

Agony and Ennui:

The Story of the Lecture

Many students might wonder how the lecture originated. At first, no professors lectured at all. They instead used more primitive ways of encouraging learning. Renaissance Spaniards, ever eager to enlighten their students, found devices such as the rack, hot iron, and thumbscrews to be effective motivation for their pupils (Torquemada 2008, p. 72). It worked so well that 95% of the population accepted instruction (Wheeler 2014, p. 137).

These early techniques for settling debates and instilling knowledge were indeed effective but required a large volume of space in each classroom. De Sade suggests, "early compromises such as teaching composition in dungeons proved inefficient" (2011, p. 221). He also notes that the janitor's guild complained about the time it took to clean up the mess after each lesson (2011, p. 223). Professor J. Dahlmer at the Institute for Advanced Psychological Study suggests more modern techniques are necessary:

Many students complain that lectures bore them. Who wants to learn about enthymemes, syllogisms, and persuasive argumentation? I propose adding spice to academic life. Let the administration plant land-mines and trapdoors in the halls. . . . Teachers could install electrical shock devices to randomly "zap" students at their desks. This innovation would keep students awake and alert. (Dahlmer et al., 2008, pp. 20-21)

This suggestion has gained popularity with other persons of substance. Military leader Genghis Khan has claimed, "I know that some backward humanists oppose this idea in general, but I find the suggestion delightful. Why stop there? Let's incorporate guillotines as well" (2012, p. 41). Certainly, such items are becoming cheaper as the war in Syria continues. Indeed, some scholars suggest that teachers

In APA documentation, students list the date of publication before any relevant pagination. The header in APA format includes the first part of the title (up to 50 letters) flush with the left margin and the page number flush with the right margin. In short quotes (four lines or fewer), the concluding period is placed **after** the final parenthesis. Long quotations (five prose lines or more) are in **block format**. Indent such block quotations a full inch (rather than the usual half-inch), and the final punctuation mark **precedes** the parenthetical citation rather than appearing after it, which is the exact opposite of the procedure for short quotations. When quoting four or more lines of **verse** (poetry and plays in meter), the student should reproduce the poetic structure as it is found on the page as closely as possible concerning line breaks. If the student quotes three or fewer lines of verse, the student will insert a virgule (a slash like this /) to indicate the place where each line ends on the page, or a double virgule (like this //) to indicate stanza breaks, but such backslashes are unnecessary for prose works.

Note that the page number at the top begins with page 2. APA reserves page 1 for an abstract (a one- or two-paragraph summary of the paper's argument and evidence). In addition, APA will use a separate title page; MLA does not use title pages.

References

- Crowley, A. C. (2018). Painful things to do to pupils. In R. A. Menendez (Ed.) *Sadistic furnishings for any classroom* (pp. 245-287). New York: Grimm Brothers.
- Dahlmer, J. A. and Bobbit, L.E. (2017). A few thoughts on the dullness of psychosis. *Unnatural Science Magazine* 13(3), 5-21. doi: 10.1080/146222004100016735.
- De Sade, M. (2015). *Le future d'agony et autres écrits*. Paris: Livres Antiques.
- Hitler, A. R. & Smith, S. J. (2015). *Mein kampf: The sequel*. Grueden: University of Grueden Press.
[ACLS Humanities E-book version]. Retrieved from hdl.handle.net/2027/heb.07587.0001.001.
- The Inquisitor's Computer Services Staff (2018). The grand inquisition's official website. Retrieved from <http://www.hurt.heretics.com/index.html>
- Khan, G. T. (2012). "Getting the horde to follow you." In *Barbarism as a career option* (pp. 37-48). Bucharest: University of Transylvania Press. [Proquest Ebook Central version]. Retrieved from <https://0ebookcentral.proquest.com.library.acaweb.org/lib/cnc/docID=187720>
- Khan, G. T. (2014). Effective pillaging. *Peasant homes and gardens* Mar. 45(3), 26-27.
- Khan, G. T. (1997). Terror and teaching: reviving an old approach (pp. 68-78). In *Really, really, really outdated methods of teaching composition*. Chicago: Raider Books.
- Manson, C. M. (2015). "Encouraging students to perform: methods that work." *Charles Manson's Homepage*. Retrieved from <http://www.fearschool.org/home/engthrx.html>
- Torquemada, M. M. (2008). *Better you than me: A personal memoir*. Madrid: Libros Abburidos.
- Torza, G. (2011) Thumbscrews and footnotes. *Journal of Applied Pedagogy*, 32(1), 117-124. Retrieved from *Expanded Academic ASAP* at <http://www.galegroup.com>
- Wheeler, L. K. (2016). An excruciating account of alveo-palatal sounds in Muskogee. *The Pedantic Journal of Philology*, 112(2), 136-198. Retrieved from <http://www.journalphilo.org/monitor/>

The entire page is double-spaced, with entries arranged alphabetically by author's last name. Use only first initials for other parts of authors' names. The first line of each entry is flush with the left margin, but all later lines in the entry are "hanging," i.e., indented one-half inch. APA format capitalizes the first words of titles and subtitles in the References page--but it makes exceptions for proper nouns and academic journals. If a student quotes two sources by a single author in APA format, he distinguishes between them by date--as seen in the entry for Genghis Khan. Note that the volume and issue number of journals are italicized, and that the References page does not use quotation marks around journal articles--quite different from MLA format. Normally, each entry ends with a period. If an electronic article has a "digital object identifier" (DOI) reproduce it at the end of the entry. If the article has no DOI, you should write "Retrieved from" followed by the URL of the journal's homepage, but no retrieval date needed. Note also that URL addresses at the end of an APA entry will use no period after them to avoid confusion concerning periods in the URL.