



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:



7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #97

SWBAT identify and explain the conflict in Cherokee v. Georgia
SWBAT identify and explain the purpose of the Indian Removal Act

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. You must attempt each question, there should be absolutely no blank spaces. Be sure to provide examples and evidence to support your answers.



1. What event is taking place in the image above? How do you know? Use evidence from the painting to support your answer. (Name the policy)

2. Why do you think this was called the Trail of Tears? _____

3. Do you agree with Jackson's policy towards the Native Americans? Why or why not?



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I. Quick Notes

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Indian Removal Act of 1830 | Passed in 1830 this law forced Native Americans to leave their land and move west |
|-----------------------------------|--|

Reasons for Indian Removal...

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Ethnocentrism | <i>The belief that your race or ethnicity is superior to another. Andrew Jackson and many early Americans believed that they were better than Native Americans: therefore they had ethnocentric beliefs.</i> |
| Land | <i>Early Americans wanted to settle (live on) the land that the Native Americans held.</i> |
| Gold | <i>Gold was discovered on the land that Native Americans lived, giving President Jackson yet another reason to force Native Americans to move.</i> |

President Andrew Jackson’s speech to Congress

It... enables those [southern] States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way and under their own rude institutions...and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community.

1. How will removing the Indians benefit the Southern States?

2. How will removing the Indians benefit the Indians?

3. How is Jackson’s speech condescending (insulting) to the Indians?



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**Letter from Chief John Ross, "To the Senate and House of Representatives
September 28, 1836**

We are stripped of every attribute of freedom and eligibility for legal self-defence. Our property may be plundered before our eyes; violence may be committed on our persons; even our lives may be taken away, and there is none to regard our complaints... We are deprived of membership in the human family! We have neither land nor home, nor resting place that can be called our own.

1. Describe the situation facing the Cherokee?

2. What does Ross mean when he says “ We are deprived”.

Letter from the House of Representatives, North Carolina Congress January 27, 1834.

The lands in the occupancy of the Cherokees... and within the limits of North Carolina, are of great extent and value. This tract of country, from the most accurate information now to be obtained, includes nearly million of acres of land, and is estimated to be worth four hundred thousand dollars, and is occupied by almost twenty-five hundred Indians. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this district of country, and the removal of this unfortunate race beyond the Mississippi, is of momentous importance to the interest of this State. The fertility of the soil, the extent and value of territory, are sufficient inducements to urge the extinguishment of the Indian title...The red men are not within the pales of civilization; they are not under the restraints of morality, nor the influence of religion, and they are always disagreeable and dangerous neighbors to a civilized people. The proximity of those red men to our white population, subjects the latter to depredations and annoyances, and is a source of perpetual and mutual irritation.

1. Why are the Cherokee lands “of great extent and value” to the United States Government?



2. How are the “red men” described?

3. Why does Congress think it is important to remove the Cherokee?

From an essay written by General S.C. Armstrong

Reservations are merely places for herding Indians; temporary, necessary experiments, that, after a given time, may become growing evils...This part of the red race has suffered most from Whites; their comfortable eastern homes have been broken up their thrifty farms and fruitful orchards abandoned for a western wilderness where thousands have died from exposure.

1. How does he describe reservations?

2. Why have Native Americans been forced to move?

3. Where have the Native Americans gone?

Literary Connection: How are reservations described in the Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian? Is it similar to or different from General Armstrong’s description? EXPLAIN.



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II. Analyzing Music**Trail of Tears by John Denver**

No more beautiful moons may we spend on our land
In the north, the scarlet council talks of war
And the long knives have massacred the tribe and burned corn
We're not welcome in our homeland anymore

There will be a trail of tears
There will be a trail of pain
And Jackson will have the Mississippi and the twenty dollar bill
But for us the trail is all that will remain

No more songs of the hunters on the buffalo plain
No more smoke from sacred fires touch these hills
And the numbers of the people grow fewer every mile
And our children will not leave the Great Spirit's ways

There will be a trail of tears
There will be a trail of pain
And Jackson will have the Mississippi and the twenty-dollar bill
But for us the trail is all that will remain

On the streets of Rapid City
On the road to Wounded Knee
There is whiskey for forgetting everything
But the old ones say there may be time learning from each other
The way that it had once been meant to be

There will be a trail of tears
There will be a trail of pain
And Jackson will have the Mississippi and the twenty-dollar bill
But for us the trail is all that will remain
And Jackson has got the Mississippi and the twenty-dollar bill
But how long will the trail of tears remain



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Reflect: What feelings was the artist trying to emote from the singing of this song? How do you know? Use details from the lyrics as evidence.



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**The Trail of Tears
HOMEWORK**

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

Directions: Read the first hand account below about the Trail of Tears and answer the questions that follow.

**Samuel's Memory
By: Michael Rutledge**

This is what I remember. It is the bits and pieces of the memories of a young boy, full of feelings and observations, but without complete comprehension. The boy is my great-great grandfather, Samuel Cloud. The memory is from his vantage point, so I will share it with you the same way.

It is Spring. The leaves are on the trees. I am playing with my friends when white men in uniforms ride up to our home. My mother calls me. I can tell by her voice that something is wrong. Some of the men ride off. My mother tells me to gather my things, but the men don't allow us time to get anything. They enter our home and begin knocking over pottery and looking into everything. My mother and I are taken by several men to where their horses are held at gun point. The men who rode off return with my father, Elijah. They have taken his rifle and he is walking toward us.

I can feel his anger and frustration. There is nothing he can do. From my mother I feel fear. I am filled with fear, too. What is going on? I was just playing, but now my family and my friends' families are gathered together and told to walk at the point of a bayonet.

We walk a long ways. My mother does not let me get far from her. My father is walking by the other men, talking in low, angry tones. The soldiers look weary, as though they'd rather be anywhere else but here.

They lead us to a stockade. They herd us into this pen like we are cattle. No one was given time to gather any possessions. The nights are still cold in the mountains and we do not have enough blankets to go around. My mother holds me at night to keep me warm. That is the only time I feel safe. I feel her pull me to her tightly. I feel her warm breath in my hair. I feel her softness as I fall asleep at night.

As the days pass, more and more of our people are herded into the stockade. I see other members of my clan. We children try to play, but the elders around us are anxious and we do



not know what to think. I often sit and watch the others around me. I observe the guards. I try not to think about my hunger. I am cold.

Several months have passed and still we are in the stockades. My father looks tired. He talks with the other men, but no one seems to know what to do or what is going to happen. We hear that white men have moved into our homes and are farming our fields. What will happen to us? We are to march west to join the Western Cherokees. I don't want to leave these mountains.

My mother, my aunts and uncles take me aside one day. "Your father died last night," they tell me. My mother and my father's clan members are crying, but I do not understand what this means. I saw him yesterday. He was sick, but still alive. It doesn't seem real. Nothing seems real. I don't know what any of this means. It seems like yesterday, I was playing with my friends.

It is now Fall. It seems like forever since I was clean. The stockade is nothing but mud. In the morning it is stiff with frost. By mid-afternoon, it is soft and we are all covered in it. The soldiers suddenly tell us we are to follow them. We are led out of the stockade. The guards all have guns and are watching us closely. We walk. My mother keeps me close to her. I am allowed to walk with my uncle or an aunt, occasionally.

We walk across the frozen earth. Nothing seems right anymore. The cold seeps through my clothes. I wish I had my blanket. I remember last winter I had a blanket, when I was warm. I don't feel like I'll ever be warm again. I remember my father's smile. It seems like so long ago.

We walked for many days. I don't know how long it has been since we left our home, but the mountains are behind us. Each day, we start walking a little later. They bury the dead in shallow graves, because the ground is frozen. As we walk past white towns, the whites come out to watch us pass. No words are spoken to them. No words are said to us. Still, I wish they would stop staring. I wish it were them walking in this misery and I were watching them. It is because of them that we are walking. I don't understand why, but I know that much. They made us leave our homes. They made us walk to this new place we are heading in the middle of winter. I do not like these people. Still, they stare at me as I walk past.

We come to a big river, bigger than I have ever seen before. It is flowing with ice. The soldiers are not happy. We set up camp and wait. We are all cold and the snow and ice seem to hound us, claiming our people one by one. North is the color of blue, defeat and trouble. From there a chill wind blows for us as we wait by a frozen river. We wait to die.

My mother is coughing now. She looks worn. Her hands and face are burning hot. My aunts and uncles try to take care of me, so she can get better. I don't want to leave her alone. I just want to sit with her. I want her to stoke my hair, like she used to do. My aunts try to get me to sleep by them, but at night, I creep to her side. She coughs and it wracks her whole body.



When she feels me by her side, she opens her blanket and lets me in. I nestle against her feverish body. I can make it another day, I know, because she is here.

When I went to sleep last night, my mother was hot and coughing worse than usual. When I woke up, she was cold. I tried to wake her up, but she lay there. The soft warmth she once was, she is no more. I kept touching her, as hot tears stream down my face. She couldn't leave me. She wouldn't leave me.

I hear myself call her name, softly, then louder. She does not answer. My aunt and uncle come over to me to see what is wrong. My aunt looks at my mother. My uncle pulls me from her. My aunt begins to wail. I will never forget that wail. I did not understand when my father died. My mother's death I do not understand, but suddenly know that I am alone. My clan will take care of me, but I will be forever denied her warmth, the soft fingers in my hair, her gentle breath as we slept. I am alone. I want to cry. I want to scream in rage. I can do nothing.

We bury her in a shallow grave by the road. I will never forget that lonesome hill of stone that is her final bed, as it fades from my sight. I tread softly by my uncle, my hand in his. I walk with my head turned, watching that small hill as it fades from my sight. The soldiers make us continue walking. My uncle talks to me, trying to comfort me. I walk in loneliness.

I know what it is to hate. I hate those white soldiers who took us from our home. I hate the soldiers who make us keep walking through the snow and ice toward this new home that none of us ever wanted. I hate the people who killed my father and mother.

I hate the white people who lined the roads in their woolen clothes that kept them warm, watching us pass. None of those white people are here to say they are sorry that I am alone. None of them care about me or my people. All they ever saw was the color of our skin. All I see is the color of theirs and I hate them.



1. List at least **four** things that you learned from this reading about the trail of tears

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

2. What role did the climate (weather) play in the Trail of Tears?

3. What might have been different about the Trail of Tears if the weather had been warmer?

4. **Brainiac Challenge:** Describe at least **three** possible long term effects of the Trail of Tears on the Cherokee people



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**The Trail of Tears
EXIT TICKET**

_____/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. Put the following events in the correct sequence: A) Louisiana Purchase; B) Trail of Tears Historic Trail established; C) Indian Removal Act signed
 - a. C, A, B
 - b. C, B, A
 - c. B, A, C
 - d. A, C, B

2. Which of these men did the most to fight the US government policy of Indian removal?
 - a. Andrew Jackson
 - b. John Ross
 - c. Thomas Jefferson
 - d. Martin Van Buren

3. 3. What does the term "Five Civilized Tribes" tell us about white Americans' views in the early 19th century?
 - a. They were eager to accept American Indians as equals
 - b. They thought white culture was superior to Indian culture
 - c. They were deeply concerned about American Indians' welfare
 - d. They were interested in the culture and customs of their Indian neighbors

4. 4. What's the connection between the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes and the territory acquired in the Louisiana Purchase?
 - a. The Five Tribe Indians were living in Louisiana Purchase lands before they were forced from their homes
 - b. The Indians' original homelands were located within the new Louisiana Purchase lands
 - c. The Louisiana Purchase lands were where American Indians historically did most of their hunting
 - d. The Five Tribe Indians were forced to go and live on the Louisiana Purchase lands