

# AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

## RULE 3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**When writing about someone else's ideas, always cite the source.**

### Activity

Below are two note cards for a research paper on the Titans, the first generation of Greek Gods that came into existence after the creation of the world and ruled until being overthrown by the Olympian Gods.

A student has used these two sources to compose a paragraph in a paper about how the myths might reflect the culture and concerns of the Ancient Greek people. He has incorporated his own ideas into this paragraph as well.

Your task is to identify where each piece of information comes from and provide clear citation that shows the origin of each idea that is not the student's own or is not common knowledge.

Be sure to do the following:

1. Single underline all information that comes from the "Titan" 997 note card.
2. Double underline all information that comes from the Littleton 1373 note card.
3. Highlight all ideas that come from the student himself or which can be considered common knowledge.
4. Finally, add the parenthetical citations, appropriately punctuated, where necessary.

↓  
Cite  
(Title, Page#  
or Author, year  
Published)

"Titans"

997

The Titans represent huge, primitive, hard-to-control forces; indeed, many of the Titans are embodiments of the forces of nature... The myth of the Titans and their downfall includes a theme common throughout Greek mythology: the fate of a god or person cannot be avoided, no matter how hard one might try to change it.

Underline

Littleton

1373

In Greek mythology Cronus was the youngest of the Titan children of the creator deities Uranus and Gaia. He dethroned his father as ruler of the universe but was himself overthrown by his own mighty children, the Olympians, led by Zeus. Some historians suggest that these usurpations reflect the traditions of peoples who over centuries gradually invaded mainland Greece and merged uneasily with the region's earlier inhabitants.

Double Underline

# AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

## RULE 3 CONTINUED

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Greek Myths: Revealing Ancient Lives

Learning about ancient cultures can be difficult because so many of the buildings, artifacts, and writings have been lost in the centuries since their societies flourished. In the case of the Ancient Greeks, archeologists and historians have tools such as temples, statues, coins, artwork and some writings to help them reconstruct the past. They can also use the stories told by the Greeks, which while mythological, may reveal how they viewed their world and the ways in which they constructed their society. For example, historians know that the original Greek gods, the Titans, were said to have been brought into being by Gaia and Uranus. The Titans were personified forms of natural forces. It is possible that associating the gods, who ruled the earth, with nature shows how much control natural elements exerted over the Greeks. Additionally, the stories of the Titans' fall from power reveal a Grecian preoccupation with the inevitability of fate, which controls and directs all lives and events. This, too, suggests that the Greeks may have felt like they were at the mercy of forces larger than themselves and that they had little personal control over their lives. Historians also note another theme that repeats itself in the Greek stories of the Titans: the violent power struggles that result in the overthrow of the ruling gods by their children. This, they speculate, may mirror real-life situations when foreign invaders attempted to impose or integrate their own cultures into the existing Greek ways. Although myths are only stories, they may reveal more about the way people thought and lived than would be apparent at first glance. For this reason, they are worth further study.