

# CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

## PLAGIARISM

When you use the words or original ideas of another person, you must cite that person's work in your essay. If you use the exact words from another person, you must use quotation marks to indicate that those words are not your own in addition to citing them. While paraphrasing or rewording another work in your essay does not require quotation marks, a citation is still necessary. Failure to cite information is PLAGIARISM.

*The Chicago Manual of Style* (16<sup>th</sup> edition) uses many different citation systems, all of which can be modified to suit the individual preferences of the professor. For this reason, be sure to follow the instructions provided by your professor or instructor. This handout is a basic guideline to *The Chicago Manual of Style's* annotated bibliography and may not match the exact specifications of your professor.

## BASIC ELEMENTS OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY

- All bibliographic entries must be alphabetized by the authors' last names, and authors' names are inverted (last name first, first name last).
- Elements of a citation are separated with periods.
- The publication facts of a source should not be enclosed in a parenthesis.

## ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated bibliographies serve the same function as normal bibliographies but also contain a brief summary and/or statement about a given source. Citations should be listed alphabetically and retain the same format as bibliographies that correspond with endnotes and footnotes. If only a few works require annotation, the annotated bibliography writer's comments follow the sources' publication facts in brackets. When more in depth annotations are necessary, the annotations should begin on a new line immediately following the entry. Annotations often begin with a paragraph indentation.

Note: Annotated Bibliographies are not to be confused with a bibliographic essay.

## EXAMPLE AND SAMPLE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Format for a book with a single author.

Last name, First name. *Title of a good book*. City of publication: Publishing company, Year.

This is where you would write the annotation to a given work. A brief summary of the source, the source's relevancy to your research, or additional comments about the information or publishing facts of the source are all appropriate for an annotation, but not all of these elements are required. See the example below.

- For successive entries by the same author, editor, translator, or compiler, you may use the 3-em dash to replace that author's, editor's, translator's, or compiler's name in the bibliographic entry; however, check with your professors before you do this because each professor might prefer the 3-em dash be handled a different way.
- Sample annotated bibliography following:

## Annotated Bibliography

Bebel, August. *Women under Socialism*. Translated by Daniel De Leon. New York: Schocken Books, 1971.

August Bebel's book *Die Frau und der Sozialismus* is an extensive critique of the industrial capitalist system, specifically of the roles of women during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bebel's work was a major influence on the feminist movement in Germany, as well as on Clara Zetkin and female members of the Social Democratic Party.

Evans, Richard J. "German Social Democracy and Women's Suffrage 1891-1918." *Journal of Contemporary History* 15, no. 3 (July 1980): 533-57.

Evans emphasizes the significance of the role of female activists in the German Social Democratic Party. He details the rhetoric, organizational structure, and tactics that women in the SPD used and argues that their pro-socialist movement had more of an impact on women's equality than did bourgeoisie reforms. He also describes the effect that the woman had on their male counterparts within the SPD.

———. "Women and Socialism in Imperial Germany: The Sources and Their Problems." *International Labor and Working-Class History*, no. 9 (May 1976): 16-19.

Evans' purpose in this article is to critique the historiography of former works on German women's studies, especially those that base their research on sources from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century SDP. Relying solely on such official sources as magazines and the SPD's internal records rather than on informal documents like journals and letters may lead to false understandings of the perception of past events, and Evan's article will help in the evaluation of primary source documents.

Frevert, Ute. *Women in German History: From Bourgeois Emancipation to Sexual Liberation*. New York: Berg Publishers, 1989.

*Women in German History* provides a history of German women and their struggle for equality. Frevert tells the story of the birth of German feminism by examining the roles and lives of "traditional" German women in the eighteenth century, details the feminist struggle for equality, and provides insight into the birth of the German woman in the twentieth century.

Honeycut, Karen. "Clara Zetkin: A Socialist Approach to the Problem of Women's Oppression." *Feminist Studies* 3, no. 3/4 (1976): 131-44.

Honeycut's article provides insight into Clara Zetkin's life and ideology. The article will shed light on the motives and rationale behind the socialist aspects of the early German women's movement. Additionally, this source will provide valuable details on how Clara Zetkin as both a woman and as a socialist shaped the women's section of the SPD.