

Patrons and Painters in Elizabethan and Stuart England

Articles in books

You quote something from an essay by John Gage in a book edited by Robert Hoozee. How do you do it? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.2.3 [p.63]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	John Gage, in Robert Hoozee, <i>British Vision: observation and imagination in British Art, 1750-1950</i> (2008), p.45.	Well done for putting the essay title in inverted commas and the book title in italics. You need to give the full title for Gage's essay, and say that Hoozee is the book's editor (in this reference it is not clear whether he is the editor or the author). You should also give the place of publication and the publisher.	0
B.	John Gage, 'The Vision of Landscape', in Robert Hoozee ed., <i>British Vision: observation and imagination in British Art, 1750-1950</i> (Ghent: Fonds Mercator, 2008), p.45.	This is correct - well done!	100
C.	John Gage, 'The Vision of Landscape', in Hoozee, <i>Observation and Imagination</i> , p.45.	This would be correct for a second or subsequent reference, but you need all the details for the first reference.	0
D.	Gage, The Vision of Landscape, in Hoozee, <i>British Vision</i> , 2008.	There are a lot of omissions here: you need the full name of the author and editor, the full title of the essay and the book; you also need to say that Hoozee is the editor, and you need to give the place of publication and publisher. Finally (and really important!), you need to give a page reference if you've used a direct quotation or you're referring to a specific page or pages.	0
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)			

Articles in books again

You want to quote from an essay written by Robert Hoozee in a book that he also edited. How do you do this? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.2.3 [p.63]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	Introduction, p.11.	Nul points! Almost everything is missing from this reference. Author's name, editor's name (even if it's the same person), book title in italics, place, date of publication, and publisher.	0
B.	Robert Hoozee, Introduction, in Robert Hoozee ed., <i>British Vision: observation and imagination in British Art, 1750-1950</i> (Ghent: Fonds Mercator, 2008).	Almost right! Put the essay title in inverted commas and the book title in italics, and remember to give the page number too.	0
C.	Hoozee, 'Introduction', in Hoozee ed., <i>British Vision</i> , p.11.	This would be right if it was the second reference to the essay, but you need to give the full details (including full names) for the first reference.	0
D.	Robert Hoozee, 'Introduction', in Robert Hoozee ed., <i>British Vision: observation and imagination in British Art, 1750-1950</i> (Ghent: Fonds Mercator, 2008), p.11.	Correct! It seems a bit laborious to repeat his name but it makes the reference very easy to understand.	100
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>			

Articles in journals

You quote some text from a journal article. How do you refer to the article in your footnote? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.2.4 [p.66]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	Richard Taws, Ruins and Reputations, in <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 36 (3), 2013, pp.467-470.	All the information is there, but you need to put the article title in inverted commas and the journal title in brackets.	0
B.	Richard Taws, Ruins and Reputations, in <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 2013, pp.467-470.	Most of the information is there but you should give details about the volume and number of the journal.	0
C.	Richard Taws, <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 2013, pp.467-470.	No: the author's name is incomplete, you need to include the title, the journal name should be in italics, and you need to give the volume and issue numbers.	0
D.	Richard Taws, 'Ruins and Reputations', in <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 36 (3), 2013, pp.467-470.	Yes - all the required information is here and it's correctly formatted.	100
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)			

Later references from an edited book

You're writing an essay about Raphael's early life, and you quote from <i>The Book of the Courtier</i> many times, because it is set at the ducal court in Urbino and they talk about Raphael a lot. How do you write a reference the second time you quote from <i>The Book of the Courtier</i> ? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.3 [p.76]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	<i>The Book of the Courtier</i> , p.129.	Wrong - you need to say who the author is, since there may be more than one work called <i>The Book of the Courtier</i> .	0
B.	<i>Castiglione</i> , p.129.	If you're only referring to one work by Castiglione in your essay this would be okay, but there's still room for ambiguity. (After the first reference you could always write 'hereafter referred to as <i>Castiglione</i> '). Half a point.	50
C.	Bull ed., <i>Book of the Courtier</i> , p.129.	Bull is the translator and editor, but not the author. You must always give the author's name in a reference.	0
D.	Castiglione, <i>The Book of the Courtier</i> , p.129.	This is good, since you give both the author's name and the title of the book, and the reader will assume you're referring to the translation and edition by George Bull since you gave those details in the first reference.	100
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)			

Later references from articles in journals

You borrow some ideas from the journal article and you want to acknowledge this. You have quoted from the article earlier in your essay and have given a full reference. How do you acknowledge the article as the source for your ideas and reference it for a second time? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.3 [p.76]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	I have taken some of the ideas in this paragraph from Richard Taws, 'Ruins and Reputations', <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 36 (3), 2013, pp.467-470.	All the required information is here but you've already given a full reference for this article so you can make it shorter. The rule for later references is that you should use the shortest intelligible form.	0
B.	I have taken some of the ideas in this paragraph from Taws, 'Ruins and Reputations', p.468.	Yes: this acknowledges your source and it gives a short reference which is appropriate if you've given a full reference in an earlier footnote. It's helpful to give a specific page reference if you've taken an idea mentioned on a particular page.	100
C.	Richard Taws, 'Ruins and Reputations', <i>Oxford Art Journal</i> , 36 (3), 2013, pp.467-470.	You forgot to say that this is the source for your ideas rather than the source for a direct quotation. Remember that you don't need to give the full reference. A short reference will do, eg. 'Ruins and Reputations'.	0
D.	See Taws, <i>op cit</i> .	The format for the reference isn't correct, since most people no longer use Latinisms such as <i>op cit</i> or <i>ibid</i> . Also, 'see' doesn't really describe your relation to the article: is it a source for ideas, or a source for a direct quotation, or are you saying it is a source of further reading for your reader?	0
General feedback:			
For any correct response:		Your answer is correct.	
For any incorrect response:		Your answer is incorrect.	
Hint 1:			
Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):		No	
Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):		No	
Tags:			
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>			

Later references from books

You want to quote from <i>Selling the Tudor Monarchy</i> by Kevin Sharpe for a second time in your essay. How do you quote it? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.3 [p.76]).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	Sharpe, <i>Selling the Tudor Monarchy</i> , p.14.	Correct - the author's surname and a short title and page number make it clear which book you're referring to. The rule for later references is that you should use the shortest intelligible form. Since Kevin Sharpe has written a great deal and you may refer to more than one of his publications you should give a short title along with his name.	100
B.	Sharpe, p.14.	This could be okay but if you refer to more than one publication by Kevin Sharpe in the same essay you must identify which publication you mean. Half a point.	50
C.	<i>Selling the Tudor Monarchy</i> p.14.	Wrong - you always need to credit the author!	0
D.	Sharpe, op cit, p.14.	Nowadays we don't tend to use 'op cit' and other Latinisms. Some publishers like them but the MHRA doesn't use them and you should not assume that this is the correct way to refer to books in references. Instead you should give a short title for the book in question.	0
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)			

Quoting a source which is cited in another source

<p>You're reading about a portrait of Henry VII on the National Portrait Gallery's <i>Tudor and Jacobean Portraits Database</i>. It quotes something from Roy Strong. This is what the website says: 'This portrait is the most important surviving image of Henry VII and has been considered a "prime document in the iconography of Tudor royalty" (Strong, 1969, p.150)'. You want to use Strong's quote but you don't have time to read the book itself. How do you write the reference? (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i>, 3rd edn., section 11.2.14 [p.73]).</p> <p>This is a hard one so a bonus point if you get it right!</p>		MC
Default mark:	2	
Shuffle the choices?	Yes	
Number the choices?	a	
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0	
#Answers	Feedback	Grade
A Roy Strong, <i>Tudor and Jacobean Portraits</i> (London: National Portrait Gallery, 1969), p.150, quoted in < http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitConservation/mw03078/ > [accessed 26 March 2014].	Correct! The website gave a reference for the book so I looked it up on Amazon and got the full details. The reference looks bulky but it tells the reader that the quotation is from a book by Roy Strong, and that I found the quotation on a website rather than in the book itself.	100
B Roy Strong, 1969, p.150, quoted in < http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitConservation/mw03078/ > [accessed 26 March 2014].	This doesn't tell the reader anything about the book where the quotation is taken from. Since Roy Strong may have published more than one thing in 1969, you need to give the book title and the associated details (place of publication and publisher).	0
C Roy Strong, <i>Tudor and Jacobean Portraits</i> (London: National Portrait Gallery, 1969), p.150.	If you haven't read the book itself you shouldn't give a reference like this. You found the quotation on a website and you need to say so. After all, the website may have got the quote or reference wrong, but if you say that the website is your source then your reader will not blame you - they'll blame the website itself.	0
D National Portrait Gallery website, quoting Roy Strong [accessed 26 March 2014].	There's too little information here! You need to give a full reference for the book and also give the full website address too.	0
General feedback:		
For any correct response:		Your answer is correct.
For any incorrect response:		Your answer is incorrect.
Hint 1:		
Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):		No
Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):		No
Tags:		
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>		

Reference works

You want to quote a definition from the <i>Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> . How do you do it? It is a popular book and in its second edition, which complicates matters! (Note that only one person is named as the author). (For guidance see the <i>MHRA Style Guide</i> , 3rd edn., section 11.2.2 [p.59], and also section 11.2.3 [p.63] for reference works where there are multiple authors).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	Simon Blackburn ed., <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> , (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005).	Almost! You need to give the page number, and also the edition of the work after the title.	0
B.	Simon Blackburn ed., <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> , 2nd edn. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), p.159.	Correct! Well done.	100
C.	The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy.	No - almost everything is missing from this reference: author's name, the title should be in italics, you should say it's the second edition, and give the place of publication and publisher, date of publication, and page reference.	0
D.	Blackburn, <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> , p.159.	This would be fine for the second reference, but you need a full reference for the first time you refer to it in a footnote.	0
	General feedback:		
	For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
	For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
	Hint 1:		
	Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
	Tags:		
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>			

Reference works online

In a later essay you want to quote the <i>Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> again, but rather than get a paper copy from the library you consult the online version via the database page on UCL's electronic library. How do you give a correct reference for an online source? (See the MHRA Style Guide, 3rd edn., section 11.2.14 [p.73] for more guidance).			MC
Default mark:	1		
Shuffle the choices?	Yes		
Number the choices?	a		
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0		
#	Answers	Feedback	Grade
A.	Simon Blackburn, 'Kant, Immanuel', <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> , 2nd edn, rev. < http://www.oxfordreference.com > [accessed 26 March 2014].	Correct - this has all the requirements. NOTE that the online version is a revised second edition, rather than just a second edition, and I have incorporated that in the reference.	100
B.	Simon Blackburn, 'Kant, Immanuel', <i>The Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy</i> , 2nd edn, rev. < http://www.oxfordreference.com >.	Not quite: the reference is okay but you need to say when you accessed the source.	0
C.	http://www.oxfordreference.com .	Argh! This reference could refer to anything on the oxfordreference.com website, which is enormous. Many of their dictionaries have entries on Kant (eg. Dictionary of aesthetics, Dictionary of religion) so you need to specify which publication you're referring to, as well as the author, and the date you accessed it.	0
D.	Simon Blackburn, 'Kant, Immanuel', < http://www.oxfordreference.com > [accessed 26 March 2014].	You need to say which publication you're referring to. Simon Blackburn may have written more than one thing on Kant which appears on the oxfordreference.com website.	0
General feedback:			
For any correct response:		Your answer is correct.	
For any incorrect response:		Your answer is incorrect.	
Hint 1:			
Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):		No	
Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):		No	
Tags:			
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>			

Websites

You've discovered that the National Portrait Gallery's website has a great 'Tudor and Jacobean Portraits' database with lots of information. You don't quote from it directly but you want to cite it as the source for my primary information on a portrait of Henry VII. How do you do it?		MC
Default mark:	1	
Shuffle the choices?	Yes	
Number the choices?	a	
Penalty for each incorrect try:	0	
#Answers	Feedback	Grade
<www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitConservation/mw03078/King-Henry-VII?LinkID=mp02144&search=sas&sText=henry+VII&OOnly=true&role=sit&rNo=1> [accessed 26 March 2014]	Technically this is correct - so half a mark - but the URL is very, very long! If you can abbreviate it so it still takes you to the correct address, that would be better.	50
<http://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/portraitConservation/mw03078/> [accessed 26 March 2014].	Very good! The URL is shorter than before but it will still work, and you've also told the reader when you accessed the page. This is important because it might change at a later date.	100
National Portrait Gallery website, accessed 26 March 2014.	This isn't much good: you need to give a specific URL reference, just as you would give a specific page reference with a printed book.	0
www.npg.org.uk/collections/	This is no good: the URL isn't specific - it's like referring to a book but not the actual page. You also need to say when you accessed it.	0
General feedback:		
For any correct response:	Your answer is correct.	
For any incorrect response:	Your answer is incorrect.	
Hint 1:		
Show the number of correct responses (Hint 1):	No	
Clear incorrect responses (Hint 1):	No	
Tags:		
<i>Allows the selection of a single or multiple responses from a pre-defined list. (MC/MA)</i>		

In the Elizabethan and early Stuart period, the theatre was the focal point of the age. Public life was shot through with theatricality—monarchs ruled with ostentatious pageantry, rank and status were defined in a rigid code of dress—while on the stages the tensions and contradictions working to change the nation were embodied and played out. More than any other form, the drama addressed itself to the total experience of its society. The first generation of professional playwrights in England has become known collectively as the university wits. Their nickname identifies their social pretensions, but their drama was primarily middle class, patriotic, and romantic. Their preferred subjects were historical or pseudo-historical, mixed with clowning, music, and love interest. The Elizabethan era is the epoch in the Tudor period of the history of England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603). Historians often depict it as the golden age in English history. The symbol of Britannia (a female personification of Great Britain) was first used in 1572, and often thereafter, to mark the Elizabethan age as a renaissance that inspired national pride through classical ideals, international expansion, and naval triumph over Spain. But nations can have patron saints too. England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales each has their own national day named after their patron saint. All you need to know about the patron saints. That's why he has come to represent bravery. He is respected not only by the English, but by Christians in Israel, Greece and Russia and also by Muslims. Saint Andrew of Scotland. Getty Images. St Andrew was officially named the patron saint of Scotland in 1320. St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland and he is celebrated on 30 November. This is called St Andrew's Day. He is also the patron saint of Romania, Greece, Russia, Ukraine and Poland. Getty Images. Cullen skink is a traditional Scottish fish soup made from smoked haddock. EARLY STUART ENGLAND Susanne S. Webb. It has long been accepted as fact that Raleigh was an important figure in a coterie of maverick intellectual, generally referred to as the School of Night. The assumptions are that this coterie was a structured group; that it concerned itself with iconoclastic attitudes toward religion and philosophy, politics was in active opposition to the sciences— and that the Raleigh coterie tied to a rival group, the members of which included the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Southampton, and the Earl of Arundel. England, by an English Intelligencer as He Passed through Germany towards Italy, 18. 10. Patrons and painters : a study in the relations between Italian art and society in the age of the Baroque. Item Preview. > remove-circle. Patrons and painters : a study in the relations between Italian art and society in the age of the Baroque. by. Haskell, Francis, 1928