Annotated Bibliography

"accessgeneology.com." - Dating Resources and Information. This website is for sale!. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.accessgeneology.com/native/trail-of-tears-roll.htm>.

This is a map of the route that was taken on the trail of tears. The Cherokee nation was forced to walk this troublesome route.

"Blog." Randolph County Tourism Association. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.seerandolphcounty.com/2013/7/09/trail-of-tears-175th-anniversary/>.

This site shows a painting of Native Americans traveling along the trail. This site is helpful because it’s a site about how the trail of tears crossed through their county and they go into detail about why they were there, what they were doing there, and how they crossed through their land there. It also shows them crying for their losses and crouching above their dead loved ones. I think the photo helps get across the realness of the death in this dark period in our nation’s history.

"Gallery." wordpres.com. N.p., n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://symonsez.wordpress.com-822x516>.

This is another painting of the hardships of the trail of tears. Instead of focusing on the emotions of the subjects of the painting, the artist has zoomed out and drawn all the motive of transportation. While other pictures show the Cherokee only traveling by foot, this one has them traversing on horseback, in wagons and of course by foot. The sun shining in the background gives off an almost cheerful feel, but not quite. The faces of the people are still melancholy, but no one is dead or crying in this rendition.

"Trail of Tears." History.com. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.history.com/topics/trail-of-tears#a2>.

In this site, learned that a main reason that Native Americans were removed from their homes is because the American citizens felt as if they weren’t civil enough to be in their society. So, as a solution, they decided to move them to an area they deemed their new home so they wouldn’t have to deal with them anymore. And once they were gone, their land was up for grabs.

"24f. The Trail of Tears — The Indian Removals." The Trail of Tears — The Indian Removals [ushistory.org]. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Dec. 2013. <http://www.ushistory.org/us/24f.asp>.

Native Americans are believed to have suffered the most from the Jacksonian Era’s vision of America. And the Native Americans just didn’t fit in that vision the way they were at the time. So they were removed. Many tribes attempted to resist the dismissal. Though, those who attempted to revolt by violent means were quickly shut down. But even the attempts of those who attacked by legal means, like the Cherokee in Georgia, were futile. And as they were all forced to walk the trail, a high population of them died. If not from disease, then from hunger.

Chapman, Serle, and Serle Chapman. We the people: Of earth and elders, volume II. Missoula, MT: Mountain Press Pub. Co., 2001. Print.

The focus of this novel is the traditions and daily life of the Cherokee tribe. I‘m using this novel as one of my sources so I can compare how the lives of the people varied from before the trail to after the relocation.

Stewart, Mark. The Indian Removal Act: forced relocation. Minneapolis: Compass Point Books, 2007. Print.

This book is more mainly focused on the Indian Removal Act. This is helpful because it helps me attempt to understand the motives behind the death of more than 50% of the Cherokee nation. It also makes me question the right that President Jackson had to send hundreds and thousands of people to their deaths. And how he felt as if it was a responsibility of his to “protect” the American way by allowing human beings to die.

Byers, Ann. The Trail of Tears: a primary source history of the forced relocation of the Cherokee Nation. New York: Rosen Pub., 2004. Print.

This book is pretty much a bundle of joy for a kid doing a history fair project. I would like to count this book as thiteen sources. Because it contains bounds of primary sources, that are extremely useful on the trail of tears. Those of which include a map of the route of the trail, a formal protest of the governments treatment from a Cherokee chief, and the first treaty the United States made with the Cherokee people. All of which are immensely helpful.

Sweeny, R. Edwin. Cochise: Chiricahua Apache Chief

I find this book helpful because it tells the life story of an Apache chief. By hearing about his life, I can attempt to understand how it felt to be made to leave your home and why he chose to react the way he did. Which is to either violently retaliate, legally act or just leave.

Map, Trail. "Maps." National Parks Service. National Parks Service, 16 Nov. 2013. Web. 8 Dec. 2013. <http://www.nps.gov/trte/planyourvisit/maps

This page provides a historical map of the trail that many were forced to walk when they were relocated. It also provides weather conditions for certain times of the years, so I can try to understand how bad conditions were back then. Especially without the technology that we have now in modern times.

"History." PBS. PBS, n.d. Web. 7 Dec. 2013. <http://www.pbs.org/indiancountry/history

This is a translated diary kept by someone who walked the trail. I find this useful because I can use their firsthand accounts to get an inside look on how the Native Americans felt about their departure. I would also use it to find out exactly why they thought they were being moved. And how the conditions were in detail. It also explains how despite the fact that they got the worse of the impact, the never reacted violently. The attacked and defended only legally and politically.

"The Cherokee Trail of Tears." : event, pictures and information. N.p., n.d. Web. 7 Dec. 2013. <http://www.fold3.com/page/83001570\_the\_cherokee\_trail\_of\_tears/

Most of the events that resulted of the Indian Removal Act and the Treaty of Echota happened in 1800-1900. The page shows many sources of information such as a timeline. I also learned that there were Cherokees that were for the Removal Act. These Indians were known as the “Ridge Party”.

"Trail of Tears." Trail of Tears. N.p., n.d. Web. 9 Dec. 2013<http://cherokee.org/AboutTheNation/History/TrailofTears

The people of Boston in 1830 made a memorial for the Cherokee people. This point gives me more perspective. It makes me realize that not everyone was so hostile towards Native Americans as a whole. Perhaps it was because of their nonviolent action to defend themselves from the preposterous act through Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia.