SEARCH TIPS FOR ONLINE RESEARCH



Use "quotation marks" to keep words in a phrase together

- Search: Martin Luther King → results might include Martin Luther (the sixteenth-century monk who started the Reformation), with king somewhere else on the page
- Search: "Martin Luther King" → results will include only pages with Martin Luther King, all names stay together

For long webpages, use $\underline{CTRL + F}$ to find a word or phrase on the page.

Narrow your search using <u>filters</u>. On the Library of Congress website, you can filter by type of document, year, subject, and other criteria.

Make sure your spelling is correct.

Use an asterisk $\!$ to search different word forms at the same time.

• Search: immigra^{*} \rightarrow results include immigra<u>tion</u>, immigra<u>nt</u>, immigra<u>te</u>

If a search gives you no results, try different words for the same thing, including historical terms.

• Search newspapers: D-Day; also search: Normandy invasion

Use <u>AND</u>, <u>OR</u>, and <u>NOT</u> when you combine search terms.

- Search: baseball <u>AND</u> television → results include articles and documents that mention both baseball and television
- Search: gay <u>OR</u> LGBT → pages will include either the word gay or LGBT, but not necessarily both
- Search: Martin Luther <u>NOT</u> King → results will include Martin Luther, but not Martin Luther King

Use <u>site:</u> to limit search results to the most reliable sites (.edu; .si (smithsonian institution); .gov).

• Search: suffragette march <u>site:loc.gov</u>→ results will only include websites from the Library of Congress (loc.gov)

Use <u>-site:</u> to exclude search results from certain sites

• Search: suffragette march $\underline{-site:.com} \rightarrow results$ will exclude any .com websites

