

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

Garrison, Willard W. "The Chickasha Daily Express., December 4, 1908, Image 7." *Germany, America, and France Want Wright Aeroplanes* [Chickasha] 4 Dec. 1908: n. pag. *National Archives Newspapers*. Web. 20 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86090528/1908-12-04/ed-1/seq-7/#date1=1836&index=2&rows=20&words=brothers+Wright&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1922&proxtext=Wright+Brothers&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>>.

This newspaper helped me understand the desire of other countries to improve on the Wright brothers' invention. Countries wanted to build bigger and faster airplanes so they could use them during the wars to gain advantages over their enemies.

"Goodwin's Weekly: A Thinking Paper for Thinking People." *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers* [Salt Lake City] 17 Dec. 1910: n. pag. *Library of Congress*. Web. 20 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/2010218519/1910-12-17/ed-1/seq-29/#date1=1836&index=0&rows=20&words=Brothers+Wright&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1922&proxtext=Wright+Brothers&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>>.

This newspaper contains the first photograph of the Wright Brothers' new airplane at the time. I saw the excitement on audience' face when they witnessed the first sustained and controlled flight made by the Wright Brothers took off.

Library of Congress Editors, ed. "Family Papers: Correspondence--Wright, Orville, 1881, 1888-1898." *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 17 Dec. 2015.  
<<http://www.loc.gov/resource/mwright.02037/?st=gallery>>.

Many of the letters that Orville wrote to his father, Bishop Wright, were contained in this website. Most of the letters were from his early life, telling his dad what he had done that day. From these letters, I was able to see Orville's family background and the relationship he had with his father that contributed to his success in building the airplanes.

- - -. "Newspaper Coverage of the First Flight." *Virginian-Pilot* [Norfolk] 18 Dec. 1903: n. pag. *Learn NC*. Web. 18 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newcentury/5091>>.

This newspaper, published the day after the Wright brother's discovery, announced that "two Ohio men" were finally able to make the first powered and sustained flight. It also explains how the Wright Flyer was built. Using timbers, canvas, a gasoline engine, propellers, and a rudder, the brothers constructed the first airplane that was able to be flown in a controlled manner.

“Orville Wright.” *The Biography.com Website*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 23 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.biography.com/people/orville-wright-20672999#related-video-gallery>>.

This photo depicts a shows of Orville Wright. There was also a brief description about Orville Wright along with the picture.

University Libraries, comp. *Wilbur and Orville Report Cards*. Richmond: Richmond High School, 1882. *University Libraries*. Web. 19 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.libraries.wright.edu/special/wrightbrothers/packet/report>>.

This source helped me understand how the Wright Brothers did in school by being able to see their actual report cards from when they were in school. Both Wilbur and Orville had exceptional grades during school, which probably translated to them being smart when they were constructing their airplane. From this, I also found out that they studied subjects that were more specific. For example, instead of the generic math, they taught algebra. They also taught chemistry instead of science.

“Wreckage of a German Albatross D. III Fighter Biplane.” *The Atlantic*. Lib. of Cong., 25 May 2014. Web. 23 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.theatlantic.com/static/infocus/wwi/wwiair/>>.

This image depicts a wreckage of a German Albatross D. III fighter biplane during World War I. This photo helped me understand the brutality of the new fighter airplanes that were used during the war.

The Wright Brothers. “Page 1 of The Wright Brothers’ Aeroplane [Orville and Wilbur Wright, *The Century Magazine*, September 1908].” *Library of Congress*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.loc.gov/resource/mwright.05001574/?sp=1>>.

This is the first page of the Wright Brothers’ book. The information in the book contains how and why they got inspired to invent the airplane. When the brothers were young, they built toy helicopters for themselves. They noticed that the bigger the “bat”, the less it flew. Knowing this, the Wright brothers adjusted the plane that they invented according to what they observed.

## Secondary Sources

Biography.com editors, ed. “Orville Wright Biography.” *The Biography website*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 17 Jan. 2016. <<http://www.biography.com/people/orville-wright-20672999#related-video-gallery>>.

From this source, I was able to get a better understanding of how and why Orville Wright was inspired to create the Wright Flyer. Orville was always playing with kites when he

was very young, which sparked his interest in aeronautics. After hearing about Otto Lilienthal's death, the brothers decided that, with better designs, human flight was possible. Using their knowledge of "wing warping", the brothers finally succeeded in making the first powered and sustained flight on December 17, 1903.

"Blood Sample with SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) Virus Positive." *Crystal Graphics*. N.p., n.d. Web. 23 Jan. 2016.  
<[http://powerpictures.crystalgraphics.com/photos/view/cg9p3842489c/blood\\_sample\\_sars\\_severe\\_acute\\_respiratory\\_syndrome](http://powerpictures.crystalgraphics.com/photos/view/cg9p3842489c/blood_sample_sars_severe_acute_respiratory_syndrome)>.

This is a picture of a SARS blood sample that was taken. The website helped me understand more about what SARS is and why it was so deadly.

Crouch, Tom D. "History of Flight - Aviation." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica Online, 8 Jan. 2016. Web. 23 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://www.britannica.com/technology/history-of-flight>>.

This website tells the story about why and how the airplane was invented by the Wright brothers. It explains in detail how the brothers solved the problems that they encountered during their invention. It also notes some of the milestones that were achieved after the airplane was invented by the Wright brothers.

- - -. "Wright Brothers - American Aviators." *Encyclopedia Britannica*. N.p.: n.p., 2015.  
*Encyclopedia Britannica*. Web. 22 Oct. 2015.

Growing up, the Wright Brothers were always adventurous when it came to education. Their father, Bishop Wright, had a huge influence on the brothers when they were growing up. Wilbur and Orville had a very independent-thinking mind when it came to everything, partly because their dad would always have the same mentality. Since the brothers had such extraordinary mind, they put it together to create one of the greatest inventions ever created, otherwise known as the airplane. This invention changed the way people lived their lives. For example, people could travel to their destinations faster, explore new parts of the world that have never been explored before, and it affected many wars, especially World War 2. The airplanes made the aftermath of the wars extremely devastating. Overall, the invention of the airplane changed the course of history.

Library of Congress Staff Contributors. "Exhibit Overview." *The Dream of Flight*. Lib. of Cong., 29 July 2010. Web. 2 Nov. 2015.  
<<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/wb-overview.html>>.

This website is a presentation created by the Library of Congress to celebrate the centennial anniversary of human flight which contains a variety of subtopics under the history of flight. These subtopics include the Dream, the Achievements, and the Timeline. In the Dream page, it describes people's dreams and wishes of being able to fly around the world. It also discussed early experiments of flying machines from hot air balloons to gliders. For the Achievements page, it gives a thorough synopsis about the

Wright Brothers' lives when they were young and how they were inspired to design and build things on their own from building their own press for their print shop to new bicycle models. It also talks about the various experiments performed by the Wright Brothers which led to their success. The Timeline Page provides many dates of events that occurred that contributed to the advancement of the flight technology.

Magazine. "Viewpoint: How WW1 Changed Aviation Forever." *BBC News*. N.p., 20 Oct. 2014. Web. 3 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-29612707>>.

World War I had a major impact on the world. The new and improved airplanes used during the war caused many deaths and the destruction of towns and cities. Many of the war airplanes that were used carried on into World War 2 such as Germany's most famous fighter aircraft in World War 1, the Fokker DR-1.

Martin, Adam. "The National Archives Would like These Priceless Artifacts Back." *The Wire*. N.p., 4 Oct. 2011. Web. 20 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://www.thewire.com/national/2011/10/national-archives-would-these-priceless-artifacts-back/43318/>>.

This website contained many pictures of primary documents that helped me understand what was going on during the late 1800s. The Wright Brothers' patent for their airplane is also displayed on this website, which helped me understand that the government had to approve of the Wright brothers' actions before they manufactured, used, or sold anything.

PhD, Elizabeth Boskey. "What Is a Functional Cure for HIV." *About Health*. N.p., 2 Jan. 2016. Web. 20 Jan. 2016.  
<[http://std.about.com/od/HIV-Treatment-Issues/f/What-Is-A-Functional-Cure-For-HIV.htm?utm\\_term=hiv%20patients%20pictures&utm\\_content=p1-main-2-title&utm\\_medium=sem&utm\\_source=google&utm\\_campaign=adid-a26e4806-21d3-44e2-9d7b-8fa504a6cec4-0-ab\\_gsb\\_ocode-29646&ad=semD&an=google\\_s&am=broad&q=hiv%20patients%20pictures&dqi=&o=29646&l=sem&qsrc=999&askid=a26e4806-21d3-44e2-9d7b-8fa504a6cec4-0-ab\\_gsb](http://std.about.com/od/HIV-Treatment-Issues/f/What-Is-A-Functional-Cure-For-HIV.htm?utm_term=hiv%20patients%20pictures&utm_content=p1-main-2-title&utm_medium=sem&utm_source=google&utm_campaign=adid-a26e4806-21d3-44e2-9d7b-8fa504a6cec4-0-ab_gsb_ocode-29646&ad=semD&an=google_s&am=broad&q=hiv%20patients%20pictures&dqi=&o=29646&l=sem&qsrc=999&askid=a26e4806-21d3-44e2-9d7b-8fa504a6cec4-0-ab_gsb)>.

This website explains how they are trying to cure HIV diseases. Instead of taking a pill to cure it, doctors want to cure it by using a functional cure. The goal from the functional cure is to remove all of the HIV from the blood and get rid of any negative effects.

Romanowski, David, ed. "The Wright Brothers: The Invention of the Aerial Age." *Smithsonian National Air and Space Museum*. N.p., n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2015.  
<<http://airandspace.si.edu/exhibitions/wright-brothers/online/credits.cfm>>.

This website provides many subtopics for the Wright Brothers. These subtopics talk about who Wilbur and Orville were, the idea of the airplane, and the aftermath of the invention. Many of the Wright Brothers' milestones and achievements are organized into

a timeline which includes when the brothers were born all the way to the deaths of the brothers.

Shaw, Robert J., Dr., ed. "History of Flight." *NASA Ultra-Efficient Engine Technology*. NASA, 12 June 2014. Web. 2 Nov. 2015.  
<<https://www.grc.nasa.gov/www/k-12/UEET/StudentSite/historyofflight.html>>.

This website gives a brief overview of how the airplane works and what makes it fly. It also discusses the early design and efforts put in by scientists and engineers to create a flying device or an airplane that would run efficiently and make exploring, encountering, and exchanging easier. These scientists include Leonardo da Vinci, Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier, George Cayley, Otto Lilienthal, Samuel P. Langley, Octave Chanute, and the Wright Brothers. The website also provides a detailed description of each device created over the years along with a picture of the device.

TALA Research Group. "Global Transport Networks and Infectious Disease Spread." *NCBI*. N.p., n.d. Web. 2 Nov. 2015.  
<<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16647974?report=abstract>>.

As people started to travel more through air, exchanges between two countries are made easier. One of the important consequences is the spread of infectious diseases. Many people carried diseases from country to country because of the new airplane. The website provides examples of devastating diseases such as influenza and the plasmodium falciparum malaria cases spreading across the ocean. Many new diseases formed in the world because it had spread quickly by the trade networks from different countries.

Taylor, Alan. "World War I in Photos: Aerial Warfare." *The Atlantic*. N.p., 25 May 2014. Web. 2 Nov. 2015.  
<<http://www.theatlantic.com/static/infocus/wwi/wwi-air/>>.

The invention of the airplane had affected many wars after it was invented. World War I was the first major war that used the powered airplane which provided the army a new way to attack the enemies from above. This caused the wars to become more deadly and the aftermaths of the wars very devastating. This website contains many pictures from World War I, including pictures of different types of airplanes used and aftermath of aerial attacks.

Truman, C. N. "Aircraft and World War I." *The History Learning Site*. The History Learning Site, 17 Dec. 2015. Web. 23 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/world-war-one/aerial-warfare-and-world-war-one/aircraft-and-world-war-one/>>.

This website explains how war airplanes revolutionized before World War I. Before World War I, airplanes were thought of as no use during war. However, once people started to use airplanes more, the airplanes became more deadly and were made to be

more suitable for war. As a result, World War I contained deadly airplanes tearing other countries apart and leaving them in shambles.

Wilkin, Bernard. "Aerial Warfare during World War One." *British Library*. N.p., n.d. Web. 3 Jan. 2016.  
<<http://www.bl.uk/world-war-one/articles/aerial-warfare-during-world-war-one>>.

This website contains many primary documents about the airship raids over London in 1915. The teachers of Princeton Street Elementary had their students record their impressions of the attack. It helped me understand how terrifying the air raids were from the eyes of elementary school boys.