Monsters in literature. monsters in literature Paper details: monsters in literature Chris Baldick: http://knarf.english.upenn.edu/Articles/baldick3.html Susan Hitchcock: https://wayback.archive-it.org/11788/20200108050451/http://exhibitions.nypl.org/biblion/outsiders/frankenstein/essay/essayhitchcock Cat Irving: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7Dvip3yexM please use Frankenstein original movie and titus andronicus as primary sources. for the 5 secondary sources please Use Chriss baldick essay, susan hitchcock essay, elizabeth young essay, Cat irving frankenstein and medical science, and stephen asma monsters and the moral imagination. A bibliography is a list of sources (books, journals, websites, films, etc.) you have used or you are currently using for researching a topic. You may produce a bibliography at any point in your research. A works cited page, in contrast, can only accompany your actual finished essay or article—the word “cited” implies that you have referred to and cited the source in your own writing. So this assignment is a bibliography, because you have not yet produced your term papers nor incorporated quotes into your own writing. (Your final paper should include a works cited page at the end, but you will have already turned in your bibliography, so you do not need to include it again!) An annotation is a summary, evaluation of, and/or commentary on a source. Therefore, an annotated bibliography includes a summary and brief evaluation of each of the sources. For this assignment, you will list—in MLA format—at least two primary and five secondary sources that you are using or most likely plan to use for the final paper assignment in this class. Remember, a primary source is the text or object you are directly making a claim about, and a secondary source provides you with some tools (historical or cultural context, theories or philosophies, definitions, expert reviews and commentary, etc) to help you support those claims. You are not required to use outside sources, but you may if you wish. Remember that secondary sources should be unbiased, present material objectively, and possess credible expertise in relation to the subject (for instance, peer reviewed academic journals or books, or essays or articles by acknowledged experts in the field). Note: you are not tied to these sources; you may change your mind later on when writing the paper! You may also add more sources while writing your final paper; this is only the minimum for this assignment! You should follow each entry with your annotations for that entry. Annotations should be at least 2-3 sentences per entry and cover the following topics: Summary: If a primary source, what is the main overall plot? If a secondary source, what is the author’s main argument or thesis? What is the overall point of this source? What topics are covered? In other words, if someone asked you what this source is about, what would you say? Evaluation: How is this source useful to you? What does this source contribute to the claims you want to make in this project? If it is a primary source, what might be the most important evidence or details that you could use? If it is a secondary source, what does it do—for example, does it provide definitions of important concepts, or historical context, or an expert analysis of a text? Which classical rhetorical strategies does the author use to make their point? (Rhetorical strategies include logos (persuasion based on logic), pathos (persuasion based on emotion), and ethos (persuasion based on the use of some form of authority). Finally, has the source changed how you think about your topic? Some Student Examples: Primary Source 1. McKinley, Robin. The Blue Sword. HarperCollins, 1982. This novel follows the journey of the orphan girl Harry Crewe as she becomes a warrior and ultimately a hero in a foreign country, becoming adopted into that culture and inheriting a magical sword. This source is useful for my project because it provides an example of a traditional hero’s journey, but with a nontraditional young woman hero, someone who goes against stereotypical gender roles and protects not her birth home but her adopted culture, showing a desire for heroes who fight more cultural “monsters,” like the challenges of being an outsider as well as gender inequality. Secondary Source 1. Tolkien, J.R.R. “On Fairy-Stories.” Andrew Lang Lecture, University of St Andrews, 1938. Reprinted in The Tolkien Reader, Ballantine Books, 1966, pp. 33-99. This source provides Tolkien’s definition of fairy-stories and their main functions, which are fantasy, escape, recovery, and consolation. Tolkien uses all three classical rhetorical strategies, as he is an acknowledged expert in his field (ethos), he describes fantasy as appealing to human emotions and desires (pathos), and he uses logic in his discussion of language and adjectives helping develop the imagination (logos). This source is useful for my project because I can evaluate how well my primary sources fulfill each of these functions, which will help me compare the primary sources. This will also help me see which functions seem to be more important at different time periods.