

Capstone Annotated Bibliography

1. "Barriers for Women in the Workplace." *New York Times*. New York Times, 26 Sept. 2015. Web. 2 Feb. 2017.
<<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/09/27/opinion/sunday/barriers-for-women-in-the-workplace.html>>.
 - a. It is thought that a woman's biggest issue in the workplace is her ability to be a successful mother and a successful coworker/leader/etc. at the same time. However, this source points out that in our current society the hardest thing for a woman in the workplace is actually to be able to gain a role of leadership wherever she works. It is important to remember that not all women have children, but all women do face prejudices in the workplace that prevent them from stepping into power.

2. Beede, David N., et al. "Women in STEM: A gender gap to innovation." (2011).
<http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED523766.pdf>
 - a. This source breaks down the topic of women in STEM clearly and simply. It is necessary to have a least one source that explains the basics of the topic. This source explains what STEM is and it explains the gender gap in STEM fields. It can be used as a resource to help fully understand the basics of the issues covered in the capstone documentary.

3. BOTTING, EILEEN HUNT. "THEORIES OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: WOLLSTONECRAFT AND MILL ON SEX, GENDER, AND EDUCATION." *Wollstonecraft, Mill, and Women's Human Rights*, Yale University Press, NEW HAVEN; LONDON, 2016, pp. 116–154, www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctt1kft8kh.7.
 - a. This source provides an analysis of the connections between education and gender. It points out that many classrooms are gender-biased or have directed lessons towards certain genders. Gender-focussed classrooms often leave certain groups of people behind in their learning. This source will be used formulate interview questions about the interviewees past education and how it affected their life now.

4. Ceci, Stephen J., et al. "Women in academic science A changing landscape." *Psychological Science in the Public Interest* 15.3 (2014): 75-141
<http://sites.bu.edu/shulamitkahn/files/2016/03/Psychological-Science-in-the-Public-Interest-2014-Ceci-75-141.pdf>
 - a. Many studies, articles, and professionals throughout the past 10 years have talked about the lack of women in science, and the struggles they've had to face. However, the source above gives an in-depth analysis of how the STEM fields are changing for the better for women. It is promising to see a field that is so important beginning to be more diverse. This article has changed the final outcome of the documentary. At first, the plan was to talk about how bad the STEM field is for women. Now, it is going to be about how things are changing in the STEM field.

5. Cotter, David, et al. "The End of the Gender Revolution? Gender Role Attitudes from 1977 To 2008." *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 117, no. 1, 2011, pp. 259–89.
www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/658853.
 - a. This source shows the progression of gender roles through history. It goes in depth to identify the roots of each gender role and how they have changed as the world around them has changed. Using this source, the audience can use social, economic, and historical lenses to understand what the "Gender Revolution" is, and how it affects society and women.

6. Gregory, Frances M. "The Modern High School Girl." *The American Journal of Nursing*, vol. 23, no. 2, 1922, pp. 104–107. www.jstor.org/stable/3407151.
 - a. This source talks about the difference between the modern high school and the past high school girl. It is important to recognize how the past experiences of a gender can continue to affect the behavior of that gender years later. This key idea helps look at the lack of women in STEM fields through a different lens.

7. JESSE, JOLENE KAY. "Redesigning Science: Recent Scholarship on Cultural Change, Gender, and Diversity." *BioScience*, vol. 56, no. 10, 2006, pp. 831–838.
[http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.1641/0006-3568\(2006\)56\[831:rsrsoc\]2.0.co;2](http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.1641/0006-3568(2006)56[831:rsrsoc]2.0.co;2)
 - a. This source provides hard science behind gender roles and how they are enforced within biology. Though it can be conceived that gender roles are a social issue, it turns out that they are also enforced with biology. By looking at the bioscience of gender, culture, and diversity, it is easier to understand how gender roles come into play and how society and scientists can change them.

8. Kelley, Florence. "Married Women in Industry." *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York* 1, no. 1 (1910): 90-96. www.jstor.org/stable/1171700.

- a. This source brings light to the struggles that women have to deal with when working as a married woman. Throughout history, women who are married or have children face many prejudices if they try to go back into the professional world. By revealing some of the issues that women face in the workplace, society can better understand what needs to be changed in the future.

9. Sandberg, TEDtalksDirector Sheryl. "Why We Have Too Few Women Leaders." *YouTube*. TED Talks, 21 Dec. 2010. Web. 02 Feb. 2017.
<<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18uDutylDa4>>.
 - a. This source included many interesting facts and statistics about the percentages of women in positions of power. One important fact that was continually mentioned was that women in the workplace are normally more nervous to speak up when they are around men. This lack confidence can lead to many problems in the social and work lives of women. The statistics given in this TED talk provides a reality check of what is actually happening in professional industries across the world.

10. Williams, Joan. "The 5 Biases Pushing Women Out of STEM." *Harvard Business Review*. Harvard University, 30 Aug. 2016. Web. 03 Feb. 2017.
<<https://hbr.org/2015/03/the-5-biases-pushing-women-out-of-stem>>.
 - a. This website is full of statistics and studies having to do with women in a STEM industry workplace. They tell the facts of what is actually happening in STEM and what biases are driving women out of the industry. Using real statistics and studies from a reliable university says a lot about the reliability of the final project. This source gives credibility to the facts given in the documentary and project.