

# Creek Removal



Analyze the events that led to the removal of Creeks and Cherokees; include the roles of Alexander McGillivray, William McIntosh, Sequoyah, John Ross, Dahlonega Gold Rush, Worcester v. Georgia, Andrew Jackson, John Marshall, and the Trail of Tears.

# Think Back



- ☞ When Europeans first explored the United States, most Southeastern natives lived in mound-building societies such as those that built the Etowah Mounds in Cartersville.



# Bonus Question



What was the name of the final prehistoric period of Native Americans that built the Etowah Mounds in Cartersville?



Mississippian

# Formation of the Creek



- ❧ These larger chiefdoms broke apart and formed smaller chiefdoms throughout Georgia... the Creeks
- ❧ The Creek Nation was actually a confederation of several southeastern tribes. The Creeks were the most populous tribe in the state and held the largest amount of land.



# Creeks in Colonial Georgia



- ☞ In the colonial period of Georgia the Creek Nation became a major trading partner with the colony. Many white Georgians intermarried with the Creek and became members of the tribe.



# Bonus Question



Which chief negotiated with James Oglethorpe to allow the settlers to settle in Savannah?



# Tomochichi



Ed Jackson



# Bonus Question



Who served as a translator and operated a trading post?



# Mary Musgrove



# Assimilation/Civilizing Hopes



Due to these economic and social ties Georgians initially hoped that the Creek would become members of the plantation economy. While some did, many chose to continue their traditional lifestyle.



# Choosing Sides... Making Enemies

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- Earlier in Georgia's history the Creek chose to side with the English during the Revolution; thus, causing an hostile relationship with many Georgians.



# Bonus Question



Why did so many Native Americans side with the British during the American Revolution?



The British had made promises to protect Native American land and keep whites from taking it over... (Proclamation of 1763)



Georgia's Boundaries: The Making of a State

# Bonus Question



What physical feature did the Proclamation of 1763 prohibit colonists from expanding past?



# Appalachian Mountains

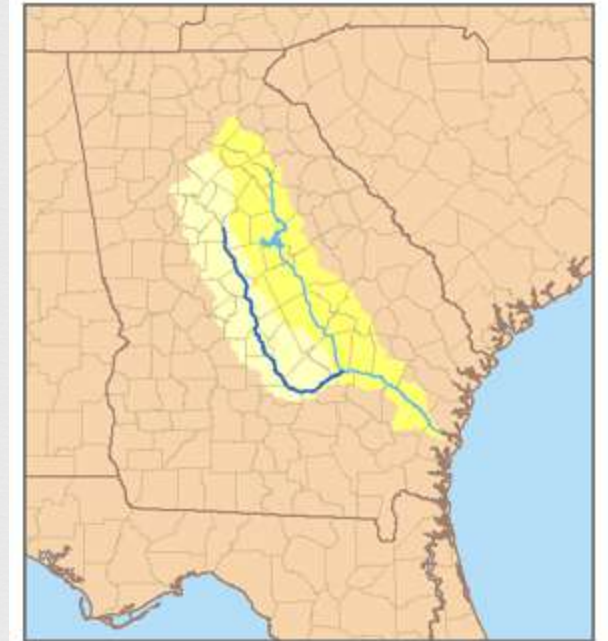




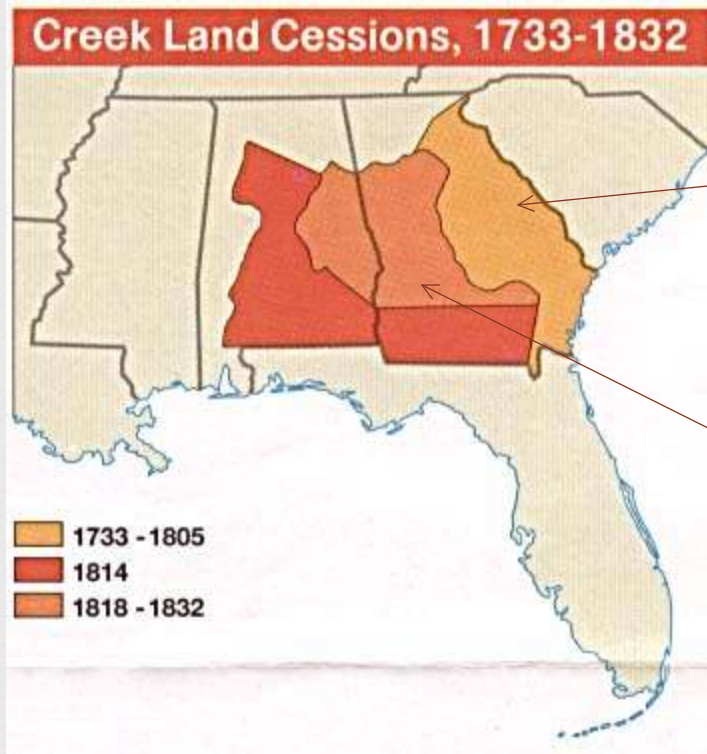
# Land Cessions



- ☞ Once the deer trade ended due to a decrease in animal's population, many White Georgians wanted Creek land and pushed state and federal leaders for their removal.
- ☞ Due to this pressure there were several major Creek land cessions after the Revolution including the Treaty of New York in 1790, which required that the Creeks ceded most of land east of the Ocmulgee river to the United States.



# Bonus Question



- What land distribution method was used to give away most of the Creek land taken during the 1733-1805 land cessions?
- What method was used in 1814 and 1818-1832?



1733-1805- Headright  
System

1814 and 1818-1832- Land  
Lotteries

# Creek Civil War

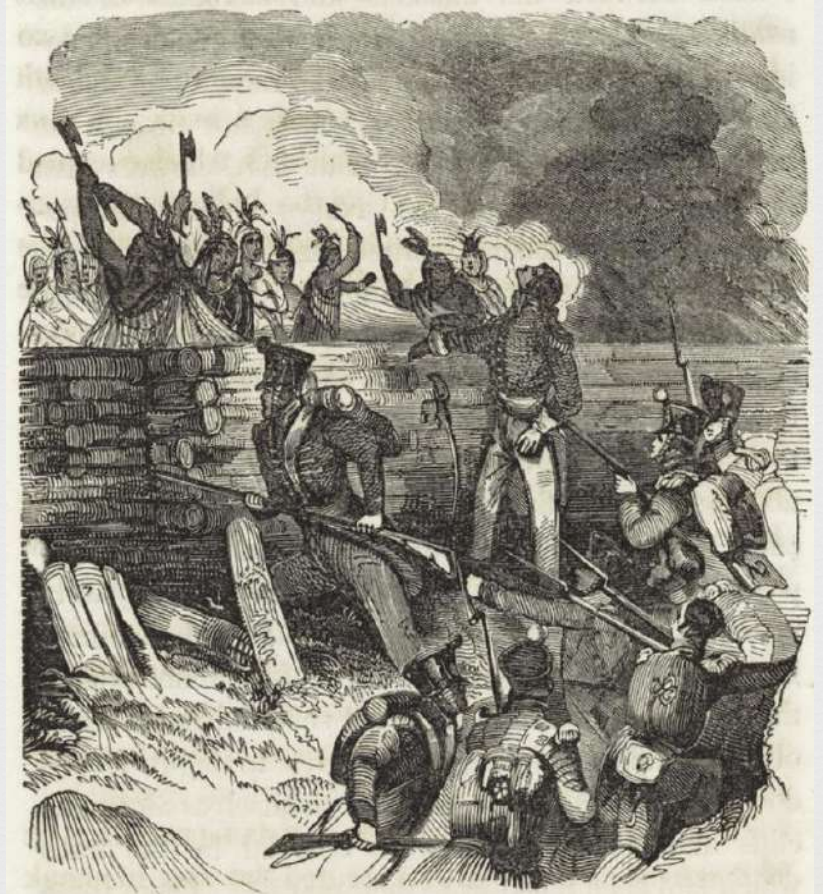


✧ In 1813, a civil war broke out between the Creek Indians. This war, called the Red Stick War, was named after the group of Creeks who wanted to fight the White settlers who were encroaching on their land (those that did not want to fight were called White Sticks).

# Battle of Horseshoe Bend



☞ The war ended in a Creek defeat by future President Andrew Jackson at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Following this war, the Creek lost 22 million acres of land.



# Treaty of Indian Springs



☞ In 1825, under the Treaty of Indian Springs, a Creek Chief named William McIntosh signed away the remainder of Creek land in Georgia after taking a bribe from an Indian agent.



# INDIAN TERRITORY OKLAHOMA



# Alexander McGillivray



✧ Alexander McGillivray (ca. 1750-1793) was a Creek Chief who was of dual lineage. His mother was a Creek Indian and his father was a Scottish trader named Lachlan McGillivray. Lachlan was a member of the Scottish Highlanders who came to Georgia with Oglethorpe.





# Bonus Question



Why were the Scottish Highlanders brought to Georgia?



Because they were known as excellent soldiers and they could help defend the colony against the Spanish.



# Bonus Question



- ❧ What was the name of the battle that the Scottish Highlanders helped Oglethorpe defeat the Spanish ending the Spanish threat?
- ❧ What was the name of the war that this battle was a part of?



Battle of Bloody Marsh

War of Jenkins Ear

# Alexander McGillivray



- ✧ Alexander was considered to be a full member of both cultures so he received a traditional English education and, due to his mother's ancestry, was also a leader in Creek society.
- ✧ During the American Revolution, Alexander's father remained loyal to the crown and, as most Creeks, Alexander fought for England as well.

# Alexander McGillivray



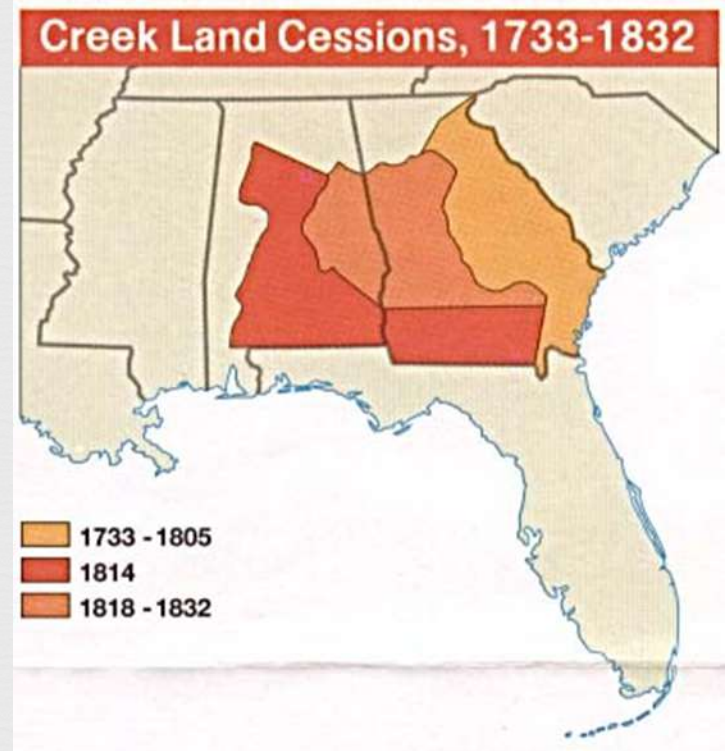
☞ The Oconee War began when Georgia settlers moved onto Creek lands east of the Oconee River. Upper Creek Chief McGillivray and Creek Indians attacked the settlers to drive them off their lands. Georgia settlers responded by attacks of their own against Creek villages.



# Alexander McGillivray



Eventually in 1790, McGillivray signed the Treaty of New York which created a treaty of friendship between the United States and the Creek Nation. The treaty also ceded Creek land to the United States, in return the United States promised to honor the boundaries of the Creeks' remaining lands. After the treaty McGillivray continued in his role at the Creeks' national leader until his death near Pensacola, Florida in 1793.





[http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/story\\_of\\_chief\\_william\\_m\\_cintosh](http://www.gpb.org/georgiastories/story/story_of_chief_william_m_cintosh)



# William McIntosh



William McIntosh (1778-1825) was another Creek chief with a Scottish father and Creek mother. McIntosh was also first cousins with Georgia's governor George Troop and was related by blood or marriage to several prominent Georgia families.



# William McIntosh



❧ McIntosh infuriated his Creek tribesmen by consistently siding with the United States on several occasions, even during the Red Stick War.



# William McIntosh



After the war, the Creek Nation suffered through a terrible famine and McIntosh used this opportunity to regain his status in Creek society by befriending a U.S. Indian agent. Due to this alliance, McIntosh gained the influential position of allocating food and supplies to those Creeks in need.



# William McIntosh



❧ McIntosh was in favor of changing the traditional Creek lifestyle by promoting the move to agriculture and slaveholding. McIntosh led this lifestyle himself and was the owner of two plantations. Most Creeks did not support his abandonment of traditional ways.



# Bonus Question



What did we call it (earlier in this PowerPoint) when Native Americans changed their lifestyle to fit into the white mans' world?



# Assimilation or Civilizing

# William McIntosh



- ❧ The final conflict between McIntosh and the Creek was his decision to sign the Second Treaty of Indian Springs (1825). McIntosh, along with six other Creek chiefs, agreed to sell the remainder of Creek land in Georgia, without the tribe's consent, for \$200,000. McIntosh received extra cash for his personal lands in the treaty.

# William McIntosh



Upon hearing about what they considered to be a bribe, the Creek Nation ruled to execute McIntosh for his actions. On April 30, 1825, 200 Creek warriors carried out McIntosh's execution at his home by shooting and stabbing him repeatedly.

