

# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENT

HZT4U1 - Philosophy - Mr. A. Wittmann - Page 1 of 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Instructions:

- An annotated bibliography is a series of sources (either books or journal articles) followed by a description of each publication.
- Select 1 philosopher from the list below (1 per student).
- Research and find 10 **secondary sources** in total (5 printed scholarly book and 5 scholarly journal article on each philosopher).
- **No** encyclopedias or biographies.
- Write an **Annotated Works Cited List** or **Annotated Bibliography** in the **Chicago** style.
- 2 pages, 1 for 5 articles and 1 for 5 books.
- Refer to Annotated Bibliography Exemplars at <http://www.earlhaig.ca/departments/socialscience/downloads/>
- You must submit a digital copy to **turnitin.com** only (no hard copy required).

## List of Philosophers:

- |                              |                          |                         |                             |               |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. F Francis Bacon           | 9. Friedrich Hegel       | 17. Edmund Husserl      | 25. Hans-Georg Gadamer      | 33. Ibn Rushd |
| 2. René Descartes            | 10. Joseph von Schelling | 18. Max Weber           | 26. John Rawls              | 34. Zhuangzi  |
| 3. Gottfried von Leibniz     | 11. Arthur Schopenhauer  | 19. Bertrand Russell    | 27. Hilary Putnam           | 35. Xunzi     |
| 4. Jean-Jacques Rousseau     | 12. Søren Kierkegaard    | 20. Ludwig Wittgenstein | 28. Mary Wollstonecraft (f) |               |
| 5. Thomas Paine              | 13. Karl Marx            | 21. Martin Heidegger    | 29. Hannah Arendt (f)       |               |
| 6. Mencius                   | 14. Ludwig Feuerbach     | 22. John Dewey          | 30. Elizabeth Anscombe (f)  |               |
| 7. Johann Gottlieb Fichte    | 15. Friedrich Nietzsche  | 23. Jean-Paul Sartre    | 31. Al-Farabi               |               |
| 8. Hypatia of Alexandria (f) | 16. Ayn Rand (f)         | 24. Karl Popper         | 32. Al-Ghazzali             |               |

## Definition:

- The information for each source includes: a citation and an annotation.
- The citation is the bibliographic information, which allows a reader to identify and find each source used.
- The annotation is a brief (approximately 100 words) descriptive and evaluative paragraph describing.
- Each entry has 2 parts...

### A) Citation:

1. Follow the format outlined in <https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/717/01/>

### B) Annotation (1 sentence for each of the following):

1. The author's scholarly background and educational qualifications.
2. A brief summary about specific information presented in the source.
3. The author's point of view or thesis.
4. A comment on the objectivity/bias of the source.
5. A statement on the usefulness/relevance of the resource.

### **Article Example:**

Johnstone, Mary. "John Locke and the Rise of Democracy." *American Journal of Philosophy*, 54.6 (1992): 345-356.

Mary Johnstone is a professor of political philosophy at Harvard University who specializes in the development in political systems in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and has published several books on European socio-political history and its connection to philosophical enlightenment and scientific discoveries of the age of reason. In this paper, Johnstone argues that John Locke's idealistic theories of knowledge were the direct result of the political shift from authoritarian absolute monarch and church structures, to democratic models and independent faith developments during the reformation. Johnstone claims that Locke's epistemological arguments were heavily influenced by, and even partly borrowed from, Jon Wagner's political treatises on religious self determinism, and Rene's political utopian theories. This study demonstrates a bias toward economic determinism. This source is very useful for research on economic influences on religious and political intellectual development.

### **Book Example:**

Smith, Michael. *Locke: Epistemology, Ontology and Politics*. New York: Routledge, 1993.

Michael Smith is a professor of philosophy at Oxford University and a specialist in 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century philosophers, who has published numerous articles regarding the historical relevance of the prevailing thought of that time. In this work, Smith addresses Locke's fundamental ideas concerning the direct translation of perception to knowledge. He places each philosophical contemplation, within a historical context of political and social realities of the age. Smith argues that Locke's meditations were direct reaction of the political and social developments in 17<sup>th</sup> century France and America. Smith seems to discount many of Locke's epistemological arguments, with a bias towards social contract theory. This source is particularly useful for research on the relationship between epistemological thought and social-political conditions of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century.

