

Annotated Bibliography

Collins, Suzanne, and Phil Falco. *The Hunger Games*. New York: Scholastic, 2008. Print.

Every year in what was once North America, the Capitol of Panem hosts an event called the Hunger Games. A boy and a girl from each district are drafted and brought to an arena and fight to the death. When Katniss Everdeen's little sister is selected, Katniss takes her place. Katniss promises her sister that she will return. During the games, Katniss teams up with another tribute, Rue. They work together to kill others, but eventually Rue is killed. At the end of the game, Katniss must choose between her life, and the life of her fellow district partner. The ending is one that the Capitol has never seen.

Exupery, Antoine de. *The Little Prince*. San Diego: Harcourt, 2000. Print.

Antione de Saint Exupery's *The Little Prince* is a fascinating story in which the narrator tells about the travels of the little prince. The Little Prince lived on a small planet alone and owned three volcanoes and an extraordinary flower which encompassed extravagant pride. The pride of the flower is what drove the Little Prince out of his perfect world and began traveling to other planets. During his travels, he ended up on six different planets meeting several different characters including with the king, the conceited man, the tippler, the businessman, the lamplighter, the geographer, the snake, and the desert flower, the garden of roses, the railway switchman, the merchant, the fox, and the narrator. The Little Prince learns from the fox, though, about what is really important in life.

Frank, Anne. *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl*. New York: Bantam Books, 1952. Print

During the Nazi occupation of Holland during World War II, Anne Frank and her family went into secret hiding above a shop to avoid capture. Anne's family was joined by two other families seeking refuge as well. During their time in hiding, the families continued to read and learn. The Franks have a few close calls where they were almost discovered. The Franks almost see the end of the war while evading capture. However, their secret hiding place is revealed and they are forced into captivity. The *Diary of Anne Frank* is her memoirs of her time spent in hiding.

Friedrich, Elizabeth, and Michael Garland. *Leah's Pony*. Honesdale, PA: Boyds Mills, 1996. Print.

In the 1930's the Dust Bowl affected a lot of families. Leah's was no exception. Leah loves her pony more than

anything. Leah's papa is struggling with the farm, and can't grow or sell crops because of a drought. The bank is threatening to take their farm and auction it off, along with their other possessions. On the day of the auction, Leah has come up with enough money to buy the tractor, but she had to give up something really special to her- her pony. The story shows students what a little girl gave up in order to help her family during a really tough time.

Harper, L. *To Kill a Mockingbird*. New York: Warner Books, 1960. Print.

Jean Louise Finch, or "Scout" as she is known to her father, brother, and everyone in town, is an ordinary six-year-old child in the tired town of Maycomb, Alabama, in the 1930's. Scout's father is an attorney named Atticus Finch. Scout and her older brother Jem spend their summers in the company of Dill Harris, the nephew of their neighbor, Miss Rachel Haverford. Dill was from Meridian, Mississippi. The three children spent their time obsessing over the 'haunted' house in the neighborhood: the Radley place. Inside the Radley place lived the local lunatic, Boo Radley. Stories and rumors about Boo's antics were the fuel to the fire of the children's imagination about the house. When fall comes around, Dill goes home to Mississippi and Scout has her elementary school debut when she ventures into the first grade. Her academic skills far outweigh those of her classmates as she can already read. Every day, Scout and Jem's walk to school leads them straight by the Radley place. They usually run as fast as they can past it. One day, Scout notices something in the knothole of a tree on the Radley property. She finds two pieces of gum in the tree and quickly runs home to tell Jem. This is only the first of many gifts that the children would find in the tree. There are even two dolls carved to look just like Jem and Scout found in the tree. One day, the children find Mr. Nathan Radley, Boo's brother, filling the knothole with cement. This ends the exchange of gifts between the children and Boo. During the cold winter, the Finch's neighbor's house catches fire and burns to the ground. Scout is freezing outside as they watch the spectacle. Without Scout realizing, someone slips a blanket around her shoulders. It was Boo Radley. The next spring introduces challenging times for the Finch children. Atticus takes a case defending a black man on rape charges. The children are bullied by their classmates for their father's compassion for negroes. Tom Robinson, the black man Atticus is defending, is being accused of raping May Ella Ewell, the daughter of a share cropper with too many children to count, much less feed. The Ewells are known for lying,

cheating, and stealing to get by. As Atticus closes his trial, it is obvious May Ella is lying. However, the jury finds Mr. Robinson guilty and he is sent to a prison. Tom is shot and killed on his way there. The trial is a great turning point for the town of Maycomb. Winter comes around again and it is time for the Thanksgiving Pageant at Scout and Jem's school. They walk through the woods behind their house to come home from the pageant. They soon realize that someone is following them. Someone attacks Jem and badly breaks his arm. But an unknown person comes to Jem and Scout's rescue. In all of the commotion and fighting, Scout cannot identify the unknown hero who is carrying Jem home. When Scout goes home, she learns that Boo Radley was their rescuer. The police find Mr. Ewell in the woods, dead, with a steak knife stuck in his ribs. Atticus immediately believes Jem stabbed Mr. Ewell, but he quickly realizes it was Boo. The police in town do not blame Boo for the measures he had to take to protect the Finch children. They conclude the investigation by stating that "Mr. Ewell fell on his knife". Scout walks Boo home to his house and is left wondering what Boo's perspective on the world is.

Hinton, S. E. *The Outsiders*. New York: Viking, 1967. Print.

The Outsiders is a story of a 14 year old boy, Ponyboy, who lives with his two older brothers, Sodapop and Darry. The boys are members of a gang known as the Greasers. They have a reputation of being delinquents, and always fight with a rich group known as the Socs. When Johnny, another member of the Greasers, stabs a Soc during a fight, Johnny and Ponyboy turn to another member of the Greasers, Dally, for help. The boys are sent to an abandoned church to hide out. While the boys are out grabbing a bite to eat, the church catches fire. Johnny and Ponyboy try to save those trapped inside, but Johnny dies. Dally is really upset over the death of Johnny, and ends up robbing a store. Dally ends up getting shot and killed by the police. At the end of the book Ponyboy, Sodapop, and Darry vow to stick together and be better. Ponyboy ends up writing a story called, The Outsiders, to persuade young boys to turn their lives around before it is too late.

Lewis, C.S. *The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*. New York: Harper Trophy, 1994.

Lucy is the youngest of four children who are displaced from London to the countryside during World War Two. She is the first to enter into the mythical world of Narnia. Her brothers and sisters join her and they fight with the people of Narnia and Aslan, the great lion, to win their freedom from the evil White Witch who has made it

be winter all the time in Narnia.

London, Jack. *The Call of the Wild*. London: Octopus. 1982. Print.

This is the story of a dog named Buck who is taken from his happy life in California and sold to postmen and then gold prospectors in Alaska. He battles and defeats, another sled dog named Spitz. The postmen sell Buck to another postman who is not as good to his dogs and makes them pull loads that are heavier than he should. Buck is later sold to gold miners who are new to prospecting. When they are on their way to their claim they are warned that the ice is thin and could break under the weight of the sled. The humans decide to press on. Buck however knows that the ice is unsafe and refuses. He is saved from the beating from his owner by John Thornton. Thornton cut Buck loose and the miners continued on and were killed by crashing through the ice. Buck has a good life with Thornton but heeds the call within to be wild. However, Buck always returns to Thornton. One day when he is away, a group of Yeehat Indians attacks Thornton's camp and kills everyone there. Buck comes in and kills the Yeehats. He then follows the "Call of the Wild" and lives free.

Lowry, Lois. *Number the Stars*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1989. Print.

Number the Stars by Lois Lowry is a novel account of a young girl who lives in Denmark in 1943, during World War II. The young girl by the name of Annemarie Johansen is ten years old. While living in Copenhagen, she realizes that the Jews are beginning to 'relocate' the Jews in her city, and her neighbor and schoolmate, Ellen Rosen and the rest of her family are Jewish. The Johansen family decides to help the Rosens escape Denmark in several different ways. Annemarie's Uncle Henrick owned a boat with a false bottom in which the Rosens fit in order to make it to Sweden. Annemarie must deliver a package to Uncle Henrick and is stopped in the woods by Nazi soldiers. She successfully avoided persecution by the Nazis and returned home. After the war ended, Annemarie felt proud to help Jews escape the Nazi regime and decides to wear Ellen's Star of David until Ellen and Annemarie are united.

Meyer, Stephanie. *Twilight*. New York: Little, Brown, 2006. Print.

Twilight is about a girl named Bella who has just moved back to the town she was born in, Forks, WA, to live with her father. Bella becomes overwhelmed by a boy named Edward Cullen who, along with the rest of his family seems to not fit in even though they are seemingly perfect. Bella discovers that the Cullins are actually

vampires who only drink the blood of animals not humans. Bella and Edward fall in love. A group of traditional vampires begins killing humans in the area around Forks and finds out about Bella and Edward. One of those vampires decides that it would be a great challenge and adventure to kill Bella and then Edward. There is a confrontation in Phoenix, AZ, where Bella has been taken to hide and the other vampire is killed while the Cullins save Bella.

O'Dell, Scott. *Island of the Blue Dolphins*. New York: Yearling, 1987. Print.

The Island of the Blue Dolphins is a story based on the experiences of a young girl who lived alone on an island off the California coast during the mid-1800's. Karana's village fled their home island to avoid groups of hunters who had killed many of their people in prior visits. At first Karana was accompanied by her brother, Ramo, but he was killed by a pack of wild dogs. Karana tried to escape the island at first, but was forced to sail back when her canoe started to leak. She build a fence and house out of whalebone and sticks, made friends with a dog, and was able to use her skills to survive for many years.

Orwell, George. *Animal Farm*;. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1954. Print.

George Orwell's Animal Farm is a satire fable that is an allegory for the Russian Revolution and the Communist Soviet Union. This book takes place on Manor Farm in England. The Farm is overseen by a drunken man by the name of Mr. Jones. An old boar, named Old Major, gathers all of the animals together for a speech, as he knows he is about to die. The message of his speech entailed that all of the misery animals suffers is attributed to men, and that all animals should be treated equally. Two pigs named Snowball and Napoleon subscribe to Old Major's ideologies and rally the animals on the farm to spark a revolution for the animals and take over the farm renaming it Animal Farm. Through this revolution, the animals set commandments for the new farm. The story presents the challenges it faces with human neighbors, power struggles between Snowball and Napoleon, and other struggles. By the end of the story the animals were unable to decipher the pigs from the humans.

Paterson, K. *Bridge to Terabithia*. New York: Harper Trophy, 1970. Print.

Jess Aarons is a fifth grade boy living in a small town called Lark Creek, Virginia, who finds it difficult to fit in at school and with this family. His family is exceptionally poor as they try to support their four children. The only person in the world that Jess seems to get along with is his little sister May Belle. To escape the struggles of his

life, Jess runs and draws. He dreams of being the fastest runner in the fifth grade. This dream gets snatched from him when a new girl, Leslie Burke, moves to school and beats all of the boys in the race. Jess and Leslie have a rocky start, but they soon become the best of friends. Leslie has a beautiful imagination that she begins to share with Jess. They create an imaginary kingdom called Terabithia where they are the rulers. Terabithia can only be reached by swinging over a creek on an old rope. While in Terabithia, Jess and Leslie can escape the bullies they face at school and the hardships they face at home. Jess and Leslie have a great bonding moment when they seek revenge on the school bully, Janice Avery, when she steals May Belle's Twinkies. Jess and Leslie write a fake love note to Janice and it embarrasses her in front of the school. For Christmas, Jess gives Leslie a puppy that she loves with all of her heart and makes him part of the Kingdom of Terabithia. Spring comes around and brings great amounts of rain, making it difficult to swing to Terabithia. Miss Edmonds, Jess music teacher that he is particularly fond of, takes him to a museum one day. Jess does not invite Leslie leaving her to travel to Terabithia on her own. When Jess returns home, he learns of Leslie's death. The rope swing snapped, sending her to her death in the flooded creek. Jess is heavily impacted by Leslie's death as she was the only one who understood him. Jess builds a sturdy bridge over the creek to avoid any more accidents. He invites May Belle into the kingdom and makes her an official ruler. Jess honors the memory of Leslie by continuing to use Terabithia as his escape from the world.

Polacco, Patricia. *Pink and Say*. New York: Philomel Books, 1994. Print.

Pink and Say by Patricia Polacco, is a picture book, whose story unfolds during the Civil War. This story highlights the unusual friendship that sparks between two characters named Pink and Say. Pink, a black boy, rescues Say, a white boy, on the battlefield during the war, and takes Say to his home, which is a slave family. Through dramatic events that take place throughout the story, you can see how hope remains alive in a less than undesirable situation, just because of this rare friendship.

Rawls, Wilson. *Where the Red Fern Grows*. New York: Bantam, 1974. Print.

Where the Red Fern Grows tells the story of Billy and his two coon hounds. He secretly saves money to purchase the two dogs. They help protect him and help Billy hunt for raccoons. Billy and the dogs are hunting for the ghost coon with other boys and one who was going to hurt Billy's dogs fell on an ax and was

killed. Finally, Old Dan is injured by a cougar and dies and Little Ann dies because of missing him. A fern grows at their grave and the story is that only an angel can plant a red fern.

Riordan, Rick. *Percy Jackson and the Olympians: The Lightning Thief*. New York: Hyperion Books, 2005.

Percy Jackson is a normal 12-year-old boy, or so he thinks, until he learns that he is of a very special bloodline, a bloodline of the gods. Percy is what is known as a half-blood, a child of a god and a mortal. Percy is sent to Camp Half-Blood to live with other half bloods who, like Percy, need protection from monsters who seek to kill children of the gods. While at camp, Percy learns that he is the child of Poseidon, god of the sea and brother to Zeus and Hades. The story really gains momentum when the half-bloods learn that Zeus' master bolt, the tool that allows him to make lightning, has been stolen. Poseidon is blamed for the theft, but he is not to blame. Percy sets out on a quest with his best friends Annabeth and Grover to prove his father's innocence. Percy and his friends travel from New York to Los Angeles where they find the entrance to the Underworld. Percy believes that Hades has stolen his brother's master bolt. However, it turns out that Hades has had his own symbol of power stolen: the helm of darkness. Hades blames Percy for the theft of the master bolt and the helm of darkness because the master bolt mysteriously appears in Percy's bag while he is in the Underworld. Percy and his friends narrowly escape Hades' Underworld. Once they are safe, Ares, the god of war, presents himself to Percy. Ares explains that he stole the helm of darkness and the master bolt from their original thief because he was tempted to start an epic war between Poseidon, Hades, and Zeus. Ares and Percy battle on the beach in LA to gain control of the missing items. Percy wounds Ares and wins the items. He returns them to their rightful owners and returns to camp. When he is back at camp, a fellow camper and friend, Luke, takes Percy into the woods where he reveals himself as the original thief of the helm of darkness and the master bolt. Luke tells Percy that Kronos, the titan and father of Zeus, is regaining power and strength. Kronos is seeking to take Olympus by storm. He is seeking revenge on Zeus and the Olympians as they took his throne of power. Luke leaves a scorpion to kill Percy, but Percy narrowly escapes with his life. He is injured, but nursed back to health back at camp. Percy decides he will live with his parents during his 7th grade year.

Rowling, J.K. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. New York: Scholastic, 1997. Print.

Harry Potter has had a miserable childhood. After his parents died in a car accident when he was a baby, Harry was sent to live with his next of kin: his uncle, aunt, and their terrible son, Dudley who is Harry's age. Harry is forced to live under their staircase and act as a slave for the family. Harry is constantly the cause of mysterious accidents that no one can explain. On his 10th birthday, Harry receives his invitation to begin his schooling at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Harry learns that he is more important in the wizard world than he was in muggle society. He is referred to as "The Boy Who Lived". Harry learns that his parents died saving him from the Dark Lord Voldemort, the most powerful dark wizard in history. Lord Voldemort attempted to murder Harry also, but by some miracle, Harry survived the same attack that killed his parents. This attack left him with a lightning bolt shaped scar on his forehead, a mark that is famous in the wizard world. After that attack, the Dark Lord disappeared. While at Hogwarts, Harry meets Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger who will become his best friends. He studies magical subjects such as transformation, potions, herbology, and defense against the dark arts. When all students arrive at Hogwarts, they are placed into one of the four houses (similar to fraternities) where they will live and study for the next seven years. Harry is assigned to Gryffindor, the same house as his parents. Harry learns that the Dark Lord was in Slytherin house as are all of his followers. Harry meets Draco Malfoy who will be his arch nemesis through his years when he first arrives. Harry grows accustomed to life as a wizard. He learns from the wisdom of Professor Dumbledore, Hogwarts Headmaster, but he has a particular distaste for his potions professor, Snape who is head of the Slytherin House. Harry will face the challenge of his life when it is discovered the Lord Voldemort's soul is sharing the body of his Defense Against the Dark Arts Professor, Quirrell. Quirrell tries to kill Harry, but Harry emerges victorious. His victory warns the wizard world of the return of the Dark Lord. The next seven years of Harry's life will be filled with more trials than he ever imagined in his first year at Hogwarts.

Rutledge, Michael J. (1995). *Samuel's Memory*. In *Forgiveness in the Age of Forgetfulness*. Retrieved October 28, 2013 from http://www.coe.uga.edu/epltt/cc_example/module3/source3.html.

Samuel's Memory is a true story of a 9-year-old Cherokee Indian boy, and his journey on the Trail of Tears. It starts from the time the soldiers enter his home, and ends with the death of his mother on the journey. Samuel describes his hate for white people and how they only saw the color of his skin. Samuel's great-great grandson,

Michael Rutledge, re-tells the story in his paper, *Forgiveness in the Age of Forgetfulness*.

Sachar, Louis. *Holes*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1998. Print.

Holes by Louis Sachar, details Stanley Yelnat's experience in a juvenile detention center in Texas, called Camp Green Lake, in the 1990's. Stanley's family has a history of being cursed or plagued by bad luck and he is accused of stealing, and is punished by digging holes as punishment. Upon arriving to the detention center, Stanley is overweight and depressed, but we find throughout the story that he evolves into a different person. When Stanley meets Zero, the two become best friends and survive their "character building" punishment together. The boys' experiences have together ultimately lifts the curse that was placed on Stanley's family through a surprising twist that reveals Zero was the great-grandson of the woman who cursed Stanley's family!

Stockett, Kathryn. *The Help*. New York: Amy Einhorn, 2009. Print.

The story takes place in Jackson, Mississippi from 1962-1964. This is during the early stages of the Civil Rights Movement. Skeeter, an aspiring, white writer is looking for a story. Having been raised by a black maid, and seeing how they are treated by white families, Skeeter convinces two black women to tell their stories. Eventually, more maids want to tell their story. They come together to publish a book of anonymously written stories about the experiences of black women working as maids for white families in Jackson.