

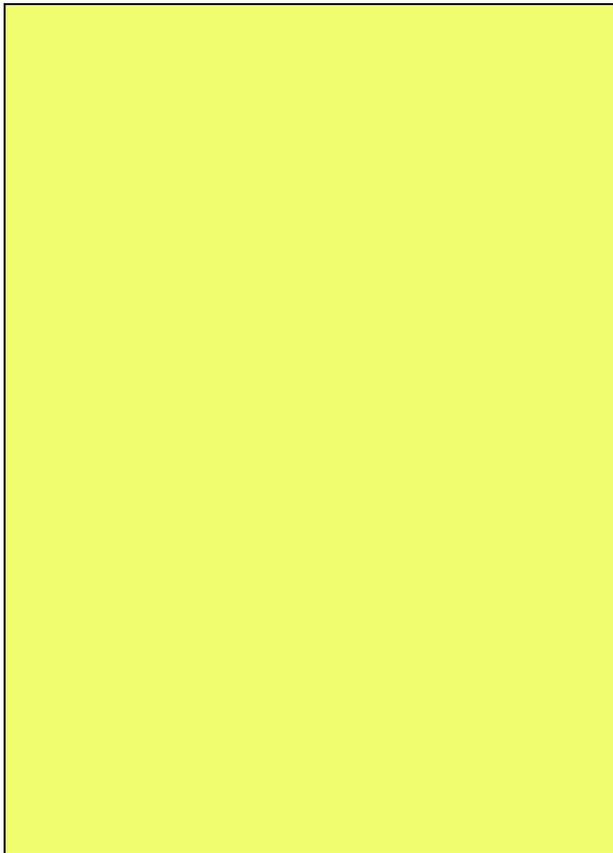
INDIAN REMOVAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

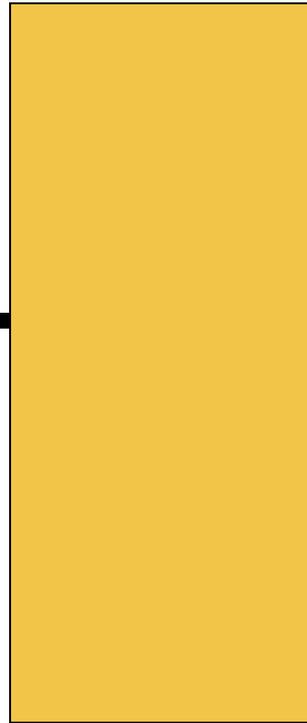
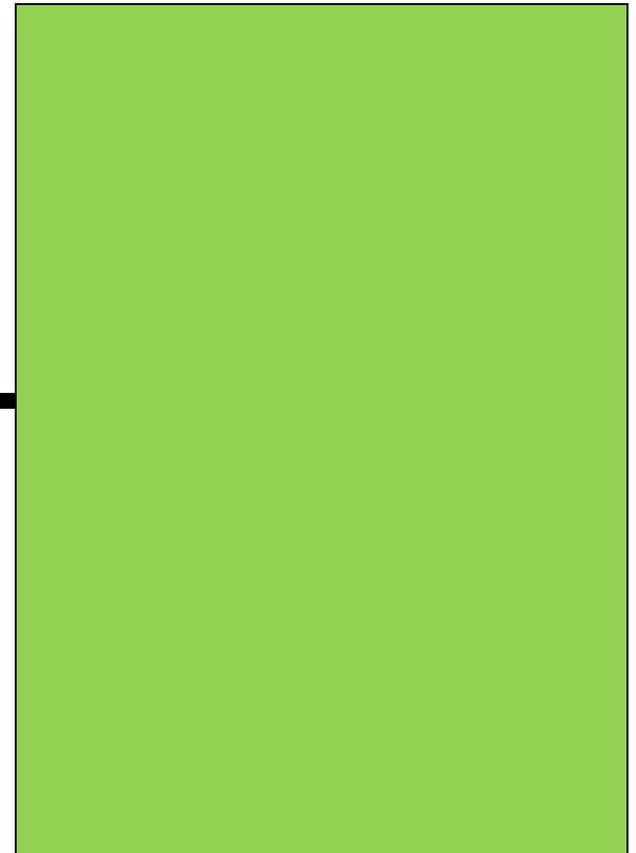
What role did Alexander McGillivray and William McIntosh play in the removal of Creek Indians in Georgia?

What role did Alexander McGillivray and William McIntosh play in the removal of Creek Indians in Georgia?

Alexander McGillivray



William McIntosh



ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY



A controversial Creek Indian leader in the 1780s and 1790s, Alexander McGillivray was one of many Southeastern Indians with a Native American mother and European father.

-

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY



After the Revolution, McGillivray used his growing influence within Creek society to resist Georgia's attempt to confiscate three million acres of land and to otherwise protect what he viewed as the sovereign rights of the Creek people. The Oconee war led to removal of Creeks west of Oconee River and the Headright system ...

ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY



The Yazoo land grants by Georgia and the federal government's desire to take control of Indian affairs led to U.S. president George Washington's signing of the 1790 Treaty of New York, in which the United States promised to defend Creek territorial rights. This treaty created a formal relationship between the United States and the Creek Nation and affirmed McGillivray's position as a legitimate national leader.

WILLIAM McINTOSH



William McIntosh Jr., was born around 1778 in the Lower Creek town of Coweta to Captain William McIntosh, a Scotsman of Savannah, and Senoya, a Creek woman of the Wind Clan. He was raised among the Creeks, but he spent enough time in Savannah to become fluent in English and to be able to move comfortably within both Indian and white societies.

WILLIAM McINTOSH



William McIntosh was a controversial chief of the Lower Creeks in early-nineteenth-century Georgia. His general support of the United States and its efforts to obtain cessions of Creek territory alienated him from many Creeks who opposed white encroachment on Indian land.

WILLIAM McINTOSH



McIntosh's participation in the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs (signed away all Creek lands) cost him his life. According to a Creek law that McIntosh himself had supported, a sentence of execution awaited any Creek leader who ceded land to the United States without the full assent of the entire Creek Nation. Just before dawn on April 30, 1825, Upper Creek chief Menawa, accompanied by 200 Creek warriors, attacked McIntosh to carry out the sentence. They set fire to his home, and shot and stabbed to death McIntosh.

What role did Alexander McGillivray and William McIntosh play in the removal of Creek Indians in Georgia?

Alexander McGillivray

Protected Creek lands from white settlers

Attacked white settlers during Oconee War.

Signed 1790 Treaty of New York. US gov't promised to protect Creek lands west of Oconee River.

Creeks leave lands east of Oconee River, leads to Headright land distribution...head of household owns land

Both were bi-racial Creek Indian Chiefs with a European descent father and Creek mother

William McIntosh

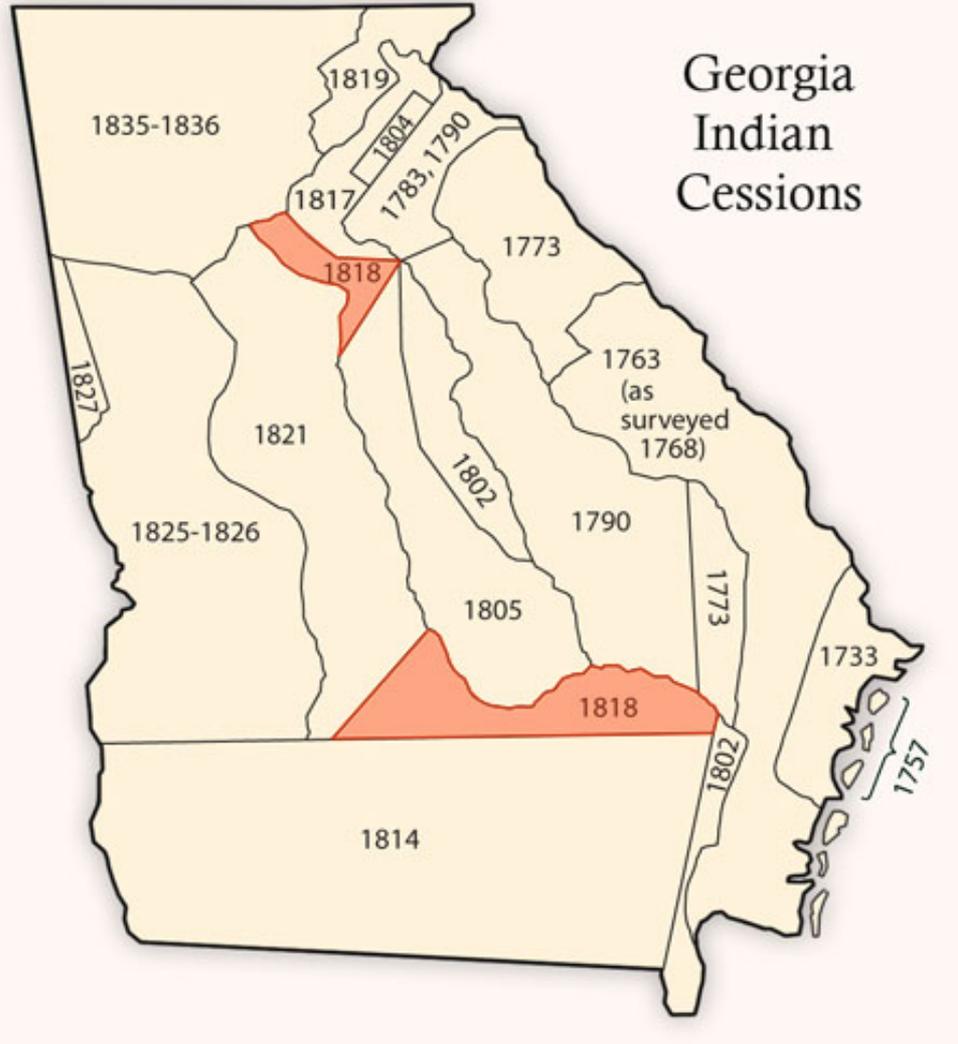
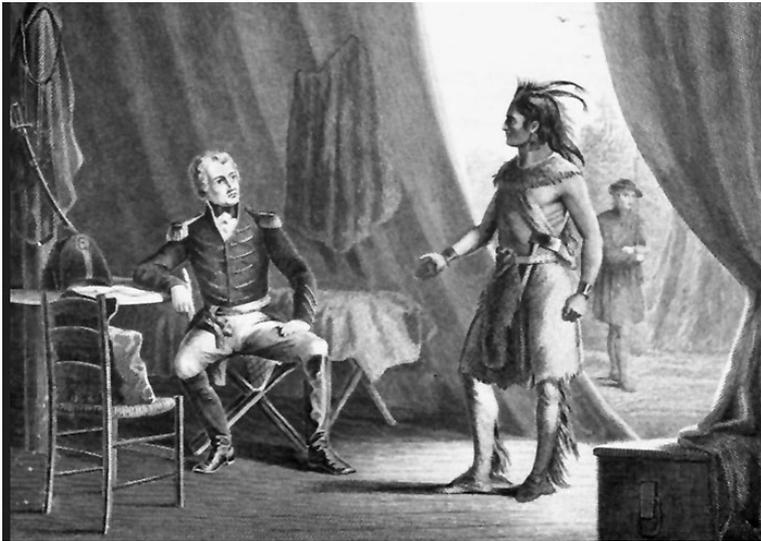
Supported Georgia and US gov't to gain land from Creeks

Profited from treaties by gaining land for himself

Signed the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs – gave up all of Creek lands without permission of other Creek Chiefs.

Was killed by Creek Indians for betraying the Creek Nation

In 1825 cousins William McIntosh, a Creek leader, and George Troup, the governor of Georgia, signed the Treaty of Indian Springs, which authorized the sale of Creek lands in the state to the federal government. McIntosh was murdered shortly thereafter by angry members of the Creek Nation.



Georgia Story on McIntosh

INDIAN REMOVAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What role did Sequoyah and John Ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?

What role did Sequoyah and John Ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?

SEQUOYAH

JOHN ROSS

SEQUOYAH



Sequoyah was the legendary creator of the Cherokee alphabet. Impressed by the whites' ability to communicate over distances by writing, Sequoyah invented a system of eighty-four to eighty-six characters that represented syllables in spoken Cherokee

SEQUOYAH

D a	R e	T i	Ꭰ o	Ꭱ u	i v
S ga Ꭰ ka	F ge	Y gi	A go	J gu	E gv
Ꭱ ha	P he	Ꭰ hi	F ho	Ꭱ hu	Ꭰ hv
W la	Ꭰ le	P li	G lo	M lu	Ꭰ lv
Ꭱ ma	A me	H mi	Ꭰ mo	Y mu	
Ꭰ na Ꭱ hna Ꭱ nah	A ne	Ꭱ ni	Z no	Ꭱ nu	Ꭰ nv
T qua	Ꭰ que	P qui	Ꭱ quo	Ꭰ quu	E quv
Ꭱ sa Ꭰ s	A se	B si	F so	Ꭱ su	R sv
Ꭱ da W ta	S de Ꭱ te	J di J ti	V do	S du	Ꭱ dv
Ꭰ dla Ꭱ tla	L tle	C tli	Ꭱ tlo	Ꭱ tlu	P tlv
G tsa	V tse	K tsi	K tso	J tsu	C tsv
G wa	Ꭰ we	Ꭰ wi	Ꭱ wo	Ꭱ wu	G wv
Ꭰ ya	B ye	Ꭱ yi	Ꭱ yo	G yu	B yv

Completed in 1821, the alphabet was rapidly adopted by a large number of Cherokees, making Sequoyah the only member of an illiterate group in human history to have single-handedly devised a successful system of writing.

SEQUOYAH

CHEROKEE ALPHABET



D _a	R _e	T _i	Ꭰ _Ꭰ	Ꭱ _a	i _e
Ꭲ _{ga} Ꭳ _{na}	F _{ge}	Y _{gt}	Ꭳ _{gv}	Ꭴ _{gu}	E _{gv}
Ꭶ _{ha}	P _{he}	Ꭵ _{hi}	Ꭶ _{ho}	Ꭷ _{hu}	Ꭸ _{hu}
W _{ta}	Ꭹ _{te}	P _{ti}	Ꭺ _{to}	M _{tu}	Ꭻ _{te}
Ꭾ _{ma}	Ꭼ _{me}	H _{mi}	Ꭽ _{mo}	Ꭾ _{mu}	
Ꭿ _{na} Ꮀ _{na} Ꮁ _{nah}	Ꭾ _{ne}	h _{ni}	Z _{no}	Ꮁ _{nu}	C _{no}
Ꮃ _{qua}	Ꭿ _{que}	P _{qi}	Ꭾ _{qu}	Ꮂ _{qu}	E _{que}
E _{sa} Ꮃ _s	Ꮄ _{se}	B _{si}	Ꮃ _{se}	Ꮄ _{su}	R _{se}
Ꮇ _{da} W _{ta}	Ꮃ _{de} Ꮄ _{de}	J _{di} J _{ti}	Ꮇ _{de}	S _{du}	Ꮄ _{du}
Ꮎ _{da} Ꮏ _{ta}	L _{te}	C _{ti}	Ꮈ _{to}	Ꮈ _{tu}	P _{to}
Ꮏ _{sa}	V _{se}	Ꮎ _{si}	K _{so}	J _{su}	C _{so}
Ꮎ _{va}	Ꮏ _{ve}	Ꮏ _{vi}	Ꮎ _{vo}	Ꮏ _{vu}	Ꮎ _{vo}
Ꮏ _{ca}	B _{ve}	Ꮏ _{vi}	Ꮏ _{vo}	G _{vu}	B _{vo}

It is fact that the syllabary was used to print some articles in the *Cherokee Phoenix* newspaper, published in New Echota, Georgia (then the capital of the eastern Cherokees), from 1828 to 1834. The appearance of the newspaper, as well as the organized government of the Cherokee Nation, including tribal council and supreme court, infuriated the state of Georgia, which had an agreement with the U.S. government (the Compact of 1802) to remove the Native Americans

SEQUOYAH



When the Cherokees were removed, the buildings and printing press were destroyed, and the type for the alphabet was dumped in a well that was then sealed. Excavations in the 1950s led to partial restoration, and the New Echota State Historic Site opened near Calhoun in 1962.

JOHN ROSS



John Ross became chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1827, following the establishment of a government modeled on that of the United States. He presided over the nation during the height of its development as well as through the tragic Trail of Tears, and the subsequent rebuilding of the nation in Indian Territory which is in present-day Oklahoma.

JOHN ROSS



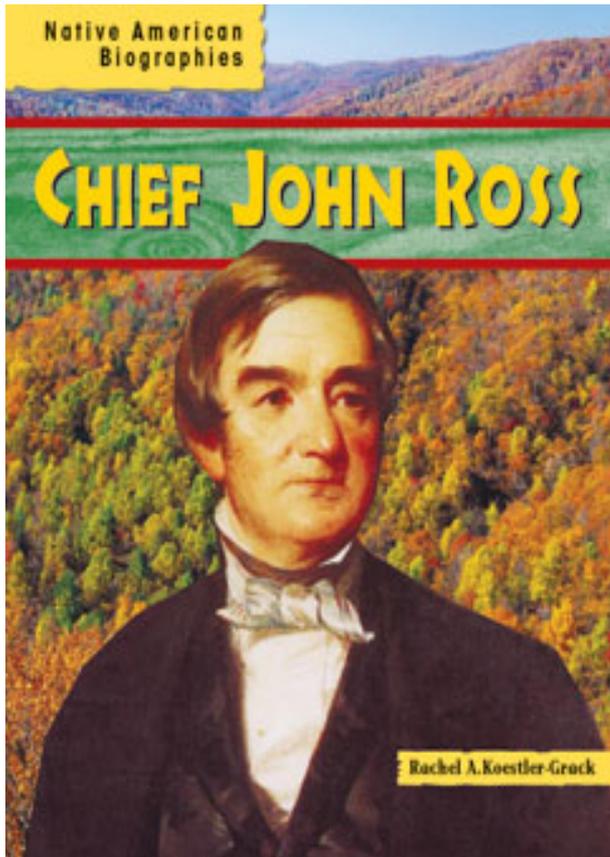
His family moved to the base of Lookout Mountain in an area that became Rossville, Georgia. At his father's store, Ross learned the customs of traditional Cherokees even though at home his mixed-blood family practiced European traditions and spoke English.

JOHN ROSS



As Ross took the reins of the Cherokee government in 1827, white Georgians increased their lobbying efforts to remove the Cherokees from the Southeast. The discovery of gold on Cherokee land fueled their desire to possess the area. The Indian Removal Bill passed by Congress in 1830 provided legal authority to begin the removal process. Ross's fight against the 1832 Georgia lottery, designed to give away Cherokee lands, was the first of many political battles.

JOHN ROSS



Accompanying his people on the "trail where they cried," commonly known as the Trail of Tears, Ross experienced personal tragedy. His wife died of exposure after giving her only blanket to a sick child. Once in Indian Territory, Ross led the effort to establish farms, businesses, schools, and even colleges.

What role did Sequoyah and John Ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?

SEQUOYAH

- Created the Cherokee alphabet (1st Native American written language)
- Cherokees tried to live more like whites to be accepted
- His alphabet helped create the Cherokee Phoenix newspaper

JOHN ROSS

- 1828 - Chief of Cherokees
- Modeled the Cherokee Nation government after the US government
- Tried to protect Cherokee lands
- Protested Georgia's land lottery and Indian Removal Act
- Survived the Trail of Tears

Georgia Story on Cherokee Adaptation

INDIAN REMOVAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What role did the Dahlonega gold rush play in the removal of Cherokees in Georgia?

What role did the Dahlonega gold rush play in the removal of Cherokees in Georgia?

DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH





DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

- By late 1829, north Georgia, known at the time as the Cherokee Nation, was flooded by thousands of prospectors lusting for gold. Niles' Register reported in the spring of 1830 that there were four thousand miners working along Yahoola Creek alone.

DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

The sudden influx of miners into the Cherokee Nation was known even at that time as the Great Intrusion. One writer said in the Cherokee Phoenix,

"Our neighbors who regard no law and pay no respects to the laws of humanity are now reaping a plentiful harvest. . . . We are an abused people."

But there was little the Cherokees could do; it seemed the louder they protested, the more eagerly the miners came.



What role did the Dahlonega gold rush play in the removal of Cherokees in Georgia?



DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

- 1828 Gold attracted white settlers to north Georgia
- Land belonged to Cherokee Nation
- US Mint built in Dahlonega
- 1830 Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act
- 1838 Trail of Tears

Georgia Story on The Dahlonega Gold Rush

ANDREW JACKSON

RECOGNIZE THIS GUY?



INDIAN REMOVAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What role did Andrew Jackson, John Marshall and the Supreme Court case *Worcester v. Georgia* play in the removal of Cherokees from Georgia?

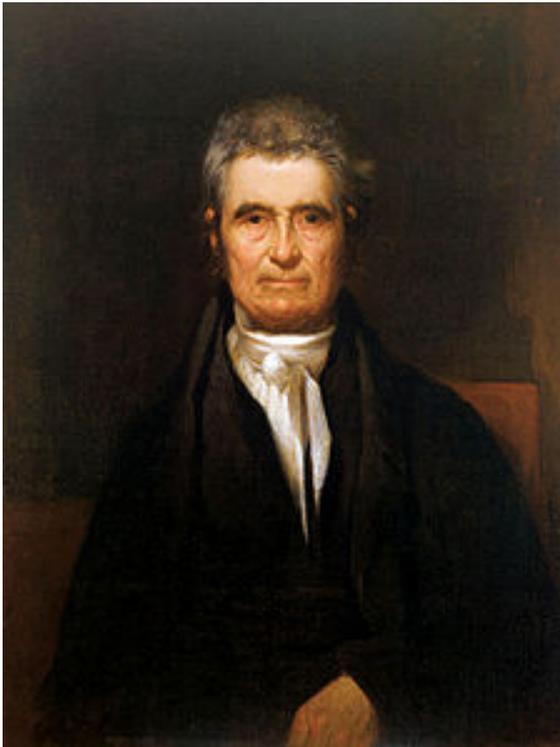
What role did Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, and the Supreme Court case Worcester v. Georgia play in the removal of Cherokees from Georgia?

ANDREW JACKSON

WORCESTER
V.
GEORGIA

JOHN MARSHALL

JOHN MARSHALL



Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He ruled in favor of Sam Worcester in the court case titled Worcester v. Georgia.

“The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee nation was a "distinct community" with self-government "in which the laws of Georgia can have no force," establishing the doctrine that the national government of the United States, and not individual states, had authority in Indian affairs.”

WORCESTER V. GEORGIA

U.S. Supreme Court Decision:

Samuel Worcester, tried, convicted, and sentenced by the state of Georgia for illegally living in the lands of the Cherokee Nation encompassed by the state of Georgia, was found by the Supreme Court to have legally lived in Cherokee Nation, by virtue of the facts that the Cherokee Nation is a nation within itself, and that the state of Georgia had no authority to mandate laws within the territory confined by the Cherokee Nation. The acts established by the state of Georgia that affected the lands of the Cherokee Nation were deemed unconstitutional and void.

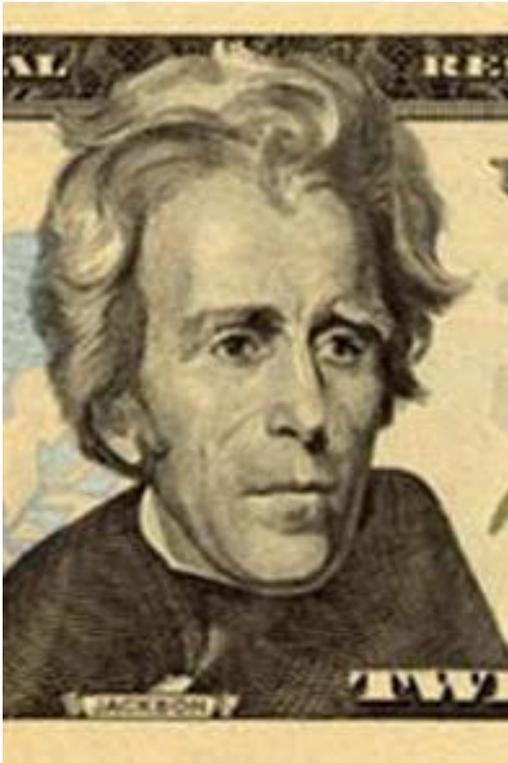
WORCESTER V. GEORGIA

United States Supreme Court

Decision:

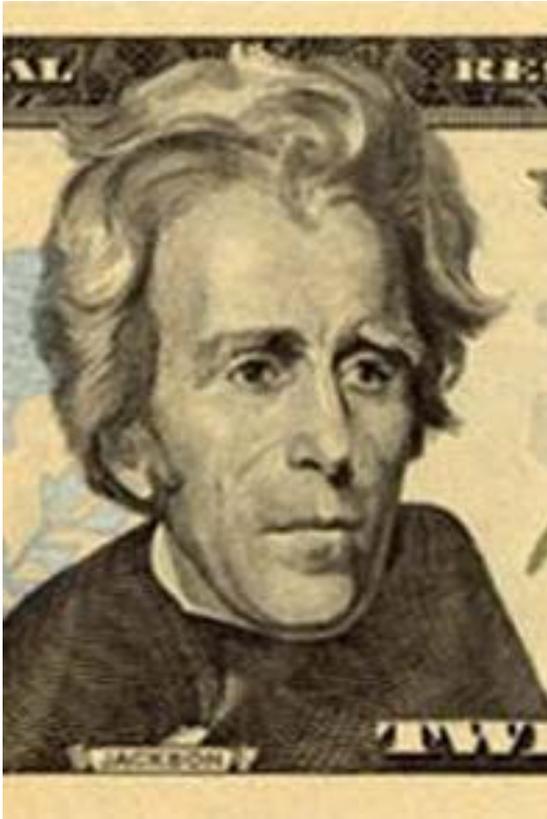
Student Translation: Samuel Worcester (a white missionary) was given permission by Cherokees to live in the Cherokee Nation. However, he and others were arrested by the state of Georgia for not having a state license to live on Cherokee land. They were jailed and sentenced to serve four years of hard labor. Their appeal made it to the US Supreme Court, and Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the state of Georgia did not have the right to arrest these people because they were living in a sovereign (free) Cherokee nation. In other words, the laws of Georgia did not apply to the lands of the Cherokee Nation in north Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON



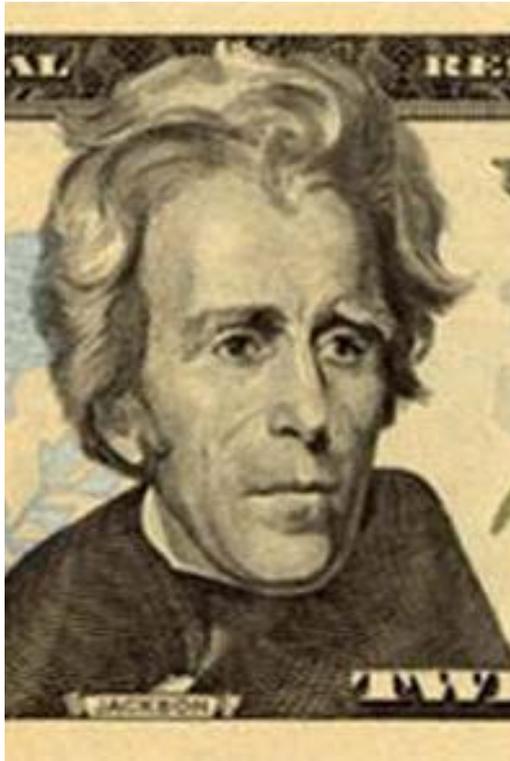
The removal of the Native Americans to the west of the Mississippi River had been a major part of Andrew Jackson's political agenda. After his election he signed the Indian Removal Act into law in 1830. The Act authorized the President to negotiate treaties to buy tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands further west, outside of existing U.S. state borders. He signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835 that would remove all Cherokees from Georgia in exchange for lands in Oklahoma.

ANDREW JACKSON



While frequently frowned upon in the North, the Removal Act was popular in the South, where population growth, slavery, and the discovery of gold on Cherokee land had increased pressure on tribal lands. The state of Georgia became involved in a dispute with the Cherokees, culminating in the 1832 U.S. Supreme Court decision (*Worcester v. Georgia*) which ruled that Georgia could not impose its laws upon Cherokee tribal lands.

ANDREW JACKSON

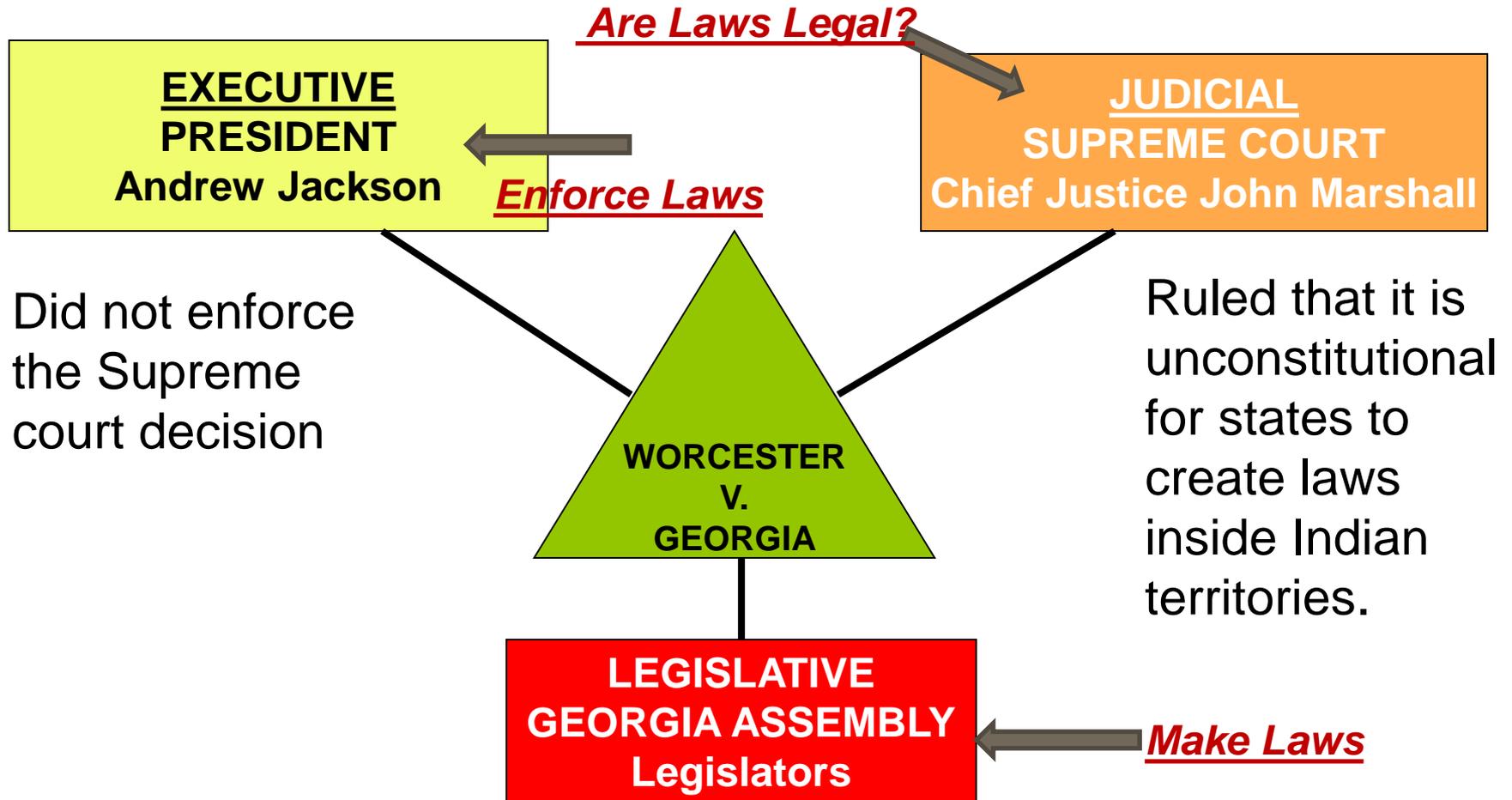


Jackson is often quoted as having possibly said,

"John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!"

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW THE SYSTEM OF CHECKS AND BALANCES WERE NOT USED PROPERLY IN AMERICAN HISTORY



Created a state law that stated that a person must have to carry a state license to live on Cherokee territory

INDIAN REMOVAL

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What role did the Trail of Tears play in the removal of Cherokees from Georgia?

CHEROKEE TRAIL OF TEARS

- After the signing of the Treaty of New Echota, the Trail of Tears was the relocation and movement of Native Americans, including many members of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw nations among others in the United States, from their homelands to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma) in the Western United States. Many Native Americans suffered from exposure, disease, and starvation while en route to their destinations, and many died, including 4,000 of the 15,000 relocated Cherokee.



PRIMARY SOURCE

. . . it shall be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation. . . that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, . . . the country so exchanged with them,

Indian Removal Act of 1830, Chap. CXLVIII, Sec. 3



The Ghost Dance



Wounded Knee



DISCOVERY
EDUCATION

CAUSE AND EFFECT: Indian Removal Act



WHAT DO YOU THINK THE COLOR PURPLE REPRESENTS ON THE MAP?

IF YOU SAID THE LOCATION OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS THEN YOU ARE CORRECT.

