

Georgia's Expansion and the Trail of Tears.





The Creek Indians

- During the colonial period, the Creek Nation was formed in Georgia.
- Georgians had positive trading and social ties to the Creek.
- However, the Creek sided with Britain during the Revolution.
- This created negative relationships between the Creek and Georgians.
- Georgians began wanted to take over Creek Land



The Creek Indians

- The Creeks gave up land to the U.S. in the Treaty of New York of 1790
- The Creeks were divided in their beliefs on giving up land.
- Creek Chief William McIntosh took a bribe and signed over 22 million acres of Creek land by signing the Treaty of Indian Springs



Chief William McIntosh

- ▶ Creek Chief had a Scottish father and Creek mother
- ➡ Made Creek tribesmen angry by siding with the U.S. several times.
- ➡ Wanted Creeks to assimilate (change) to the white man's lifestyle.
- ➡ Signed the Second Treaty of Indian Springs giving away the rest of the Creek land
- ➡ He was executed by members of the Creek Nation for this betrayal

D _a	R _a	T _i	Ꭰ _o	O _u	i _v
Ꭱ _{ga}	F _{ga}	Y _{gi}	A _{go}	J _{gu}	E _{gv}
Ꭲ _{ha}	P _{he}	Ꭳ _{hi}	F _{ho}	Ꭶ _{hu}	Ꭴ _{hv}
W _{ia}	Ꭰ _{ie}	F _{li}	G _{io}	M _{lu}	A _{lv}
Ꭶ _{ma}	A _{me}	H _{mi}	Ꭰ _{mo}	Y _{mu}	
Ꭲ _{na}	A _{ne}	H _{ni}	Z _{no}	A _{nu}	O _{nv}
T _{qua}	Ꭰ _{que}	P _{qui}	V _{quo}	Ꭰ _{quu}	E _{quv}
U _{sa}	A _{se}	B _{si}	F _{so}	Ꭱ _{su}	R _{sv}
U _{da}	S _{de}	I _{di}	V _{do}	S _{du}	P _{dv}
Ꭰ _{dla}	L _{tle}	C _{tli}	Ꭱ _{tlo}	Ꭱ _{tlu}	P _{tlv}
G _{tso}	V _{tso}	K _{tsi}	K _{tso}	J _{tsu}	C _{tsv}
G _{wa}	Ꭰ _{wi}	Ꭰ _{wi}	Ꭰ _{wo}	Ꭰ _{wu}	G _{wv}
Ꭰ _{ya}	B _{ye}	Ꭰ _{yi}	Ꭰ _{yo}	G _{yu}	B _{yv}



The Cherokee Nation

- Cherokee lived in the Mountains of North Georgia.
- The Cherokee were trading partners of the English and sided with them during the Revolution.
- This caused tension between the U.S. and Cherokee – eventually they established peace



The Cherokee Nation

- ➡ The Cherokee assimilated to the white man's culture.
- ➡ Created a nation with a capital, constitution, and 3 branches of government.
- ➡ Capital was New Echota in Georgia.
- ➡ Had their own written language, developed by Sequoyah, and newspaper



The Cherokee Nation

- ➡ Gold was discovered in Dahlonega Georgia in 1828 – Nations 1st Gold Rush.
- ➡ This caused Georgian's to push for the removal of the Cherokee from this territory.
- ➡ John Ross – Chief of the Cherokee who fought the removal of the Indians.
- ➡ Ross tried to persuade the U.S. government to let the Cherokee keep their land.

Worcester v. Georgia

- In 1830's, whites that lived on Cherokee land had to take an oath of allegiance to the governor of the state.
- Samuel Worcester refused to take the oath and was imprisoned.
- Case went to the Supreme Court – Chief John Marshall ruled in favor of the Worcester
- This decision recognized the Cherokee Nation as a separate nation from the U.S. Should have protected them from removal.
- Andrew Jackson refused to enforce the decision made by John Marshall and Supreme Court.



Indian Removal

- President Andrew Jackson actively worked to move the Indians west.
- Asked Congress to pass an Indian removal bill giving him more powers in Indian matters/Told them to move West
- Indian Removal Act of 1830 – forced the removal of Indians to territory in Oklahoma

Trail of Tears





Trail of Tears

- ➡ In 1838, Indian Removal Act forcefully removed the Cherokee from Georgia
 - ➡ General Winfield Scott and the army rounded up the Cherokee and housed them in stockades
 - ➡ Then they forced the Cherokee to march west.
 - ➡ Over 4,000 Cherokee died from disease and exposure.
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