

# Indian Removal

*Unit 6: Growth & Expansion*

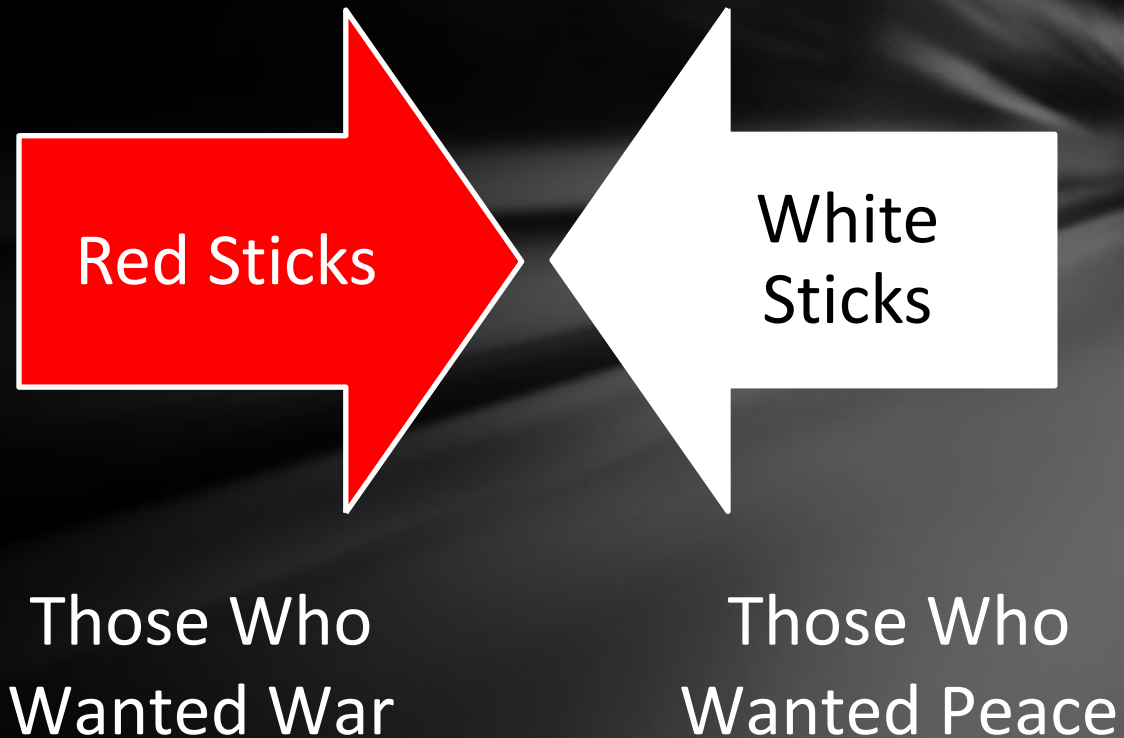
# Creek Indians



- Sometimes called Muscogee Indians
- Wanted to fight to preserve land.
- lived in mound building societies along large rivers, creeks and plains.
- Tribal towns were made up of self- governing systems.
- were independent from one another and made allies only in time of war.

# Creek Indians

- Divided into two factions
  - Red sticks
    - wanted war
    - led by Alexander McGillivray
  - White sticks –
    - wanted peace
    - led by William McIntosh



# Alexander McGillvray

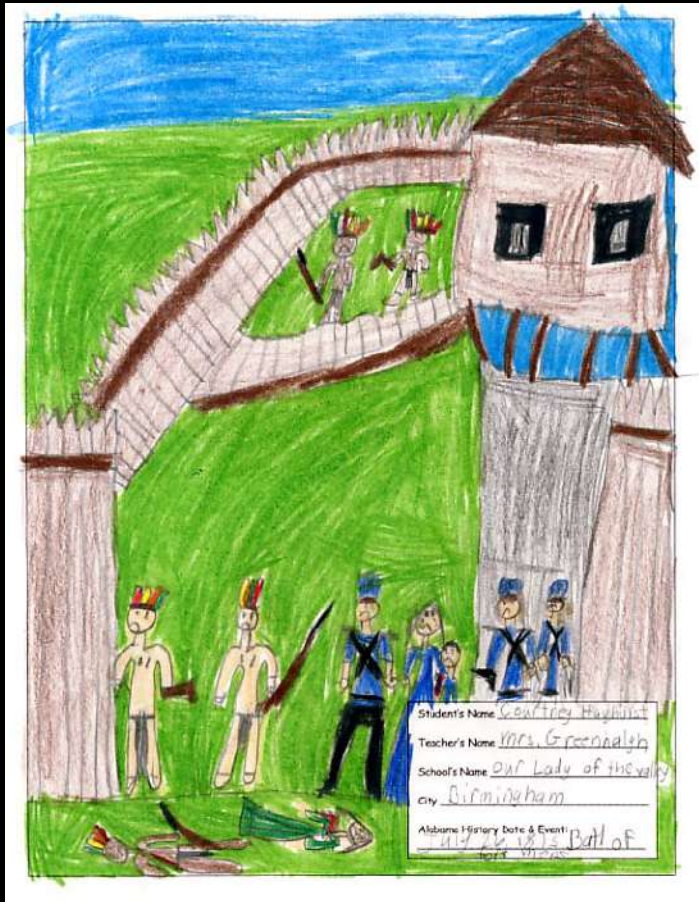
- *Interpreter and Chief for the Creek Indians.*
- *Mother was a Creek who raised him as a full member of the Wind Clan.*
- *Father was a Scottish trader who had him educated in Charleston, SC.*
- *Supported the British during the Revolutionary War as an officer.*
- *Ceded land near the Oconee River in 1790*



# Oconee Wars

- The Oconee Wars started when settlers (pioneers) began to move onto Creek lands along the Oconee River.
- Small battles were fought between the settlers and Creeks.

# The Creek War



- Fought primarily against General Andrew Jackson (eventual president)
- Red Sticks massacred many Americans at Fort Mims.
- 1,000 Red Sticks attacked Fort Mims.
- About 400 people, including women and children, died at the hands of the Red Sticks.



# The Creek War

- The Battle of Horseshoe Bend, in Alabama, ended the Creek War in 1814; **Andrew Jackson** led the U.S. troops
- The Creeks were forced to give up nearly all their land to the U.S. government
- Governor Troup pressured the federal government to make a deal with the Creeks.
- The Treaty of Indian Springs ceded the last of Creek lands in Georgia to the U.S.
- By 1827, the Creeks relocated to the wilderness across the Mississippi River

# William McIntosh

- *Scottish father William/ Creek mother Senoya*
  - *Wind clan/ Creek chief*
  - *McIntosh received a European education in Savannah.*
  - *Encouraged Creek Indians to adopt the colonist ways to own property, grow cotton, and own slaves.*
  - *McIntosh supported Andrew Jackson in the Creek Indian Wars.*
  - *Participated in signing the Treaty of Indian Springs of 1821 which ceded the Creek's remaining land in Georgia*
  - *Assassinated by a group of Red Stick Creeks for signing the Treaty of Indian Springs*
- 
- *Governor Troup's first cousin*





# The Cherokee Nation

- The Cherokee occupied the Northern 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of Georgia and extended into 3 other states.
- They saw the Creek driven from their lands and were determined to be different.



# Cherokee Nation

- Wished to show that they were “civilized” like whites.
- Created an advanced society with an independent government, capital city of New Echota, and a constitution
- Sequoyah – developed the Cherokee SYLLABARY.
  - First native written language.
  - Used it to create a library.



# Cherokee Nation



## Cherokee Phoenix

- Cherokee Newspaper.
- Was bilingual (written in Cherokee and English)
- Edited by Elias Boudinot

# Cherokee Nation

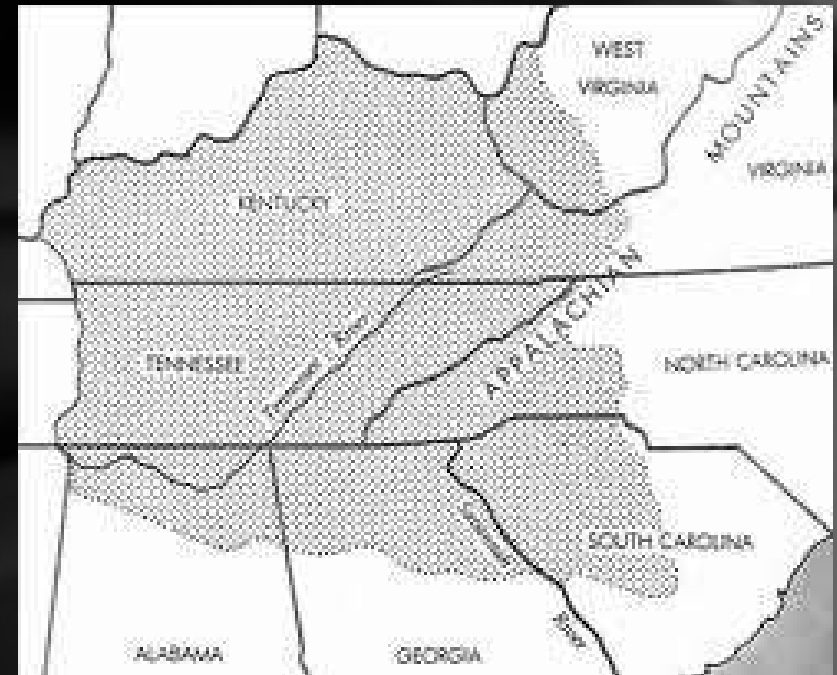
## Cherokee Government

- New Echota became the capital, which contained a library and printing press.
- Created a constitution with three branches of government and bicameral legislature



# Cherokee Nation

- In 1791, the U.S. government signed a treaty guaranteeing that the Cherokee nation could be independent and have its own government.
- In 1828, Georgia lawmakers reversed that agreement, saying that state laws were now in effect in Cherokee lands.



# John Ross

- *Son of a Scottish father and a part-Cherokee, part-Scottish mother*
- *Helped create a Cherokee Constitution.*
- *Argued the case for the Cherokee nation before the Supreme Court*
- *Was unable to convince the U.S. government to rescind (cancel) the Compact of 1802.*
- *Guided the Cherokee through the difficult Trail of Tears march to Oklahoma.*





# Gold Leads to Conflict

- Gold was discovered on Cherokee lands near Dahlonega, GA in 1829.
- Prospectors rushed there ignoring Cherokee territorial rights.



# Indian Removal Act- 1830

- President Andrew Jackson supported Georgia's interests in removing the Cherokee from their land.
- The Indian Removal Act was enacted to remove all Indians from Georgia and settle them on land west of the Mississippi.

# *Worcester v. Georgia*

- U.S. Supreme Court case to decide if the Cherokee had the right of sovereignty.
- Chief Justice *John Marshall* decided in the Cherokee's favor.
- President *Andrew Jackson* refused to enforce the ruling and ordered that the Indians be removed.
- Georgians ignored the ruling and continued to move into Cherokee lands.

# Trail of Tears

- John Ross and his people held out until the U.S. sent troops in 1838.
- The troops rounded them up and sent them to the Oklahoma Territory. (approx. 14,000 Cherokee)
- It was winter during the 800 mile walk.



# Trail of Tears



- An estimated 4,000 Cherokee died from harsh weather conditions, disease and lack of food during the six-month trek.
- Elias Boudinot, Major Ridge, and his son were executed for their part in signing the Treaty of New Echota, which gave up the last of the Cherokee land in Georgia