

Guided Lesson Notes

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Trail of Tears

Directions: Complete this study guide as you move through the lesson. By taking notes, you are more likely to remember what you are learning. The completed study guide can be used for practice activities and to prepare for quizzes and exams. Be sure to save each study guide so you can access it when you need it.

Essential Vocabulary

As you encounter these American History terms in the lesson, enter the meaning and an example (or two) for each. You can even draw a picture. If there are other unfamiliar words you find, enter them in the blank spaces provided.

<i>Indian Removal Act</i>	<i>Five Civilized Tribes</i>
<i>assimilation</i>	<i>Indian Territory</i>
<i>Trail of Tears</i>	

Guided Lesson Notes

Live and Let Live?

Complete the sentences using the text and video about the Native American groups.

1. During the presidential terms of _____ and _____, Native Americans were allowed to remain on tribal lands but were encouraged to adopt the ways of their white neighbors.
2. Five Indian nations in the East did just that—they built _____, _____, and adopted the _____ methods of European immigrants.
3. Early Americans called these groups the _____ because they seemed to embrace many aspects of European culture.

Describe the different aspects of the “Five Civilized Tribes.”

Tribe	Original Homeland Territory	Unique Fact
Cherokee	Modern day Georgia and Carolinas	Used system of writing created by Cherokee scholar, Sequoyah
Choctaw		
Chicasaw		
Creek/Muscogee		
Seminole		

Night and Day

Why did tensions begin to rise again between Native Americans and Americans, particularly in the Southeast?

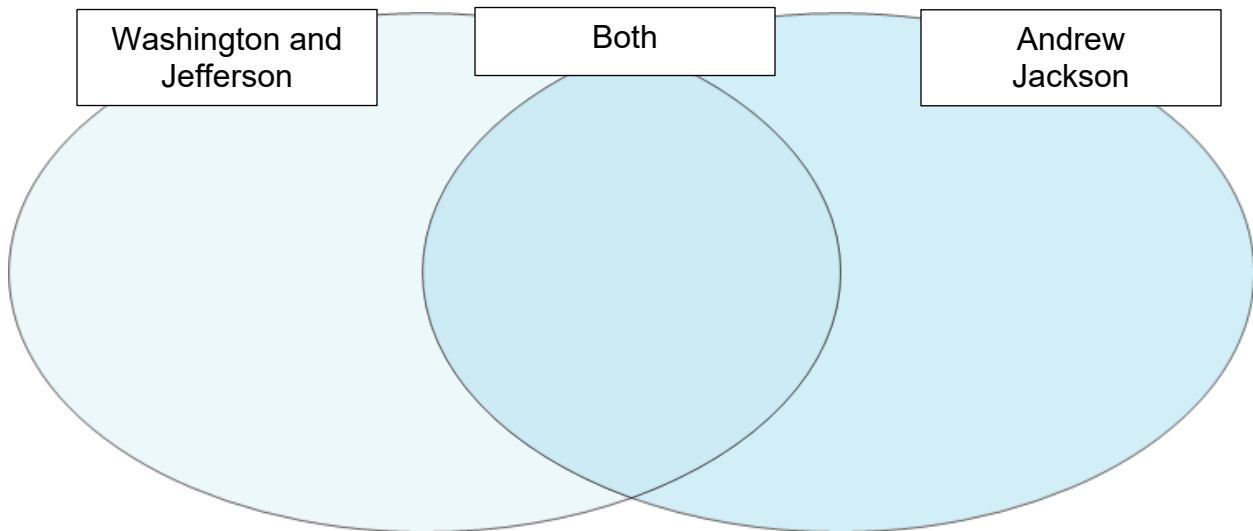
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What did southern planters expect Jackson to do when he was elected president in 1828?

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Guided Lesson Notes

Complete the Venn diagram below to compare and contrast treatment of Native Americans by the different presidents.



Summarize the different parts of the Indian Removal Act.

Section	Summary
Section 1	The president can designate lands of the Mississippi for Native American tribes.
Section 2	
Section 3	
Section 4	
Section 5	

Guided Lesson Notes

Indian Territory

1. There was another motive behind Andrew Jackson's approach to " _____ " as well—besides a desire to make tribal lands free for settlement by farmers and plantation owners.
2. While earlier presidents had urged the tribes to _____ into white American society, Jackson believed that Indian tribes were _____ that would never be fully willing to follow American laws and customs.
3. He argued that moving the tribes west of the _____ would both force and allow them to settle _____ on new lands, where they might live as the pleased.

Complete the chart by analyzing the map tracing the difficult journey to the Indian Territory.

Which tribe had to travel the furthest to reach the territory?	
Which tribe had to travel over the Appalachian Mountains?	

The Choctaws

Complete the sentences using the text about the removal of the Choctaw tribe.

1. The Choctaws were moved to Indian Territory in three phases beginning in November of _____.
2. The first group started out in wagons, but _____ along the route forced them to take riverboats that eventually landed them in _____.
3. There they waited for additional wagons to take them to _____ and on to Indian Territory in _____.
4. Up to _____ Choctaws died on the long trek, due to poor rations and the _____ charged with their safety.

Guided Lesson Notes

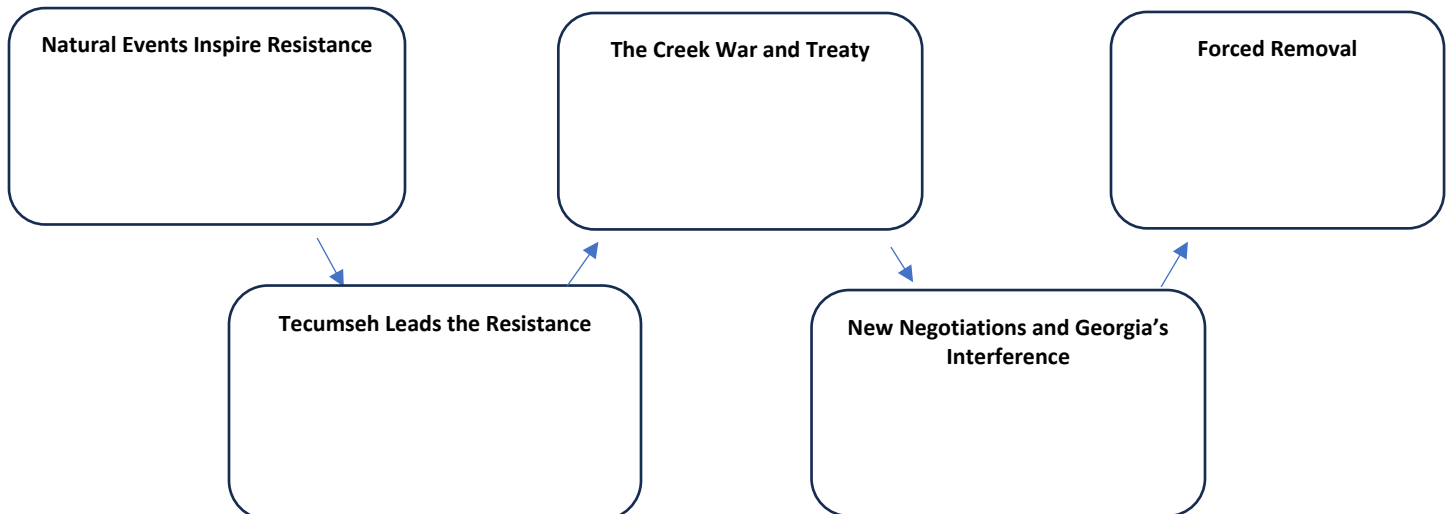
The Seminoles

Summarize the cause-effect relationship of hostilities between Americans and the Seminoles.

Cause		Effect
	Led to	Hostilities continued until the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, which was signed in 1823 and forced the Seminoles onto a reservation in south Florida.
	Led to	A large group of Seminoles left for Indian Territory in 1835, but most of the Seminole tribe remained in Florida.
	Led to	In 1842, large groups of Seminoles were forcibly removed to Indian Territory while an unknown number of tribe members retreated into the Everglades, where their descendants remain today.

The Creeks

Summarize the events that led to the forced removal of the Creeks from their native lands.



Guided Lesson Notes

The Chickasaws

Complete the sentences using the text about the removal of the Choctaw tribe.

1. A member of the _____ language family, the Chickasaw tribe was native to the woodlands of _____, _____, and _____.
2. In _____, the entire Chickasaw tribe traveled to what is now Oklahoma and settled on the land they purchased from the _____.
3. The land carved out for them by the Choctaw agreement was called " _____ " until the signing of the _____, when the land become the Chickasaws' own.

How was the Chickasaws' experience different from the other tribes that were targeted for removal?

The Cherokees

Describe the cause-effect relationship of the Cherokees' tragic removal.

Cause		Effect
	Led to	President Andrew Jackson chose to (unconstitutionally) ignore the ruling and expel the tribe anyway.
	Led to	In 1838, the US government and state militias advanced on Cherokee tribal lands and began to move the Cherokees off those lands by force.
By November of that year without adequate cover or supplies, the Cherokees made the long journey from Tennessee mostly on foot. Many had been forced from their homes quickly and not allowed to gather blankets or warm clothes.	Led to	

Guided Lesson Notes

More Than Monuments

Complete the sentences using the text about the removal of the Choctaw tribe.

1. Statues, plaques, and road signs mark many sites along the _____.
2. The most significant legacy of the Indian Removal Act, though, can be found in modern day _____, where the "Five Civilized Tribes" ended their journey west.
3. For the Native Americans who survived the journey, Indian Territory meant _____.
4. Many established themselves on _____ and in _____, not unlike the lives they had built on their original homelands in the Southeast.

Summarize how some tribes adapted to life in Indian Territory.

Tribe	How they adapted
Cherokees	
Choctaws	
Chickasaws	

Describe how Native Americans continued to suffer after the Civil War.

Cause		Effect
Congress passes the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887.	Led to	