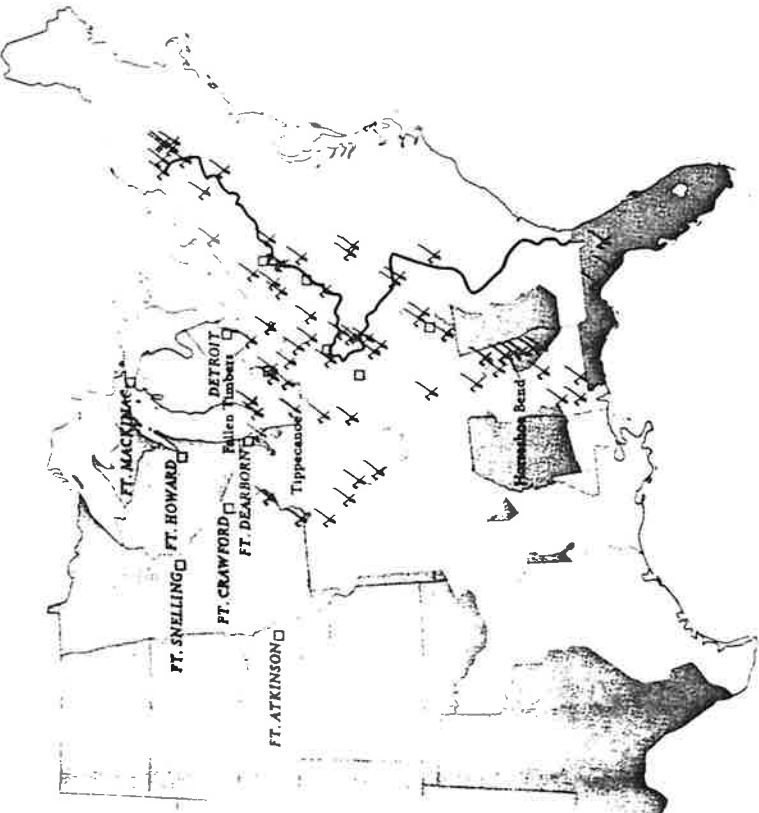


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adjust to white culture.  
Detractors saw baser  
motives — "insatiated  
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their way. An 1830s map  
(above) shows la  
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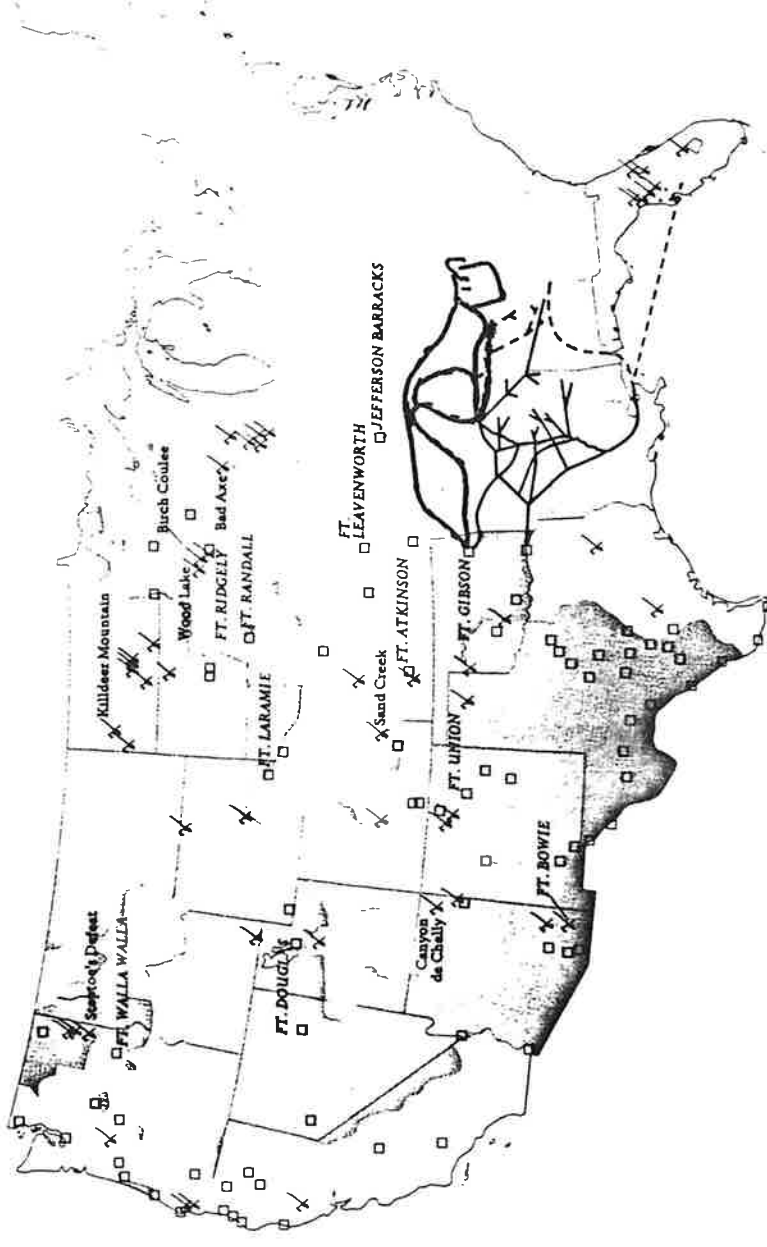


### No "great wall"

George Washington realized nothing short of a "great wall" could bar whites from lands held by natives. Following passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, Congress directed Gen. Arthur St. Clair to "ascertain who are the real head men and warriors of the several tribes. . . . These men you will attach to the United States by every means in your power." Such means — baubles, guns, liquor — purchased the temporary friendship but eventual wrath of the dispossessed Indian tribes.

### INDIAN LAND TRANSFERS, 1775-1819

- ▨ Lands transferred from Indians to whites before 1775
- ▨ Lands transferred 1775-1789
- ▨ Lands transferred 1790-1804
- ▨ Lands transferred 1805-1819
- ▨ Lands held by Indians or returned to Indians
- Indian Boundary Line of 1768
- ✕ Battle
- Fort



### Trails of tears

White settlement circled Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek lands by 1820 and was encroaching on Florida's Seminole. Pale-skinned neighbors harbored mixed feelings for these Five Civilized Tribes: respect for their agrarian efforts, envy of their lands.

From New England Ralph Waldo Emerson warned that if the natives were forced to leave, "the name of this nation . . . will stink to the world." The Northeast had no room to complain, noted removal's backers; it had already dispatched its Indians. Relocation to present-day Oklahoma went forward. Thousands sickened and died on the Trail of Tears.

### INDIAN LAND TRANSFERS, 1820

- ▨ Lands held by non-Indians
- ▨ Lands transferred 1820-1834
- ▨ Lands transferred 1835-1849
- ▨ Lands transferred 1850-1864
- ▨ Lands held by Indians or returned to Indians
- ✕ Battle
- Fort
- Relocation Routes
- - - Cherokee
- Chickasaw
- Choctaw
- - - Creek
- - - Seminole
- Joint

Spurred by mid-century gold strikes, the federal government detailed agents to the West Coast. They drafted hasty treaties with coastal tribes, pledging new homes in exchange for ceded land. As prospectors flooded the newly opened territories, Congress repudiated the promise of reservations, leaving California's Indians landless.