The Age of Jackson: Notebook guide

The Americans p. 224-229

**I. Key Terms & People:**

Content:

Andrew Jackson

spoils system

Indian Removal Act

Trail of Tears

Academic:

benevolent

annihilation

wretched

vice

prospect

**II. Key ideas:**

1. What changes were made to voting rights prior to Jackson’s presidency?

2. How might reducing property requirements for voting effect political campaigns?

3. Why did Jackson think that Native Americans should be moved west of the Mississippi?

**III. Primary/Secondary Sources:**

1. Painting analysis: write observations and inferences

2. Video Notes: America’s Trail of Tears

 The Presidents: Andrew Jackson (create positives/negatives chart from notes)

3. Maps: Text p. 227, write 5 facts you can get from this map and answer questions 1-2

4. Multiple Perspectives: Read Point & Counterpoint (p. 228) then answer these questions:

- On what central issue regarding the Indian Removal Act did Jackson and Native American tribes disagree?

- What is your opinion of the act?

- How might the U.S. government make reparations to any one of the Native American tribes for land losses in the 19th century?

5. Read “Gen. Winfield Scott’s Address to the Cherokee Nation” and complete chart

**IV. Mini-Project: Choose one of the options (Mini-Project due**

**Option A:** Create a timeline of events (including images) occurring in Jackson’s Presidency, on the back write a paragraph response of whether you believe Jackson was a good President or a bad president. This can be done on small poster paper or using an online timeline tool.

Open-ended Format:

1: Introduction with topic and thesis

2-4: 3 pieces of evidence with explanations

5: Conclusion statement

**Option B:** Write a journal entry from the perspective of a Cherokee on the Trail of Tears. Include sensory images (see, hear, feel, touch, taste) and facts. Entry must be at least 10 sentences long and contains an appropriate date.

**Extra Credit**: Watch videos for Trail of Tears Part 1 & 2 (25 min.) and take notes

Gen. Winfield Scott’s Address to the Cherokee Nation

“Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the treaty of 1835 [the Treaty of New Echota], to join that part of your people who have already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow; and now, or by the time that this solemn address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but I hope without disorder. I have no power, by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane; and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee man, woman and child in those states must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My friends! This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on or before the 23rd of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands and thousands are approaching from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that your can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind-hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and much is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, head-men and warriors! Will you then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hid yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man or the blood of the red man may be spilt, and, if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter, but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can and hasten to this place, to Ross’s Landing or to Gunter’s Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all and clothing for the destitute at either of those places, and thence at your ease and in comfort be transported to your new homes, according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties by kindly received and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!