

Kris Nash

Project Description
<p>Students will investigate the Cherokee Nation and Creek Nation Historical Markers to begin their learning journey about the events that led to the Indian Removal Act.</p> <p>https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9ebd13bc847f4bddb1cb0e65784e74b5/page/Footer/?d_lg=Project-Details&views=View-1#data_s=id%3AdataSource_4-18acccOd777-layer-2%3A1944</p> <p>https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/9ebd13bc847f4bddb1cb0e65784e74b5/page/Footer/?d_lg=Project-Details&views=View-1#data_s=id%3AdataSource_4-18acccOd777-layer-2%3A48</p> <p>Questions to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was William McIntosh's role in the Creeks' removal from Georgia? • What events led up to the Cherokee removal from Georgia? • Who were some of the key players in the Treaty of New Echota? • How did the removal of the Cherokees impact westward expansion in Georgia?
Inquiry Format
<p>Students will participate in a gallery walk to view the various maps, treaties, images of historical figures and locations, and official government acts. Synopses of these gallery walk pieces will be presented, and students will answer questions based on reviewing and critically thinking on the gallery walk exhibits.</p>
Georgia Standards of Excellence
<p>SS8H4</p> <p>d. Describe the role of William McIntosh in the removal of the Creek from Georgia. Analyze how key people (John Ross, John Marshall, and Andrew Jackson) and events (Dahlonega Gold Rush and Worcester v. Georgia) led to the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia known as the Trail of Tears.</p>
Primary & Secondary Sources to Use

Potential Primary Sources

Bethune, J. (1831) *A map of that part of Georgia occupied by the Cherokee Indians, taken from an actual survey made during the present year, in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state: this interesting tract of country contains four millions three hundred & sixty six thousand five hundred & fifty four acres, many rich gold mines & many delightful situations & though in some parts mountainous, some of the richest land belonging to the state.* Milledgeville, Ga.: John Bethune. [Map] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2004633028/>.

Cherokee Agency. (1838) *Orders No. 25 Head Quarters, Eastern Division Cherokee Agency, Ten. n. p. 1838.* [Pdf] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/rbpe.1740400a/>.

Lindneux, R. (1942). The Trail of Tears [Oil on canvas]. In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/facts/Trail-of-Tears#/media/1/602008/236383>

Garrison, T. (2004, November 19). *Cherokee Removal*. New Georgia

Encyclopedia. <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/cherokee-removal/>

Drexler, K. (2019, January 22). *Research Guides: Indian Removal Act: Primary*

Documents in American History: Introduction. Loc.gov; Library of Congress.
<https://guides.loc.gov/indian-removal-act>

Not Available (1835). [Copy of New Echota] Treaty [between] the Cherokees [and the]

United States, 1835. Retrieved from
https://dlg.usg.edu/record/dlg_zlna_tcc221#item

Saunt, Claudio. "Creek Indians." New Georgia Encyclopedia, last modified Aug 25, 2020. <https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/creek-indians/>

Potential Secondary Sources

Chief John Ross Protests the Treaty of New Echota (U.S. National Park Service). (n.d.).

Www.nps.gov. Retrieved July 7, 2024, from

<https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/protest-treaty-of-new-echota.htm>

DLG Educator Resources - SS8H4 Westward Expansion, 1789-1840 (SS8H4). (n.d.).

Sites.google.com. Retrieved July 7, 2024, from

<https://sites.google.com/view/dlg-educator-resources/8th/ss8h4-westward-expansion-1789-1840-ss8h4>

Garrison, T. (2004a, April 27). *Worcester v. Georgia*. New Georgia Encyclopedia.

GPB GA Studies. (n.d.). Georgiastudies.gpb.org. Retrieved July 7, 2024, from

<https://georgiastudies.gpb.org/cIO-conflicting-views#Georgia-Stories:-Chief-McIntosh>

<https://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/tih-georgia-day/treaty-of-new-echota/>. (n.d.).

Retrieved July 7, 2024, from <https://www.todayingeorgiahistory.org/tih-georgia-day/treaty-of-new-echota/>

Saunt, C. (2002, August 8). *Creek Indians*. New Georgia Encyclopedia.

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/creek-indians/>

Taylor-Colbert, A. (2004, November 12). *John Ross*. New Georgia Encyclopedia.

<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/john-ross-1790-1866/>

Virtual Learning Journey: Cherokee Nation. (n.d.). Georgia Public Broadcasting. <https://www.gpb.org/education/virtual/cherokee-nation>

Williams, D. (2003 January 22). *Gold Rush*. New Georgia Encyclopedia.
<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/gold-rush/>

Expected Outcome/Output for Students

Students will gain understanding of the people, places, and events that led to the removal of Native Americans, specifically the Creeks and Cherokees, from their Georgia homeland.

As a final assessment, students will discuss their gallery walk in groups, then in a class discussion. Students will submit their completed gallery walk questions as a ticket out the door.

Historical Marker Connections

Students will have an option to:

1. Write a poem based on the historical markers for which this lesson is based.
2. Search for and write a paragraph about related historical markers in our county.