

Warm-Up | Indian Removal



Conflict in the Northwest Territory

After independence, the United States expanded onto American Indian land.

1791: American Indians in the Territory defeated US forces.

1794: US forces defeated American Indians in the Battle of .

Early 1800s: Shawnee leader organized resistance to settlement.



Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Examine the shift in the federal government's policy from to the of American Indians.
- Analyze the impact of the Indian Removal Act of .
- Describe the and of American Indians to the removal policy.
- Identify the of the removal policy on American Indians.



Words to Know

Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.

assimilate	to	<input type="text"/>	or	<input type="text"/>	to the	<input type="text"/>	culture
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?

Lesson Question

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Jefferson's Plan for American Indians

Jefferson believed that American Indians should , or adopt white culture.

He wanted American Indians to:

- abandon ways of life.
- live in one place and .

American Indians who did not do so would be of the Mississippi River.

Congress set aside to help tribes assimilate.

Shawnee Assimilation

Some American Indians Jefferson's plan for assimilation.

- Black Hoof Shawnee lands in in exchange for payments and trade goods.
- Many Shawnee built , wore styles of the white settlers, and took up farming.

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Challenges to Assimilation

Many white settlers did not see American Indians as .

- continued to encroach on American Indian land.

Many American Indians to assimilate.

- They did that their cultures were to white culture.
- American Indians were over whether to assimilate.

The Five “Civilized” Tribes

Many Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole were at assimilation.

- The Cherokee invented a and wrote a .
- Some Cherokee planted and practiced .

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Mounting Pressure

Even American Indians who assimilated faced from white settlers.

- They were as equals.
- White settlers wanted their .
- The US government still saw them as an to expansion.

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Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)

In 1828, Georgians found gold on Cherokee land.

Cherokee land auctioned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospectors wanted to mine the land for <input type="text"/>. • The state government <input type="text"/> the land. • It began to <input type="text"/> the Cherokee of their <input type="text"/>.
Cherokee protested	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cherokee claimed to be a <input type="text"/> nation. • Georgia claimed that the Cherokee were <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>.
Case went to the Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court said that it had <input type="text"/> to hear the case. • The Cherokee were not a foreign nation, so they could <input type="text"/> as one in court.

Andrew Jackson (1767–1845)

Andrew was the behind American Indian removal.

- Was a general in the War of 1812 and the
- Served as a senator and was elected the seventh president of the United States in 1828
- Believed that American Indians must to US

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The Indian Removal Act (1830)

In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act.

- All American Indians east of the Mississippi were to to the newly established .

Some groups resisted removal.

- Cherokee chief went to court to block the government's actions.

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Worcester v. Georgia (1832)

In 1832, the Cherokee the government to block their removal from their lands. This time the court ruled in their .

In *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the court ruled that:

- the Cherokee Nation was a “ community.”
- states could their laws on American Indians.
- government leaders had to a if they wanted the Cherokee to move.
- the did not have to negotiate if they did not want to.

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The Treaty of New Echota

The US government began to [] tribes to sign treaties accepting

[] .

The Treaty of New Echota was signed between the US government and a group of

[]

Cherokee representatives.

- It traded all [] land east of the Mississippi River for

[] .

- The treaty was [] among Cherokee and was

[]

by the majority of Cherokee, including Chief

John Ross.

- Despite this, the treaty was considered [] by the US

[] .

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Cherokee Removal

In 1838, President Martin Van Buren ordered the US Army to
Cherokee in preparation for to Indian
Territory.

- Soldiers surprised Cherokee families in their homes.

- Cherokee were to leave much of their
behind.

- They were then forced to from Georgia to
.

The forced march west became known as the .

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Conditions on the Trail of Tears

The forced march was and .

- Approximately 15,000 Cherokee were forced to walk more than eight hundred miles in 116 days.
- conditions were —that winter was cold, and that summer was excessively .
- Harsh weather, , and starvation led to the of more than Cherokee on the trail.

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Living in the Indian Territory

After the long march, the Cherokee arrived in the Indian Territory.

- Other American Indian groups the Cherokee.
- The Cherokee to support themselves.

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Cherokee Today

REAL-WORLD CONNECTION

The Cherokee Nation is the American Indian tribe in the United States today.

- Largest tribe in
- A recognized tribe

The Cherokee provide in education, health care, and .

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Lesson Question

What led to the American Indian removal policy of the 1830s?



Answer

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Review: Assimilation

The US government promoted assimilation in the early 1800s.

- Some American Indians, including members of the Tribes, assimilated.
- Americans increasingly the government to force American Indians to their land.

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Review: Andrew Jackson and American Indian Removal

- Andrew Jackson wanted American Indians to the East.
- American Indian removal became .
- The Cherokee for their land in the .
- In the end, most American Indians their land.

Review: The Trail of Tears

The US government began to American Indians to migrate to in the 1830s.

The 1,000-mile journey taken by the Cherokee is known as the

.

Four thousand people—about —died due to or disease.

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Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.