

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 5: A Clash of Cultures

Section 2 Trails of Tears

Directions: 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 _____ 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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. _____, primarily Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodists, had worked among the tribes for some time to _____ and _____ them.
12. Some of the southeastern tribes _____ the new lifestyle in order to _____ their tribe rather than because they felt the new culture was better than theirs.
13. Because of their willingness to accept the new “_____” ways, these tribes came to be called the _____.
14. The lifestyle of many in the Five Tribes changed from _____ hunting and subsistence _____ to raising _____ and operating large _____.
15. Tribal _____ became more centralized, and some tribes opened their own _____ and _____ posts.
16. Teaching the Indian students to _____ and _____ in _____ was a totally different _____ (idea) from their traditional _____ form of communication, and it proved to be difficult.
17. _____ invention of a written Cherokee _____ (or alphabet) greatly assisted the teachers and his tribe.
18. Sequoyah, part Cherokee, was intrigued by what he called “_____,” or the white’s man’s ability to communicate on _____.
19. By 1828, the first Cherokee newspaper, the _____, was published.
20. Using the syllabary, _____ translated the _____ into Cherokee.
21. The Cherokee developed a written _____ modeled after the U.S. Constitution and established a _____ at New Echota, Georgia.
22. The changes made by the tribes only seemed to make white _____ jealous and resentful, and whites continued to demand more and more of the Indians’ _____.
23. In 1830, Congress passed the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. The intent of the bill was to _____ treaties with Indian tribes by which tribes would _____ the land they were then living on for other land west of the _____ River.
25. The _____ was supposed to be _____ and _____, and for the few who resettled quickly it was.
26. The _____ tribe was first encouraged to relocate to Indian Territory after the 1820 Treaty of Doak's Stand, which included an exchange of _____; funds for _____, _____, and _____; and a government _____.
27. Life for the Choctaw in _____ was becoming _____.
28. State laws overwhelmingly favored _____, and the _____ government would not _____ the state.
29. Reluctantly, Choctaw leaders saw removal as the only way to _____.
30. A Choctaw was quoted as saying that the removal to that point had been a " _____ and _____," a quote used many more times over the next few years.
31. The Muscogee (Creek) was a _____ of several tribes in the Georgia-Alabama area who were referred to as the _____ Creek and the _____ Creek.
32. Chief _____, a first cousin to Georgia Governor George Troup, _____ all Lower Creek land in the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1825.
33. An 1826 treaty ceded Creek lands in _____ for land in Indian Territory.
34. In 1832, the _____ signed another treaty.
35. It opened a large portion of their _____ land to settlers, but it also protected their _____ of the remainder.
36. The _____ of northern Mississippi were also targeted for removal.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

37. They had been successful _____ for many years, and a number of white traders had _____ into the Chickasaw tribe.
38. The Chickasaw, as had other tribes, were encouraged to purchase _____ goods beyond their ability to _____ for them, in the hope that they would have to cede their _____ to clear their _____.
39. The Chickasaw chiefs knew that _____ was inevitable if their tribe was to _____.
40. Each family could stay on an _____ (a specified portion, as of land) until suitable homes in the West were found.
41. The Chickasaw removal, aided by their location and good tribal _____, probably was the smoothest among the _____.
42. Many _____ had embraced the white lifestyle, and they were _____.
43. However, in 1828, Georgia claimed the _____ to all Indian land within its borders and refused to recognize the sovereignty of the _____ Nation.
44. The Cherokee appealed to the U.S. _____, but lost.
45. The discovery of _____ in Georgia fueled the frenzy for land.
46. Georgia took over the land of many Cherokee and offered it in a _____ (a contest whose winner is chosen by a drawing) to white settlers.
47. The Cherokee received \$5 _____ for their eastern lands, and they were to relocate to the Western Cherokee land in Indian Territory within two years.
48. In 1838, some 7,000 U.S. troops were ordered to _____ the remaining Cherokee and place them in _____ (enclosures made of posts and stakes).
49. The _____ (including Seminole, Creek, and Mikisuki Indians) were the last of the Five Tribes forced into _____ Territory.
50. From 1817 to 1818, General _____ waged _____ against the tribe in the First Seminole War.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

51. The 1823 _____ of _____ provided that the tribe move to _____ in central Florida, but raids by both Indians and whites continued.
52. The 1832 Treaty of Payne's Landing called for the Seminole to move to Indian Territory when " _____ " land was found or within three years.
53. As with the other Indians removals, many Seminoles _____ on the long journey.
54. Many other _____ or _____ of tribes also relocated to Indian Territory in the first half of the _____ century.
55. Soon after the _____ was passed, it became apparent that some sort of _____ was needed in Indian Territory to help Indians adjust and work out _____.
56. President Jackson appointed _____ of North Carolina to chair the _____ Commission in 1832.
57. The commission members worked closely with Colonel A. P _____, who the Indians trusted.
58. Although in his _____, Stokes proved to be a tireless _____ for the Indians.
59. His concern for the Indians had an impact on later _____.