

Annotated Bibliography

Primary sources:

“A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875.” *Memory.loc.gov*, 22 Feb. 1830,
memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsb&fileName=011/llsb011.db&recNum=223.

A bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the indians residing in any of the states of territories, and for their removal west of the river mississippi

---. “A Letter from President Andrew Jackson to the Cherokee Nation about the Benefits of Voluntary Removal, March 16, 1835. | DPLA.” *Dp.la*, 2017,
dp.la/primary-source-sets/ Cherokee-removal-and-the-trail-of-tears/sources/1506 .

In this letter, Jackson writes to the Cherokee Nation urging them to give up the fight for their homeland. Jackson argues that the Cherokee people will be much better off if they remove to land west of the Mississippi River. He expresses the hope that they will accept the advice that he claims to give them as a friend.

— “Cherokee Phoenix | SPEECH of MR. SPRAGUE | Volume 3, Number 11; Published July, 3, 1830.” *Www.wcu.edu*,
www.wcu.edu/library/DigitalCollections/CherokeePhoenix/Vol3/no11/speech-of-mr-sprague-page-1-column-1a-5b-page-4-column-1a-5b.html.

This source is a speech made by a Cherokee Native American who describes his perspective on the Indian Removal Act.

— Edward Everett, "Speeches on the Passage of the Bill for the Removal of the Indians Delivered in the Congress of the United States" (Boston, 1830) in *Native American Voices: A History and Anthology*, ed. Steven Mintz (St. James, New York: Brandywine P, 1995), 114.

This was a quote from a speech given to Congress by Edward Everett in response to the Bill calling for the removal of Indians. Edward Everett opposed the Indian Removal Act and that is actually what he addresses in this speech. He describes

how this act is evil and the suffering it has caused is incalculable. He views the Native Americans as independent and not obligated to give up their land for the benefit of the white man.

– "Indian Resistance To The Indian Removal Act" (2003, December 08) Retrieved

February 8, 2024, from

<https://www.paperdue.com/essay/indian-resistance-to-the-indian-removal-160527>

This source is the immediate action taken by the Native Americans and opposers of the Indian Removal Act to try and restore the justice that was stripped from the innocent Natives affected.

Jackson, Andrew. "A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents

and Debates, 1774 - 1875." *Loc.gov*, 2020,

memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llrd&fileName=010/llrd010.db&recNum=438.

President Andrew Jackson outlined his Indian removal policy in his Second Annual Message to Congress. Jackson's comments on Indian removal begin with the words, "It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching to a happy consummation.

– "Lumpkin Speech." *Amindians.tripod.com*,

amindians.tripod.com/lumpkin3.html#:~:text=No%20man%20is%20fit%20to. Accessed 8 Feb. 2024.

Wilson Lumpkin was pro Indian Removal Act and in this speech he justifies the actions taken because he deems them necessary for the benefit of the country.

of the Cherokee, Chief Ross. "An Excerpt from "Memorial and Protest of the Cherokee Nation,"

Written by John Ross and Sent to the U.S. Congress on June 21, 1836. | DPLA." *Dp.la*,

2017, dp.la/primary-source-sets/chokeee-removal-and-the-trail-of-tears/sources/1510.

This letter of protest was submitted to the US Congress by a Cherokee delegation led by Chief Ross. It outlines the history of agreements between the US and Cherokee in objection to activities of Georgia against the Cherokee Nation and people. Significant evidence of

oppression and mistreatment are offered as evidence of Georgia's overstepping its legitimate authority. The delegation also protests the Treaty of New Echota.

Wool, John. "An 1837 Message from Brigadier General John E. Wool to the Cherokee Nation Warning Them of the Consequences of Resisting Removal." DPLA." Dp.la, 2017, dp.la/primary-source-sets/chokeee-removal-and-the-trail-of-tears/sources/1511.

This document is an address from Brigadier General John E. Wool, at army headquarters in New Echota, to the Cherokee, dated March 22, 1837. Wool informs the Cherokee that they have until May 25, 1838 to remove to a territory west of the Mississippi according to the provisions of the New Echota Treaty (signed in 1835) or else they will be forced to remove by US soldiers. Wool threatens them with despicable treatment if they do not cooperate fully and tells them their fate will be even worse than the Creeks, the majority of whom fiercely opposed removal and suffered mightily from exposure and starvation.

Secondary sources:

— Bill of Rights Institute. "The Trail of Tears." *Bill of Rights Institute*,

billofrightsinstitute.org/essays/the-trail-of-tears.

This Source provided an amazing detailed picture of the Native American being forcefully removed from their homelands. The Natives are traveling on foot, horse back, and wagon.

— Biography.com Editors. "Andrew Jackson - Presidency, Facts & Children." *Biography*,

16 Nov. 2021, www.biography.com/political-figures/andrew-jackson.

This Source is a valuable resource because it is a credible biography written on Andrew Jackson and his involvement and opinions on the Indian removal act. This source also provided an image of President Andrew Jackson.

— Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Indian Removal Act". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 16

Sep. 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indian-Removal-Act>. Accessed 25

September 2023.

This source was a credible Encyclopedia providing information on the actually Indian Removal Act and the contents and conditions within them.

— Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Trail of Tears summary". Encyclopedia

Britannica, 29 Apr. 2021, <https://www.britannica.com/summary/Trail-of-Tears>. Accessed

8 February 2024.

This source was important because it provides additional information of the Trail of Tears and the negative effects it had on the Native American people.

— Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Winfield Scott". Encyclopedia Britannica, 20 Dec.

2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Winfield-Scott>. Accessed 17 January 2024.

This source is a Encyclopedia on Winfield Scott who was a general who allowed the Natives a choice between leaving the land peacefully or leaving the land due to military forces.

— CDC Tobacco Free. "American Indians/Alaska Natives and Tobacco Use." *Centers for Disease*

Control and Prevention, 27 June 2022,

www.cdc.gov/tobacco/health-equity/aian/unfair-and-unjust.html#:~:text=The%20Indian

[n%20Removal%20Act%20of](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/health-equity/aian/unfair-and-unjust.html#:~:text=The%20Indian).

This source describes the unfair and unjust practices and conditions that harm local Native Americans.

— Charts, History in. "4 Causes of the Indian Removal Act." *History in Charts*, 4 July 2022,

historyincharts.com/indian-removal-act-causes/.

There were four primary causes of the Indian Removal Act: the perceived failure of Native American assimilation into Anglo-American culture, continued westward expansion by American settlers, the Jackson administration's pro-removal stance, and lingering animosity from prior conflicts.

---. "Effects of the Indian Removal Act." *History in Charts*, 29 June 2022,
historyincharts.com/indian-removal-act-effects/.

In this document it demonstrates how the force of the removal devastated the indigenous people. Not only did thousands die on the forced march west, but they occupied a land they were unfamiliar with. The relocation greatly impoverished natives, setting them back generations.

— Hemenway, Eric. "Native Nations Face the Loss of Land and Traditions (U.S. National Park Service)." *Www.nps.gov*, 13 Sept. 2022,
www.nps.gov/articles/negotiating-identity.htm#:~:text=Losing%20Indian%20lands%20resulted%20in.

This source is an image demonstrating the loss of Native American land and the impact it had on the state geographical.

— Mandewo, Alexandra. "A Brief History on the Trail of Tears." *The Indigenous Foundation*, 11 Mar. 2022,
www.theindigenousfoundation.org/articles/a-brief-history-on-the-trail-of-tears.

This source is a brief outline of the history on the Trail of Tears.

— National Geographic Society. "The Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears | National Geographic Society." *Education.nationalgeographic.org*, 20 May 2022,
education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/indian-removal-act-and-trail-tears/.

This source is important because it provided me with extra information on the trail of tears but also provided me with an amazing painting that captures the impact the Trail of Tears had on generations of Native Americans.

— National Park Service. "What Happened on the Trail of Tears? - Trail of Tears National Historic Trail (U.S. National Park Service)." *Nps.gov*, 2016,
www.nps.gov/trte/learn/historyculture/what-happened-on-the-trail-of-tears.htm.

This source was impactful because it allowed the reader to have an inside perspective on what went on during the Trail of Tears and what it would have felt like if you were on the Trail of Tears yourself.

— Nix, Elizabeth. “At Least 3,000 Native Americans Died on the Trail of Tears.” *HISTORY*, 30 Nov. 2018, www.history.com/news/7-things-you-may-not-know-about-the-trail-of-tears.

This source was important to my project because it provided myself and the reader the statistics of Native Americans' death on the Trail of Tears. This was very impactful because it was a cruel and violent journey.

---. “The Significance of the Five Civilized Tribes.” *History in Charts*, 10 June 2022, historyincharts.com/five-civilized-tribes-significance/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2023.

This document shows that for decades the United States outwardly encouraged Native Americans to assimilate into Anglo-American culture. The hope was that with assimilation, native society would eventually crumble as they were absorbed into the greater American society. To a large extent, the policy worked great, particularly in the south. Five large Native American nations assimilated so well that they became known as the “Five Civilized Tribes.”

— Kidwell, Clara Sue . “The Effects of Removal on American Indian Tribes, Native Americans and the Land, Nature Transformed, TeacherServe, National Humanities Center.”

Wwww.nationalhumanitiescenter.org,

www.nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/ntecoindian/essays/indianremovalc.htm.

This source demonstrates the direct effects the Indian Removal Act had on the Native American tribes and on the lands itself.

— Kryzanek, Michael. “The United States’ Treatment of Native Americans.” *Bridgewater State University*, 23 Jan. 2023,

www.bridgew.edu/stories/2023/united-states-treatment-native-americans.

This source was important because it broke down the horrible treatment the Native Americans had to endure from the United States.

— PBS. “Indian Removal.” *Pbs.org*, PBS, 2018,
www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html.

This source gave great information on the actual action of removing the Native Americans to other less survivable lands.

---. “Who Supported and Opposed the Tariff of 1816?” *History in Charts*, 21 Mar. 2022,
historyincharts.com/who-supported-opposed-tariff-of-1816/.

This source shows by 1830 the United States was a rapidly growing and developing nation. The manufacturing sector was rapidly developing in the north due to protective tariffs such as the Tariff of 1816 and 1828 Tariff of Abominations.

Pauls, Elizabeth Prine. “American Indian | History, Tribes, & Facts.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019, www.britannica.com/topic/American-Indian.

This source identifies that the act authorized the president to grant Indian tribes unsettled western prairie land in exchange for their desirable territories within state borders (especially in the Southeast), from which the tribes would be removed.