

# *Chapter 5*

## **A Clash of Cultures**



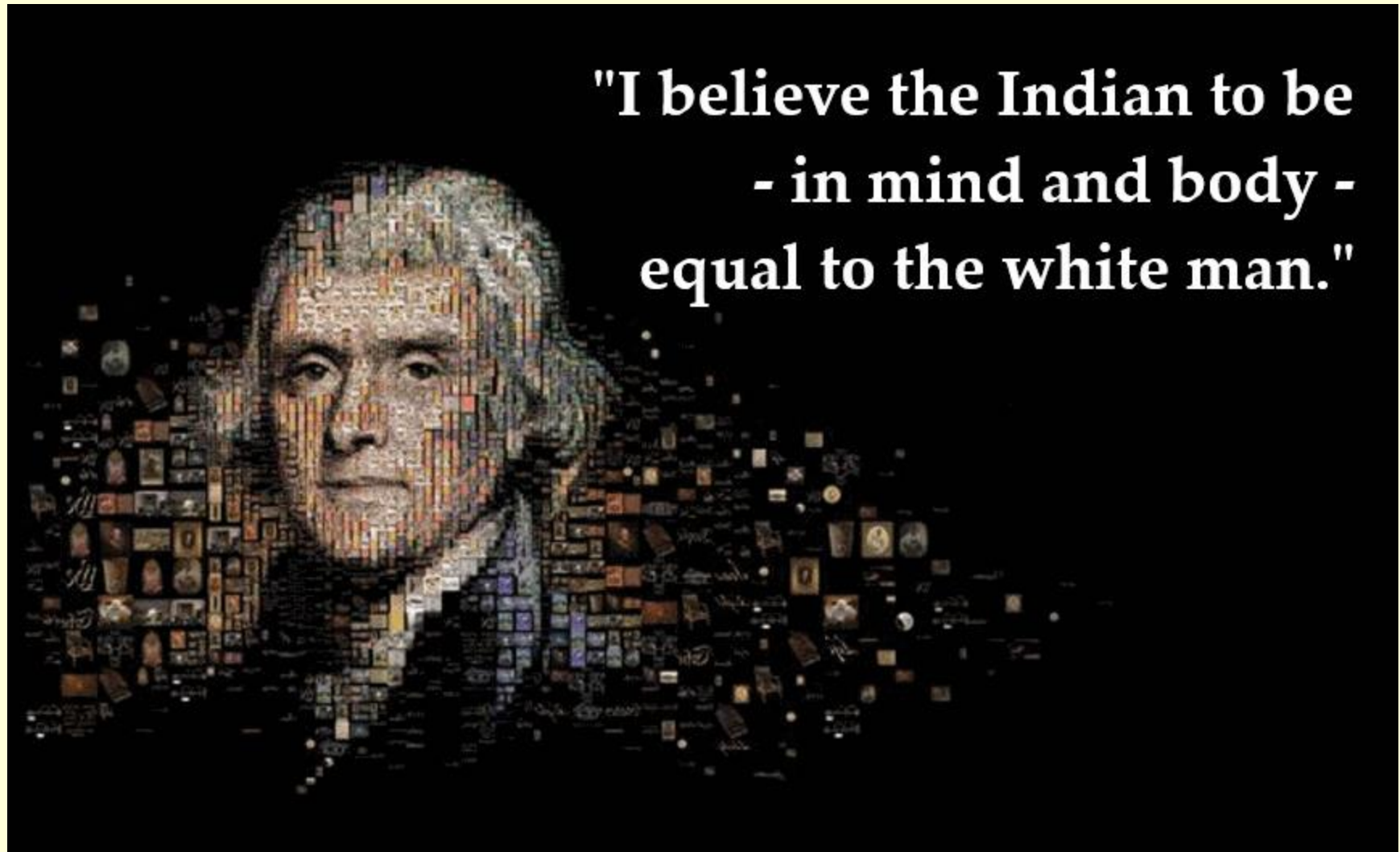
*In this chapter:*

- ❖ *The U.S. will debate whether to allow the Natives to stay in the east or to relocate them to the western wilderness.*
- ❖ *The War of 1812 will help open the Great Plains to settlement, and many tribes will voluntarily migrate to avoid American expansion.*
- ❖ *The Five Civilized Tribes will fight removal to Indian Territory, but will be forced to endure the Trail of Tears.*

# *Section 1: Challenges and Changes*



**Americans had always argued that the Natives were an inferior culture. President Jefferson disagreed.**



# Jefferson wanted the Natives as our allies.

*He believed that the land the tribes lived on belonged to them, but hoped they would eventually adopt our culture and open their lands to American settlers.*



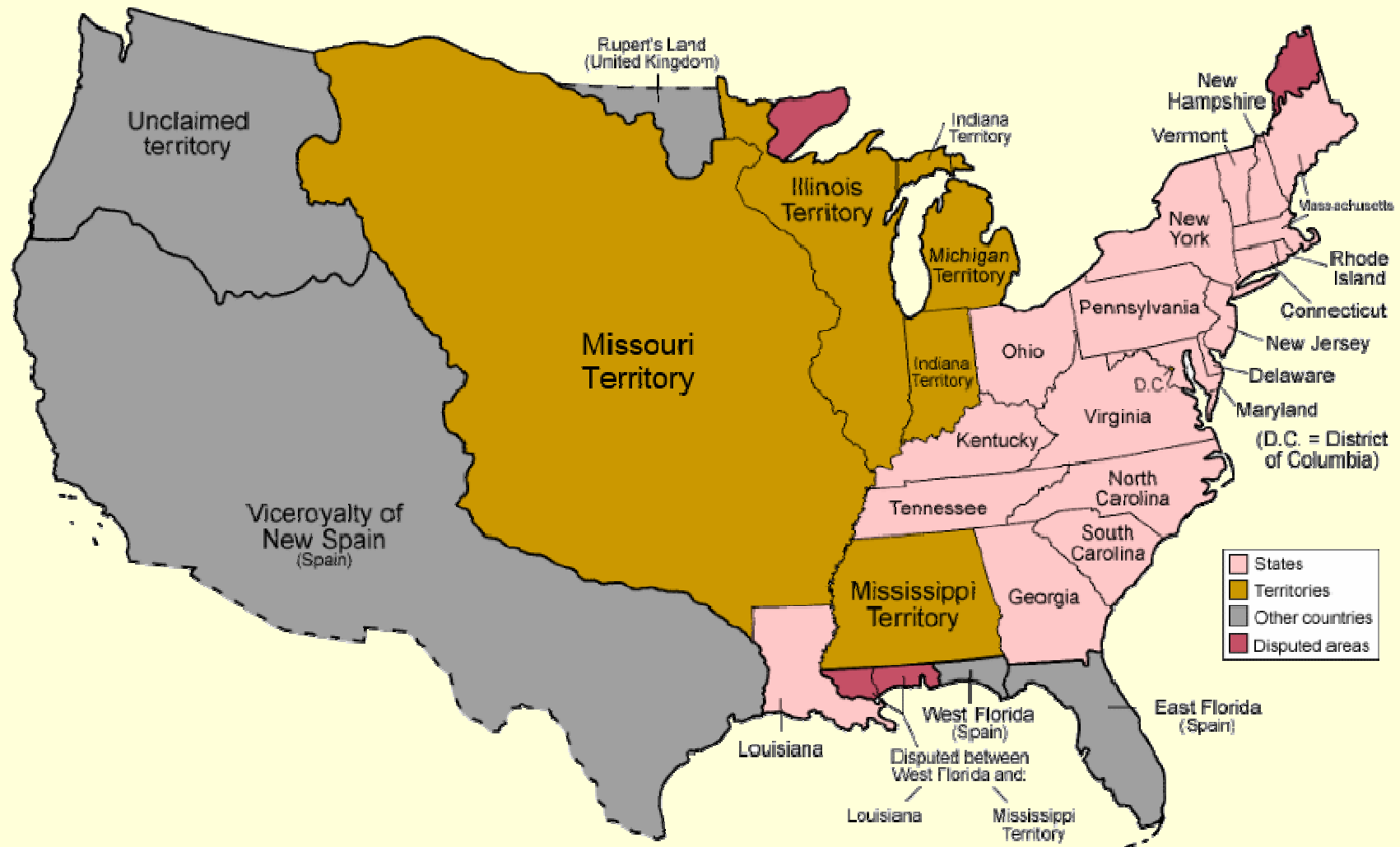
**The U.S. had purchased Louisiana to double its land and to prevent further European meddling.**



**Jefferson also knew that, as a last resort, Louisiana could be traded to the Natives for their Eastern lands.**

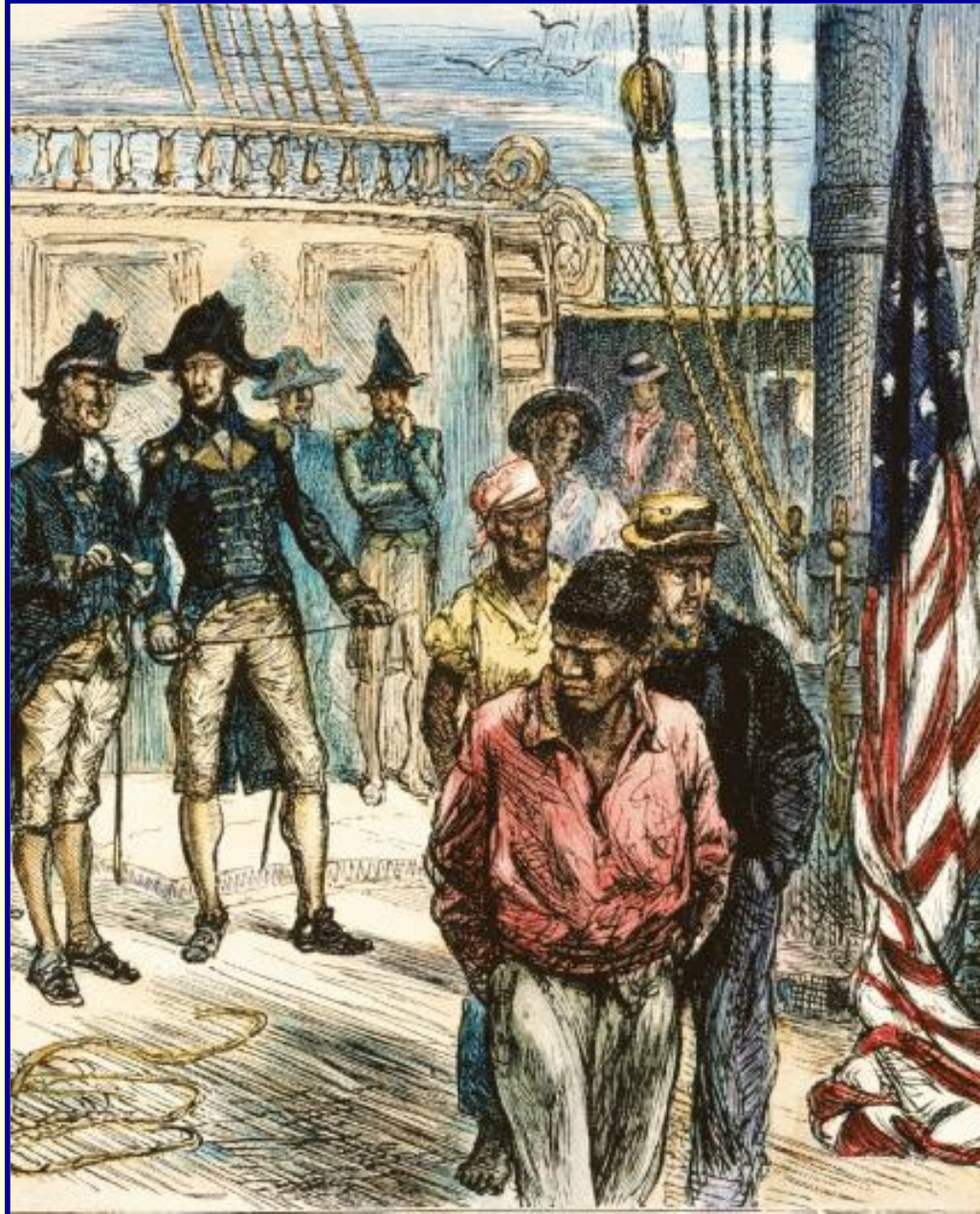


**When Louisiana became a state in 1812,  
the remaining region, including Oklahoma,  
was renamed The Missouri Territory.**



1812 also saw the beginning of a second war between the United States and Great Britain.





**The British provoked  
The War of 1812 by  
using impressment,  
or forcing  
American sailors  
to serve in  
their navy.**

*The United States  
hoped to gain  
international respect  
by taking on the British.*

*The U.S. lost most of the battles and the White House and Capitol Building were burned to the ground, but the war proved America's strength and character.*

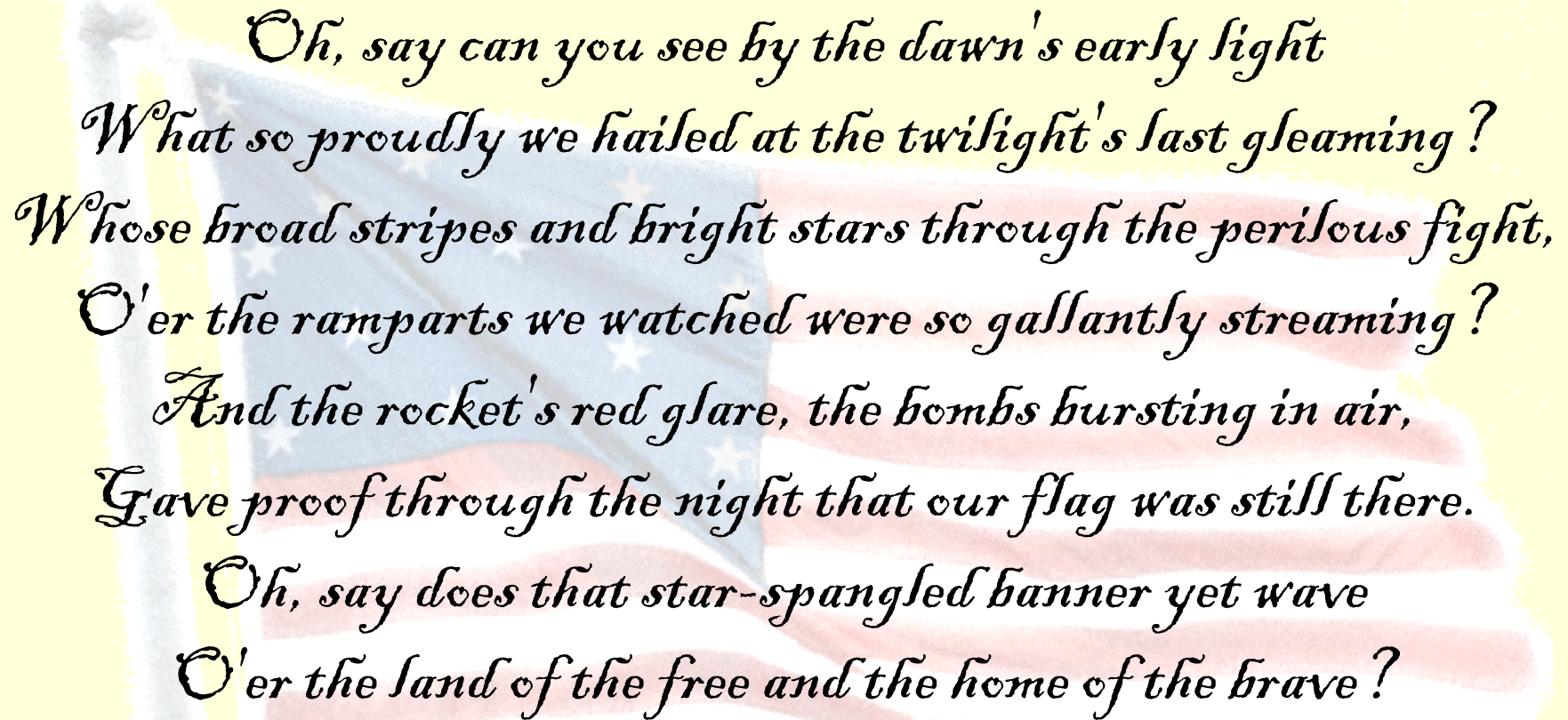


*Dolley Madison saves the Washington portrait.*



*The Battle of Fort McHenry inspires our national anthem.*





*Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?*

*Sung to the tune of  
"To Anacreon in Heaven"*

**By defeating the British at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, Andrew Jackson became an American hero.**





**The Treaty of 1818  
ended hostilities  
between the  
two countries.**

**More  
importantly,  
it settled the  
American border  
with Canada  
along the  
49<sup>th</sup> Parallel.**

**With the border settled, American settlers pushed into the eastern Great Plains, including Indian Territory.**



**As more people moved west of the Mississippi,  
Oklahoma became part of Arkansas Territory.**



**For years,  
Plains tribes  
had found  
Indian Territory  
ideal for hunting,  
and had roamed  
the area frequently.**





**Two northern tribes,  
the Comanche  
from Wyoming  
and the Kiowa  
from Montana,  
moved to Oklahoma  
due to clashes  
with the Sioux.**

**The Wichita moved  
further south to  
avoid their enemy,  
the Osage.**

**The Shawnee, from the  
Ohio River Valley,  
initially moved to  
Missouri after they were  
on the losing side of the  
French and Indian War.**

**Later, they settled in  
Indian Territory  
to avoid further  
American expansion.**

*They were fierce warriors  
with striking warpaint.*





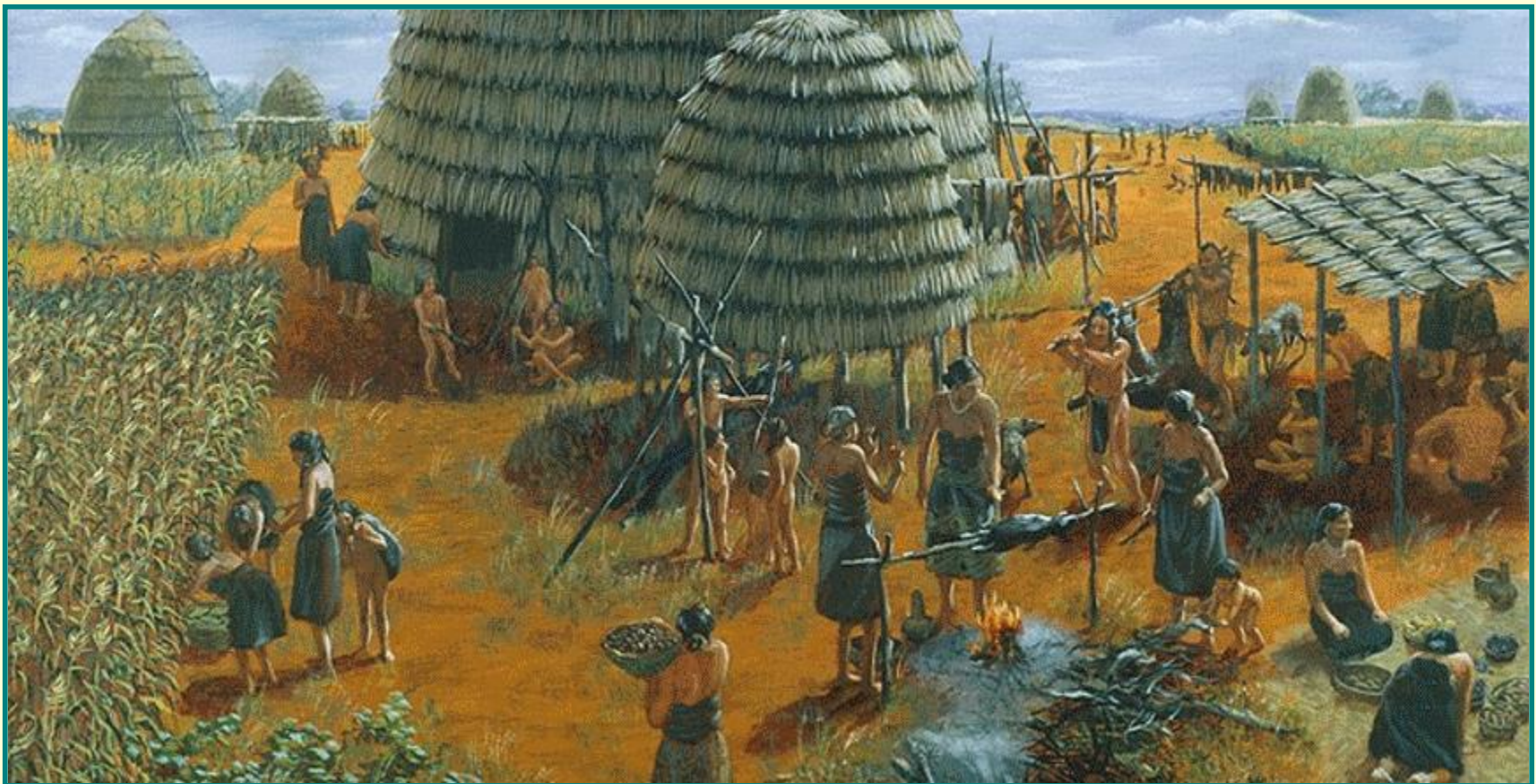
**The Osage originally  
held territory  
from Nebraska  
to Oklahoma.**

**They often went to war  
with other tribes,  
but were friendly to  
American traders.**

*The oldest permanent white settlement  
in Oklahoma was established  
in 1821 to trade with the Osage.*

**The Quapaw, a very peaceful tribe from Arkansas,  
moved several times in order to avoid conflict  
with the Americans and other tribes.**

*They eventually settled in far northeastern Oklahoma.*



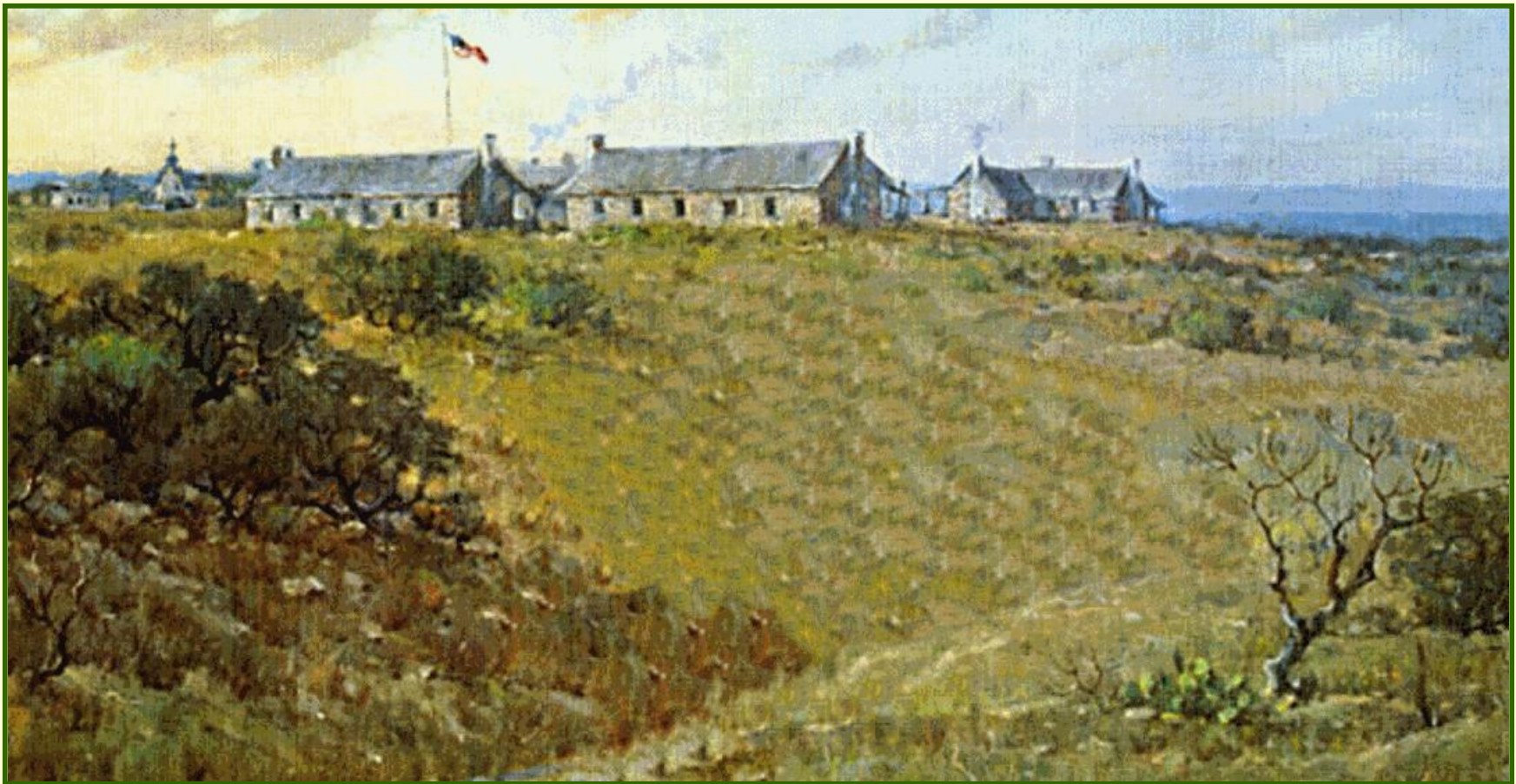
**A hostile band known as the Western Cherokee moved to Arkansas, and often fought the Osage.**



**To stop the war, the Army built Fort Smith.**

*It quickly became clear that a new fort, closer to the fighting, was needed.*

**Fort Gibson was then established near Three Forks,  
and was the first federal fort in Indian Territory.**



*Originally built right on the banks of the Grand River,  
constant flooding caused it to be moved to higher ground.*

# *Fort Gibson Historic Site*



*While Fort Gibson was  
still under construction,  
its architect,  
Colonel Matthew Arbuckle,  
was commissioned to  
build a second fort  
160 miles to the south.*

*As a Lieutenant,  
Arbuckle had served under  
Colonel Andrew Jackson  
at the Battle of New Orleans.*

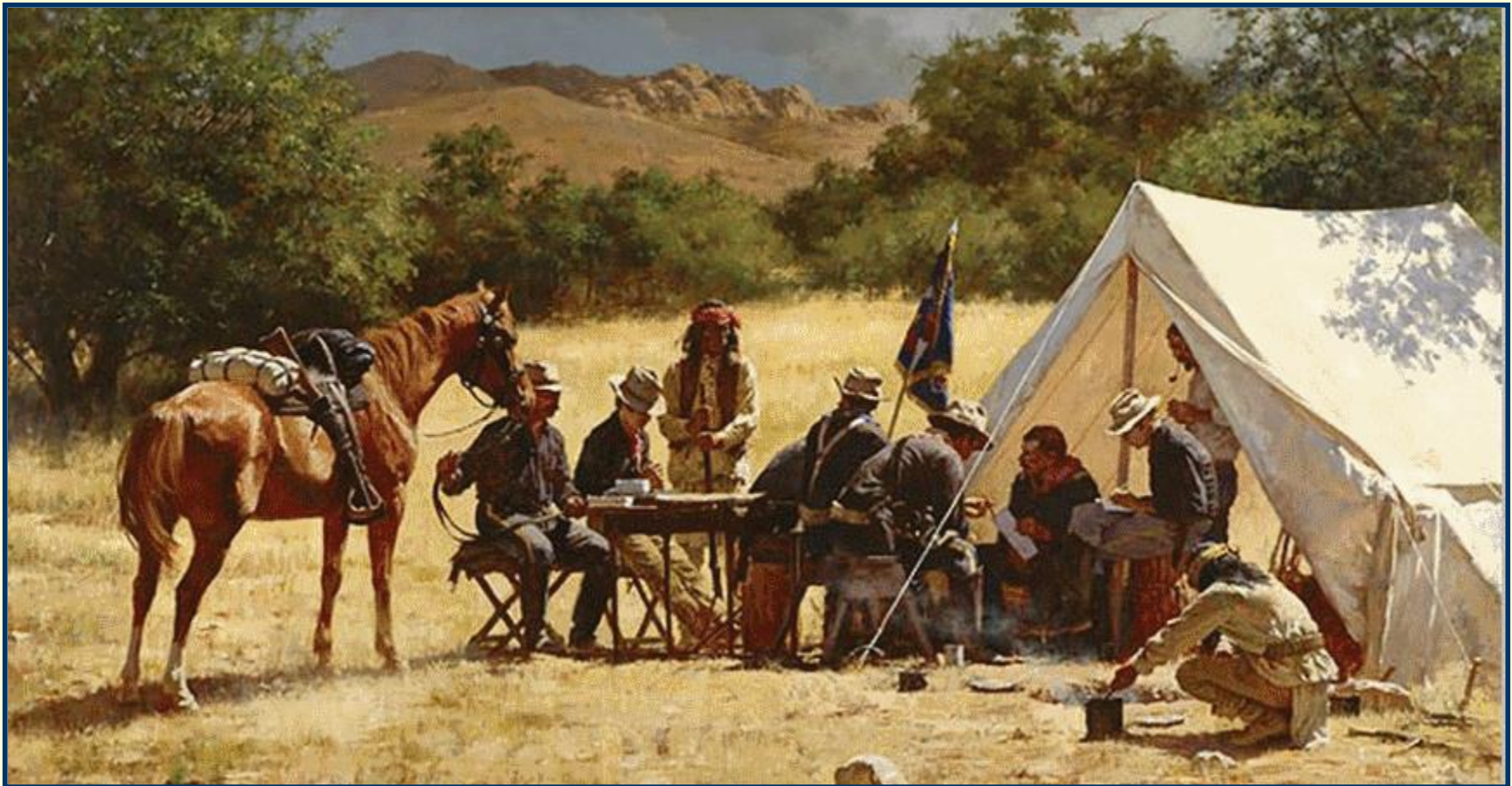




**Fort Towson  
was built  
at the  
confluence  
(or joining)  
of the  
Kiamichi River  
and the  
Red River.**

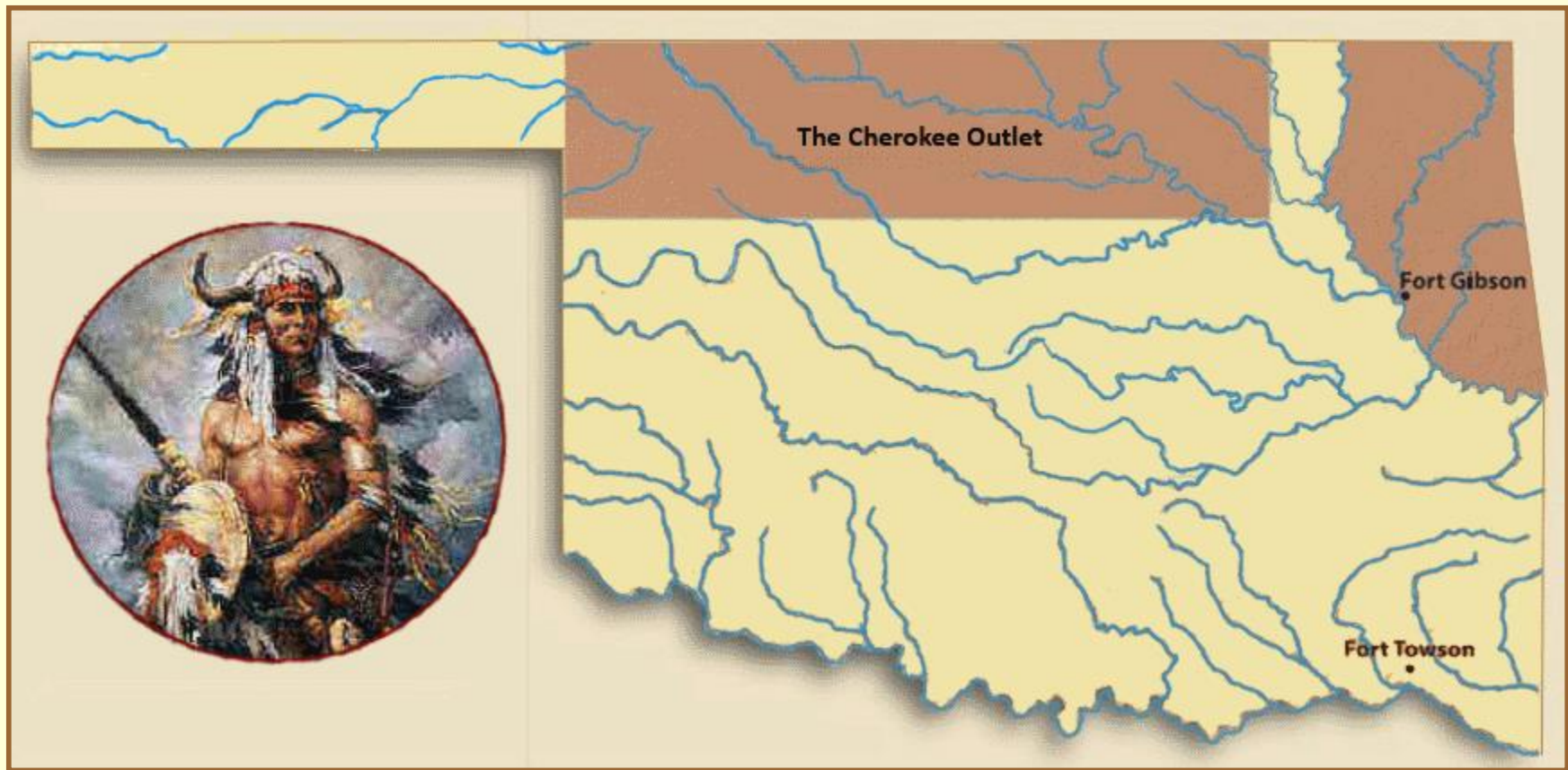
*It was officially a border crossing between  
the United States and Mexican Texas.*

**Its location made it the ideal place for  
an “unofficial” trading post.**



**In 1828, the Western Cherokee traded all their Arkansas lands for seven million acres in eastern and northwestern Indian Territory.**

*The little-used land in the west was called the Cherokee Outlet.*



# The treaty also laid the groundwork for the relocation of the Eastern Cherokee.

*Despite “generous” incentives, few of the eastern tribe decided to relocate west.*



## *Section 2: The Trail of Tears*



*American attitudes toward the Natives were conflicted from the beginning: assimilation or removal?*





**President Jefferson  
had favored  
assimilation, or the  
process of bringing  
the Indians into the  
American culture.**

*But most people called  
for their removal and relocation.*

*Many tribes,  
especially the  
Cherokee,  
had started  
the process of  
assimilation  
in the late 1700s.*



*This is Cherokee Chief Major Ridge  
in American style clothing.*



**After the attack on  
New Orleans in 1815,  
President James Monroe  
declared that the  
nation's security depended  
on the quick settlement  
of the southern coast.**

*That meant that the Indian Nations  
living there would have to be removed.*

**Andrew Jackson continued his military career as commander of the army during campaigns against the tribal nations that resisted removal.**

*Like Monroe, he believed that a speedy removal of the Natives was best for both the Natives and the American settlers.*



The Five Civilized Tribes were the largest Indian nations in the southeastern U.S.

They included the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole.

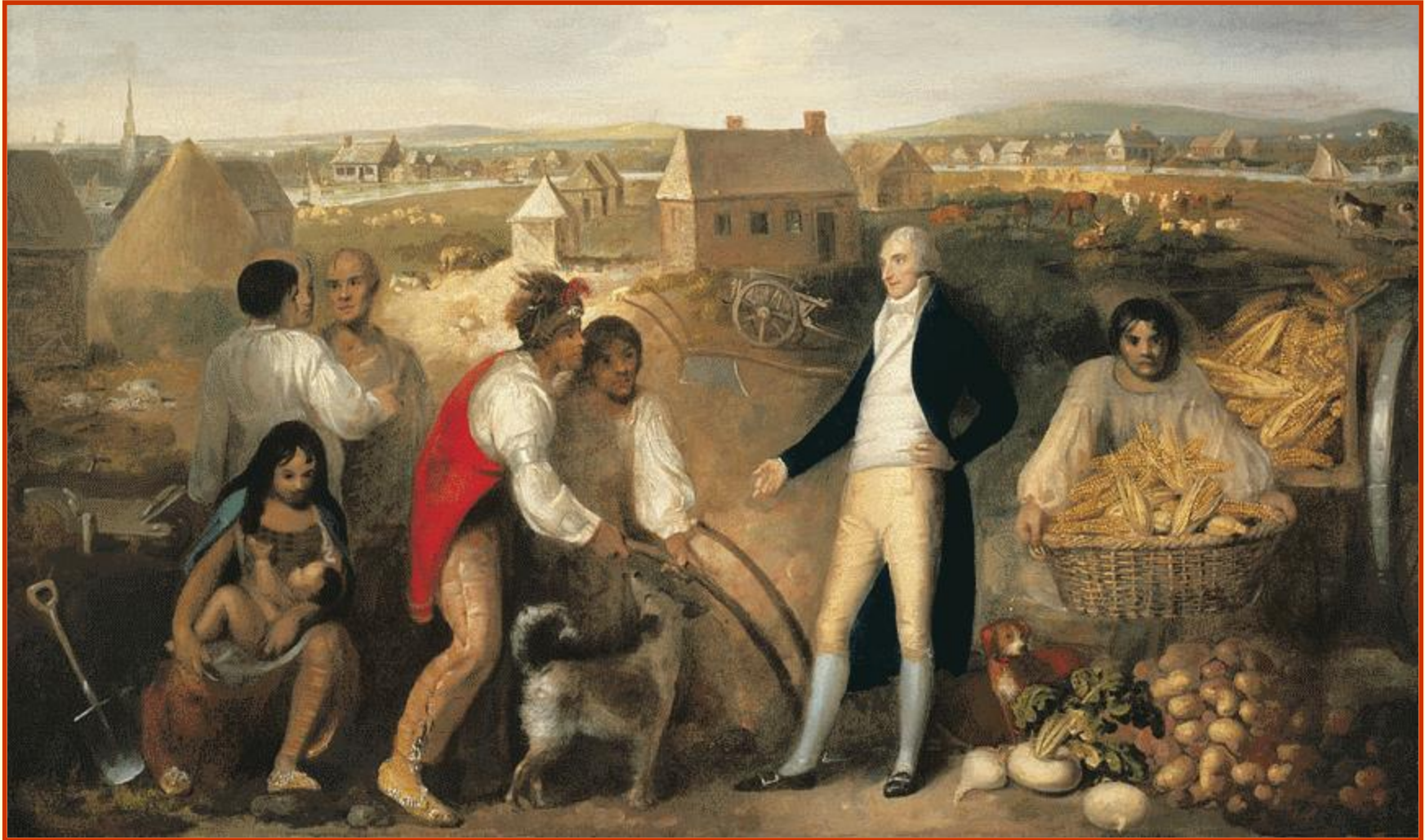
*They lived in parts of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.*

# FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES

CHEROKEE - CHICKASAW - CHOCTAW - CREEK - SEMINOLE



**Most of the southeastern natives had already assimilated, including conversion to Christianity.**



**The Civilized Tribes were no longer hunters and gatherers, but had adopted plantation life.**

*Many chiefs built mansions and even owned African slaves.*

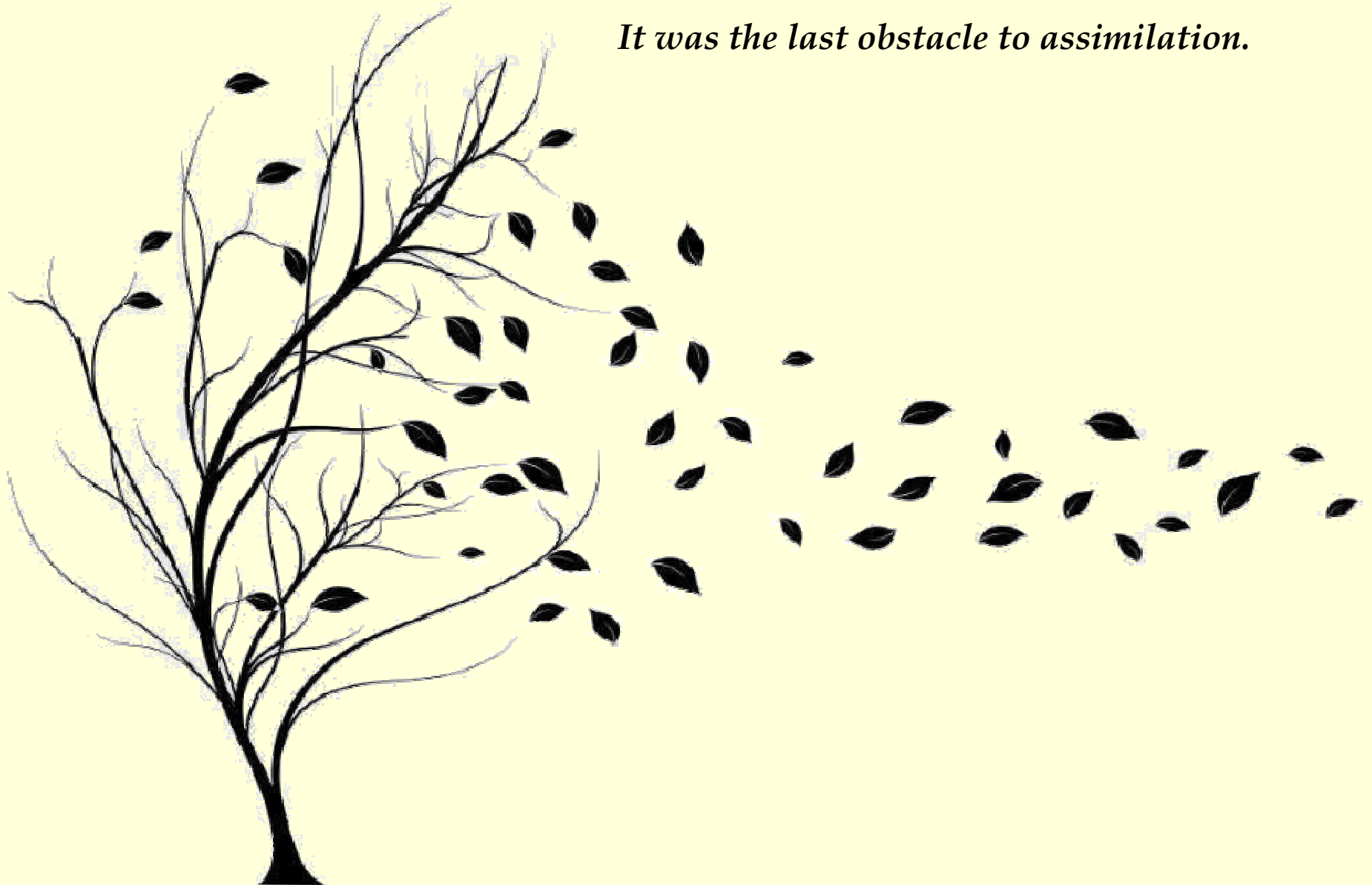
*Tribal government was centralized, and there were stores and trading posts.*



*This is Cherokee Chief James Vann's plantation near Chatsworth, Georgia.*

*The Cherokee were fascinated by the Americans' "talking leaves" - the ability to read and write.*

*It was the last obstacle to assimilation.*





**A trader named Sequoyah  
developed a system  
of 85 sounds from  
the Cherokee's  
spoken language.**

The invention of the syllabary, a variation of the alphabet, allowed the Cherokee learn to read and write in their own language.

## THE CHEROKEE SYLLABARY

R	D	W	h	G	9	Q	p	l	3	y	ʒ	b	P	o
M	o	o	o	ʒ	W	B	ʒ	ʒ	o	h	G	Γ	A	ʒ
y	4	ʒ	C	ʒ	o	U	T	Z	o	C	R	h	ʒ	V
F	l	E	Θ	T	O	β	Q	o	J	K	ʒ	ʒ	Θ	G
G	V	ʒ	6	S	S	G	i	o	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	F
	H	ʒ	o	G	ʒ	L	ʒ	o	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ

**TSA-LA-GI**

**GWY**


**CHEROKEE**

O-SI-YO

o b h

HELLO

# The first Native American newspaper, The Cherokee Phoenix, was published in 1828.



## GWY JcAUO-A.

## CHEROKEE PHOENIX.

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VOL. I.
NEW ECHOTA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 28, 1828.
NO. 2.

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EDITED BY ELIAS BOUDINOTT.  
PRINTED WEEKLY BY  
**ISAAC H. HARRIS,**  
FOR THE CHEROKEE NATION.

At \$2 50 if paid in advance, \$3 in six months, or \$3 50 if paid at the end of the year.

To subscribers who can read only the Cherokee language the price will be \$2,00 in advance, or \$2,50 to be paid within the year.

Every subscription will be considered as continued unless subscribers give notice to the contrary before the commencement of a new year.

The Phoenix will be printed on a Super-Royal sheet, with type entirely new procured for the purpose. Any person procuring six subscribers, and becoming responsible for the payment, shall receive a seventh gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted at seventy-five cents per square for the first insertion, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each continuance; longer ones in proportion.

[CONTINUED.]

### CONSTITUTION OF THE CHEROKEE NATION,

*Formed by a Convention of Delegates from the several Districts, at New Echota, July 1827.*

#### ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The Supreme Executive Power of this Nation shall be vested in a Principal Chief, who shall be chosen by the General Council, and shall hold his office four years; to be elected as follows.—The General Council, by a joint vote, shall, at their second annual session, after the rising of this Convention, and at every fourth annual session thereafter, on the second day after the Houses shall be organized, and competent to proceed to business, elect a Principal Chief.

Sec. 2. No person except a natural born citizen shall be eligible to the office of Principal Chief; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not

[CHIEF]

#### IV.

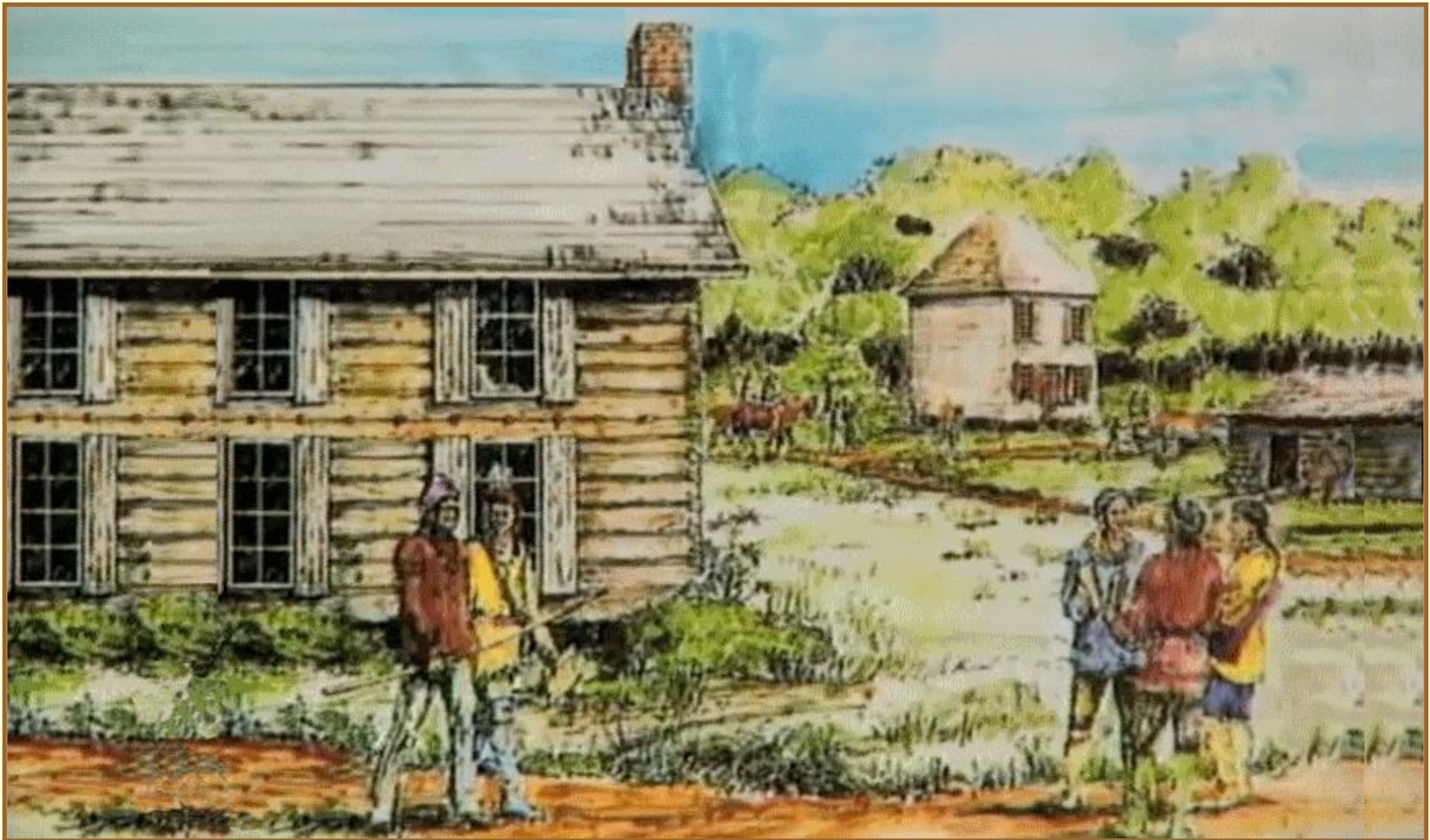
1. The General Council shall have power to make laws, to regulate the internal affairs of the Nation, and to execute the same, subject to the veto of the Principal Chief, who shall have power to return any law passed by the Council, if he shall think proper, to the Council, to be reconsidered, and if passed a second time, he shall be bound to execute the same.

Chief within five days (Sunday's excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Council by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 15. Members of the General Council and all officers, Executive and Judicial, shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution of this Nation, and to perform the duties of their respective offices, with fidelity.

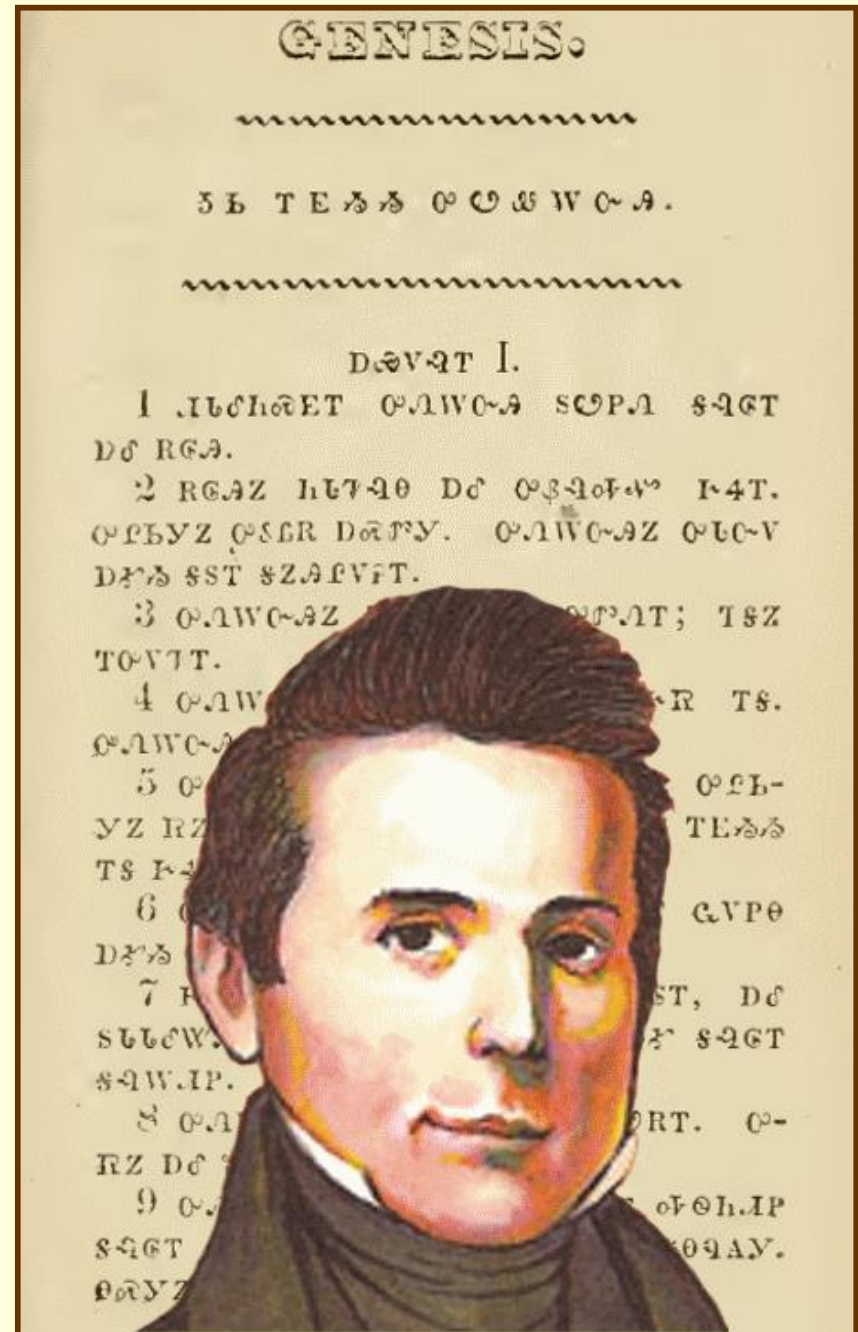
Sec. 16. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Principal Chief shall have power to adjourn the General Council to such a time as he thinks proper.

*The tribe also built New Echota, their capital city, in northern Georgia, and wrote a constitution with three branches of government.*



*Elias Boudinot,  
the editor of the  
Cherokee Phoenix,  
translated the Bible  
into Cherokee.*

*He had been encouraged  
by Samuel Worcester,  
an American missionary.*

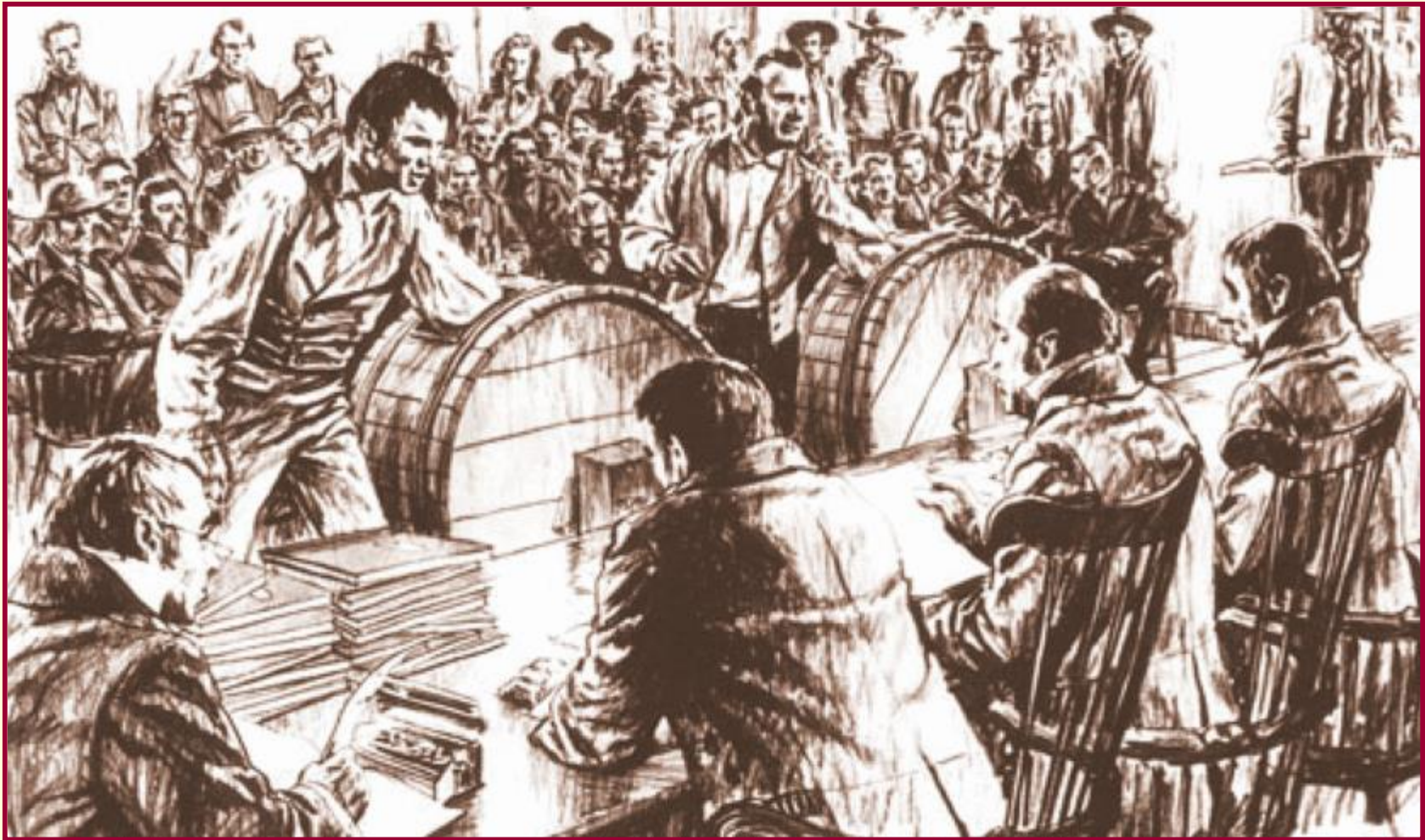


**The tribes' successes made the Americans jealous and resentful – and they demanded action.**

*When the states wouldn't act, citizens often took matters into their own hands.*



**The state of Georgia then refused to recognize the Cherokee Nation and began to take its land. Tribal farms were given away in a lottery.**



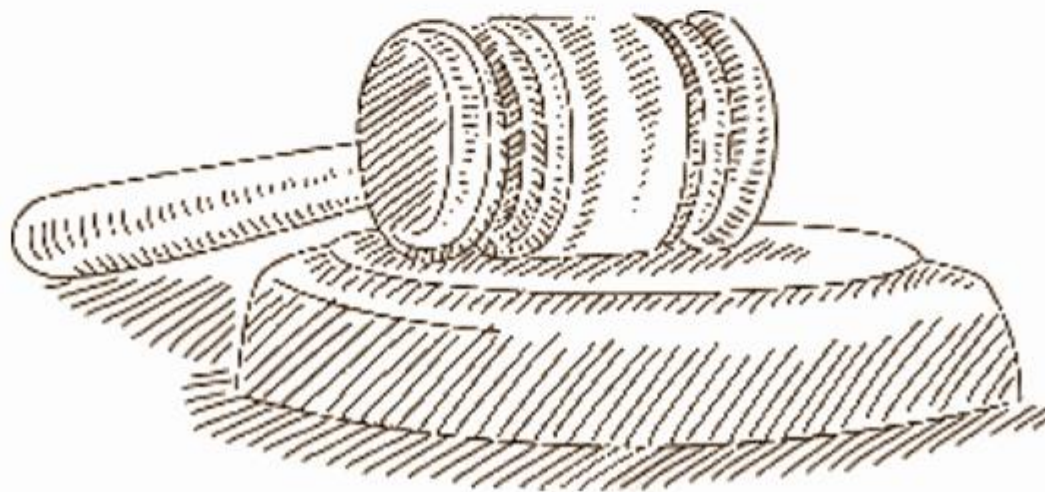
**The discovery of gold caused more Americans to invade the Cherokee's remaining homeland.**



**The Cherokee used the U.S. legal system  
in an attempt to keep their lands.**

**The case was known as Worcester v. Georgia.**

# Worcester V. Georgia

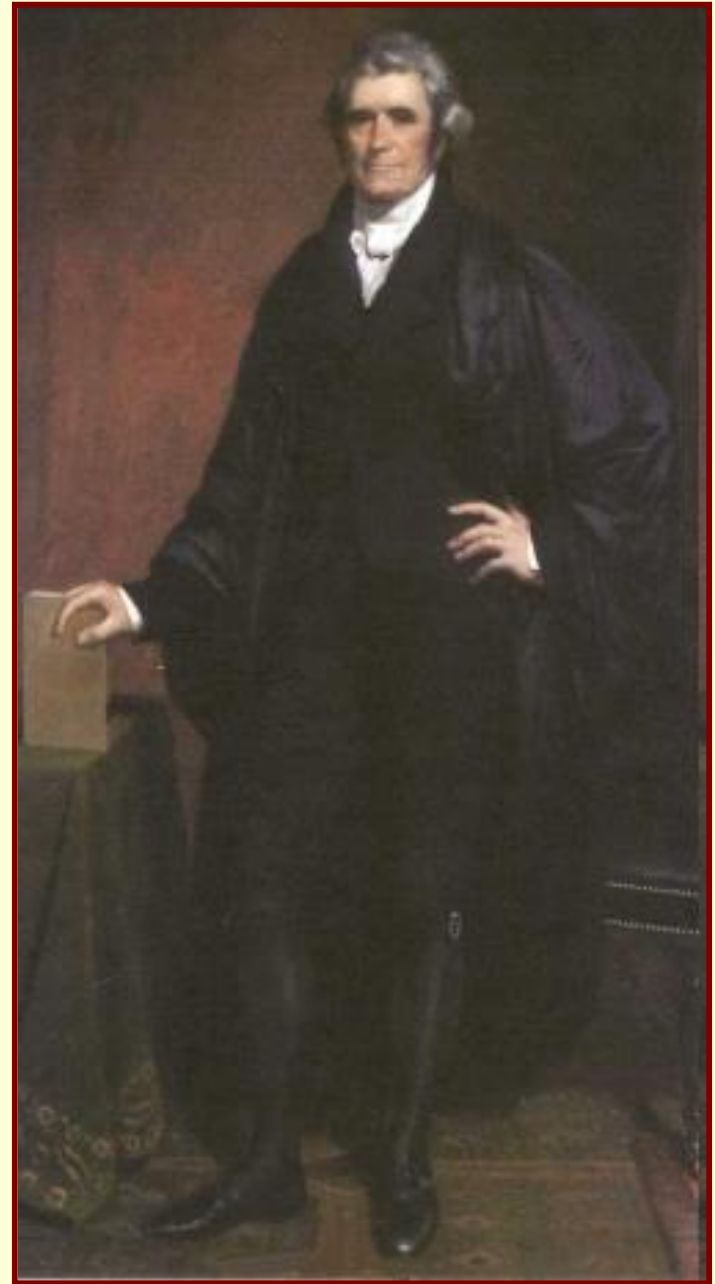


# The Supreme Court sided with the Cherokee.

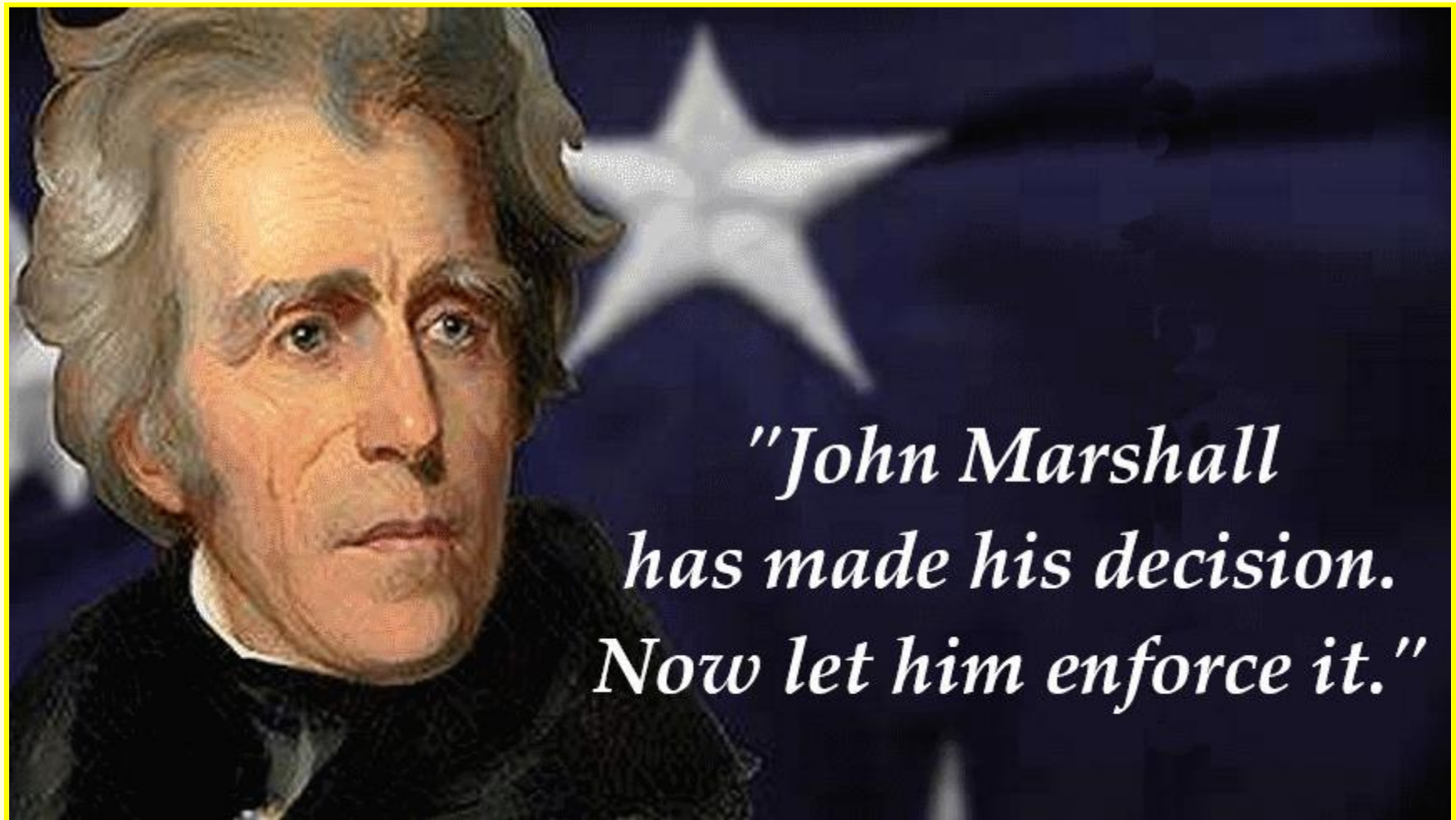
*Chief Justice John Marshall wrote:*

*"The Cherokee Nation, then,  
is a distinct community,  
occupying its own territory..."*

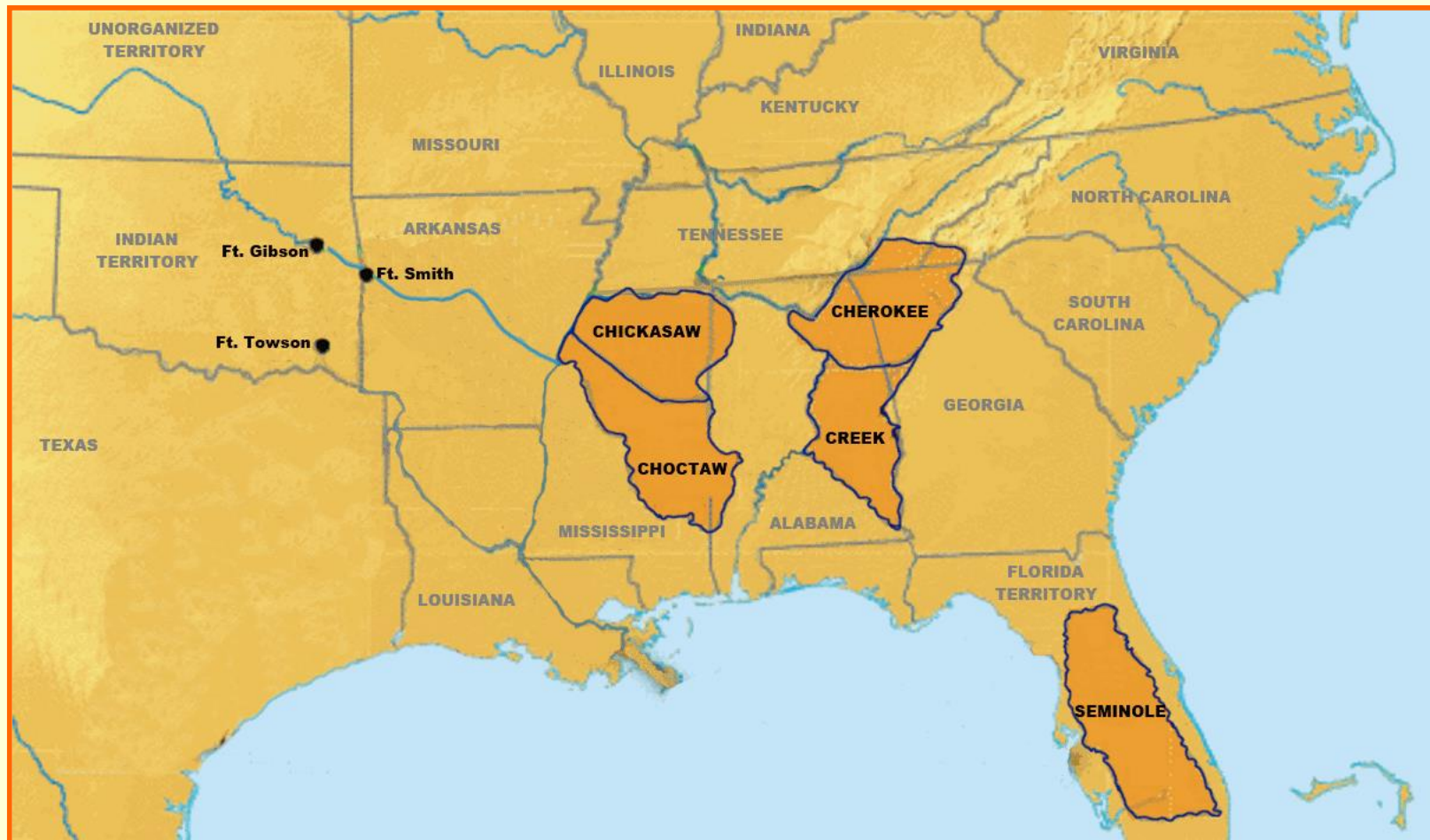
*(Georgia) laws have no force (there) and  
the citizens of Georgia have no right  
to enter (it) but with the assent  
of the Cherokees."*



*President Jackson, elected in 1828, ignored the Court's ruling and pressured Congress to act.*



**In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, under which all Native Americans would leave their homelands east of the Mississippi River.**



**Congressional debate on the Act caused an uproar,  
as most Northerners strongly opposed it.**

**They felt it was unconscionable  
to displace “civilized” people.**





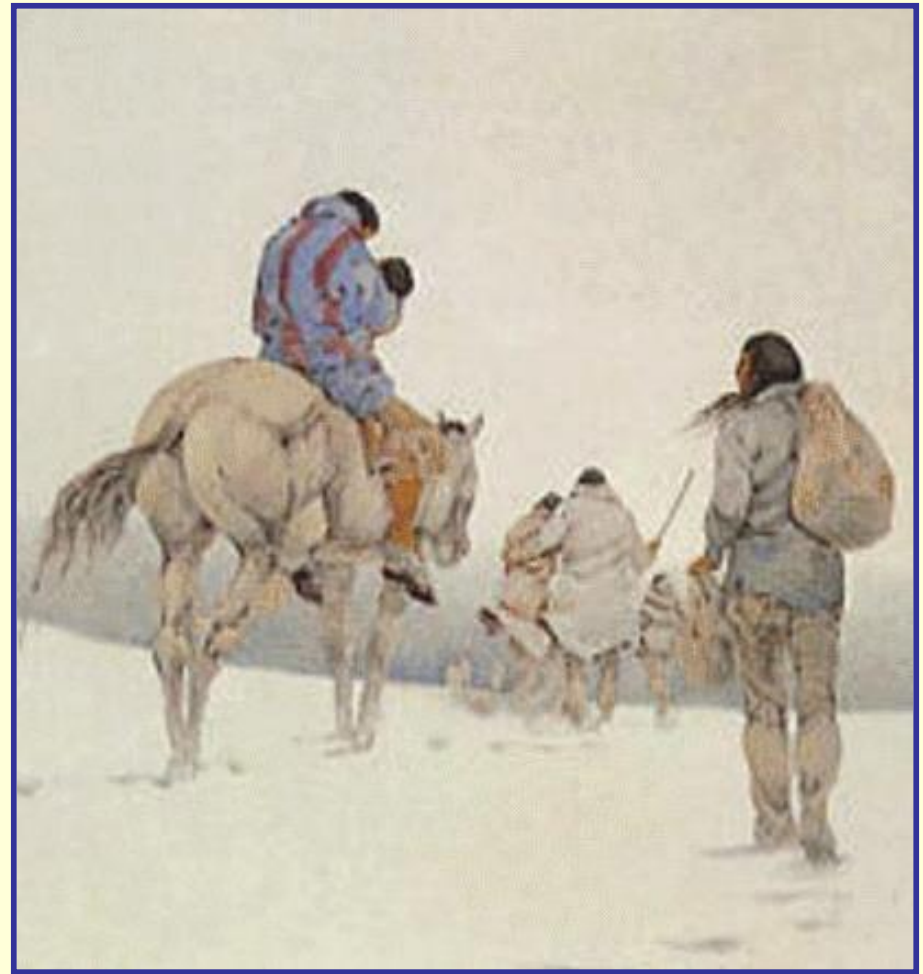
*President Jackson  
was quoted  
as saying,  
“Build a fire  
under ‘em.  
When it gets  
hot enough,  
they’ll move!”*

**The Act's terms called for the tribes to voluntarily exchange their eastern lands for lands in the west.**

**Those who wished to remain in the east would become citizens of their states.**

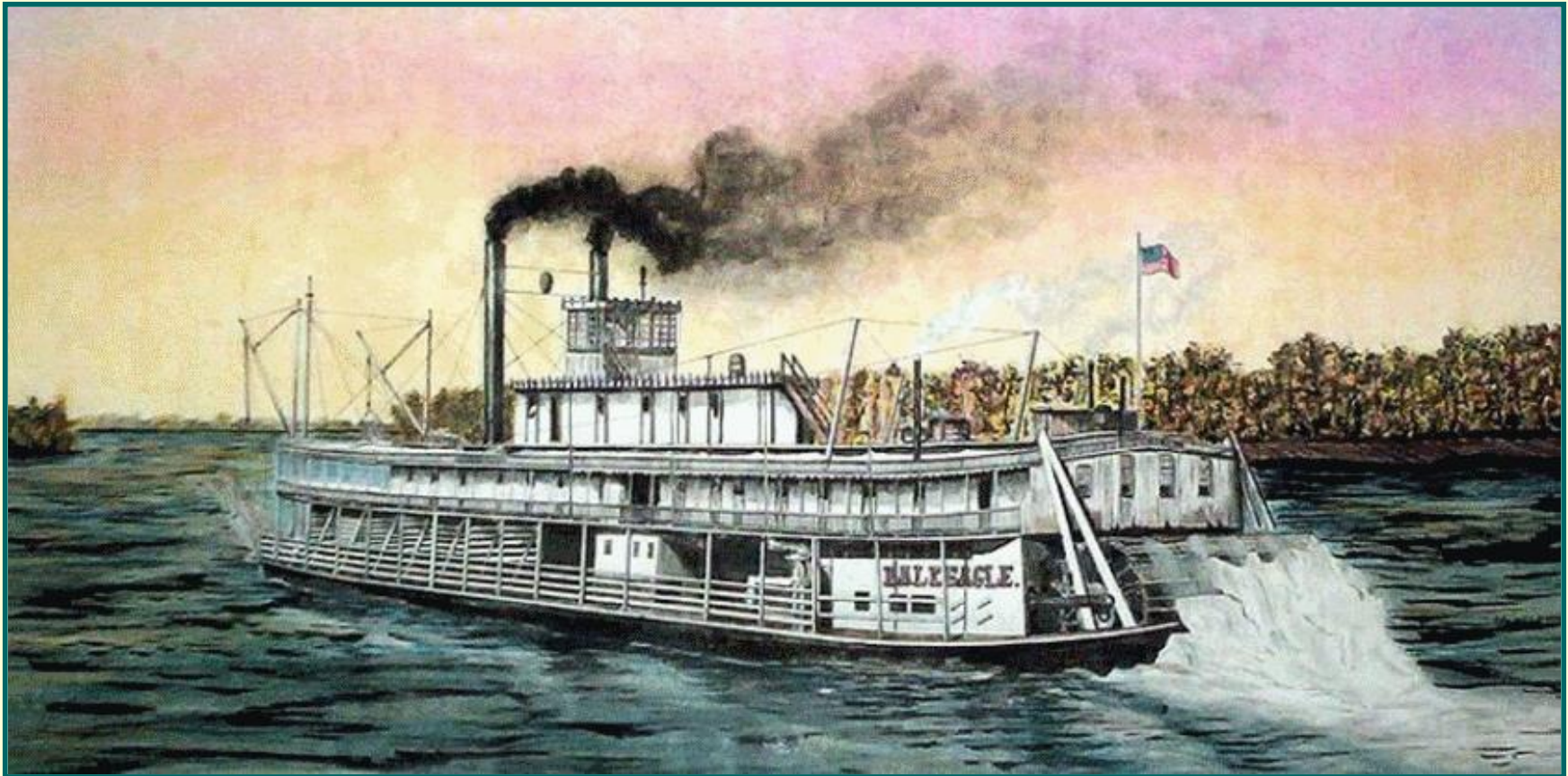
**The government said it would protect those who stayed.**

*But settlers would not give up their pursuit of tribal land.*



**The Choctaw, from southern Mississippi, began the removal process in 1831 when the first group started up the Arkansas River in steamboats.**

*The U.S. government set a timetable to complete the relocation by 1833.*



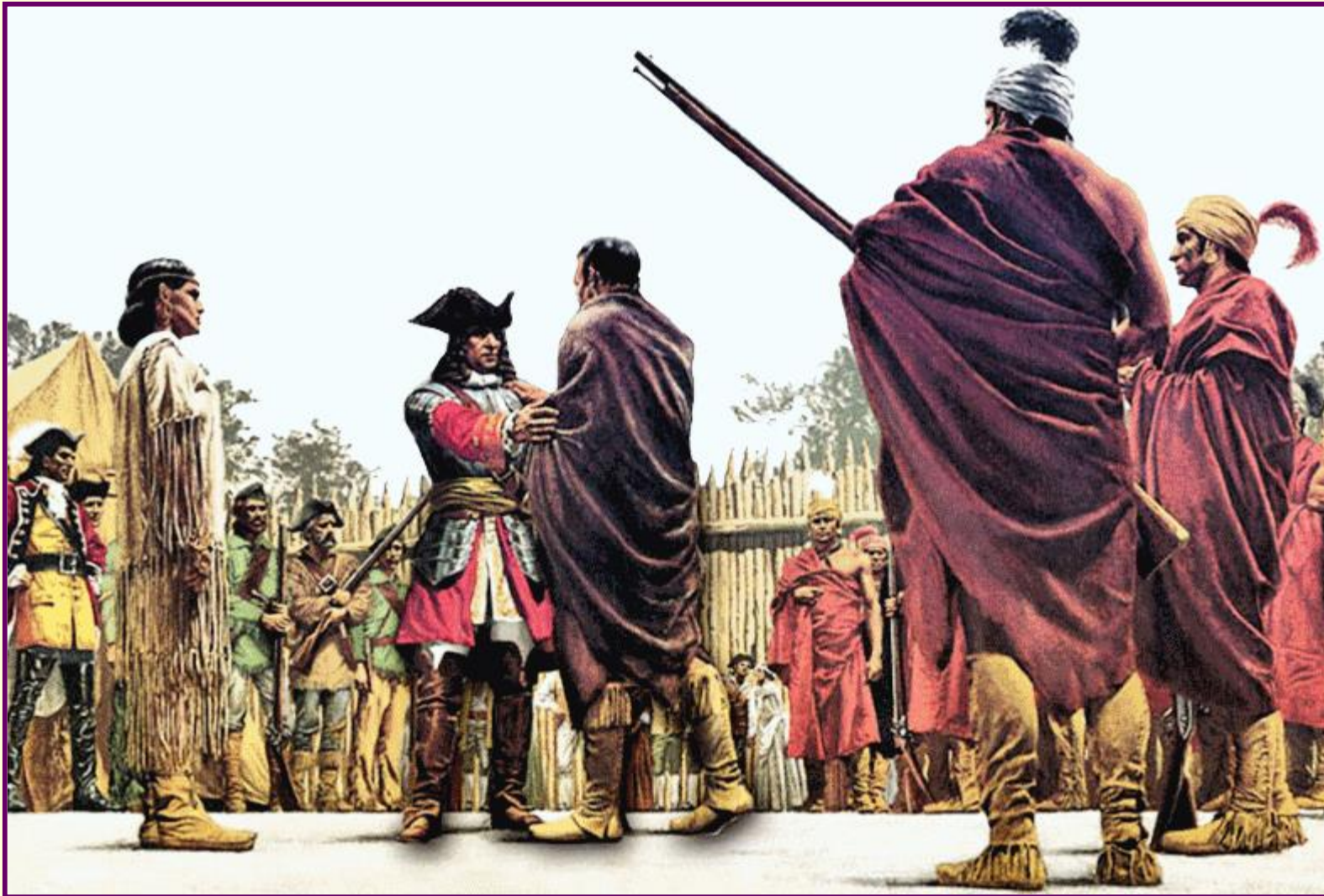
**They were stranded near Little Rock in a blizzard,  
so they continued to Indian Territory on foot.  
One third of the Choctaw died along the way.**

*After they arrived, a cholera epidemic took many more lives.*



# The Muscogee were a confederacy of tribes along the Alabama-Georgia border.

*The English called them The Creek, after a river that ran through their homeland.*



**In their 1832 removal treaty, the Muscogee opened most of their Alabama lands to American settlers.**

**When they were cheated out of their property by land speculators, they went to war.**



*The starving tribe  
burned a few  
plantations and farms,  
but were forcibly removed  
and escorted overland to  
the Indian Territory.*

*Hundreds died  
on the journey.*

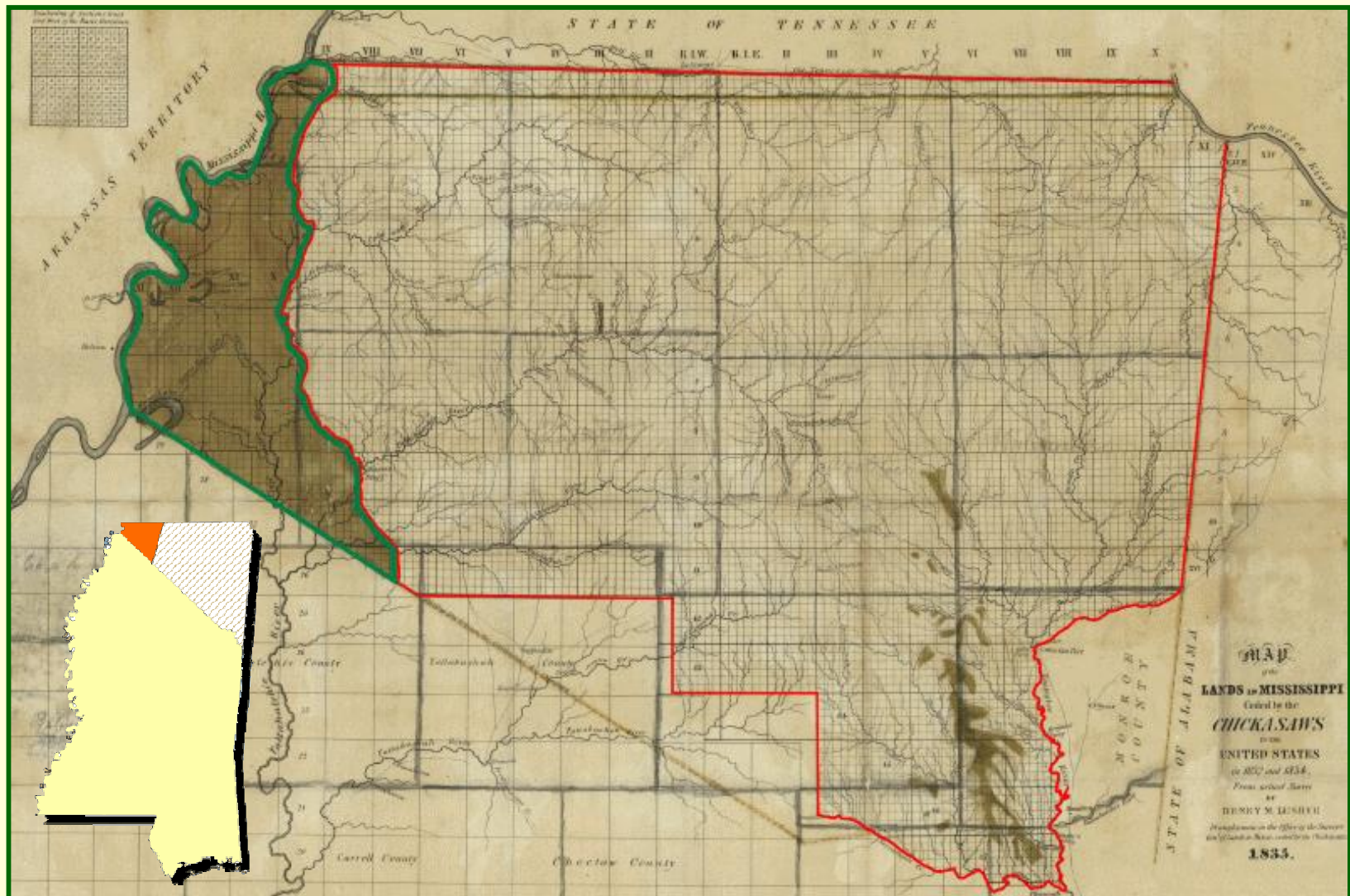
*Another 3,500 died from  
disease and exposure  
shortly after arriving.*

The Chickasaw, from northern Mississippi,  
had perhaps the smoothest transition.

Their chief, Tishomingo, negotiated a treaty  
which ceded most – but not all – of their lands.



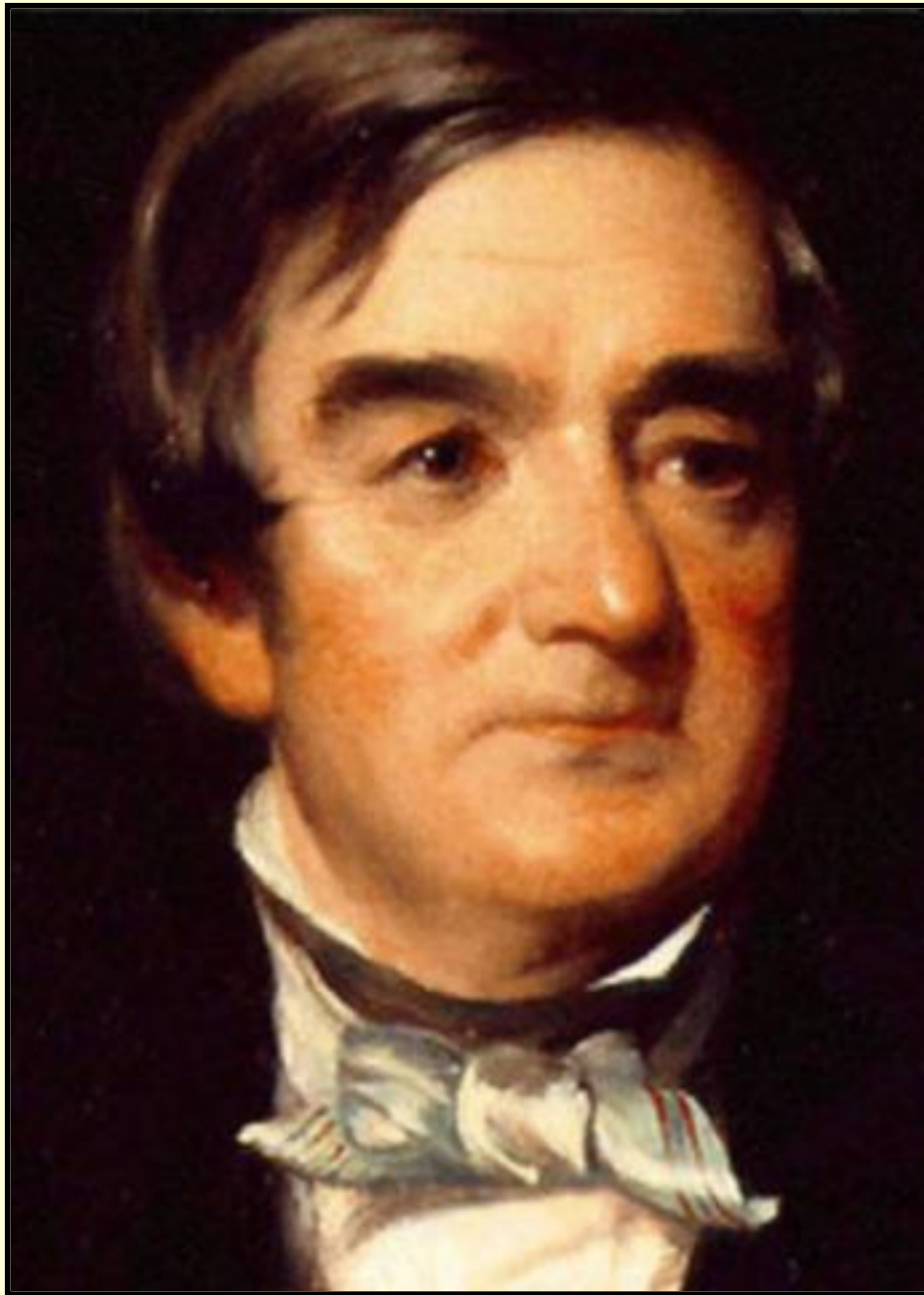
They were able to stay on an allotment, or portion of their land, until a new home was found in the west.



*After three years, the Chickasaw were able to move with most of their personal possessions, including their slaves, wagons, and livestock.*



**In Indian Territory, the Chickasaw chose to live on the west end of the Choctaw homeland.**

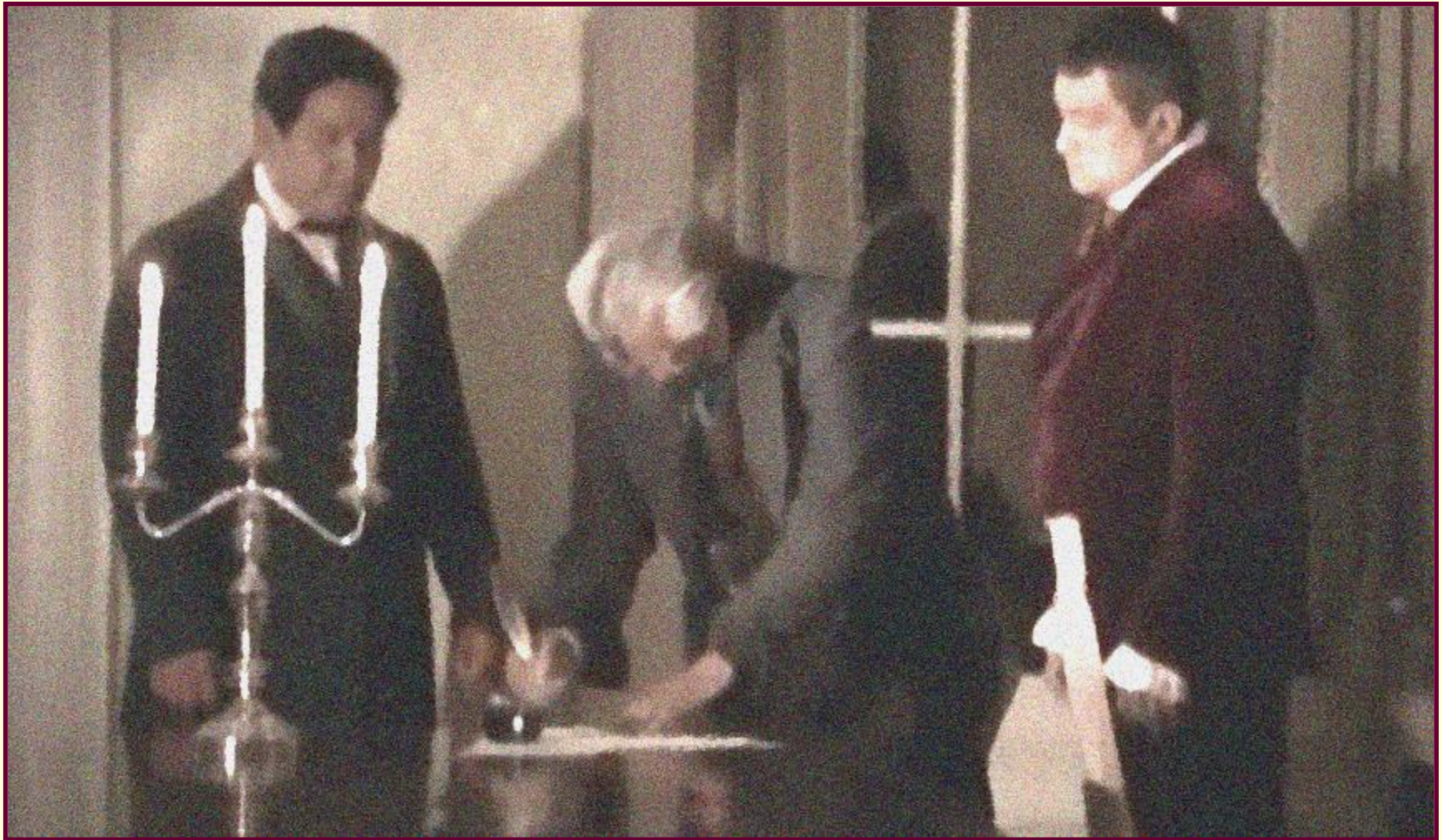


**By 1830, there were  
more than 15,000  
Cherokee living  
in Georgia.**

**Chief John Ross  
and a majority  
of the tribe  
vehemently  
opposed  
resettlement.**

**When a minority group signed the removal treaty,  
Ross' followers refused to agree to it.**

*The faction, led by Major Ridge, then left Georgia for Indian Territory.*



**U.S. troops arrested the remaining Cherokee and held them as prisoners in Army stockades.**



*They were then force-marched 800 miles overland to Indian Territory.*

**They endured bad roads, blizzards, and death.  
The journey was called “The Trail of Tears.”**



*The Ridge Faction, who had become the leaders of the Western Cherokee, were murdered shortly after the arrival of the Eastern tribe.*



*Major Ridge, his son John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot were shot. Only Stand Watie escaped the assassination.*

cat - THE ACT OF UNION  
BETWEEN THE  
EASTERN AND WESTERN CHEROKEES,

THE  
CONSTITUTION

AND  
AMENDMENTS,

AND THE  
LAWS  
OF THE  
CHEROKEE NATION,

PASSED  
DURING THE SESSION OF 1863 AND SUBSEQUENT SESSIONS.

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TAN-LE-QUAH: CHEROKEE NATION.  
NATIONAL PRESS.—EDWIN ARCHER, PRINTER.  
1870.

In July 1839,  
the two factions  
met and adopted  
The Act of Union,  
and became  
one tribe again.

**Chief Osceola  
was the leader of  
the Florida Seminole.**

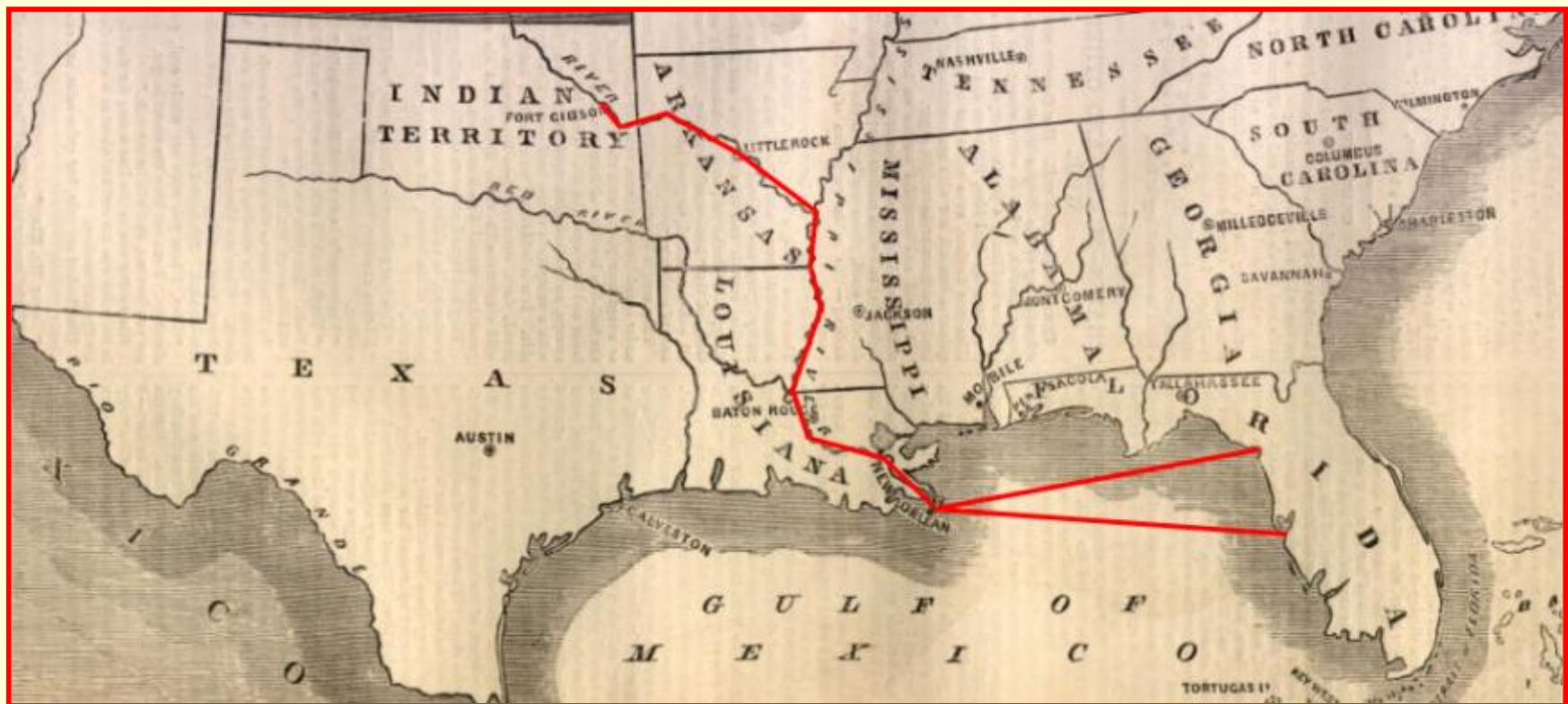
**The Seminole War  
cost the U.S.  
more than \$20 million  
and 1,500 soldiers  
were killed.**



# From 1835 to 1842, the Seminole held off the U.S. Army before finally surrendering.

*The Natives only stopped fighting when they ran out of resources.*

*They were forced onto steamships that took them across the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers to Ft. Gibson.*



"No Man's Land"

The Cherokee Outlet

Cherokee

Creek

Seminole

Chickasaw

Choctaw

The  
Unassigned  
Lands

The Leased  
District

INDIAN TERRITORY OKLAHOMA



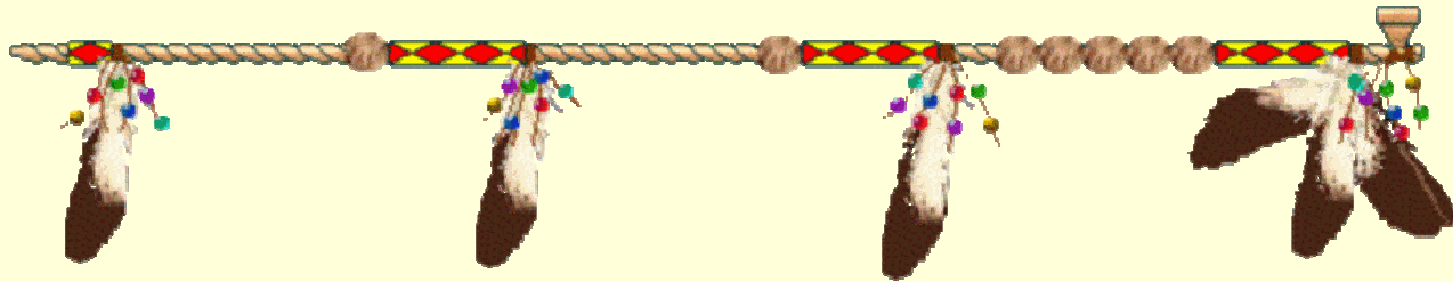
Kaw  
Tonkawa  
Ponca  
Oto & Missouri  
Pawnee  
Sac & Fox  
Iowa  
Kickapoo  
Pottawatomie & Shawnee  
Peoria  
Ottawa  
Quapaw  
Modoc  
Wyandotte  
Seneca



**Montfort Stokes, a former governor of North Carolina, led the Federal Indian Commission to help the natives adjust to their new homelands.**

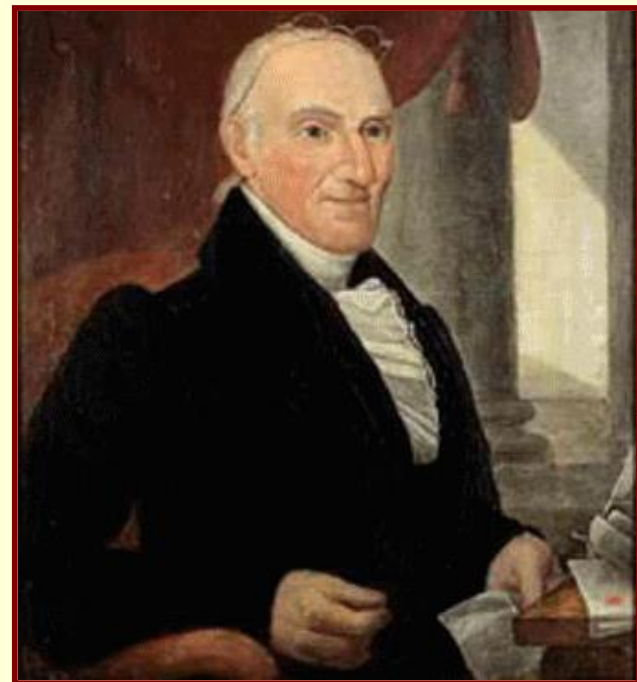


The commission resolved disputed boundaries,  
brought the Cherokee together peacefully,  
and authorized a survey of the territory.



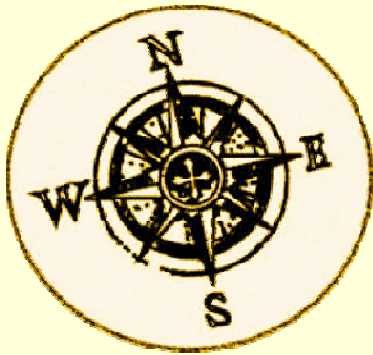
*Stokes remained in  
Indian Territory until  
he died, in 1842.*

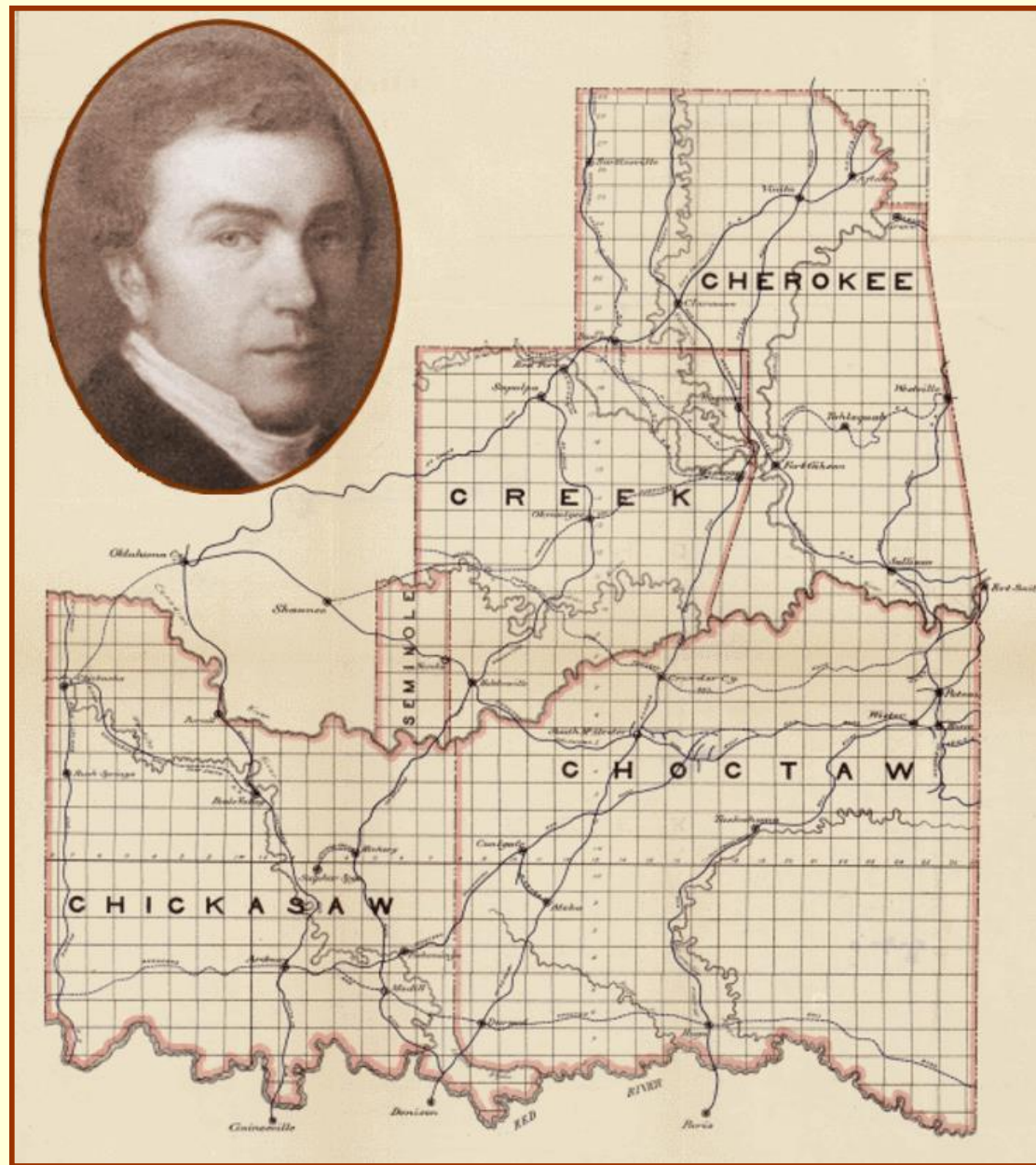
*He is believed to be the only veteran  
of the Revolutionary War to be  
buried in Oklahoma (near Ft. Gibson).*



**The survey of Indian Territory was needed because although it was being divided up among the Five Tribes, there were no accurate maps.**

**To survey land means to make a detailed map, including all boundaries and elevations.**





**In 1831,  
Rev. Isaac McCoy,  
assisted by  
two dozen men,  
was hired to chart  
Indian Territory.**

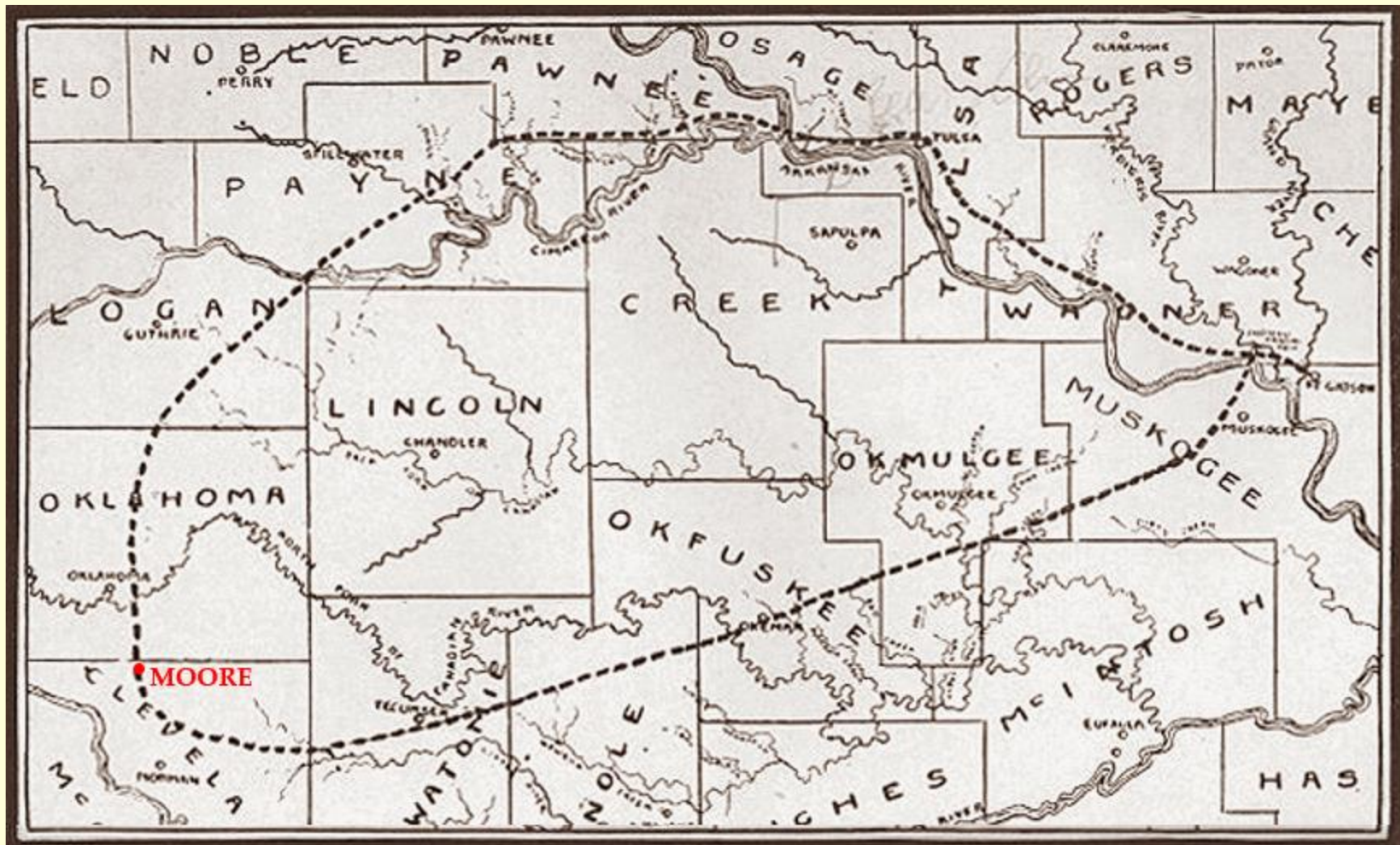
*The survey of all Indian lands  
would not be  
completed until 1866.*

**Traveling with the surveying team  
was American author Washington Irving.**



**He was  
fascinated with  
the Oklahoma  
countryside  
and described it  
in his new book  
A Tour on  
the Prairies.**

*Irving's route through Indian Territory took him through the future site of the city of Moore.*



*There is a monument to Washington Irving  
at the Moore Old School, 227 North Broadway.*

*Having your picture taken there is a 10-point extra credit project.*



*There were now 70,000 Indians in Oklahoma.  
They would have to adapt to survive.*

