

# The american revolution - war for independence

[War](#), [Revolutionary War](#)



The paper "The American Revolution - War for Independence" is a breathtaking example of an annotated bibliography on history. Irving, Washington, Allen Guttman, and James A. Sappenfield in their book "Life of George Washington. Boston: Twayne Publishers" use data from a personal contact experience with the prominent members of the Revolution and with George Washington himself. Their contact with such a figure as George Washington are a way of communicating his personal life to the public as a man many members of the public would be curious about. Their hypothesis is founded on developing a chronological order of the life of the once president of the United States to draw inspiration and inform Americans and other interested parties of matters that require clarification. The source is quite reliable and has little bias toward praising George Washington's achievements in war and politics.

The American Revolution: Writings from the War of Independence. 2001. New York: Literary Classics of the United States.

The author and researchers of this book use data from journal material, declarations made in public, newspaper and magazine articles along with private memoranda. The compilation of such sources is integrated into a stream of information that coordinates to a level of facts. These facts are useful information to the public and other parties interested in war history. War history is a topic of interest for political leaders, analysts, and history students. Studies of this book show its relevance in bringing journal articles from different perspectives that include the British and the Colonists.

Morgan, Speer, and Greg Michelson. 1994. For our beloved country: American war diaries from the Revolution to the Persian Gulf. New York:

Atlantic Monthly Press.

The authors and researchers of this book at the Atlantic monthly press use information from personal entries of men that were involved in a war during the revolution. The data will capture interest to scholars, readers of literature and lovers of American history as well as those of military history. It narrates the issues surrounding military life and realities of war that encompass loss of life, friendships, and love, victories of America over the Pacific.

Washington, George. 1990. Washingtons farewell address to the people of the United States. Champaign, Ill: Project Gutenberg. <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&db=nlebk&db=nlabk&AN=1023100>.

The researchers and author of the electronic book obtained data from public media sources like newspaper articles. When the data is opinioned it is also second hand sourced. It is a relevant piece of literature and the address is a useful speech to the history of America. They level their hypothesis on less of opinion and bias, the work is a useful substance for public information.

Shy, John W. 1965. Toward Lexington; the role of the British Army in the coming of the American Revolution. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press.

The hypothesis revolves around the role of the British army and military in the period of America's colonialism. The influence of the military and how it contributed to the revolution. The authors and researchers data is drawn from journals of people who were in the British army at the time of colonization as primary sources, newspapers and military records.

Weiner, Myron F. 1978. Therapist disclosure: the use of self in

psychotherapy. Boston: Butterworths.

The source of data for the author is drawn from professional experience in social psychology and contact with psychotherapy patients. It addresses therapeutic matters pertaining to relationships and communication. The information is useful for personal and social development. It encourages openness in cross-cultural relationships. It is also a useful tool in educating members of the society on diagnostic solutions and precautionary taking in their relationships. The author provides an all persons platform regardless of age and color and the form of relationship involved whether it is sexual, family involving parents or siblings or institutional friendships.

TAYLOR, P. M. (2003). *Munitions of the mind: a history of propaganda from the ancient world to the present era*. Manchester, Manchester University Press.

The authors and researchers at Manchester University Press draw their data from observation and studies conducted on the mass media. Their hypothesis is developed around the changing modern times and the revolution of propaganda. It is based on critical thinking and independence of the mind from undue influence. The structure is useful in creating free-thinking and analyzing political strategies, commercial adverts, and information intended to influence the public especially that would deter reason.

McGovern, George S. 2009. *Abraham Lincoln*. New York: Times Books/Henry Holt and Co.

The book is a historical artifact for the people of America and readers of history around the world. It is a scholarly piece whose data is collected from

generational inheritances. It accounts for the reign of Abraham Lincoln and has sourced from newspapers and media journals. It portrays a man with more than a political ambition and revolves around patriotism and morality. The book involves other leaders who partook in the leadership of America other than Abraham Lincoln and reveals little bias. The author is precise in the president's involvement in both military and political side of the nation's welfare as well.

Ferry, Joseph. 2003. *The American flag*. Philadelphia: Mason Crest Publishers.

The author obtains his data from government sources, the flag is portrayed as a symbol of democracy and freedom and is essential for patriotic and basic citizen and noncitizen knowledge. The book focuses on imparting values that are useful for both personal, social and national development. It creates a sense of unity symbolism and is a useful platform in the education curriculum.

Jonas, Gilbert. 2005. *Freedoms sword: the NAACP and the struggle against racism in America, 1909-1969*. New York: Routledge.

The author draws his attention to the colored people in America for rightful treatment in a revolution. The source of his data is members of leading anti-racism activists in revolutionary movements. They capture actual experiences of the colored people and their voice. The antiracism war in America is a long trekked journey is revealed in details. The source leans more on the side of the colored people. It is useful to analysts and lovers of history in retelling the antiracism evolution.