

Sample Annotated Bibliography

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 Essay #3

Annotated Bibliography

Adams, Michael. "The End of Black Harlem." *New York Times*, 27 May 2016. www.nytimes.com/jksdfkln.

In this article, the author explains how Harlem has been gentrifying over the last 20 years. He says that it was once a place for Senegalese immigrants and Southern transplants—basically, a place for people fleeing oppression in their home countries and seeking new opportunities. Harlem developed its own culture because of the large numbers of people who called the neighborhood their new home. Adams also notes how and when the changes started to happen. As white neighborhoods south of Harlem became more and more expensive, white people slowly began moving into Harlem, buying up what they considered to be very cheap real estate, and changing the entire neighborhood—culturally, and economically.

Barbanel, Josh . "Gentrification Effect in New York City Is Overblown." *The Wall Street Journal*, 10 May 2016. www.wsj.com/iuh23bi32.

In this article, the author writes about the displacement of people living in poverty throughout New York City. Barbanel writes about fifteen different neighborhoods, including Harlem, Inwood, the Lower East Side, Chinatown, Bushwick, Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Sunset Park, and Astoria. He also gives multiple statistics within the various neighborhoods that show the effects of gentrification. Specifically, it shows that the people being hurt the most by gentrification are minorities, and recent immigrants. And, consequently, the people benefitting the most from these changes are upwardly-mobile white people.

Hamil, Pearsall. "Moving Out Or Moving In?: Resilience To Environmental Gentrification In New York City." *Local Environment*, Vol.17, no. 9, 2012, 1013-1026. *Academic Search Complete*.

In this article, the author writes about the struggles minorities face by the burdens that gentrification places on them. Hamil focuses specifically on the economic problems. He explains how gentrification kills small businesses, many of which are owned by minorities. He goes on to connect how the disappearance of small businesses, which are quickly replaced by corporate chain stores, changes the neighborhood beyond recognition. Hamil has a very negative view of gentrification—he only points out the bad points without any positive effects.