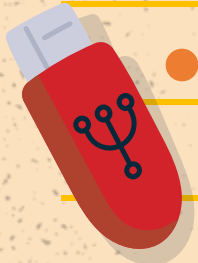
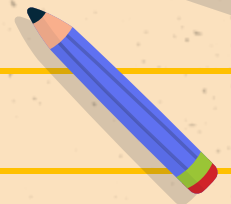
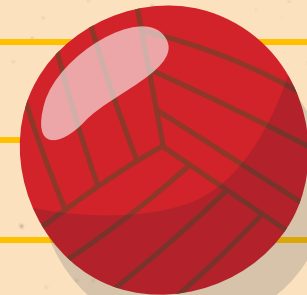
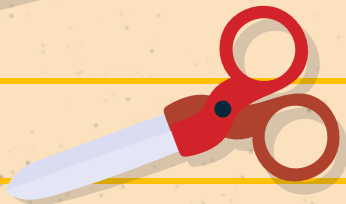
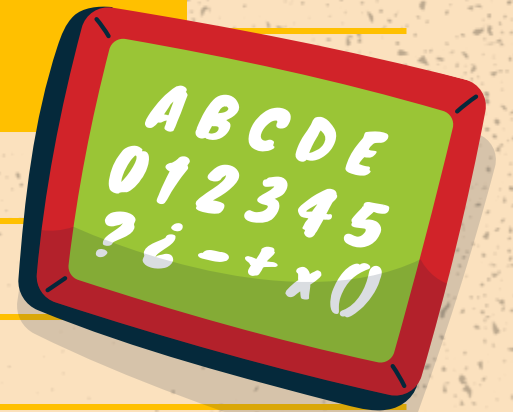


# INSERT

INVESTIGATE



# 4.2

**Many Trails, Many Tears**



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- **Analyze the Cherokee people & the fight for rights**
- **Examine how U.S. policy changed towards Indigenous Groups**
- **Discuss the impact of Andrew Jackson & the Trail of Tears**

# **The Cherokee**

**After the American Revolution, the Cherokee lost  
20,000 sq miles of land**

**Yet, The U.S. government protected the tribe against  
land invasions by Georgia & North Carolina**

**The Cherokee signed treaties that involved the loss  
of land, but also set clear territorial  
boundaries**

**Thomas Jefferson supported civilization programs,  
but used trade to foster dependency**

# Land Expansion

**1803- The Louisiana Purchase- The U.S. bought 800,000 sq miles of land claims from France to expand the U.S.**

**The demand for expansion brought forth wars & demands for expansion (Ohio for instance)**

**Non-Native people began to label the eastern tribes as following anarchy & demand they be removed to the west of the Mississippi**

# Georgia Laws

**The Georgia Compact-** Georgia removed claims to land in Alabama & Mississippi if Jefferson would remove tribal land claims

**1828-** Gold was discovered in the region & Georgia passed a law to extend civil & criminal jurisdiction over the Cherokee

**1823- Johnson V. M'Intosh** Court decision that argued the U.S. had the right of Doctrine of Discovery

**Doctrine of Discovery-** Europeans who “discovered” a region have rights to claim it; Indigenous people would simply be tenants

# Crisis

**The Cherokees tried to handle the crisis by sending leaders to take Georgia to court**

**They created a strategy to reinforce that they were a separate nation & create the Cherokee Republic**

**1827- The Cherokees created a new constitution for themselves to declare “common ownership” of the land**

**The National Council made the selling of tribal lands without approval punishable by death & created a national police force**

# Andrew Jackson

1828- **Andrew Jackson** was elected president,  
famous Indian fighter & proponent of  
removal

Believed to be the champion of the common man  
who would open Indian lands for white  
settlement

Believed Indian Territory would offer them  
protection & encourage them to abandon  
their “wandering state” & civilize

**Indian Removal Act of 1830-** Congressional sanction  
to complete the removal of tribes east of the  
Mississippi River



# Rule of Law?

**Chief John Ross & National Council member Major Ridge** fought back by taking Georgia to court

***Cherokee Nation v. Georgia-*** Court ruled that the Cherokee Nation was a "domestic dependent nation," couldn't sue

***Worcester v. Georgia-*** Court ruled Georgia had no authority to impose its laws within Cherokee territory, affirming sovereignty

***Johnson v. M'Intosh-*** private citizens could not purchase land from Native American tribes

# Forced Exodus

Georgia moved forward to taking land anyway, splitting Cherokees into factions

Major Ridge & his son John created **The Treaty Party**- Advocated to exchange lands, but preserve sovereignty

John Ross & the majority of the Cherokees refused to abandon any lands

**Treaty of New Echota**- agreement between the U.S. government & a faction of the Cherokee Nation , gave up land for compensation & promised land in Indian Territory

# Trail of Tears

**1838- George soldiers arrive & drive many  
Cherokees into stockades, where they died**

**Cherokees began to make a trek to Indian territory  
in a hot, dry summer**

**Ross tries to negotiate for the Cherokees to oversee  
the removal, with little success for the  
remaining 13 detachments**

**Between 4-8,000 Cherokees die on the route,  
including Ross's wife Quatie**

# Trail of Tears

**Today, 38 federally recognized tribes survive in Oklahoma, all were removed from homelands**

**1846- Civil War in the Cherokee Nation broke the nation apart, before they had to rebuild after resettlement**

**Wilma Mankiller famously regarded the Trail of Tears as her people's Holocaust**