



History Fair

How to create an Annotated Bibliography

What is an annotated bibliography?

Creating an annotated bibliography lets your reader know what sources you used in the creation of your project. First, an annotated bibliography tells the reader how many sources you used and the quality and range of sources used in your research. It provides evidence of the many hours that you spent doing research in libraries, archives, classrooms, and on the internet. Second, the annotations inform the reader how you used your sources and why they were valuable to understanding your topic. An annotated bibliography is crucial to the NHD process because it shows judges the scope and depth of your research.

Some key elements to consider when creating an annotated bibliography:

Your list should be titled "Annotated Bibliography." Not "Bibliography," not "Works Cited". Put this title in the top center of your first page.

Divide your Annotated Bibliography into two sections, labeled "Primary Sources" and "Secondary Sources."

- In each section, entries should be alphabetized by the first word excluding "A," "An," and "The."

3. Other key formatting instructions:

- Single-space each entry and skip one line between entries.
- All source citations are tabbed 1/2 inch (one tab) after the first line.
- URLs (web addresses) should NOT be hyperlinked.

Books

Book with one author:

Author last name, first name. Title of the Book. Publishing City: Publishing Company, year of publication.

Example:

Law, Alex. The Bedford Boys: One American Town's Ultimate D-Day Sacrifice. Cambridge: Da Capo Press, 2003.

Book with two authors:

Author 1 last name, first name, and Author 2 first and last name. Title of the Book. Publishing City: Publishing Company, year of publication.

Example:

Klingaman, William K., and Nicholas P. Klingaman. The Year without Summer Darkened the World and Changed History. New York: St. Martin's Press, 2013.

Book with three or more authors:

Author 1 last name, first name, Author 2 first and last name, and Author 3 first and last name. Title of the Book. Publishing City: Publishing Company, year of publication.

Example:

Wright, David M., Lizabeth Cohen, and Thomas Bailey. The American Pageant: A History of the American People. Boston: Worth, 2010.

Books

Book published electronically (called an e-book):

**Last name, first name. Title of the Book. Publishing City: Publishing Company, year of publication. URL where
access the book.**

Example:
Philip B., and Ralph Lerner. The Founders' Constitution. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. <http://press.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

Magazine Articles

Print article (in a print magazine)

Last name, first Name. "Article Title." *Magazine Name*, Date of publication, page number(s) where the article was found.

Fareed. "Big Fuss Over a Small Deal." *Time*, December 9, 2013, 29.

Print article (in a database)

Last name, first name. "Article Title." *Magazine Name*, Date of publication, page number(s) where the article was found. Name of database where you found the article (accession number).

Fareed. "Big Fuss Over a Small Deal." *Time*, December 9, 2013, 29. MasterFILE Main Edition (92663027).
Accession number is a unique ID number for an article in a database. Not all databases have this number.

Print article (on the Internet or a magazine site)

Last name, first name. "Article Title." *Magazine Name*, Date of publication, page number(s) where the article was found. URL where the article can be accessed.

Fareed. "Big Fuss Over a Small Deal." *Time*, December 9, 2013, 29.
<http://content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2158654,00.html>.

Newspaper Articles

newspaper article (in a print newspaper):

last name, first name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, Date the paper was published.

Example:

Wick, David and Mavy El Sheikh. "In Egypt, a Chasm Grows between Young and Old." *New York Times*, February 14, 2014.

You will not always have a listed author. When that is the case, simply skip the author and begin your citation with the title of the article.

newspaper article (in a database):

last name, first name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, Date the paper was published. Name of the database. Accession number to find the article (accession number)

Example:

Wick, Renee K. "The Suffrage Message." *Syracuse New Times*, August 21, 2013. Newspapers Source Plus (9014936).
An accession number is a unique ID number for an article in a database. Not all databases have this number.

Newspaper Articles

Newspaper article (on the Internet or a news site):

Last name, first name. "Article Title." *Newspaper Title*, Date the paper was published. URL.

Example:

Lusitania Sunk by German Submarine Fleet Rushes to Aid." *Washington Times*, May 7, 1915.

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026749/1915-05-07/ed-1/seq-1/>.

Many older or historic newspaper articles do not have listed authors. Obviously, someone wrote them, but it would be incorrect to credit them to an author the way that we do today. When this is the case, it is technically correct to cite the newspaper as the author. Therefore, the example above should read:

Washington Times. "Liner Lusitania Sunk by German Submarine Fleet Rushes to Aid." May 7, 1915.

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84026749/1915-05-07/ed-1/seq-1/>.

Websites

Website

Author last name, first name. "Title of the Page." Credit to the organization who published this page. Last modified date. Accessed date you accessed the site. URL.

Example:

"Magna Carta." Avalon Project, Yale Law School. Last modified 2008. Accessed January 3, 2013.

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/magframe.asp>.

Interviews

Interview (personal)

Name, first name of person interviewed. How the interview was conducted. Date of the interview.

le:

Jim. E-mail message to author. May 1, 2012.

Jim. Telephone interview by the author. May 1, 2012.

Jim. Skype interview by the author. May 1, 2012.

For more information on conducting interviews please visit our [Guidelines for Conducting Interviews for NHD Project](#)
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Encyclopedias

Well-known Encyclopedia

Article author last name, first name. "Article Title." In *Encyclopedia Name*. Year published ed.

Example:

Otto von Bismarck." In *The New Encyclopedia Britannica*. 2012 ed.

Multimedia Resources (audio & video)

recording of a speech or public statement (on the Internet)

last name, first name. "Title of the Speech." Speech, Date the speech was given. Audio file, length of speech. Name of organization or site publishing this speech. URL.

: Harry S. "First Speech to Congress." Speech, April 16, 1945. Audio file, 18:13. Miller Center for Public Affairs, University of Virginia. <http://millercenter.org/president/speeches/detail/3339>.

recording of a speech or public statement (on the Internet)

last name, first name. "Title of the Speech." Speech, Date the speech was given. Video file, length of speech. Name of organization or site publishing this speech. URL.

: Johnson, Lyndon B. "Inaugural Address." Speech, January 20, 1965. Video file, 13:45. American Presidency Project, University of California, Santa Barbara. <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/youtubeclip.php?clipid=26985&admin>.

or documentary (on a DVD)

The Documentary. Directed by Name of Director. Year of original release. City of production company: Company that produced the documentary, year this DVD was released. DVD.

: *West Shore: African Americans of D-Day*. Directed by Douglas T. Cohen. 2007. New York: A&E Home Video, 2010.

Multimedia Resources (audio & video)

Video from a user-contributed or user-generated web source

Author / star last name, first name. "Title." Video file, length of the video file. Name of the website. Posted by Name of person or organization, Date posted. URL of the video file.

Don, Don. "World War II Bomber Crews Worked." Video file, 1:31:36. YouTube. Posted by History Channel, December 2, 2013. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0sTB2JORTkg>.

While there are many user-generated websites, you want to use them with caution. Remember, the beauty of Vimeo and YouTube is that anyone can post to them. Be aware of who is posting the content. Recognized organizations (like the HISTORY® Channel or the National Archives) who post videos that are more reputable than those posted by an individual user. Realize that there are a lot of videos that are edited to fit the point of view of the person posting them, and they may or may not be accurate, faithful to the original, or complete.

Video from a web source

Author / star last name, first name. "Title." Filmed date (if known). Video file, length of the video file. Name of site or organization publishing the video. Date published online. URL.

Don, Don. "Dachau." Video file, 50:37. The National World War II Museum. 2013. <http://ww2online.org/view/don-jackson/segment-5>.

Images & Maps

Photograph or image (on the Internet)

Author last name, first name (if known). *Title of photograph or image.* Type of image. Date (if known). Name of site or organization publishing the image. URL.

Example:

Wheeler, Dorothea. San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 1942 - Evacuees of Japanese Descent being Inoculated as they Register for Evacuation, and Assignment, Later, to War Relocation Authority Centers for the Duration of the War. Photograph. April 1942. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002719511/>.

Published Map (reproduced online)

Author last name, first name. *Title of Map.* Type of media (map, graph, chart). City of publication: Person/group who created the map, year published. Name of site or organization publishing the image. URL.

Example:

Wheeler, Dorothea. [England?], 1944, HQ Twelfth Army Group Situation Map. Map. [England?]: Twelfth Army Group, 1944. World War II Military Situation Maps, Library of Congress. <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g5701s.ict21003>.