

Works Cited

Primary Sources

"A Letter by Wilson Lumpkin, Governor of Georgia." *In Time and Place*. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Mar.

2018 <<http://www.intimeandplace.org/chokeee/reading/removal/lumpkinletter.html>>

This website provides us a letter from Wilson Lumpkin that shows Lumpkin's perspective on Indian removal.

"American Encounters, Case 11: Reservations." *Exhibits and Events*. University of Michigan.

n.d. Web. 27. Feb 2018

<<http://clements.umich.edu/exhibits/online/american-encounters/american-encounters11.php>>

This website talks about Indian removal. It provided information of how President Jackson was viewed as the Great Father and includes a photo of him as a father to American Indians. A map of lands given to Native Americans in Indian territory and a photo of the Cherokee Phoenix are also included.

Andrew Jackson: "Fifth Annual Message." 3 Dec. 1833. Online by Gerhard Peters

and John T. Woolley, *The American Presidency Project*. 1999. Web. 7 Mar.

2018. <<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=29475>>

This website provides us the Fifth Annual Message from President Andrew Jackson. In his address he updates Congress on removal. Jackson feels that they are incapable of self-care and contributing to American society. He believed that it was in their best interest to relocate quickly.

Andrew Jackson's Speaks: Indian Removal Act. The Nomadic Spirit, n.d. Web. 1. Mar. 2018.

<<http://www.synaptic.bc.ca/ejournal/jackson.htm#.Wph1EWrbcc>>

This website provides us with a transcript of the Indian Removal Act and President

Andrew Jackson's first inaugural address and annual addresses to Congress during the Indian removal era.

“Andrew Jackson’s Speech to Congress on Indian Removal.” *Teaching with Museum*

Collections. National Park Service, Park Museum Management Program, n.d. Web.

1 Mar. 2018.

<https://www.nps.gov/museum/tmc/MANZ/handouts/Andrew_Jackson_Annual_Message.pdf>

In this speech, President Jackson felt that it would be beneficial for Native Americans to relocate because they would not be subject to the laws of state governments and that removal would allow for the economic development of the United States.

Cass, Lewis, (1872-1866). Biographical Directory of the United States Congress. n.d. Web. 8

Mar. 2018 <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000233>>

This website provides us a picture of Senator Lewis Cass, who supported Indian removal, and describes Cass’s political career.

Cherokee Agency. “Orders No. [25] Headquarters, Eastern Division, Ten. May 17, 1838. [n.p.

1838].” *Book/Printed Material*. Library of Congress. n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2018

<<https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbpe.1740400a/>>

This site provides an image of the original removal orders given to the Cherokee in 1838.

It states to the Indians who the commanding officers will be, what is to be done with their property, and that removal needs to be conducted with the least possible distress.

“Cherokee Indian Papers.” *Galileo*. Georgia Historical Society, n.d. Web. 8 Mar 2018

<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/g-hi/927/pdfs/g-hi_927_927-01-01.pdf>

These letters from politicians between 1815 and 1837 they discussed the boundaries of the Creek and Cherokee determined in treaties.

“Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia.” *Trail of Tears*. Cherokee Nation, 2017. Web. 20 Sept.

2017

<http://www.cherokee.org/About-The-Nation/History/Trail-of-Tears/Cherokee-Nation-v-State-of-Georgia>

This website included the opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall in the court case Cherokee Nation v. Georgia stating that the Court cannot hear the case because “an Indian tribe or nation within the United States is not a foreign state in the sense of the Constitution.”

“Cherokee Phoenix, and Indians’ advocate.” [volume] (New Echota [Ga.]), 03 Feb. 1830.

Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2018

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83020874/1830-02-03/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=1829&index=18&rows=20&words=PENN+WILLIAM&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1839&proxtext=william+penn+&y=10&x=5&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

This is a excerpt of an article from William Penn, a.k.a. Jeremiah Evarts, in the Cherokee Phoenix. In the article, he speaks against removal stating how Native Americans are becoming civilized and quotes the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal.

Cherokee Phoenix and Indians’ Advocate. (New echota)[Ga.], 15 May 1830. *Chronicling*

America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. n.d. Web. 25 Jan. 2018.

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83020874/1830-05-15/ed-1/seq-4/>

This newspaper article discusses the Cherokees beliefs on science, religion, and politics. Chickasaw Chiefs, and Andrew Jackson. "Andrew Jackson to Chickasaw Chiefs." 1830.

Manuscript/Mixed Material. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 13 May 2018

https://www.loc.gov/resource/maj.01076_0003_0015/?sp=1

Jackson encouraged the Chickasaw to move to Indian Territory. He felt they would be happier since states claim a right to govern and control them as they would their own citizens. Moving would be in their best interest to preserve their nation.

Choctaws. "Choctaws." *Cherokee Phoenix*. 4 Sept. 1830: 2. *Western Carolina University*. Web. 5 Apr. 2018

<https://www.wcu.edu/library/DigitalCollections/CherokeePhoenix/Vol3/no17/choctaws-page-2-column-3a-4b.html>

This newspaper article gives us a perspective on Indian Removal from the Choctaws. It also gives us some quotes from the Choctaws.

Evarts, Jeremiah. *Essays on the present crisis in the condition of the American Indians [microform] : first published in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of William Penn [i.e. Jeremiah Evarts]*. Internet Archive, n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2018

https://archive.org/details/cihm_55682

This website provides a copy of the essays written by Jeremiah Evarts under the name of William Penn on the Indian crisis. Jeremiah Evarts was a Christian missionary who was against Indian removal and saw it as a violation the human rights.

Everett, Edward, (1794-1865). Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d. Web.

4 Apr. 2018 <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=E000264>>

This website provides us a picture of Edward Everett. It also provides us information on his political career and how he was a Representative and a Senator from Massachusetts.

“Facts for Features: American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month: November 2014.”

Newsroom. United States Census Bureau, 23 Jan. 2018. Web. 4 Apr. 2018

<<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2014/cb14-ff26.html>>

This website provided us statistics on Indian tribes in the United States today. It also included a chart on the 25 largest tribal groupings.

“February 15, 1832: Message Regarding Indian Removal.” *Miller Center*. University of Virginia,

n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<<https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches/february-15-1832-message-regarding-indian-removal>>

This website provided information about Andrew Jackson’s message regarding Indian removal. It included suggestions of what they should do to move the Indians.

Forsyth, John, (1780-1841). Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d. Web. 4

Apr. 2018 <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=F000284>>

This website provides us an image of John Forsyth. It also provides us information of how John Forsyth was a Representative and a Senator from Georgia.

Frelinghuysen, Theodore, (1787-1862). Biographical Directory of the United States

Congress, n.d. Web. 22 Mar. 2018

<<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=F000373>>

This website gives us information on the political career of Theodore Frelinghuysen and a picture.

From the Missionary Herald, Choctaws. "Opinions and Feelings of the Choctaw in Regards to Removal." *Cherokee Phoenix*. 7 Apr. 1830: 4. *Western Carolina University*. Web. 5 Apr. 2018

<www.wcu.edu/library/DigitalCollections/CherokeePhoenix/Vol2/no51/miscellaneous-page-4-column-1a-4a.html>

This website gives us information about the Choctaws perspective on Indian removal. It talks about how the Secretary of War said if the Choctaws remained in their present territory, nothing could be done to prevent Mississippi from extending its laws over them.

"Gen. Winfield Scott's address to the Cherokee Indians." *Georgiainfo Antebellum Era 1801-1860*

Individual Items. Digital Library of Georgia, 2017. Web. 27 Oct. 2017

<<http://georgiainfo.galileo.usg.edu/topics/history/article/antebellum-era-1801-1860/gen-winfield-scotts-address-to-the-choctaw-nation>>

In this article Gen. Winfield Scott explains what is going to happen when the Cherokees move to Mississippi. He states that his troops are willing to fight if needed but he is also wanting to be friends with the Cherokees and do no harm towards them.

"George W. Harkins to the American People, February 25, 1832." *Historic Documents*. US. History.org, 4 July 1995. Web. 3 Apr. 2018

<<http://www.ushistory.org/documents/harkins.htm>>

This letter by Choctaw Chief George W. Harkins describes the rights of the Indians and they should not be forced to move.

“Henry R. Storrs.” *MHS Collections Online*. Massachusetts Historical Society, n.d. Web. 3 Apr. 2018

<http://www.masshist.org/database/viewer.php?item_id=1474&img_step=1&mode=large>

This website provided us a picture of Senator Henry R. Storrs.

“Hunting Indians in Florida with Blood Hounds.” *American Political Prints, 1766-1876*.

HarpWeek, 2010. Web. 6 Apr. 2018

<<http://loc.harpreweek.com/LCPoliticalCartoons/IndexDisplayCartoonMedium.asp?SourceIndex=People&IndexText=&UniqueID=44&Year=1848>>

This website gives us a picture of soldiers hunting the Seminole Indians with their blood hounds during the Second Seminole War. It also tells us that Zachary Taylor was a commander in that war.

“Indian Removal Act.” *Web Guides*. Library of Congress. 25 Apr. 2017. Web. 1 Mar. 2018

<<https://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html>>

This website gives us documents from the debate in the Senate, the Senate vote 28-19, the vote in the House of Representatives 102-97, and the signed removal act.

“Indian Removal Act 1830.” *Records of Rights: David M. Rubenstein Gallery*. National Archives, n.d. Web. 4 Oct. 2017

<<http://recordsofrights.org/records/166/indian-removal-act/1>>

This site provides an original image of Senate Bill 102 from February 22, 1830. The bill explains that fiercely debated in Congress, the act launched a new era in federal Indian

policy that would eventually remove thousands of Indians from their ancestral home.

This bill would later be passed as the Indian Removal Act.

Lumpkin, Wilson, (1783-1870). Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d. Web.

4 Apr. 2018 <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000512>>

This website provides us a picture of Wilson Lumpkin. It also provides us information of how Wilson Lumpkin was a Representative and a Senator from Georgia. Wilson

Lumpkin served as governor of Georgia from 1831 to 1835.

"Memorial from the Ladies of Steubenville, Ohio, Protesting Indian Removal, February 15,

1830." *Record Group 233: Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1789 - 2015*.

U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, n.d. Web. 11 Apr. 2018

<<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/306633>>

This document from February 15, 1830 gives us a perspective from the Ladies of Steubenville about the Indian Removal. The Ladies of Steubenville were against the Indian Removal Act and did not think the government had the right to remove the civilized Indians.

"Memorial of the Cherokee." *Records and Research*. History, Art and Archives-United States House of Representative, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2018.

<<http://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/Featured-Content/Cherokee-Memorial>>

This website provides an original copy of the document the Cherokees sent to the 21st Congress to protest Georgia's attempt to put them under state law.

"Primary Sources: Andrew Jackson's Message 'On Indian Removal'." *News/ea*. Newsela, n.d.

Web. 7 Mar. 2018 <<https://newsela.com/read/primary-source-indian-removal/id/18328/>>

This website provides us a speech by Andrew Jackson on Indian Removal. It also included a picture used in our project.

“Records.” *Archive Record*. Georgia Historical Society Research Center, n.d. Web. 1. Mar. 2018.

<<http://georgiahistory.pastperfectonline.com/archive/12FB6021-76FD-48F2-BF99-483792059175>>

This website gives us some newspaper articles during the time of the Indian Removal. It has letters from Wilson Lumpkin and Harvey Dan Abrams.

“Removal: Does it Make Sense - Opposing Perspectives.” Native Knowledge 360°. Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, 2018, Web. 9 Apr. 2018.

<<http://nmai.si.edu/nk360/removal/index.cshtml#makesensePage>>

This website gives quotes from Osceola and Andrew Jackson demonstrating two different viewpoints on removal. Osceola did not want to leave his land but Andrew Jackson believed that the Indians could not live within a civilized community.

“Report of Henry Knox on the Northwestern Indians (June 15, 1789).” *American State Papers: Indian Affairs*. University of Oregon, n.d. Web. 6 Apr. 2018

<http://pages.uoregon.edu/mjdennis/courses/hist469_Knox.htm>

This website gives an explanation of the report from Henry Knox, President Washington’s Secretary of War. In his report, he defends the Indians right to their land and urges for their fair treatment.

Ross, John. *The Papers of Chief John Ross*. Ed. Gary E. Moulton. 2 vols. Norman, OK: U Oklahoma P, 1985. Print.

These books contain the thoughts and ideas of Chief John Ross. Letters from people such as Wilson Lumpkin, Andrew Jackson, The Cherokee People, Senate and House of Representatives, Elias Boudinot, Major Ridge, John Ridge and others who Ross corresponded are included. The correspondence showed Ross' and other positions on Indian removal.

"Siah Hicks (Creek) Interview, 1937." *Trail of Tears through Arkansas - Eyewitness Accounts*.

University of Arkansas Sequoyah National Research Center, n.d. Web. 11, Apr. 2018

<<https://ualrexhibits.org/trailoftears/eyewitness-accounts/siah-hicks-creek-interview-1937>

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In this interview, Siah Hicks discusses the prophecy that Native Americans would cease to exist due to forced removal.

"Speeches of the Passage of the Bill for the Removal of the Indians, Delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830." eCollections. Minot State University,,n.d. Web. 29 Jan. 2018.

<https://www.minotstateu.edu/library/pdf/ecollections_na_remove.pdf>

This book includes the speeches of Congressmen opposed to Indian Removal. Including were speeches from Theodore Frelinghuysen, Peleg Sprague, Henry R. Storrs, and Edward Everett. This book helped us understand more about the people who were against removal.

Sprague, Peleg, (1793-1880). Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, n.d. Web.

4 Apr. 2018

<<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=S000744>>

This website gives us a photo of Peleg Sprague. It also gives us information how Peleg Sprague was a Representative and a Senator from Maine.

“The Grand National Caravan Moving East.” *Explorations*. Digital History, 2016. Web. 8 Mar. 2018.

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active_learning/explorations/indian_removal/cartoon3.cfm>

This site provided a political cartoon from 1833 of Jackson and his administration denying rights to American Indians.

“Today in History: Chief John Ross & The Cherokee Nation” TPS - Barat. BARAT Education Foundation, 2017. Web. 3, Nov. 2017

<http://primarysourcenus.org/2011/10/today-in-history-chief-john-ross-chokeee-nation/>>

This website shows an image of the Cherokee alphabet. It contains links to primary resources and images related to the Cherokee. It also says how Chief John Ross tried to preserve Cherokee land but was unsuccessful.

“Two Accounts of the Trail of Tears: Wahnenuhi and Private John G. Burnett.” *Digital History*. Digital History, 2016. Web. 26 Mar. 2018

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=1147>

This website provides first hand accounts by Wahnenuhi from the Cherokee and John G. Burnett who was a Private in the army. Wahnenuhi was a part of the Trail of Tears, Wahnenuhi talks about not wanting to move and about what she saw. John G. Burnett describes the hardships he witnessed during the Trail of Tears and referred to removal as a crime.

United States. Cong. Senate. A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875. 21st Cong., 1st sess. 15 Apr. 1830. *American Memory*. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 9 Apr. 2018

<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llrd&fileName=008/llrd008.db&recNum=328>>

This is a speech from Senator John Forsyth who was in favor of Indian Removal, stating that the Indians were against the whites moving into their good fertile land. He argues that the tribes should not be given sovereignty by the U.S. government and should be subject to state laws.

United States. Cong. House. A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875. 21st Cong., 1st sess. 17 May 1830. *American Memory*. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 9 Apr. 2018

<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llrd&fileName=009/llrd009.db&recNum=355>>

This is a speech from Representative Wilson Lumpkin who was for Indian Removal stating that the Indians were savages and needed to respect the government.

United States. Cong. House. A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875. 21st Cong., 1st sess. 26 May 1830. *American Memory*. Library of Congress. n.d. Web. 19 Mar. 2018

<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llhj&fileName=023/llhj023.db&recNum=728>

This document provides us names of the Representatives in Congress and how they voted on the Indian Removal Act. It passed the House 102-97.

United States. Cong. House. A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774 - 1875. 21st Cong., 1st sess. Ch. 148. 28 May 1830.

American Memory. Library of Congress, n.d. Web. 8 Sept. 2017

<https://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsl&fileName=004/llsl004.db&recNum=4>

[58](#)>

This is a copy of the Indian Removal Act passed by the Twenty-First Congress.

Worcester v. Georgia. 31 U.S. 515. Supreme Court of the US. 1832. *Supreme Court*

Collection. Legal Collection. Information Inst., Cornell U law School, n.d. Web.4

Jan.2018 <<https://www.law.cornell.edu/supremecourt/text/31/515>>

This is the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court in Worcester v. Georgia. In this case, Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the Cherokee were a sovereign nation and not subject to state laws.

Secondary Sources

Aaseng, Nathan. *Cherokee Nation V. Georgia The Forced Removal of a People*. San Diego: Lucent Books, 2000. Print.

In this book it has information about the before and after of the Removal Act. It discusses the court case Cherokee Nation v. Georgia where the Supreme Court ruled they could not hear the case since the Cherokee was not a sovereign nation.

Adam, Erin. Telephone interview. 16 Feb. 2018.

Ms. Adam is the Director of Education and Interpretation at Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. She provided information such as why the Indian Removal Act happened, the geographical divide over removal, its significance in history and the long term impact it has had. Some of the people she talked about were Catherine Beecher, John Ross, Major Ridge, and Andrew Jackson. She told us when President Jackson was removing the southeastern Native Americans it was a warning to all the other tribes. Some tribes agreed to the removal because they wanted to do what was best for their tribe so even though they couldn't save their ancestors land they could save their tribe.

Alchin, Linda. "1830 Indian Removal Act." Siteseen Limited, 9 Jan. 2018. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<<http://www.american-historama.org/1829-1841-jacksonian-era/1830-indian-removal-act.htm>>

In this website it talks about the Indian Removal Act and how it has significance in history. Also that there were 60 treaties signed during the Indian removal.

“Ameliorate Worcester V. Georgia.” *Daily Ameliorate*. N.p., 22 Nov. 2015. Web. 7 Mar. 2018
<<http://dailyamelioration.blogspot.com/2015/11/ameliorate-worcester-v-georgia.html>>

This website provides us information about the Worcester v. Georgia court case and included a political cartoon depicting the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation and destruction of their culture.

“Andrew Jackson Biography.” *Biography*. A&E Television Networks, 2018. Web. 20 Feb. 2018.
<<https://www.biography.com/people/andrew-jackson-9350991>>

This website talks about Andrew Jackson life from his childhood until his death in 1845. During his lifetime he was elected president and signed the Indian Removal Act shortly after he was elected.

Benoit, Peter. *The Trail of Tears*. New York: Scholastic, 2013. Print.

This book contained information about the Trail of Tears. It explained the weather conditions that they traveled through, how many died during the Cherokees forced removal, and the impact.

Blakemore, Erin. “Witness the Document that Set the Trail of Tears in Motion.”

Smithsonian.com. Smithsonian, 12 May 2017. Web. 8 Mar 2018

<<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/witness-document-set-trail-tears-motion-180963270/>>

This website provided us an image of the original copy of the Indian Removal Act. The article explained the passage of the Indian Removal Act and the resistance of American Indian tribes to relocate.

“Catherine Beecher’s Campaign Against Removal.” *Women and the American History*.

New-York Historical Society Museum and Library, n.d. Web. 22 Feb. 2018

<https://www.nyhistory.org/sites/default/files/newfiles/cwh-curriculum/Module%202/Resources/Resource%2011%20Catherine%20Beecher's%20Campaign.pdf>

In this website it talks about Catherine Beecher's viewpoint of the Indian Removal Act. Catharine Beecher was against Indian removal. During this process, she organized a petition effort to voice her opinions.

Cave, Alfred A. "Abuse of Power: Andrew Jackson and the Indian Removal Act of 1830."

Historian. 65. 6 (2003): 1330-1353. *Academic Search Premier*. EBSCOhost. Web. 10 Apr. 2018

<http://oh0163.oplin.org:2074/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=6&sid=dd4c0d5d-6b98-4ee0-a4c4-3cbe762baaab%40sessionmgr104>>

This journal article talks about Andrew Jackson not keeping his promises to the Indians and the debates in Congress. Jackson's followers said that they did not intend to move any Indian against his or her will. They badly needed votes in the House of Representatives. Legislators stated they did not believe Jackson could fairly deal with the Indians.

"Cherokee Nation vs Georgia 1831." *Legal and Political Magazines*. Encyclopedia.com. 2001.

Web. 22 Feb. 2018.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/law/legal-and-political-magazines/cherokee-nation-v-georgia-1831>>

This website talks about the Trail of Tears, the people that were against removal, and the process of removing the Native Americans. This website also provides us a quote from General John Ellis Wool.

"Cherokee Trail of Tears." *DPLA*. Digital Library of Georgia, n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<<https://dp.la/item/a3163ed99cbc5770a500f0597278f846?q=Trail%20of%20tears>>

In this article it talks about the Cherokees removal process and where they moved to.

While Major Ridge signed away the Cherokee land, while Chief Ross gathered up 16,000 Cherokee signatures against the treaty, proving that the majority of the Cherokees was not in agreement.

Chief Standing Bear – The Oglala Dakota Chief. *Hard Target*. Hard Target Self Defence and Krav, Maga.ie, 16 Apr. 2016. Web. 8 Mar. 2018

<<http://hardtargetselfdefence.com/chief-standing-bear-the-oglala-dakota-chief/>>

This website gives us information and a picture of Chief Luther Standing Bear who spoke to preserve the Native American way of life.

Coard, Michael. "Trail of Tears: White America's Indian Holocaust." *The Philadelphia Tribune*. The Philadelphia Tribune, 27 May 2018. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<http://www.phillytrib.com/commentary/trail-of-tears-white-america-s-indian-holocaust/article_aa3f244f-491a-5dc8-b0d8-6a39fa0e708b.html>

This website gives us a explanation on the Trail of Tears and what happened. It also provides us quote from President Andrew Jackson.

"Creek Indian War 1836." *History and Culture*. National Park Service, n.d. Web. 11 Apr. 2018

<<https://www.nps.gov/ocmu/learn/historyculture/index.htm>>

This document gives us the Creeks perspective and a perspective from President Andrew Jackson about the Indian Removal Act. It gave us a better understanding of how President Jackson viewed the Natives as children.

"Evarts, Jeremiah (1781-1831)." *Biographies*. Boston University. n.d. Web. 3 Apr. 2018

<<http://www.bu.edu/missiology/missionary-biography/e-f/evarts-jeremiah-1781-1831/>>

This website gives us a picture of Jeremiah Evarts. It also provides us information about how he was an advocate for Indian rights.

Foreman, Grant. *Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians*.

Norman: U of Oklahoma, 1976. Print.

This book provides an in-depth look at Indian Removal and discussed each of treaties that the Five Civilized Tribes signed.

Garrison, Tim A. "Cherokee Removal." *DPLA*. New Georgia Encyclopedia, 6 June 2017. Web. 1 Feb. 2018.

<https://dp.la/item/a77d34e16e10fc1e6bb9c3e6a9096ba6?back_uri=https%3A%2F%2Fdp.la%2Fsearch%3Futf8%3D%25E2%259C%2593%26q%3Dindian%2Bremoval&next=3&previous=1>

This article talks about the removal process and about the location they were moved to. It states Major Ridge signed away their land. Chief John Ross gathered approximately 16,000 Cherokee signatures against the treaty, proving that the majority of the Cherokee were not in agreement.

Garrison, Tim A. "Worcester v. Georgia (1832)." *Government and politicians new Georgia Encyclopedia*, 20 Feb. 2018. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/government-politics/worcester-v-georgia-1832>>

This website provides us information about the court case Worcester v. Georgia. It also gives us pictures of John Marshall and Samuel Worcester. It talks about why Indian removal happened and how it affected the Native Americans

"Gayle Ross Cherokee Storyteller." *YouTube*. YouTube, 16 Apr. 2014. Web. 3 Apr. 2018.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJKd7_bxbZ4>

Gayle Ross is a descendant of Cherokee Principal Chief John Ross. In this video, she discusses how Indian Removal led to the genocide of American Indians.

“Indian Removal.” *Digital History*. Digital History, 2016. Web. 5 Apr. 2018

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=2&psid=3545>

This website discusses the process of the Indian Removal and explains why some believed Indians needed to be removed.

“Indian Removal.” *Explorations*. Digital History, 2016. Web. 8 Mar. 2018

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/active_learning/explorations/indian_removal/removal_teachers.cfm>

This website provides us a quote from Catherine Beecher. It also gives us some pictures we can use for our project.

“Indian Removal.” *Westward Expansion (1807-1912)*. Sparknotes, 2017. Web. 30 Jan. 2018

<<http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/westwardexpansion/section4.rhtml>>

This article talks about the Cherokees which were part of the Five Civilized Tribes. It discusses how when Andrew Jackson became president he quickly instituted a coercive removal policy. The Indians struggled during that time because they were getting kicked out of their own land.

“Indian Removal 1814-1858.” *People and Events*. PBS Online, n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html>>

This website tells us who the Five Civilized Tribes were. It also explained how the Cherokee went to court many times to fight against Indian removal. President Andrew Jackson’s signing of the Indian Removal Act was also included.

"Indian Reservations." *History*. A & E Television Networks, 2018. Web. 4 Apr. 2018

<<https://www.history.com/topics/indian-reservations>>

This website provides us information about Indian reservations. It has a brief summary of the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears.

"Indian Treaties and the Removal Act of 1830." *Office of the Historian*. United States

Department of State, n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/indian-treaties>>

This website described the Battle of Horseshoe Bend and the history of Andrew Jackson's relations with the Native Americans. It also discusses the Indian Removal Act and the Trail of Tears. Pictures related to Indian removal were also included.

Inskeep, Steve. *Jacksonland: President Andrew Jackson, Cherokee Chief John Ross, and A Great American Land Grab*. New York: Penguin Press, 2015. Print.

This book talks about the history of Andrew Jackson's relations with Native Americans, the Indian Removal Act, and the struggle between Andrew Jackson and Chief John Ross over removal.

Jackson's Indian Policy. University of Northern Texas, n.d. Web. 5 Apr. 2018

<http://web3.unt.edu/cdl/course_projects/HIST2610/content/03_Unit_Three/10_lesson_ten/09_jackson_ind_pol.http://web3.unt.edu/cdl/course_projects/HIST2610/content/03_Unit_Three/10_lesson_ten/09_jackson_ind_pol.htm>

This website provides information on how Indian policy changed from the founding of our country to Jackson's presidency, Trail of Tears, and Indian Removal. Quotes and pictures, including those of John Ross, John Ridge, Chief Osceola, Thomas Jefferson, and others were presented.

Klar, Jeremy and Ann Byers. *A Primary Source Investigation of the Trail of Tears*. New York: Rosen Central, 2016. Print.

This book provided information on the history of the conflict between the Cherokee and federal government. It explained how the Cherokee protested the passage of the Indian Removal Act and the difference of opinions among the Cherokee. Details about the Trail of Tears and a timeline was also covered.

Lepthien, Emilie U. *The Cherokee*. Chicago: Children's Press, 1992. Print.

This book explains how the Cherokee lived and how they worked on their land. It discusses the causes and effects of the Cherokee removal to Indian Territory. Information on the Trail of Tears including the hardships they experienced and the number of Cherokee that died was presented.

Maj. General John E. Wool (USA). *Geni*. Geni.com., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<<https://www.geni.com/people/Maj-General-John-E-Wool-USA/6000000012974835771>>

This website provided us a picture of John Ellis Wool for our project.

McLean, Michael. "The 3/5ths Clause and Indian Removal." *We're History*. N.p., 12 Nov. 2015.

Web. 7 Mar. 2018. <<http://werehistory.org/indian-removal/>>

This website provides us Andrew Jackson's perspective of the Indian Removal Act. It also provides how many votes the legislation passed by.

"Native American Policy." *Digital Encyclopedia*. Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, 2018. Web.

22 Mar. 2018

<<http://www.mountvernon.org/digital-encyclopedia/article/native-american-policy/>>

This website provides us a quote from President George Washington. It also shows that Washington did not want the Indians to be removed but instead wanted to assimilate them into American society.

New Echota Celebrates the 90th Anniversary of the Cherokee Phoenix Newspaper. *State Historic Parks and Sites*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, n.d. Web. 22 Feb. 2018. <<http://gastateparks.org/NewEchota>>

This website talks about the Treaty of New Echota and that it relinquished the Cherokee of their claim to their land. It also describes other important events that occurred in New Echota and helped us understand the site's importance to the Cherokee.

"Osceola, Story Panel 1 of 7." *Trail Narrative*. Rebellion, n.d. Web. 23 Mar. 2018 <<http://www.johnhorse.com/trail/02/a/10.1.htm>>

This website gives us quotes, pictures, and information about Osceola, the Seminole Chief.

Perdue, Theda and Michael D. Green. *The Cherokee Removal: A Brief History with Documents*. Boston :1995. Bedford/St.Martin's Print.

In this book, Professors Theda Perdue and Michael D. Green explain the history of the Cherokee Nation and their relations with the United States government. The authors talk about the Indian Removal Act and its effects on the Cherokee. Several historical documents were included.

Pioneer Institute. "The Age of Jacksonian Democracy: Roundtable Panel Discussion." *YouTube*. YouTube, 10 Apr. 2016. Web. 3 Apr. 2018 <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=18uSY7CmRv0>>

This video is a roundtable discussion with experts on Jacksonian democracy. The video includes Professor Theda Perdue who discusses the historical background, political conflict, treaties, and impact of the Indian Removal Act.

Schwartz, Heather E. *Forced Removal*: North Mankato, MN. Capstone Press, 2015. Print.

This book describes what caused the Trail of Tears to happen and provided statistical facts. It also explains how Georgia wanted the Cherokee gone because they were taking up their land.

“Sectionalism.” The Social Studies Help Center. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<http://www.socialstudieshelp.com/lesson_29_notes_sec_ho.htm>

This website provides us information about the Indian Removal Act. It also provides us pictures that we can use for our project

Stewart, Mark. *The Indian Removal Act*. Minneapolis, MN: Compass Point Books, 2007. Print.

This book tells us how President Andrew Jackson wanted the Five Civilized Tribes removed from their land and displaced them for white settlers. Many of the Native Americans died from diseases and starvation during removal.

“The Cherokee vs. Andrew Jackson.” *Smithsonian Magazine*. Smithsonian, 2011. Web. 8 Nov. 2017

<<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/the-chorokees-vs-andrew-jackson-277394/>>

This article explains how John Ross and Major Ridge teamed up to protect Cherokee holdings In what is now Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. John Ross was an unlikely Cherokee chief. The Cherokee used diplomacy and legal arguments to protect their interests.

“The Choctaws and Dancing Rabbit Creek.” *History, Heritage, and Culture*. Southern Roots Magazine. 2018. Web. 11 Apr. 2018.

<<http://www.southernrootsmag.com/the-choctaws-and-dancing-rabbit-creek/>>

This magazine article talks about the Choctaw removal and the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

“The Effects of Removal on American Indian Tribes.” *Native Americans*. National Humanities Center, n.d. Web. 20 Feb. 2018

<<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/tserve/nattrans/ntecoindian/essays/indianremoval.htm>>

In this article it tells the readers why the Five Civilized Tribes were removed and the process of the removal. During the time of the removal, many of the civilized tribes were trying to fight back. It also states that the Trail of Tears is also known by the Indians “The Place where They Cried.” A map of the Five Civilized tribes which are the (Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokee, Chickasaws, and Seminole) and other pictures were included.

“The Florida Seminoles.” *Florida Memory*. State Library and Archives of Florida, n.d. Web. 23 Mar. 2018

<<https://www.floridamemory.com/onlineclassroom/seminoles/lessonplans/set-treaties.php>>

This website has information about the Seminole and their treaties that they signed. It provides a picture of them also.

The Indian Removal Act 1830. Native History Association, 2012. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<<http://www.nativehistoryassociation.org/removal.php>>

This website provides us information about the Five Civilized Tribes. It shows what treaty each tribe signed. It also shows their ancestral lands, and where they moved to.

“The Removal of the Muscogee Nation.” *Native Knowledge 360°*. Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian, 2018. Web. 4 Apr. 2018

<<http://nmai.si.edu/nk360/removal-muscogee/before.html#>>

This website provides us quotes, images, and perspectives of the Creek Indians on removal.

“The Seminole Wars.” PBC History Online. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Mar. 2018

<<http://www.pbchistoryonline.org/middle-school-lessons/014-SeminoleWars/014-SeminoleWars1.htm>>

This website provided us information about the Seminole tribe and a photo for our project.

The Trail of Tears: Cherokee Legacy. Dir. Chip Richie. Octapixx Worldwide, 2006. DVD.

This video gives us quotes from the people during the Indian Removal time. It explained the history of removal and how the Cherokee suffered on the Trail Of Tears.

“The Trail of Tears.” *Memorials*. Fold3 by Ancestry, 2018. Web. 9 Apr. 2018.

<<https://www.fold3.com/page/1242-the-trail-of-tears/stories>>

This talks about the history of the Cherokee Nation including Indian removal and the Trail of Tears. It also included numerous images.

“Thomas Phillips Chickasaw Artist.” *Culture*. The Chickasaw Nation, 6 Dec. 2016. Web. 7 Mar. 2018.

<<https://www.chickasaw.net/Our-Nation/History/Historical-Articles/Culture/Thomas-Phillips-Chickasaw-Artist.aspx>>

This website provides us photos of the Chickasaw.

“Through Our Own Eyes: A Chickasaw Perspective on Removal.” *The Chickasaw Nation*

Department Of Culture and Humanities. National Park Service, n.d. Web. 4 Apr. 2018

<https://www.nps.gov/natr/learn/education/classrooms/upload/Chickasaw-Removal-article_final.pdf>

This website gives us information about the Chickasaw Perspective on the Indian Removal Act. It also provides us quotes and pictures of the Chickasaw Indians.

“Trail of Tears.” History. A&E Television Networks, 2017. Web. 13 Sept. 2017

<<http://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/trail-of-tears>>

In this article it explains how George Washington’s idea to solve the “Indian problem” was to “civilize” them. The goal was to make the natives as much like white Americans as possible by encouraging them convert to Christianity, learn to speak and read English, and adopt European style ways. Also, this article has facts about Indian removal, the Trail of Tears, and also includes a video on Andrew Jackson’s decisions.

“Trail of Tears.” *Native American Public Telecommunication*. PBS, 2006. Web. 27 Sept. 2017

<<http://www.pbs.org/indiancountry/resources/>>

In this article it tells you about how Andrew Jackson was committed to removing all Indians in the East and Southeast but the Cherokee decided to fight back politically and legally. Chief Justice John Marshall's decisions were also explained.

Trail of Tears. National and Park Service, 16 June 2015. Web. 22 Feb. 2018.

<<https://www.nps.gov/trte/index.htm>>

In this website it talks about the Trail of Tears. It provides information about the Cherokees journey. Today it is an historic trail.

“Worcester v. Georgia.” Oyez. Oyez, n.d. Web. 5 Jan. 2018

<https://www.oyez.org/cases/1789-1850/31us515>

This article has facts on Worcester v. Georgia. Worcester argued that the state could not maintain the prosecution because the statute violated the Constitution. The Court ruled that the Cherokee was a sovereign nation.