories and instances of women who showed bravery or courage during war situations."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Search Term</th>
<th>Synonym / Related Term</th>
<th>Related or Narrower Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>women</td>
<td>ladies, female</td>
<td>Joan of Arc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>war</td>
<td>combat, battle</td>
<td>Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bravery</td>
<td>courage, valor</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boolean operators to broaden or narrow your search

- Use AND to narrow results – women AND war
- Use OR to broaden results – war OR combat OR battle
- Use NOT to narrow results – women AND war NOT French

Wildcards and truncation to find terms with variant endings or spelling — *, ? — wom?n; war*

Controlled vocabulary (subject headings or descriptors) —

- Library of Congress Authorities — [http://authorities.loc.gov](http://authorities.loc.gov) // Subject or Index Browse
  - Orwell, George, 1903-1950 (PR6029.R8) – Level 1 or Level 4
  - Orwell, George, 1903-1950. Nineteen eighty-four
- Proquest -- Orwell, George (Eric Blair) (1903-50) (Person)
- Ebsco – ORWELL, George, 1903-1950; 1984 (Book)

Bibliographies – Reference lists (books / journal articles) / works cited

Next Step -- Finding books
- Worldcat – http://www.worldcat.org/advancedsearch
- Britannica Online -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/brit_pre.pl
- Gale Literary Databases (Contemporary Authors; Contemporary Literary Criticism; Dictionary of Literary Biography -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/caclcdlb_pre.pl
- Gale Virtual Reference Library – http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/galevit_pre.pl
- Google Books -- http://books.google.com/
- Opposing Viewpoints in Context -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/galeopp_pre.pl
- Oxford English Dictionary -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/oxford_pre.pl
- UC Presses Ebooks -- http://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/

Finding government documents
- FD Sys -- http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/home.action
- USA.gov -- http://www.usa.gov/
- Google Scholar -- http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5 – you can search for legal opinions, court cases, and patents in Google Scholar

Finding periodicals (newsletters, newspapers, magazines, scholarly journal articles)
- ABI INFORM -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/abiinform_pre.pl
- Academic Search Elite -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/academic_pre.pl
- Wilson OmniFile Full Text Mega -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/academic_pre.pl
- American: History and Life -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/abcclioser_pre.pl
- Annual Reviews -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/annualrev_pre.pl
- Cambridge Scientific Abstracts -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/cambrisci_pre.pl
- Communication and Mass Media Complete -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/communmass_pre.pl
- EconLit -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/econlit_pre.pl
- Ethnic NewsWatch -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/ethnic_pre.pl
- Gale Literary Databases -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/galedata_pre.pl
- Google Scholar -- http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search?hl=en&as_sdt=0,5
- Historical Abstracts -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/abchist_pre.pl
- JSTOR -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/jstor_pre.pl
- Lexis Nexis Academic Search -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/lexis_pre.pl
- Military and Government Collection -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/military_pre.pl
- Opposing Viewpoints in Context -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/galeopp_pre.pl
- Project Muse -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/promuse_pre.pl
- Science Direct -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/scidir_pre.pl
- Sociological Abstracts -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/socialcsa_pre.pl
- Wiley Online Library -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/cgi-bin/wiley_pre.pl

Extending the Search
- Worldcat -- http://www.worldcat.org/advancedsearch
- Searching multiple databases at the same time (Ebsco / Proquest)
- Course Reserves -- http://voyager.lib.csub.edu/vwebv/enterCourseReserve.do?sk=en_US
- Interlibrary Loan -- http://www.csub.edu/library/illiad_login.shtml

Citing what you Find
- Quick Access
- Purdue Online Writing Lab -- http://owl.english.purdue.edu/
George Orwell (Eric Arthur Blair) -- 1984

The novel is set in an imaginary future in which the world is dominated by three perpetually warring totalitarian police states. The book’s hero, Winston Smith, is a minor party functionary in one of these states. His longing for truth and decency leads him to secretly rebel against the government, which perpetuates its rule by systematically distorting the truth and continuously rewriting history to suit its own purposes. Smith has a love affair with a like-minded woman, but then they are both arrested by the Thought Police. The ensuing imprisonment, torture, and reeducation of Smith are intended not merely to break him physically or make him submit but to root out his independent mental existence and his spiritual dignity until he can love only the figure he previously most hated: the apparent leader of the party, Big Brother. Smith’s surrender to the monstrous brainwashing techniques of his jailers is tragic enough, but the novel gains much of its power from the comprehensive rigor with which it extends the premises of totalitarianism to their logical end: the love of power and domination over others has acquired its perfected expression in the perpetual surveillance and omnipresent dishonesty of an unassailable and irresistible police state under whose rule every human virtue is slowly being suborned and extinguished. Orwell’s warning of the potential dangers of totalitarianism made a deep impression on his contemporaries and upon subsequent readers, and the book’s title and many of its coined words and phrases (“Big Brother is watching you,” “newspeak,” “doublethink”) became bywords for modern political abuses. Orwell wrote the last pages of *Nineteen Eighty-four* in a remote house on the Hebridean island of Jura, which he had bought from the proceeds of *Animal Farm*. He worked between bouts of hospitalization for tuberculosis, of which he died in a London hospital in January 1950.
principles (as opposed to its original revolutionary principles). From the early 20th cent. the term was applied (usually in derogatory sense) to the critique of the theoretical premises and political strategies of Marxism put forward in the 1890s by German political thinker Edward Bernstein (1850–1932), who argued that it was possible to move towards socialism by electoral, collaborative, and other gradual means—an idea rejected by orthodox Marxists. In later use also applied to other reinterpretations and modifications of communist or socialist theory.

- **Industrial revolution** -- n. a rapid development in industry; *spec.* (freq. with capital initials) the development which took place in England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, chiefly owing to the introduction of new or improved machinery and large-scale production methods.

- **Leninism** -- The political and economic doctrines of Marx as interpreted and applied by Lenin to the governing of the Soviet Union, to the theory of the international proletarian revolution, and to the dictatorship of the working class.

- **Marxism** -- The ideas, theories, and methods of Karl Marx; *esp.* the political and economic theories propounded by Marx together with Friedrich Engels, later developed by their followers to form the basis for the theory and practice of communism. Central to Marxist theory is an explanation of social change in terms of economic factors, according to which the means of production provide the economic base which determines or influences the political and ideological superstructure. The history of society can be viewed as showing progressive stages in the ownership of the means of production and, hence, the control of political power. Marx and Engels predicted the final revolutionary overthrow of capitalism by the proletariat and the eventual attainment of a classless communist society

- **Media** -- The main means of mass communication, *esp.* newspapers, radio, and television, regarded collectively; the reporters, journalists, etc., working for organizations engaged in such communication. Also, as a count noun: a particular means of mass communication.

- **Media rhetoric** -- Eloquent, elegant, or ornate language, *esp.* speech or writing expressed in terms calculated to persuade. Freq. *depreciative*: language characterized by artificial, insincere, or ostentatious expression; inflated or empty verbiage. Also *fig.*

- **Nationalism** -- Advocacy of or support for the interests of one's own nation, *esp.* to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations. Also: advocacy of or support for national independence or self-determination. Whereas *patriotism* usually refers to a general sentiment, *nationalism* now usually refers to a specific ideology, *esp.* one expressed through political activism. In earlier use, however, the two appear to have been more or less interchangeable.

- **Nuclear armament** -- Of a weapon: deriving its destructive force from the rapid, uncontrolled release of nuclear energy.

- **Propaganda** -- To disseminate or advocate by means of propaganda; to persuade or influence (a person) by propaganda.

- **Socialism** -- A theory or system of social organization based on state or collective ownership and regulation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange for the common benefit of all members of society; advocacy or practice of such a system, *esp.* as a political movement. Now also: any of various systems of liberal social democracy which retain a commitment to social justice and social reform, or feature some degree of state intervention in the running of the economy. The range of application of the term is broad. It is typically understood to involve the elevation of the social position and interests of the working class, *esp.* through redistribution of land or wealth, nationalization of industry and services, and the creation of workers' cooperatives. It is sometimes used synonymously with (esp. Soviet) Communism, although in some Marxist contexts it is used specifically to denote a transitional stage between the overthrow of capitalism and the realization of Communism.

- **Stalinism** -- The policies pursued by Stalin, based on but later deviating from Leninism, *esp.* the formation of a centralized, totalitarian, objectivist government.

- **Totalitarianism** -- Totalitarian theory and practice; the advocacy of totalitarian government. Also *loosely*, authoritarianism; *transf.* monolithic character.

- **Trotskyism** -- The political or economic principles of Trotsky; a form of Marxism urging world-wide revolution, as advocated by Trotsky.

- **Utopia** -- An imaginary island, depicted by Sir Thomas More as enjoying a perfect social, legal, and political system.