

Sample Annotated References (APA Style)

Doe, J. (2009). Applications of realist political theory. *Journal of Political Theory*, 99(12), 304-310.

Doe, an Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Bratislava, argues that despite developments in constructivist international theory, realism is still the best paradigm for understanding International Relations (IR). Doe takes five principle assertions from classical realism and modern constructivism and applies them to three prominent events in recent IR: the attacks on the U.S.S. Cole, the 9/11 attacks and the war in Iraq. Doe determined that since realism puts greater emphasis specifically on the given nature of the world stage, realism is more useful and more correct than constructivism.

While Doe's analysis is useful, the study does not sufficiently answer why a political theory emphasizing a given nature of international relations is more ideal than a theory that does not emphasize it. Regardless, the definitions of realism and constructivism, as well as the general principles behind the methodology, are the most useful aspects of this article, even if its execution of the methodology is poor. I will use Doe's definitions of realism and constructivism in my own research.

Sample Annotation (Chicago Manual of Style)

Borstelmann, Thomas. *The Cold War and the Color Line: American Race Relations in the Global Arena*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 2001.

Borstelmann, a Professor of Modern History at the University of Nebraska Lincoln, explores the role of race in the domestic and international politics of the American Cold War. He contextualizes the Civil Rights Movement in the international arena in order to argue that the American Civil Rights Movement was tied to the rise of postwar anti-colonialism and the rise of anticommunist culture. Further, Borstelmann contends that the American Civil Rights Movement evolved into an international human rights movement that continues today.

Because Borstelmann focuses his research on American policymakers and civil rights leaders, he is successful at identifying the ways in which Cold War politics served to

expose America's racial injustices. He reveals the dichotomies and conflicts of American domestic and foreign policy with the reality of blacks in America during the time period in question. This source is valuable because it establishes the mounting tension that eventually culminated in the race riots of 1967, which is a major aspect of my own research. However, this is a historical narrative that has little insight into why racial tension continued to increase despite major policy changes.