

## Annotated Bibliography

"A Short History of Jamestown." National Parks Service. Accessed September 18, 2018.

<https://www.nps.gov/jame/learn/historyculture/a-short-history-of-jamestown.htm>.

After a 6 month journey across the Atlantic ocean, which began on December 6th 1606, 104 men finally arrived at the new world on May 13, 1607. The settlement was given the name "Jamestown" which was in honor of King James the First. The settlement of Jamestown and the expedition that led the men there was funded by the Virginia Company; this company had several criteria for the site that would be picked for the settlement. This criteria included the following: The water needed to be deep enough that the English could moor their ships along the shore, the land should not already be inhabited by Natives, and lastly the area should be easily defendable against the possible attacks of the Spanish. The area in which Jamestown was settled/created met all of the criteria mentioned. On June 15th, the settlement was officially completed; it was surrounded by a triangular wall with defense points on each of the corners which had 4 to 5 pieces of artillery each. These defenses were used to protect the settlers from the Native population of Powhatan Indians. The settlement of Jamestown was born. The National Parks Service is a division of the federal government and is an extremely credible source. The purpose of this article was to give specific information on the story and the details of the settlement of Jamestown. This article was meant to be used as an educational source, rather than a convincing work. Therefore there was no bias demonstrated by the National Parks Service.

"Battle of Lexington and Concord." British Battles. Accessed October 21, 2018.

<https://www.britishbattles.com/war-of-the-revolution-1775-to-1783/battle-of-lexington-and-concord/>.

The Battle of Lexington and Concord was the first engagement of the Revolutionary war. General Gage was the commander of the British army within Boston, he was ordered by the British government to send a force to seize and destroy the ammunition and supplies that were being stored in the armory at Concord. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith was sent to take charge of the march and lead the British force to Concord. Late on the night of the 18th of April, the British force crossed the Boston Harbor and landed at Charles River. Though they were sure they were going to surprise the colonists, the distant sounds of bells ringing told the British that Concord had been warned about the attack. Smith sent a group of light infantry ahead of the main troops to clear the way, this group was lead by Major Pitcairn. Pitcairn arrived in Lexington to find a small group of militiamen in his way. His troops formed ranks and fired, 18 colonists were shot and the remaining dispersed. After this small conflict, the troops moved towards Concord. Once they arrived, the British destroyed any of the supplies which had not been moved and hidden elsewhere. Meanwhile, a group of Minutemen attacked an unsuspecting group of British soldiers on a bridge in Concord, this drove them to march back to Boston. However, the fight was not yet over as Colonists continued to fire at them from behind trees, houses, walls etc. Along the way, the British plundered and burned Colonial houses and executed Colonists found with weapons. In the end, the British had killed less than 90 Colonists, where the Patriots had killed over 250 British

soldiers, and 19 officers. This source was very well put together and had lots of information that other sources do not have. There didn't appear to be a bias and the page was very educational. It also had any interesting pictures and paintings that pertained to the subject.

"Bleeding Kansas (U.S. National Park Service)." National Parks Service. August 15, 2017. Accessed November 12, 2018. <https://www.nps.gov/articles/bleeding-kansas.htm>.

In 1854, the Kansas-Nebraska Act instituted a law known as popular sovereignty. Popular Sovereignty states that the settlers of the land would be the ones who got to decide whether or not the state was admitted into the union as a free state or a slave state. Basically it was a popular vote. This led to many influencers entering the state of Kansas and swaying the population one way or another. This led to much conflict which often ended in violence and many times bloodshed. It is often said that Bleeding Kansas was a foreshadowing to the American Civil War which would start a mere 7 years later. There were several contributing factors to the violence of this time: Election fraud, rival territorial governments, and disputes over certain sections of land. There were 3 different political parties or stances during the time of Bleeding Kansas: Pro Slavery, Free Staters, and Abolitionists. The difference in beliefs of these parties were major contributing factors to the violence of this era. In the summer of 1856, trouble was arising around Fort Scott. A group of 30 or so Pro Slavery settlers arrived from South Carolina. This group was suspected to be "sponsored" by the Southern Emigrant Aid Society. It was also told that they were a part of Dark Lantern Societies or cults. This group caused trouble with the Free Staters and drove them out of Kansas land. The town of Fort Scott was divided, Free Staters and Pro Slavery settlers resided in this town on two opposite ends, living so close only strengthened the fire of violence. From here on out the violence continued between the two parties and the state eventually was admitted into the union as a free state in 1861, just in time for the Civil War. This is a federal government run and owned website and provided detailed information on the events of Bleeding Kansas. There appeared to be no bias.

"Bleeding Kansas: From the Kansas-Nebraska Act to Harpers Ferry." Civil War on the Western Border: The Missouri-Kansas Conflict, 1854-1865. March 01, 2018. Accessed November 12, 2018. <http://www.civilwaronthewesternborder.org/essay/bleeding-kansas-kansas-nebraska-act-harpers-ferry>.

In 1859, John Brown and several of his supporters carried out a raid on the Harpers Ferry arsenal in the state of Virginia. The raid was unfortunately unsuccessful and many of the men died. Those who did not die were executed, including John Brown himself. Though the raid was unsuccessful, Brown still, in a way, accomplished his task. He started the path to the American Civil War. Which sounds like a bad thing but really he wanted the war to begin to free the slaves in America. This event influenced many people's beliefs on slavery and even had an effect on the outcome of the 1860 presidential election. The problems in Kansas began before the violence even started. During the territorial votes for Kansas, there were 2,905 eligible voters in the "state" but over 5,000 votes came in. This was a result of voter fraud and Border Ruffians from Missouri. In

1855, the Free State settlers formed a sort of headquarters in Topeka, here the group wrote a Free State constitution for the land of Kansas. Though this constitution really had no legitimacy and was not backed by the federal government, therefore the people really had no obligation to follow it. After the political wars began, the physical wars did. There was pillaging of towns, burning of houses, and the killing of other settlers. The remainder of the Nation took this unrest in Kansas as a sign that there would be future conflict, on a much much bigger scale. This was an incredible source, there was loads of information, and the information that was provided was very detailed and pertained to the topic. Unfortunately only a small amount of that information is included here. This was different from other sources as most would include the same information, but this one had many things and events that others did not. It provided more background and context on the events, which lead to further understanding of said events. On top of all that information there was no bias.

Brinkley, Alan. *American History: A Survey*. 11th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education, 2009.

Political trouble increased nationwide as a result of the events in Kansas. Settlers from both the North and the South moved into Kansas with the goal of swaying the vote on slavery in the territory of Kansas. When the vote began there were some 1,500 legal voters in the area of Kansas, however once counting the votes, there were over 6,000 of them. This is the result of voter fraud, and all of the settlers that came from the North and the South. The pro slavery settlers won the territorial election, therefore slavery was immediately legalized within the state of Kansas. Free Stater settlers were furious with this outcome and traveled to Topeka where they formed their own government. They had a legislation, a governor, congress, and constitution. They then applied to join the union with this government, however president Pierce denied their application and announced that he was in full support of the Pro Slavery party in Kansas. Later, a pro slavery federal marshal lead a group of men to destroy the legislation that the free staters had created. They attacked the town of Lawrence and burned the governor's house, arrested some of the free state settlers, and destroyed several printing presses. But those against slavery were not going to let them have it that easy. A man named John Brown, an abolitionist, gathered several men including his own sons and murdered five pro slavery settlers in the night. They left their mangled bodies as a warning to any more pro slavery settlers that wished to enter Kansas. This event only encouraged conflict and soon more violence ensued. Shortly after, a man named Charles Sumner gave a speech in the US Senate entitled "The Crime Against Kansas". Here he mentioned several specific pro slavery senators and told details that degraded them and their reputation. Later, he was beaten at his own desk, knocked unconscious and bleeding. He wasn't able to return to the Senate for four years. In the North, the free states, he was considered a hero. This source was accurate given that it is a primary source. There didn't appear to be a bias, and the speech mentioned above wasn't found in any other source used.

Bruun, Erik A., and Jay Crosby. *Our Nation's Archive: The History of the United States in Documents*. New York: Tess Press, 2009.

The night of April 19, 1775 the people of Lexington heard word of the coming attack by the British through Joseph Warren, Esq.; a physicist who played a major role in the Patriot effort in Boston. The group of the king's troops was supposed to be between 1,200 and 1,500 strong and it was suspected that they were ordered to seize and destroy the ammunition and weapon supplies of the Patriots, located in Concord. The militants within the town of Lexington actually had no intentions of initiating a fight with the British, but rather they were called up to discuss the necessary precautions in preparation of the approaching British, and to be there in case the citizens' safety was put at risk. Ironically, the Militia was in the middle of disbanding when the British arrived at Lexington. They had gotten word from a messenger that there were no soldiers spotted on the roads and that the movement of troops was simply an act to scare the people. However, shortly after this, the British soldiers arrived in the city of Lexington. As the British arrived in Lexington, alarm guns were fired, and drums beat, calling the Militia, and Minutemen to arms against the British. The Patriots grew to about 50 or 60 in numbers; however, as soon as the British arrived Capt. Parker, the commander of the Militia, ordered the men to disperse and take care of their own. Many of the men heard this order, however some did not and remained on the battlefield. The British advanced upon the Patriots and told them to throw down their arms. After the Patriots refused, a British officer fired a pistol into the crowd of Patriots. This is what started the Revolutionary war. This source appears to be the most accurate yet as it is a primary source of the accounts of Reverend Jonas Clark, the pastor of the church in Lexington. This source did also mention that the *British* were the first to fire at Lexington, where other sources would say that it is unknown who fired first.

Bruun, Erik A., and Jay Crosby. *Our Nation's Archive: the History of the United States in Documents*. Tess Press, 2009.

On September 22 in the year of 1862, President Lincoln gave his Emancipation Proclamation. The Proclamation stated that on the first day in January of 1863, all persons held against their will as slaves, within any state or province, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States of America, shall then, thenceforward and forever be free. In addition, the United States and its military will do no such act as to repress or revoke the freedom of those peoples. Their freedom will be recognized and maintained by the United States of America. Any who disobey or violate the laws set forth would then be considered in rebellion against the United States of America and therefore be dealt with appropriately. All peoples now considered free will abstain from violence, unless in the determined situation of self defense. The United States military will also protect the fair wages emplaced upon the free people for their faithful work. Under the power given to Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States of America, as an act of justice under the United States Constitution, Lincoln invoked these laws on the people of the US. The above is not a word for word account of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. However, it does give a summary of what was actually said that day. Lincoln imposed upon the people laws releasing any and all slaves from the southern states of the country forever. Anyone who tried to violate these laws was considered a traitor to the United States of America. He imposed these laws as an act of justice guarded by the US Constitution. This was an excellent

source, as well as the most credible as it was a primary, first hand account, of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

"Emancipation Proclamation." HistoryNet. Accessed December 16, 2018.  
<http://www.historynet.com/emancipation-proclamation>.

On January 1, 1863 President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. His proclamation stated that any and all slaves within rebel states are thenceforward, and forever free. This applied to all southern states except for any border states such as Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri. It also did not apply to any states that had already been liberated and invaded by the Northern armies. Over 3.1 million slaves were freed because of his proclamation, however due to the exceptions previously stated, not all slaves were freed. There was a loophole to the exceptions however. In August of 1861 the First Confiscation Act was put into law. The First Confiscation Act allowed the US government/military to confiscate any and all property used in the rebellion against the Union. In Missouri, Union major general John C. Fremont, commander of the Department of the West, declared martial law and proceeded to use his armies to seize and then free all slaves within the state. Lincoln ordered Fremont to revoke the order worrying that the people would correlate the war to the abolition of slavery. Fremont refused to revoke the order and was removed from his position by Lincoln; Lincoln then revoked the order himself. On May 9, 1862 Major General David Hunter issued an unauthorized emancipation proclamation, declaring all slaves in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida not only free, but also able to join in arms with the Union. Unfortunately, Hunter faced the same fate as Fremont. On July 17, 1862, Congress passed the Second Confiscation Act, the act stated that slaves held by supporters of the Confederacy who had crossed over Union lines were forever free. Shortly after, Lincoln presented a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet. The Emancipation Proclamation continues to be a symbol of equality and freedom even to this day. This source was educational, and informative. It presented the information in a professional manner and did not contain a bias.

"The Emancipation Proclamation." Ushistory.org. Accessed December 16, 2018.  
<http://www.ushistory.org/us/34a.asp>.

A full year into the American Civil War, the beginning of 1862, the abolition of slavery was not even a consideration of Lincoln and his administration. Lincoln did not acknowledge slavery as a main concern of the civil war. He did consider it an evil as an individual, but as the leader of the country, he did not wish to impose that problem on the North, or on his armies. People assumed that slavery would go away over time. However, if it not for the American Civil War, slavery would still be going on in America today. By mid 1862, less than 6 months later, Lincoln's mind was changed. He knew that a key part of the Civil War was the fight for the abolition of slavery. Despite his disgust and disdain towards the South, he also simply believed that it would be impossible for them to rejoin the Union after trying to completely destroy it. That would be like North Korea trying to rejoin South Korea. It just does not work. As Lincoln tried to impose his push for the abolition, the opposing Democratic Party threatened to turn into an anti-war political party and begin a campaign against the Civil War. The Democratic party was not

Lincoln's only opposition. Many Republicans who supported laws and policies that prevented blacks from living/settling in their land were opposed to blacks gaining more rights. Even Lincoln's own commanding military general was resolutely against emancipation. Lincoln presented a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation to his cabinet in mid 1862. Though Lincoln was eager, his cabinet advised him to wait until the Union had even greater military success. In September of that very same year, that success arrived. The Battle of Antietam henceforth became one of the most important battle for the diplomacy of the United States of America. No country wishes to ally with a losing force; the Southern loss during the battle demonstrated to Britain that the South was not strong enough and therefore the British no longer considered the Confederate states to be a part of the United States. Five days later Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Good things come to those who wait. Unless the Confederate States returned to the Union by January 1, 1863 all slaves would be free then and forever onwards. The Emancipation Proclamation was a key step towards the 13th Amendment, finally abolishing slavery throughout America as a whole. This source, though not very extensive, gave important details that other sources did not. Overall it was informative and contained no bias.

Hassler, Warren W., and Jennifer L. Weber. "American Civil War." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 23 Aug. 2018, [www.britannica.com/event/American-Civil-War/The-Emancipation-Proclamation#ref1202561](http://www.britannica.com/event/American-Civil-War/The-Emancipation-Proclamation#ref1202561).

The Battle of Antietam may have been one of the most brutal and casualty ridden battles of the entire American Civil War; however along with it came a great victory both on and off of the battle field. Apart from the war, Officers and Generals of military establishments and settlements had been letting slaves seeking safety and freedom into the federal camps. Though this was good in the eyes of Lincoln, he also ordered this to stop. He did not want any military officials ordering emancipation edicts within areas under their control. Lincoln did this to keep border states such as Missouri, Delaware, and Kentucky within the union. Lincoln feared that if he or nay of his army attempted to push emancipation at all that those border states would succeed from the union and join the South. Though Lincoln supported what his officers were doing, he decided that in the best interest of the country they needed to stop. However, soon after Lincoln told his officers to stop, a new law was passed called the First Confiscation Act. This law allowed military officials to seize any property that benefited the other side in the war. Basically any property that could be used for military gain. Benjamin Butler, a general for the Union, used this law to take slaves from their owners, claiming that most of the slaves would end up being used as soldiers. Therefore they were a military asset to the Confederate Army and must be confiscated. From that point on, slaves that had run away from their masters were considered "contraband" until the end of the war. Later, Congress passed the Second Confiscation act, stating that any confederate civilian or military officer that did not surrender within 60 days would have his slaves freed. 62 days later Congress banned slavery in the Confederate states. This source was useful and had detailed information with names, and places. It did not appear to contain a bias.

History.com Editors. "Battles of Lexington and Concord." History.com. September 13, 2018. Accessed October 18, 2018.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-revolution/battles-of-lexington-and-concord>.

On April 19, 1775 the battles of Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War. On the night of April 18, 1775 a large group of British soldiers marched towards Concord to seize and destroy a weapon/ supply stash that the Patriots were hiding. This is when Paul Revere's "famous ride" happened. It is not well known that Paul never in-fact said his famous line "The British are coming!" the operation was meant to be discreet and a man riding on a galloping horse shouting at every turn isn't exactly tactful; Though Revere was careful, he ended up being captured by a British patrol. This was the official start of the war, however there were many events that unfolded much before the war that eventually led up to the conflict between the British and the Patriots. The British government began to institute taxes on various items to gain commerce for the king and his country. The Stamp Act, Tea Act, and the Townshend Acts are just a few examples of this. However, the colonists didn't like this very much and they began to rebel; the Boston Tea Party is the first major act against the British by the Colonists. In response to the acts by the British, colonists dumped tea into the Boston Harbor refusing to pay the tax set by the british, this was merely the first resistance the colonists showed. On April 18, 1775 Joseph Warren learned through an inside source, high up in British ranks that the British were to march on Lexington the next morning; sure enough, the next morning on April 19th, 700 plus British soldiers went up against 77 militiamen who were defending the city. After the fight at Lexington, the British moved on to Concord. Here they didn't find many hidden supplies as most of them had already been moved. As the British was searching, over 2,000 minutemen had descended upon the area. Soon the fighting resumed and the battle was in full swing. Patriots were firing from behind walls, trees, buildings, etc. They overwhelmed the British with this tactic and they were eventually forced to retreat. This was the birth of Guerilla Warfare. It doesn't appear that this source has any sort of bias and it was intended for purely educational purposes. Though it was a good source, there could have been more numbers and details to the actual fight, rather than context.

History.com Editors. "Bleeding Kansas." History.com. October 19, 2018. Accessed November 10, 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/19th-century/bleeding-kansas>.

In 1854, the Kansas Nebraska act was instituted into law which stated that rather than following the Missouri Compromise; the residents of Kansas and Nebraska would be allowed to choose whether they were a slave state or a free state via majority vote. The Missouri Compromise stated that any state north of the 36° 30' line that runs across America would be a *free* state; and any state below that line would be a slave state. Advocates for both slavery and freedom heard of this and began seeping into Kansas to influence the population one way or another. This conflict resulted in violence between the two sides. John Brown was a well known abolitionist at this time and he led the movement against slavery during the conflict within Kansas. He was the one who lead the infamous raid on Harpers Ferry. The term "Bleeding Kansas" came from Horace

Greeley, the founder/editor of the *New-York Tribune*, and was most commonly used by the anti-slavery publicists. This conflict in Kansas caused a political and governmental divide; by late 1855 there were two governments in Kansas, one that was in favor of a slave state and backed by Missourians, and another in favor of a free state, backed by anti-slavery groups. Late 1855, Well over 1,000 armed troops from Missouri crossed the border into Kansas and began to Menace the town of Lawrence, a free state stronghold. On May 21, 1856 the troops actually looted that town. In response John Brown organized the killing of several pro-slavery figures along the Pottawatomie Creek. This conflict ensued what is considered the second civil war. Violence continued until 1858 where Kansas was finally declared a free state. The source used here did not appear to exhibit a bias one way or another and was for purely educational purposes.

History.com Editors. "Emancipation Proclamation." History.com. September 03, 2018. Accessed December 16, 2018.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/emancipation-proclamation>.

When the American Civil War began in 1861, president Lincoln did not have abolition in his crosshairs. Lincoln did not consider Abolitionism a goal of the war, or an accredited military effort. However, as the war went on more and more slaves began to flee to the north and join the fight against the south. It was at this point in the war where Lincoln began to consider abolition a primary goal of defeating the south. On September 22, 1862 President Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation stated that all slaves in the rebellious states 'shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free.' It was this that changed the war from fighting to preserve the nation, to fighting for human freedom. When the proclamation was put into effect on January 1, 1863 over 3.1 million of the 4 million slaves in America were freed. Lincoln had a clear stance that slavery was evil. However, in his first inaugural address, and later in a message to congress, 3 months into the civil war, he stated that he had absolutely no intentions of interfering directly or indirectly with the slave trade and those associated. The question arises, how did Lincoln come from not wanting to interfere to then wanting to abolish slavery completely? Well, his stance never really changed, in fact, Lincoln wished to abolish it all along. However, according to the constitution, slavery could be legal in any of the states where the people wanted it. In addition, Lincoln probably would have lost some support from certain political parties had he imposed abolition at the start of the war in 1861. The push for emancipation gained traction in the middle of 1862 when the Union suffered several defeats against the Confederates. Emancipation would not only abolish slavery, (the main goal) but it would also help the North to win the war. Taking the slaves from the South would reduce their workforce by ten fold, therefore destroying the South's industry and military supply. Not only would the Southern army suffer, but the Northern army would flourish due to gained support and soldiers coming up from the south as free people. This was a very informative, detailed, and useful source. It gave background information as well as primary. There did not appear to be a bias and was for purely educational purposes.

"Lexington and Concord." Ushistory.org. Accessed October 21, 2018.

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/11c.asp>.

In the early hours of April 19, 1775 General Gage collected the British troops of Boston in preparation for the march to Lexington and Concord; the goal of the march was to not only find and destroy supplies hidden by the Patriots, but also to capture Colonial leaders, Samuel Adams and John Hancock. The phrase "One if by land, Two if by sea" was used the morning of April 19th to warn the countryside, and the Patriots of the British soldiers. The phrase refers to lanterns which were hung in the tower of the North Church of Boston to indicate how the British were coming. One lantern was going to be hung if the British soldiers were coming by land (on foot) and two lanterns were going to be hung if the British soldiers were coming by sea (by boat). On April 19th, two lanterns were hung in the tower, signaling that the British were coming by sea. The British used boats to cross the Boston Harbor and begin their march towards Lexington and Concord. It is often thought that the militiamen or the minutemen were created as a result of the conflict between the colonists and the British, however it is not well known that the militiamen or the minutemen were actually created to defend against Native American, and French attacks. Revolutionists such as Samuel Adams took advantage of the colonist blood shed at Lexington and Concord. They would use the bloodshed to create propaganda and spread rumors about the British to gain support for the revolution. This source was good in the aspect that it gave details and more information on key parts to the story of Lexington and Concord that others did not, such as the lanterns in the North Church, and the creation of propaganda based upon the bloodshed of the battle. The source also appeared to have no bias towards one side or the other.

OpenStax College. "The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Republican Party." OpenStax CNX. November 08, 2018. Accessed November 10, 2018.  
<https://cnx.org/contents/p7ovuIkl@3.30:LwnffHBK@5/The-Kansas-Nebraska-Act-and-the-Republican-Party>.

In 1852, Winfield Scott (the Whig party) and Franklin Pierce (the Democratic party) went face to face for the presidency. Both men supposedly supported the compromise of 1850, however Scott's political campaign did nothing but hurt himself. In fact in Ohio, there was a cannon which announced his arrival, however when the cannon fired it killed a member of the audience. Pierce later won the election. Pierce claimed to have no stance on the issue of pro-slavery versus anti-slavery, however the peace between these two groups soon dissipated when the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed into law. The formation of the Republican party is actually a direct result of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and it was created as a group dedicated to the reformation of and the prevention of further slavery. At this time the Southerners are very resentful towards the Missouri Compromise which instituted the 36°30' parallel boundary. They claimed that they should be able to take their own property (slaves) anywhere that they pleased; but the Northerners didn't like that idea. In the 1850's the stances on slavery were divided into three main groups: Those who wished to keep slavery and spread it all over, those who didn't mind slavery in the east but didn't want them in the west, and lastly the ones who were considered "Radical Abolitionists"; they wanted to rid America of slavery all together and believed that Blacks and Whites should be equal. Those who crossed into Kansas from Missouri were known as "Border Ruffians". They gained the territorial vote against anti-slavery groups. This was most likely due to voter fraud and illegal vote

counting. It is speculated that some sixty percent of all votes cast in Kansas were fraudulent. After winning the vote, pro-slavery legislation wrote a “pro-slavery constitution”, it was known as the Lecompton Constitution. Many people who were against slavery came from New England to support their cause by sheer numbers over the Border Ruffians. Soon after this election, the violence of Kansas broke out between the two parties. This was an extremely detailed source and it had lots and lots of information. Most of which is not included here. However, the source appeared credible and to not demonstrate any sort of bias one way or another.

Stromberg, Joseph. "Starving Settlers in Jamestown Colony Resorted to Cannibalism." Smithsonian.com. April 30, 2013. Accessed September 18, 2018. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/starving-settlers-in-jamestown-colony-resorted-to-cannibalism-46000815/>.

The starving time is a very popular and well known time for not only the settlement of Jamestown but also for the entire discovery of the new world and the creation of a new country. Though it may be a very popular time, it was popular for the wrong reasons; for the gruesomeness and horrificness of the conditions. In 1607, one hundred four people came to the new world and formed the settlement of Jamestown. However, after a short 9 months, only thirty eight of the one hundred four people remained. The rest of the people who had come over died from either disease or starvation. Those who had come to Jamestown were not used to hard, agricultural labor therefore when they ran into troubles with farming they became solely dependant upon supply ships and trade missions with the Natives. Due to the troubles of farming, a terrible regional drought resulted. This on top of the already awful starvation and disease was too much for some people; the population reduced even more. By the winter of 1609, the relations with the natives had turned hostile, and there was a supply ship that was lost at sea. This only added onto the already horrible conditions of life at Jamestown. These horrendous conditions created an interesting, and yet awful diet. The conditions of life at Jamestown had gotten to be so bad that the people resorted to cannibalism as a form of nutrition and sustenance. It is unknown, yet often thought that the people of Jamestown also murdered one another simply for the meat. The conditions of Jamestown had gotten to be so awful that the people resorted to murder and cannibalism just to survive. It doesn't appear that Stromberg demonstrated any sort of bias or opinion within his article. The intended purpose of this article appears to be for exclusively for educational purposes.

"Today in History - April 19." The Library of Congress. Accessed October 21, 2018. <https://www.loc.gov/item/today-in-history/april-19/>.

On April 19, 1775 the royal governor of Massachusetts, General Thomas Gage was commanded by the British King, George the third to march to Concord and suppress the rebellious Patriots. In doing so he was commanded to destroy any weapons found. As word of the attack spread, Paul Revere and a few others rode on horseback to spread the word throughout the countryside, and on to Lexington and Concord. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote a famous poem on the events of Paul Revere's midnight ride. The poem talks about how there were lanterns lit in the North Church tower in Boston as a

signal to Revere to tell whether the British were coming by land or by sea, all the way to Revere riding through every village and town warning the people to come up in arms against the British. After the small fight at Lexington, the British move on to Concord where they were met by Three hundred to Four hundred armed patriots. The British were forced to march back to Boston. However, they probably weren't marching very consistently or marching as one group as the Patriots continued to fire at them all the way back to Boston. It is said that by the end of the day, the colonists were singing "Yankee Doodle" in celebration of pushing back the British. The reason for singing "Yankee Doodle" was to make fun of the British; pushing the fact upon them that they had just lost a battle against a bunch of silly colonists. The British responded to this by singing "Yankee Doodle" themselves to give the troops confidence and to deride the Patriots. It doesn't seem as if this source has a bias one way or the other and appears to be for educational purposes only. The source was good, although it lacked some detail and left parts out that other sources included.

Percy, George. "Transcription from Original." Armistead, Lewis A. (1817–1863). April 03, 2012.

Accessed September 23, 2018.

[https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/\\_This\\_starveing\\_Tyme\\_an\\_excerpt\\_from\\_A\\_Trewe\\_Relacyon\\_of\\_the\\_procedeings\\_and\\_ocurrentes\\_of\\_Momente\\_which\\_have\\_hapned\\_in\\_Virginia\\_by\\_George\\_Percy](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/_This_starveing_Tyme_an_excerpt_from_A_Trewe_Relacyon_of_the_procedeings_and_ocurrentes_of_Momente_which_have_hapned_in_Virginia_by_George_Percy).

This is an excerpt from a letter written in 1625 by George Percy about the conditions of living in Jamestown from 1609 to 1612. During this time period, Percy was the president of Jamestown. Percy begins his letter with an account of violence towards the native population during what was supposed to be a trade of maize (corn) for grain. Such violences as scalping the natives and cutting off other limbs and/or extremities is also mentioned. This shows the tension and violence between the natives, and the people of Jamestown. The next part of Percy's letter describes how during the period known as the starving time, a few people of Jamestown started by purging the store of food, for that Percy had then executed. The rest of Jamestown had to desperately resort to slaughtering and eating various different kinds of animals such as horses, cows, dogs, cats, mice, rats, and any other vermin that could be scrounged up. That was just the beginning; soon after, many other items were being eaten that were not meant for eating, the people were so desperate that they began to devour things such as leather, boots, shoes, etc. But the rash nature of a desperate man did not stop there. Percy goes on to describe people digging up corpses out of graves and eating what is left of the rotten bodies. But that is still not the end, Percy then describes a man named Colline who *murdered* his own wife, then went on to literally rip his own baby out of her womb and throw it into the river, and then proceed to chop her into pieces and salt her for food. He was willing to devour his own wife's flesh and blood just to survive. That demonstrates the horridness of the times. For this horrendous act, Percy has the man hung by his own thumbs until he confesses, for which he would then be executed for. Percy may not have a "bias" per say, however this is a *first hand account* of what happened in Jamestown during the starving period, it is a primary source and therefore provides the best information possible on the subject.

"Pocahontas." History.com. August 21, 2018. Accessed September 25, 2018. <https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/pocahontas>.

Pocahontas was born somewhere around 1595 as the daughter of the Chief of the Powhatan Indians. In the winter of 1607, Pocahontas' brother *kidnapped* John Smith and brought him back to the Powhatan tribe. Smith later claimed that his head was pinned down on a rock where a warrior was going to smash his head with another stone. However, Pocahontas saved his life by putting her head on top of his; this prevented the warrior from crushing his head. This was only the first time that Pocahontas saved Smith's life. The second time was in 1609. Drought, disease, and starvation had hit the land of Jamestown and the colonists relied on the Powhatans for food. The colonists threatened to burn down Powhatan villages for food; so the Chief Powhatan set out to negotiate with Smith, however those negotiations soon fell completely apart. The Chief of the Powhatans decided to ambush the colonists and to kill Smith. But Pocahontas learned of this and warned Smith about the ambush so that he could prepare for the attack. In 1613, Pocahontas was captured and imprisoned by the English as ransom. This was during the first Anglo-Powhatan War. Chief Powhatan was informed that Pocahontas would not be returned until he released English prisoners, returned stolen tools and weapons, and gave the colonists food and supplies. The Chief responded with only one half of what the Colonists demanded, therefore Pocahontas was kept captive. While imprisoned, Pocahontas was converted to Christianity and even baptized, she was given the name of Rebecca. Roughly one year later in 1614, Pocahontas married a man named John Rolfe who was a tobacco planter. This marriage was mostly love, however it was also for political reasons of which was to begin repairing the relationship between the natives and the English Colonists. This source appears to be solely for educational purposes only and does not have a bias that is obvious to the reader. The source also provides important and detailed, yet also concise and simple information that gives the reader a good grasp on the storyline and the information, while not confusing the reader with unnecessary information.

Price, David A. "Jamestown Colony." Encyclopædia Britannica. July 25, 2016. Accessed September 25, 2018. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Jamestown-Colony>.

The Settlement of Jamestown and the English people as a whole had a very interesting and somewhat dynamic relationship with the native population of Indians. The land of what is today's Virginia, was populated with a native tribe of Indians called the Powhatans. The relationship between the Indians and the English was rocky from the start; at some times the relationship was very peaceful. They would make trades; for example, the English would trade their metal tools and various other contraptions for food and other supplies from the Indians. The Indians would even come to bring the English gifts at no cost to them. However, on the other hand some of their encounters were not so friendly and could occasionally even turn violent. If tensions were high, Natives would sometimes kill any Englishmen who wandered away from the fort. On May 21, 1607 John Smith along with several other colonists and sailors departed to explore some of the rivers that surrounded Jamestown and which flowed into the Chesapeake. When Smith returned he found that the fort had been attacked by the natives. Fortunately the fort was defended and the natives were driven away. Throughout

the next couple years, the settlement of Jamestown continued to have conflict with the Native Americans consisting of fighting over supplies, as well as the killing of colonists. In 1609 the Chief Powhatan began a campaign to starve the English out of Virginia by ceasing all trade and beginning the killing of any English they found out of the fort. Soon after, Thomas West arrived and took over as the leader of Jamestown. His first message to the Chief Powhatan was that he was to give back stolen tools from the English. Obviously that had no affect, the Chief of the Powhatans replied simply with boastful, and somewhat rude statements. This source supplied some extremely useful and extensive information that is not seen in many other places. The source was very detailed in its information and it didn't appear to leave anything out. The source displayed its information in a very professional manner and was very clearly for educational purposes.