

cherokee removal a brief history with documents

Cherokee Removal: A Brief History with Documents

cherokee removal a brief history with documents opens a window into one of the most somber and significant episodes in American history. This chapter not only shaped the lives of the Cherokee Nation but also left an indelible mark on the United States' approach to Native American relations. Understanding Cherokee removal requires diving into the events, legal battles, and personal accounts that reveal the complexities behind this forced migration known as the Trail of Tears.

The Origins of Cherokee Removal

The story of Cherokee removal is rooted in the early 19th century when the United States was undergoing rapid expansion. The discovery of gold on Cherokee lands in Georgia and the insatiable appetite for fertile land among white settlers intensified pressure on the federal government to relocate Native tribes. The Cherokee people had established a sophisticated society with their own government, schools, and written language, making their forced removal all the more tragic.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830

One of the pivotal legal documents in this history is the Indian Removal Act, signed by President Andrew Jackson in 1830. This law authorized the federal government to negotiate treaties that would exchange Native American lands in the Southeast for territories west of the Mississippi River. Although presented as a voluntary relocation, the act set the stage for coercion and violence.

The passage of this act reflected the broader ideology of Manifest Destiny, the belief that American settlers were destined to expand across the continent. However, the Cherokee and other tribes resisted, asserting their sovereignty and legal rights.

Legal Battles and Resistance

The Cherokee removal history is incomplete without mentioning their remarkable legal resistance. The Cherokee Nation took their case to the U.S. Supreme Court in two landmark cases: *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831) and *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832).

Worcester v. Georgia: A Legal Victory

In *Worcester v. Georgia*, the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee Nation was a sovereign entity and that Georgia laws had no force within Cherokee territory. This decision should have halted

efforts to remove the Cherokee, but President Jackson reportedly ignored the ruling, allegedly saying, “John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it.”

This defiance exposed the limitations of the judiciary when confronted with executive power and set a troubling precedent for Native American rights.

The Trail of Tears: Forced Removal and Its Aftermath

Despite legal victories, the federal government and state authorities intensified their efforts to remove the Cherokee. In 1838, under the supervision of General Winfield Scott, the U.S. Army began forcibly rounding up Cherokee men, women, and children.

Conditions and Consequences of the Trail of Tears

The Cherokee were forced to march over 1,000 miles to designated Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. The journey, now known as the Trail of Tears, was marked by brutal conditions—exposure to harsh weather, disease, and starvation. Estimates suggest that approximately 4,000 out of the 16,000 Cherokee died during the relocation.

Personal letters, government correspondence, and eyewitness accounts from the time provide harrowing details of this ordeal. For instance, documents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs reveal the logistical challenges and the often callous attitude of officials overseeing the removal.

Key Documents Illuminating Cherokee Removal

Examining primary sources related to Cherokee removal enriches our understanding and humanizes the historical narrative.

- **The Treaty of New Echota (1835):** This controversial treaty, signed by a small faction of Cherokee without the approval of the Cherokee National Council, ceded all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi in exchange for land in the West. The treaty was used by the U.S. government to justify removal but remains a point of contention among historians and Cherokee descendants.
- **Official Correspondence:** Letters between government officials, such as those from President Andrew Jackson and General Winfield Scott, outline the federal government’s plans and attitudes toward removal.
- **Cherokee Petitions and Speeches:** The Cherokee wrote numerous petitions to Congress and delivered speeches advocating for their rights, many of which survive in archives and highlight their efforts to resist removal peacefully.
- **Personal Diaries and Testimonies:** Accounts from Cherokee individuals and sympathetic observers provide a poignant, firsthand perspective on the emotional and physical toll of

removal.

The Legacy of Cherokee Removal

The removal of the Cherokee Nation serves as a stark reminder of the consequences of forced displacement and broken promises. It also underscores the resilience of the Cherokee people, who rebuilt their nation in Indian Territory, preserving their culture and sovereignty despite tremendous adversity.

Today, Cherokee removal is studied not only as a historical event but also as a case study in the legal, ethical, and humanitarian issues surrounding indigenous rights. Museums, historical societies, and the Cherokee Nation itself work to preserve and interpret these documents and stories, ensuring that this painful chapter is neither forgotten nor repeated.

For those interested in exploring this history further, many of the documents related to Cherokee removal are accessible through the National Archives, university collections, and online databases dedicated to Native American history. Engaging with these primary sources allows a deeper appreciation of the complexities and human stories behind the Trail of Tears.

Cherokee removal a brief history with documents invites us to remember the past with empathy and to recognize the enduring strength of the Cherokee people. It is a testament to the power of historical records in keeping memory alive and fostering understanding across generations.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the Cherokee Removal?

The Cherokee Removal, also known as the Trail of Tears, was the forced relocation of the Cherokee Nation from their ancestral lands in the southeastern United States to designated Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River in the 1830s.

When did the Cherokee Removal take place?

The Cherokee Removal primarily occurred between 1836 and 1839, with the most infamous journey happening in the winter of 1838-1839.

What documents provide a brief history of the Cherokee Removal?

Key documents include the Indian Removal Act of 1830, treaties such as the Treaty of New Echota (1835), personal accounts from Cherokee leaders, and government correspondence detailing the removal process.

What was the Indian Removal Act of 1830?

The Indian Removal Act was a law passed by the U.S. Congress that authorized the President to negotiate removal treaties with Native American tribes, leading to the forced relocation of tribes including the Cherokee.

Who were the main Cherokee leaders involved during the removal?

Principal leaders included Chief John Ross, who opposed removal, and Major Ridge, who signed the Treaty of New Echota supporting removal, leading to internal conflict within the Cherokee Nation.

What was the Treaty of New Echota?

Signed in 1835 by a small faction of Cherokee without the consent of the majority, this treaty ceded all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi to the U.S. in exchange for land in Indian Territory and money, and was used by the U.S. government to justify removal.

How did the Cherokee people respond to removal policies?

Many Cherokee resisted removal through legal challenges, petitions, and appeals to the U.S. government, but ultimately were forcibly removed after the federal government enforced the Treaty of New Echota.

What hardships did the Cherokee face during the Trail of Tears?

The Cherokee faced harsh weather, disease, starvation, and exhaustion during the forced march, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 4,000 Cherokee out of approximately 16,000 removed.

Why is the Cherokee Removal considered a tragic event in American history?

Because it involved the forced displacement and suffering of thousands of Cherokee people, violating their sovereignty and rights, and resulting in significant loss of life and culture.

Where can I find primary source documents related to the Cherokee Removal?

Primary sources can be found in archives such as the Library of Congress, National Archives, Cherokee Nation archives, and collections of presidential papers of Andrew Jackson, as well as published document collections on Native American history.

Additional Resources

****Cherokee Removal: A Brief History with Documents****

cherokee removal a brief history with documents unveils a critical and somber chapter in American history, marked by political maneuvering, legal battles, and the forced migration of the Cherokee Nation. This article delves into the complex historical narrative surrounding the Cherokee removal, often referred to as the Trail of Tears, by examining key documents and events that shaped this tragic episode. Through an investigative lens, we explore the socio-political context, the role of federal and state governments, and the lived experiences of Cherokee people during this forced displacement.

Historical Context of Cherokee Removal

The Cherokee removal did not occur in isolation; it was the result of escalating tensions between the expanding United States and Native American tribes in the southeastern region. By the early 19th century, the Cherokee Nation had developed a sophisticated society with its own government, legal system, and written language. However, the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1828 intensified pressures to seize Cherokee lands.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830, signed by President Andrew Jackson, provided federal authorization to negotiate treaties that would relocate Native American tribes west of the Mississippi River. This legislative framework catalyzed a series of events leading to the Cherokee removal, despite the tribe's legal efforts to resist displacement.

Legal Battles and Key Documents

One of the pivotal moments in the history of Cherokee removal was the Supreme Court case *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832). In this case, the Court, under Chief Justice John Marshall, ruled that the Cherokee Nation was a distinct community with sovereign rights, and that Georgia's laws had no force within Cherokee territory. The decision affirmed that the federal government, not the states, had authority over Native affairs.

However, despite this ruling, enforcement was lax. President Jackson is famously, though perhaps apocryphally, quoted as saying, "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it!" This statement epitomizes the executive branch's disregard for the judiciary's protection of Cherokee rights.

The Treaty of New Echota (1835) stands as another crucial document in this history. Signed by a small faction of Cherokee without the consent of the majority or Principal Chief John Ross, the treaty ceded all Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi to the United States in exchange for territory in present-day Oklahoma and financial compensation. This treaty provided the legal pretext for removal, although it was widely repudiated by the Cherokee people.

The Trail of Tears: Forced Relocation and Its Impact

Between 1838 and 1839, the U.S. government implemented the removal plan, forcibly relocating approximately 16,000 Cherokee from their ancestral homelands. The journey westward, which came to be known as the Trail of Tears, was marked by harsh conditions, inadequate supplies, disease, and death. It is estimated that nearly 4,000 Cherokee perished during the removal process.

Conditions During Removal

The removal was conducted in groups, with the Cherokee traveling by foot, wagon, and steamboat. The chronicled hardships include:

- Exposure to severe weather without adequate shelter
- Scarcity of food and clean water
- Outbreaks of diseases such as dysentery and typhoid
- Lack of medical care and poor logistical planning by government agents

Primary source accounts, including letters and diaries from both Cherokee individuals and U.S. military personnel, provide harrowing insights into the human cost of removal.

Resistance and Resilience

Despite overwhelming adversity, the Cherokee demonstrated resilience through legal resistance, cultural preservation, and community solidarity. Chief John Ross tirelessly petitioned the federal government and sought international support to halt removal. Meanwhile, the Cherokee Nation worked to maintain its governance structure and cultural identity even in exile.

Documentary Evidence and Archival Sources

To understand the Cherokee removal thoroughly, historians rely on various documents that illuminate the complex dynamics of this event:

1. **Indian Removal Act of 1830:** Legislative text authorizing the negotiation of removal treaties.
2. **Worcester v. Georgia (1832) Supreme Court Decision:** Judicial ruling affirming Cherokee sovereignty.

3. **Treaty of New Echota (1835):** Controversial treaty ceding Cherokee lands.
4. **Correspondence of Chief John Ross:** Letters and petitions advocating for Cherokee rights.
5. **Military and Government Reports:** Documents detailing the logistics and execution of removal.
6. **Personal Narratives and Oral Histories:** First-hand accounts from Cherokee survivors.

These documents collectively offer a multifaceted perspective, highlighting legal, political, and personal dimensions of the removal.

Analyzing the Role of Government Agencies

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, established in 1824, played a significant role in overseeing Native American affairs, including the removal. Government agents tasked with enforcing removal often faced criticism for corruption, inefficiency, and insensitivity to Cherokee welfare.

Moreover, state governments, particularly Georgia, aggressively pursued policies to undermine Cherokee sovereignty and facilitate land acquisition. The interplay between federal and state authorities underscored the contentious and often contradictory nature of American Indian policy during this era.

Legacy and Contemporary Relevance

Cherokee removal remains a poignant reminder of the United States' fraught history with indigenous peoples. The Trail of Tears has become emblematic of forced displacement and cultural genocide, echoed in ongoing discussions about Native American rights, sovereignty, and historical justice.

Modern Cherokee communities, particularly those in Oklahoma, continue to honor their ancestors' endurance while advocating for recognition and reparations. Museums, educational programs, and digital archives now preserve and disseminate documents related to the removal, ensuring this history remains accessible for future generations.

Preservation of Historical Records

Efforts to digitize and catalog Cherokee removal documents have increased accessibility for researchers, educators, and the public. Resources such as the National Archives, Cherokee Nation archives, and university collections provide invaluable materials, including treaties, court records, and personal testimonies.

These archives not only document the legal and political aspects of removal but also serve as a

foundation for healing and cultural preservation.

The story of the Cherokee removal is a complex tapestry woven from legal battles, political decisions, and human suffering. By examining historical documents and firsthand accounts, we gain a nuanced understanding of the forces that shaped this tragic event and its enduring impact on the Cherokee Nation and American history as a whole.

Cherokee Removal A Brief History With Documents

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Trail of Tears recounts this moment in American history and considers its impact on the Cherokee, on U.S.-Indian relations, and on contemporary society. Guggenheim Fellowship-winning historian Theda Perdue and coauthor Michael D. Green explain the various and sometimes competing interests that resulted in the Cherokee's expulsion, follow the exiles along the Trail of Tears, and chronicle their difficult years in the West after removal.

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written, topical chapters follow the events as they unfolded in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as the New England region and Washington, DC. Written by a tribal council representative of the Cherokee Nation, this book offers the most current perspectives, incorporating key issues of assimilation, sovereignty, and Cherokee resistance and resilience throughout. The text also addresses important topics that predate removal in the 19th century, such as the first treaty between the Cherokees and Great Britain in 1721, the French and Indian Wars, the American Revolution, proclamation of Cherokee nationality in the 1791 Treaty of Holston, and the U.S. Constitution.

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