

Annotated Bibliography

"Assassination of President Abraham Lincoln" Planning D-Day (April 2003) - Library of Congress Information Bulletin. Accessed December 18, 2018.
<https://www.loc.gov/collections/abraham-lincoln-papers/articles-and-essays/assassination-of-president-abraham-lincoln/>

This article was fascinating, as it focused on Abraham Lincoln's assassination, which has always been an intriguing topic of conversation whenever the sixteenth president of the United States is brought up. The author does an amazing job at portraying the feeling of grief in their work and causes the readers to put themselves in the theatre to try and imagine the horror of the moment. This article caused the reader to connect it with the inevitable fact that people never know when they will take their last breath. Most always assume they will die of old age, not be shot in the head while watching a play. Although the author may or may not have been religious, he or she's article did connect with scripture that says "today is the day for salvation." While the author kept their bias and opinions out of the article, which was good, their words stirred up thoughts on this. Abraham Lincoln's sudden death left no room for closure. The article caused the phrase "life is short" to be realized as something completely true. People never know when they will take their last breath, so live boldly...which is exactly what Abraham Lincoln did. He not only freed the slaves, but fulfilled his dreams. His death seems, as Jane Austen's *Persuasion* says, which unintentionally connects, "half agony, half hope." It is sad because Abraham Lincoln was not done fulfilling his dreams, yet bittersweet, as he saw his country emancipated. Though not a long article, nor very unique, the author provided the audience with good prompts for deeper thought.

"Battle of Yorktown." (2018). *British Battles*. Retrieved from www.britishbattles.com/war-of-the-revolution-1775-to-1783/battle-of-yorktown/

This article was extremely fascinating, as it contained several different ideas as well as an in-depth overview of the battle as a whole, thus tying everything together nicely. While this source presented the facts gone over in class as well as stated on other websites, it brought a bunch of new ideas to the table, such as the fact that two British regiments took to wearing green in America. Before even diving into Yorktown facts though, the page went into little details about what soldiers wore on both sides, what kind of artillery and guns they used, and listed regiments for both sides. The website even included detailed maps and artwork, showcasing what the battle would have looked like. The summary on this page was exceedingly helpful as well, as it connected each and every event leading up to, during, and after the Battle of Yorktown. Giving

background information and answering several “why’s?” was what made this source incredibly useful. On top of that, the wording was clear and precise and relatively easy to understand. Things weren’t too challenging or too elementary, like the language was in the website above. The nice balance of the two was highly enjoyable and made for an excellent resource. However, the website itself was terrible! The organization was not present and quite frankly, made reading the article, which had excellent content, a little distracting. Overall though, this was a great source that anyone curious about the siege at Yorktown should most definitely check out. Between putting everything simply and presenting new and interesting facts, this article shines brighter than all the other websites (excluding online articles) visited.

“Battle of Yorktown.” *Battle of Yorktown* ***,
www.landofthebrave.info/battle-of-yorktown.htm.

This webpage was helpful because it presented tons of facts in a pleasant and simplistic way. The source was extremely easy to understand and provided well-known facts, as well as information that was not gone over in class. The French were mainly discussed, which proved highly intriguing, as it had not been discussed in depth in class, putting things into perspective and showcasing the power of coming together. Sometimes subconsciously some Americans view the fact that we won the Revolutionary War and conclude that we won it on our own. While that is partially true, Americans (with exceptions of course), tend to forget about the major role of France’s assistance. Without their help, as the source indicates, America may have not won. Without the French, Yorktown may have not been the end of the war for America...or perhaps the alternate ending in which the British won. To win the Battle of Yorktown, the French’s tactics and the skill and spirit of the Americans together were entirely necessary for the success of Yorktown. The website caused a recollection of the verses Ecclesiastes 4:9-12, which say that two are better than one. This source just goes to show that the Revolutionary War could be interpreted not only as a battle for freedom, but a battle that displays the great effect of countries uniting and working together. The downfall of this webpage though, would be that it may have been intended for elementary or middle school students just learning the tip of the Revolutionary War iceberg...meaning, it was a little too simple. While simplicity is crucial and helpful to learning history, for a high school student, this should not be the only source relied on. However, it did provide new information and a different take on things, therefore it proved helpful to furthering personal knowledge.

Bruun, Erik, and Jay Crosby. *Our Nation's Archive*. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 1999.

On pages 45-46 of this specific text, the editors give the audience a certain piece of writing from William Bradford, an original colonist in Plymouth, that addresses “The Starving Time.” It was written by someone from that time period who experienced the things mentioned in the text, makes it not only more reliable but more interesting. Bradford does not go into detail about “The Starving Time” and quite frankly, keeps the information quite short (making George Percy’s account that much greater), which is disappointing. However, he does more talk about the population than any other source

and must desire for his readers to really see how drastic the fatalities were. "But that which was most sad and lamentable was that in 2 or 3 months' time half of their company died..." He goes on to display in greater wording the effect the death had on them as well as their numbers. Bradford then goes on to applaud with words the people that despite their stomachs, took care of the sick and dying, doing unimaginable things, some he won't even name himself. He says, "...and all this willingly and cheerfully, without grudging in the least, showing herein their true love unto their friends and brethren." This quote was a highlight of this account, although short and not crammed with new facts, it was a new outlook on this time. Bradford saw Christ showcasing his love through the colonists and therefore making "The Starving Time" seem less catastrophic and more valuable. His account was more about the goodness that came from the ugly, rather than focusing on the horror, which proved unique and lighter. Even in the worst of time, good can still occur/shine.

Bruun, Erik, and Jay Crosby, editors. *Our Nation's Archive*. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 1999.

In this source, the reader is provided an excellent and intriguing first-hand account, written by Dr. James Thatcher in 1781, on Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. In Thatcher's retelling, he focuses more on capturing the spirit/ feeling of winning the battle of Yorktown and witnessing that victory, rather than on relaying factual information. Reading his writing definitely proves inspiring and sheds light on a different perspective. So much of the time, history is something one thinks of more like a fairytale but this account proves different. Thatcher's advantage in this source is the fact that he was able to display the emotion of the moment, take his readers to the battlefield, and bestow upon them the great feeling of winning. Thatcher *shows* his audience, rather than *tells* them, which was this account's greatest strength. He honestly captured the patriotic spirit of Yorktown much like Thomas Paine did in *Common Sense*, although the reasons behind capturing that emotion was different. While Paine focused on motivating Americans, Thatcher's agenda was to bring satisfaction to the colonists. Reading the writings of Thatcher after Paine's felt incredible. After being riled up to fight for freedom by someone living in the time period mid-war, the audience is rewarded with Thatcher's account, written after winning the war for freedom, which delights one's spirit, making them feel accomplished and successful without even living in the time period. "The Americans, though not all in uniform, nor their dress so neat, yet exhibited an erect, soldierly air, and every countenance beamed with satisfaction and joy." (146). The audience looks on the soldiers of the past with their mind's eye and cheers them on, despite their appearance, with Thatcher's account. This source was truly amazing, it's only drawback, and this is picky, was that there were not as many unique facts as subconsciously expected in a primary source. Otherwise, Thatcher's retelling of Yorktown was impeccable.

Bruun, Erik, and Jay Crosby. *Our Nation's Archive*. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 1999.

This source was obviously amazing in every way, being as it was primary as well as the topic and main document of this research. After all, nothing could tell more of

Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner" than Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner" itself. Immediately upon reading it, it is interesting for its readers to note that the National Anthem is not merely the one verse sung at football games and assemblies, but four verses. The other verses go on to beautifully describe the glory of the moment Key and the other Americans aboard the British ships felt once seeing the flag. This "simple" song is truly complex, capturing the feeling of the moment and yet it gives the listener and/or reader history. However, the highlight of the document is not only the fact that it is a primary piece of Westward Expansion, but because it stirs a feeling into one's soul. No American alive today was alive during the War of 1812, yet when truly honored deeply and the lyrics sung thoughtfully, it has the power to invoke the same sense of rejoice that the Americans witnessing the event must've felt. This was a song that struck passion into soldiers and now it is merely routine before a sporting event. Francis Scott Key in essence wanted to capture the same feeling of relief, passion, and patriotism that he and the others felt once seeing the American flag still standing, to invoke the weight of the situation onto all that would allow the song to fall upon their ears. Reading this inflicted conviction, as the National Anthem is taken lightly too much of the time.

Bruun, Erik, and Jay Crosby. *Our Nation's Archive*. Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, Inc., 1999.

Inside this giant collection of archives, was a piece titled, "*Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address*." Being as the words inside the source were words Abraham Lincoln actually said himself, it was found to be completely reliable and fascinating. The reader was able to put themselves in the audience at that time, imagining what it would've been like to physically hear the sixteenth president's speech. However, reading it produced a similar effect. Lincoln's words were powerful and moving, as well as helpful in discerning more about the time period and what led up to the Civil War. Abraham Lincoln in his speech kept going back to the fact that he wanted the country to be one again. His Inaugural address was a plea to the South to relent and rejoin America. Abraham talked continually of the union that was required to keep the country, which was not only true, but extremely philosophical. His words brought the readers back to the verse in the Bible that says, "A divided house shall fall." Interesting enough, the same verse is used by Lincoln later in life during another one of his speeches. This address not only moved the hearts of some in the time period, but caused the war to break out. By reading this speech, it is clearly obvious that Abraham Lincoln was an extremely intelligent individual. He knew that war was the only possible answer, despite his begging for a peaceful agreement. While finding the middle ground was what Abraham Lincoln intended for his speech to convey, it only drew the South away further, giving Lincoln his answer. There would be no unity until after a fight. Lincoln,

passionate about his country, agreed to a war with the simple fact in mind being he wanted to preserve America. This source indicates to the reader, through his words in the Inaugural Address, a few clues as to why Lincoln is considered one of the greatest presidents.

Dohla, Johann C. "Excerpts from the Diary of Johann Conrad Dohla." *YORKTOWN*, 2011, resourcelibrary.history.org/sites/default/files/PSCollectionYorktown_0.pdf.

Reading this primary source, a diary from Johann Dohla, was at the very least engrossing. It was absolutely incredible to read a personal account from a German man that had began the war fighting for the British and then fought for America. Because his account was a diary, everything was laid out nicely and it was super intriguing to read his entries, as he wrote on many of the days the Battle of Yorktown ensued. He was very descriptive, describing formations of the regiments and how the battle of Yorktown physically looked, how they were firing, defending, attacking, etc. Johann not only gave his readers an excellent picture of what the Battle of Yorktown appeared like, but he took his audience to it, including little things. One of the best parts was when he talked of Cornwallis' surrender, mentioning the Americans and French taking the Dutch ship (that the British had previously seized) and their imports and drinking several cups of hot chocolate, which he said were rewarding and fueled the soldiers. However and most of all, the most spectacular thing about this source was the fact that Johann brought up his faith. He said that when Cornwallis officially surrendered and the war was over, all he could do was express his gratefulness to God. This speaks volumes of itself and it was amazing to get a Christian soldier's account. Johann gave thanks to God for his survival and health; he had all of his limbs and no major injuries...and of course, his newly received freedom. There were no drawbacks or faults to this source but rather, it was inspiring, spiritual, and highly enjoyed by the reader.

Freidel, Frank, and Hugh Sidey. "Abraham Lincoln." *The Presidents of the United States of America*, 2006, www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/abraham-lincoln/.

This article spoke much of *what* Abraham Lincoln did in the Civil War and how admirable of a man he was for freeing the slaves, rather than *his life*. This not only made it different than the others, but interesting to read and helpful to connect to the fourth unit. Being as this was an article The White House uses on their own website, it caused the reader to willingly accept the historical facts mentioned within the text as completely reliable, which was an advantage they had over most other web pages. While the authors did bring up very little of his past, they did emphasize that Lincoln always had, from early on, the ambition exhibited as president and in the Civil War. The two writers carried this trait of Abraham's throughout the entire article, painting Lincoln as a bright and aspiring individual who never gave up. This gave the article an inspirational feel to it as well as an admiration for Lincoln and what he was. Freidel and Sidley discussed much about Lincoln's values through quotes in his various speeches. Having Lincoln's

actual words in their article, was a humongous advantage for these two authors. The quotations not only supported how they portrayed Lincoln, but gave the reader a sense of passion. It was easy to understand why many stood behind Abraham as their leader, as his beliefs were quite moving and his speeches filled with zeal. Much like Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*, it motivated even readers in today's age, to want to fight for freedom. The ambition Abraham Lincoln possessed and Freidel and Sidley presented, was what made this article absolutely incredible.

History.com Editors. "Abraham Lincoln." *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 2 Sept. 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/abraham-lincoln>.

This source from the History channel talked primarily about Abraham Lincoln's life as a whole, beginning to end, which was unlike any other articles researched. The author dove deeper into all aspects of Lincoln's life, thus making it a highly enjoyable read for someone exceedingly interested in the life of the sixteenth president. Focusing primarily on giving historical facts in order, this article manages to encompass the entire story of Lincoln's life broadly. The source gives the gift of empowerment to the readers as they see that Abraham did not come from great heights but strove towards them. This article, like many researched on Francis Scott Key, captures the essence of the American Dream. Although Lincoln came from seemingly nothing, with hard work and a dream, Abraham is now known as one of, if not the greatest, president of the United States of America. The author emphasizes how incredible it is that this man, a relatively uneducated man, becomes the president, moves people with his speeches, and puts emancipation into effect. His constant pursuit of freeing the slaves proves completely inspiring, thus the article vastly portraying the value of a purpose. The strength Abraham Lincoln has is also discussed in the source several times. To preserve America's unity, he allows it to divide. The audience notices the intelligence and geniusness of Lincoln as the article continues, and his tactics prove incredible strategies. Everything he does seems well thought out. The author subtly points this out and brings it up in the source numerous times, possibly implying that it is the major theme of the article or intent of the author. The audience then gets the effect that it is what he or she wants to portray most about Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln, based on this article, is relentless. This viewpoint proves a strong suit for the topic and remains unlike other articles researched, which is valued.

History.com Editors. "Battle of Yorktown Begins." *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 13 Nov. 2009, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/battle-of-yorktown-begins.

While this article was short, it was precise and to the point, giving the reader a quick overview of the ending of the Battle of Yorktown. It talked more of Cornwallis' surrender than of any other subject, presenting the fact that Cornwallis did not show up to the surrender ceremony because "he felt ill," which was not known personally. The

article also brought “The Treaty of Paris” a little more into the spotlight, relaying to audiences that this is what recognized us as a free nation. However, despite the new information learned, this source was brief...which was its downfall. If made a little longer, it would have been more attractive to researching students, rather than to the Facebooker’s to post. But, the whole idea to have a “This Day In History” section was made it special. It was a great idea to make a category like this because reading this entry on the Battle of Yorktown, gave the reader that sense or feeling that history is not just a story and that these things, the Battle of Yorktown, really occurred in the past. So much of the time, people are guilty of learning their history and subconsciously believing that it is somewhat just a story...that none of it really happened...or at least they cannot picture it. By giving that perspective to the reader, it differed from other sources that also just relay facts. This author did summarize the battle, but in a way that caused its readers to recognize that the words on the page were indeed true, a spirit an author always wishes to capture successfully.

History.com Editors. “Key Pens Star-Spangled Banner.” *HISTORY*, *History.com*, A&E Television Networks
www.history.com/.amp/this-day-in-history/key-pens-star-spangled-banner.

This webpage article was exceedingly short yet precise, giving a quick overview of the events that led up to the penning of the song and why the lyrics are significant. However, the author took more time to display factual information about the author in this article rather than speak of the song itself. The author really captured the reality of the event, even though it was brief in length, emphasizing how “ordinary” Francis Scott Key was. This was the highlight of the source. When the author was the most detailed and descriptive, he was discussing Key’s past and the kind of person he was. Francis Key was a regular lawyer from Maryland and he never really became anything extraordinary. However, people know and recognize his name because of his lyrics regarding the attack on Fort McHenry, which he witnessed. The lines Key jotted down quickly once seeing the American flag still standing, stand themselves as the lyrics to our National Anthem. This source would not be one to recommend to the pursuers of detailed factual information, but one for the audience to fully comprehend and appreciate that Francis Key was in a way a version of the American Dream. There was nothing exceedingly spectacular about him, which made his work “The Star Spangled Banner” the perfect choice for our National Anthem. The author incorporated the American Dream perfectly into their article, but through this article, it became even more apparent to the reader that history displayed the true potential of Americans. This article displayed what America is all about--endless possibility, freedom, and passion.

History.com Editors. “The Star-Spangled Banner.” *HISTORY*, *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, <https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/the-star-spangled-banner>

This source was incredibly helpful in summarizing the events that led up to the War of 1812, the attack on Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key and his life, and the National Anthem, including a bit of its past before “The Star Spangled Banner” became the song Americans honor at sporting events. This article did a fantastic job at covering a lot of time in short and precise paragraphs that were clear and easy to understand. The highlight of this source, however, was not the factual information it provided, but instead, it was the way the author incorporated the modern day with the past, thus furthermore proving Ecclesiastes 1:9 and time to be true. “The Star Spangled Banner” is such an important part of society, it being America’s anthem, and its words crucial, as it defines the spirit and union that is America. While in today’s society, according to the article, some athletes are divided on where they stand, some honoring the song and its words and some choosing to stand out, or rather, *not* stand. It’s interesting and thought provoking to witness the change in culture, the lyrics to the song that in the past united us and sparked up passion in all people, verses now, the song a mindless tradition that if really thought about, angers the already angry people of America. This article was exceedingly deep if analyzed at its core, a sort of urgency to its readers to take a hard look at the background of the song and its lyrics and put some meaning into it, recognizing its true meaning. The lack of bias was honorable and appreciated in this source.

Horn, James. “Consuming Colonists.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 4 May 2013, www.nytimes.com/2013/05/04/opinion/consuming-colonists.html?pagewanted=all

In this article, the author presents “The Starving Time” gruesomely, realistically describing what went on during that time, purely based on factual information. This was Horn’s greatest strength, as he did history justice by stating the facts in an interesting style. He presented the historical account by not sugar-coating the horror in that time, even quoting George Percy’s own writing, and most of all, connected fear with action. Horn started the article off by giving the reader the background information in a simple understandable way before diving into “The Starving Time” in detail, but only briefly mentions Jane, which seems odd since it seems as though that that was his topic. However, the most intriguing part of his work was how we worked in fear and the opposite action. He displayed to the audience that the settlers were very much afraid of the Native Americans because of stories they had heard of them eating people. This very fear kept them inside the gates and prevented them from leaving their small starving town. Even John Smith believed that the Indians had a desire to eat him when he was captured in 1607. It is genius of Horn to then contradict this fear intentionally by discussing the irony in the settlers, as they resort to cannibalism before they ever witness the Indians doing so. The whole tone of the article seems to say that sometimes we resort to the exact thing we fear most in dire circumstances, perfectly summing up “The Starving Time” and its desperation.

“Jane.” *Historic Jamestowne*, 2012, historicjamestowne.org/archaeology/jane/.

In this resource, Historic Jamestowne informs their readers of their sad but exceedingly informational find that is “Jane.” They provide several sub categories (history, archeology, forensics, and exhibit) to view in which their audience can dive deeper into the discovery of this girl through different aspects. Although there is a “history” tab, the source doesn’t give all that much information on “The Starving Time,” which is unfortunate for the readers that are new to the topic. However, they (of course) give dozens and dozens of factual information on Jane, a fourteen year old girl who came to Jamestown in 1609 and died a year later during “The Starving Time” from what they can assume, was from natural causes. The pages go into depth on how the scientists on their team arrived at the conclusions about her past, discussing bone structure, isotopic testing, and teeth, but most of all they present their findings of her fate after her death. The informational paragraphs provide reasoning as to what happened to the girl Jane after her death by showing and explaining the marks on her skull. Certain markings on the forehead lead the scientists to believe that someone inexperienced began trying to cut into the girl’s brain. This failed, so the unknown famished human resorted to deep chops in the back of her head as well as scraping marks on her maxilla (the bone under the eye) to remove the cheek muscle. With all of the evidence, they could assume based on the area in which she was found and the marks, that her corpse was indeed eaten. By going over each and every detail on her skull and giving reasons as to why they arrived at the conclusion of Jane being a victim of cannibalism during “The Starving Time” was the article’s greatest strength and the most interesting, yet depressing, topic.

Klein, Christopher. “9 Things You May Not Know About ‘The Star-Spangled Banner.’” *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, www.history.com/.amp/news/9-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-star-spangled-banner.

This author obviously did their research and found factual gems about Francis Scott Key and his legendary song “The Star Spangled Banner;” facts most had never heard of, giving this source the advantage over other articles that merely spit out the same old facts. The author brought up points about both the song and Key, which made for all around enjoyable read that wasn’t too long in length, boring, or lacking in new information. The author addressed facts such as Francis Scott Key loathing politics as well as the war, only feeling a little more empathetic towards the cause after seeing a British Raid, was a member of Andrew Jackson’s cabinet and an important figure in Washington, and the author, having done research, suggests the completely plausible possibility that Francis Scott Key might have been tone deaf. The latter was entirely the most interesting to read, a bit of irony in the tone, which was clearly intended--the man that wrote our National Anthem was tone-deaf. This author proved through his work, much like in the article “Key Pens Star-Spangled Banner” by History.com Editors, that greatness can come from literally any American. A brilliant, inspiring, and emotional tune that not only impacted the folks living in Key’s time period and the Americans enduring the War of 1812, but every future American to come. This “simple” tune that

Francis Scott Key scribbled on the back of an old letter right after witnessing the attack on the fort, is now known and held as America's National Anthem. This author not only captured the spirit of the American Dream, but gave his audience new and relatively unheard-of facts.

Koerner, Gustave. "Lincoln and Douglas Debate." *Eyewitness to America*. Pantheon Books, 1997.

This source, being primary, was not only amazing in making history really feel real, but in capturing who Abraham Lincoln was and the passion for America he encompassed within himself. This man, Gustave Koerner, was a local politician of the time that was an eyewitness to Lincoln and Douglas' debate in 1858. It was a highly enjoyable account to read because Koerner not only captured Lincoln's spirit as well as Douglas', but he remained unbiased. This was the account's greatest strength. Koerner talked much of both politicians and kept his opinions out of his narrative, which was greatly appreciated and caused the descriptions of both Abraham and Douglas to seem completely accurate. It was interesting to hear of Koerner's impression of Lincoln as well as of Douglas, and the comparing and contrasting the eyewitness took down. The politician not only compared physical traits, but the emotion they invoked from their audience. Lincoln received "deafening applause" from the audience at the time, the people highly enjoying his speeches, while Douglas held a parade at one of his. However, despite the popularity of Douglas, Lincoln was exceedingly favored, although he didn't win. Koerner notes that Lincoln spoke with purpose and genius. He informs his audience that Douglas was "eminently talented" but Lincoln was original in his wording. He tries to convey how earnest and passionate Lincoln was as he fought for the cause he so believed in, which was enjoyable to read. Koerner also said that while "Douglas spoke for himself, Lincoln spoke for his cause." This perfectly summed up who Lincoln was; a man filled with ambition and a purpose. This article caused history to come to life and Lincoln to feel absolutely real.

Lineberry, Cate. "The Story Behind the Star Spangled Banner." *Smithsonian*, www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-story-behind-the-star-spangled-banner-149220970/.

This source was absolutely incredible, Lineberry not only retelling the event of the bombing on Fort McHenry and Francis Scott Key's "The Star Spangled Banner," but focused more on the literal "Star Spangled Banner" itself, which was an interesting perspective...one not many had taken on the topic. This author highlighted the flag--the very flag Francis Key had written his famous song on. Showcasing the story of the actual star-spangled banner was this article's greatest strength, as it had not been prominent in any other articles. Although the article didn't focus for long on the

National Anthem, the context behind the flag made the meaning of the song that much greater. When the main commander heard of the potential attack on Fort McHenry, he asked a young lady to make an exceedingly large American flag for the fort so the British could see it from miles away. It was women who made the 30 by 42 ft. flag, displaying through history as well as the author's tone that anyone, no matter if they are looked down upon or not, are influential and important to America. This country is in a unique position--a position that gives anyone the chance to make their name great. When all, despite their social differences, come together, America can accomplish incredible things. Not many countries have had the privilege to do so and Lineberry represents the uniqueness of our position through this country's flag and National Anthem. It was also intriguing to read that this same flag is still "alive" today and in a museum, emphasizing that the past really happened.

O'Brien, Jane. "Proof Jamestown Settlers Turned to Cannibalism." *BBC News*, BBC, 1 May 2013, www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-22362831.

This article on Jane was almost identical to the one by *Historic Jamestowne* in the factual sense, except for the interesting point made that the marks on Jane's skull also indicated that her tongue and facial tissue were removed by a hungry colonist. However, what made it extremely intriguing/unique was the fact that O'Brien brought up points and a valid theory about the cannibalist, going more into detail on who ate her, which was fascinating, rather than on the facts every major news page was writing on at the time. She noted that the hungry settler was inexperienced in the field of cutting off flesh (as they did to animals which was a delicacy at the time), indicating that this person was not a butcher. The work was hesitant, but the clear intent according to this article was the fact that the main goal was to extract the brain, since that specific organ does not preserve well. So...that means that the hungry colonist wanted to eat the brain, which makes the whole act even more repulsive. But O'Brien's theory is what made the article. Jane O'Brien suggests that the butcher of this poor girl Jane was a woman...as they are proven to have made up much of the camp. This potential fact was crazy to think on, but completely plausible. It would explain the hesitation, as most women were probably not butchers. Her claim is mind boggling...as in other articles, the tones assumed the colonist to be a man, as sexist as it sounds. O'Brien presented an entirely possible and good reminder that the hungry settler who ate Jane could have been a female. It's odd to think that myself included was unconsciously thinking that this cannibalist was a man based on the voice in some resources. This resource's downfall was the fact that (again) the information on "The Starving Time" was slim, as well as the article not being lengthy in the least.

Percy, George. "This Starveing Tyme." *Jamestown: 1609-10: "Starving Time"*, 1609, nationalhumanitiescenter.org/pds/amerbegin/settlement/text2/JamestownPercyRelation.pdf.

This source, being primary and an eye-witness account, was filled with all sorts of information. This very text is a key to the past, letting readers and historians in on

what life was actually like in “The Starving Time,” everything accurate and reliable...except for the English, as its greatest flaw is being difficult to read. It is exceedingly interesting to read an account from someone who was really present during the event, making every detail that much more terrifying. Percy lets his readers in on some of the feeling of unrest in the first paragraph before jumping right into the despair in hunger. He names off all sorts of creatures and items the settlers ate to fill their starving stomachs, starting with horses, snakes, then rodents, and even shoe leather. But what stands out the most to the audience as well as disgusts, is the cannibalism described. “...and to doe those things which seame incredible, as to digge upp deade corpes outt of graves and to eate them. And some have Licked upp the Bloode which hathe fallen from their weake fellowes.” Percy even goes on to tell a story of a man who kills his pregnant wife as she lay sleeping with him. The unnamed man then tears the child out of her womb and throws it in the river before salting her for food. George Percy captures the desperation and lament in this account, going on to tell stories of men from the colony leaving and never returning, some being eaten by wolves or killed by savages, failed attempts at escape, people audibly crying out to God, some forsaking him in certain instances.