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 Results not typical, your experience may vary. Side effects may include fear of snakes, torture, mind control, being outsmarted by 12 year olds and death. Mucobloods need not apply.


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“Half Breeds” and “Mixed Bloods”




HANNAH'S HALF-BREED
 HEIDI BETTS
 Author of *Callie's Crossing*


ALEXANDER MCGILLIVRAY



“A controversial Creek Indian leader in the 1780s and 1790s, Alexander McGillivray was one of many Southeastern Indians with a Native American mother and European father.”
 - NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA




WE SHALL REMAIN
AMERICAN EXPERIENCE



“ John Ross was a mixed-blood Cherokee. Describe the various types of people that entered his family’ s store.”


http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/weshallremain/the_film/episode_3_trailer

ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY




After the Revolution, McGillivray used his growing influence within Creek society to resist Georgia's attempt to confiscate three million acres of land and to otherwise protect what he viewed as the sovereign rights of the Creek people. Oconee war led to removal of Creeks west of Oconee River. - New Georgia Encyclopedia

ALEXANDER McGILLIVRAY



The Yazoo land grants by Georgia and the federal government's desire to take control of Indian affairs led to U.S. president George Washington's signing of the 1790 Treaty of New York, in which the United States promised to defend Creek territorial rights. This treaty created a formal relationship between the United States and the Creek Nation and affirmed McGillivray's position as a legitimate national leader. - NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA


WILLIAM McINTOSH



William McIntosh Jr., also known as Tustunnuggee Hutkee ("White Warrior"), was born around 1778 in the Lower Creek town of Coweta to Captain William McIntosh, a Scotsman of Savannah, and Senoya, a Creek woman of the Wind Clan. He was raised among the Creeks, but he spent enough time in Savannah to become fluent in English and to be able to move comfortably within both Indian and white societies.

- NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA


WILLIAM McINTOSH



William McIntosh was a controversial chief of the Lower Creeks in early-nineteenth-century Georgia. His general support of the United States and its efforts to obtain cessions of Creek territory alienated him from many Creeks who opposed white encroachment on Indian land.

- NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

WILLIAM McINTOSH




McIntosh's participation in the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs (signed away all Creek lands) cost him his life. According to a Creek law that McIntosh himself had supported, a sentence of execution awaited any Creek leader who ceded land to the United States without the full assent of the entire Creek Nation. Just before dawn on April 30, 1825, Upper Creek chief Menawa, accompanied by 200 Creek warriors, attacked McIntosh to carry out the sentence. They set fire to his home, and shot and stabbed to death McIntosh.

- NEW GEORGIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

What role did Alexander McGillivray and William McIntosh play in the removal of Creek Indians in Georgia?

<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">Alexander McGillivray</p> <p>Protected Creek lands from white settlers</p> <p>Attacked white settlers during Oconee War.</p> <p>Signed 1790 Treaty of New York. US gov' t promised to protect Creek lands west of Oconee River.</p> <p>Creeks leave lands east of Oconee River, leads to Headright land distribution</p>	<p>Both were bi-racial Creek Indian Chiefs with a European descent father and Creek mother</p>	<p style="text-align: center; margin: 0;">William McIntosh</p> <p>Supported Georgia and US gov' t to gain land from Creeks</p> <p>Profited from treaties by gaining land for himself</p> <p>Signed the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs – gave up all of Creek lands without permission of other Creek Chiefs.</p> <p>Was killed by Creek Indians for betraying the Creek Nation</p>
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In 1825 cousins William McIntosh, a Creek leader, and George Troup, the governor of Georgia, signed the Treaty of Indian Springs, which authorized the sale of Creek lands in the state to the federal government. McIntosh was murdered shortly thereafter by angry members of the Creek Nation.



What role did Sequoyah and John Ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?


<u>SEQUOYAH</u>	<u>JOHN ROSS</u>
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SEQUOYAH




Sequoyah was the legendary creator of the Cherokee syllabary. Impressed by the whites' ability to communicate over distances by writing, Sequoyah invented a system of eighty-four to eighty-six characters that represented syllables in spoken Cherokee (hence it is a syllabary, not an alphabet). - New Georgia Encyclopedia

SEQUOYAH




Completed in 1821, the syllabary was rapidly adopted by a large number of Cherokees, making Sequoyah the only member of an illiterate group in human history to have single-handedly devised a successful system of writing. There are monuments, parks, and schools named for Sequoyah in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, and other states. The giant sequoia tree, found in California, is named for him. - New Georgia Encyclopedia

SEQUOYAH



It is fact that the syllabary was used to print some articles in the *Cherokee Phoenix* newspaper published in New Echota, Georgia (then the capital of the eastern Cherokees), from 1828 to 1834. The appearance of the newspaper, as well as the organized government of the Cherokee Nation, including tribal council and supreme court, infuriated the state of Georgia, which had an agreement with the U.S. government (the Compact of 1802) to remove the Native Americans. - New Georgia Encyclopedia

SEQUOYAH



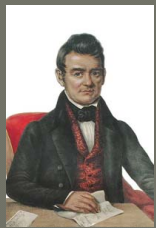
When the Cherokees were removed, the buildings and printing press were destroyed, and the type for the syllabary was dumped in a well that was then sealed. Excavations in the 1950s led to partial restoration, and the New Echota State Historic Site opened near Calhoun in 1962.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia

what role did sequoyah and john ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?

SEQUOYAH	JOHN ROSS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created the Cherokee syllabary (1st Native American written language) • Cherokees tried to live more like whites to be accepted • His syllabary helped create the Cherokee Phoenix newspaper 	


JOHN ROSS



John Ross became chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1827, following the establishment of a government modeled on that of the United States. He presided over the nation during the apex of its development in the Southeast, the tragic Trail of Tears, and the subsequent rebuilding of the nation in Indian Territory, in present-day Oklahoma.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia


JOHN ROSS



His family moved to the base of Lookout Mountain, an area that became Rossville, Georgia. At his father's store Ross learned the customs of traditional Cherokees, although at home his mixed-blood family practiced European traditions and spoke English.


- New Georgia Encyclopedia

JOHN ROSS



As Ross took the reins of the Cherokee government in 1827, white Georgians increased their lobbying efforts to remove the Cherokees from the Southeast. The discovery of gold on Cherokee land fueled their desire to possess the area, which was dotted with lucrative businesses and prosperous plantations like Ross's. The Indian Removal Bill passed by Congress in 1830 provided legal authority to begin the removal process. Ross's fight against the 1832 Georgia lottery, designed to give away Cherokee lands, was the first of many political battles. - New Georgia Encyclopedia

JOHN ROSS



Accompanying his people on the "trail where they cried," commonly known as the Trail of Tears, Ross experienced personal tragedy. His wife died of exposure after giving her only blanket to a sick child. Once in Indian Territory, Ross led the effort to establish farms, businesses, schools, and even colleges. - New Georgia Encyclopedia

What role did Sequoyan and John Ross play in the history of Cherokees in Georgia?

<p>SEQUOYAH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created the Cherokee syllabary (1st Native American written language) Cherokees tried to live more like whites to be accepted His syllabary helped create the Cherokee Phoenix newspaper 	<p>JOHN ROSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1828 - Chief of Cherokees Modeled the Cherokee Nation government after the US government Tried to protect Cherokee lands Protested Georgia's land lottery and Indian Removal Act Survived the Trail of Tears
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What role did the Dahlonega gold rush play in the removal of Cherokees in Georgia?

DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

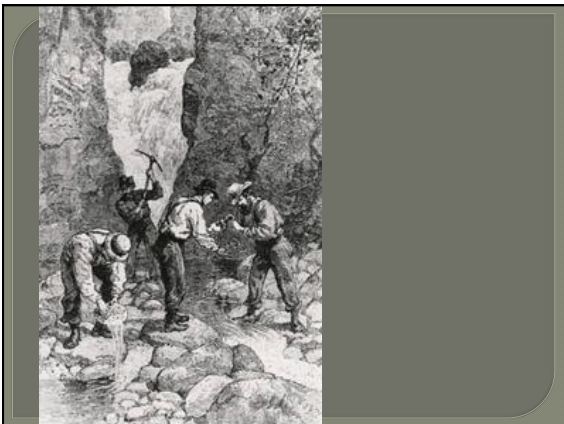
Georgia



DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

- ⦿ The Great Intrusion
- ⦿ By late 1829 north Georgia, known at the time as the Cherokee Nation, was flooded by thousands of prospectors lusting for gold. Niles' Register reported in the spring of 1830 that there were four thousand miners working along Yahoola Creek alone.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

The sudden influx of miners into the Cherokee Nation was known even at the time as the Great Intrusion. One writer said in the Cherokee Phoenix,

"Our neighbors who regard no law and pay no respects to the laws of humanity are now reaping a plentiful harvest. . . . We are an abused people."

But there was little the Cherokees could do; it seemed the louder they protested, the more eagerly the miners came.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia

DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

Gold rush towns sprang up quickly in north Georgia, particularly near the center of the gold region in present-day Lumpkin County. Auraria became an instant boomtown, growing to a population of 1,000 by 1832. The county seat, called Licklog at the time, in 1833 became known as Dahlonega, for the Cherokee word tahlonega, meaning golden. Within a few months after its establishment nearly 1,000 people were crowded into the settlement, with about 5,000 people in the surrounding county.

- New Georgia Encyclopedia



EFFECTS OF THE DAHLONEGA GOLD RUSH

Between 1805 and 1832 the state of Georgia held lotteries to distribute land seized from the Cherokees and Creeks. Nearly three quarters of the land in Georgia was allocated by the lottery system. Finally, the U.S. Army drove the Cherokees northwestward to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma during the bitterly cold winter of 1838-39. Deprived of proper food and clothing, at least 4,000—one-fifth of the entire Cherokee population—died on the journey. The forced migration became known as the Trail of Tears.

-New Georgia Encyclopedia

ANDREW JACKSON


RECOGNIZE THIS GUY?



Supreme Court case Worcester v. Georgia play in the removal of Cherokees from Georgia?

ANDREW JACKSON	WORCESTER V. GEORGIA	JOHN MARSHALL
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JOHN MARSHALL



Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He ruled in favor of Sam Worcester in the court case titled Worcester v. Georgia.

"The Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee nation was a "distinct community" with self-government "in which the laws of Georgia can have no force," establishing the doctrine that the national government of the United States, and not individual states, had authority in Indian affairs."
- wikipedia

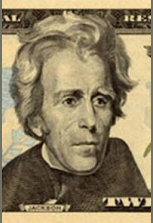
WORCESTER V. GEORGIA

U.S. Supreme Court Decision: - www.law.jrank.org
Samuel Worcester, tried, convicted, and sentenced by the state of Georgia for illegally living in the lands of the Cherokee Nation encompassed by the state of Georgia, was found by the Supreme Court to have legally lived in Cherokee Nation, by virtue of the facts that the Cherokee Nation is a nation within itself, and that the state of Georgia had no authority to mandate laws within the territory confined by the Cherokee Nation. The acts established by the state of Georgia that affected the lands of the Cherokee Nation were deemed unconstitutional and void.

WORCESTER V. GEORGIA

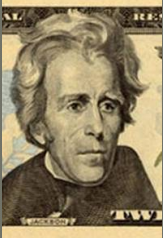
United States Supreme Court Decision:
Student Translation: Samuel Worcester (a white missionary) was given permission by Cherokees to live in the Cherokee Nation. However, he and others were arrested by the state of Georgia for not having a state license to live on Cherokee land. There were jailed and sentenced to serve four years of hard labor. Their appeal made it to the US Supreme Court, and Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that the state of Georgia did not have the right to arrest these people because they were living in a sovereign (free) Cherokee nation. In other words, the laws of Georgia did not apply to the lands of the Cherokee Nation in north Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON



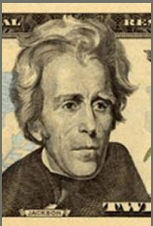
The removal of the Native Americans to the west of the Mississippi River had been a major part of Andrew Jackson's political agenda. After his election he signed the Indian Removal Act into law in 1830. The Act authorized the President to negotiate treaties to buy tribal lands in the east in exchange for lands further west, outside of existing U.S. state borders. He signed the Treaty of New Echota in 1835 that would remove all Cherokees from Georgia in exchange for lands in Oklahoma. -wikipedia

ANDREW JACKSON



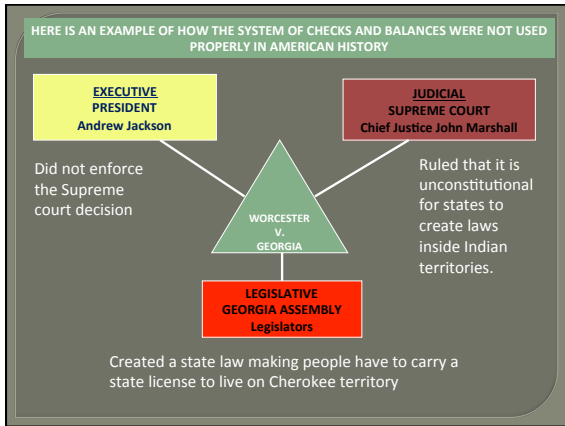
While frequently frowned upon in the North, the Removal Act was popular in the South, where population growth, slavery, and the discovery of gold on Cherokee land had increased pressure on tribal lands. The state of Georgia became involved in a dispute with the Cherokees, culminating in the 1832 U.S. Supreme Court decision (Worcester v. Georgia) which ruled that Georgia could not impose its laws upon Cherokee tribal lands. -wikipedia

ANDREW JACKSON



Jackson is often quoted as having possibly said,
"John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it!"

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

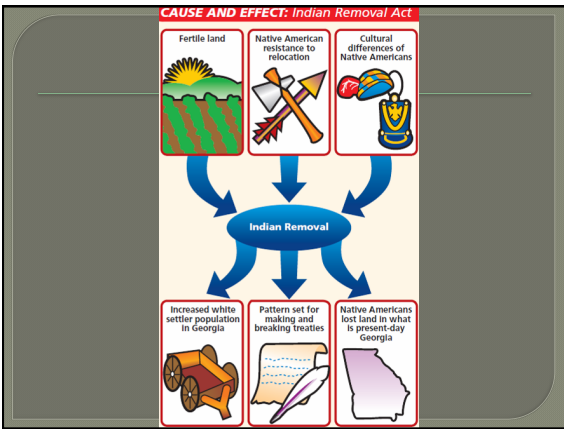


CHEROKEE TRAIL OF TEARS

After the signing of the Treaty of New Echota, the Trail of Tears was the relocation and movement of Native Americans, including many members of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw nations among others in the United States, from their homelands to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma) in the Western United States. Many Native Americans suffered from exposure, disease, and starvation while en route to their destinations, and many died, including 4,000 of the 15,000 relocated Cherokee. -wikipedia



PRIMARY SOURCE
 . . . it shall be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation . . . that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, . . . the country so exchanged with them, . . .
 Indian Removal Act of 1830, Chap. CXLVIII, Sec. 3



E - References

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