-	5: A Clash of Cultures 1 Treaties
	use the information from pages 118 - 125 to complete the following.
1.	President wanted to tie the Indian nations to the United States with, partly to help assure the security of the new country.
2.	The treaties were intended to gain and and to keep the Indian tribes as of the United States rather than of any other European country.
3.	The territory claimed by the United States was steadily being carved up to form
4.	According to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, a territory had to have at least residents before it could seek
5.	In 1812, the Territory of Orleans became the state of
6.	The Territory of Louisiana, which included Oklahoma, was renamed the
7	That year also saw the beginning of the War of, in which the Unite States hoped to gain, stop British colonizing efforts in the United States, and halt the British practice of
	(forcing U.S. sailors to serve in the British navy).
8.	(forcing U.S. sailors to serve in the British navy). The British won most of the battles of the war and the U.
	(forcing U.S. sailors to serve in the British navy).

	Class	Date
11.	Statesman	resolved the issue with the of 1820, which
	admitted Missouri as a state that a	llowed and Maine as a
	state in which slavery was not	
12.	. The solution to the slavery issue p	roved to be
13.	. The	Act of 1854 essentia 20 compromise.
	the 18	20 compromise.
14.	. In the	Decision of 1857, the U.S. Supre
	Court ruled that Congress had no process had no process.	power to bar in any of
15.	. The slavery debate would erupt int	to the
	four years later, creating new have	oc in
16.	. For years, many Indian tribes had	found the land of i
	for and	, in spite of some calling it
	-	—·"
17.	. Tribes sometimes moved from one	
	sources or to	escape tribes.
18.	. Early on, Oklahoma was included i tribes.	in thearea of several
19.	Some of the Shawnee	(moved from one place to another)
		the southwestern bands became known as
20.	. In a treaty signed in 1818, the Qua	paw (turned over) most of i
	territory to the United States, retain	ning only a small tract in Arkansas.
21.	. In 1824, Colonel	establis
	the first federal in	Indian Territory on the Grand (Neosho) River
	The area west of Arkansas and Mi	and and and the Marian bandarine
22.		
	" White settlers and hunters continue	
23.	"—————————————————————————————————————	

Name .		Class		Date
		to Indian Territory, offering each f, a kett compensation, for a	amily a good po e, po cost of ı year.	ounds of tobacco, , and
	26.	(is needed to support life.)	the minimum resourc	es, as in food and shelter,

Name	Class Date
GUID	ED READING
Oklaho	oma: Land of Opportunity 5: A Clash of Cultures
	Trails of Tears us: Use the information from pages 126 - 139 to complete the following.
1.	Government policies toward the had conflicted since President Jefferson's term.
2.	One policy favored (the process of one group becoming part of another) with Euro-Americans, while the other called for relocation.
3.	In 1817, President declared that the nation's depended on quick settlement along the southern coast, which meant moving the Indians
4.	Andrew Jackson's skills as a and and went beyond the War of 1812.
5.	By 1824, Jackson had negotiated nine that added large parcels of to the southeastern states.
6.	Like Monroe, believed that a speedy of Indians from the southeastern states was best for both the Indians and the white settlers.
7.	During his terms as from 1829 to 1837, he did just that.
8.	In 1834, " " was defined as that part of the western United States that was not part of any or
9.	The five major tribes in the southeastern United States were the
	, and,
10.	. The U.S. government's plan of "" Indians so they would (be similar) to the ways of the white settlers had been
	underway for several years.

	Cla	ass	Date	
11.	worked among the tribes for	some time to	rterian, Baptist, and N	Methodists, had _ and
12.	Some of the southeastern tr	ibesheir tribe rather thar	the new life	estyle in order to ne new culture
	was better than theirs.			
13.	Because of their willingness tribes came to be called the			
14.	The lifestyle of many in the I hunting and subsistence			
	a			
15.	Tribalopened their own			
16.	Teaching the Indian student	s to totally different	and(ic	in lea) from their
	traditional f			
17.	(0			and his tribe.
18.	Sequoyah, part Cherokee, w	0 ,		on .
19.	By 1828, the first Cherokee, \			
20.	Using the syllabary, ir	nto Cherokee.		translated
	The Cherokee developed a after the U.S. Constitution as Georgia.	written nd established a		modeled at New Echota,
21.	The Cherokee developed a safter the U.S. Constitution as Georgia. The changes made by the tr	nd established a ribes only seemed to ealous and resentfu	o make white I, and whites continu	at New Echota,
21.	The Cherokee developed a safter the U.S. Constitution as Georgia. The changes made by the tr	nd established a ribes only seemed to ealous and resentfu	o make white I, and whites continu	at New Echota,

;	Class		Date
24	. The intent of the bill was to tribes would west of the	treaties the land they were th River.	with Indian tribes by which nen living on for other lan
25	. The v		
26	. The	of Doak's Stand, which incl	uded an exchange of, and
27	Life for the Choctaw in	w	
28	State laws overwhelmingly favor	- red, a	
29	. Reluctantly, Choctaw leaders sa	aw removal as the only wa	y to
30	. A Choctaw was quoted as sayin used many more times over the	and	
31	. The Muscogee (Creek) was a the Georgia-Alabama area who	were referred to as the	of several tribes in
	the Creek		Oleek a
32	the Creek. Chief Governor George Troup, Indian Springs in 1825.	 , a fi	rst cousin to Georgia
	. Chief	 , a fi all Lower Cree	rst cousin to Georgia ek land in the Treaty of
33.	. Chief Governor George Troup, Indian Springs in 1825. . An 1826 treaty ceded Creek land	ds in	rst cousin to Georgia ek land in the Treaty of for land in Indian
33.	Chief	, a fi , all Lower Creededs in signed another treaty.	rst cousin to Georgia ek land in the Treaty of for land in Indian and to settlers, but it also

	Class	Date
37.	. They had been successful white traders had	for many years, and a number of into the Chickasaw tribe.
38.		ere encouraged to purchase for them, in the hope that they would clear their
39.	. The Chickasaw chiefs knew that was to	was inevitable if their tribe
40.	. Each family could stay on an land) until suitable homes in the West w	(a specified portion, as of vere found.
41.	. The Chickasaw removal, aided by their probably was the smoothest among the	location and good tribal
42.	. Many had e	embraced the white lifestyle, and they were
43.		to all Indian land within it overeignty of the
44.	. The Cherokee appealed to the U.S	, b
45.	. The discovery of ir	n Georgia fueled the frenzy for land.
46.		erokee and offered it in a winner is chosen by a drawing) to white
	settlers.	
47.	. The Cherokee received \$5 were to relocate to the Western Cherok	for their eastern lands, and the ee land in Indian Territory within two years.
48.	In 1838, some 7,000 U.S. troops were or remaining Cherokee and place them in made of posts and stakes).	ordered to the (enclosures
49.	. The (includ were the last of the Five Tribes forced in	ling Seminole, Creek, and Mikisuki Indians) nto Territory.

me	Class Date	
5	1. The 1823 of in central Florida, bu raids by both Indians and whites continued.	t
5	2. The 1832 Treaty of Payne's Landing called for the Seminole to move to Indian Territory when "" land was found or within three ye	ears
5	3. As with the other Indians removals, many Seminoles on the lo journey.	ng
5	4. Many other or of tribes also relocated to Indian Territory in the first half of the century.	
5	5. Soon after the was passed, it became apparent that some sort of needed in Indian Territory to help Indians adjust and work out	
5	6. President Jackson appointed of North Carolina to chair the Commission in 1832.	
5	7. The commission members worked closely with Colonel A. P who the Indians trusted.	
5	3. Although in his for the Indians.	
5	9. His concern for the Indians had an impact on later	