# Bibliography

Primary Sources

**Archive, Donald J. Mabry/ The Historical Text. "The Emancipation Proclamation." 2011.**

***historicaltextarchives.com.* 22 January 2013.**

This primary source document is the Emancipation Proclamation. This is the center piece on my entire topic. I learned that it freed majority of the nation’s 4 million slaves. I also learned that it gave slaves the rights that whites had. It included a lot of change in the United States.

**Garrison, William Lloyd. "The War- It's Cause and Cure." 3 May 1861. *teachingamericanhistory.org.* February 2013.**

This is a primary source article from the abolitionist newspaper *‘The Liberator.’* It is coming from the eyes of the author William Lloyd Garrison, who was an abolitionist himself. However, even though it was coming from an abolitionist, I got a better feel for all the different beliefs going around about the Civil War. I find that this document is a response to these beliefs.

**Lincoln, Abraham. "Letter to James Conkling." 2013. *www.abrahamlincolnonline.com.* February 2013.**

This is a letter written by Abraham Lincoln to Union soldier James C. Conkling. It was a response to an invitation written to Lincoln for a meeting with other Union soldiers. It was also a response to Conkling’s input to the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln explains his reasons for Emancipation and his thoughts to Conkling.

**"1789: Constitution of the United States." Panchyk, Richard. *Keys to American History: Understanding Our Most Important Historic Documents*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2008. 42-51.**

I read through the U.S. Constitution because through my research, I found that Lincoln had used the Constitution, a pro-slavery document at the time, to actually help his cause against slavery. So, I looked through the Constitution Lincoln was forced to stand by and looked for what he used to help himself out. This helped me look through and analyze what Lincoln was thinking verses what Founding Fathers thought about 100 years before then.

**"1793: Fugitive Slave Law." Panchyk, Richard. *Keys to American History: Understanding Our Most Important Historic Documents*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2008. 56-58.**

The Fugitive Slave Law was a law that dated in 1793. It declared that slaves who had escaped from their masters had to be returned back to where they came from. This helped me with my research because when I was looking for information to go with the Civil War, I came across a law from 1862 that said slaves did not need to be returned to their owners if they had reached the borders of freedom. I was interested in learning about the things that made this law change in about a 69-year time radius.

**"1857: Dred Scott Decision." Panchyk, Richard. *Keys to American History: Understanding Our Most Important Historic Documents*. Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 2008. 98-102.**

When I found the Fugitive Slave Law in the book *Keys to American History: Understanding Our Most-*

*Important Historic Documents*, I found a portion in the book about the Dred Scott Decision (Dred Scott v.

Sandford). It was interesting to me because I was astonished on how the State of Missouri could say that

Dred Scott could not be a free man, even though he was living in the free state of Missouri. I saw that

this tied in a little with the Constitution and Abraham Lincoln’s loophole in the Civil War. This case dealt

with whether slaves were allowed to have rights as a human being, or if they should be considered

property.

Secondary Sources

**Brands, H.W. *Lincoln's Genius*. Leesburg: Weider History Group, 2009.**

This book was a little bit like a type of timeline/biography of Abraham Lincoln and different people that were somehow incorporated in his life. It also gave me an understanding on where some of his inspirations for his decisions came from.

**Channel, The History. *5 Things you may not Know About Lincoln*. 2013. http://www.history.com/news/5-things-you-may-not-know-about-lincoln-slavery-and-emancipation. 1 March 2013.**

This website kind of helped me understand some of the things that, from Lincoln's actions and beliefs, I would not think was true. For example, when I read this webpage, I found out that Lincoln did not really have all of the same beliefs as an abolitionist would. I also learned that Lincoln did not fully believe that African-Americans were as good as whites. So, this source helped me learn a little bit of the darker depths of slavery and Emancipation.

**Channel, The History. *William Seward.* 2013.**

**http://www.history.com/topics/william-seward. April 9, 2013.**

I re- visited this website, but not for Lincoln or Frederick Douglass, but for William Seward. He was the Secretary of State during the time of President Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. This webpage helped me get the information I needed to dig a little into Seward's life and relationship with Abraham Lincoln, the Republicans and the Emancipation Proclamation.

**Channel, The History. *The Thirteenth Amendment.* 2013.**

**http://www.history.com/topics/thirteenth-amendment. April 12, 2013.**

I, AGAIN, re-visited this website for a reading further topic; the Thirteenth Amendment. This helped me because the Thirteenth Amendment was created to officially END slavery. The Republicans didn't want the Emancipation Proclamation to be thought of as a mere military measure. So, they needed something of a higher power; an amendment is the Constitution of the United States of America.

**Freedman, Russell. Abraham Lincoln & Frederick Douglass: The Story Behind an American Friendship. New York City: Clarion Books, 2012.**

This book *Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass: The Story Behind an American Friendship* helped me with my topic because I got to learn about how Lincoln and Douglass's ideas for a better America came together help the cause of the Union. It also let me get an idea on some ideas discussed with Lincoln, Douglass (etc.), and eventually ended up on the actual Emancipation Proclamation.

**National Geographic. *National Geographic Channel.* 9 February 2009. Documentary -**

**http://www.youtube.com/user/NationalGeographic/videos?query=emancipation+proclamati**

**on. 7 March 2013.**

In these documentaries, I learned more of a background on the Emancipation Proclamation and Civil War. They gave me an introduction on my website. I got to use a clip from one of the videos as a multimedia for my video.