

Interpret Economic Performance

INTERACTIVE
Analyze Data and Models

Follow these steps to help you interpret economic performance.

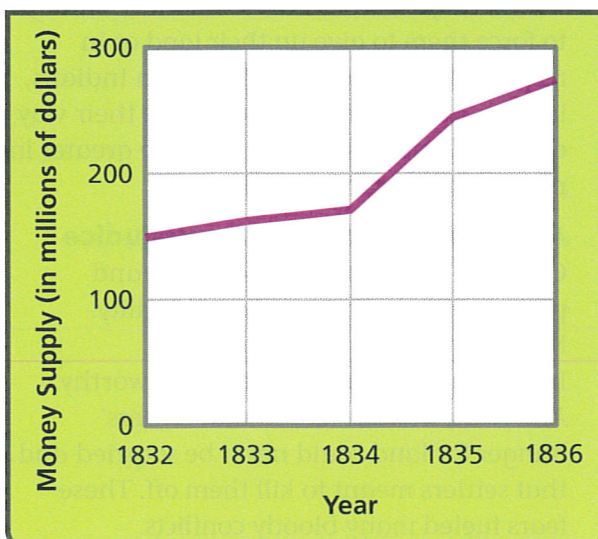
- 1 Identify the type of statistics being presented** Economists use statistics called economic indicators. These statistics help them to determine if the economy is improving or declining. They include
- **Money supply:** total amount of money that a country has in circulation
 - **GDP:** total market value of all goods and services produced by a country
 - **Current Employment Statistics, or CES:** information on rates of employment, unemployment, and wages and earnings
 - **Housing Starts:** number of new private homes and housing units being built
 - **Consumer Price Index, or CPI:** measures changes in retail prices
 - **Producer Price Index, or PPI:** measures the average selling price of goods and services that are produced in a country

- **Consumer Confidence Index, or CCI:** tracks how consumers feel about the state of the economy
- **Retail Numbers:** statistics measuring sales in retail and food service industries
- **Manufacturing Trade Inventories and Sales:** tracks production, trade sales, and shipments by manufacturers
- **Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, or S&P 500:** a list of 500 stocks that help economists and the financial industry measure how companies are performing

2 Determine how the information is being presented Is the information displayed in a line graph, a bar graph, a circle graph, or in some other type of figure?

3 Evaluate what the graph or figure is displaying Does the information show the relationship between two different economic factors? Is it showing an increase or a decrease?

Money Supply, 1832–1836

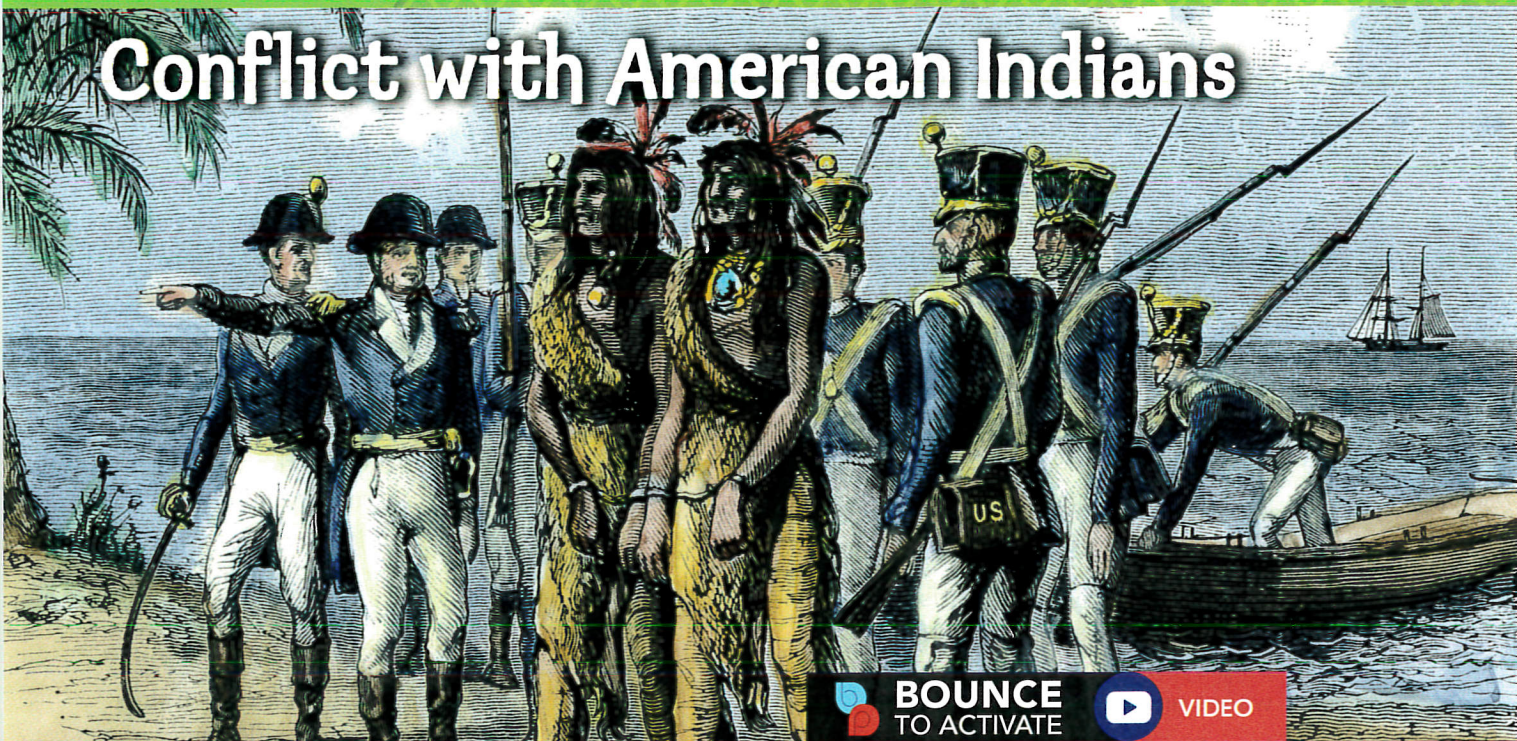


Price Levels, 1832–1836

Year	Index of Prices (year-to-year percentage change)	Total Value of Gold and Silver Coins (in millions of dollars)
1832	–	31
1833	4	41
1834	5	51
1835	20	65
1836	13	73

LESSON 3

Conflict with American Indians



BOUNCE
TO ACTIVATE

VIDEO

GET READY TO READ

START UP


The U.S. Army captured these Seminole chiefs in 1824. Why did white Americans oust American Indians from their homes?

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- How did Indian removal change the country?
- What did the frontier mean to the nation in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- Describe the cultures of the American Indians living west of the Appalachians.

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Cite Evidence

Use the Graphic Organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the Vocabulary Builder activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

frontier Indian Territory

Worcester v. Georgia

Indian Removal Act

Academic Vocabulary

acquire
exceedingly

When the first Europeans arrived in North America, they settled on lands that had belonged to American Indians. Although the two groups made attempts to cooperate, repeated conflicts brought tension, mistrust, and sometimes violence.

American Indians and the Frontier

As American settlers moved West in the early 1800s, they often attacked American Indians to force them to give up their land or in response to hostile raids. American Indians, in turn, attacked settlers to protect their way of life. Oftentimes the settlers were greater in number and better armed.

A History of Conflict and Prejudice

On both sides, biases, stereotypes, and prejudices led to mistrust and hostility. Most white settlers saw American Indians as dangerous and untrustworthy. American Indians feared that settlers' hunger for land could never be satisfied and that settlers meant to kill them off. These fears fueled many bloody conflicts.

As you have learned, before the Revolution, the British had made peace with American Indian groups by drawing the Proclamation Line of 1763 through the Appalachian Mountains. This line marked roughly the **frontier**, or edge, of white settlement. The frontier separated white settlers from the lands beyond, which they regarded as free and open to them.

The 1763 Proclamation forbade whites to settle west of the line. This gave American Indians some protection from settlers who wanted to take over their lands. Seeing the British as protectors, many American Indians had sided with them during the Revolutionary War.

After the war, Congress passed the Northwest Ordinance to bring order to white settlement of the Northwest Territory. One part of the ordinance provided a method for settlers to **acquire** land and eventually achieve statehood. The Ordinance fueled even more movement of people into the territory.

Believing their land and culture were at stake, American Indians attacked white settlements in the new Northwest Territory. The Battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana in 1811, was a major defeat for Shawnee leader Tecumseh and his forces during this time of unrest.

When conflict between the United Kingdom and the United States broke out again in the War of 1812, many, but not all, American Indian groups again sided with the British. A group of Creek in present-day Georgia and Alabama formed an alliance with both Tecumseh and the British. Meanwhile, other Creeks and the neighboring Choctaw sided with the United States. As you have learned, forces led by Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks allied with the British.

Academic Vocabulary

acquire • v., to get (something)



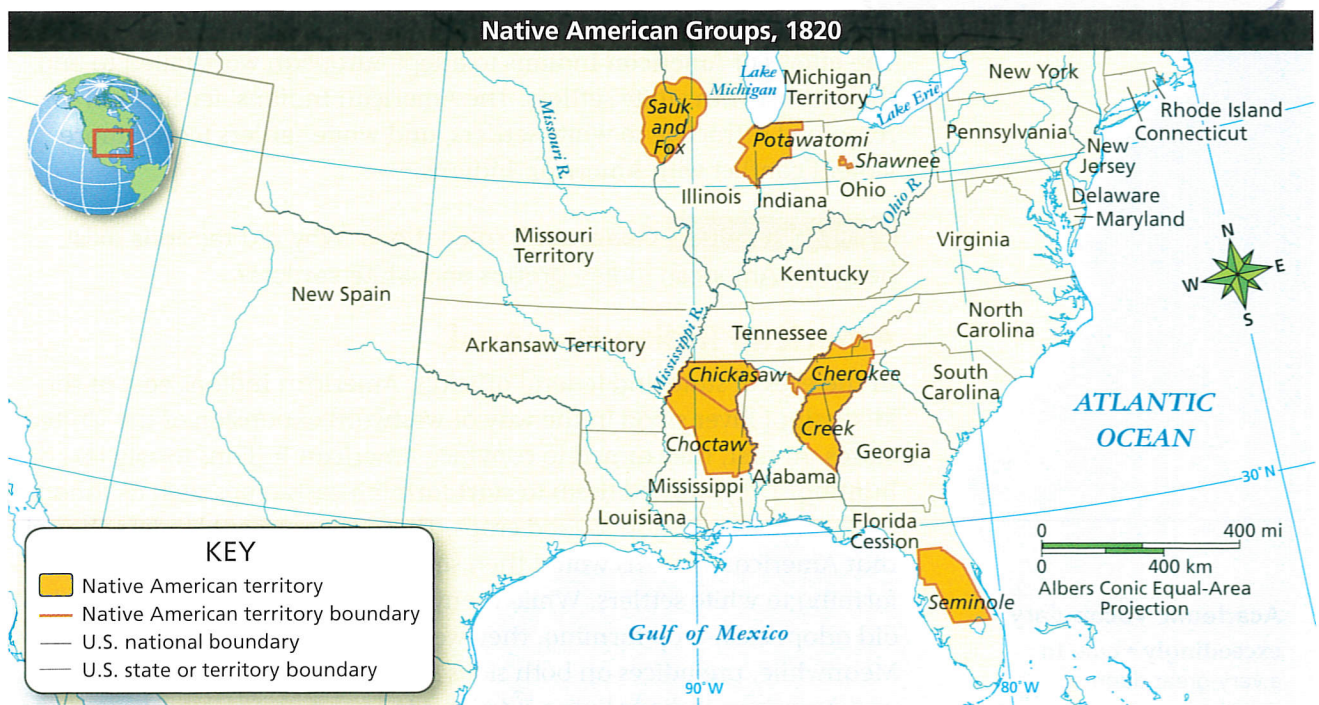
INTERACTIVE

Selected Native American Groups, 1820

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

This map shows the territories of several American Indian groups in 1820.

- 1. Location** With a partner, take turns describing the location of each group on the map.
- 2. Draw Conclusions** Considering where these American Indian groups lived, what would happen to them as settlers continued to move west?





Analyze Images Sequoyah, a Cherokee leader, developed and taught his people a new writing system for the sounds of the Cherokee language.

Draw Conclusions Do you think Sequoyah's writing system helped ease conflicts with white settlers? Why, or why not?

Academic Vocabulary

exceedingly • *adv.*, to a very great degree; extremely

The conflicts usually ended badly for the American Indians. They either lost in battle or signed treaties with the government that were soon broken. The first treaty between the U.S. government and American Indians was signed in 1778. Few promises made in that treaty with the Delaware were kept. Likewise, in 1794, the Pickering Treaty between the United States and the Iroquois was also broken. The treaty returned over a million acres to the Iroquois, but much of the land was taken again. American Indians were **exceedingly** distrustful of their white neighbors.

Efforts to Make Peace The Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee nations lived in parts of what are now Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The Shawnee, Potawatomi, Sauk, and Fox nations lived in parts of present-day Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. Many hoped to live in peace with their white neighbors on the frontier.

The Choctaw believed they would be allowed to keep their land because they had sided with the United States during the War of 1812. Other tribes, like the Cherokee nation, adopted European customs, hoping this would help them to preserve their land. The Cherokee created a legal system and government that blended European and Cherokee traditions. In 1821, Sequoyah (suh KWOH yuh), a Cherokee man, created a writing system for his people. Using Sequoyah's letters, Cherokee children learned to read and write. The Cherokees also published a newspaper.

The efforts of American Indians to adopt European ways failed to end the conflict with white settlers. The American Indians' fertile land remained attractive to white settlers, and white settlers feared more violent conflict with American Indians.

 **READING CHECK** **Generate Explanations** Why did tensions exist between American Indian groups and white settlers?

American Indian Removal

In the eyes of state and federal officials, American Indians east of the Mississippi River stood in the way of westward expansion of the United States. At first, they aimed to convince American Indians to rely less on hunting. They wanted them to start farming cash crops such as tobacco and cotton in addition to food crops. These government leaders thought that American Indians would then sell any land that they weren't farming to white settlers. While many American Indians in the South did adopt cash-crop farming, they were not willing to sell their land. Meanwhile, prejudices on both sides stood in the way of white settlers and American Indians living side by side.

Pressure on American Indians Increases In 1825, President James Monroe had suggested moving all American Indians living east of the Mississippi to land west of the river. At that time, nothing came of the plan. Yet, year by year, the pressure on the American Indians living along the frontier grew. Those in the North occupied land good for growing corn and wheat and raising livestock. The Northwest Ordinance had already marked this land for white settlers.

In the South, American Indians occupied land that was good for growing cotton. Around them, more and more white settlers arrived, many with enslaved African Americans, seeking to acquire land to grow cotton. Many white southerners were demanding that American Indians be removed by force.

In 1825 and 1827, the state of Georgia passed laws forcing the Creeks to give up most of their land. Laws such as these had previously been struck down by the Supreme Court in *Johnson v. M'Intosh* (1823). The ruling in this case stated that only the federal government could acquire land from American Indians, not individuals or state governments.

Worcester v. Georgia Decision Is Ignored Georgia's actions were challenged in two suits that reached the Supreme Court. The decision in the first suit went against the Cherokees. In *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831), the Court decided that American Indian groups were not independent nations and so could not sue Georgia in court. The ruling meant the Cherokee could not stop Georgia from enforcing its law. But in **Worcester v. Georgia** (1832), the Court ruled that no state had the authority to enforce its laws within Indian territory. Only the federal government had authority over American Indian lands. Therefore, Georgia could not remove the Cherokee.

Analyze Images

Traditional Cherokee homes were made with woven twigs—seen here in the home's window—and daub plaster over a pole frame.

Summarize Why were the Cherokee forced to leave their homes?





▲ John Ross was the principal chief, or highest leader, of the Cherokee people when they challenged Georgia in the Supreme Court and later when they were forced to move west.

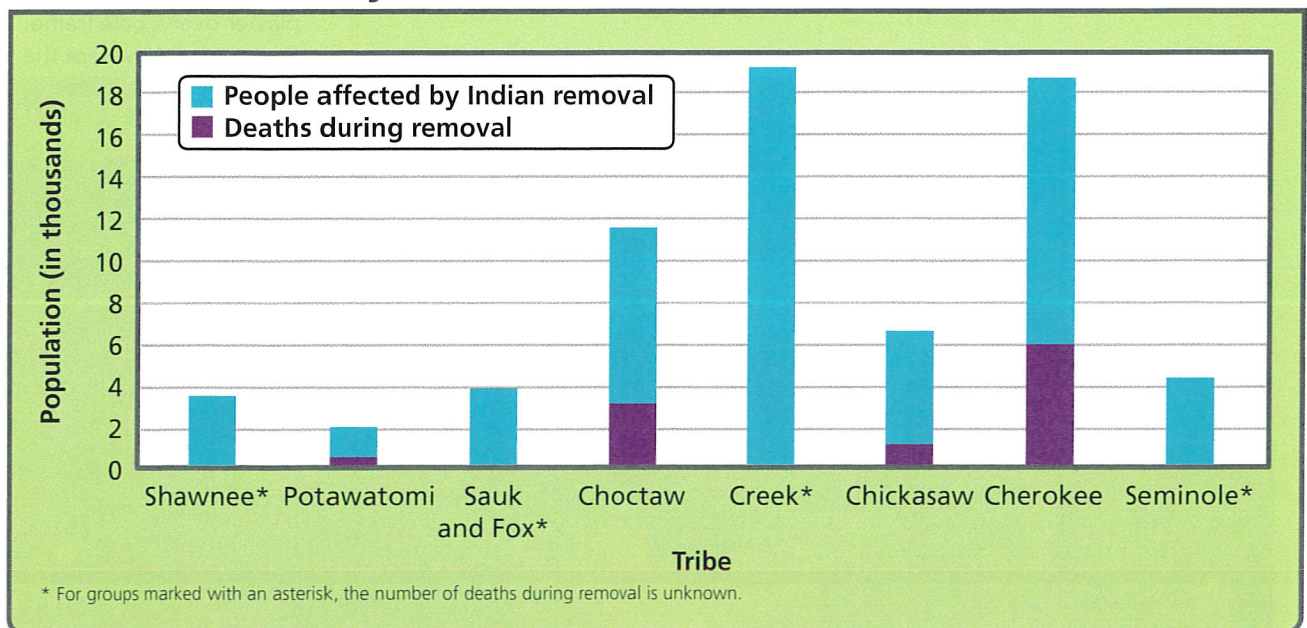
President Jackson disagreed with the ruling in *Worcester v. Georgia*. In the Nullification Crisis, Jackson had defended federal power. In the Cherokee case, however, he backed states' rights. Demonstrating that he was only willing to uphold the law when it suited his purpose, Jackson is reported to have said: "John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it!" Instead, Jackson continued to displace American Indians from their homelands.

The Indian Removal Act At Jackson's urging, in 1830 Congress passed the **Indian Removal Act**. This law let the government take land from American Indians in exchange for land west of the Mississippi River. At the time, more than 100,000 American Indians still lived in the East.

Most white Americans, especially those in the South, supported the removal. They wanted the land for farming and new settlements. Some supported removal to protect the American Indians from conflicts with settlers. They assumed that the United States would never expand past the Mississippi, so American Indians could live there in peace. Some Americans believed the removal was cruel and unfair, but their protests were ignored.

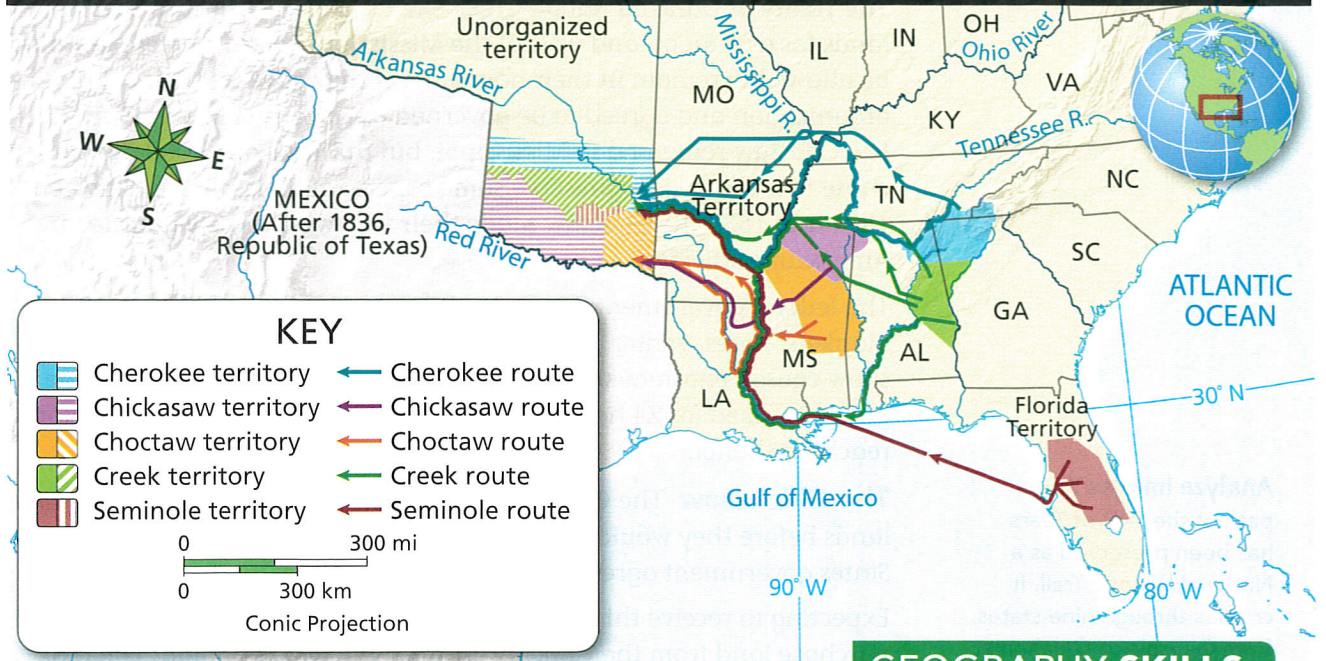
The Indian Removal Act resulted in the expulsion of thousands of American Indians from their homes. In the North, the Ottawa, Potawatomi, Sauk, and Fox peoples all signed treaties to move west to Indian Territories in what are now Kansas and Oklahoma. While most members of these groups left, a few stayed behind in what are now Michigan and Wisconsin.

Numbers Affected by American Indian Removal



Analyze Images Several groups affected by American Indian removal are shown here. **Identify Patterns** Look at the groups whose number of deaths is known. About what proportion of those groups died during removal?

The Trail of Tears, 1831–1858



Among the groups who tried to refuse to sign treaties were the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole. Ultimately, they were forced to sign and forced from their homelands.

Jackson's American Indian removal policy changed the country in several ways. First, it opened up vast areas of the South to white settlers. Many brought slaves with them. So by removing the American Indians, slavery expanded to new places and more states and became more entrenched.

Also because of Jackson's policy, few American Indians today live east of the Mississippi. As a result, most events in the contemporary United States involving American Indians take place in the West.

As well, the policy of taking rich, fertile, forested land from American Indians and restricting them to semi-arid areas in the far West had enormous consequences for American Indians. It impoverished them for generations, separated them from their ancestors' burial grounds, and all but ended their traditional ways of life.

READING CHECK Explain Why did Congress pass the Indian Removal Act?

Southern American Indians on the Trail of Tears

Faced with threats of military action, most American Indian leaders in the South saw no choice but to sign new treaties giving up their lands. They agreed to move to what was called the **Indian Territory**. Today, most of that area is in the state of Oklahoma.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

This map shows the routes and destinations of the American Indians forced from their homes in the East.

- 1. Movement** With a partner, use the scale to estimate how far the Cherokee walked on the Trail of Tears.
- 2. Identify Cause and Effect** How might the distance the Cherokee walked help explain why so many died on the journey?

INTERACTIVE

Southern Native Americans on the Trail of Tears

The Choctaw The Choctaw signed the first removal treaty in 1830. The Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek exchanged the Choctaw's tribal lands for a grant of land west of the Mississippi River. The people would be allowed to remain in their homeland if they gave up their tribal organization and agreed to be governed as citizens of Mississippi. A few Choctaw remained in Mississippi, but upwards of 15,000 people chose to leave so as to preserve some aspects of their culture. Between 1831 and 1833 the Choctaw made their way west, closely guarded by American soldiers.

The federal government, however, did not provide enough tents, food, blankets, shoes, winter clothes, or other supplies. Heavy rain and snow caused enormous suffering. An army lieutenant wrote that one group "walked for 24 hours barefoot through the snow and ice" before reaching shelter.

The Chickasaw The Chickasaw people held out for payment for their lands before they would agree to move. Finally, in 1837, the United States government agreed to pay them \$3 million.

Expecting to receive this money, the Chickasaw spent \$500,000 to purchase land from the Choctaw in what is now Oklahoma. The U.S. government, though, failed to pay the agreed amount for 30 years. As the Chickasaw trekked to their new land, many became ill and died.

The Cherokee The Cherokee also tried to hold out. They were still on their land in 1836 when Jackson left office. A small group of Cherokee agreed to become citizens of North Carolina, and so were allowed to stay. Other Cherokee hid in remote mountain camps.

Finally, President Van Buren forced those Cherokee who had not made agreements and those who were not in hiding from their homes. In the winter of 1838–1839, the U.S. Army marched more than 15,000 Cherokee westward. They trekked hundreds of miles over a period of several months to reach Indian Territory. Thousands perished during the march, mostly children and the elderly.

The Cherokee's long, sorrowful journey west became known as the **Trail of Tears**. A soldier's description helps explain why:

Analyze Images The path of the Trail of Tears has been preserved as a National Historic Trail. It crosses through nine states, from Georgia to Oklahoma.

Synthesize Visual Information What do you think you might learn from walking the actual route of the Trail of Tears?




Primary Source

"On the morning of November 17th, we encountered a terrific sleet and snow storm with freezing temperatures, and from that day until we reached the end of the fateful journey on March the 27th, 1839, the sufferings of the Cherokee were awful. The trail of the exiles was a trail of death."

—Memoirs of Private John G. Burnett, December 1890

The Seminole Resist In Florida, people of the Seminole nation also resisted removal. Led by Chief Osceola (ah see OH luh), they began fighting the United States Army in 1835. This conflict, known as the Second Seminole War, was the costliest war ever waged to gain Indian lands. Although most of the Seminole people were forced to leave Florida, starting in 1855, the United States waged a Third Seminole War to hunt down Seminoles who still resisted relocation.

While Jackson's Indian removal cleared the area east of the Mississippi River for white settlement, settlers already had their eyes on lands west of the Mississippi, too. These lands represented the new frontier. Although occupied by American Indians who had their own cultures and civilization, to white settlers, the term *frontier* meant wild and uncivilized. In their minds, it was free and theirs for the taking. In a few years more, settlers would be streaming into these new lands as they had recently streamed into the Northwest Territory and the South.

 **READING CHECK** **Recall** Where was the land known as Indian Territory located?




Analyze Images Seminoles began building chickee-style homes using palmetto thatch and a cypress log frame. **Use Visual Information** How did chickee-style homes help Seminoles to flee from the pursuing U.S. Army?

Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

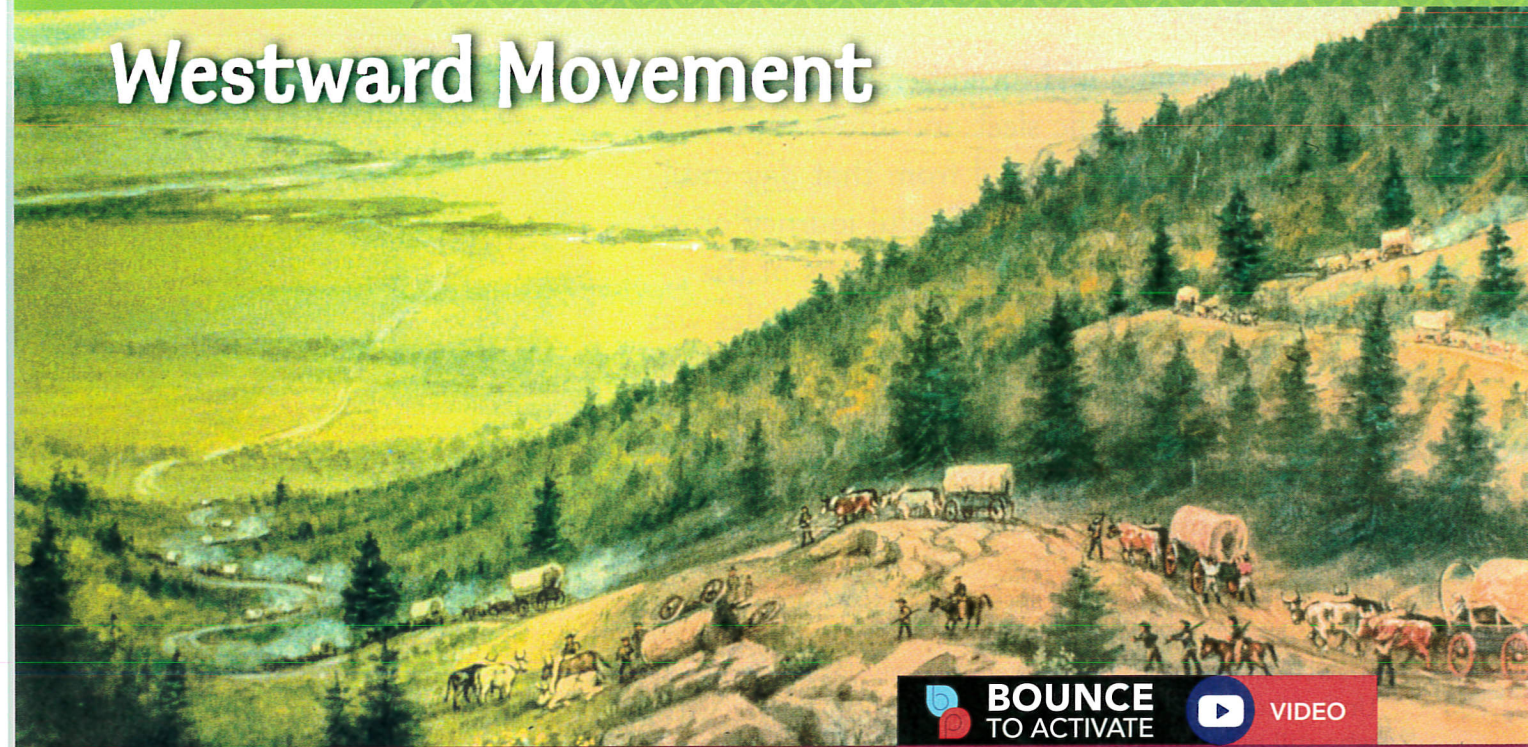
1. How did the **frontier** differ from the settled areas along the east coast?
2. How did the **Indian Removal Act** lead to the **Trail of Tears**?
3. What and where was the **Indian Territory**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

4. **Summarize** Why were white settlers and American Indians typically unable to live peacefully in neighboring areas?
5. **Draw Conclusions** What does *Worcester v. Georgia* demonstrate about the power of the judiciary?
6. **Writing Workshop: Organize Sequence of Events** In your  Active Journal, list the main events you will tell about that take place on your journey west. Number them in the order you will write about them. You will follow this sequence of events in the narrative you will write at the end of the Topic.

LESSON 4

Westward Movement



BOUNCE
TO ACTIVATE



VIDEO

GET READY TO READ

START UP

Examine this painting of wagons heading west. What might have gone through people's minds as they looked toward the wilderness before them?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What did the frontier mean to the nation in the first half of the nineteenth century?
- How did the Westward movement change family life?
- How did geography affect life in the West?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Notes: Classify and Categorize

Use the Graphic Organizer in your Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the Vocabulary Builder activity in your Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary	Academic Vocabulary
revenue	extend
flatboat	despite
Clermont	
Erie Canal	
National Road	

English colonists began moving west almost as soon as they arrived in America in the 1600s. Westward expansion quickly became a tradition that helped define the nation.

Why Did Americans Move West?

As the population of the United States grew, land became more expensive, and some Americans began to feel crowded. By the early 1800s, the promise of new farmland and other work opportunities brought a flood of new emigrants from settled areas in the East to the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Northwest Ordinance The Northwest Territory was the area north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi. Colonists had been moving into this area since before the American Revolution. When the United States acquired this land from the United Kingdom, the flow of settlers increased.

One of the first tasks of the new federal government was to organize how the territory was to be settled. In a series of