Review from Fall ~

- What FYS did you take?
- What research & resources have you used?

Philosophy Resources

Thinking Like a . . .

FYS Librarian: Carol Wittig, cwittig@richmond.edu
Information Timeline

**Event Occurs**

Within minutes
- **Social Media**
  "Breaks" the story. Info may be incomplete, false, or biased.
  Examples: Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, blogs

Within days
- **News Sites, TV, Radio & Daily Newspapers**
  As time passes, info gets added, updated, and verified. Opinions emerge.

Within a week
- **Weekly Magazines**
  Offers more insight. Likely to include context info, interviews, related topics.
  Examples: Time, Newsweek, People, The New Yorker

Within a month
- **Monthly Magazines**
  Additional time allows for better reporting. May include opinions.
  Examples: Wired, Scientific American, National Geographic

3+ Months Later
- **Scholarly Journals**
  Written by experts. Well-researched and objective.
  Examples: Journal of American Culture, Nature, JAMA

12+ Months Later
- **Books**
  Benefit most from hindsight. Give most in-depth coverage of topic.
  Examples: Nonfiction titles, biographies, textbooks, reference materials
RESEARCH GUIDES > FYS GUIDES

LIBGUIDES.RICHMOND.EDU/FYS-GEANEY
Thinking like a ... Philosopher: 
The Philosophical Review

Journal Description

Academic Editor(s): Faculty of the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University.

The Philosophical Review practices a system of triple-blind review process. Manuscript readers are not aware of the identity of a manuscript’s author, and the editors are not informed of the author’s identity until they have reached a decision on the manuscript.

In continuous publication since 1892, the Philosophical Review has a long-standing reputation for excellence ...

The journal aims to publish original scholarly work in all areas of analytic philosophy, with an emphasis on material of general interest to academic philosophers, and is one of the few journals in the discipline to publish book reviews.
Contemporary Chinese Thought contains translations of articles from Chinese sources, primarily scholarly journals and collections of articles published in book form. The aim of the journal is to present the more important Chinese studies in this field in the light of those who are professionally concerned with it.
Journal Description

- *History and Theory* leads the way in exploring the nature of history. **Prominent international thinkers** contribute their reflections in the following areas: critical philosophy of history, speculative philosophy of history, historiography, history of historiography, historical methodology, critical theory, and time and culture.

Related disciplines are also covered within the journal, including interactions between history and the natural and social sciences, the humanities, and psychology.
Journals may be scholarly, academic, or peer-reviewed, but that doesn’t mean that everything in them is ... book reviews, editorials, etc...aren’t peer-reviewed.
When/Why do you cite?

What?
- Information that isn’t common knowledge or general facts
- Direct Quotations
- Summarizing or Paraphrasing ideas from source
- Additional information needed/explanation

Why?
- Avoid plagiarism…intentional OR unintentional
- Need to give credit to original
- “Breadcrumb” trail to find information
- Further research ideas – trace ideas
In his early analysis Benjamin Schwartz identified three groups in this debate, each differing on the interpretation of the main “mode of production” in Chinese history. The first group are the protagonists of capitalist theory who argue that all material evidence points to the fact that the capitalist mode of production already existed in early China.

33 The terminology used for the idea of “mode of production” remained ambiguous in Marxist writings. On the one hand, it can be seen as a basis for social and political arrangements, yet on the other, it also functions as a model of economic organization that develops throughout the course of history. Marx described five modes of production: “Asiatic mode (primitive communal form of production), ancient (based on slavery), feudal (based on serfdom), capitalist (based on wage labour), communist (based on communal ownership of the means of production).” David Walker and Daniel Gray, Historical Dictionary of Marxism (Lanham, MD: The Scarecrow Press, 2007), pp. 219–220.

Chongqing scholar Hou Wailu disagreed with Stalin’s theory in this work that productive forces and relations of production constituted the productive mode of society. In following Marx’s Das Kapital, Hou stated that the productive mode is derived from the particular material of production and particular labour forces, both of which are determined by history.

Philosopher’s Index & PhilPapers

- Search for articles in ENGLISH
- Last 10-15 years publication date
- Peer Review – Academic

- Philosopher’s Index – Full-Text linked for all UR resources

- PhilPapers – Topic Searching, but may not have full-text linked