

## 9-3 – Indian Removal- Pages 294-299

**Essential Question:** *Why did President Jackson support a policy of Indian removal?*

### **Main Idea 1:**

**The Indian Removal Act authorized the relocation of Native Americans to the West.**

- Native **Americans** had long lived in **settlements** stretching from **Georgia** to **Mississippi**.
  - **Jackson** and other political **leaders** wanted to open land to **settlement** by American **farmers**.
- **Congress** passed the **Indian Removal Act** in **1830**.
  - The act **authorized** the **removal** of Native Americans living **east** of **Mississippi** to lands in the **West**.
    - ★ American **farmers**, who gained **millions** of acres of land for **settlement**, benefited **most** from Andrew Jackson's plan to **remove** American **Indians** to the **West**.
- Congress then **established** the **Indian Territory**.
  - ★ Native Americans would be **moved** to **land** in present-day **Oklahoma**.
- ★ Congress **approved** the **creation** of the **Bureau of Indian Affairs**; a federal **government** office established to **oversee** policy toward **American Indians**.

### **Native American Removal**

#### **Choctaw**

- ★ They were the **first** American **Indians** removed to **Indian Territory**.
  - **7.5 million** acres of their **land** taken by **Mississippi**
  - **One-fourth** died on the way

#### **Creek**

- **Resisted** but were captured and **forced** to **march** to Indian Territory

#### **Chickasaw**

- Negotiated **treaty** for better **supplies**, but many **died**



## Main Idea 2:

**Cherokee resistance to removal led to disagreement between Jackson and the Supreme Court.**

### Cherokee Nation

- **Cherokees** adopted **white** culture, had own **government** and a **writing** system developed by Sequoyia
- **Georgia** took their land, and **Cherokees** sued the **state**.
- ★ The **Cherokee** people **resisted** removal to Indian **Territory** by bringing a **case** against the **state** to a **federal** court.
- **Supreme Court** ruled in the **Cherokees'** favor in *Worcester v. Georgia*, but President **Jackson** sided with **Georgia** and took no **action** to **enforce** the ruling. This **violated** his **presidential** oath to **uphold** the **laws** of the land.
- U.S. **government** policy toward the **Cherokee** showed that United States' political **leadership** was in a **hurry** to **uproot** the American Indian **population**.
  - The promise of **resources** like **gold** on **tribal** grounds **outweighed** any **commitments** to American Indian land **rights**.



### Trail of Tears

- In **1838**, U.S. troops forced **Cherokees** on **800-mile** march to **Indian Territory**. One-fourth of **18,000** Cherokees **died**.

## Main Idea 3:

**Other Native Americans resisted removal with force.**

- Chief Black Hawk
  - ★ The **leader** of the **Fox** and Sauk Indians who **decided** to **fight** officials **rather** than **leave** Illinois.
    - He was eventually **forced** to leave, after **running** out of **food** and **supplies**.
- ★ Osceola led his followers in the Second **Seminole** War in **Florida**.
  - Hundreds of **Seminoles**, including **Osceola** were **killed**, and some **4,000** Seminoles were removed
  - Small groups of Seminole **resisted** removal, and their **descendants** live in **Florida** today.



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