

# THE 2009 BURS JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

## VOLUME XVII

### INSTRUCTIONS TO FACULTY

1) The *BURS Journal of Proceedings* is published once a year by the BURS Committee at Belmont University. Please encourage student contributors to the annual BURS proceedings to provide their research for publication in the volume.

2) Faculty advisors and students who have purchased a copy will receive the Journal at the beginning of the Fall semester. Please be sure to let students know that if they want a copy, **they must purchase it**. They need to fill out the purchase-order form and turn it in with the funds. All BURS advisors will receive one complimentary copy.

3) Students submit their papers to their BURS advisor, and then you must review and forward those papers to the BURS editor, Mary Godwin via e-mail (burs@mail.belmont.edu) on or before **5/12/2009**. Papers must be in **PC-compatible Microsoft Word**. You can compile the papers into one document, or if they are large, you can send the papers individually. Please be aware that papers will not be accepted from students, only from faculty via e-mail.

4) **Very important:** You will probably want to set a deadline for students to turn in their papers to you at the end of the semester. Professors in the past have found that if they do not get the papers before the semester is over, the students will not turn in the papers. I would suggest a deadline of **5/6/2009**, for students. **This is the deadline indicated on the student's style sheet.**

5) 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.**

6) Below are the requirements for inclusion. As the faculty advisor, please review the paper for these guidelines before sending it to the editor.

- 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...."