

# AP World History Modern

## Guidelines for Article Annotations & Summations

### Guidelines for Annotations

Annotations are notes taken to speed your reading, generate processing, and make material accessible months or years later. The goals of annotations are to capture the author's thesis (if clearly stated, or theme if no stated thesis), main supporting arguments/ideas, and for the student to express in a sentence the most important things to remember about the secondary reading.

### Annotation Rubric

5 = Mark the thesis clearly. If there is no stated thesis...then write the themes. Create short notes in the margins that encapsulate the author's main ideas. Write a 'conclusive statement' in your own words that includes the most important ideas/arguments of the article; what you need to remember.

### Breakdown

|            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| Thesis     | = | +2 for correct thesis/theme.<br>+1 for partial thesis.<br>+0 for incorrect thesis.                   |
| Conclusive | = | +1 for strong conclusive statements.<br>+.5 for partially correct.<br>+0 for Statement attempt.      |
| Notes      | = | +2 for complete annotations of ideas.<br>+1 for at least 50% of ideas.<br>+0 for under 50% finished. |

### Guidelines for Summation

A 'Summation' is a single paragraph, typed and double-spaced, in which you bring together the author's thesis and most important ideas. Summations serve two purposes in AP World History. In the month before the AP Exam in May Summations are fantastic study aides. They also serve to improve your essay writing.

### Summation Rubric

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | = | A well written paragraph that encapsulates the most important meanings from the reading in one paragraph (100-200 words).                 |
| 4 | = | A summation that includes the important ideas, but is poorly written; Or, a summation that is well written, but misses some of the ideas. |
| 3 | = | A summation that contains some of the article's ideas (but not all), and is not written following the guidelines for writing summations.  |
| 2 | = | A paragraph that misses the ideas.  |
| 1 | = | Words on paper that show a complete lack of understanding of the article.   |

# AP World History Modern

## Guidelines for Article Annotations & Summations

### Tips for Summation

- Write in active voice; avoid passive voice.
  - Active: Lightning struck the barn.
  - Passive: The barn was struck by lightning.
- If needed, use short quotes; preferably a phrase and very rarely longer than one sentence.
- Achieve subject / verb agreement writing in **past tense**.
- Avoid overuse of it, they, and you. Be specific in your writing.
- Do not re-write the article. Treat the author's main point(s).
- Factually support your contentions. "For example, ..."
- Use transition words: however, furthermore, nonetheless, moreover, etc. And not just at the beginning of sentences as they work quite well in the middle linking ideas while indicating their relationship.
- Do not abbreviate.
- Keep your summation to a single paragraph on a single page (100-200 words).
- Write in third person.
- **Include author's name and title of reading.**
- **Only papers submitted to Turn-it-in will be graded.**

### Example Format for Summation

John Xu  
Ms. Harding  
Summation  
3 September 2023

Snyder, Lynda. "Southernization."

In Lynda Snyder's "Southernization" she argues <insert author's claim>. She provides three key pieces of evidence to prove her claim. <continue on with your summary>