Sample Annotated Bibliography

Chicago Manual of Style Notes-Bibliography Format

Annotated bibliographies should include a brief description of the work (1-2 sentences) and relate how the work will help you answer your research question (2-3 sentences).

**Sample Research Question:**

How was the women’s suffrage movement in the United States inspired by or in conflict with the abolition and African American suffrage movement?

Douglass, Frederick. "The Women's Suffrage Movement, Address Before the International Council of Women, Washington, D.C., March 31, 1888." in *Frederick Douglass: Selected Speeches and Writings*, edited by Philip S. Foner, and Yuval Taylor, Chicago Review Press, 2000.

The chapter consists of a complete transcript of Douglass addressing suffragists, where he recalls his former speech at the Seneca Falls conference. He argues that while his previous speech came at a time when he could offer help to the movement, women should now be the spokespeople and power behind their movement. He compares suffrage for women and African Americans. In addition to his drawing parallels between the movements, as an important figure in the abolition movement and social reform, Douglass' involvement in Seneca Falls and this convention shows the ties between the two movements.

Spruill, Marjorie Julian. "Race, Reform, andReaction at the  Turn of the Century: Southern Suffragists, the Nawsa, and the 'Southern Strategy' In Context." in *Votes for Women: The Struggle for Suffrage Revisited,* edited by Jean H. Baker. Oxford University Press, 2002.

Spruill examines southern white suffragists' compromise to, or outright alliance with, white supremacists in the latter 19th century. She argues that southern white suffragists adopted racist tactics to succeed in their goals during a time of poisonous race relations in the United States. The book demonstrates the conflict within the movement, as suffragists intentionally juxtaposed their cause against African Americans' rights to gain white men's support. Southerners argued that more enfranchised whites (even women) would strengthen their supremacy.

Wellman, Judith. The Road to Seneca Falls: Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the First Woman's Rights Convention. University of Illinois Press, 2004.

In The Road to Seneca Falls, Wellman argues that the first women's convention was the beginning of women's suffrage and one of the greatest social movements in U.S. history. She argues that this was made possible by a confluence of social, economic, and cultural factors. The book gives a rich understanding of the convention and contextualizes it and the movement in the reconstruction era. Wellman gives evidence and examples of how the convention brought together activists from many areas, including abolitionists and Quakers. The book provides in-depth information about the demographics of the attendees, including their political affiliations. It examines specific women with ties to abolition, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha Coffin Wright, and Abby Kell.