

Bibliography

- Adams, Abigail. Abigail Adams to Thomas Jefferson, January 29, 1787. Accessed April 13, 2014. <http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-07-02-0181>.
This letter from Abigail Adams to Thomas Jefferson shows Abigail Adams' opinions on Shays' Rebellion and the insurgents involved. This primary source is an important tool in understanding how the reaction to the rebellion led to the Constitution.
- Articles of Confederation, Doc. (1781). Accessed April 23, 2014. <http://www.ushistory.org/documents/confederation.htm>.
The Articles of Confederation was a document that served as the first constitution for the United States. It is a primary source because it was written in 1777. It was ratified March 1, 1781. It outlined the powers which both the states and the federal government were to have. It was created with the tyranny of the recent past in mind and purposely set up a weak central government. This source is a primary source from which I have obtained an understanding of how weak the government set up by the Articles really was. I have explained the information I have obtained from this source on "The Articles of Confederation" page of the website.
- The Articles of Confederation*. Photograph. The Articles of Confederation Questions. Accessed April 25, 2014. <http://mrkash.com/activities/images/ArticlesofConfederation.jpg>.
This source shows a photograph of The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. This was a document that served as the first constitution for the United States and set up the United States' first system of government. The photo may be seen on the "Articles of Confederation" page of this site.
- The Battle of Camden. Photograph. American Powderhorns. Accessed April 28, 2014. <http://americanpowderhorns.com/>.
From the website, American Powder Horns, I received a picture of the Battle of Camden from the revolutionary war. This site is a site that informs people about American powder horns and their use in the war. The picture I retrieved from this secondary source may be seen on the Shays's Rebellion background page.
- Constitutional Convention. Image. Accessed April 29, 2014. <http://www.historyteacher.net/AHAP/WebQuests/WQ-ConstitutionalConvention/ConstitutionalConventionPtg.jpg>.
This image is a painting depicting the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787. The events of the Constitutional Convention were a major effect of Shays' Rebellion.
- Constitutional Convention. Image. Accessed April 29, 2014. <http://www.socialstudiesforkids.com/graphics/theconvention1.jpg>.
This image portrays George Washington presiding over the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia 1787, an important event to the study of Shays' Rebellion as a turning point.

The Declaration of Independence. Photograph. Charr Crail. Accessed April 25, 2014.
<http://charrcrail.org/category/inspiration-2/>.

This is a photograph of the Declaration of Independence which is pictured on the “Articles of Confederation” page of our website. The Declaration of Independence was a document that was drawn up to declare freedom from Britain in 1776.

Haesly, Richard, ed. *The Constitutional Convention*. San Diego, Calif.: Greenhaven Press, 2002.
Richard Haesley is the editor of this book, “The Constitutional Convention” in which the system of government is outlined all the way from the Articles of Confederation up to the bill of rights. However the main focus of this book is on the Constitutional Convention and how it further shaped history. This book is 240 pages long and contains 5 chapters each separated further into sections. From this source I learned about the Articles of Confederation, Shays’s Rebellion, and the Constitutional convention and its effects on the course of history. This book is a secondary source which is very relevant to my topic.

Hoyt, David. Letter, January 26, 1787. Accessed April 16, 2014.
http://shaysrebellion.stcc.edu/shaysapp/artifact_trans.do?shortName=letter_dh26jan87&page=p003.
This letter was written by David Hoyt, a Deerfield native, to his father recalling the events at the Springfield Arsenal. Hoyt fought on the side of the militia against the insurgents, and gives a detailed description of the battle that took place.

Jefferson, Thomas. Letter, “To William S. Smith Paris, Nov. 13, 1787,” November 13, 1787. Accessed April 1, 2014.
<http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/presidents/thomas-jefferson/letters-of-thomas-jefferson/jefl64.php>.
This source is a letter Thomas Jefferson had written to his friend William S. Smith in 1787. Thomas Jefferson was very familiar with the affairs of the United States as he had helped to write the Declaration of Independence, was seriously involved in politics, and later became president. The mission of this letter was to communicate his thoughts on Shays’s rebellion. As learned from the source, Thomas Jefferson believed a little rebellion here and there was necessary to keep up a healthy government. From this primary source, I acquired information about multiple views on Shays’s Rebellion. I will use this source to show the influence Shays’s Rebellion had on influential leaders such as Thomas Jefferson.

——— Thomas Jefferson to Abigail Adams, February 22, 1787. Accessed April 13, 2014.
<http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/presidents/thomas-jefferson/letters-of-thomas-jefferson/jefl55.php>.
This response to Abigail Adams from Thomas Jefferson about Shays’ Rebellion shows Jefferson’s unconcern in regards to the insurgence. He shares his belief that rebellion is beneficial, thus demonstrating a different reaction to the rebellion from most. It is important to understand how people like Jefferson reacted to the rebellion in order to see the effect the uprising had on the Constitution and the Constitutional Convention

Newman, Paul Douglas, and Mark Spencer. "Shays's Rebellion: Did Shays's Rebellion Influence the Adoption of the Constitution?" In *The American Revolution, 1763-1789*. Vol. 12 of *History in Dispute*. Detroit: St. James Press, 2003. Accessed March 26, 2014. U.S. History in Context.

This source is an article discussing the effects of Shays's Rebellion on the creation of the Constitution. It contains two separate sections. One section argues that yes, the rebellion did help to influence the Constitution, and the other section argues that it did not. Both sections provide valuable insight into the event and its possible effects, and the source as a whole, because it shows both viewpoints, is objective and unbiased. These qualities allow the source to be a great asset to the research of Shays's Rebellion and its role as a turning point.

Portrait of Abigail Adams. Photograph. Accessed April 29, 2014.

<http://www.whatsoproudlywehail.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/Abigail-Adams-c.-1800-by-Jane-Stuart.jpg>.

This image is a portrait of Abigail Adams, who expressed great concern and anger about Shays' Rebellion.

Portrait of Edmund Randolph. Image. Accessed April 29, 2014.

<http://www.usdiplomacy.org/exhibit/images/secretaries/Randolph,%20Edmund.jpg>.

This is a portrait of Edmund Randolph, a delegate from Virginia to the Constitutional Convention and presenter of the Virginia Plan.

Portrait of George Washington. Image. Accessed April 29, 2014.

http://www.mountvernon.org/sites/mountvernon.org/files/images/GW_Stuart-CT-6437.jpg.

This is a portrait of George Washington, who was greatly against Shays' Rebellion.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson. Photograph. Accessed April 29, 2014.

<http://santitafarella.files.wordpress.com/2009/06/thomas-jefferson.jpg?w=584&h=636>.

This is a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, who fully supported Shays' Rebellion, believing that occasional rebellions are necessary for the health of a nation.

Shays' Rebellion-From Revolution to Constitution. Last modified 2008. Accessed April 13, 2014.

<http://shaysrebellion.stcc.edu>.

This secondary source is a reliable website with a vast expanse of information ranging from first hand accounts of the rebellion, letters on people's reactions, detailed descriptions, and a variety of pictures. This site was put together, by Springfield Technical Community College. This college is located in the same town as the federal arsenal was. This site has a bibliography and citations and is put together quite well. It is easy to navigate and very informative. The purpose of the source is to describe Shays's Rebellion in detail. From this source I received many pictures, some primary sources, and an overall understanding of the rebellion.

10 Days That Unexpectedly Changed America. Directed by Marco Williams. 2006. N.p.: A&E Television Network, 2006. DVD.

This video is a production created by the History Channel, a reliable educational source of information about history. The goal of this source is to explain 10 days in the history of the

United States which have drastically changed the course of history in the nation. I used the section of this source called “Shays Rebellion: Americas First Civil War”. This one section (out of ten available) is about forty five minutes long and goes into detail about Shays’s Rebellion and how it shifted the course of history. This source was unique because it utilized animation to tell the story of Shays’s Rebellion while occasionally switching over to real footage of historians explaining Shays’s Rebellion. This source is a secondary source from which I have obtained a large amount of information relevant to my topic.

U.S. Const. art. I, § 8, cl. 15. Accessed April 1, 2014.

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/charters/constitution_transcript.html.

The Constitution is a primary source because it has been altered very little since its original composition. It is important to the research of Shays’s Rebellion because it contains a clause that protects the United States from further rebellions that may spiral out of control, showing the influence of the rebellion on the Constitution.

U.S. Const. art. III, § 3, cl. 1.

The Constitution is a primary source because it has been altered very little since its original composition. It is important to the research of Shays’s Rebellion because it contains a clause that makes clear that rebellion is treason, showing the influence of the rebellion on the Constitution.

U.S. Const. art. IV, § 4.

The Constitution is a primary source because it has been altered very little since its original composition. From this source Article IV Section 4 was cited. It is important to the research of Shays’s Rebellion because in Article IV Section 4 it is stated that the U.S. federal government has the power to suppress insurrections, showing the influence of the rebellion on the Constitution.

U.S. Constitution. Photograph. Accessed April 29, 2014.

https://fleischmann.house.gov/sites/fleischmann.house.gov/files/styles/detail_main_image/public/constitution.jpg?itok=IO5kJfNr.

This is a photograph of the United States Constitution, a document that helps to study the effects of Shays’ Rebellion on the shift in American government.

The Virginia Plan. Image. Accessed April 29, 2014.

<http://www.allamericanpatriots.com/files/virginia-plan.jpg>.

The image is a page from the Virginia Plan, a plan which was important to the Constitutional Convention and the formation of the Constitution.

Washington, George. George Washington to Henry Lee, October 31, 1786. The George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799. Library of Congress. Accessed April 2, 2014. [http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mgw:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(gw290026\)\)](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mgw:@field(DOCID+@lit(gw290026))).

This letter was written by George Washington to Henry Lee in October of 1786, and contains information regarding Shays’s Rebellion. Washington shares with Lee his sentiments about the

rebellion and how to handle it. It is a primary source because it was written by George Washington at the time of the rebellion and preserved without alteration.

Whiskey Rebellion. Photograph. Accessed April 29, 2014. <http://www.ttb.gov/images/image007.jpg>. This image shows a tax collector being tarred and feathered during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794. Whiskey Rebellion can be used to compare the conditions of government concerning rebellions before and after the Constitution.

Wills, Garry. *A Necessary Evil: A History of American Distrust of Government*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1999.

This book is a secondary source written by Gary Wills, a man who has studied history in detail. In this book, Wills explains a slew of evils in the course of American history which he deemed necessary to the success of our country. This book is high level reading and is separated into large sections of Necessary Evils (including insurrectionists, vigilantes, nullifiers, etc.) in which Wills explains specific events which support his point. I found valuable information on Shays's Rebellion and the Whiskey Rebellion under the Insurrectionists section. By relating Wills justification of these rebellions to my point that the Shays's Rebellion was a necessary rebellion in order to start off the constitutional convention, I am able to strengthen my argument.