

Annotated Bibliography

Brammer, Robert. 2012, December 7. "Abraham Lincoln and Emancipation: Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress." *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. Retrieved from <https://www.loc.gov/collections/abraham-lincoln-papers/articles-and-essays/abraham-lincoln-and-emancipation/>.

The purpose of this article is to describe how the Emancipation Proclamation, brought about by the Civil War, was an important milestone in the long process of ending legal slavery in the United States. Support is anchored in various drafts of documents by Lincoln and others, displaying both the evolution of Abraham Lincoln's thinking and his efforts to operate within the constitutional boundaries of the presidency. The article begins by addressing the many attempts made by generals to enforce documents concerning emancipation, and that President Lincoln politely overruled each as he felt that it was the duty of the president to enforce such proclamations. In principle, Lincoln approved of emancipation as a war measure, but he postponed executive action against slavery until he believed he had both the legal authority to do so and broader support from the American public. According to the article, this support was seen in the passing of the Second Confiscation Act, freeing the slaves of disloyal owners, and the Militia Act, which authorized the employment of African Americans in the military. The article provided photocopies of each of these documents, securing its credibility in primary sources, which strengthens this source. The article goes on to state that Lincoln had written a draft of the Emancipation Proclamation in July of 1862, presenting it to his cabinet a week later. At first the cabinet presented mixed opinions on the proclamation, concerned that it would look like an act of desperation, which led them to restrain from issuing the document until the military success at Antietam in September of 1862, finally issuing the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, declaring all slaves free in the rebellious states as of January 1, 1863. Lacking in opinions or biased views, and heavily supported by direct primary sources, this article proved very strong and reliable.

Buckley, Jay H. 2018, August 28. "Captain William Clark." *PBS*. Retrieved from <https://www.pbs.org/lewisandclark/inside/wclar.html>

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the industrious life of William Clark. Growing up as the ninth of ten children, Clark lived his childhood in the shadow of his older siblings and their successes. According to Buckley, Clark's entire family moved west during his teenage years, lured by the rapid success of his older brother there,

George Rogers Clark, who was one of the military heroes of the American Revolution. Buckley creates the parallel that William Clark followed in the successful footsteps of his brother, joining the militia to then being enlisted in the army, and eventually being commissioned by President George Washington as a lieutenant of infantry. He resigned his commission to return home, only to receive the request a few years later from Meriwether Lewis, asking him to help lead an expedition through uncharted American territory west to the Pacific Ocean. According to Buckley, Lewis's proposal of equal rank for Clark was denied by the War Department, the leaders kept it secret from the other expedition members by calling each other "captain". This displayed the comradery between the two, which was developed through their time serving together in the militia, claims Buckley. The article goes on to explain that Clark is known for his maps contrived throughout the journey, which were primarily referred to for almost half a century, and also for his insightful and descriptive journaling throughout the expedition. Once Clark returned from the exploration, President Thomas Jefferson appointed him Brigadier General of Militia for the Louisiana Territory and a federal Indian agent for western tribes. Clark gained an appreciation for the diversity of cultures and, according to Buckley, was often more skillful than Lewis in Indian negotiations. Buckley also remarks that Clark is remembered as the more successful of the two leaders, Lewis encountering struggles with alcohol and depression upon returning home, whereas Clark's impactful lifestyle grew even more after the journey. This opinionated comparison weakens the source, and is also not in agreement with various other sources.

Hewes, George. 1823. "Boston Tea Party." *America's Homepage: Historical Documents of the United States*. Retrieved from https://ahp.gatech.edu/tea_party_account_1773.html.

Written by participant in the Boston Tea Party George Hewes, this account tells of the happenings of December 16, 1773. Hewes begins telling of a meeting of citizens that was held to decide how they would prevent the forced unloading of tea. They asked Governor Hutchinson to inform them if he would take any measures to prevent the landing of the tea the following day. According to Hewes, Governor Hutchinson said he would report his decision at five o'clock in the evening, but at that time he was absent from his house. When this was reported to the meeting, confusion broke out among them, many of them crying out "Let every man do his duty, and be true to his country." Hewes then describes how he proceeded to disguise himself as an Indian, and upon entering the streets he was accompanied by many others in the same outward appearance and determination. Upon reaching the wharf where the ships were docked, three disguised rebels took leadership and separated the participants into groups. Hewes knew that the commander of his group was Leonard Pitt, but he was unaware of anyone else involved that night. The account goes on to explain how the night proceeded, first gaining

possession of the keys from the captain, then opening and casting the tea into the harbor, and the next morning beating the remaining floating tea bags down with oars so they could not be scavenged. Throughout the account Hewes explains that all of those who took part were extremely obedient and submissive to the leaders of the rebellion, out of zeal rather than force, with the exception of a couple of participants who attempted to pocket some of the tea. Hewes's account was from first hand experience of the Boston Tea Party, which strengthens this source.

History.com Editors. 2009, November 9. "Lewis and Clark." *History.com*. Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/lewis-and-clark>.

The purpose of this article is to inform the reader of the happenings of the historically well-known expedition of Lewis and Clark during westward expansion and why it was an important step in history that helped the United States become what they are today. The article begins by setting the scene of Thomas Jefferson presenting Meriwether Lewis with the task of exploring lands west of the Mississippi River that comprised the Louisiana Purchase. According to History.com Editors, Lewis chose friend and former state militiaman William Clark to help him lead this exploration of the new land. The article gives background on both of these leaders of the expedition, presenting both men as having been born into ordinary households but then growing more and more successful: Lewis becoming the secretary to President Thomas Jefferson, and Clark being commissioned by President George Washington as a lieutenant of infantry. These two men, once informed of the expedition ahead of them, immediately began preparations physically, mentally, academically, and socially: gathering appropriate supplies (including items to trade with native tribes along the journey for peace between them), studying medicine, botany, astronomy, zoology, cartography, and more, along with talking with experienced people of those fields of study. This article emphasized how intense the preparations were before the journey, and also reflected how they paid off as they endured the expedition. Although sickness and injuries spread among Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery that made the journey with them, only one life was lost and only one physical fight broke out between natives and the explorers during the entire exploration, which spanned over more than two years from departure to arrival home. Overall, this article was informative and did not present many opinions but was rooted in facts.

Horn, James, William Kelso, Douglas Owsley, and Beverly Straube. *JANE: Starvation, Cannibalism, and Endurance at Jamestown*. Virginia: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and Preservation Virginia, 2013.

The book *Jane* retells of the discoveries of evidence of cannibalism in early Jamestown throughout the "Starving Time," with insight on a specific case. In 2012,

archeologists uncovered a skull and section of a leg bone (belonging to a presumed 14 year old girl, later dubbed “Jane”) from the cellar of an early James Fort building. These remains were found buried among shards of broken pottery, bones of other animals, and other traces of everyday life in the colony. These remains are remnants of a desperate time in Jamestown, during a severe drought, and when the supports of England and the Powhatans were flailing. Food sources were limited, so the people of Jamestown had to resort to eating animals such as snakes, rats, cats, dogs, and horses. As winter rolled in and the wrath of the Powhatans increased, food was even more scarce and there are written accounts of cases of cannibalism, both of digging up the dead as well as killing others for food. In Jane’s case, it is likely that her family had already perished, leaving her on her own, eventually to die and be scrounged by the dwindling survivors. *JANE* stands as a reliable source because its authors are professionals in this area of specialty, and had hands-on experience with the discovery of Jane’s remains in 2012. James Horn is Vice President of Research and Historical Interpretation at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; William Kelso is an American archaeologist who directed the Jamestown Rediscovery Project; Douglas Owsley is division head for Physical Anthropology at the Smithsonian’s National Museum of Natural History, and also a forensic anthropologist recognised worldwide; Beverly Straube was Senior Curator for the Jamestown Rediscovery Project.

Hume, Ivor Noël. 2014, March 2. “We are Starved.” *Colonial Williamsburg Official History & Citizenship Site*. Retrieved from <http://www.history.org/Foundation/journal/Winter07/starving.cfm>

Hume’s purpose in this article is to convey how the Starving Time of 1609-1610 came about in Jamestown. According to Hume, the Virginian environment was once “relatively benign”, with workable soil and plentiful amounts of fish, but the downfall of the new settlement was brought with the abundance of people in ratio to the lacking sources of food, the misgovernment of authorities on how to find solutions for this wavering ratio, and the relentlessness of the attacks of the Powhatans. Hume says this downfall began when Captain Christopher Newport, who commanded the original fleet, ordered that they were to return with saleable commodities that would begin to repay the investors, thus, the settlers spent an unreasonable amount of time and energy preparing materials for building construction in England, rather than for their own home improvements. This delayed the growth of Jamestown, foreshadowing its lack of sustainability during the Starving Time, according to Hume. But Hume goes on to say that the Starving Time “differed little from the periods of starvation that had beset the colony from the beginning”. There is a lack of explanation for this claim, which makes this article a weaker source. In fact, the article goes on to explain the extremely desperate conditions of the Starving Time, and how Jamestown had a good, fresh start but then fell,

which totally contradicts Hume's original statement, further weakening the accuracy of the source. The article goes on to explain that during this period of uncertainty of survival in Jamestown, many were quick to point fingers at the governing authorities in England for not supporting them, saying that the primary interest of Virginia Company back in England was in getting the labor to Virginia and expecting it to fend for itself once it arrived, while making money for the stockholders.

Khan Academy. "The Emancipation Proclamation." *Khan Academy*. Retrieved from <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/civil-war-era/slavery-and-the-civil-war/a/the-emancipation-proclamation>

The purpose of this article is to address why President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation if it had no practical effect. The article begins by explaining that the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared slaves of the rebellious states as free, had no immediate effect since the slaveholders were not concerned with the legal status of their slaves. According to this article, the Republicans saw the secession of the South as an opportunity to finally abolish slavery. The problem with this, however, was that there were still four slave states that had not seceded from the United States: Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. Lincoln feared that if he advocated emancipation he would provoke those states into joining the Confederacy, making the war even more difficult to win. By mid-1862, over a year into the fighting, it had become clear that slavery was a major war issue. In the summer of 1862, Lincoln began planning the details of the Emancipation Proclamation, and presented it to his cabinet. They approved, but Lincoln's secretary of war Edwin Stanton suggested that they wait for a big military victory to issue the proclamation so that it wouldn't seem like a desperate measure, so not until September 17, 1862 was the proclamation issued. Even though it didn't directly free any slaves when it went into effect, the proclamation had a huge impact: it made emancipation an official part of the North's military strategy. As enslaved people learned about the proclamation, they took an active role in freeing themselves from bondage, knowing that the army would defend them. The Emancipation Proclamation also promised that the United States was committed to ending slavery once and for all, that under no circumstances would they be returned to slavery. As an academic source which included factual evidence and explanation, this article prevails as strong and viable.

Lavender, David. *The Way to the Western Sea: Lewis and Clark across the Continent*. Lincoln: UNP - Bison Books, 2013.

The book *The Way to the Western Sea: Lewis and Clark across the Continent* retells of the experiences, struggles, and discoveries of Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery as they trekked westward throughout uncharted territory in the early 1800s.

Lavender's writing style enhances the reader's comprehension and appreciation for the Lewis and Clark expedition, describing encounters in detail as if from the perspective of someone there in the moment, grasping the attention of the reader and strengthening the source. Lavender walks the reader through the toilsome two years, four months, and tens days, not restraining to expound on the major struggles of the group of men along the journey, both physically, mentally, and emotionally. He begins by describing their departure from St. Charles, Missouri, referring to the first stretch of the expedition as ironic "beginner's luck," recalling their back-to-back troubles that occurred from the start. Lavender highlights how Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery did not lose hope and pressed on, even if it may have contributed to men sneaking whisky in the night and arguing with one another about punishments for such behavior. Lewis and Clark, having lasting comradery from their time serving together in the militia years back, continued to lead with dignity and hope and set wonderful examples for the rest of the men throughout the journey to the Pacific ocean, during the time they camped there at Fort Clatsop, and throughout the trek home towards St. Lewis, according to Lavender's accounts. This source is strengthened in the fact that David Lavender was an American historian and writer who was one of the most prolific chroniclers of the American West. He attended Princeton University, published more than 40 books, and won countless awards for his works, including the Spur Award for Best Nonfiction (1952, 1994).

Lincoln, Abraham. 1863, January 1. *The Emancipation Proclamation*. Transcript retrieved from <https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/emancipation-proclamation/transcript.html>

The Emancipation Proclamation is a presidential proclamation and executive order issued by United States President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. It changed the federal legal status of enslaved African Americans in the designated areas of the South from slave to free. It also states that the Executive Government will recognize and maintain the freedom of those whom the proclamation concerns. Lincoln waited to unveil the proclamation until he could do so on the heels of a Union military success. On September 22, 1862, after success at the battle at Antietam, President Lincoln issued a preliminary Emancipation Proclamation declaring all slaves free in the rebellious states as of January 1, 1863. The states which this proclamation concerns are the following: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. This excluded the border states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, which remained loyal to the Union. The document also included a section which urged those who were declared free by this proclamation to abstain from all violence, unless in the necessary situation of self-defence, and also encouraged them to, in all cases when allowed, labor faithfully for reasonable wages. Lastly, the proclamation declared that such free persons will be received into the armed service of

the United States to garrison forts, stations, and to other positions occupied by men in said service. These two major changes, of legal status from enslaved to free and the admission to serve in the armed forces, were granted to all persons held as slaves within any state or designated territory in which rebellion against the United States is held. This primary source, a direct transcript of the original document itself, remains credible and dependable concerning President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Merry, Robert W. "America's Greatest President Ever: Abraham Lincoln." *The National Interest*. February 19, 2018. Retrieved from <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/americas-greatest-president-ever-abraham-lincoln-24560>

In this article, Robert W. Merry claims that Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president, was the greatest in his position in the history of the United States. The support for this claim begins in the opinion of the public, through polls taken on supremacy in presidency, where Lincoln tops almost all of the lists. Merry goes on to support his argument by reviewing Lincoln's strength in presidential performance throughout his two terms. Lincoln possessed few attributes likely to propel him into the White House, says Merry. Lincoln had served merely a single term in Congress nearly fifteen years before his presidential run in 1860, and had never been politically noticed in any significant way, but he still made it because he captured the essence of the country's enveloping crisis with greater clarity and vision than any of his opponents. Merry continues to explain that in his House Divided speech of 1858, Lincoln reflected his understanding of the power of political rhetoric, which would take him far in the political realm. Once Lincoln achieved the position of President in 1860, he further proved his worthiness of such a position in how he handled a people divided against themselves, and proceeded to nurture the country through reconstruction in his second term. Lincoln exercised his war powers with such force as to, comments Merry, become almost a dictator, but without ever taking on a dictatorial mindset or manner, never seeking to embed those powers institutionally in the American government following the war crisis. The article concludes that Lincoln was the best president of the United States for his extraordinary presidential performance, as presented by the facts mentioned throughout the article. Although this source contained factual evidence from Abraham Lincoln's presidency, it lacked in exploring both positive and negative aspects of Lincoln's time in office, almost glorifying his successes, which weakens the source.

Neely, Paula. 2013, May 3. "Jamestown Colonists Resorted to Cannibalism." *National Geographic News*. Retrieved from <https://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/13/130501-jamestown-cannibalism-archeology-science/>

Neely's purpose in this article is to help inform the reader of what the Starving Time was like back in Jamestown in 1609-1610. The article begins by introducing the discovery of first physical evidence of cannibalism by desperate English colonists. According to Neely, there are five historical accounts written by or about Jamestown colonists that reference cannibalism, but this is the first time it's been proven. Remains of the butchered skull and shinbone of a 14-year-old girl, dubbed "Jane" by researchers, were discovered by Jamestown archaeologists in 2012. The article included insights from William Kelso, an American archaeologist who directed the Jamestown Rediscovery Project where Jane was found. Kelso states that he, prior to this discovery, had not believed previous accounts regarding cannibalism, thinking they were politically motivated, intended to discredit the Virginia Company—the stockholders who provisioned and financed the settlement. But since the discovery of Jane, Kelso said, "Now, I know the accounts are true," according to Neely. The article goes on to describe how the skull and shinbone found directly supported the happening of cannibalism, with scraping marks and punctures from where many inexperienced blows had been taken to the skull in attempt to remove the brain for food. According to Neely, researchers concluded that she was about 14 years old from a sample tested from her shinbone, yet other sources say that this conclusion was derived by the development of her molars. Also, Neely claims that based on isotope studies of Jane's third molar, she was from a high-status family or served as their maid, whereas other sources made this conclusion based on tests run from other bone samples. These contradictions weaken the source, yet it is beneficial that they have the same conclusion, only different evidence to how the conclusion was reached it.

O'Brien, Jane. 2013, May 1. " 'Proof' Jamestown Settlers turned to Cannibalism." *BBC News*. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-22362831>

O'Brien's purpose in this article is to inform readers of the possible conditions of Jamestown during the Starving Time, supported by remains of a skeleton, evidence of cannibalism during that time. At first the article is not very specific in its support, defending claims with "US researchers have said", "scientists found", and so forth, which weakens the article from the start. But once into the bulk of the article, support is more specific and reliable, containing quotes from well-known anthropologists. O'Brien explains the conditions of parts of a skull and tibia found (belonging to a girl later dubbed "Jane"), with scratches and punctures on them which directly support the presence of cannibalism during this desperate time. Not only was cannibalism happening during this time, but consumption of animals, some of which the same meat would be considered a delicacy during the 17th century, says O'Brien. This irony brings a new intensity of despair and hopelessness to the dire actions of Jamestown settlers. The article goes on to

further explain the known facts about Jane. Tests were done on extracted DNA from her remains, and with comparative studies on remains in Cambridge, Jane is confirmed to be of English decent, and is presumed to have been around 14 years old. Further analysis indicates that she was at one time well-nourished, with a diet consisting majorly of meat, which was common of people of higher classes during that era. Researchers also have an idea of her physical appearance thanks to digital and forensic facial reconstruction. The number of people that were cannibalized is unknown, but it is almost certain that Jane was not the only victim, O'Brien claims. O'Brien concluded with the ending of the Starving Time, the hope brought by Lord De La Warr, who arrived with food and new colonists.

Percy, George. 1625. "This starveing Tyme." *Encyclopedia Virginia: Virginia Humanities*.

Retrieved from

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

Percy's purpose in this excerpt is to record the circumstances of Jamestown during the Starving Time, and to help readers understand what it would have been like by giving a personal account. Having taken over leadership of Jamestown after John Smith returned to England to recover from an injury, Percy is a wonderful primary source on the happenings of Jamestown in 1609-1610. The excerpt starts with Percy explaining the shifts in authority with the absence of John Smith, and how Percy sent out certain men to complete specific tasks, of which not all were completed as commanded. Percy then changes his writing style from informative to more personal, explaining the incomparable feelings of tormenting hunger. This personal telling compels the reader to understand more and make less sweeping generalizations towards the settlers of Jamestown. It helps the reader understand that this hunger overcame them and overrode their common sense and emotional health, leading them to doing the unthinkable: resorting to eating horses, cats, dogs, rats and other vermin, and some cases even to cannibalism. But throughout his account Percy shows that there is still an establishment of morals, of discipline - people who robbed the store were executed, as well as a man who murdered and cannibalized his wife. He goes on to describe how the people grew more and more desperate, "Cryeing owtt we are starved." But Percy does mention one instance in which "god sheowed his juste Judgement," when a man blasphemes against God and then is killed gruesomely and devoured, whereas his plump companion was slain merely by a single arrow, quick and almost untouched. This assumes that Percy either heard that this was God's judgement, or believed in the judgement of God himself. However, this belief did not appear to influence other sections of his account. This source was also referred to in many other articles, since it is a reliable primary source.

Portillo, Michael. 2015, March 10. Comment on "Things We Forgot to Remember - Series 7 - The Real Boston Tea Party, 1773." *Things We Forgot to Remember* (audio blog). Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/b01724mf>.

Portillo's purpose in this audio blog is to encourage listeners to challenge the true meaning and significance of the Boston Tea Party. Portillo explains that upon looking deeper into stories and accounts he has gathered that the Boston Tea Party was less about taxes and more about the "vested interest of wealthy smugglers and tax evaders." According to Portillo, these people were shunned by authorities like George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and tried to distance themselves. Portillo continues, saying that the idea of "Boston Tea Parties" is still present in politics today. In the 1700s the protest was against taxation without representation, and nowadays it is protesting against the way the government is spending their tax dollars. Portillo goes on to describe the actual Boston Tea Party of 1773, how it began as a protest in a South Street church, the royal governor refusing to allow tea to land in the harbor until the taxes on it were paid, and then a cry went up and the people created a plan of rebellion. The details of his account do not fully line up with other reliable sources, which weakens this source. Portillo continues to revisit December of 1773, claiming that some British Americans viewed the Boston Tea Party as "an illegal act of mass vandalism." Much criticism was spoken about the dumping, yet today we tend to look back upon it fondly, which Portillo partly credits to Esther Forbes's 1957 "Johnny Tremain," and how Johnny is displayed as a hero of the Boston Tea Party. Portillo claims that it is now a "historic myth" that the Boston Tea Party was a beneficial and justifiable response to Britain. This source is weakened by its lack of reliable facts, overly opinionated presentation, and absence of solid reasoning or thought processes.

Schama, Simon. *A History of Britain*. Bath: BBC Worldwide, 2004.

An excerpt from *A History of Britain* retells the happenings of the Boston Tea Party. Schama begins by explaining how heavily taxed British tea was expensive compared to the practically identical product smuggled in by the Dutch. By 1773, the East India Company stock was declining sharply, along with being in debt to the government for previous aid. Amidst the chaos, Robert Herries proposed that Britain abolish the custom duties on tea imported into Britain, dropping the price lower than the smuggled Dutch tea, hoping that the low price would distract the colonists, luring them into taxation without representation, but it did not slip past the colonists. Once the British tea ships began to arrive, Boston turned into a "revolutionary hothouse," with notices all over town urging colonists to resist the tyranny of Mother Britain. The pressure gathered

as December 17 approached, the deadline when the taxes on the tea must be paid. The Boston Committee of Correspondence summoned meetings to determine a solution. On December 16, the meeting place met full capacity, and after much discussion, the conclusion was reached that they could not resist, or rely on the help of Hutchinson, but must act. They rose that night, disguised as Indians, quietly and stealthily, completing the task of dumping the tea into the harbor. Although it was meant to draw the colonies together to independence from Britain, for a time it seemed to do the opposite, isolating Boston from the colonies since many did not support the retaliation of the Boston Tea Party. Britain responded to the rebellion by closing the ports of British America, causing the colonies to reunite and fight together, eventually in the Revolutionary War. Schama's presented information lined up with other reliable sources, even quoting primary sources, which strengthened it as a source itself.

Soelberg, Sydney. 2012, July 20. "Meriwether Lewis." *U.S. National Parks Service and Information*. Retrieved from <https://www.nps.gov/people/meriwether-lewis.htm>.

Describing the events and major times in Meriwether Lewis's life, this article displays what made Lewis well-equipped and fitting for the leadership of the major expedition to the newly acquired westward land. Buckley sets the scene of Lewis's childhood, in which his father passed away when Lewis was only five years old, and his new stepfather left the picture only in a matter of years afterwards. Lewis joined the Virginia militia at age 20 and was enlisted in the army shortly after. Lewis rapidly advanced in positions and responsibilities. Buckley partly attributes this success in the workforce to Lewis's tolerance of loss and pain, as as they were major parts of his childhood. This opinion, although it may seem valid, lacks truth from primary sources that the suffering of childhood and success of adulthood were directly connected, which weakens the source. Buckley goes on to describe how Lewis's advancements in responsibility did not stop there, for he went on to become the personal secretary for President Thomas Jefferson, who later delegated Lewis with the task of expediting the land acquired by the Louisiana Purchase. According to Buckley, Lewis accepted this task and began preparations immediately, including delegating his friend William Clark to aid him in leading this expedition. The article does not share specific accounts on the journey itself, but instead shares of Lewis's struggles that he faced upon his arrival home, including clashing with territorial secretary Frederick Bates over the administration of Indian and territorial affairs. Buckley concludes the article by expounding on Lewis's mysterious death, with wounds that pointed towards being killed by gunshots. Buckley does not stand on either side of suicide or murder for Lewis's case, and gives decent support for each claim. This strengthens the article by avoiding opinions and keeping the mystery open for the truth.

Taylor, Brandon. 2004, September 20. "The Boston Tea Party." *Coming of the American Revolution: Boston Tea Party*. Retrieved from <https://www.masshist.org/revolution/teaparty.php>.

Taylor's purpose in this article is to inform readers of the circumstances pertaining to the Boston Tea Party. Taylor begins by explaining that in March of 1770 the Parliament repealed four of the Townshend Acts, continuing to enforce the duty on tea. In the spring of 1773, the East India Company had an oversupply of tea, and were fighting the market of smuggled tea. Taylor explains that in May of 1773 the Tea Act was authorized by the Parliament to "aid the failing company, prevent the smuggling of Dutch tea, and reassert its authority to levy taxes on the colonies." Tea would be taxed as it entered the ports rather than when sold. In fall of 1773, colonists heard that tea was going to be shipped to British America. Protests arose quickly throughout the colonies. In November of 1773 when the first tea-bearing ship arrives, meetings were held by colonists, referred to as "the Body," to explore solutions to the uprising problem. At first they demanded that the tea be returned, but when the governor, the ships' owners, and the tea consignees all refuse to return the tea to England, the Body resorted to taking initiative themselves, dumping the tea into the harbor the night before the taxes are due. Taylor explains the reactions to the Tea Party, Britain infuriated and the colonies celebratory. Governor Hutchinson was taken aback by this rebellious resistance, calling it a high treason. Since the individuals who took part were unidentifiable, the government decided to punish the entire town of Boston by closing the port until the East India Company is reimbursed. Throughout Taylor's article, references were made to 13 different primary resources, from newspaper articles during the time to letters of encouragement from John Adams to the colonists, strengthening this article.

Wightman Fox, Richard. *Lincoln's Body: A Cultural History*. New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company, 2015.

In chapter eight of Fox's book, titled "Black Emancipation, White Reunion," Fox addresses the disputes on whether Lincoln was a man motivated for the benefit his own race, or for the liberation of the enslaved race. Fox primarily directs his attention to Thomas Ball's *Emancipation* statue of Washington's Lincoln Park, displaying Lincoln, Emancipation Proclamation in hand, with his other hand hovering above a kneeling black man. According to Fox, some interpret this as Lincoln viewing blacks as inferior, since when Lincoln entered his presidency he had no intention of abolishing slavery. Others view it as a display of his compassion towards the oppressed, reaching out with a helping hand. Fox remarks that from a purely abolitionist standard, Lincoln seemed tardy, dull, and indifferent towards the blacks. However, in the context of the reigning white sentiment about the African American race, Lincoln was swift, zealous, radical, and

determined. In presenting opposing views, Fox remains unbiased towards the reader, which strengthens the source. He proceeds to illustrate that many blacks viewed the president as a common hero to cherish, in both the North and the South, bringing about the funds to construct Thomas Ball's statue in the first place. The image of an ever-attentive emancipator served as a lifeline for African Americans as the years of reconstruction brought about much violence and segregation. Fox continues to paint the Blacks' continuous appreciation of Lincoln through segments of interviews with former slaves, excerpts of Booker T. Washington's autobiography, and many other primary insights, along with Lincoln's continual support of the success of his own race. Fox concludes the chapter by stating that despite differing interpretations, overall Lincoln supported the equality and success of both races, and for fairness across all different people. Fox displayed the differing standpoints in an unbiased and professional way in that it did not weaken the source.

Willis, Henry. "The Boston Tea Party." *The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation: The American Revolution*. Retrieved from <http://www.ouramericanrevolution.org/index.cfm/page/view/p0069>.

Willis's purpose in this article is to inform the reader of how the Boston Tea Party came about and how it was received both in America and Britain. According to Willis, the active rebellion was triggered when Massachusetts Bay's governor, Thomas Hutchinson, invoked a law authorizing him to forcibly unload cargo of any ship that failed to pay taxes. He also refused to clear the three tea ships to return to England. Once Samuel Adams heard about Hutchinson's refusal, Adams took matters into his own hands. That evening he spoke to a crowd of colonists and proceeded to gather a group, disguised as Mohawk warriors, to board the three ships and dump the tea into the water. The article goes on to describe how this rebellion against Britain was not taken well by many people, not only in Britain but also in the colonies, such as Benjamin Franklin and George Washington. Willis claims that this act of rebellion "unintentionally accomplished what successive British ministries had attempted to do for more than a decade: isolate the Boston radicals as out of step with their fellow colonies and push them out of the driving seat of resistance to British authority." Although Willis made this claim that the rebellion justified the superiority of Britain over the colonies, Willis went on to say that the individuals involved were unable to be punished due to the lack of information on who took part in dumping the tea. The article is concluded by stating that all of this resulted in the Coercive Acts of 1774, and the War for Independence. Although Willis did seem slightly swayed in the favor of the British as he described the poor reactions of many authorities to the rebellion, the facts throughout this article line up with other dependable sources.

Yankton Daily Press & Dakotan. 2018. "About Lewis & Clark Historic Trail." *Lewis & Clark Historic Trail*. Retrieved from <https://lewisclark.net/journals>

This article is contrived from excerpts from over three hundred journal entries written during Lewis and Clark's expedition through the uncharted American territory west to the Pacific ocean. Half of the excerpts are from Meriwether Lewis's recordings, and the other half from William Clark's. The purpose of this article is to inform the reader of the conditions during the expedition by providing first hand accounts. The first accounts are Clark's, and they begin by illustrating that from the very beginning of the journey, problems had arisen, including troublesome waters while crossing the river and men drinking their supply of whisky secretly in the night. Clark also remarks that each day brings something new to him, whether that be a new species of bird whose song he had never heard, or stumbling across wild berries whose taste was unfamiliar to him. These little details, both of encouragement and discouragement, bring a sense of authenticity to the reader, as if they were there walking alongside Lewis and Clark and experiencing these times with them. This personal aspect strengthens the source, especially since the excerpts are directly from the original journals and documents through the National Park Service and PBS online, according to the article. The authorship switches to Lewis as they further on their journey, whose spelling is more phonetic than grammatical. Lewis emphasizes the difficulty of hunting during the snowy weather that winter months bring, and also describes in much detail the encounters that they had with the native tribes along the journey, some hospitable and others not so much. Lewis portrays the natives as innocent and worthy of respect, which displays his heart and passion for unity with them. This source was very strong due to its direct excerpts from primary sources and personal yet unbiased and non-opinionated accounts.