Selected Bibliography on “American Indians/Native Americans and violence”

Books


Hunt, George T. The wars of the Iroquois. Madison, 1940.


Kalaga, Wojciech, and Tadeuz Slawek., eds. ‘We are all Indians’: Violence, intolerance, literature. Katowice: Uniwersytet Slaski, 1990


**Articles in Books**


**Articles in Journals/Periodicals**


Hundley, N. “The dark and bloody ground of Indian water rights: Confusion elevated to principle.” Western Historical Quarterly. 1978: 455-482.


**Other**


http://www.uni-magdeburg.de/ub/lisu/blisu.htm → links to MLA; JSTOR; Literature Ressource Center; EZB

http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk.html → links to GBV; IBZ; GVK

http://www.loc.gov
Native Americans or Indians were the first people to live in the New World. They had been living there long before the first Europeans arrived. Native Americans worked in many arts and crafts. They created beautiful pottery, made baskets to carry food and wove cloth into blankets and rugs. Indians also painted their pottery with colourful patterns. Some made wall paintings of important ceremonies or everyday life. Religion. Indians did not have one single religion, but they did have many beliefs. They believed in a mysterious force in nature and in spirits that were higher than human beings and influenced their lives. The American Indian Movement (AIM) is a Native American grassroots movement that was founded in the United States in July 1968 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.[1] AIM was initially formed in urban areas to address systemic issues of poverty and police brutality against Native Americans.[2] AIM soon widened its focus from urban issues to include many Indigenous Tribal issues. That Native American groups have faced due to settler colonialism of the Americas, such as treaty rights, high rates of unemployment, education, cultural continuity, and preservation of Indigenous cultures. [2][3] The formation of AIM was propagated as a result of the United States’ Public Law 959 Indian Relocation Act of 1956, alongside Public Law 280, otherwise known as the. Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California’s Natural Resources. M. Kat Anderson. 4.8 out of 5 stars 146. Paperback. 41 offers from $22.00. Exterminate Them: Written Accounts of the Murder, Rape, and Enslavement of Native Americans during the California Gold Rush. Clifford E. Trafzer. 5.0 out of 5 stars 10. And the most provocative aspect of his book is Lindsay’s connection of American democracy to the killing of Indians. Robert G. Lee, American Historical Review. Published On: 2014-06-04. About the Author. But American Indian, Native, and Native American are common. Here is an interview this year with 6 people on this subject. There is a big range. And if some Americans think “Canuck” is a pejorative word in Canada, it means “One who lives in the village” in the native language: Canada + -uc (Algonquian noun suffix). It was adopted by the French settlers, and later by all Canadians, as slang for “Canadian”. Americans learned it from Canadians.