

Let's Annotate It!

Annotated Bibliographies are an easy way to keep track of all of your sources and how they will be used in your final project, whether that is a paper or a presentation. Using the questions below as a guide, you will learn how to create an annotated bibliography and why it is important to make one for every research project you conduct!

1. Step One: How is Your Source Cited?

What citation format will you use? Make sure that your source is correctly cited within the standards for that citation format. You can read about all of the citation formats here:

https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/conducting_research/evaluating_sources_of_information/where_to_begin.html.

Example: My source is formatted as MLA (Modern Language Association) and is *The Diary of Anne Frank* by Anne Frank.

Frank, Anne, 1929-1945. *The Diary of Anne Frank : the Revised Critical Edition*. New York :Doubleday, 2003.

2. Step Two: What is the Source?

In one or two sentences, describe what the source discusses. What are the main arguments, or what is the goal of the source?

Example: *The Diary of Anne Frank* is a first-hand account of one girl's experience during the Holocaust in World War II.

3. Step Three: What Type of Source?

Your next two sentences of your annotated bibliography will describe what kind of source it is. Is it a primary source or a secondary source? Is it a scholarly source or a popular source? You should also explain how they are the type of source that they are.

Example: *The Diary of Anne Frank* is primary source because it is a first-person account written by the author, Anne Frank, about her life and her experiences. It is a scholarly source because it is used to study the Holocaust and antisemitism under the Nazi regime during World War II.

4. Step Four: Why This Source?

Your next several sentences will describe how this source relates to your thesis. How is it being used in your research? Why is it relevant? Hint: If you cannot connect your source to your thesis statement, then your source is not **relevant** to your thesis.

Example: *The Diary of Anne Frank* is relevant to my thesis, which studies how diaries are important documents of wars in history, because this book first was written as a diary by a young woman living during World War II. During the time Anne Frank wrote her diary, the Dutch government urged Dutch people to keep a diary or any letters to document life under German occupation. I will use excerpts from her diary and the historical context of her diary to support my thesis and illustrate that some diaries were kept randomly by individuals during war, while other diaries were kept as a result of an organized call.

All Together Now!

Frank, Anne, 1929-1945. *The Diary of Anne Frank : the Revised Critical Edition*. New York :Doubleday, 2003.

The Diary of Anne Frank is a first-hand account of one girl's experience during the Holocaust in World War II. *The Diary of Anne Frank* is primary source because it is a first-person account written by the author, Anne Frank, about her life and her experiences. It is a scholarly source because it is used to study the Holocaust and antisemitism under the Nazi regime during World War II. *The Diary of Anne Frank* is relevant to my thesis, which studies how diaries are important documents of wars in history, because this book first was written as a diary by a young woman living during World War II. During the time Anne Frank wrote her diary, the Dutch government urged Dutch people to keep a diary or any letters to document life under German occupation. I will use excerpts from her diary and the historical context of her diary to support my thesis and illustrate that some diaries were kept randomly by individuals during war, while other diaries were kept as a result of an organized call.