The Trail of Tears by Joseph Bruchac

The Cherokee lived in what we know as North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, and removal. For over 100 years, the Cherokee traded with rose settlers. After the American Revolution, gold American settlers wanted Cherokee land. The Cherokee gave up some of Georgia Their land with the United States's Arkansas to always protect them. The Cherokee adopted white ways. Some even had plantation English houses and cattle. In 1821, Sequoyah invented the Cherokee promise. West

President Jefferson believed in a policy called Indian alphabet. Some Cherokee moved to government. Bill territory was only a tenth of its former size. The Cherokee Republic 16,000 created a new Oklahoma similar to the United States.

When Andrew Jackson became president, he sponsored the Indian twenty Removal. Georgia had anti-Indian laws and set up New Echota a Supreme Court to give Cherokee land to white men after North Carolina was found there. In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled in favor captive treaty of the Cherokee. Jackson and the Southern States ignored it. A small group of Cherokee signed a agreeing to move the Cherokee Nation. In 1838, President Jackson signed the Treaty of . Cherokee men signed it and .
Cherokee signed a petition against it. Some Cherokee went west to 
__________________________ and picked the best homesites. Most
Cherokee were taken ___________________________. Scott agreed to let the
Cherokee arrange their own travel to the _______________________.

A legend says that each drop of Cherokee blood that fell, turned
into a rock called a stone __________________________. Today, there are
two Cherokee nations, one in Oklahoma and one in ____________________.
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**Answer Key**

The Cherokee lived in what we know as North Carolina, **lottery**

Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, and **removal**

**Georgia**. For over 100 years, the Cherokee traded with **rose**

**English** settlers. After the American Revolution, **gold**

American settlers wanted Cherokee land. The Cherokee gave up some of **Georgia**

Their land with the United States's **promise** to always **Arkansas**

protect them. The Cherokee adopted white ways. Some even had plantation **English**

houses and cattle. In 1821, Sequoyah invented the Cherokee **promise**

**alphabet**.

President Jefferson believed in a policy called Indian **alphabet**

**Removal**. Some Cherokee moved to **government**

**Arkansas**, but stayed only about 10 years. By 1828, Cherokee **Bill**

territory was only a tenth of its former size. The Cherokee Republic **16,000**

created a new **government**, similar to the United States. **Oklahoma**

When Andrew Jackson became president, he sponsored the Indian **twenty**

Removal **Bill**. Georgia had anti-Indian laws and set up **New Echota**

a **lottery** to give Cherokee land to white men after **gold** **Supreme Ct.**

was found there. In 1832, the Supreme Court ruled in favor **captive**

of the Cherokee. Jackson and the Southern States ignored it. A small group of **No. Carolina**

Cherokee signed a **treaty** agreeing to move the Cherokee **treaty**

Nation. In 1838, President Jackson signed the Treaty of **New Echoa**.

**Twenty** Cherokee men signed it and **16,000**

Cherokee signed a petition against it. Some Cherokee went west to
Oklahoma and picked the best homesites. Most Cherokee were taken captive. Scott agreed to let the Cherokee arrange their own travel to the west.

A legend says that each drop of Cherokee blood that fell, turned into a rock called a stone rose. Today, there are two Cherokee nations, one in Oklahoma and one in North Carolina.