

What impact did Andrew Jackson's policies have on Native Americans?

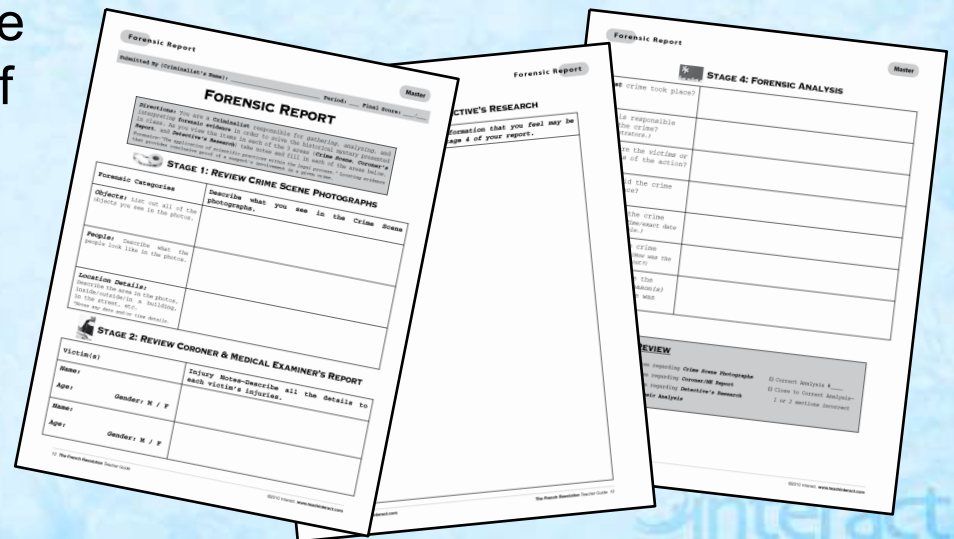


HOW DO I SOLVE THIS MYSTERY?

In order to solve a History Mystery you will need to have a **Forensic Report**, a **Mystery File**, a pen/pencil, and an open mind.

Before you begin, let's take a moment to review all the sections of the **Forensic Report** so that you are familiar with all the areas of the file and what you need to do.

Keep in mind that as you review the items in the file, you are acting as if you are a **Criminalist** responsible for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting forensic evidence. These actions are key to helping you solve the historical mystery presented in class. Good Luck!



HOW DO I FILL OUT THE REPORT?

- As you view the items in each of the three areas (***Crime Scene***, ***Coroner's Report***, and ***Detective's Research***) take notes and fill in each of the areas on the Forensic Report.
- Pay close attention to which office is reporting information and ***match the photos on your file with the photo on your report*** when you are writing in your information.
- For example, if you see the symbol for the ***Crime Scene*** office on the top of the file page, you may use that information to answer the questions about the ***Crime Scene*** in your **Forensics Report**.



Master

Submitted By (Criminalist's Name): _____ Period: ____ Final Score: ____

FORENSIC REPORT

Directions: You are a Criminalist responsible for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting forensic evidence in order to solve the historical mystery presented in class. As you view the items in each of the 3 areas (***Crime Scene***, ***Coroner's Report***, and ***Detective's Research***) take notes and fill in each of the areas below.

Forensics—the application of scientific practices within the legal process. Locating evidence that provides conclusive proof of a suspect's involvement in a given crime.

STAGE 1: REVIEW CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS

Forensic Categories	Describe what you see in the Crime Scene photographs.
Objects: List out all of the objects you see in the photos.	
People: Describe what the people look like in the photos.	
Location Details: Describe the area in the photos, inside/outside/in a building, in the street, etc. <small>*Note any date and/or time details.</small>	

STAGE 2: REVIEW CORONER & MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT

Victim(s)	Injury Notes—Describe all the details to each victim's injuries.
Name: Age: Gender: M / F	
Name: Age: Gender: M / F	

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FORENSIC REPORT SECTIONS



- If you are looking at notes and photos about the **Crime Scene**, they will be marked with a photo of *caution tape*.
- Fill in your report sheet for this section by writing in notes about all the objects, people, and location details that you see.



STAGE 1: REVIEW CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS

Forensic Categories	Describe what you see in the Crime Scene photographs.
Objects: List out all of the objects you see in the photos.	
People: Describe what the people look like in the photos.	
Location Details: Describe the area in the photos, inside/outside/in a building, in the street, etc. <i>*Notes any date and/or time details.</i>	

FORENSIC REPORT SECTIONS



- If you are looking at documents and photos with specific information about the victim's body, then these are part of the **Coroner's Report** and they will be marked with a photo of a *coroner writing a report*.
- Fill in your report sheet for this section by writing in specific information about each recovered body. Note the person's name, gender, age and injury information.



STAGE 2: REVIEW CORONER & MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT

Victim(s)	Injury Notes—Describe all the details to each victim's injuries.
Name: Age: Gender: M / F	
Name: Age: Gender: M / F	

FORENSIC REPORT SECTIONS



- And if you are looking at notes, documents, and/or images from the **Detective's Research** they will be marked with a photo of an *investigator's badge*.
- Fill in your report sheet for this section by writing down any and all information that you feel may be useful to you later when you fill out Stage 4.



STAGE 3: REVIEW DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH

Your Notes—Write down any and all information that you feel may be relevant or useful later to fill out Stage 4 of your report.

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FORENSIC REPORT SECTIONS

- Once you have filled in Stages 1–3 you then use this information to come up with a theory of what event you think took place and why.
- Read through carefully and answer each question in Stage 4: Forensic Analysis.

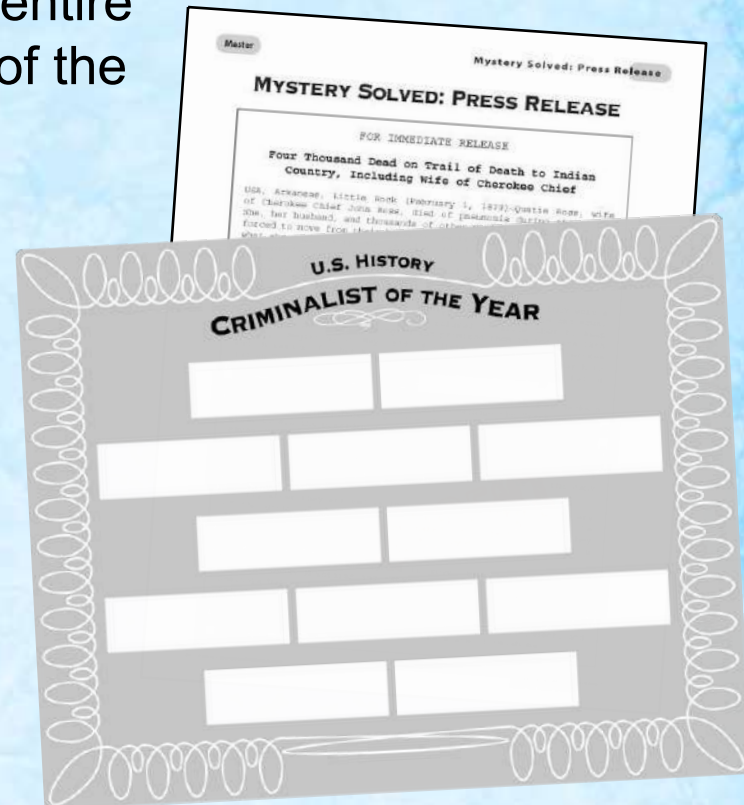


STAGE 4: FORENSIC ANALYSIS

What crime took place?	
Who is responsible for the crime? <i>(Perpetrators.)</i>	
Who were the victims or targets of the action?	
Where did the crime take place?	
When did the crime happen? <i>(Time/exact date when available.)</i>	
How was the crime committed? <i>(How was the crime carried out?)</i>	
Why —What were the motives or reason(s) why this crime was committed?	

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN I AM DONE WITH MY REPORT?

- Once you have completed reviewing the entire file and have filled out all of the sections of the **Forensics Report**, you may then turn in your report to your teacher.
- The first student (or team) who is the most accurate with their analysis for this History Mystery will become the “**Criminalist of the Month**” and receive a name plate on the class plaque.
- Finally, once the entire class has turned in their reports, you will read a **Mystery Solved: Press Release** that will tell you the background behind the case you just finished reviewing.



READY?

SET.

GO!

Forensic Report		Master
Submitted by (Criminalist's Name): _____		Period: ____ Final Score: ____
FORENSIC REPORT		
<p>Directions: You are a Criminalist responsible for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting forensic evidence in order to solve the historical mystery presented in class. As you view the items in each of the 3 areas (Crime Scene, Coroner's Report, and Detective's Research) take notes and fill in each of the areas below. Remember, the objective of forensic practice using the "hard process" forensic evidence that provides conclusive proof of a suspect's involvement in a given crime.</p>		
STAGE 1: REVIEW CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS		
Forensic Categories	Describe what you see in the Crime Scene photographs.	
Objects: List out all of the objects you see in the photos.		
People: Describe what the people look like in the photos.		
Location Details: Describe the area in the photos, outside/inside/in a building in the street, etc. <small>What are you seeing (see details)</small>		
STAGE 2: REVIEW CORONER & MEDICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT		
Victim(s)	Injury Notes- Describe all the details to each victim's injuries.	
Name:		
Age: Gender: M / F		
Name:		
Age: Gender: M / F		
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AREA 1: CRIME SCENE



AREA 1:
CRIME SCENE



Little Rock, Arkansas



**AREA 1:
CRIME SCENE**



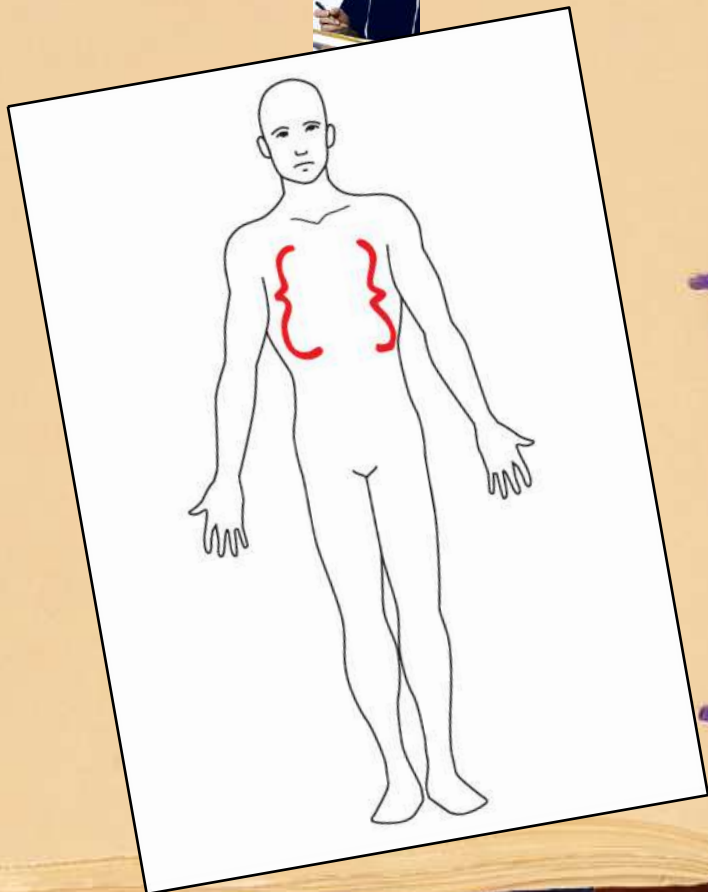
February 1, 1839



AREA 2: CORONER'S REPORT



**AREA 2:
CORONER'S REPORT**



VICTIM'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)
Ross, Quantie, aka Elizabeth Brown Henley

SEX	AGE	RACE	WEIGHT	HT
M <input checked="" type="radio"/> F		<i>Native American</i>		

DESCRIPTION OF CORPSE

Adult female Wearing thin cotton dress and shawl.

EXTERNAL INJURIES

Severe cold exposure and frostbite-like injuries.

INTERNAL INJURIES

Severe lung infection. Internal and external injuries indicate cause of death as pneumonia.

AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH

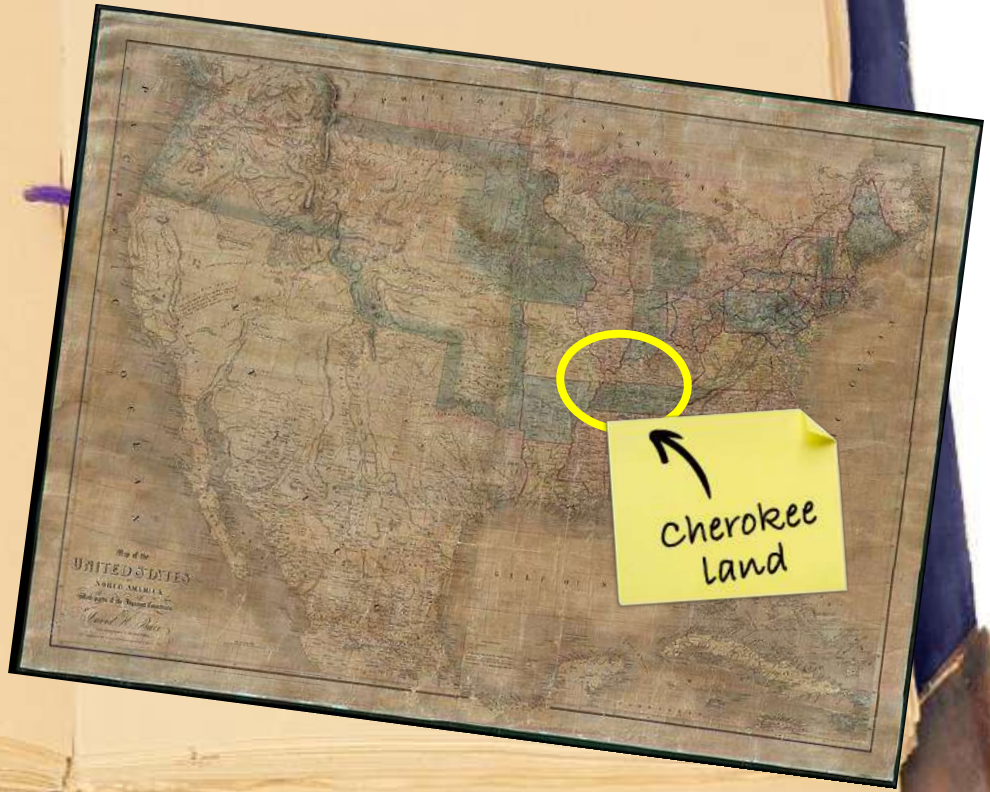


**AREA 3:
DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH**



The Cherokee were at one time the largest and most powerful Native American nation in what is now the United States. They originally lived in the current states of Georgia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and Alabama.

The Cherokee called themselves Keetoowah or Aní Yunwiya, meaning "the Principal People."

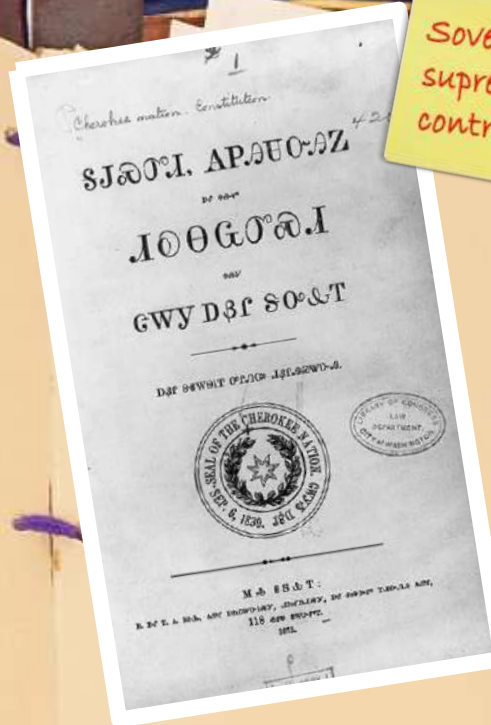


AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



The Cherokee found themselves in constant conflict with white settlers over land. White farmers would build their houses on Cherokee land in violation of their sovereignty.

In 1792, George Washington signed a proclamation declaring that the borders of the Cherokee lands should be respected.



Sovereignty:
supreme and independent
control over an area



So much Cherokee land was disappearing that the tribe passed a law that made selling land punishable by death.

AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



Many Cherokee people made efforts to assimilate, or be more like European Americans.

They had a written language, unlike other Native American nations. They also had a newspaper, a constitution, and had even adopted slavery.

Through missionaries' visits, many Cherokee became Christian as well.



Sequoyah, the inventor of the Cherokee syllabary (alphabet).

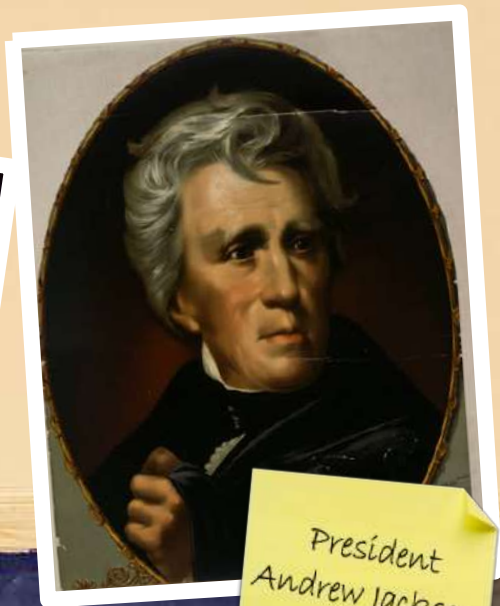
**AREA 3:
DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH**



Most white Americans considered the Cherokee and other Native Americans to be inferior.

White settlers quickly moved to take Cherokee land in Georgia when gold was discovered there in 1828. The state gave them permission even though it violated U.S. law.

President Andrew Jackson took further steps against the Cherokee when he successfully pushed for the passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830. All Native Americans would have now have to move west to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma).



President
Andrew Jackson

AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



The Cherokee nation of
Indians is
the State of Georgia

The Cherokee's principal chief, John Ross, went to the president to protest. The Cherokee took their case to the Supreme Court in 1831 and 1832 to protest the violation of their rights as a sovereign nation.

Though the Court finally said that Georgia had no right to take Cherokee land, President Jackson ignored this. He pushed for enforcement of the Indian Removal Act to force all Indians out of the southeastern United States.

AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



In 1835, a small group of Cherokee called the Treaty Party, led by Major Ridge and other unelected individuals, went to the U.S. government and signed a treaty for all Cherokees—the Treaty of New Echota.

This treaty agreed to move all Cherokee to Indian Territory in exchange for money and land in Indian Territory.

This treaty became the legal backing for the government to remove the Cherokee, though Chief John Ross and others declared the treaty invalid.



Major Ridge

AREA 3:
DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



The U.S. Army arrived in May 1838 to force all Cherokee to move from their homeland.



Under the command of General Winfield Scott, U.S. soldiers pulled Indians from their homes. The Cherokee were not given time to collect their belongings—sometimes not even their shoes. A child who had died the night before the soldiers came was not even allowed to be buried.

ORDERS. No. 35.
Head Quarters, Eastern Division.
Cherokee Agency, Ten. May 17, 1838.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, of the United States' Army, announces to the troops assembled and assembling in this country; that, with them, he has been charged by the President to cause the Cherokee Indians yet remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, to remove to the West, according to the terms of the Treaty of 1835. His Staff will be as follows:
LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. J. WORTH, acting Adjutant General, Chief of the Staff.
MAJOR M. M. PAYNE, acting Inspector

Major General will endeavour to visit in a short time all parts of the Cherokee country occupied by the troops.

The duties devolved on the army, through the orders of the Major General & those of the highly important and critical nature, are of a

The Cherokees, by the advances which they have made in christianity and civilization, are by far the most interesting tribe of Indians in the territorial limits of the United States. Of the 15,000 of these people who are now to be

Mississippi. In either case, the men will be guarded and escorted, except it may be, where their women and children are safely secured as hostages; but, in general, families, in our possession, will not be separated, unless it be to send men, as runners, to invite others to come in.

If any happen that Indians will be found too sick, in the opinion of the nearest Surgeon, to be removed to one of the depots indicated above. In every such case, one or more of the family, or the friends of the sick person, will be left in attendance, with ample subsistence.

AREA 3: DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH



Over 17,000 Cherokee and 2000 African Americans were forced to walk between 800 to 1200 miles from their homes in the Southeast to Indian Territory. It took six months.

Over 4000 died along the way. of disease, exposure to cold, malnutrition, and accidents.

The Cherokee were not the only nation to be forced to move—the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole people were also evicted.

**AREA 3:
DETECTIVE'S RESEARCH**



Chief John Ross, along with his wife Quatie, were among the thousands who were forced to move to Indian Territory.



The route to the west was called Nuna dat shun'yi—"the place where they cried."

It became known as the Trail of Tears.



*Your case file review is now complete...
Get ready to analyze!*



HISTORY'S MYSTERIES

SOLVE THE CRIME OF THE TIME

Master

Master

Forensic Report

Submitted By (Criminalist's Name): _____ Period: ____ Final Score: ____/____

FORENSIC REPORT

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Location: Describe the location of the crime scene.	

EXAMINER'S REPORT

Fill in all the details to

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Forensic Report

STAGE 4: FORENSIC ANALYSIS

Master

What crime took place?	
Who is responsible for the crime? (Perpetrators.)	
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REPORT REVIEW

- Completed Notes regarding *Crime Scene Photographs*
- Completed Notes regarding *Coroner/ME Report*
- Completed Notes regarding *Detective's Research*
- Completed *Forensic Analysis*
- Correct Analysis # _____
- Close to Correct Analysis— 1 or 2 sections incorrect

Interact Teacher Guide

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Good luck solving this History Mystery!
 Don't forget to turn in your full report.

MYSTERY SOLVED: PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Four Thousand Dead on Trail of Death to Indian Country, Including Wife of Cherokee Chief

USA, Arkansas, Little Rock (February 1, 1839)—Quatie Ross, wife of Cherokee Chief John Ross, died of pneumonia during the night. She, her husband, and thousands of other Native Americans had been forced to move from their homes to new lands. Having left with only what she could carry, she gave her only blanket to a child to keep him warm during a snowstorm. Unused to cold weather and weakened by months of travel, Quatie Ross died and was buried along what has become known as the "Trail of Tears."

Though the Supreme Court backed up Cherokee claims that they were a sovereign nation and deserved to be treated as a separate and equal country, President Andrew Jackson refused to allow them to keep their lands as George Washington had promised them in the late 18th century. Beginning in May 1838, soldiers removed 17,000 Cherokee and thousands of other Native Americans and forced them to march to Indian Territory by wagon, boat, and foot. Four thousand, including Quatie Ross, died along the way.

The Cherokee had fought alongside future president Andrew Jackson in the Creek War of 1813—a war fought to subdue the Creek Indians. The Cherokee helped Jackson win the war, which he used as a stepping stone to win the presidency in 1828. Junaluska, a Cherokee warrior, saved Jackson's life in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Jackson is said to have told him, "As long as the sun shines and the grass grows, there shall be friendship between us, and the feet of the Cherokee shall be toward the east." Junaluska was one of the many Cherokee forced to move west.

Shortly after they arrived in Indian Territory, many of the leaders of the group of Cherokee (including Major Ridge, who signed the Treaty of New Echota) were assassinated. It is believed that they were killed in an act of vigilante justice by other Cherokee. Selling Cherokee land was an act historically punishable by death.

Not all Native Americans agreed to move. Some Cherokee escaped into the Smoky Mountains and established a reservation there. The Seminole Nation fought three wars to keep their land. Most Cherokee and other Native American nations, however, tried to rebuild their communities in Indian Territory. They succeeded for a while, but by 1893 the new Cherokee land had been opened for white settlement, and by 1906, Indian Territory had become the state of Oklahoma.