

# Indian Removal

SS8H4 Explain significant factors that affected westward expansion in Georgia between 1789 and 1840.

d. Describe the role of William McIntosh in the removal of the Creek from Georgia. e. Analyze how key people (John Ross, John Marshall, and Andrew Jackson) and events (Dahlonega Gold Rush and Worcester v. Georgia) led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia known as the Trail of Tears

**As Georgia continued to grow and as more settlers began to move away from the coastal regions and into the backcountry and interior, they came increasingly in contact with the Native Americans in Georgia.**



# In Georgia, most Native Americans belonged to one of two great nations:

1. The Creek  
(also called  
Muscogee)



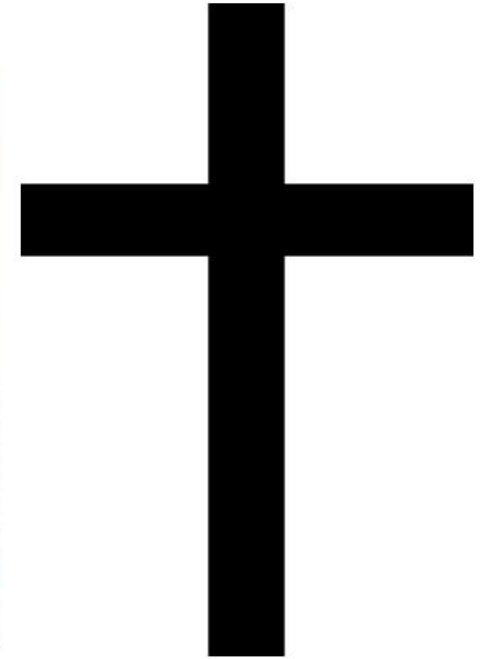
In Georgia, most Native Americans belonged to one of two great nations:

## 2. The Cherokee



The Creek and Cherokee were part of a group of five Native American nations that were considered “civilized” because they:

- Often had European names
- Adopted “white” culture
- Went to American schools
- Were mostly Christian



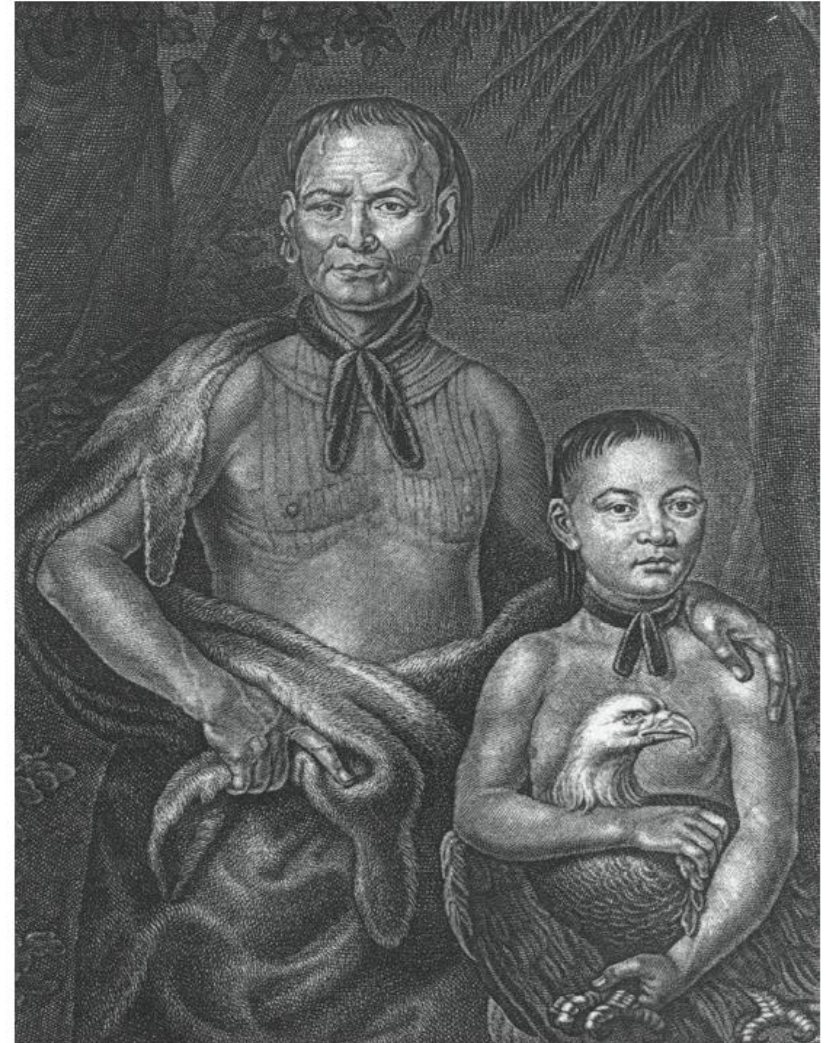
**ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY**  
**JOHN ROSS**  
**WILLIAM McINTOSH**

# Removal of the Creek

Describe the role of William McIntosh in the removal of the Creek from Georgia.

## Removal of the Creek:

- Since the earliest days of the Georgia colony, the Creek and the Georgians had been friendly (the Yamacraw were a tribe of the Creek nation).



## Removal of the Creek:

- After the death of Tomochichi and Oglethorpe's return to England, relations between the Creek and the Georgians began to deteriorate:

- From 1737-1760, Mary Musgrove sued the colonial government of Georgia over large land claims given to her by Tomochichi; the unwillingness of Georgia to grant her the claims caused anger among the Creek

- From the early 1770s on, the leaders of Georgia pressured the Creek to cede large amounts of land to Georgia, forcing the Creek to move further and further west





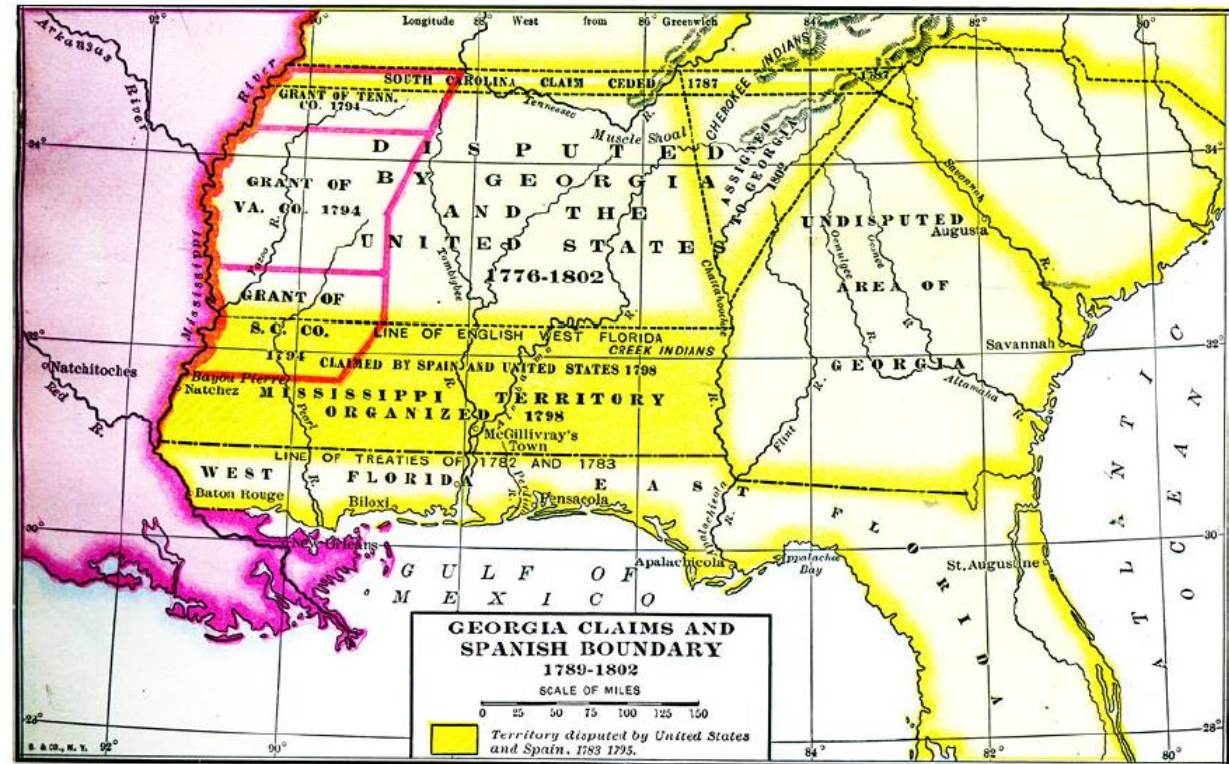
## Removal of the Creek:

- After the death of Tomochichi and Oglethorpe's return to England, relations between the Creek and the Georgians began to deteriorate :
  - During the Revolutionary War, many of the Creek sided with the British against the Americans; when the war ended, many Georgians distrusted the Creek and wanted them removed.



## Removal of the Creek:

- In 1802, Georgia agreed to give up the controversial Yazoo lands, if the U.S. would agree to remove the Creek and Cherokee from Georgia.



# William McIntosh

Describe the role of William McIntosh in the removal of the Creek from Georgia.

## Removal of the Creek:

- In 1825, Governor Troup, the first cousin of Creek Chief William McIntosh, persuaded McIntosh to make a deal with the U.S. government.
- In 1825, Chief William McIntosh signed the Treaty of Indian Springs, giving up all remaining Creek lands in Georgia.



## Removal of the Creek:

- Despite the promises made to McGillivray and the Creek, events led to a change of U.S. attitude toward the Creek:
  - Angered by McIntosh's "betrayal," many Creek denounced him. He was attacked and assassinated on April 30, 1825 by a war party of 200 Creek Indians.
  - By 1825, the remaining Creeks in Georgia had been relocated west across the Mississippi River.



# Removal of the Cherokee

Analyze how key people and events led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.

## Removal of the Cherokee:

- Although the Creek were gone by 1827, the Cherokee were still flourishing in Tennessee and northwest Georgia, having created a very advanced society:
  - In 1791, the United States signed a treaty with the Cherokee nation, guaranteeing that it would respect and protect the independent Cherokee nation.



# Dahlonega Gold Rush

Analyze how the Dahlonega Gold Rush led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.



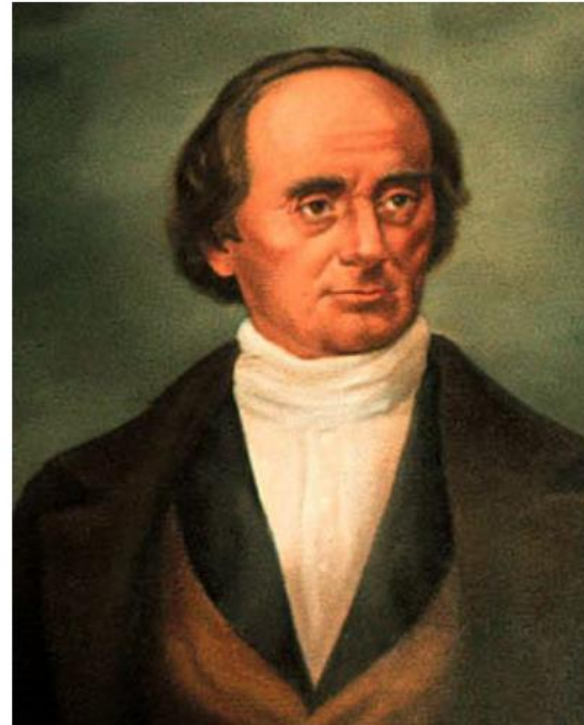
## Removal of the Cherokee:

- The Cherokee and the Americans were able to live peacefully side by side, until 1828, when...

**GOLD WAS  
DISCOVERED IN  
DAHLONEGA,  
CAUSING THE 1<sup>ST</sup>  
U.S. GOLD RUSH!!!**

## Removal of the Cherokee:

- As thousands of white settlers poured into Dahlonega to “strike it rich,” more and more pressure was put on the Cherokee to give up their lands:
  - In 1828, the General Assembly of Georgia, following the leadership of Governor George Gilmer, declared that GA state laws were now in effect in Cherokee land.



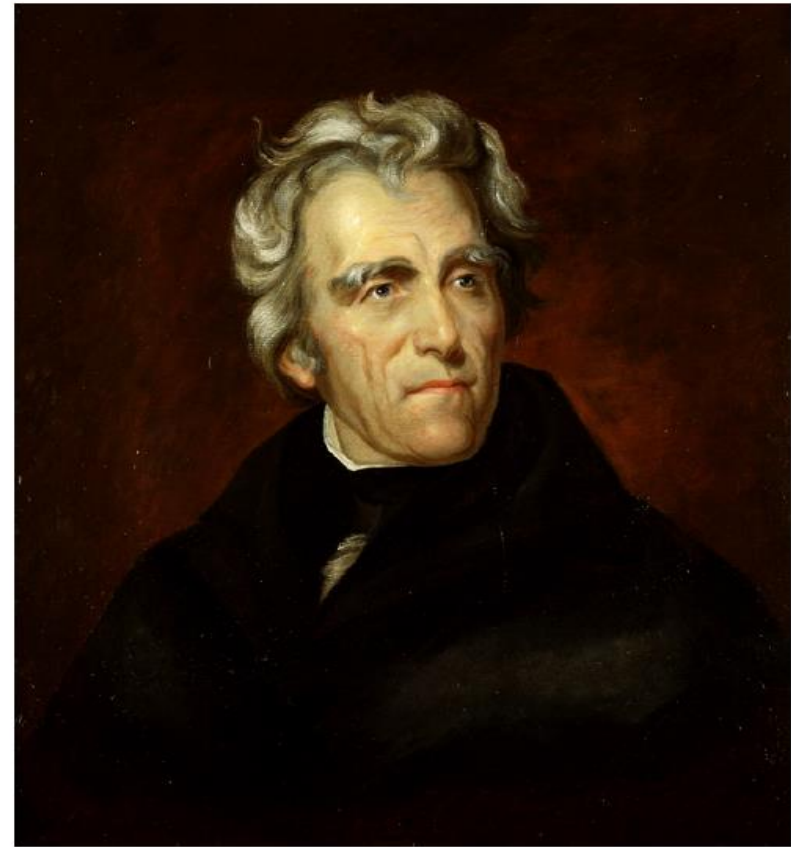
# Andrew Jackson

Analyze how Andrew Jackson led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.

## Removal of the Cherokee:

- As thousands of white settlers poured into Dahlonega to “strike it rich,” more and more pressure was put on the Cherokee to give up their lands:

- In 1830, President Andrew Jackson signed the *Indian Removal Act*, requiring all Indians east of the Mississippi River to move on reservations west of the Mississippi.



## Removal of the Cherokee:

- The Cherokee Nation, however, decided to fight the *Indian Removal Act*, not with weapons, but in court:



# Worcester v. Georgia

Analyze how Worcester v. Georgia led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.

## *Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)*

- After gold was discovered in 1828, Governor Gilmer wanted all Cherokee to swear allegiance to the state of Georgia.
- Several missionaries, including Rev. Samuel Worcester, refused to take the oath and encouraged the Cherokee not to take the oath as well.
- Worcester and others were arrested and sent to prison for violating Georgia state law and encouraging the natives to do so as well. In response, Worcester appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

# John Ross

Analyze how John Ross and Worcester v. Georgia led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.



## *Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)*

- In the case, Cherokee Chief John Ross argued that Governor Gilmer and the GA General Assembly violated the 1791 U.S. Treaty with the Cherokee nation.



# John Marshall

Analyze how John Marshall and Worcester v. Georgia led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia.

## *Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)*

- **The U.S. Supreme Court, led by Chief Justice John Marshall, agreed with the Cherokee and decided that the GA laws were not valid.**



# Trail of Tears

Analyze how key people and events led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia known as the Trail of Tears.

## *Worcester vs. Georgia (1832)*

- **President Andrew Jackson ignored the Supreme Court and ordered the *Indian Removal Act* to be enforced.**



- **In 1838, 14,000 Cherokee were forced to march west to the Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma). This event was called the *Trail of Tears*.**

# Comprehension Check

- |       |                       |                                                                                   |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ | 1. Indian Springs     | A. Argued on behalf of the Cherokee nation before the United States Supreme Court |
| _____ | 2. Sequoyah           | B. Law that ordered <i>all</i> Indians west of the Mississippi                    |
| _____ | 3. John Ross          | C. Treaty giving up all Creek lands in Georgia                                    |
| _____ | 4. Andrew Jackson     | D. Created the Cherokee writing system/syllabry                                   |
| _____ | 5. John Marshall      | E. Creek Chief who was assassinated for his “betrayal”                            |
| _____ | 6. Indian Removal Act | F. Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court                                        |
| _____ | 7. William McIntosh   | I. U.S. President who supported Indian removal                                    |