Chapter 3 Study Guide

1. Doctrine of Discovery
	1. Land belonged to the government of the explorer who discovered it.
	2. Gave the Natives the “rightful occupants” of the land, while giving legal ownership to the governments.
		1. AKA, the Europeans had to buy the land from the Natives.
	3. Treaties would be made, and they had to give the Natives what they once had.
		1. None of this was ever done
	4. American Doctrine of Discovery
		1. Stopped the US from trying to conquer the Natives.
		2. It recognized the Natives tribes as sovereign (Independent) nations.
2. Indian Problems, and Culture
	1. The problem was the white people’s problem of securing the best agricultural lands without abusing their Christian ethics toward the Natives
	2. Native women did all the farming in the tribe,
		1. For whites, males did the farming
	3. Native people believed that owning land was NOT possible
		1. The whites felt like ownership was definite
	4. Native people did NOT believe that owning land was a sign of success
		1. white people saw owning land as a sign of being wealthy
	5. The European governments encouraged “assimilation” and “acculturation”
		1. Assimilation – taking ones daily lifestyle, culture, religion, and merging it to the other group
		2. Acculturation – Joining majority of one’s culture
		3. Both are one in the same, they encouraged the Natives to farm
		4. Believed they needed to educate the Natives (Idea by Thomas Jefferson) built schools
			1. Taught them English, religion, and academic subjects
		5. Missionaries began to educate or “Americanize” the Natives
			1. Education and religion split tribes apart
	6. Because some tribes spoke English and built brick homes, the white people called them: “Civilized”
		1. There are 5 Civilized Tribes
			1. Cherokee - *Georgia*
			2. Choctaw - *Mississippi*
			3. Chickasaw – *Mississippi*
			4. Creek - *Alabama*
			5. Seminole – *Florida*
	7. Solution to the “Indian Problem” was: Removal, Assimilation, Allotment
3. Wars
	1. French and Indian War – British vs. French
		1. Natives sided with the French because the British were trying to move them west.
		2. French promised them land back and guns and peace
	2. American Revolution – America vs. British
		1. Natives sided with the British because they were promised their land back if they defeated the Colonists.
		2. After Natives lost, they lost more land because of their loss vs. the Americans
	3. War of 1812 – America vs. British
		1. Natives sided with the British (Enemy) because the Americans were pushing them farther west and into Louisiana Territory
		2. After losing the war of 1812, the Natives lost even more land as punishment for joining the British
4. Indian Removal
	1. Originally thought up of by Thomas Jefferson
		1. Main Removal Created by John C. Calhoun – he favored education of the natives
		2. Removal Officially began in 1830
			1. *Indian Removal Act* by Andrew Jackson
	2. Many tribes began to move west peacefully past the Mississippi River.
	3. Cherokees were some of the first to leave, 1/3rd of them moved calling themselves the “Western Cherokees” or the “Old Settlers”
	4. Removal rose in 1802, many whites wanted Land after the Louisiana Purchase. They wanted to move west.
	5. Tribes who moved west received “Allotments”
		1. Giving land to tribes about 160 acres, to allow white settlement
5. Penn’s Quaker Treaty
	1. Established in 1682 recognizing Indian ownership of land.
	2. Allowed the people of Pennsylvania to lease (rent) the land.
6. Northwest Ordinance
	1. Established in 1787 the agreement said, “The utmost faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent.”
	2. Key leaders like George Washington and others hoped that Assimilation would be a success.
7. Georgia Compact
	1. Georgia gave up its claims to western lands, and the federal government promised to abolish Indian ownership of lands in the state.
	2. The Cherokee were the ones living in Georgia,
		1. They later won their land back in “*Cherokee vs. Georgia*” but Andrew Jackson overruled it. And moved the Cherokee to Indian Territory (Oklahoma)