

Great gatsby assignment



A bibliography is a list of sources (books, journals, websites, periodicals, etc.) a student may use when researching a topic. A bibliography usually just includes the bibliographic information (i.e., the author, title, publisher, etc.). An annotation is a summary and/or evaluation. Therefore, an annotated bibliography includes a summary and/or evaluation of each of the sources. Purpose of the Annotated Bib To learn about your topic: Writing an annotated bibliography is excellent preparation for a class discussion on a given topic.

Just collecting sources for a bibliography is useful, but when you have to write annotations for each source, you're forced to read each source more carefully. You begin to read more critically instead of just collecting information. ASSIGNMENT: Read the criticism from Cob Virtual Library and provide 1 an annotated copy of your article 2.) a typed entry for the class Annotated Bibliography. Follow strict MLA format and double-space the entire entry. Refer to pages 4-6 of the Cob County Research Guide (posted to the blog) for MLA formatting instructions.

Your typed annotation should include the following: Summarize: Some annotations merely summarize the source. What are the main arguments? What is the point of this book or article? What topics are covered? If someone asked what this article/book is about, what would you say? The length of our annotation will determine how detailed your summary is. Assess: After summarizing a source, it may be helpful to evaluate it. Is it a useful source? How does it compare with other sources in your bibliography? Is the information reliable?

Is it this source biased or objective? What is the goal of this source? ECE
b7y Once you've summarized and assessed a source, you need to ask how it
fits into the scholarly field of understanding *The Great Gatsby*. Fake Amusement
AP Literature, 2nd Block January 15, 2010 Annotated Bibliography for *The
Crucible* Ms. Thompson Chisel, Wendy. "Re(dish)covering the Witches in
Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*: A Feminist Reading." *Modern Drama* 37. 3 (Fall
1994): 461-473. RPR. In *Drama Criticism*. Volvo. 31. Detroit: Gale, 2008.

Literature Resource Center. Web. 20 Dec. 2010. In her article, "Re(dish)covering the Witches in Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*: A Feminist Reading," author Wendy Chisel explores the role women play in *The Crucible* and juxtaposes them with male characters, such as John Proctor, who often times avoid being criticized. She evaluates the gender stereotypes associated with women, especially highlighting Elizabeth Proctor, Abigail Williams, Mary Warren and Tuba as sources of temptation, which result in the downfall of man.

Chisel calls the reader's attention to the implied male dominance of the play, criticizing Miller and claiming that he intends for the audience and critics alike to overlook John's lack of fidelity and focus their attention instead on the cold Elizabeth and licentious Abigail. As a credible source coming from an academic database, Chisel speaks with authority, providing textual support for her argument, both from primary and secondary sources. Chisel's simple style and vocabulary would make the article of interest to anyone studying the Salem Witch Trials, the role of Puritan women, or *The Crucible*.