Annotated Bibliography

Emanuel, Ezekiel J. "Why I Hope to Die at 75." *The Atlantic* Oct. 2014. Web. 6 Oct. 2015.

This article was useful for content and formatting. I emulated the publication format and mimicked the writing style of this piece as closely as possible. The article "Why I Hope to Die at 75" puts forth an argument against unnecessarily prolonging life and takes a stance favoring natural death around the age of 75. The author supports this argument with a myriad of personally relevant anecdotes and opinions as well as countless researched statistics and facts. The article is written to the middle aged audience of *The Atlantic* and aims to question the current obsession over preventative healthcare and life-elongation. The research backing this article is substantial, and makes this article very credible. I must, however, question the certainty involved in the quantified age statistics Emanuel gave as all people age differently. I address this uncertainty in the last section of my piece. Overall, this article served as the single most important piece of research in the creation of my creative nonfiction article. I relied on this source for stylistic guidance and context clarity.

Karlawish, Jason. "Too Young to Die, Too Old to Worry." *The New York Times* 20 Sept. 2014. Web. 8 Oct. 2015.

This article was mainly useful for content, but also acted as somewhat of a model source. My original source was written as a response to this article and is therefore closely intertwined with the arguments and context of it as well. During the repurposing process, I chose to include a section about life-quantification that references ePrognosis and RealAge. These were secondary sources of Karlawish’s article and I used his information as a tertiary source. I also research these sites directly. Overall, "Too Young to Die, Too Old to Worry" argues that there comes a time in life when we must stop preventing things and start living for the present. He supports this claim with a story about singer and songwriter Leonard Cohen. This article is written for casual readers of *The New York Times* and aims to make people reconsider lifestyle choices and in order to facilitate immediate happiness. Jason Karlawish’s status as a medical professor at the University of Pennsylvania gives his work instant credibility. He adds credibility through his apartment research. This piece was pivotal in the creation of my creative nonfiction piece because it served as the backbone of my original source.

*Let's Move*. WhiteHouse.gov, n.d. Web. 8 Oct. 2015. <http://www.letsmove.gov>.

This website was a secondary source that I used to write the section about staying physically active. This is a nationally funded organization (and subsequent website) that hopes to create a healthier American populous though sustainable eating and exercise habits. The primary audience of the program is the American youth. However, the website provides information for all ages. The information found on the site has perhaps the highest credibility of my sources as it was produced by the United States government and created by Michelle Obama. This source was very useful in the creation of my claim about daily exercise. This article also contributes to the overall context of my piece and frames my assertion for moderation of diets and exercise plans.

Mayo Clinic Staff. *Mayo Clinic*. Ed. Sandhya Pruthi, Edward T. Creagan, Timothy J. Moynihan, and Sheryl M. Ness. 2015. Web. 8 Oct. 2015. <http://www.mayoclinic.org>.

The Mayo Clinic website was an irreplaceable secondary source that I referenced throughout the entirety of my piece. This website is published to provide general medical information to anyone seeking medical material. The website is very expansive, but is broken down into sections based on medical specialties. I utilized the cancer section of this website as a source of common facts. For example, this site was used to create the list of chemotherapy side effects that I included in the fourth paragraph. This source is very reliable and allows me to make general cancer-related claims in the paper with great certainty. This article also adds to the exigence of my paper and exemplifies the entire gamete of both preventative and reactive medical practices.

U.S. Census Bureau. *Life Expectancy by Sex, Age, and Race: 2007*. N.p.: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011. N. pag. U.S. Center for National Health Statistics, Nation Vital Statistics Reports. Web. 8 Oct. 2015.

This statistical document was used as a secondary source in my paper. The tables and graphs of this publication present data about life expectances by sex, age, and race. Predictions for life expectancies were also provided. The U.S. Census Bureau publishes such information for the general public. The audience is vast, and covers almost all corners of the American populous. All information provided by this article is credible; the document does not present any judgments (aside from the predications) but rather presents the data. This piece of research allowed me to make reliable, factual claims about life expectancies over the past 40 years. It also contributes to the context and exigence of my paper, although in a harshly analytical manner.