**Type Title of Paper**

**Type Title of Paper**

Begin typing your introduction paragraph here. Remember that the introduction paragraph should include your thesis statement. What is a thesis statement? It is a statement of what your paper is attempting to argue or say. In addition to your thesis statement, you will want to offer a context for your paper. Answer the question of where your topic fits in a particular field, say, Old Testament or Church History, and, what contribution your paper may make to a particular issue or topic related to that field of study. Your introduction should also offer any limits to your research. In other words, you may need to explain to your reader that you are not setting out to prove everything, but explain how your paper is limiting its scope onto a specific question. You will also want to lay out the steps of how you have organized your argument. The first, second, and third (if necessary) level subhead titles that you use to introduce each major section of your paper should mirror your organizational structure in some way. Finally, you will want to give your reader a brief statement of where your paper will go with regards to your conclusion. Now you are ready to set up your first major section using a first level subhead title.

First Major Section Subhead

Remember that a typical 8-10 page research paper may use a series of first level subheads (see the one above) as a way of organizing each major section and the conclusion. Note: First level subhead titles can be created using the first selection in the *MSWord* **Styles section** of the ribbon at the top of your screen. Second level subhead titles are only used if it is necessary to break a major section into two smaller sections. Remember that a typical 8-10 page research paper may use a series of first level subheads (see the one above) as a way of organizing each major section and the conclusion. Second level subhead titles are only used if it is necessary to break a major section into two smaller sections. Develop your topic in this first section with the primary point used for supporting your position. You will make reference to primary and secondary material to substantiate your point. You must make certain that your material is not plagiarized and is adequately documented with citations.

Second Major Section Subhead

This is another first level subhead. Each major sections of your paper should constitute the major areas of your research. One common example might be “Old Testament Background” where you would offer the Old Testament support for your thesis. Another example might be “Historical Background” where a survey of some of the major historical scholarly opinions might be offered. The major sections of your paper might constitute the major areas of your research. Write sentences to support your point in this area. Write more sentences to support your point in this area. Write as many sentences and paragraphs in this section to support your point.

Second Level Subhead

Notice a second level subhead is only used if a major section of your paper requires smaller and more manageable chunks. In this second level subhead area you will divide a first level major subhead into several components for further consideration. Only use a second level subhead as necessary when content requires distinctive categories for understanding. Write sentences to support your point in this area. Write more sentences to support your point in this area. Write as many sentences and paragraphs in this section to support your point.

Another Second Level Subhead

This is another example of the Second Level Subhead. This template is repeating the information so you will notice a second level subhead is only used if a major section of your paper requires smaller and more manageable chunks. In this second level subhead area you will divide a first level subhead into several components for further consideration. Only use a second level subhead as necessary when content requires distinctive categories for understanding. Write sentences to support your point in this area. Write more sentences to support your point in this area. Write as many sentences and paragraphs in this section to support your point.

.

Conclusion

Finally, you are ready to write your conclusion! A conclusion should bring your thesis statement back to your reader and also summarize your arguments and demonstrate why your arguments and evidence supports your thesis statement. A good conclusion will offer suggestions for further research. Now it is your turn! Remember that you, the student, are responsible for the final formatting of your paper! Note: The formatting ribbon above includes macros that will format your paper with the following common features: first level and second level subheads, block quotes with indent, block quotes without indents.

**Bibliography**