

What is an Annotated Bibliography?

An annotated bibliography is a list of citations for books, articles, and documents. Each citation is followed by a brief (usually about 150 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph, the annotation. **The purpose of the annotation is to inform the reader of the relevance, accuracy, and quality of the sources cited.** Annotations are descriptive and critical; they expose the author's point of view, clarity and appropriateness of expression, and authority. Annotations also serve as a way for you to prove to the reader that your sources are quality, relevant and well thought out for your paper.

- taken from: <http://www.library.cornell.edu/olinuris/ref/research/skill28.htm>

Requirements:

- You must list **at least 3 of the 6 required sources** (**1 of each kind of source**) as you would on a Works Cited page (alphabetized by author's last name, correct MLA format, etc.).
- For each of these sources, **your annotation should include:**
 - o 2-4 sentence **summary** of the main ideas of the source
 - o 1-2 sentences about the **author's credentials**
 - o 1-2 sentence explanation of **why** you chose this source and **how** you will use it in your research/writing of your paper
- The annotated bibliography should be in **MLA format:**
 - o Heading in left-hand corner (name, Mrs. Shaw, name of class, due date)
 - o Last name and page number in right-hand header of each page
 - o **Title should be: A Preliminary Annotated Bibliography: (your subject here)**
 - o Times New Roman, 12 point font, double-spaced (including annotations), one-inch margins on all sides
 - o Citations that are more than one line should include **a hanging indent**, as in a regular Works Cited page.
 - o The annotation is a **continuation of the citation**. Do not drop down to the next line to start the annotation.

Due Date: Dec. 2nd at the end of the period:

- Share with Mrs. Shaw in Google Docs
- Mrs. Shaw's e-mail: ashaw@athenscsd.org

Points Possible: 50

***See example annotated bibliography on the next page**

Joe Williams

Mrs. Shaw

Junior Honors

2 Dec. 2015

A Preliminary Annotated Bibliography: *The Great Gatsby*

Fryer, Sarah Beebe. "Beneath the Mask: The Plight of Daisy Buchanan." *Critical Essays on F.*

Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby. Ed. Scott Donaldson. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1984. 153-166. Print. This is a feminist essay that argues that Daisy is trapped in cultural and gendered constructions of Rich Wife and Pretty Girl - she chooses the unsatisfactory stability of her marriage because of those constructions. Fryer mentions Jordan as a foil to Daisy. Sarah Fryer is a professor at Harvard who has done numerous critical pieces on feminism throughout novels of the early twentieth century, such as *The Great Gatsby*. I chose this source because it focuses on cultural constructions and gender identity in the 1920s. I will use the information from this essay to discuss Daisy as a character who Fitzgerald writes as reflecting the rebellion against gender constructs of the 1920s in the book.

Kerr, Frances. "Feeling Half-Feminine: Modernism and the Politics of Emotion in *The Great Gatsby*." *American Literature* 68 (1996): 405-31. Print. This is a brilliant analysis of the homoeroticism and gender switching in the novel--Nick's attraction to McKee and to Gatsby. Kerr thinks the tennis girl with sweat on her lip is Jordan; she notes that Jordan has more control over her emotions than the other women in the novel, such as Daisy and Myrtle. Kerr argues that Nick Carraway identifies with and feels most romantically

drawn not to 'masculine' women such as Jordan, but rather to 'feminine' men. Frances Kerr is known as a prominent critic regarding *The Great Gatsby*, and has held many lectures as a distinguished guest at conferences at various colleges regarding the book. I chose this source because it focuses on the sexuality of the characters of the book. I will use this information to form an argument that Fitzgerald has written many of the characters to rebel against the gender constructions of the day, which can be seen in the questions surrounding their sexuality.

Mandel, Jerome. "The Grotesque Rose: Medieval Romance and *The Great Gatsby*." *Modern Fiction Studies* 34(1988): 541-558. Print. Mandel argues that *Gatsby* follows many of the conventions of medieval romance, and analyzes East and West Egg as competing courts, Buchanan as a prince/Lord with Daisy as unattainable queen/fair lady. Gatsby and Nick are both construed as knights; Jordan is only mentioned in passing as a sort of attendant figure on Queen Daisy. Jerome Mandel is a professor at Columbia University in the Medieval Romance department. I chose this source for the argument that the gender stereotypes that are seen in medieval literature may still be present in 1920s American literature. I will use this source to explain the archetypal existence of these stereotypes.