







## Book Backdrops: Connecting Literature and Primary Sources

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cover Image</b></p> 	<p><b>Title:</b> A River Ran Wild</p> <p><b>Author:</b> Lynne Cherry</p> <p><b>Illustrator:</b> Lynne Cherry</p> <p><b>Grade Level(s):</b> 2nd - 3rd grade</p> <p><b>Brief overview:</b> This book explains the land of the Nashua River Valley. The book opens up in the time period of the early 1900's when the Nashua Indian people settled along the Nashua River. The setting of the Nashua River in the beginning of the book is explained to be full of life; "towering forests, bears, moose, herds of deer and clear waters" Then a "pale skinned trader" came to trade goods with them and after time forced the Indians off their own land. Machines, factories and inventions (use of plastic, chemicals and waste systems) were created, making the simple life of the Indians a thing of the past - along with clean water and air.</p>	<p><b>Topic/Theme:</b> Environmental History</p> <p><b>Setting and Time Period:</b> Nashua River Valley, 1400's</p> <p><b>Subjects:</b> Nashua Indian people settle along the Nashua River (1400's), First Colonial settlements (1600's), Smallpox Epidemic (1616-1617), Declaration of Independence (1776), Immigrants from Europe (1848-1860), Manufacturing of textiles/paper/plastic/shoes (1850), Nashua River Clean up Committee (1962) , Clean Water Act (1965), Environmental Protection Agency (1970), Animals return to CLEAN Nashua (1979).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Primary Source Thumbnail</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Caption</b> <b>Publication Information</b> <b>Book Notes</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>URL</b></p>
	<p><b>Title:</b> Nashua River, Nashua, N.H.</p> <p><b>Date Created/Published:</b> 1908</p> <p><b>Contributor:</b> Detroit Publishing CO</p> <p><b>Original Format:</b> Photo, Print, Drawing</p> <p><b>Book Notes:</b> This picture shows the Nashua River in the year 1908. It is relevant to this topic because it shows what the Nashua River looked like at this point in time. In the picture you are not quite able to see the water quality because of the black/white aspect but it does seem to be improving in quality from what the</p>	<p><a href="http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994020320/PP/">http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/det1994020320/PP/</a></p>



	<p>book originally described the river's conditions to be.</p>	
	<p><b>Title:</b> Lower Rollstone Street Bridge spanning out over Nashua River  <b>Date Created/Published:</b> None given  <b>Contributor:</b> Historic American Engineering Record - National Bridge &amp; Iron Works  <b>Original Format:</b> Photo, Print, Drawing</p> <p><b>Book Notes:</b> This is the general view from the upper roadway that is looking out over the Lower Rollstone Street Bridge over the Nashua River on Rollstone Street in Worcester County, MA. This picture displays the advancement in technology and factory structure that was mentioned in the book. It is obvious in the bridge itself that the city around the Nashua River is growing in size, higher and more advanced than what the Nashua Indians knew.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ma1420.photos.076936p/">http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ma1420.photos.076936p/</a></p>
	<p><b>Title:</b> "We can even improve on turning things over to the states - we can let the industries regulate themselves"  <b>Date Created/Published:</b> May 19<sup>th</sup> 1995  <b>Contributor:</b> Block, Herbert, artist  <b>Original Format:</b> Newspaper article; political art</p> <p><b>Book Notes:</b> "Editorial cartoon shows two men, one labeled "Congress" tearing up the "Clean Water Act", and the other man smoking a large cigar and holding a carpet bag labeled "Pollution Lobbies"; they are standing before a citizen who is startled by the amount of pollution spewing directly into a river from a pipe connected to a factory on a hill above the river. A family, looking dejected, is standing on the opposite shore."</p> <p>This connects with the clean water act mentioned in the preface of the book. It touches on the whole aspect of the</p>	<p><a href="http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012647260/">http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2012647260/</a></p>



	<p>Nashua River and the problems they faced there with water and air cleanliness.</p>	
	<p><b>Title:</b> Samoset, The Indian Visitor <b>Date Created/Published:</b> 1857 <b>Contributor:</b> Prints and Photographs - Main Catalog <b>Original Format:</b> Wood Engraving, Photo</p> <p><b>Book Notes:</b> This is a picture of the early settlers of New England showing Samoset at Colonial Village. This is not a direct relation to the Colonial settlement that took place at Nashua River but it is an example of it. This is a great picture because it depicts relationships of that time between Indians and Colonials.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005688546/">http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2005688546/</a></p>
	<p><b>Title:</b> Indian Removal Act <b>Date Created/Published:</b> 2010 <b>Contributor:</b> Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. <b>Original Format:</b> Primary Document</p> <p><b>Book Notes:</b> “The Indian Removal Act was signed into law by Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830, authorizing the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders. A few tribes went peacefully, but many resisted the relocation policy. During the fall and winter of 1838 and 1839, the Cherokees were forcibly moved west by the United States government. Approximately 4,000 Cherokees died on this forced march, which became known as the “Trail of Tears.””</p>	<p><a href="http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html">http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html</a></p>

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