

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

"Alcatraz Panel with Native Americans from Various Tribes." *Internet Archive*, 1969, archive.org/details/canhpra_000040. Accessed 7 Dec. 2019.

This was a podcast that came from the Indians on Alcatraz in 1969 which told me about life on the island through their experience.

"AP-NORC Poll: Blacks Think Civil Rights Goals Unachieved." *MPR News*, Minnesota Public Radio, 30 Mar. 2018, www.mprnews.org/story/2018/03/30/apnorc-poll-blacks-think-civil-rights-goals-unachieved. Accessed 21 May 2020.

The photo in this article helped me understand the hundreds of thousands of people and African Americans that wanted equal opportunity and equal rights. There were about 500,000 people demonstrating in unity marching in Washington to earn equal civil rights. I understood how seeing these very large amounts of people fighting for their rights could have inspired the Native Americans to protest and fight for their sovereignty and land that they were losing.

Blair, William M. "500 Indians Seize U.S. Building after Scuffle with Capital Police." *The New York Times*, 3 Nov. 1972, www.nytimes.com/1972/11/03/archives/new-jersey-pages-500-indians-seize-us-building-after-scuffle-with.html. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

I learned about the Trail of Broken Treaties protest from this article. I found out how the Native Americans traveled in large caravans across the country to present a twenty point paper to the government to protest for better treatment of Native American lands and people. I also found out about how they occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs headquarters as a place to stay and the government allowed them to stay there.

"Change and Resistance: Civil Rights Movements across the Nation." *Annenberg Learner*, [learner.org/series/essential-lens-analyzing-photographs-across-the-curriculum/change-and-resistance-civil-rights-movements-across-the-nation/](https://www.learner.org/series/essential-lens-analyzing-photographs-across-the-curriculum/change-and-resistance-civil-rights-movements-across-the-nation/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

The message stated, "You are on Indian land." I understood from this how Native Americans were trying to transform Alcatraz into Indian land as it once was and take it back from the US government. This was one of the many messages painted on the island by the occupiers

"Dakota Access Pipeline: Tribes' Request to Stop Oil Flow Denied." *Fox News*, 15 Mar. 2017, www.foxnews.com/us/dakota-access-pipeline-tribes-request-to-stop-oil-flow-denied. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

This website had a video news report about the arrests of protesters at The Dakota Access pipeline which helped me understand the conditions that they were willing to protest under in an effort to fight for their rights and what they believed in.

"Dawes Act Clipart." *4570 Book Info*, 4570book.info/amazing-cliparts/dawes-act-clipart.htm.

Accessed 13 Feb. 2020.

This political cartoon illustrated the impact that the Dawes Act had on the Native Americans by breaking apart the reservations and the United States literally eating up the lands that belonged to the Native Americans.

"Fire Ruins 3 Alcatraz Buildings; Indians Put the Blame on Whites." *The New York Times*, New

York Times Company, 3 June 1970,

www.nytimes.com/1970/06/03/archives/fire-ruins-3-alcatraz-buildings-indians-put-the-blame-on-whites.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source was a primary news article from 1970 on the fire that broke out on Alcatraz.

It helped me understand the different perspectives on the fire as the Native Americans put the blame on the US Government for starting the fire while the US Government said that the Native Americans started it. The two parties did not get along well during this occupation as both sides wanted different things like the Indians wanting full control of the island but the Government refusing to give it.

Franky Abbott. "The American Indian Movement, 1968-1978" Retrieved from the Digital Public

Library of America

<<http://dp.la/primary-source-sets/the-american-indian-movement-1968-1978>>.

This source provided me with primary photos, documents, and recordings of the American Indian Movement group.

"Indian Occupation of Alcatraz." *Museum Collections at Alcatraz Island*, National Park Service, www.nps.gov/museum/exhibits/alca/indian.html. Accessed 12 Feb. 2020.

The National Park Service had several photos of the messages the Indians painted throughout the island showing how they were trying to transform Alcatraz in their new home and community. They sprayed Native American messages in different places around the island for instance in the entrance they wrote "Indian Land" instead of American property.

Kamiya, Gary. "How the Native American Occupation of Alcatraz Turned Sour." *San Francisco Chronicle*, Hearst, 29 Nov. 2019, www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle_vault/article/How-the-Native-American-occupation-of-Alcatraz-14869395.php#photo-18667421. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source was important for gathering photographs of the graffiti that the occupiers sprayed all over the island to let the world know their message.

---. "'The Indians Have Landed!' How the Long Occupation of Alcatraz Began." *San Francisco Chronicle*, Hearst, 15 Nov. 2019, www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle_vault/article/The-Indians-have-landed-How-the-long-14837807.php#photo-18613485. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source had many photos of Richard Oakes, the leader of the occupation, which helped me understand what his life was like at the occupation and what he did there. He can be seen meeting with officials and media in the picture plus helping around the island too.

Lee, Murray. "Treaty Series: The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868." *Partnership with Native Americans*, 21 May 2013, blog.nativepartnership.org/treaty-series-the-fort-laramie-treaty-of-1868/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020.

I researched the Fort Laramie Treaty through this source as it played a big role; it was the basis of the occupiers occupation. They took an article of this treaty to mean that any land that the federal government wasn't using, the Indians could have it back. As a result of this treaty, the Indians believed that they could take Alcatraz as it was no longer in use.

Miller, Susan. "Dakota Access, Keystone XL: 2 Pipelines, 2 Flash Points." *USA Today*, 24 Jan. 2017, www.usatoday.com/story/news/2017/01/24/dakota-access-keystone-xl-2-pipelines-2-flash-points/96995074/. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

USA Today had a photo of a protester in the Standing Rock protests holding a sign saying we are "Protectors not protesters." It also showed other people marching nearby. I

also viewed a video of President Trump signing an order stating the pipeline has permission to be built.

Montney, Cal. *Four People Sitting around a Campfire on Alcatraz Island during Native American Indian ... Calisphere*, calisphere.org/item/ark:/21198/zz0002vs94/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2019.

This image showed me how the occupiers lives were like on the island for example, how a group of occupiers are sitting around each other around a fire, talking to each other.

The New Urban Tribe. Directed by Dick Riley, narrated by Art Brown. *Bay Area Television Archive*, San Francisco State University, diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfbatv/bundles/210739. Accessed 7 Dec. 2019.

This film was a primary documentary from the time of the occupation containing interviews with important people on the island and describing the life there,

Niekerken, Bill Van. "The Sioux Occupation of Alcatraz You Don't Know about." *San Francisco Chronicle*, Hearst, 13 Nov. 2019, www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle_vault/article/The-American-Indian-occupation-of-Alcatraz-you-14828969.php#photo-18445839. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

There was a surplus of primary photos available in this source about the first and second occupations. Through the pictures I learned a great deal of information about the first two occupations and added a lot to my website.

"1969: 'Indians of All Tribes' Group Occupies Alcatraz Island." *Native Voices*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/520.html. Accessed 18 Nov. 2019.

This source provided me with several primary photos from the time of the Occupation which helped me see what was going on at the time through the photos and also quotes.

"Nixon: A Champion for American Indians." *YouTube*, uploaded by Richard Nixon Foundation, 13 Sept. 2016, www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=4&v=0VgDa2RlmDk&feature=emb_logo. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020.

This was a video of President Nixon signing new laws in support of Indians and also giving back land to several tribes.

"Occupation of Alcatraz Collection." *Bay Area Television Archive*, diva.sfsu.edu/collections/sfbatv/2589. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This website gave dozens of primary videos taken at that time describing everything that was taking place during the invasion. It included news footage taken at the island, videos of interviews, and also videos of several different conferences.

"Occupation of Alcatraz, 11-29-1969." *YouTube*, uploaded by George Purdy, 27 Nov. 2008,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=1md5YYKl-9g&feature=youtu.be. Accessed 5 Dec. 2019.

This video is a primary source taken by one of the occupiers on the island showing how life was like on the island and what the people were like.

"The Occupation of Alcatraz: 1969•1971." *Ilka Hartman Photography*,

ilkahartmann.com/jbrave/phototext.nsf/images/7CF697C44CA3E2AC88256C6D000199

53. Accessed 8 Dec. 2019.

This source had an album of photos taken by this photographer about the occupation which are all primary sources. The photographer spent lots of time on Alcatraz and took photos of the occupiers lives there and how the occupation was going.

"The Occupation of Alcatraz that Sparked an American Revolution." *YouTube*, uploaded by

Seeker VR, 15 June 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBjuhFOeitE&feature=youtu.be.

Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This video was narrated by a very important occupier of Alcatraz who was also one of its leaders. I learned information about how Indians still face many problems today and there's a lot more work that's needed to be done for Native Americans

O'Rourke, Tim. "Chronicle Covers: The End of the Indian Occupation of Alcatraz." *San*

Francisco Chronicle, Hearst, 12 June 2016,

www.sfchronicle.com/chronicle_vault/article/Chronicle-Covers-The-end-of-the-Indian-7968818.php. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

The Chronicle gave me a primary news article of Alcatraz being recaptured by the United States government. It was published a day after Alcatraz was recaptured by US marshals.

Pacifica Radio Archives. "Radio Free Alcatraz 1969-12-30." *Radio Free Alcatraz*, WBAI, americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip_28-5717m0482m. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This was one of the many Alcatraz podcasts John Trudell made and broadcasted during the time of the occupation. In the podcasts he spoke about the occupation and how it was going. He also had guest speakers on his podcast.

"Peace Marchers Oct. 27 1967." *Time*, content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19671027,00.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This was a cover of a TIME magazine showing a protest against US involvement in the Vietnam War.

"Richard Oakes delivering the Alcatraz Proclamation (1969) - from The Education Archive."

YouTube, uploaded by Intelligent Channel, 21 Mar. 2013,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=7QNfUE7hBUc&t=232s. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This video shows Richard Oakes reading out loud the proclamation the occupiers wrote to the media. In the proclamation he used irony and humor against the government to

attack it. For example, he offered to buy Alcatraz in the value that Manhattan Island was bought in "red beads and cloth."

"The Seventh Generation: Youth at the Heart of the Standing Rock Protests." *YouTube*, uploaded by ABC News, Google, 28 Feb. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Rz_TkpysKk. Accessed 19 May 2020.

Through this video I learned some of the background of the Standing Rock protests. I also learned the meaning and significance of the protests of how it was important for them as they needed the water that was being contaminated by the pipeline. I found out the significant role the Indian youth had in setting the protests up and it was interesting to see how much they accomplished as young people.

Thunder Hawk, Madonna. Interview. 7 Apr. 2020.

Madonna Thunder Hawk was an occupier of Alcatraz. She provided me a lot of useful information from the point of view of Native Americans such as how they're not protesting but protecting the land they have left. From this interview I understood the occupation through the voice of a Native American. She also told me how Indians are still fighting today and this is an ongoing struggle.

"Treaties Still Matter the Dakota Access Pipeline." *Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian*, Smithsonian Institution, americanindian.si.edu/nk360/plains-treaties/dapl. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

This Smithsonian website provided primary sources from young Indians that protest the Dakota Access Pipeline. It provided me with a video of the kids protesting and letters written to the company making the pipeline to ask them to stop the creation of the pipeline. I understood how significant the river was to Native Americans and even kids joined the cause against the pipeline.

"Treaty of Fort Laramie." *Our Documents*,

www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=false&doc=42#. Accessed 16 Jan. 2020.

This source explained to me what the treaty's purpose was and some of the history behind it.

"We Hold the Rock." *YouTube*, uploaded by Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 7 Oct. 2014,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEmae2PsWJI&feature=youtu.be. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This was a very helpful video, with a lot of information all coming from the occupiers of Alcatraz. I learned about what was happening to the Indians before Alcatraz such as the Termination Policy which was forcing Indians to leave their land and move to the cities. I also learned about old legislation such as the Indian Removal Act, the Dawes Severalty Act, and the Indian Residential Schools that were meant to destroy Indian culture and assimilate them to the American way of life. The video gave me information about the occupation too, from how it started to how the occupation ended. I found out some of the

impacts of Alcatraz like how laws were passed to help them and how some of their holy lands were given back.

Wollan, Malia. "Antigovernment Graffiti Restored, Courtesy of Government." *The New York Times*, 24 Dec. 2012,
www.nytimes.com/2012/12/25/us/alcatraz-american-indian-occupation-graffiti-preserved.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source had a primary photo of a message the Indians painted on a water tank showing how they were trying to transform Alcatraz into their new home for Native Americans. For example, they wrote "Indian Land" on Alcatraz to show how they wanted to transform the island into Native American land and take it back from the US Government.

Secondary Sources

"Addiction among Native Americans." *Sunrise House American Addiction Centers*, American Addiction Centers, 10 July 2019,
sunrisehouse.com/addiction-demographics/native-americans/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This site explicitly states the problems that Indians face with substance abuse. Through this source I also read about their alcohol addiction and suicide rates which were very high. I learned from this source the terrible hardships the Natives still face today in their reservation and there is much more work needed to be done to help Native Americans.

"American Indians." *Encyclopedia. Issues & Controversies in American History*, Infobase, <https://icah.infobaselearning.com/icahencyarticle.aspx?ID=764>. Accessed 9 Oct. 2019.

I used this database to gain a general overview of the history of Native Americans, which then pointed me in a direction to get more specific information about the Alcatraz Occupation.

Andrew, Evan. "Native American Activists Occupy Alcatraz Island, 45 Years Ago."

History.com, A&E Television Networks, 31 Aug. 2018, www.history.com/news/native-american-activists-occupy-alcatraz-island-45-years-ago. Accessed 1 Oct. 2019.

I used this source in the beginning of my research for some basic information to expand on and work on.

Bond-Nelms, Cheryl. "Boycotts, Movements and Marches." *AARP*, 9 Feb. 2018,

www.aarp.org/politics-society/history/info-2018/civil-rights-events-fd.html#quest1. Accessed 9 Dec. 2019.

This article helped me understand the impact that civil rights activism was having on the African American community in the 1960's. By understanding this era and the focus on rights, I understood that the Native Americans felt they too should be raising awareness about their plight.

Cohen, Sascha. "The Day Women Went on Strike." *Time*, Time USA, 25 Aug. 2015, [time.com/4008060/women-strike-equality-1970/](https://www.time.com/4008060/women-strike-equality-1970/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source provided information about the Women's Movement of the 1960's and the protests that brought the issue to the attention of the public. I also used this source for images of the Women's movement.

Dai, Serena. "How the West Was Lost by Native Americans." *The Atlantic*, 19 July 2012, www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2012/07/how-west-was-lost-native-americans/325691/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

The animated map in this resource showed how the Indians lost their land over the span of about two hundred years. It really helped me in understanding how they slowly lost the majority of their land they used to live on.

"The Future for Native Americans?" *Library of Congress*, www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/native_american9.html. Accessed 16 Jan. 2020.

This source was important in outlining the achievements that the Native Americans have gained since the occupation of Alcatraz including various protests by the American Indian Movement

Gilio-Whitaker, Dina. "Richard Oakes Led Native Americans to Occupy Alcatraz in 1969 — His Tragic Story Is Finally Being Told." *Los Angeles Times*, 10 Jan. 2019,

www.latimes.com/books/la-ca-jc-richard-oakes-native-american-alcatraz-20190110-story.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

I discovered information about the occupation leader, Richard Oakes, about his life, how he was in the occupation, the tragic death of his daughter, and I also found out how he was murdered but his killer was said to be not guilty. Also, the photograph from the Los Angeles Times showed the occupiers at the main entrance to Alcatraz.

Goldstein, Margaret J. *You Are Now on Indian Land: The American Indian Occupation of Alcatraz Island, California, 1969*. Minneapolis, Twenty-First Century Books, 2011.

This book was one of my most vital and significant sources as it was filled with information about the background, the main topic, and the impacts. The bibliography was particularly helpful in leading me to primary sources. As a resource, I learned who the important people were and from there I was able to dig deeper and really understand many of the important elements of the occupation.

Jetton, Jillian. "50 Years after the Occupation of Alcatraz, Native American Activists

Gather—and Resist." *Vogue*, Condé Nast., 30 Nov. 2019,

www.vogue.com/article/unthanksgiving-day-alcatraz-50th-anniversary-2019. Accessed 8 Dec. 2019.

This article was important to understand that for Native Americans, returning to Alcatraz every year to celebrate what they achieved there is so important. Bringing the tribes together to recall their experience illustrates just how important the occupation was.

Johnson, Troy. "We Hold the Rock." *National Park Service*, 27 Feb. 2015,

www.nps.gov/alca/learn/historyculture/we-hold-the-rock.htm. Accessed 18 Sept. 2019.

Dr. Troy Johnson is an expert on American Indian Affairs and this article describes the back and forth that occurred between Native American occupiers and the US Government while Alcatraz was being occupied. He also explained the history of Alcatraz island related to Native Americans and why they chose to occupy it.

Krogstad, Jen Manuel. "One-in-four Native Americans and Alaska Natives Are Living in Poverty." *Pew Research Center*, 13 June 2014,

www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/06/13/1-in-4-native-americans-and-alaska-natives-are-living-in-poverty/. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

Pew Research Center provided me with a surplus of statistics about the conditions Indians are living in today. The source included numbers and graphs to prove the poverty they live in today and the lack of education they have.

Lapin, Nicole, and Jason Hanna. "1969 Alcatraz Takeover 'Changed the Whole Course of History.'" *CNN*, 20 Nov. 2009,

www.cnn.com/2009/CRIME/11/20/alcatraz.indian.occupation/. Accessed 7 Dec. 2019.

This source gave me multiple perspectives from many who were part of the occupation and more detailed information about what the occupation meant to Native Americans.

Lee, Murray. "The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934." *Partnership with Native Americans*, 2 Sept. 2014, blog.nativepartnership.org/the-indian-reorganization-act-of-1934/. Accessed 16 Jan. 2020.

This source helped me understand what the Indian Reorganization Act was and how it helped the Indians.

Levin, Sam. "Dakota Access Pipeline: The Who, What and Why of the Standing Rock Protests." *The Guardian*, 3 Nov. 2016, www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/nov/03/north-dakota-access-oil-pipeline-protests-explainer. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

I used this source to learn about the Dakota Access Pipeline protests and what they were. I learned how the construction of the pipeline would contaminate the drinking water of the Sioux Tribe and how the river is vital to the tribe. It is where most of their water supply comes from but the pipeline could contaminate it.

Milner, David. "'By Right of Discovery': The Media and the Native American Occupation of Alcatraz 1969-1971." *Australasian Journal of American Studies*, vol. 33, no. 1, July 2014, pp. 73-86. *JSTOR*, www.jstor.org/stable/44706138. Accessed 12 Feb. 2020.

A very detailed article in a journal on the Indian occupation which I used to learn information on the event.

"The Native American Power Movement." *Digital History*,

www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=2&psid=3348. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

I found the names of several laws passed as the result of the Alcatraz occupation. I then took the laws that I found and researched them further to understand how they helped the Indians.

"1953: Congress Seeks to Abolish Tribes, Relocate American Indians." *Native Voices*, U.S.

National Library of Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/488.html. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020.

This source really helped me in understanding the 1953 Termination Policy passed by Congress. It provided me with information, a photo, and a quote which I utilized in my website. The photo was an ad promoting Indians to leave their land and the quote explained how much the Termination Policy harmed the Natives.

"1978: Congress Passes the Indian Child Welfare Act." *Native Voices*, U.S. National Library of

Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/547.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

I learned about an act called the Indian Child Welfare Act passed in 1978. This law was very important to Indians as it kept the Indian children in Indian families, so that their culture wouldn't die and the children would have connections to their culture.

"1973: American Indian Movement Occupies Wounded Knee." *Native Voices*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/535.html. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

From this website I got a quote explaining the entire occupation. This helped me by reducing my word count as the quote was beneficial in explaining the event. The occupation of Wounded Knee was in protest of a corrupt Tribal Chairman, Richard Wilson. I found out how the occupation turned violent and how there were deaths of FBI agents and protesters.

"1972: 'Trail of Broken Treaties' Raises Environmental Health Concerns." *Native Voices*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, www.nlm.nih.gov/nativevoices/timeline/531.html. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

I utilized a lot of information from this website as it provided me with a quote, a photo, and information. I learned about how the Indians were protesting to get better living standards on their reservation such as clean water in their reservations.

"Nov. 20, 1969: Alcatraz Occupation." *Zinn Education Project*, www.zinnedproject.org/news/tdih/alcatraz-occupation/. Accessed 12 Feb. 2020.

The source had written out the proclamation issued by the Indians which I read to understand what was said on the message. It also led me to a source with a photo of the actual proclamation that the Indians made.

Picotte, Tristan. "The True Impact of the Dawes Act." *Partnership with Native Americans*, 7 Feb. 2017, blog.nativepartnership.org/the-true-impact-of-the-dawes-act-of-1887/. Accessed 13 Feb. 2020.

I found a primary photo of an ad from the Dawes Act on this source which helped me understand what the Indians must've gone through as a result of the act. The image showed an ad selling Indian land to settlers. I found out how the Indians didn't know what owning land meant and they were tricked into giving up their land.

Reese, Debbie, et al. *An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States for Young People*. Boston, Beacon Press, 2019.

This book had information on multiple different events that I read about to understand them. It also helped me find a lot of information about the impact of the occupation, such as different laws that were passed.

"Schemes and Dreams." *Alcatraz History*, OceanView Publishing, www.alcatrazhistory.com/rock/rock-037.htm. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source helped me understand the background of Alcatraz and the history of it before the occupation. Alcatraz Island was an unfriendly island with harsh waves and cold water with sharks roaming around the island. Famous criminals such as Al Capone stayed in Alcatraz prison. It was interesting to see how everyone knows about the criminals that stayed there but not that much about the occupation.

"Taking Alcatraz- Movie Trailer." *YouTube*, uploaded by John Ferry, Google, 23 Aug. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sdu8RMDDGC0&feature=emb_logo. Accessed 22 May 2020.

This video provided brief interviews with important members of the occupation such as Richard Oakes, LaNada War Jack, John Trudell, etc. explaining Alcatraz and what it meant to the Indians. They explained how the government doesn't really do much for the Indians and their living conditions were terrible on the reservations and the island was like home for them as it was also in bad shape. I also saw the life and culture at the island with people sitting in circles around fires, dancing, and playing music.

"Trail of Broken Treaties 20-Point Position Paper." *American Indian Movement*, Oct. 1972, www.aimovement.org/archives/. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

This official American Indian Movement website showed me the entire 20 point position paper AIM wrote to present to the government in the Trail of Broken Tears protest. The 20 point paper showed to me the important things the Indians needed such as land reform and restoration.

Treuer, David. "How a Native American Resistance Held Alcatraz for 18 Months." *The New*

York Times, 20 Nov. 2019,

www.nytimes.com/2019/11/20/us/native-american-occupation-alcatraz.html. Accessed 17 Feb. 2020.

This source was helpful as it gave me a clearer understanding of the Occupation of Alcatraz through the text and the many photos. I had a clearer understanding of the first and second occupation too, of how it failed but was also important to the Indians. The quotes on this page also helped me understand Alcatraz from a Native American point of view.

"Wounded Knee." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 21 May 2019,

www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/wounded-knee. Accessed 13 Apr. 2020.

I learned about the history of Wounded Knee from this website. I learned about the massacre that took place there in the 1800's and then the occupation that occurred there in 1973.