

## Annotated Bibliography

### **Primary:**

Le Mire, Noël, Engraver, and Jean-Baptiste Le Paon. Conclusion de la campagne deen Virginie. Le Marquis de la Fayette ... / peint par L. le Paon peintre de Bataille de S.A.S. Mgr. le Prince de Condé ; gravé par N. le Mire des Academies Imperiales et Royales et de celle des Siences sic et Arts de Rouen et de Lille. [Paris: le Mire rüe et porte St. Jacques, a côté du caffè d Aubertin no. 122, 178] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/2004666566/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2004666566/)>.

This is a primary source from the Battle of Yorktown that depicts George Washington directing a man. This source can be found in the importance webpage.

Doolittle, Amos, Engraver. The looking glass for . A house divided against itself cannot stand. Mat. chap. 13th verse 26. [New Haven:] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/2008661778/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2008661778/)>.

This is a primary source from Shay's Rebellion. This shows a political view from the Rebellion and states opinion through a drawing on what was happening. This source can be found in the influence webpage.

“Letter from Lord Cornwallis to Lord Clinton...” Teaching American History, 28 Jan. 2013, [https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/cornwallis-to-clinton/..](https://teachingamericanhistory.org/document/cornwallis-to-clinton/)

This is a primary source from after General Cornwallis surrendered to the Continental Army. It provides the letter from Charles Cornwallis to Henry Clinton that showed how Cornwallis reacted after the surrender at Yorktown. This source can be found in the introduction webpage.

Washington, George. George Washington Papers, Series 3, Varick Transcripts, 1775 to 1785, Subseries 3A, Continental Congress, 1775 to 1783, Letterbook 6: Jan. 8, 1779. January 8, 1779, 1779. Manuscript/Mixed Material. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <<https://www.loc.gov/resource/mgw3a.006/?sp=145&st=text>>.

This is a primary source from George Washington to the Continental Army after the surrender on October 19, 1781. It provides George Washington's rejoicing that the Continental Army had won. It also highlights General Cornwallis wanting a meeting to discuss the terms of the surrender. This source can be found in the impact webpage.

**Secondary:**

History.com Editors. "Battle of Yorktown Begins." HISTORY, 13 Nov. 2009, <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/september-28/battle-of-yorktown-begins>.

This is a secondary source. This source shows what caused the Battle of Yorktown, what happened before, and tells more about the ceremony of surrender. This source can be found in the timeline webpage.

History.com Editors. "Battle of Yorktown - Definition, Who Won & Importance."

*HISTORY*, 9 Nov. 2009, <https://www.history.com/articles/siege-of-yorktown>.

This is a secondary source. It helps the reader understand more about the importance, how it ended, and important roles in the Battle of Yorktown. This source can be found in the thesis, impact, importance, introduction, and theme webpages.

Library of Virginia. *Online Classroom*.

<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/collections/educator-resources/online-classroom/stc/entries/a-french-map-depicting-american-french-and-british-forces-in-and-around-yorktown>. Accessed 8 Jan. 2026.

This is a secondary source. This french map helps show how the Battle of Yorktown is shown. This picture can be found in the impact webpage.

Makos, Issac. "Shays' Rebellion." *American Battlefield Trust*, 18 Oct. 2021,

<https://www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/shays-rebellion>.

This is a secondary source. This source helps the reader understand more about Shays' Rebellion. This source helped the reader understand how it started, how it ended, Daniel Shays' important role in it, and the importance. It can be found in the influence webpage.

“Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations.” *Office of the Historian*,

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1784-1800/loans>. Accessed 13 Jan. 2026.

This is a secondary source. This source can help the reader learn more about the reformation of the Battle of Yorktown and the struggle of money for America during the time period. This source can be found in the NHD theme webpage.

Museum, Boston Tea Party Ships & “Know about Causes of the American Revolution.” *Boston Tea Party Ships*, 17 May 2024,

<https://www.bostontepartyship.com/article/10-causes-of-the-american-revolution>.

This is a secondary source that helps the reader understand the events leading up to the American Revolution. This source can be found in the timeline webpage.

Prise de Yorktown = The taking of Yorktown / Lith. de Turgis à Paris. [Paris: Vve. Turgis] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/2004669258/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2004669258/)>.

This is a secondary source that is a drawing that shows men fighting during the Battle of Yorktown. It can help people picture the Battle of Yorktown and show how the artist interpreted it. This source can be found in the homepage.

Rust, Randal. “Battle of Yorktown Facts, Details, Casualties, Who Won, 1781.” *American History Central*, 12 Aug. 2022,

<https://www.americanhistorycentral.com/entries/battle-of-yorktown-1781-facts/>.

This is a secondary source that is found in the introduction webpage. It is shown as a painting of George Washington in uniform. This can help an observer see how others saw George Washington.

Krishnaiyer, Kartik. "How Pensacola Led to the Siege of Yorktown and American Victory in the Revolution." *The Florida Squeeze*, 6 Apr. 2021, <https://thefloridasqueeze.com/2021/04/06/how-pensacola-led-to-the-siege-of-yorktown-and-american-victory-in-the-revolution/>.

This is a secondary source that was used as a photo in the introduction webpage. This drawing depicts the Battle of Yorktown in the artist's eyes. It also shows the fighting of the battle that took place over 200 years ago.

