

Chapter 11, section 2



Conflicts over Land

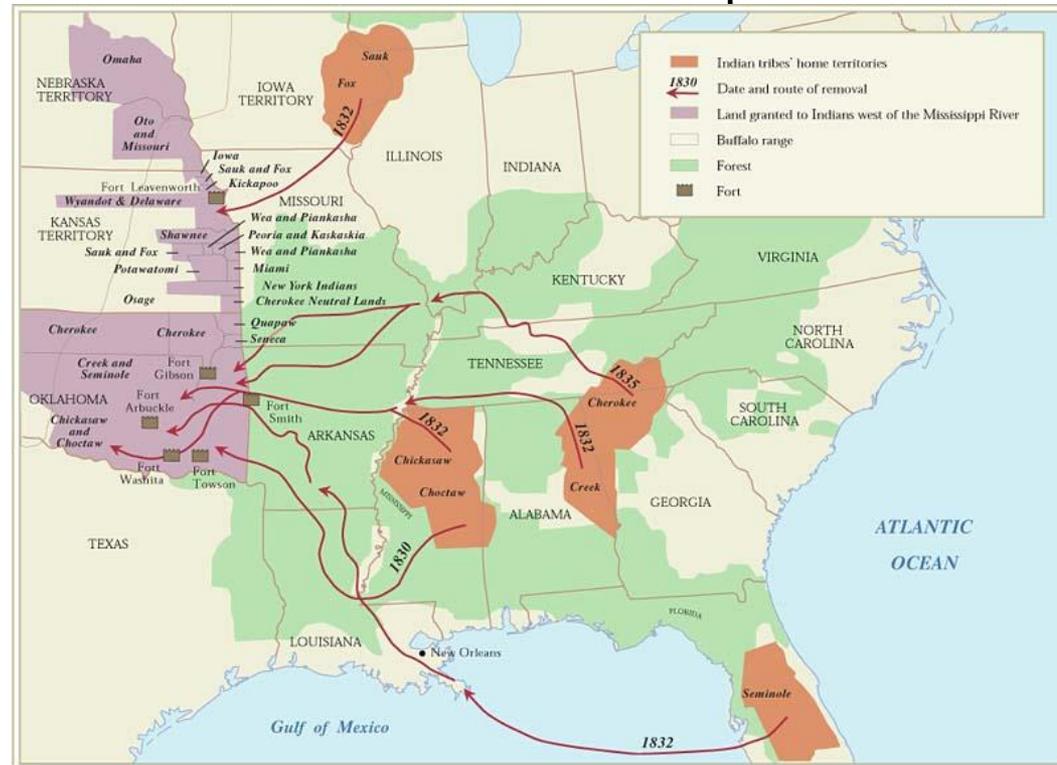
With a desk-mate, explain what you seen in this famous painting created by Robert Lindneux in 1942?



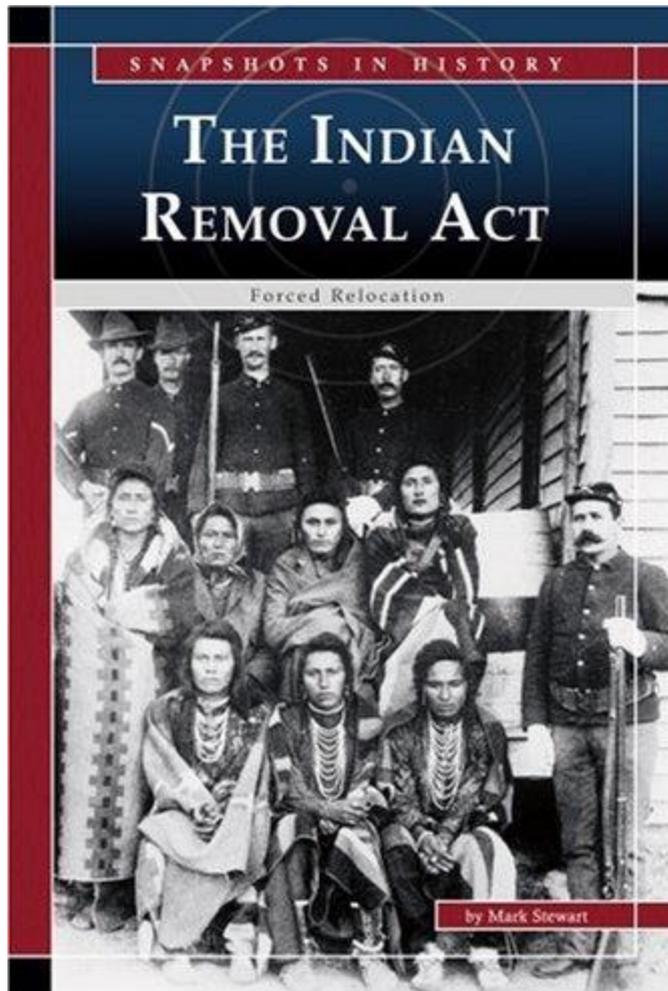
1. In the 1830's, as conflicts between white settlers and Native Americans grew, many settlers wanted to **relocate** Native Americans to other parts of the country.

[Video 1](#)

[Video 2](#)



2. What was the Indian Removal Act?



A law which would move Native Americans west of the Mississippi River. Natives were forced to accept low payment for their assets. (property, businesses, homes, etc.)

3. Why did white settlers want the Cherokee land?

It was fertile, good for growing cotton; and gold was discovered there.

What did the Cherokee do when whites trespassed on their land?

They sued Georgia in court for not enforcing the treaty (Worcester v. Georgia)

How did the Supreme Court (and Chief Justice John Marshall) rule when this came to his court?

In favor of the Cherokee— the treaty was valid.

How did President Jackson react?

He backed the settlers' demands over Natives' rights and said he could not enforce the treaty.

What CDV's and Constitutional principles were broken?

Equality, Justice, Rule of Law, Pursuit of Happiness



4. Describe the effects of the Indian Removal Act and Jackson's actions (or non-actions) had on the

- ❑ Cherokee- Jackson supported states' rights: Georgia's efforts to remove the Cherokee, and the federal gov't. persuaded some Cherokee to sign the Treaty of New Echota. The Cherokee were forced to leave their homes in Georgia and walk to Oklahoma. This became called the "Trail of Tears". 25% died— especially the old and the very young.
- ❑ Sauk and Fox- Black Hawk led his tribe back to Illinois. State militia and federal troops (4,500 soldiers) responded with force and slaughtered most of them at the Mississippi River

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- **Seminole- Osceola resisted removal and went to war against the U.S. They joined with African-Americans who were escaped slaves. They ambushed U.S. forces under Major Francis Dade and killed almost all of the 110 soldiers. 1,500 Americans died in the Seminole Wars. Many Natives died fighting or were captured and removed to the West. Osceola was caught by Andrew Jackson and hung.**

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- 5. What were the names of the “Five Civilized Tribes”?
 - Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw



- 6. Who was Sequoyah and describe his accomplishments.
 - Cherokee who developed the written alphabet for the Cherokee language.

