

The Origins of Removal Policy

Between 1838 and 1839 the Cherokee Indians of Georgia lost their homeland in Georgia when the state legislature took over their property. The Indians were forced onto a deadly wintertime journey from their homeland in Georgia to present-day Oklahoma. The policy has come to known as the “Cherokee Trail of Tears.”

U.S. troops, prompted by the state of Georgia, expelled the Cherokee Indians from their ancestral homeland in the Southeast and removed them to the Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. The removal of the Cherokees was a product of the demand for cheap farmland during the growth of cotton agriculture in the Southeast, the discovery of gold on Cherokee land, and the racial prejudice that many white southerners held toward American Indians.

Now, Turn each of these seven clusters of simple sentences into complex sentences.

You should have seven sentences in the end.

You may remove words as long as you do not remove ideas.

You may change the tenses of words to fit your new complex sentences.

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1 The Cherokee Indians come from the Southeastern United States.

Their land included Georgia.

They had lived in Georgia for hundreds of years.

2 In the late 1770s, something began to happen.

U.S. officials began to urge the Cherokees to abandon hunting.

U.S. officials began to urge the Cherokees to take up farming.

U.S. officials began to urge the Cherokees to become Christians.

3 Many Cherokees embraced this "civilization program."

The Cherokees established a court system,

They abandoned the old Indian laws

They adopted a republican government.

4 A Cherokee man named Sequoyah created a written language.

The writing was in Cherokee

They recorded their laws.

They published newspapers in their own language.

5 Despite these efforts, white people did not like them.

White people in Georgia refused to accept Cherokees.

They urged their political representatives to seize the Cherokees' land.

6 From that point forward, Georgia politicians, increasingly raised the pressure on the federal government.

They raised pressure to fulfill the Compact of 1802.

The Compact of 1802 was a law.

The law said the government would get rid of the Indian land rights.

7 After that law was removed, Indians were removed.

They were removed to Oklahoma territory.

It was 600 miles away.

The Indians had to walk those miles in the winter.

Many Indians died.