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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**Holland, Jesse. *The invisibles: The untold story of African American slaves in the White House*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2016.**

The book by Jesse Holland has provided significant evidence concerning the events and activities that African Americans used to pass through while in the White House. Therefore, these are the untold stories that no one wants to hear because slavery had extended into the president's residence. The author provides a story concerning a slave who had run away from his master in Virginia and crossed Washington, DC, with the expectation of getting the help that will provide him freedom. Nevertheless, the slave runs into the president's home without his knowledge and seeks help, including food and rest, to continue the journey, but the president stated that he would take the slave back to his master. Therefore, beginning with the United States' first president, they used African Slaves to enrich their lives while in the White House. This information is critical in indicating how emancipation reclamation has helped shape America, which could not have happened without it.

**Cohn, Jordan. "Abraham Lincoln and the Music of the Civil War." *New Errands: The Undergraduate Journal of American Studies* (2019).**

The author has concentrated on explaining how Abraham Lincoln contributed to the development of civil war music. Although music began early before Lincoln won as the president, it transforms into the civil war and his death. Freedom plays a crucial role for the slaves because they needed to have independence in their life. Moreover, the authors examined various information concerning Lincoln's policies comprising the conservation of the union, appropriate military techniques and the war spirit, and emancipation. Moreover, Lincoln's love for music provided him with a chance to develop a partisan, cultural and societal implication that

music could do in America. This article is crucial in the research because it explains how music vital in the emancipation process. After all, the president also joined the songs when presented and explained how religious worship is vital in emancipation. Moreover, the lack of emancipation proclamation could not make the African American slaves create and sing songs that bless Lincoln because of the contraband policy of freeing and allowing them to join the army.

**Fisher, Elijah Q. "Abraham Lincoln and the Marathon of Emancipation." *Tenor of Our Times* 10, no. 1 (2021): 17.**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the conditions revolving around president Lincoln's announcement of the emancipation Proclamation in the aspect of slave abolition in certain states and the civil war. Similarly, the authors also reviewed several of Lincoln's works intending to realize his perception of slavery. Therefore, the article found that President Lincoln hated slavery a lot and regarded it as immoral. Furthermore, Lincoln stated that so long as the negro is a man, his past faith has informed him that all men are equal. Although Abraham was not certain that the constitution provided the federal administration with authority to eliminate slavery in the states that existed, to stop it spreading to other new western areas that would later state. During the first inaugural, Lincoln stated having no determination, unwaveringly or circuitously altering with slavery in states that already exist.

**Krishnan, S. "A WAR FOR FREEDOM: SLAVERY AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."**

The effects of the emancipation proclamation are discussed with immense differences. Therefore, this article evaluated the actual impacts of the emancipation proclamation in setting

the slaves free. Similarly, the authors also investigated the activities and legislation that resulted in the release of the emancipation proclamation and its declaration's feedback and impacts. Also, slaves had a significant role in the civil war because the slaves had put much pressure among the states, making President Lincoln declared the emancipation proclamation. Nevertheless, through conducting several reviews from various sources, the article focused on discovering the answer to the debate of who freed the slaves. Some sources argued that slaves freed themselves, and others compliment that the slaves became free because of the civil war and President Lincoln. Nonetheless, through proper evaluation of the information, the author concluded that the pressure slaves provided in their need to be free resulted in president Lincoln playing a role in the declaration of emancipation, which finally freed the slaves.

**Matthews, Aisha. "Looking Back is Moving Forward: The Legacy of Negro Spirituals in the Civil Rights Movement."**

Although the world continues to change from the slavery period of the negroes to the current life. The author focused on investigating the past and cultural developments of negro spirituals as they returned to the American civil rights movement. As stated by the article, that the negro spiritual played a vital role in making the African Americans recall the unjust incidences that happened in the past and making them take a new civil rights era. Similarly, the signs were considered a means of communication and an ointment for spiritual degradation aimed to make them concentrate on a better future that is full of equality. The article is essential in the research because it presents how the African Americans still consider slavery a pain in their lives, and they still hope for a better future that will grant them equal powers. This indicates that the emancipation proclamation did not fully grant them freedom.

Maxwell, Lori. "Emancipation proclamation (1863)." *Encyclopedia of American civil rights and liberties: Revised and expanded edition,[4 volumes]* (2017): 297.

The purpose of the article is to present the significant situations that resulted in the emancipation proclamation release by president Lincoln in 1862. Therefore, the article stated that although the Emancipation Proclamation was released in September 1862, it did not free the slaves until January 1862. Similarly, not all slaves were freed because the proclamation applied only to the enslaved individuals in the confederacy and not slaves in the border states faithful to the union. Furthermore, the article argues that the emancipation proclamation was designed to attain several military objectives and not the abolitionist movement. The announcement of freedom to the slaves in the dissenting administrations was planned to destabilize plantation society by inspiring African Americans to have freedom an opportunity to challenge the authority. Therefore, the article is essential in the research because it indicates how the signing just happened to free slaves, but that was not the intention but to realize military goals.

Bracey, Christopher A., and Cody J. Foster. *Gale Researcher Guide for: The Civil Rights Act of 1866*. Gale, Cengage Learning, 2018.

Christopher Bracey and Cody Foster write the book have concentrated on how the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The authors argue that upon several presidential prohibitions and congressional discussions, the civil rights act was engaged into law and implemented in 1866. This act is the first to be federally authorized into law that ensured citizenship is granted to the newly emancipated African Americans staying in America. Slavery had become common during those days, and individuals were taken as their master's property and subjected to inhuman living conditions. Upon the emancipation proclamation, which resulted in the civil rights act intended

better to incorporate the African American lives into the post-emancipation society, it thus explained citizenship to comprise three ways. First is by birth irrespective of color and race and second as the past situation of slavery or finally involuntary servitude.

**Byers, Ann. *The Emancipation Proclamation*. Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC, 2018.**

Ann Byers focused on understanding slavery in the United States and the steps used in attaining freedom. Therefore, the author explained the history of slavery in the United States by stating that before Abraham Lincoln became the United States president and declaring the Emancipation Proclamation, slavery had been in existence for more than two hundred years ago. Previously, in 1619, a few Africans were taken to Jamestown because the pirates took them to exchange for food. Nevertheless, in Virginia, there were no slaves but servants who would be brought and serve on a contract basis to the planters. The planters were rich and required individuals to work on their farms; however, since life in England was good, the number of servants reduced and the Africans were enslaved. The emancipation proclamation was challenging to Lincoln because several government officials had slaves, such as Lincoln's vice president. Therefore, the paper is important in research to understand the <sup>5</sup> history of slavery in the United States.

**Boyd, Miller Williams. "The exigencies of war: Black military service, free labor, and education in Civil War Missouri." (2016).**

The article's purpose was to explore the emergencies of civil war and the African Americans serving in the military, free labor and their education in Missouri state. The author claimed that the African American men who choose to work in the military in Missouri were nuanced because the concept of self-sacrifice and shared emancipation inspired them to enroll in

the federal brigades. Therefore, since the African American men were among the active individuals in the war, it was arranged and linked to abolitionism. Similarly, it is essential to note that many African American men living in Missouri made their decision according to their family wants because they passed through abolishing slavery in a state not included in the emancipation proclamation they ended in absolute poverty. Also, this resulted in increased suffering, and others died because of hunger and exposure to diseases, hence making them serve in the army because of the wage and not be part of the united army.

**Cummings, Judy Dodge. *The Emancipation Proclamation*. ABDO, 2016.**

The purpose of the book is to present substantial information concerning the emancipation proclamation. The author has arranged the information from the beginning of the slave trade to slave's ad how slave appears as an institution. Slavery was not based on race in the 1600s; however, when in 1619, when the British ship landed in Jamestown, Virginia, the slave trade started because of segregation based on race. Slavery emerged into splitting the nation because although the North wanted it to be abolished, the South did not want and threatened to leave the union. Emancipation proclamation brought by president Lincoln resulted in significant changes which had momentous effects. If the declaration was not signed, the benefits of increasing the goals of the union energies and reuniting the nations could not have happened. United States was a major beneficiary of emancipation proclamation by stopping European from intervening on behalf of confederacy.

**Broomall, James J. "Joseph P. Reidy. Illusions of Emancipation: The Pursuit of Freedom and Equality in the Twilight of Slavery." (2020): 966-968.**

Broomall reviewed the work of Joseph Reidy in explaining why Emancipation Proclamation was an illusion to the African Americans. Although the signing of the emancipation Proclamation was for attain military strategies and free the slaves in designated states. The signing did not guarantee the African Americans enough freedom based on the author because they are still struggling with racism in the United States. As stated by Reidy, the wartime liberation indicates that African Americans are still stressed with getting independence and equality. The article is critical in the research because if emancipation proclamation was not signed, then it means civil war could continue. European forces could support the confederacy hence providing the slaves with autonomy which they do not have now because of the increased inequality. Besides, this indicates the effects of emancipation after a long time since declared that the slaves would be freed. However, African Americans are still facing challenges hoping that one day, they will experience freedom.

**KOMBIENI, Didier, and Nassourou IMOROU. "AFRICAN**

**AMERICANS' RESPONSIBILITY IN THE USA DEFERRED DREAM OF FULL  
INTEGRATION A CENTURY AFTER EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION: A  
DISCURSIVE REVISITATION OF JAMES BALDWIN'S THE FIRE NEXT  
TIME (1963)." (2018).**

The purpose of the article is to present the roles of the African Americans in attaining full incorporation in the United States after several years since the emancipation proclamation was signed. Although before its declaration, there were two groups where one from North supported the abolition of slave trade and other from South, which was against African Americans being freed from slavery. The whites and the blacks now are the same thing because those who were servants and slaves are now co-citizens. Therefore, African Americans are suffering from justice

and equality, which have not been attained because of attitudes of two races. This attitude which is suicidal makes it difficult for the recently freed African Americans and Whites in cohabitation and social interplay of communities. The author states that for justice and equality to prevail, the White must accept the slaves are also citizens, and the Blacks need to present love and acceptance to the whites.

**National Archives. Letter from Annie Davis to Abraham Lincoln. (n.d)**

<https://www.docsteach.org/documents/document/letter-from-annie-davis-to-abraham-lincoln/6363/2>

Slavery was common in the United States during the 1800s and thus, many people wanted to be free. However, this made them rebel against the United States and split the nation because different parts had varying opinions considering slavery. This article presents the original letter written by Annie Davis, who was a slave in Maryland. Annie wrote the letter directing to president Abraham Lincoln stating that it is her wish to be free. This letter was written twenty months after the emancipation proclamation was signed and Annie was requesting to know if they are free. Although President Lincoln did not respond to the letter, it was clear that they were not free since the proclamation applied to only states that had revolted against the United States. The states that bordered these regions, such as Delaware, Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky, were not free. Therefore, this article is essential to indicate if the president could not have signed the proclamation on how the slaves could have been traumatized.

**Lincoln, Abraham. *The Emancipation Proclamation*. Good Press, 2020.**

This legislation document presents the emancipation proclamation presented by president Abraham Lincoln. The proclamation was presented on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 1862 by president

Lincoln holding that on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1863, all individuals who work as slaves in selected states in revolt with America shall be set free. Also, the executive administration <sup>1</sup> of the United States and the military and the naval specialist will identify and uphold the liberty of those individuals and ensure they are not repressed. The speech also indicates all the states and regions that the emancipation proclamation will act on because not every state will apply. Also, this will mean that not all slaves will be freed when the emancipation proclamation was signed because it was only applicable to the enslaved individuals in the confederacy and not slaves in the border states that were faithful to the union. Furthermore, the proclamation allowed the freed slaves to join and serve in the military.

**Ken, Drexler. Emancipation Proclamation. Library of Congress, 2019.**

<https://guides.loc.gov/emancipation-proclamation>

Although the emancipation proclamation ensured that the slaves were free and the union was upheld, there were substantial effects, especially on the African Americans. The author stated that the emancipation proclamation was declared in 1863 and stated that all individuals regarded as slaves in the chosen state should be free forever. Therefore, this did not stop slavery completely, but it altered the fundamental features of the civil war. The North did not work to reestablish the previous union existing in 1861 but concentrated on developing a new union that did not involve slavery.

Moreover, the freed slaves were allowed to work in the union military to strengthen the civil war force. By the end of the civil war, an average of one hundred and eighty thousand African Americans had worked in the army and nearly eighteen thousand had served in the navy force.

This finally helped create a way for permanent abolition of slavery through the implementation of the 13<sup>th</sup> amendment act.

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