Name	Date	Period

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



Nama	Date	Period
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Main Idea 2:

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

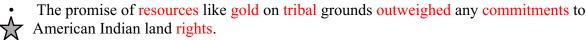
Cherokee Nation

Cherokees adopted white culture, had own government and a writing system developed by Sequoya

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.



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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