

## Terms and People

- **Sequoyah** – Cherokee leader and creator of the Cherokee alphabet
- **Quote** - to repeat the exact words spoken or written
- **Voluntary** - done willingly; of one's own free will

# INDIAN REMOVAL



## **Objectives**

- Describe the culture of Native Americans in the Southeast.
- Describe the conflict over land occupied by Native Americans in the Southeast.
- Discuss the forced removal of Native Americans.



## **Why did Jackson use force to remove Indians from the Southeast?**

Starting with President Jefferson, there were attempts to move Native Americans westward.



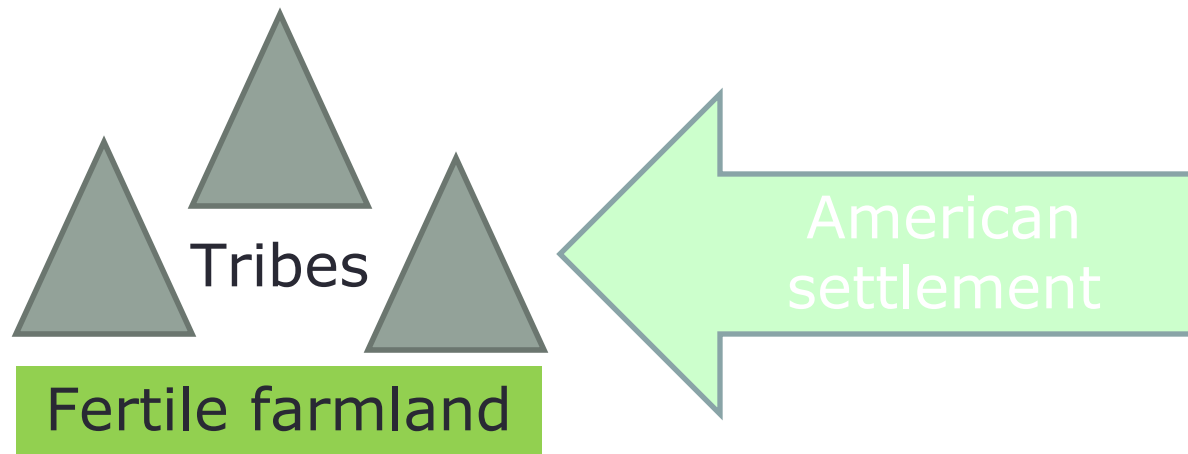
Jefferson hoped Native Americans would move voluntarily.

After the War of 1812, Native Americans in the “old” Northwest gave up their lands and moved west of the Mississippi River.



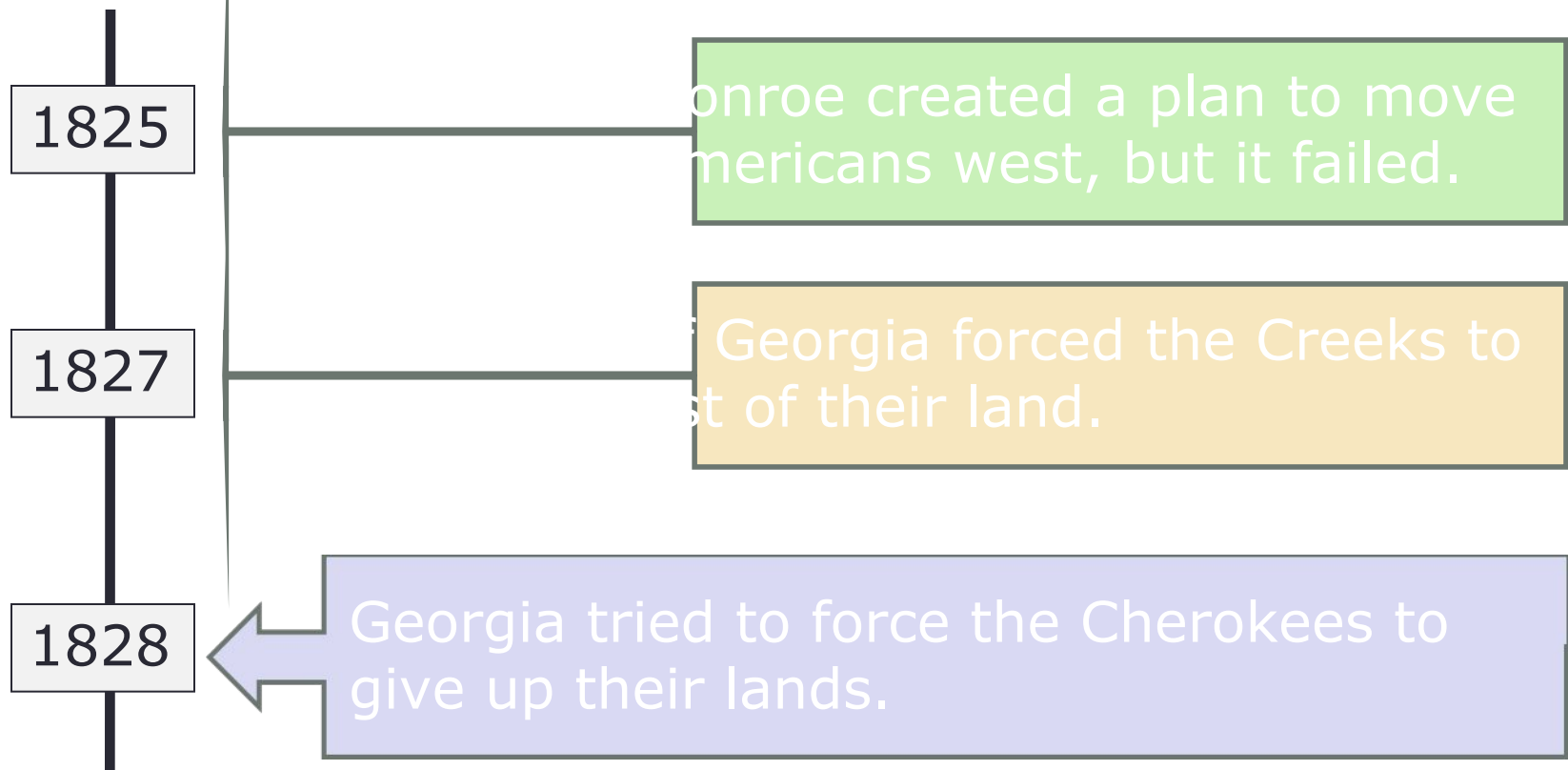
However, the Native Americans living in the Southeast refused to move.

**To government leaders, the tribes of the Southeast stood in the way of westward expansion.**



By the 1820s, many southerners were demanding that the government move the tribes by force.

The pressure on Native Americans grew.



Georgia's actions were challenged in two Supreme Court cases.

*Cherokee Nation  
v. Georgia*

The Supreme Court ruled that it had no authority because the Cherokees are a nation dependent on the U.S. government.

*Worcester v. Georgia*

The Court changed course, ruling that the states had no power to remove the Cherokees because they are part of an independent nation.



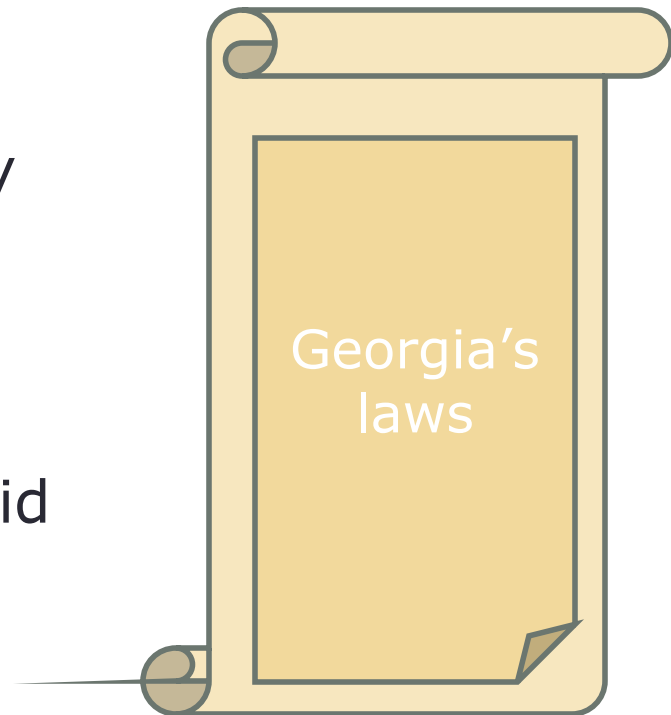
In *Worcester v. Georgia*, Chief Justice John Marshall quoted treaties signed by the United States.



The treaties granted territory to the Native Americans.



Marshall said that Georgia did not have the right to revoke treaties made between two sovereign nations.



President Jackson opposed the Supreme Court ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*.



**In 1830, Jackson put a new federal law into effect.**



The act gave Native Americans land in the West in exchange for their lands in the East.

When Andrew Jackson became President in 1829, more than 100,000 Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi River.

Chickasaw

Creek

Choctaw

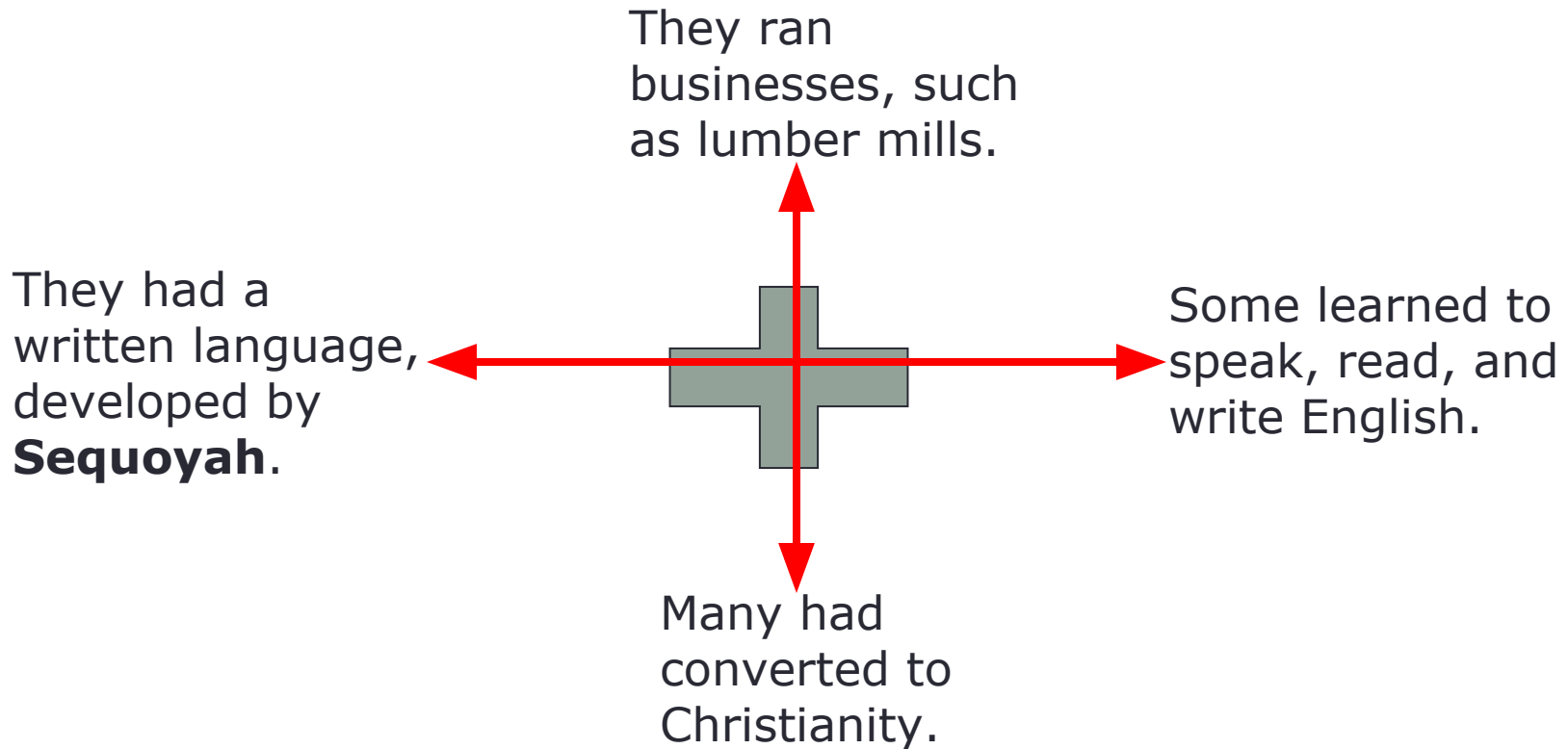
Seminole

Cherokee

The Seminoles were a mix of Florida Native Americans, Creeks, and escaped African American slaves.

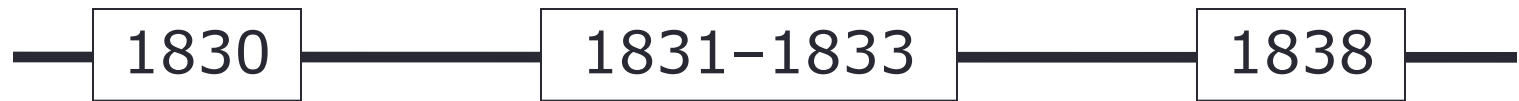


The Cherokees had a distinct culture of their own. They also adopted some customs of American settlers.



**In 1827, they formed a constitutional government. They claimed status as a separate nation.**

Jackson's Indian Removal Act was enforced in the 1830s.



The Choctaws signed a treaty giving up their land. Like most Native Americans, they thought they had no other choice.

1830

1831-1833

1838

The Choctaws moved west. They suffered greatly on their journey. The federal government failed to provide enough supplies, such as tents and food.

1830

1831-1833

1838

The Cherokees remained on their land until after Jackson left office in 1837.

President Van Buren forced the Cherokees to leave their lands.

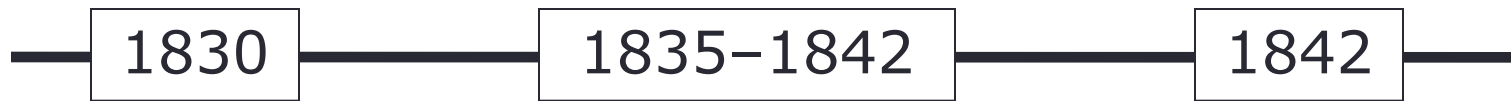


The Cherokees' 1,000-mile forced journey to Indian Territory is known as the Trail of Tears.



More than 4,000 Cherokees died because of the relocation, due to the harsh weather, disease, and lack of supplies.

One group of Native Americans, the Seminoles, refused to leave their land.

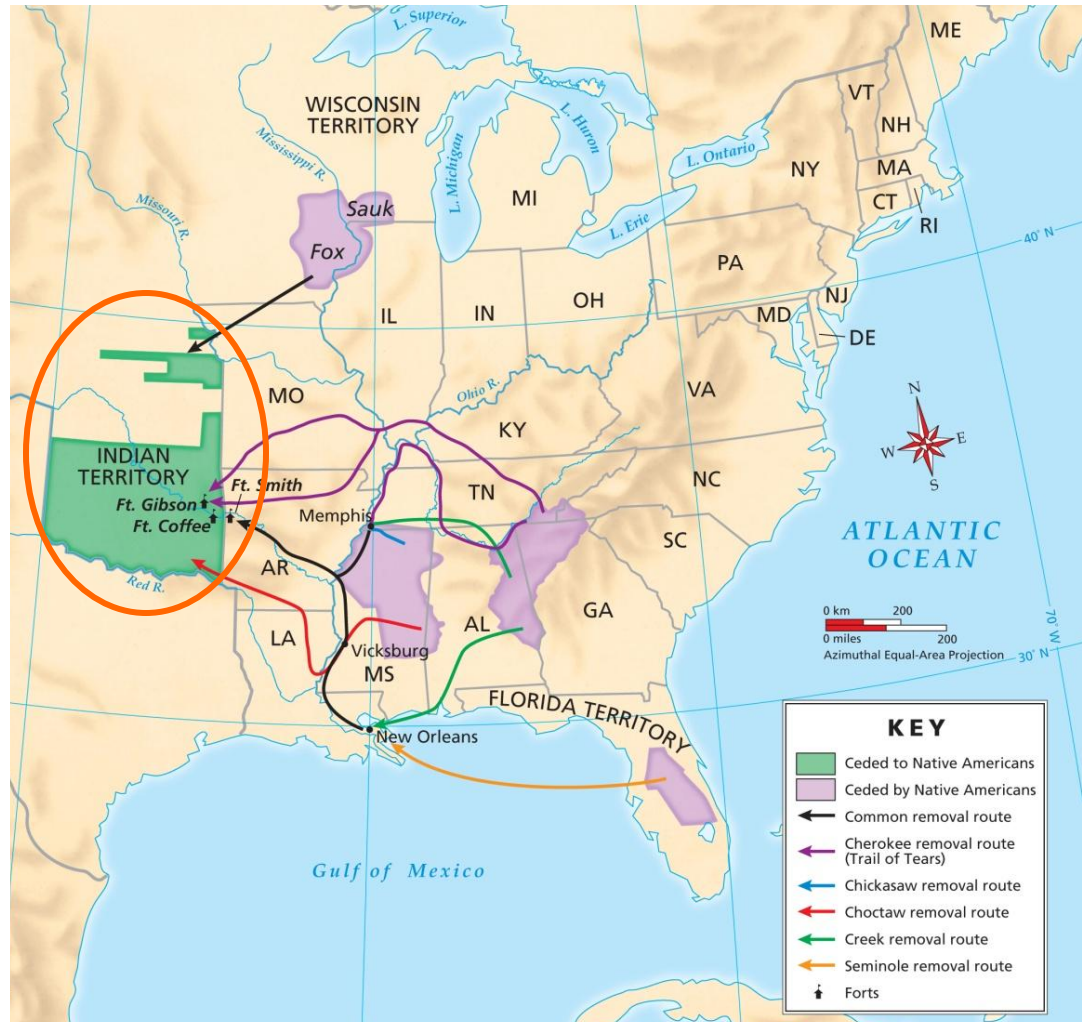


The Seminoles fought three wars against removal. Although they never signed a peace treaty, most Seminoles were forced to move in the 1840s.

In total, some 100,000 Native Americans were driven from their homes and forced to walk to a new home.



In Indian Territory, Native Americans struggled to rebuild their lives in very difficult conditions.



# Quiz

1. Cherokee leader who created a written language
  - a. quote
  - b. describe
  - c. Cherokee
  - d. Sequoyah
  - e. voluntary
2. to repeat the exact words spoken or written
3. done willingly; of one's own free will
  
4. The Native Americans that had adopted more white customs than any other group were the (Cherokees/Shawnees).
5. The plan to move Native Americans west of the Mississippi originated with (Thomas Jefferson/Andrew Jackson).
6. The Cherokees brought their fight to the Supreme Court with Cherokee Nation v. (Florida/Georgia).
7. The law President Andrew Jackson used to get around the Court's decision was the (Monroe Doctrine/Indian Removal Act of 1830).
8. The removal of the Cherokees was actually carried out during the term of President (Andrew Jackson/Martin Van Buren).
  
9. Why did Andrew Jackson use force to remove Native Americans from the Southeast?