

# TEACHER'S RESOURCE BOOK

## Chapter 5 - CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS

### I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did the government officials justify confiscating Indian lands?
2. How did the purchase of the Louisiana Territory affect the problem of taking Indian lands?
3. How did the old European "doctrine of discovery" influence government and Indian relationships?
4. How did whites and Indians view one another?
5. What three ways did governmental policies encourage acculturation and assimilation of Indians?
6. How did the War of 1812 intensify the problems between the Indian and the white man?

### II. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. MAP WORK

On the map below, identify the states by their current names and draw in the homelands of the Five Civilized Tribes.



2. As a writing activity, ask the students to pretend that they are members of the Cherokee tribe living in Georgia in the early 1700s. The tribe has been approached by a representative of the British government about selling part of their land. The students are to explain their beliefs, as Cherokees, about the land and about selling it.
3. **PUZZLE: WORD MAZE - Doctrine of Discovery**

Moving your pencil from box to box in any direction, connect the letters to form the words which correctly complete the statements below. In forming a single word you may not use the same box twice, but one box may be used in several words.

1 U	2 M	3 E	4 N	5 T	6 S
7 C	8 Q	9 U	10 E	11 R	12 S
13 O	14 N	15 Y	16 A	17 N	18 T
19 D	20 O	21 T	22 R	23 I	24 N
25 O	26 C	27 C	28 U	29 P	30 A

- (1) Between 1778 and 1871 the U.S. government negotiated over 400 legal \_\_\_\_\_ with the Indians.
- (2) All of these agreements recognized the Indians as the rightful \_\_\_\_\_ of the land.
- (3) One of the main effects of the belief that the Indians had land rights was that the governments could not try to \_\_\_\_\_ the Indians.
- (4) The belief that the Indians had certain rights to the land, but that the land belonged to the government of the discovered was called the “\_\_\_\_\_ of Discovery.”
- (5) Each of the 400 agreements made between the Indian tribes and the U.S. government was a separate \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Chapter 6 - CHOCTAW AND CREEK REMOVALS

#### I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What agreements were made by both signing parties in the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek?
2. Discuss the signing of the Treaty of Indian Springs and conclude with why the treaty was declared invalid.
3. What was the Georgia Compact and what was its effect upon the taking of Indian lands?
4. What effects did the election of Andrew Jackson have upon removal?
5. What was the major provision of the Indian Removal Act of 1830?
6. How did the Indian Removal Act affect the Indians?
7. How did the Choctaws react to removal proposals?
8. What was the major resolution passed by the Creek Council of 1811?
9. Who were the Red Sticks? Give a complete answer.

#### III. ACTIVITIES

1. The student is to pretend that he/she is an Indian Commissioner dealing with the Choctaws in 1831. The tribe is divided and the student must make a report to Washington about it. The student will describe the contrasting views by using a chart similar to the one given below:

PRO-REMOVAL	ANTI-REMOVAL
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



## Chapter 7 - TRAILS OF TEARS

### I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What actions did the Chickasaws take to avoid removal?
2. What actions did the Cherokees take to avoid removal?
3. Why did the Chickasaws cede their lands north of the Tennessee River?
4. How did the early removal of the Chickasaws compare with the early removal of the Choctaws?
5. Describe the most successful of the Chickasaw removals.
6. What problems did the Chickasaws encounter in Indian Territory?
7. Discuss the early, voluntary removal of the Western Cherokees.
8. What laws passed by the state of Georgia were oppressive to the Cherokees?
9. Who were the leaders of the Eastern Cherokees and how did the signing of the Treaty of New Echota affect the leadership?
10. Discuss the removal of the Cherokees under the command of General Winfield Scott.

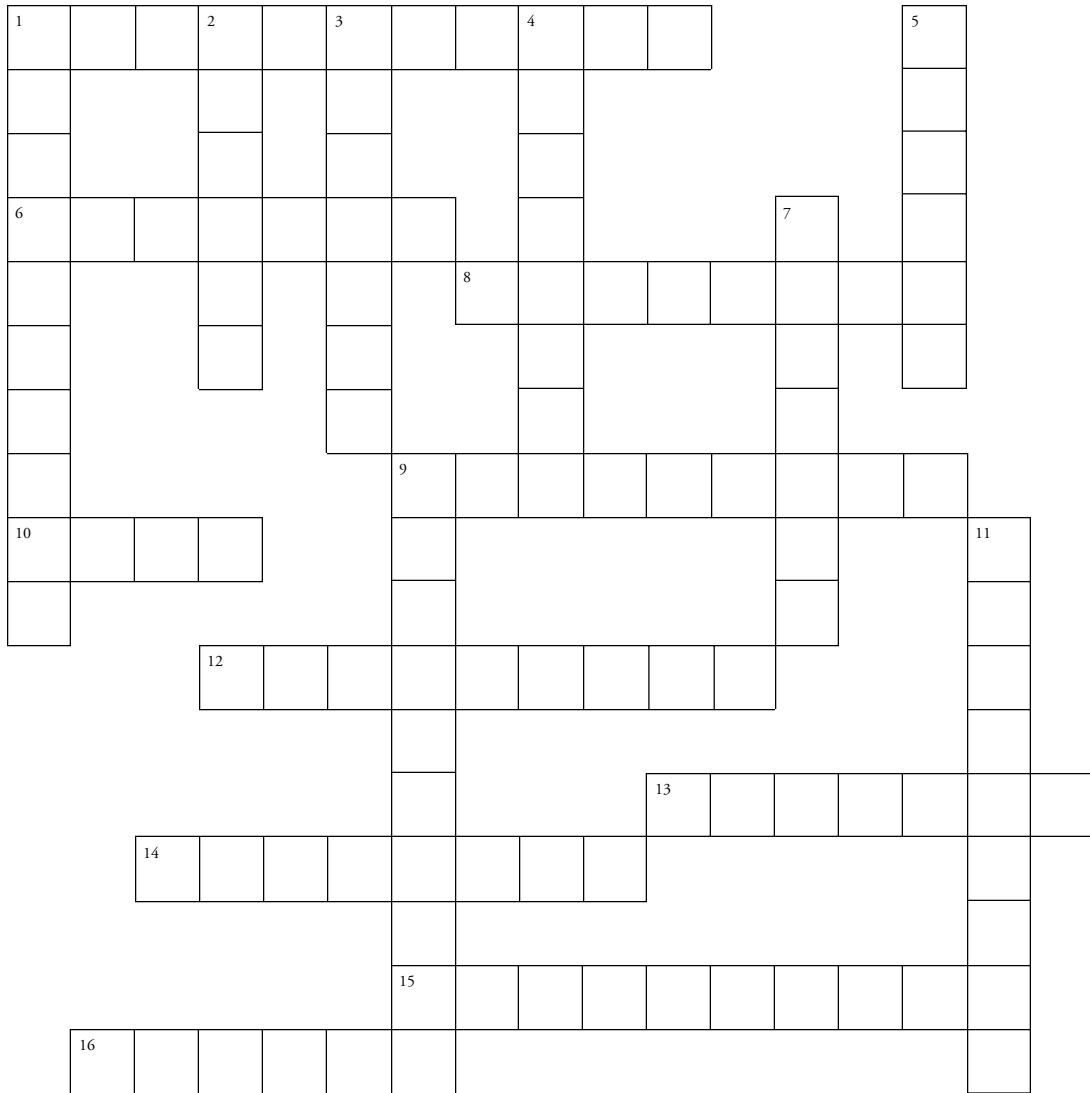
### III. ACTIVITIES

#### 1. ESSAY

Assign an essay to be written outside of class on the subject: discuss the political, economic, and social reasons for the removals of the Chickasaw and Cherokee tribes to Indian Territory.

Encourage the students to use the library resources or any other primary source in the writing of the essay.

2. CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. Whites wanted Indians to move west of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
6. In the west Chickasaws submitted to \_\_\_\_\_ government.
8. Chickasaws and Cherokees both succeeded in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Federal \_\_\_\_\_ aided in taking Indian lands for whites.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ family helped move their neighbors to the west.
12. The Cherokee alphabet was called a \_\_\_\_\_.
13. This children's disease killed many \_\_\_\_\_.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ developed the Cherokee method of writing.
15. In the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_, Choctaws agreed to sell part of western land to Chickasaws.
16. Like whites, many Indians purchased \_\_\_\_\_ to do their labor.

DOWN

1. Chickasaws were very successful in the \_\_\_\_\_ business.
2. Chickasaws were paid in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Whites thought Indians were \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Chickasaws ceded their lands in the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1832.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was a missionary arrested for refusing to take a loyalty oath.
7. Federal factories were \_\_\_\_\_ posts.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ turned to old customs for comfort and to the mixed bloods for leadership.
11. Another missionary arrested for not taking an oath.

## Chapter 8 - SEMINOLES AND OTHER SETTLERS

### I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How did the issue of slavery play a role in the demands to remove the Seminoles?
2. Explain the separation of the Seminoles from the Creeks and conclude with an explanation of why the Seminoles rejected the government's idea of rejoining the two tribes for removal.
3. Describe Osceola's leadership and tell how he was arrested and died.
4. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Camp Moultrie?
5. What was the Treaty of Fort Gibson?
6. Briefly describe the removal of the Seminoles.
7. Describe "No Man's Land" by telling where it was and what happened there.

### II. ACTIVITIES

1. ESSAY TOPICS. Encourage students to use library resources.
  - (1) Discuss the political, economic, and social reasons for the removal of the Seminoles.
  - (2) What were the conditions that existed in No Man's Land and how did those circumstances come about?

2. PUZZLE: The Seminoles

In the following letter-jumble find the words which complete the statements below. Circle or draw a line through those words and fill in the blanks on the corresponding questions. Words may be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, but all will be top-to-bottom and/or left-to-right.

A S D F S T U A R T J K L C O N F E D E R A C Y K L M N P Q W E R R  
 W O R T H X Z N M H R U I P L M N Y T R E W Q Y U I O P M N B V C X  
 O I L G E X U E T O P M Q W T R I O P G A D S Q E V E R G L A D E S  
 N Y L E V E R G L M A E D W A T H O K L A S H A P I W U H O M I P S  
 X G A D S D E N X P I L L O T S P R E A K M A Y S V I N T E L U M E  
 T E N N C E S M I S A M I O S C E O L A M I O F A R L A K I P W Q X  
 Y O U T J A K L M O M I C A N O P Y J U M Y T E R W X W I T T I P I  
 J K U Y B A T I N N O P I T T H Z X E U E M A T H L A A P O K L A C  
 E P A Y N E S L A N D I N G A S D F G H M J K L A E I Y O U A B C L  
 S W A T E G A L M I N F A L C O R J A C L P I M E G R S A K L I G I  
 U M I N I S T R A K I N K L P U M E L I K J E M O U L T R I E K U N  
 P H I T C H C O C K U Y T R E W G F D S A L K R J H G V B N C B E C  
 G R E A T S E M I N O L E W A R T Y I P A R L M I E T Y G F E C I H

1. A group of several tribes united together, such as Creeks, \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. The first person to call the Oconees "Seminoles" was British Agent John \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. American commissioners and former slave owners went into Seminole country to look for \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The Seminoles lived in a swampland today known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The first treaty with the Seminoles was the Treaty of Camp \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Colonel James \_\_\_\_\_ met with the Seminoles in 1832.
7. A treaty was signed in 1832 at \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. Chief \_\_\_\_\_ said his mark was forged to sign the treaty.
9. Chief Charley \_\_\_\_\_ said he was forced to sign the treaty.
10. Indian Agent Wiley \_\_\_\_\_ tried to oust Seminole leaders who were against removal to the west.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ , who was not a chief, led the Seminoles in a war against white soldiers who wanted to remove the tribe.
12. This was the Second Seminole War, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. \_\_\_\_\_ was another Seminole leader who stood against removal and who met with whites to talk peace.
14. Captain Ethan Allen \_\_\_\_\_ believed the Seminoles really wanted peace and he met with them to discuss terms.
15. Colonel \_\_\_\_\_ attacked the Seminoles in the peace talks.
16. Brigadier General Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to Florida to end the Seminole wars.
17. Colonel William J. \_\_\_\_\_ was sent to Florida to subdue the Seminoles.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ was the most formidable leader of the Seminoles.



# STUDENT ACTIVITY BOOK

## Chapter 5 - CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. assimilation _____    | 7. coffers _____       |
| 2. protectorate _____    | 8. acculturation _____ |
| 3. acquisition _____     | 9. expostulate _____   |
| 4. interdependence _____ | 10. mollify _____      |
| 5. desecration _____     | 11. agrarian _____     |
| 6. extended family _____ | 12. cede _____         |

II. Use the following key to identify the beliefs or attitudes listed below.

A= Indians

B=White Men

C=Government Officials

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The land belongs to God or the Great Spirit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Farming is honorable work for a man.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Land ownership is a sign of success.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Plowing the land is an assault on Mother Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Land ownership is impossible.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Land can be acquired by "right of conquest."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Land ownership is a sign of industry and hard work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Services can be exchanged for land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Plowing and harvesting from the land pleases God or the Great Spirit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Land can be confiscated as reparations of war.

III. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| _____ 1. Andrew Jackson was elected President.  | A. 1638    |
| _____ 2. The Quakers lost control of the Pennsylvania government and the treaty signed by William Penn was abolished. | B. 1675-76 |
| _____ 3. Chief Justice Marshall declared the states' anti-tribal laws unconstitutional.                               | C. 1682    |
| _____ 4. New Haven Christian Plantation was established.  | D. 1726    |
|   | E. 1787    |

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Northwest Ordinance was signed. F. 1796
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. William Penn signed a treaty recognizing Indian ownership of land. G. 1828
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Government set up the Federal Factory System. H. 1832
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. King Phillip's War occurred.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. William Penn signed a treaty recognizing Indian ownership of land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The government set up the Federal Factory System.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. King Phillip's War occurred.

IV. Compare the beliefs of the following people by writing in the spaces below how the people felt about the land and about land ownership.

New England Puritan-1630	Pennsylvania Quaker-1690	Jeffersonian Farmer-1800

V. MAP: Pre-territorial tribal locations. On the map of the Southeastern United States below, identify the states by their current names and then draw in the homelands of the Five Civilized Tribes.



**Chapter 6 - CHOCTAW AND CREEK REMOVALS**

1. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. abolish _____    | 7. intrusion _____   |
| 2. confiscate _____ | 8. impractical _____ |
| 3. civilized _____  | 9. annuity _____     |
| 4. volunteer _____  | 10. restrained _____ |
| 5. inevitable _____ | 11. demand _____     |
| 6. dissension _____ | 12. concession _____ |

II. MATCHING. Match the date to the event. A date may be used more than once.

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| _____ 1. Indian removal was mentioned for the first time as a government obligation.                        | A. 1831 |
| _____ 2. A spring when 3,500 Creeks died from exposure and disease.   | B. 1837 |
| _____ 3. War with Britain began and involved many Indian tribes.  | C. 1802 |
| _____ 4. General Scott ended the Creek War and moved the Creeks west.                                       | D. 1836 |
| _____ 5. Congress passed the Indian Removal Act.  | E. 1812 |
| _____ 6. Tecumseh, a Shawnee, asked for a tribal alliance with the Creeks.                                  | F. 1825 |
| _____ 7. Treaty of Doak's Stand was signed.   | G. 1820 |
| _____ 8. Creek warriors surrounded the home of William McIntosh to carry out his death sentence.            | H. 1811 |
| _____ 9. Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek was signed.   | I. 1829 |
| _____ 10. Creek warriors attacked Fort Mims.  | J. 1830 |
| _____ 11. Creeks ceded lands in the East for lands in the West in a new agreement with the government.      | K. 1813 |
| _____ 12. The first government-moved party of Choctaws left the East for their new home in the West.        | L. 1832 |
| _____ 13. William McIntosh and others signed the Treaty of Indian Springs.                                  |         |
| _____ 14. Mississippi passed laws revoking special privileges of Choctaws and restricting tribal functions. |         |
| _____ 15. Creeks passed a resolution demanding the death sentence for anyone who signed away tribal lands.  |         |

III. MATCHING IDENTIFICATIONS. Match the name to the identification.

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| _____1. the primary instigator of Indian removal  | A. Pushmataha      |
| _____2. government leader who decided to concentrate on the Choctaws for the first removal                  | B. Tecumseh        |
| _____3. leader of the Upper Creeks  | C. John C. Calhoun |
| _____4. A Shawnee chief who visited the Creeks  | D. Andrew Jackson  |
| _____5. President who declared Treaty of Indian Springs invalid   | E. McIntosh        |
| _____6. A Creek who was the victim of a death penalty clause he had helped to pass                          | F. Opothleyahola   |
| _____7. Principal Chief of the Choctaws who believed Andrew Jackson and persuaded others to believe Jackson | G. John Adams      |

IV . You are a reporter following the removal of the Choctaws and Creeks. List the main causes of death among the Indians on the removal trips.

---

---

---

V . On the map of the Southeastern United States below, using colored pencils and color-coding, trace the removal routes of the Choctaws and Creeks.



**Chapter 7 - TRAILS OF TEARS**

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a brief definition of each word listed below.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. tactic _____       | 7. menial _____        |
| 2. subsequent _____   | 8. inevitability _____ |
| 3. unscrupulous _____ | 9. rations _____       |
| 4. commerce _____     | 10. indomitable _____  |
| 5. specie _____       | 11. enforcement _____  |
| 6. expertise _____    | 12. emigrate _____     |

II. COMPLETION. Fill in the blank with the word or words that would best complete each statement.

1. Before removal, the most prosperous of the five tribes was the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The tribe that gave the name "Trail of Tears" to the removals was the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The tribe that first adapted to the ways of white men was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The treaty containing provisions for Chickasaw removal was the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The treaty of Doaksville was a treaty between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Western Cherokees became known as the Old \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The principal chief of the Cherokees who opposed removal was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The treaty that resulted in the removal of the Cherokee Nation was the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The general who commanded the removal of the Cherokees was General \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Chickasaws purchased their land in Indian Territory from the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The most successful of the Chickasaw removals was led by the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ families.
12. The signers of the Treaty of New Echota were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The tribe that suffered the most economically in the removals was the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The state of \_\_\_\_\_ arrested and imprisoned missionaries who were thought to be working against removal.
15. The last of the five tribes to recover from the removals was the \_\_\_\_\_.

III. MATCHING. Match the date to the event; a date may be used twice.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| _____1. Chickasaws ceded all land north of the Tennessee River.                | A. 1846                |
| _____2. Andrew Jackson called for Indian removal.                              | B. 1829                |
| _____3. Assassination of the Ridge brothers and Elias Boudinot took place.     | C. 1805                |
| _____4. Treaty of Pontotoc was signed.   | D. Winter of 1838-1839 |
| _____5. Cherokees were removed.  | E. 1832                |
| _____6. First treaty signed that referred to removal (with Cherokees).         | F. 1839                |
| _____7. First group of Chickasaws left for their new home in Indian Territory. | G. 1817                |
| _____8. A unity agreement was signed, bringing peace to the Cherokee Nation.   | H. 1850                |
| _____9. The last of the Chickasaws moved west.                                 | I. 1837                |
| _____10. Treaty of Doaksville signed.  |                        |

IV. You are a white farmer living in Georgia in 1838. You have witnessed the mistreatment of the Cherokees by members of the Georgia Guard. Pretend you are writing in a diary. Describe what has happened and make suggestions for solutions.

---

---

---

---

V. MAP: Using colored pencils and color-coding, mark the routes of the Chickasaw and Cherokee removals from the Southeast to their lands in Indian Territory.



**Chapter 8 - SEMINOLES AND OTHER SETTLERS**

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below, as it is used in the textbook.

- 1. skirmish \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. forge (verb) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. staunch \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. numerous \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. evict \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. alliance \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. formidable \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. census \_\_\_\_\_

II. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

- |       |   |         |
|-------|---|---------|
| _____ | 1. The Treaty of Camp Moultrie                | A. 1846 |
| _____ | 2. The Mexican War                            | B. 1823 |
| _____ | 3. The beginning of the Great Seminole War    | C. 1835 |
| _____ | 4. The ending of the Seminole Wars in Florida | D. 1819 |
| _____ | 5. Spain ceded Florida to the United States   | E. 1859 |

III. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks with words that complete the statements correctly.

- 1. The Seminoles lived in the present state of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. They inhabited a swampland known today as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Government officials tried to attach the Seminole tribe to the \_\_\_\_\_ Tribe.
- 4. White people came into the Seminole villages looking for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. The first signed agreement or treaty with the Seminoles was the Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. The Seminoles had to violate the boundaries set by the treaty because they were \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 7. Demands were made to remove the Seminoles, even though the land they inhabited was unfit for \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8. The Seminoles rejected being rejoined with the Creeks because (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
and (2) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. Colonel \_\_\_\_\_ met with the Seminoles at Payne's Landing.
- 10. The two Seminole chiefs who signed the Treaty of Payne's Landing were  
Chief \_\_\_\_\_ and Chief \_\_\_\_\_.

11. The Treaty of Ft. Gibson contained an agreement that the Seminoles would move west as part of the \_\_\_\_\_ Nation.
12. Though not a chief, the most powerful leader of the Seminoles during the Great Seminole War was \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In 1837, General \_\_\_\_\_ was sent into Florida to stop the Great Seminole War.
14. After the death of their great leader, the most formidable Seminole leader was \_\_\_\_\_.
15. During the Seminole Removals, more than \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of their number died.
16. The Seminoles were given a portion of \_\_\_\_\_ land in Indian Territory.
17. The dollar cost for removing each Seminole to Indian Territory was \$ \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The two events that escalated the westward movement of whites were the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. The most lawless area of the region of Indian Territory was called \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Soon after the removals, the nation was facing the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

IV . DISCUSSION. Answer the question below in paragraph form.  
How did the issue of slavery play a role in the demands to remove the Seminoles?

V. MAP: Using colored pencils and color-coding, mark the routes of the Seminole removals from the South-east to the

