

Guidelines for Submitting Abstracts and Keywords for University Press Scholarship Online

Book Abstract and Keywords

Abstract

The book abstract should be concise, between 5-10 sentences, around 200 words. Please use your book's description from its page on the UNC Press website.

Keywords

Please suggest 5–10 keywords which can be used for describing the content of the book and will enable the full text of the book to be searchable online. They are equivalent to terms in an index in a printed work.

- Each keyword should be kept short, one word where possible (though two and three word specialist terms are also acceptable where necessary);
- Keywords should not be too generalized;
- Each keyword should appear in the accompanying abstract;
- A keyword can be drawn from the book title, as long as it also appears in the text of the related abstract.

Chapter Abstracts and Keywords

Abstracts

Please supply an abstract for each chapter of your book, **including Introductory and Concluding/Epilogue chapters**. For numbered chapters, give the name and number of the chapter in each case. For non-numbered sections/chapters, don't include a number. Just give the title at hand (Introduction, Conclusion, Epilogue, etc.)

Each chapter abstract should be concise, between 3-6 sentences, around 120 words and no more than 200 words. It should provide a clear overview of the content of the chapter. Where possible, personal pronoun should not be used, but an impersonal voice adopted: 'This chapter discusses . . .' rather than: 'In this chapter, I discuss . . .'

We strongly suggest creating keywords (see below) before you write each chapter abstract since it is ideal to have the keywords appear in the abstract.

Keywords

Please suggest 5–10 keywords for each chapter. The keywords can be used for describing the content of the chapter and will enable the text of the chapter to be searchable online. They are equivalent to terms in an index in a printed work.

- Each keyword should be kept short, one word where possible (though two and three word specialist terms are also acceptable where necessary);
- Keywords should not be too generalized;

- Each keyword should appear in the accompanying abstract;
- A keyword can be drawn from the chapter title, as long as it also appears in the text of the related abstract.

Oxford Scholarship Online can be found at <http://www.oxfordscholarship.com>. The 'guided tour' available from the home page shows sample book and chapter abstracts and keywords. These are also available for viewing without subscription (see the subject home page). Some sample abstracts and keywords also appear below.

SAMPLE #1

ISBN	978xxxxxxxxxx
Title	<i>Minds and Gods</i>
Author(s)	Jane Doe

Book abstract <i>5–10 sentences, or around 200 words and no more than 250 words</i>	This book provides an introduction to the cognitive science of religion, a new discipline of study that explains the origins and persistence of religious ideas and behavior on the basis of evolved mental structures and functions of the human brain. Belief in gods and the social formation of religion have their genesis in biology — in powerful, often hidden, processes of cognition that all humans share. Arguing that we cannot understand what we think until we first understand how we think, the book describes ways in which evolution by natural selection molded the modern human mind, resulting in mental modularity, innate intelligences, and species-typical modes of thought. The book details many of the adapted features of the brain — agent detection, theory of mind, social cognition, and others — focusing on how mental endowments inherited from our ancestral past lead people to naturally entertain religious ideas, such as the god concepts that are ubiquitous the world over. In addition to introducing the major themes, theories, and thinkers in the cognitive science of religion, the book also advances the current discussion by moving beyond explanations for individual religious beliefs and behaviors to the operation of culture and religious systems. Drawing on dual-process models of cognition developed in social psychology, the book argues that the same cognitive constraints that shape human thought also work as a selective force on the content and durability of religions.
Book keywords <i>Around 5 keywords. No fewer than 3 and no more than 10. Type each keyword on its own line.</i>	Cognitive science of religion Cognition Human brain/mind Human evolution Natural selection Mental modularity Religious ideas Gods Dual processing

Repeat this section for each chapter, including the introduction and conclusion. Do not include appendices

Chapter number	1
Chapter title	Development and Architecture of the Human Brain
Chapter abstract <i>3–5 sentences, or around 120 words and no more than 200 words</i>	This chapter presents an overview of the development and architecture of the human brain, and shows what evolutionary history has to do with the nature of cognition today. Drawing on the perspectives and techniques of evolutionary psychology, it pursues the following questions: (1) Given our ancestral world, what kinds of mental structures and functions should we expect to find in the brain, and do we? and (2) What roles do mental structures and functions formed in the Pleistocene world continue to play in “modern” minds? In the course of the discussion, it also outlines contemporary models of the mind — from the “blank slate” view to the idea of massive modularity — and surveys the range of intuitive knowledge (e.g., intuitive biology, intuitive physics, and intuitive psychology) and innate cognitive processes that both shape and constrain human thought.
Chapter keywords <i>Around 5 keywords. No fewer than 3 and no more than 10. Type each keyword on its own line.</i>	Brain development Human cognition Evolutionary psychology Mental modularity Intuitive knowledge Cognitive constraint

SAMPLE #2

ISBN	978xxxxxxxxx
Title	<i>The Act Itself</i>
Author(s)	John Doe

Book abstract <i>5–10 sentences, or around 200 words and no more than 250 words</i>	The distinction between the consequences of an act and the act itself is supposed to define the fight between consequentialism and deontological moralities. This book, though sympathetic to consequentialism, aims less at taking sides in that debate than at clarifying the terms in which it is conducted. It aims to help the reader to think more clearly about some aspects of human conduct—especially the workings of the ‘by’-locution, and some distinctions between making and allowing, between act and upshot, and between foreseeing and intending (the doctrine of double effect). It argues that moral philosophy would go better if the concept of ‘the act itself’ were dropped from its repertoire.
Book keywords <i>Around 5 keywords. No fewer than 3 and no more than 10. Type each keyword on its own line.</i>	Action Allowing Consequences Consequentialism Deontological ethics

	Double effect Ethics Intention
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Repeat this section for each numbered chapter and, optionally, for unnumbered chapters. Do not include appendices

Chapter number	8
Chapter title	Making and Allowing
Chapter abstract <i>3–5 sentences, or around 120 words and no more than 200 words</i>	This chapter discusses attempts by Dinello, Kamm, Kagan, Bentham, Warren Quinn, and others to explain the making/allowing distinction. In each case, it is shown that if the proposed account can be tightened up into something significant and defensible, that always turns it into something equivalent to the analysis of Bennett (Ch. 6) or, more often, that of Donagan (Ch. 7). It is argued that on either of the latter analyses, making/allowing certainly has no <i>basic</i> moral significance, though it may often be accompanied by factors that do have such significance.
Chapter keywords <i>Around 5 keywords. No fewer than 3 and no more than 10. Type each keyword on its own line.</i>	Allowing Bentham Dinello Donagan Kagan Kamm Making Quinn