

MLA Formatting Guidelines

Formatting your paper:

- Use 8.5 x 11 inch paper (standard)
- Double space the text, use legible text (preferably Times New Roman), & use 12 pt. size font
- Leave one space after periods and punctuations
- Margins should only be 1 inch apart on ALL sides
- First lines of paragraphs should be indented by 1 tab key to the right (or 5 spaces to the right).
- Number your pages on the bottom of each page
- Use *italics* for the titles of longer works (such as books or long articles) and when providing emphasis on a word
- Use “quotation marks” for the titles of shorter works (such as short articles, essays, or poems).
- In upper, left corner of the first page, list your:
Name, instructor’s name, the course, the name of the assignment, and the date
- Write your title in Title Case, NOT in all capital letters, with no underlining, bold, or italicization.

Example:

John Smith

Instructor Asha Mattan

English 102

January 29, 2020

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 playing 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