Chapter 4 & 5 Study Guide

Chapter 4

1. Treaty of Doaks Stand (Mississippi) 1820
	1. United States hired Indian Commissioners to deal with the Native Americans
		1. One of the Commissioners was Andrew Jackson
		2. Most of this was to discuss removal starting in 1818
		3. Choctaw was the first tribe
	2. Choctaws would receive money and assistance with moving. They would also get annual payments to the tribe
	3. The treaty was signed on October 18, 1820; Andrew Jackson convinced him that his people would perish if they did not move.
	4. 8 more years negotiations continued
		1. The United States had shady agreements, and did not fulfill their promises.
		2. Congress would not ratify (sign) the Treaty.
			1. This caused the Choctaw’s to change their minds
		3. 1828 the Choctaw finally began to remove voluntarily.
2. Andrew Jackson
	1. War hero from the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812.
	2. Asked the Creeks to make a new agreement in the 1820’s
	3. Was a Indian Commissioner in 1818
	4. Became President in the Election of 1828
		1. Later creating the Indian Removal Act of 1830
			1. **officially done 1831** – Removing Indians to Indian Territory
			2. In 1829 Mississippi passed laws on the Choctaws where it restricted tribal functions
			3. This was not a forced removal, it gave Jackson the power to push removal
	5. Encouraged natives to, “Accept their fate and move west”
3. Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek - 1831
	1. 6,000 Choctaws gathered at the forks of Dancing Rabbit Creek in Mississippi.
		1. Secretary of War John Eaton attended as the government representative
	2. The Choctaws expressed their hate with the land that they were offered in the West.
	3. Choctaws asked for permanent security guarantees.
		1. Government made threats that if they would not negotiate they would stay in the East and have state laws pushed on them.
	4. OFFICIAL TREATY
		1. Choctaws surrender lands in Mississippi
		2. Removal would take place over a three year period
		3. United States would assist, and pay all expenses.
		4. United States would educate 40 Choctaw children per year.
		5. They would erect public building for the Choctaw in Indian Territory
		6. Chiefs would receive land
4. **Choctaw Removal - Died of Disease, and Poor Treatment**
	* 1. There were three removals
			1. 1st removal – 4,000 left for Indian Territory
				1. Choctaws were divided into 3 groups
				2. Conditions were grueling, lack of supplies and planning
				3. 250 died on the trip to Indian Territory
				4. October 1831
			2. 2nd Removal
				1. United States said the cost to remove the Choctaws the 1st removal was too high
				2. October 1832
				3. Had better supplies and better planning
				4. Everyone who was not sick or elderly would walk
				5. Cholera Epidemic hit the tribe

Because of the sickness the army divided the tribe

Made the deaths higher than the 1st because of the disease

* + - 1. 3rd Removal
				1. The tribe heard about the disease and lack of planning from the previous 2 removals

Many refused to leave

United States transported some by boat this time

A boiler exploded aboard a riverboat and killed several Choctaw

The rest of the tribe refused to board boats.

They walked overland instead in heavy rains

Lacked supplies

Disease took hold again

The third removal did go faster than the previous 2 though

* + - 1. White Response to Choctaw Removal
				1. Whites wrote to Washington DC about the harsh conditions and treatments.
				2. The government looked the other direction and did not care
				3. The government also ignored the treatment of the Choctaws who still lived EAST and not in Indian Territory
			2. Choctaws in Indian Territory
				1. They rallied together, built homes and schools and churches
				2. Created crops and other goods
				3. Created their own laws and governed themselves
1. Creek Tribe –
	1. Had 2 distinct groups
		1. Upper Creeks – from Alabama - Full blood Creeks and wanted their old way of life
			1. Led by **Opothleyahola**
		2. Lower Creeks – from Georgia - Mixed Blood Creeks who wanted to assimilate
			1. Led by the **William McIntosh** Family
	2. *Red Stick Creeks*
		1. Attacked whites during the War of 1812, they were conservative warriors
		2. Carried red-colored clubs that were magical
		3. Fought against Andrew Jackson in 1813, Jackson defeated the Red Stick Creeks
			1. Jackson made them sign a treaty called, “Treaty of Fort Jackson”
				1. Had to give up their land in Alabama and Georgia
	3. *William McIntosh*
		1. Tribal chief put to death and executed by his own tribe for signing away land to the whites.
			* 1. They set fire to his house, he came out the front door and they shot him.
			1. Signed the Treaty of Indian Springs
				1. Exchanged land in Georgia and Alabama for land in Indian Territory
	4. *John Quincy Adams Deals with Creek*
		1. Decided that the Creeks in Georgia had to leave
		2. Decided that the Creeks in Alabama could be re-negotiated
			1. Government would pay Opothleyahola and his people for the land in Alabama
2. **Creek Removal – Died of Disease and Poor Treatment**
	1. Fighting went on over land, the United States hired **General Winfield Scott** to end the “Creek War”
	2. **General Scott** moved the rest of the Alabama Creeks to Fort Gibson in 1837
		1. At Fort Gibson officials were not ready for the Native Creeks 3,500 died
	3. Georgia Creeks were already in Indian Territory living after their leader McIntosh was killed, when the Alabama Creeks arrive… Chaos happens over leadership. However Georgia Creeks prevail.
		1. The tribe lived peacefully thereafter
3. **Chickasaw Removal – Died of Bad food, Disease, and Poor Treatment**
	1. There were 3 removals
	2. Chickasaw were the most prosperous tribe of the 5 Civilized Tribe in removal
		1. **Chickasaw families adjusted to white ways by Men did the farming and cattle livestock**
		2. Many owned slaves, women did spinning, weaving, and household duties.
		3. Many were already becoming assimilated, with white culture
	3. Government set up credit to the Chickasaw at a trading post…
		1. Chickasaw built up 12,000 worth of credit in 3 years...
			1. They could not pay this back.
			2. Government said the debt would be eliminated if they gave up their land.
			3. Whites hated the Chickasaw because of their success
	4. Treaty of Pontotoc
		1. 1832 and changed in 1834
			1. Gave up all lands East of the Mississippi to the whites
			2. Gave the Chickasaw lands in a temporary location till they could give them land in Indian Territory
	5. Treaty of Doaksville
		1. 1837 was an agreement with the Choctaw and the Chickasaw
			1. Choctaw sold some of their land in Indian Territory to the Chickasaw
			2. 530,000$ was the payment that was made.
	6. Chickasaw in Indian Territory
		1. Life was tough because they lived around other tribes
		2. Disease was rapid and killed many
		3. Spoiled meat was no good
		4. They were resented by the Choctaw for a while
		5. They set up schools, churches, and were governed by the Choctaws but later had their own.
		6. Out of all the tribes their death rate was the smallest.

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**Chapter 5 Study Guide**

1. “Old Settlers” –
	1. Cherokee going west to Indian Territory to hunt, some decided to stay and sent for their families in Georgia to get away from white settlers
2. Cherokees in East –
	1. Tried to stay there forever, tried to be acceptable to whites.
	2. Cherokee welcomed white culture (government, constitution, capital city) and missionaries.
	3. Sequoyah invented a Cherokee alphabet, published books and newspapers.
	4. Cherokee began to learn English and set up schools to stay in the East with the whites.
	5. Cherokee became the most literate of all tribes.
	6. Took on acculturation and Americanization.
3. Georgia Conflict
	1. 1829 Andrew Jackson calls for Indian Removal, whites were not interested in Assimilation
	2. Georgia passed a law to stop Cherokee government from working in Georgia.
	3. Gold was then discovered in Georgia, which made whites want Cherokee to leave even more!
	4. They went to court over removal called, “Georgia vs. Cherokee”
		1. Cherokee win in the Supreme Court
			1. However, President Andrew Jackson ignored the Supreme Court ruling and forced Cherokee out
4. Treaty of New Echota
	1. This treaty agreed to make the **Cherokee to move west 1/3rd**
		1. Cherokee chiefs present: **Major Ridge, John Ridge, Boudinot, & John Ross**
			1. **John Ross** did not sign the treaty and was well-educated
			2. **John Ross** told the Cherokee not to sign the treaty, and do not leave
				1. Because of his efforts on staying, 14,000 Cherokee decided to stay in Georgia.
				2. Later were driven out anyways by the Andrew Jackson and the government.
5. Cherokee Removal
	1. Trail of Tears – “Trail Where They Cried”
		1. Andrew Jackson sent **Major General Winfield** to remove the Cherokee
		2. Removed in several parties, 1838-1839 with only the clothes they had on.
		3. Very few blankets, inadequate shelter, and insufficient food.
		4. Disease plagued the tribe: Cholera, Measles, Pneumonia and Diphtheria.
		5. No one knows the exact number of lives lost. But it was a great one.
6. Cherokees in Indian Territory
	1. Lived in 3 Groups
		1. Old Settlers – Group that was first there from hunting and leaving west early.
		2. Treaty Party – Those who left after the treaty of New Echota
		3. John Ross Party – Those who decided to stay in Georgia but were driven out because of gold.
	2. **The groups did not like each other anymore because they signed the Treaty of New Echota**
		1. 3 Leaders were Killed: Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot
		2. Were all assonated in different locations at the same time.
	3. **John Ross** tried to now protect everyone in Indian Territory.
		1. Ross united the tribe once against in Indian Territory and they became prosperous.
7. Seminoles
	1. From the state of Florida
	2. Called Seminoles by John Stuart
	3. They were originally apart of the Creek Nation, then moved to Florida
	4. Many lived in the everglades and swampland.
8. First Seminole War
	1. Fought against Andrew Jackson at Pensacola, Florida.
	2. Jackson attacked the Seminole because there were hosting slaves that were leaving from the south.
	3. As a result, Spain gave United States Florida after the Adams-Onis Treaty, now whites want Seminole land.
	4. Left a bad taste in the Seminoles mouth with the whites.
9. Seminole Removal
	1. **Many southern slave owners came into Florida Seminole Villages looking for their slaves.** Treating slaves and Seminoles badly.
		1. Many slaves were captured even though they were born free.
	2. When Andrew Jackson becomes President he pushes for removal. Demands the Seminole to join the Creeks.
		1. Relationship between Creek and Seminole was very bad though.
	3. Seminoles sent scouts to Indian Territory where they were to live… they did not approve.
	4. **Treaty of Fort Gibson**
		1. Agreed that the Seminole would move west as a part of the Creek Nation
		2. Agreement to move the Seminole to Indian Territory
		3. By 1844 40% of the Seminoles were dead.
	5. Most Seminole were captured and sent to Indian Territory in chains.
	6. They lived in Indian Territory under Creek rule, later becoming independent.
10. **Osceola & Great Seminole War**
	1. One Seminole warrior did not like the whites and did not want to move to Indian Territory
		1. His name was “Osceola”
	2. Osceola was not a chief, was not entitled to speak at meetings….
		1. He thrust his knife through a treaty paper… “This is your heart and my work!” showing he will fight
		2. Indian Agent for the whites, Wiley Thompson
		3. Osceola and Thompson hate each other
	3. Osceola attacked many times with surprises but was arrested and died of Malaria.
	4. Seminole people were then mostly moved to Indian Territory and out of Florida.
11. **Western Tribes**
	1. Most western tribes fought hard against the whites
	2. Tribes consisted of:
		1. Kiowa’s, Southern Cheyenne’s & Comanche’s
	3. To survive Western Tribes began forming alliances with EACH OTHER
	4. White Movement West
		1. **The Mexican War** of 1846-1848 sparked many whites to move west
		2. **Discovery of Gold Rush**. In 1848
		3. **Believe in Manifest Destiny** (America should go from Ocean to Ocean)
12. **No Man’s Land**
	1. **Most Lawless area of Indian Territory**
	2. Panhandle of Oklahoma
	3. Became a hot spot for outlaws coming to Oklahoma
	4. No government owned it
	5. People that passed through were gold seekers, traders, or prisoners on their way to Oregon Country
13. **Civil War Effect on Natives**
	1. Most natives **DID NOT** own slaves
	2. Small Native American planters in Indian Territory owned 1-3 slaves at most.
	3. Most tribes sided with the Confederacy in the Civil War.

**OTHER THINGS NEEDED TO KNOW:**

1. Removal was mentioned as a policy for the first time in Georgia Compact : **1802**
2. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act in : **1831**
3. Treaty of Doaks Stand : **1820**
4. Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek : **1831**
5. First group of Choctaw headed west in : **1831**
6. Mississippi passed laws on Choctaw in : **1829**
7. Shawnee man who wanted a Creek alliance was: **Tecumseh**
8. William McIntosh made Creeks sign what : **Treaty of Indian Springs**
9. General Scott ended the Creek War and moved the Creeks : **West**
10. Chickasaw was the **LAST** tribe to recover when getting to Indian Territory