

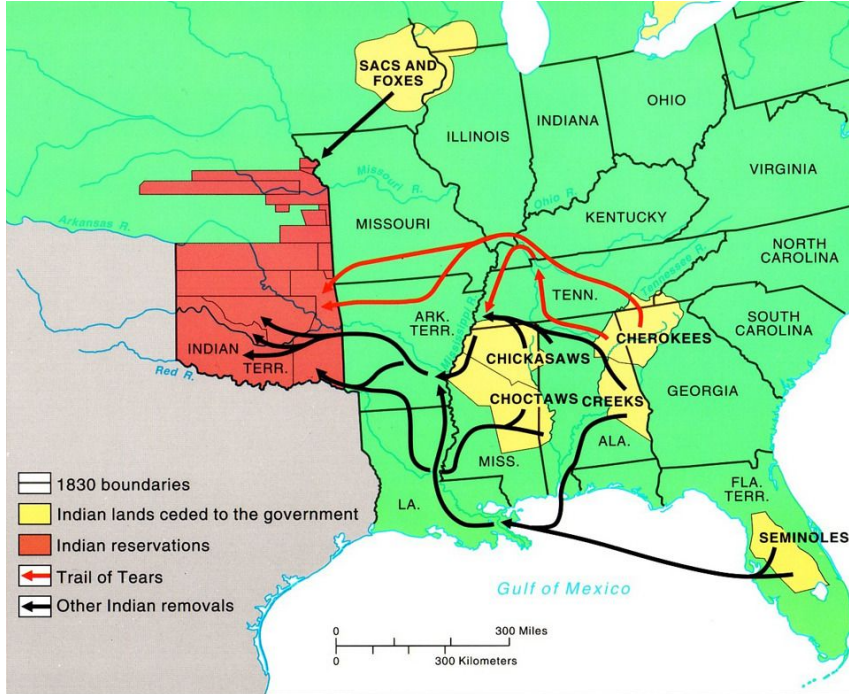
Lesson #37 U.S. History

Indian Removal

Jackson on Indians - threat to liberty – not a sovereign nation What to do with them?

1. Kill them all – not going to happen
2. Integrate into society – not happening
3. Government protects where they are safe – remove
4. Removed after Jackson left office

Trail of Tears



Cherokee Removal:

Some self-appointed leaders signed the Treaty of New Echota on their own. Chief Jhon Ross petitions Congress on the treaty not signed with approval of the Tribe. Petition was ignored. President Martin van Buren and General Winfield Scott began to move members of the tribe west without adequate transportation and supplies. The trail cost 5,000 lives to Indian territory.

Creek Removal:

The Creeks lost some 3,500 members on their journey west

Choctaw Removal:

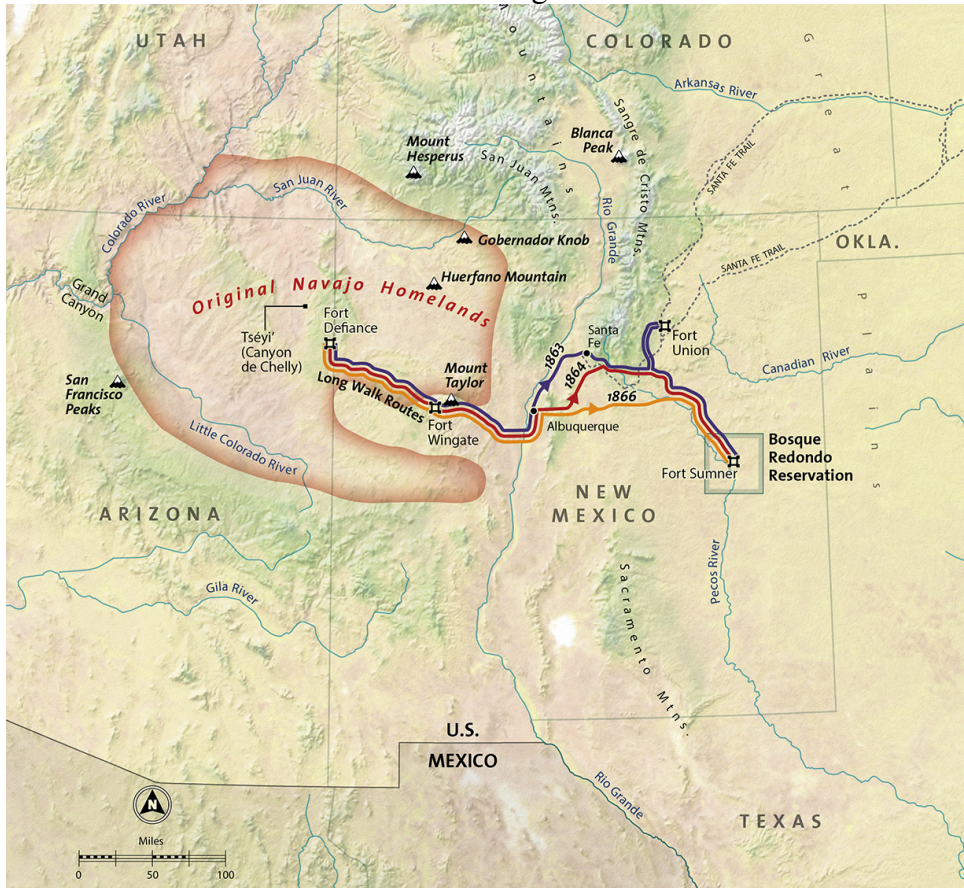
The Treaty of Dancing Rock set to move in motion. Chief George W. Harkins and 17,000 members moved west and maybe 6,000 died on the journey.

Chickasaw Removal:

Some removed by water and died in ship wrecks.



The Long Walk



Civil War and Raiding of various tribes in the South West. In 1863 the U.S. use the Scorched Earth policy on the Navajo nation. By 1864 they surrender and were moved into camps under military guard and placed with tribes that often raided each other.



Camp Bosque Redondo



Then in 1868 the Government allowed the Dine (Navajo) to return to their land ending the Long Walk.

The Seminole and members of other tribes refused to be resettled in the west.

First Seminole War 1816-1819

Second Seminole War 1835-1842

Osceola taken while under a flag of truce



Osceola

Third Seminole War 1855-1858

Many refused to surrender and became the only group not to sign a treaty.



Billy Bowlegs