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INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT CONTRIBUTORS

1) The *BURS Journal of Proceedings* is published once a year by the BURS Committee at Belmont University. All student contributors to the annual BURS proceedings are strongly encouraged to provide their research for publication in the volume. You will submit your paper to your BURS faculty advisor.

2) To receive a copy of the Journal, you will need to purchase a copy. Please fill out the purchase-order form that you can obtain from your BURS faculty advisor and return it with the necessary money to Mary Godwin (Psychology Building – PDB 100) by 5/12/2009. The cost is \$5 for the first copy and \$12 for additional copies. You will receive the Journal at the beginning of Fall semester. You can pick it up at the office of your advisor, or for an additional charge, it can be mailed to you.

3) Your paper must be submitted to your BURS faculty advisor in **PC-compatible Microsoft Word** by whatever method you and your advisor agree upon. It is crucial that all student participants verify that they will be able to translate any other programs into this format prior to beginning their research. Students are responsible for any re-formatting. Articles that are not in the proper form will not be accepted for inclusion in the annual volume. The 2009 BURS proceedings will occur on April 30, 2009. **All completed papers must be turned in to your BURS advisor in the correct format no later than 5/6/2008.**

4) Students should use documentation styles appropriate to their particular disciplines and/or research. **However, since other parts of the document will need to be consistent throughout the volume, students need to provide “clean” copies of their research for inclusion into the volume. All peripheral document commands such as headers, footers, pagination, etc. should be removed before turning in the research.**

5) Below are the requirements for inclusion.

- a) No length requirements.
- b) Common margins should be maintained at 1” top and bottom and 1.25” left and right.
- c) Use widow control.
- d) Scanned tables, graphs, charts, etc. should be placed at their appropriate location within the body of the article.
- e) The common structure of all articles is:

--**Title of the Article** (left justified; bold, Times New Roman 14)

--**Author’s Name** (right justified; Times New Roman 12; single spaced; one free 9 point line between title and name)

--**Abstract** (justified; italics Times New Roman 9; single spaced; two free 9 point lines between author’s name and abstract)

--**Body of the Paper** (justified; Times New Roman 10; single spaced with additional line between each paragraph; each paragraph should begin flush left; two free 9 point lines between abstract and body of paper)

--**Indented extended quotations** (justified; Times New Roman 9; single spaced; 1” indentation from margins left and right)

--**Footnotes/Endnotes (if used)** (justified; Times New Roman 9; single spaced; regular margins)

An Example of Article Structure

Civic Virtue and the American Constitutional Framers

Joshua Johnson

The question of civic virtue, or the moral expectations of a society, is a frequent topic in the American political conversation. This question was of fundamental importance to the American Constitutional Framers. This paper analyzes the debate on civic virtue among these thinkers as it relates to both political ends and means. On the former question, we find a remarkably clear, commonly-held vision for America's future. The Puritan goals of hard work and frugality, Enlightenment ideas of freedom and individuality, and classical notions of sobriety, strength, and self-restraint come together to forge a unified vision of America's moral future. Yet, this consensus quickly degenerates in the debate over means for attaining these ends. Two distinctive political camps, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, exemplify these differences. This paper concludes that much of the debate over civic virtue in America has been, then and now, a debate over the political means to achieve certain shared moral ends.

May the wisdom and virtue of the people of America, save her from the usual fate of nations.

Samuel Bryan, Debates p. 90

The question of civic virtue is an ever-present consideration in the American political discourse. The term connotes a vision of virtue or goodness in relation to a whole society; it generally refers to the totality of moral goals for a particular society. Although it is difficult to define precisely outside of its specific applications, a complete concept of civic virtue has several distinct components. First, it gives a guide to the citizens or members within a society. It presents a vision for the ideal citizen, outlining his or her relationship to the rest of the society, its laws and traditions, and its leaders. A full concept of civic virtue also provides a general picture of the individual member of the society, with his or her virtues and duties.

The second important feature of the concept of civic virtue is its description of the ideal leader. It gives a definition of the leader, his rights, duties, and relationships to the citizens in society. The picture of the leader is generally dependent upon the earlier picture of the individual members in the society.

Finally, a complete concept of civic virtue provides a comprehensive vision for the totality of the society. The relationships of the individual to the leader and the leader to the individual, the individual and the leader to the law and to the society's customs are combined in order to give a general idea about how the society should function morally.

In the American context, our ideas of civic virtue have been in a process of continual evolution. They are presently, in fact, very different than at other periods in our nation's history. Certain characteristics of this virtue, however, reflect ideas present at the very genesis of the American nation. As Herbert J. Storing puts it, "the nation was born in consensus...."