

Sample Student

May 7, 2014

ENGL 100 - Greg Christensen

Annotated Works Cited DRAFT

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Houlgate, Stephen. "Hegel's Aesthetics." *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*.

Stanford University, 20 Jan. 2009. Web. 7 May 2014.

Houlgate discusses G.W.F. Hegel's philosophical analysis on art and form, and explores his ideas on beauty and ascetics. The author breaks down periods of artistic movements and compares them to Hegel's direct and indirect analyses of different styles and mediums. Hegel's philosophical analysis is that art is emerging from strictly aesthetic beauty to a balance between beauty and useful form.

Hoff, Benjamin. *The Tao of Pooh*. New York, NY: Penguin Books, 1983. Print.

Hoff approaches the subject of the basics of Taoism using the characters and style of A.A. Milne's *Winnie-the-Pooh*. Hoff discusses basic tenants of Taoism as personified by the easygoing character Pooh who, in Hoff's book, is the idea Taoist. Each *Winnie-the-Pooh* character mentioned embodies either ideal or non-ideal methods to the Taoist way of life, and Hoff demonstrates and explains through simple childlike dialog and frequent breaks to lecture a clear analysis on Taoist principles.

Pi. Dir. Darren Aronofsky. Perf. Sean Gullette, Mark Margolis, Ben Shenkman. Artisan Entertainment, 1998. Netflix. Web.

Pi is a dramatic independent thriller centered on the protagonist Max who is obsessed with the mathematical constant pi, which is the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter. Max thinks he has unlocked secrets concerning pi, the Torah, and the secrets of the stock market which is met with force from antagonists interested in his research. His pursuit of finding meaning in the numbers leads to an eventual mental breakdown.

Pirsig, Robert M. *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*. New York, NY: HarperCollins, 1974. Print.

Pirsig details a cross-country motorcycle trip with his son and the philosophical analysis he teaches the reader as a part of a "Chautauqua." He also recalls his past struggle with defining the word "Quality," which pushes Pirsig into near insanity. He uses the simplicity of motorcycle maintenance to demonstrate the differences between classical and romantic analysis, and the desire to blend the two as an ideal method.

Rahula, Walpola. "The Fourth Noble Truth." *Voices of Wisdom*. Ed. Gary E. Kessler. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, Cengage Learning, 2010. 37-40. Print.

Rahula details the meaning behind one of the tenants of Buddhism's Four Noble Truths: the fourth noble truth. The fourth of the noble truths is concerned with following the "Middle Path," or avoiding one extreme or another and following a

path in harmony with both sides in life. He goes in detail explaining the Eight Fold Path, which are the categories that further explain the Middle Way.

Zenji, Hakuin. "Song of Zazen." *Teachings of the Buddha*. Jack Kornfield. Boston, MA: Shambhala Publications, 2012.199-200. Print.

Zenji's writing, adapted from a translation by Robert Aitken, is a Zen Buddhist poem written in free form. The focus on the poem is to tell the reader to focus on the present and follow a proper path. Much of that focus is explained as looking at one's self, rather than at the past or future, and focus on the methods of the Buddha.