

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary

“Civil War Soldiers' Stories : Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861-1877 : U.S. History Primary Source Timeline : Classroom Materials at the Library of Congress : Library of Congress.” The Library of Congress. Accessed January 13, 2021.

<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/civil-war-and-reconstruction-1861-1877/civil-war-soldiers-stories/>. I used an image from the Library of Congress to show a typical soldier in the Civil War on my website. I also used the information along with it to understand my topic more fully.

Herline & Hensel. *Abraham Lincoln / Herline & Hensel, Lith. 632 Chestnut St., Phila.* Photograph. *Library of Congress*. Washington, D.C., 1860. Library of Congress.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2006677676/>. This portrait of Abraham Lincoln helps me to better understand and visualize my topic. I used this photograph on my website as a visual reference.

Highsmith, Carol M, photographer. *"The 54th Massachusetts regiment, under the leadership of Colonel Shaw in the attack on Fort Wagner, Morris Island, South Carolina, in , mural at the Recorder of Deeds building, built in 1943"*. 515 D St., NW, Washington, D.C. Washington D.C. United States, 2010. Photograph.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2010641715/>. This photograph of the mural in Washington, D.C. is a depiction of the Battle at Fort Wagner where the famous 54th regiment fought. I thought this would be the perfect image to use to demonstrate the effect of the proclamation on the military.

Lincoln, Abraham. “The Emancipation Proclamation.” National Archives. The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, January 1, 1863.

<https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured-documents/emancipation-proclamation>. This primary source provided a brief explanation on the importance and effect of the Emancipation Proclamation and also had the document itself available. The explanation and document gave me a solid base of information on my topic.

“The New South (Port Royal, S.C.), January 17, 1863.” The Library of Congress, January 17, 1863. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83025760/1863-01-17/ed-1/?st=gallery>. This series

of newspaper articles from Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1863, establish how people in the South viewed slavery and the new Emancipation Proclamation. By looking at newspapers from the time, I can better understand the citizens’ views and how life was in that time period.

“13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Abolition of Slavery.” National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, 1865.  
<https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/13th-amendment>. The National Archives provided me with an image of the amendment itself, and some information about it that I used on my website. Knowing the legal impact helps me understand how the Emancipation Proclamation affected later legislation.

“14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution: Civil Rights.” National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, 1868.  
<https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/index.html?dod-date=709>. Once again, the National Archives provided me with the document itself and the dates I needed to know.

“15th Amendment to the Constitution: Voting Rights.” National Archives and Records Administration. National Archives and Records Administration, 1870.  
<https://www.archives.gov/historical-docs/todays-doc/?dod-date=203>. I used this image of the 15th amendment on my website to show the continued political impact of the Emancipation Proclamation.

## **Secondary**

“Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.” American Battlefield Trust. History.com, December 31, 2018.  
<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/primary-sources/abraham-lincolns-emancipation-proclamation>. While this website doesn't own the original document, it contained the Emancipation Proclamation itself so that I could read it. In doing so, I learned exactly what Lincoln declared and wrote to free the slaves on the first of January, 1863.

Bobblehead George. “The Failure of Reconstruction.” YouTube. YouTube, April 5, 2015.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxCYrJiKMco>. This video covered the failures of Reconstruction and how it affected the Civil Rights Movement. I used this video on my significance and impact page.

“Civil Rights Movement.” Anti-Defamation League. Accessed January 13, 2021.  
<https://www.adl.org/education/resources/backgrounders/civil-rights-movement>. I used this source to connect my topic of emancipation to more instances of injustice in black history. I also used one of this site's images on my impact page.

Demby, Gene. "Combing Through 41 Million Tweets To Show How #BlackLivesMatter Exploded." NPR. NPR, March 2, 2016.  
<https://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2016/03/02/468704888/combing-through-41-million-tweets-to-show-how-blacklivesmatter-exploded>. This article had a photo that I used for my impact page. It also covered how the BLM movement was growing on social media and how that affected its overall success.

Donovan, Frank. *Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation: the Story of the Emancipation Proclamation*. New York, NY: Dodd, Mead, & Company, 1964. This book by Frank Donovan covers misconceptions about the war and slaves, Lincoln's personal choices, and the aftermath/effect of the Emancipation Proclamation. I found this book to be very beneficial to my research.

Foner, Eric. *The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery*. New York, NY: W.W. Norton, 2012. This historical account details Lincoln's life before and during his presidency and how it all connected to his views on slavery. Foner describes Lincoln's decisions as president and explains their significance to the American people.

Friedel, Frank, and Hugh Sidey. "Abraham Lincoln." The White House. The United States Government, 2006.  
<https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/abraham-lincoln/>. In this biography on the White House website, Friedel and Sidey summarize Lincoln's life and goals as president and how his life was significant to the cause of slavery.

Guelzo, Allen C. "Emancipation and the Quest for Freedom." National Parks Service. U.S. Department of the Interior, August 10, 2017.  
<https://www.nps.gov/articles/emancipation-and-the-quest-for-freedom.htm>. This article from the National Parks Service explains how Lincoln used his abilities as commander-in-chief to make decisions about the emancipation of slaves and how he pushed for a more permanent solution. I learned about the various views Americans had on slavery and how they affected Lincoln's decisions.

Guelzo, Allen C. *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: the End of Slavery in America*. New York, NY: Simon & Schuster, 2004. From this book by Allen Guelzo, I learned about Abraham Lincoln's journey as president to win the Civil War and free the slaves. I found lots of information about him that I was able to use in my project.

Haugen, David M., and Lori Shein. *The Civil War*. San Diego, CA: Greenhaven Press, 1999. This book covered a lot of information about the Civil War, giving me a good overview to work with. It was especially helpful in that it explained the conflicting viewpoints on the different sides of the war.

History.com Editors. "Black History Milestones: Timeline." History.com. A&E Television Networks, November 16, 2018.

<https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-milestones>. This extensive secondary article provided me with dates to use for my timeline on the Impact page. I focused on legislation and the founding of organizations, but the article gave me even more information for me to better understand and contextualize my topic.

History.com Editors. "Emancipation Proclamation." History.com. A&E Television Networks, October 29, 2009.

<https://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/emancipation-proclamation>. From History.com's article, "Emancipation Proclamation," I got a more in-depth explanation on Lincoln's ideals and policies that led to the Proclamation. I also learned how the Proclamation changed the course of the war and paved the way for abolishing slavery completely in America.

History.com Editors. "Slavery in America." History.com. A&E Television Networks, November 12, 2009. <https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/slavery>. This secondary source provided me with an overview of slavery and its legacy for my Background page. I also used an image from this website on my project.

"Landmark Legislation: The Fourteenth Amendment." U.S. Senate. United States Senate, February 25, 2020.

<https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/generic/14thAmendment.htm>. This secondary source provided me with more in depth information on the 14th amendment and how it increased the rights and freedoms of former slaves.

NBC News Learn. "Was Reconstruction Considered a Failure?" YouTube. YouTube, May 1, 2020. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zJ-XeucW9Sc>. This short YouTube video gave me a quick rundown on the failures of Reconstruction and how it led to the Civil Rights Movement almost a century later.

*Reading the Emancipation Proclamation (1864)*. February 22, 2013.

<https://www.lincolncottage.org/black-reaction-to-the-emancipation-proclamation/>. This black and white print from 1864 perfectly displays the reaction of the African Americans to the Emancipation Proclamation. It truly was a momentous experience that changed the lives of millions.

USHistory.org. "The Emancipation Proclamation." ushistory.org. Independence Hall Association. Accessed January 9, 2021. <https://www.ushistory.org/US/34a.asp>. This secondary article covers information regarding the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. I also used several images from this source.

*U.S. History | Emancipation Proclamation. YouTube, 2019.*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xFCphy1BXkM>. This video gave me a short breakdown of the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation that helped me understand the whole topic better. It quickly refreshed my memory on simple facts I may have overlooked.

Wallenfeldt, Jeff, and Brian Duignan. "Thirteenth Amendment." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., August 14, 2019.

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Thirteenth-Amendment>. This article covers more details regarding the 13th amendment and its political effects on the US. I learned that the amendment was submitted to the states for approval on February 1, 1865, but wasn't ratified until December 6 of the same year.