

Conflicts Over Land

1. What happened to Cherokee land in Georgia in 1829? (341)
2. Why do you think the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw tribes were called the "Five Civilized Tribes?" (341)
3. Why did many white Americans not want to move west of the Mississippi River? (342) Who supported the settlers demand for Native American land? (342)
4. What was the Indian Removal Act? (342)
5. What is Indian Territory? (342)
6. How did the Cherokee respond to the Indian Removal Act? (343)
7. What was the outcome in the Supreme Court Case *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)? (343)
8. What did President Andrew Jackson say about Chief Justice John Marshall and the Supreme Court's ruling? (343)
9. What was the purpose of the Indian Removal Act? (342-344)
10. Why do historians call the forcing of Cherokees west of the Mississippi River the "Trail of Tears?" (343-344)
11. Who was Black Hawk and what did he do and where? (344)
12. Who was Osceola and what tribe was he from? (344)
13. How was the response of the Seminoles different that the Cherokee when they were removed from their lands? (344-345)

SECTION 2

Conflicts Over Land

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

As more white settlers moved into the Southeast, conflict arose between the Native Americans who lived there and the United States government.

Key Terms

relocate, guerrilla tactics

Reading Strategy

As you read Section 2, create a chart like the one below that describes what happened to each group of Native Americans as the United States expanded.

	Description
Cherokee	
Sauk/Fox	
Seminole	

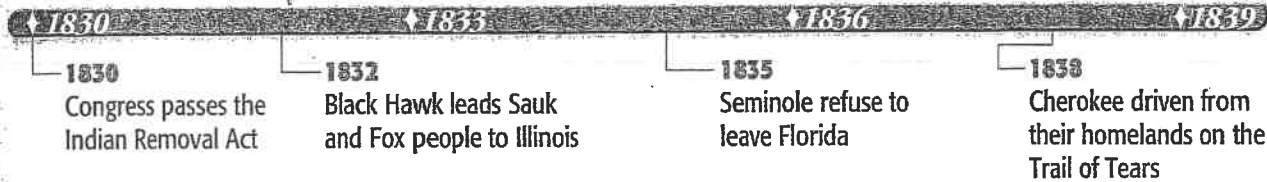
Read to Learn

- how Native American peoples were forced off their lands in the Southeast.
- how President Jackson defied the Supreme Court.

Section Theme

Groups and Institutions In the 1830s many Native American peoples were forced to relocate.

Preview of Events



Sequoyia

AN American Story

The Cherokee held their land long before European settlers arrived. Through treaties with the United States government, the Cherokee became a sovereign nation within Georgia. By the early 1800s the Cherokee had their own schools, their own newspaper, and their own written constitution. Sequoyia's invention of a Cherokee alphabet enabled many of the Cherokee to read and write in their own language. The Cherokee farmed some of Georgia's richest land, and in 1829 gold was discovered there. Settlers, miners, and land speculators began trespassing on Cherokee territory in pursuit of riches.

Moving Native Americans

While the United States had expanded westward by the 1830s, large numbers of Native Americans still lived in the eastern part of the country. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida lived the "Five Civilized Tribes"—the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw. The tribes had established farming societies with successful economies.

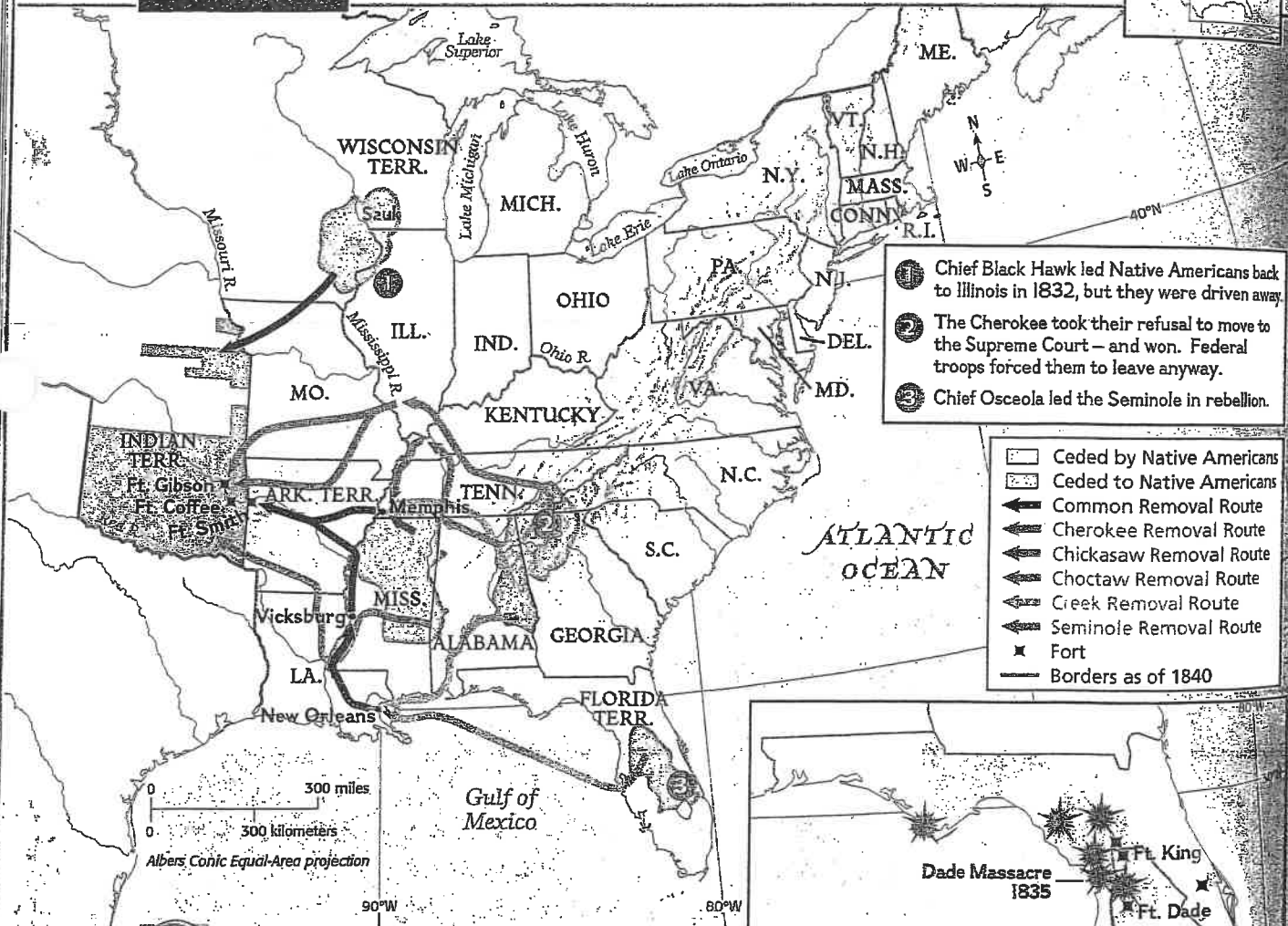
Because the area west of the Mississippi was dry and seemed unsuitable for farming, few white Americans lived there. Many settlers wanted the federal government to relocate Native Americans living in the Southeast. They proposed to force the Native Americans to leave their land and move west of the Mississippi River. President Andrew Jackson, a man of the frontier himself, supported the settlers' demand for Native American land.

Indian Removal Act

Congress responded by passing the **Indian Removal Act** in 1830. The act allowed the federal government to pay Native Americans to move west. Jackson then sent officials to negotiate treaties with Native Americans of the Southeast. Most felt compelled to accept payment for their lands. In 1834 Congress created the **Indian Territory**, an area in present-day Oklahoma, for Native Americans from the Southeast.



Removal of Native Americans, 1820-1840 *in Motion*



- 1 Chief Black Hawk led Native Americans back to Illinois in 1832, but they were driven away.
- 2 The Cherokee took their refusal to move to the Supreme Court – and won. Federal troops forced them to leave anyway.
- 3 Chief Osceola led the Seminole in rebellion.

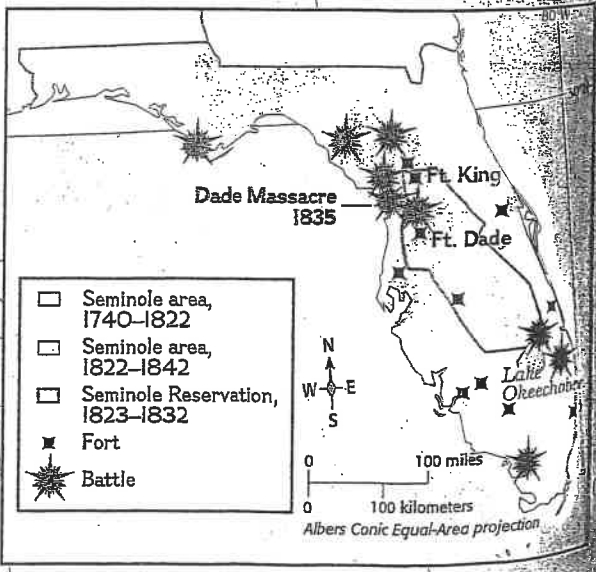
	Ceded by Native Americans
	Ceded to Native Americans
	Common Removal Route
	Cherokee Removal Route
	Chickasaw Removal Route
	Choctaw Removal Route
	Creek Removal Route
	Seminole Removal Route
	Fort
	Borders as of 1840

0 300 miles
0 300 kilometers
Albers Conic Equal-Area projection

Geography Skills

Between 1830 and 1840, the U.S. government moved about 60,000 Native Americans to reservations.

- 1. Movement** What group was forced to move farthest from its homeland?
- 2. Analyzing Information** Which groups were forced to move from Mississippi?



	Seminole area, 1740-1822
	Seminole area, 1822-1842
	Seminole Reservation, 1823-1832
	Fort
	Battle

0 100 miles
0 100 kilometers
Albers Conic Equal-Area projection



History Through Art

Trail of Tears by Robert Lindneux Native Americans who were forced from their land traveled west in the 1830s. Why was the forced march called the "Trail of Tears"?

The Cherokee Nation

The Cherokee Nation, however, refused to give up its land. In treaties of the 1790s, the federal government had recognized the Cherokee people in the state of Georgia as a separate nation with their own laws. Georgia, however, refused to recognize Cherokee laws.

The Cherokee sued the state government and eventually took their case to the Supreme Court. In *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Georgia had no right to interfere with the Cherokee. Only the federal government had authority over matters involving the Cherokee. (See page 627 of the Appendix for a summary of *Worcester v. Georgia*.)

President Jackson had supported Georgia's efforts to remove the Cherokee. He vowed to ignore the Supreme Court's ruling. "John Marshall has made his decision," Jackson reportedly said. "Now let him enforce it."

The Trail of Tears

In 1835 the federal government persuaded a few Cherokee to sign a treaty giving up their people's land. Yet most of the 17,000 Cherokee refused to honor the treaty. They wrote a protest letter to the government and people of the United States.

“We are aware that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to [re]move beyond the Mississippi. . . . Our people universally think otherwise. . . . We wish to remain on the land of our fathers.”

The Cherokee plea for understanding did not soften the resolve of President Jackson or the white settlers of the area. In 1838 **General Winfield Scott** and an army of 7,000 federal troops came to remove the Cherokee from their homes and lead them west.

Scott threatened to use force if the Cherokee did not leave. He told them he had positioned troops all around the country so that resistance and escape were both hopeless. “Chiefs, head men, and warriors—Will you then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms?” The Cherokee knew that fighting would only lead to their destruction. Filled with sadness and anger, their leaders gave in, and the long march to the West began. One man in Kentucky wrote of seeing hundreds of Cherokee marching by:

People In History

Osceola 1804–1838



Osceola was born in 1804. His ancestors were Creek, African American, British, Irish, and Scottish. After President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, Osceola became the leader of the Seminoles and led successful

attacks on United States forts. Hiding in the swampy lands of the Everglades, the Seminoles grew tired, sick, and hungry. Osceola attempted to surrender but was captured. He and his family were imprisoned at Fort Moultrie,

South Carolina, where he died of a throat infection in 1838. Although he had waged a war against the United States, the public considered Osceola an honorable hero and a victim of trickery, and he was given a funeral with full military honors.

“Even [the] aged . . . nearly ready to drop in the grave, were traveling with heavy burdens attached to their backs, sometimes on frozen ground and sometimes on muddy streets, with no covering for their feet.”

Brutal weather along the way claimed thousands of Cherokee lives. Their forced journey west became known to the Cherokee people as the Trail Where They Cried. Historians call it the Trail of Tears.

Reading Check Explaining What was the purpose of the Indian Removal Act?

Native American Resistance

In 1832 the Sauk chieftain, **Black Hawk**, led a force of Sauk and Fox people back to Illinois, their homeland. They wanted to recapture this area, which had been given up in a treaty. The Illinois state militia and federal troops responded with force, gathering nearly 4,500 soldiers. They chased the Fox and Sauk to the Mississippi River and slaughtered most of the Native Americans as they tried to flee westward into present-day Iowa.

The Seminole people of Florida were the only Native Americans who successfully resisted their removal. Although they were pressured in the early 1830s to sign treaties giving up their land, the Seminole chief, **Osceola**, and some of his people refused to leave Florida. The Seminole decided to go to war against the United States instead.

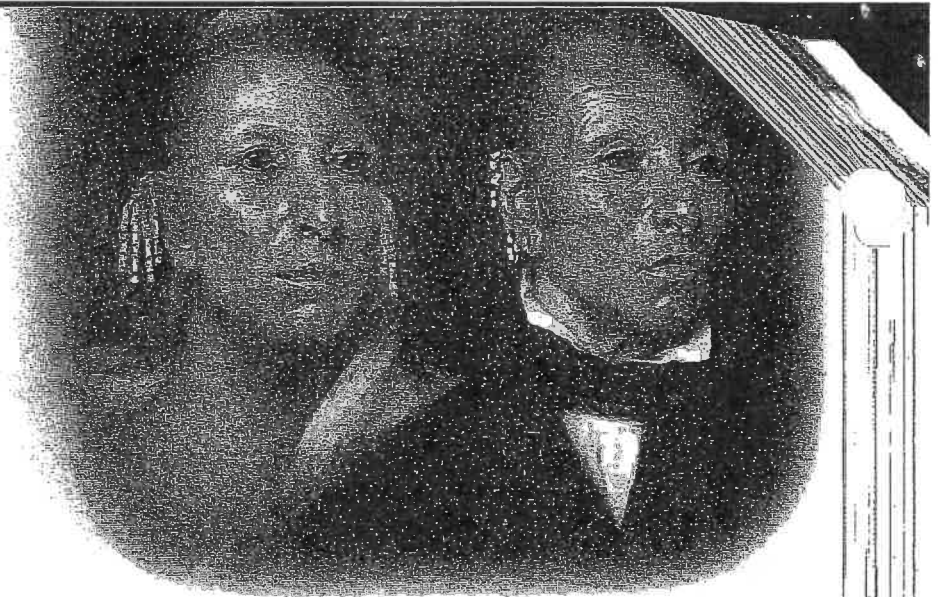
In 1835 the Seminole joined forces with a group of African Americans who had run away to escape slavery. Together they attacked white settlements along the Florida coast. They used guerrilla tactics, making surprise attacks and then retreating back into the forests and swamps. In December 1835, Seminole ambushed soldiers under the command of Major Francis Dade. Only a few of the 110 soldiers survived the attack. The Dade Massacre pressured the call for more troops and equipment to fight the Seminole.

By 1842 more than 1,500 American soldiers had died in the Seminole wars. The government gave up and allowed some of the Seminole to remain in Florida. Many Seminole, however,

HISTORY
Online
Student Web Activity
Visit farvol1.giencoe.co
and click on **Chapter 11—**
Student Web Activities
for an activity on the Trail
of Tears.

“We told them to let us alone and keep away from us; but they followed on.”

—Black Hawk, Sauk leader (far right),
pictured here with his son, Whirling Thunder



had died in the long war, and many more were captured and forced to move westward. After 1842 only a few scattered groups of Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi. Most had been removed to the West. Native Americans had given up more than 100 million acres of eastern land to the federal government. They had received in return about \$68 million and 32 million acres in lands west of the Mississippi River. There they lived, divided by tribes, in reservations. Eventually, these reservations, too, would face intrusion from white civilization.

The area of present-day Oklahoma became part of the United States in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. The United States set aside this area as the home for various Native American groups.

The Five Civilized Tribes were relocated in the eastern half of present-day Oklahoma on lands claimed by several Plains groups, including the Osage, Comanche, and Kiowa. United States Army leaders got agreements from the Plains groups to let the Five Civilized Tribes live in peace. Settled in their new homes, the Five Tribes developed their governments, improved their farms, and built schools. The Five Tribes also developed a police force called the Lighthorsemen. This law enforcement unit maintained safety for the region.

✓ Reading Check **Comparing** How was the response of the Seminoles different from that of the Cherokee when they were removed from their lands?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

HISTORY
Online

Study Central™ To review this section, go to arvo1.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

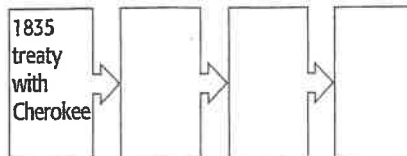
- 1. Key Terms** Use the terms **relocate** and **guerrilla tactics** in complete sentences that will explain their meanings.
- 2. Analyzing** Analyze how President Jackson reacted to the Supreme Court decision supporting the Cherokees' rights.

Reviewing Themes

- 3. Groups and Institutions** How were the Seminoles able to resist relocation?

Critical Thinking

- 4. Drawing Conclusions** How was Georgia's policy toward the Cherokee different from the previous federal policy?
- 5. Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below to show how the Cherokee were eventually removed from their land.



Analyzing Visuals

- 6. Geography Skills** Study the maps on page 342. Which groups of Native Americans were located in Alabama? What does the inset map show? In what area of Florida was the Seminole reservation?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Persuasive Writing Write a letter to Andrew Jackson telling him why the Native Americans should or should not be allowed to stay in their homelands.