Dear all:

Many of you have reached out asking for more guidance on the term paper. For this week’s assignment, I am asking each of you to create an outline for your research paper with 5-7 sources. I have provided a few NJIT online research databases and included two examples of paper outlines that I found online. I recommended filling out your outline as much as possible as it will make your writing easier later. Please indicate on your outline which source you will use in that section.

As a refresher, here are the instructions for the term paper:

A ten-page term paper is due by **December 15.** The format for the term paper is 12-point, Times New Roman font, with one-inch margins. Please number each page and include a cover page (not included in the page count).

Write your term paper from the point of view of an employee explaining to senior management how to alter, or how to include specific practices to avoid legal complications or for additional legal protection. Term papers should be full of analysis, and include your viewpoints and understanding of how to resolve or improve the business situation. Be sure to include personal analysis in your term paper. I am very interested to see how *you* analyze the legal situation based on the research you have found.

Term papers must include a complete list of sources. Plagiarism will result in a failing grade. Quotes taken directly from a source must have quotation marks and appropriate citations. Please cite all sources with footnotes. Remember if you include a concept that you did not know before researching this term paper, you must attribute the source, even if you do not use a direct quote. Omission of sources is plagiarism.

You will be graded on the thoroughness of your research, clarity and your ability to apply your legal research to the specific facts of your “case.” Your personal analysis of the situation is key to a superior grade.

For your legal research, I highly recommend that you utilize NJIT library database resources:

1. **Robert Van Houten Library – databases** 
   1. http://library.njit.edu/
   2. Click “databases”
   3. Select “more”
      1. Under “subjects,” click “LEGAL”
         1. Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe (cases from 20 years ago to present)
         2. FindLaw
         3. Legal Information Reference Center
   4. Search the databases for relevant legal information
2. **Robert Van Houten Library – Journals** 
   1. Click on “research and resources”
   2. Click “articles via journals”
   3. Select “law”

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| **Sample Outline #1**    **Title:***The Federalist* *Papers’* Influence on the Ratification of the Constitution  **Thesis:***The Federalist Papers* influenced the ratification of the Constitution by making some of their most important arguments, including the importance of being in a Union by having a Constitution, answering to the objections made by the Anti-federalists about separation of powers, and defending opposing arguments made against the characteristics of the executive and judicial branch as provided in the Constitution.                  I.     Introduction  a.      Describe *The Federalist Papers* are and when they started  b.     Thesis*:  The Federalist* influenced the ratification of the Constitution by making some of their most important arguments, including the importance of being in a Union by having a Constitution, answering to the objections made by the Anti-federalists about separation of powers, and defending opposing arguments made against the characteristics of the executive and judicial branch as provided in the Constitution.            II.     Background  a.      State when *The Federalist* was printed and published.  b.     Discuss the intentions and purposes of *The Federalist.*          III.     Argument for the benefit of a Union  a.      A Union would guard against external dangers  b.     A Union would guard against internal dangers  A.    The “extended sphere” argument about how it will control factions. (Federalist 10)         IV.     Argument of the problem with complete separation of powers  a.      Anti-federalists wanted a complete separation of the judicial, executive, and legislative branches  b.     *The Federalist* said the maxim of complete separation of powers is misunderstood. (Montesquieu)  c.      The branches need some limited power of the other branches to protect themselves from encroachment of the other branches (Federalist 51)  A.    The branches need to have the interests of maintaining their powers, and not letting the other branches take that away.           V.     Argument for a single executive, and against a plural executive  a.      Anti-federalists didn’t want a single executive, too much like a monarch  b.     *The Federalist* need the executive to be “energetic” and a plural executive would make this impossible (Federalist 70)  A.    It would take too long for the people in the executive position to make decision in an emergency, because they might disagree.  B.    In a plural executive, it is hard to tell who is responsible for a wrongdoing because they can all blame each other, so a single executive would lead to more responsible behavior         VI.     Argument in favor of judicial review and terms of good behavior for judges  a.      Anti-federalists didn’t like judicial review and the term of good behavior  b.     The Federalist argued that judicial review was necessary to protect the judicial branch from the Legislature.  c.      A term of good behavior was necessary to get qualified people for the positions; it would also give them time to develop knowledge.       VII.     Conclusion  a.      Thesis  b.     The dates of the ratification of the Constitution by the States  c.      *The Federalist*’s influence beyond the ratification |

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| **Sample Outline #2**    **Title:***Common Sense* and Its Impact on American Political Thought  **Thesis:** Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* articulated the anti-British sentiments of the Colonies in a way so unprecedented that it permanently changed the face of political thought in America.      I.                 Intro:  A.    Thesis: Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* articulated the anti-British sentiments of the Colonies in a way so unprecedented that it permanently changed the face of political thought in America.    II.               What did *Common Sense* say that was so different?  A.    It denounced both the monarchy and the English Constitution, which had previously been looked upon as a brilliant political document. Americans realized the inherent fallacies of hereditary government (specifically monarchy) as well as the English Constitution which protected the monarchy.  B.    It called for Americans to disconnect themselves from the flawed British system and create a new one for themselves. C*ommon Sense* questioned the long-standing belief that residents of the colonies were inseparably connected to England. It gave them a new identity – Americans rather then Britons.  C.    It also outlined the benefits of a republican government, which would go on to influence the ideas of the Founding Fathers as they created a new government for their new country.    III.             What was *Common Sense*’s immediate effect on the Colonies?  A.    The debate in the American Colonies shifted from that of reconciliation with England to that of independence.  B.    It was read by an unprecedented number of colonists and united a great majority of them behind independence.  C.    It inspired American intellectuals with its call for independence, leading to the composition of the Declaration of Independence a mere six months later.    IV.            What were *Common Sense*’s long term effects?  A.    It changed the connotation of the word “revolution” to something that looked to the future. “Revolution” became a word of innovation rather than renovation.  B.    It permanently cemented the idea of a republican, non-hereditary government into the heads of Americans. *Common Sense*’s design for a republican government, and its basic principles were carried on to the Constitution.    V.              Conclusion  A.    *Common Sense*’s eloquent, articulate, and unprecedented arguments led to a permanent change in American political thought. |