Writing the **TURABIAN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Purpose:** This guide was created to help you learn how to write an annotated bibliography in Turabian Citation Style.

**What is a BIBLIOGRAPHY?**
- A bibliography a list of all of the sources you have used in the process of researching your work. A citation for each source includes the author’s name, source title, and publication details.

**What is an ANNOTATION?**
- An annotation is a note of explanation or comment added to a text or diagram.
  - It is more than just a brief summary of a journal article, book, or website.
  - It contains a short analysis or evaluation of sources in relation to the research topic.

**What is an ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY?**
- An annotated bibliography is an alphabetized list of citations to books, articles, and documents.
- Each citation is followed by a **brief** description of the content, quality, and usefulness of the source—the Annotation.

**What is the purpose of an ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY?**
- Depending on your specific assignment, an annotated bibliography might have different purposes:
  - Provide a literature review of a particular topic
  - Demonstrate the quality and depth of reading you have done
  - Highlight sources that may be of interest to other readers or researchers
  - Explore and organize sources for further research

**To get started:**
- **Select a topic**
- **Choose your sources** – books, periodicals, and documents that may contain useful information on your topic
- **Read your selected sources**: it is a bit difficult to write descriptively about something you have not read
- **Write the citation and annotation.** When writing your annotation, you **may** include the following:
  - A purpose of the work (i.e. explain why it was written)
  - A brief summary of the content
  - The intended readership of the resource (e.g. student or professional)
  - Strengths and weakness or bias of the material
  - Statement of the relevance of the resource to the research topic

**How long are ANNOTATIONS?**
- Your instructor will specify the required length of the annotations for his/her assignment.
- Typically, annotations are one paragraph long.

**A sample annotated bibliography is listed on the back.** *It is a subject bibliography, containing a variety of sources on the same topic. [in Turabian format]*

Tallahassee Community College Library

Revised Summer 2015
The Treachery of the Climate: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Resources


*Panzer Leader* is a memoir written by Colonel-General Heinz Guderian, Germany’s ranking tank specialist and combat commander during World War II. In this riveting book, Guderian chronicles his life, addresses the formation and deployment of the German Panzer (tank) during the Second World War throughout Europe, and explores possible ways in which Germany could have won World War II. Beyond his personal narrative, his memoir does not introduce new or compelling information on Germany’s military strategy or operations during the Second World War. Despite this shortcoming, this is a great read for military historians or graduate history student.


In “Barbarossa Revised,” Russel Stolfi reexamines Operation Barbarossa, the German military invasion of the Soviet Union during World War II. According to Stolfi’s thesis, Hitler lost World War II with one blunder—the failure to execute Operation Barbarossa. Stolfi cites Hitler’s distraction with the Balkans that resulted in a delayed start, an unprepared German army, harsh weather conditions, and Russia’s vast terrain for Germany’s loss. Stolfi’s research focuses on how these factors derailed Hitler’s initial success in the region and how the failure of this operation was a turning point for Germany’s dominance in Europe. Stolfi’s analysis of the war provides historians and researchers with a comprehensive overview of the invasion and its outcomes.

**Sample Annotation**

The citation goes first and is followed by the annotation.

In the sample annotation below, each element is numbered (see Key).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) Ewers, Justin. “Stalin’s top general admits Germany nearly defeated Russia at Moscow.” World War II 25, no.3 (Sept./Oct., 2010): 10-11. Academic Search Complete (52847837).</th>
<th><strong>Key</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) In 1966, Georgy Zhukov, the commander of Stalin’s Red Army during World War II, gave a shockingly candid interview to Soviet writer Konstantin Simonov, where he admits the Soviet Union almost lost to Germany in the Battle of Moscow.</td>
<td>(1) Citation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) In this article, Ewer recounts Zhukov’s explosive admission and explores the possible outcomes of World War II had the Soviets been defeated by Germany in 1942.</td>
<td>(2) Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The focus of the article is the former Soviet Union’s concealment of Georgy Zhukov’s 1966 interview and how this revelation helps to dispel myths about the Soviet Union military perilous during World War II.</td>
<td>(3) Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Written to provide insight on the underpinnings of Soviet military strategy on the Western Front during World War II, this article also gives credence to historians and military experts who have questioned the Soviet Union’s account of events during this significant battle.</td>
<td>(4) Scope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) This article is a great resource related to the Battle of Moscow because it provides new information on the conflict.</td>
<td>(5) Purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Moreover, this article should be used by historians or students seeking to learn more about Soviet military history during World War II.</td>
<td>(6) Usefulness to your research or topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(7)</strong> Audience (Who it was written for)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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