Annotated Bibliography Direction/Example

Author. "Title." *Title of container (usually at the top of the webpage)*, **Publisher, Publication**

Date, Location (the URL). Date of Access (if applicable).

The above is the basic format and information expectation for what is provided in an

MLA Citation. Your citation may look quite a bit different if you are using sources found

through the school database function or google scholar, as those are often academic journal

articles. If you use those resources, the citation that those resources provide when using the

"cite" function is acceptable and correct. The exception to the above format, outside of source

provided citations, is that if the publisher and the website title are the same (example:

History.com is publisher and the website), list the website only once so that it wouldn't say, for

example,

Dinnean, Amanda. "My Thoughts." *Mythoughts.com,* **Mythoughts.com, 2024, url. Accessed**

30 January 2024.

and instead would read:

Dinnean, Amanda. "My Thoughts." *Mythoughts.com,* **2024, url. Accessed 20 January 2024**.

Every period, comma, quotation mark, and italicized portion are representative of

directions. If there is a period or comma after something, yours will need the same period or

comma. There will be a period after the author(s), the title will be in quotes, the website will be

italicized, etc.

Once you have completed the MLA citation, you will begin your annotation on the next

line, with an indent of one inch from the margin for the entire text (as shown in the example

bibliography below). The annotation is an explanation of what information the source provided

and how you used that information. For honors students, you will be required to write at least 100 words, and no more than 150 words, per annotation. For on-level students, you will be required to write at least 75 words, and no more than 150 words per annotation.

On the pages below, I have created an example bibliography. For MLA bibliographies, you should use Time New Roman as the font, it should be 12 point font size, it must all be double spaced, and the citation itself needs to have a hanging indent. Citations need to be in alphabetical order based on the first letter/word of the citation. The annotation follows each individual citation.

Annotated Bibliography

Berick, Julia. "Summer Escapism: The Coney Island Dreaming." *Tenement.org.*

www.tenement.org/blog/summer-escapism-part-two-coney-island-dreaming. Accessed 30

January 2024.

> This article explains how Coney Island and its development as a place of
>
> amusement both caused and was the result of the need for people in America to
>
> have some form of leisure activities during the summer months, when work
>
> slows, school is on break, and it is too warm to stay inside. I used this source to
>
> make a comparison between Coney Island's busy season and the American
>
> people's slow season. The need for affordable entertainment for working class
>
> families, in a safe place, with access to many amenities, was realized in Coney
>
> Island, and despite many setbacks, it remains to provide that entertainment to
>
> many Americans each season.

Shaw, Randy. "Coney Island Exposed America's Spirit." *Beyondchron.com,* 27 February 2015.

beyondchron.org/coney-island-americas-democratic-spirit-unleashed. Accessed 30

January 2024.

> This source explains how Coney Island and the spirit of the American People
>
> mirror one another. Both Americans and the entertainment hub known as Coney
>
> Island, have been everchanging, meeting new challenges with determination and
>
> resilience. This source taught me that Coney Island was especially important to
>
> the working class people of Brooklyn and the greater New York area. Unlike
>
> many amusement parks, Coney Island has always been free of admission costs,
>
> making this small area the working-class people's go-to form of leisure when time

allowed. Coney Island has been a beacon for diverse experiences, much like the racial and ethnic diversity of Americans themselves.

Sullivan, David A. "Coney Island History: How West Brighton Became Coney Island." *The Heart of Coney Island,* Heartofconeyisland.com, 2015. www.heartofconeyisland.com/west-brighton-coney-island-history. Accessed 30 January 2024.

This resource goes in depth about the history of Coney Island from the early 1880s, when it was still a small, rural, farming community, through to the 1920s, when Coney Island, as people know it today, became the shining tourist and celebration destination of renown. One of the first things to contribute to what would become Coney Island was a resort built in West Brighton, called Brighton Beach Resort. This article provided me with some of my fun facts and also contributed to both my understanding of the history of Coney Island, and how it impacted the life of those living and working near and on Coney Island, while also contributing to a new sense of leisure and fun becoming more readily culturally accepted.