

Name: _____

My Trail of Tears Activity Booklet

Goal: To learn more about a very difficult time in history for American Indians, known as the Trail of Tears or the events following the Indian Removal Act.

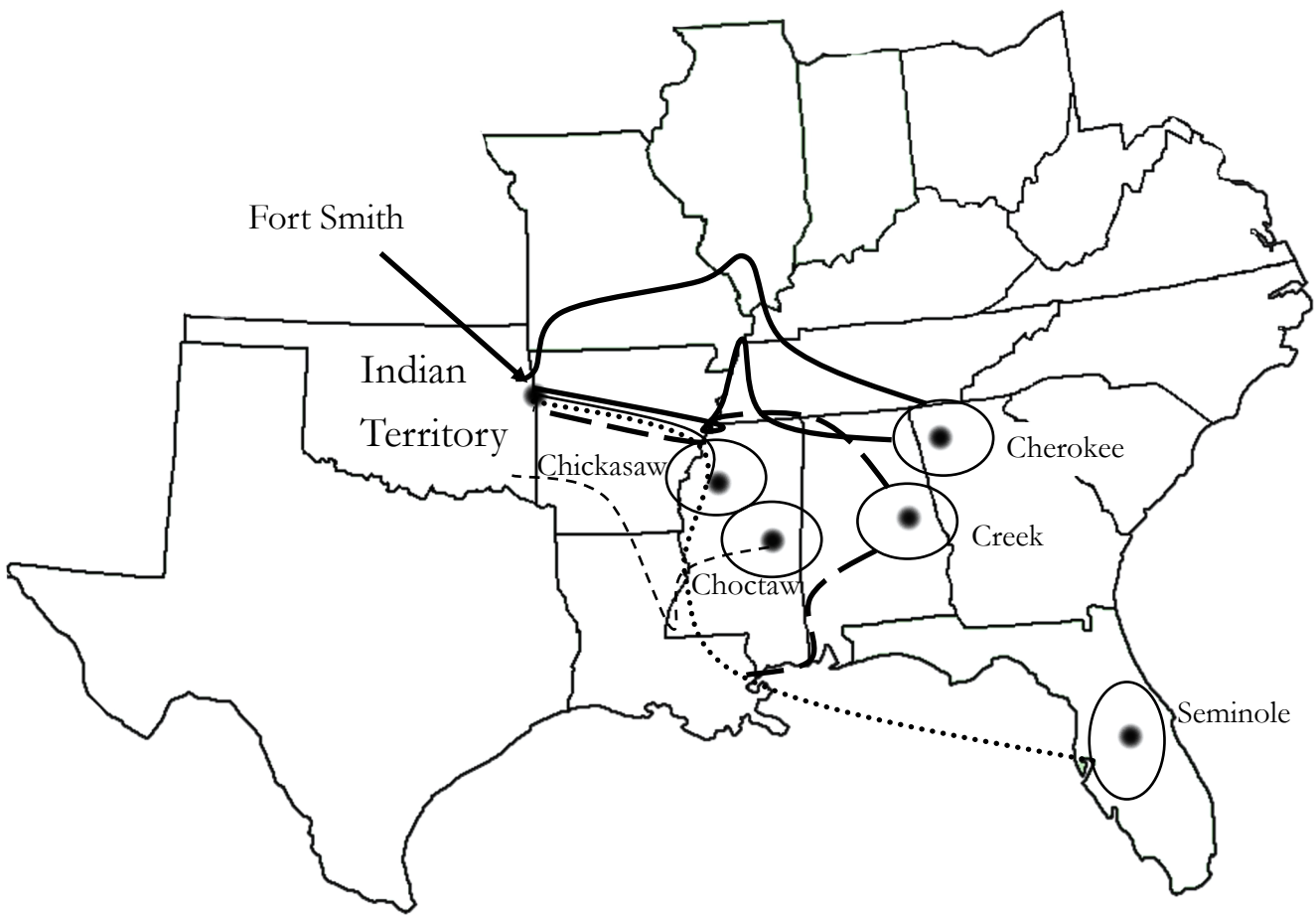
Personal Goal: (Write something you would like to learn about this time in history)



Max Stanley/R. Michelson Galleries

Trace the Routes

Directions: Many people do not know that the Trail of Tears included water routes as well as land routes. Please trace the routes of the Five Civilized Tribes along the **land and water routes** from their homelands to the new territory in Oklahoma that was set aside by the government. The Five Civilized Tribes include: **Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), and Seminole tribes.**



Create your own Legend: Color in the boxes for the colors you chose to represent each tribe and route. Draw the land or water route alongside the tribe.

<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____		
<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____		

Trail of Tears Vocabulary

Directions: Write your own definition for the vocabulary terms using a dictionary or other source. Write the definition in your own words and if possible, look up a picture of the terms that are historical figures, such as John Ross.

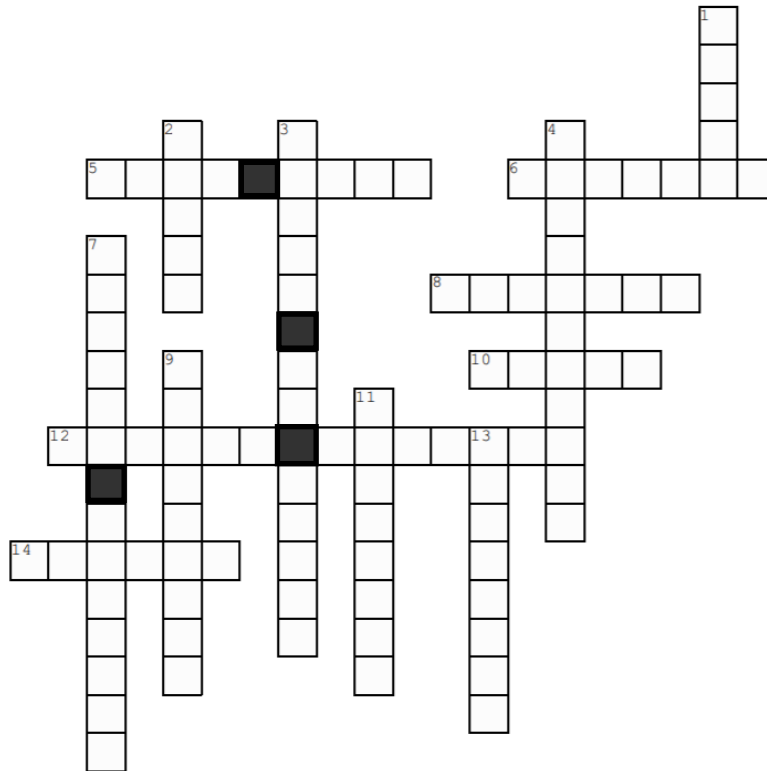
Terms:

Definitions:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Route | 1. _____ |
| 2. Chief | 2. _____ |
| 3. Trail of Tears | 3. _____ |
| 4. Sovereignty | 4. _____ |
| 5. John Ross | 5. _____ |
| 6. Journey | 6. _____ |
| 7. Indian Removal | 7. _____ |
| 8. Courage | 8. _____ |
| 9. Territory | 9. _____ |
| 10. Tribe | 10. _____ |
| 11. Hardship | 11. _____ |
| 12. Andrew Jackson | 12. _____ |
| 13. Sequoyah | 13. _____ |
| 14. Treaty | 14. _____ |

Trail of Tears Crossword Puzzle

Directions: Complete the crossword puzzle below and learn more about important vocabulary related to the Trail of Tears (dark boxes are spaces between words).



Down:

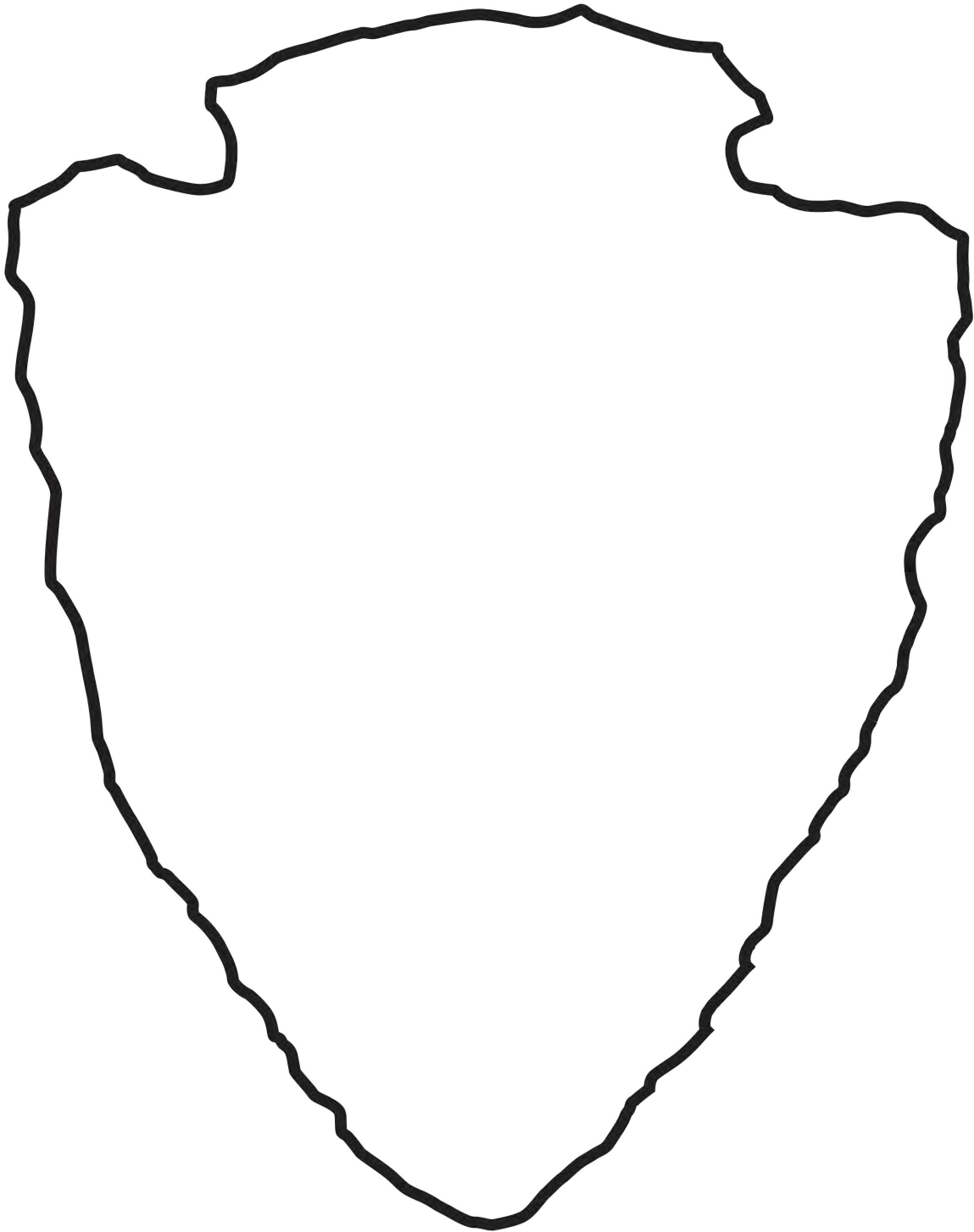
1. A way or course taken in getting from one place to another.
2. A leader of a tribe or clan.
3. A series of forced relocations of the American Indians from their ancestral homelands to new territories.
4. The full right and power of a governing body (such as a state) over itself, without being overpowered or ruled by an outside force.
7. An act signed by President Andrew Jackson in 1830 that authorized the removal of American Indians from their original homes.
9. An area of land under the law of a ruler or state.
11. Severe suffering or something very difficult to overcome.
13. A member of the Cherokee Nation who invented a writing system for his tribe.

Across:

5. Became the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1827.
6. An act of traveling from one place to another.
8. The ability to do something that may be scary to someone.
10. A group or community of people.
12. The 7th President of the United States who signed the Indian Removal Act.
14. A formal agreement made between countries or sovereign states.

Arrowhead Activity

Many American Indians were forced to leave their homes and belongings behind during the time period of the Trail of Tears. If you only had a few moments to take your most important belongings with you—what would you bring if you could? Draw your most treasured items in the arrowhead below.



Cherokee Traditional Story

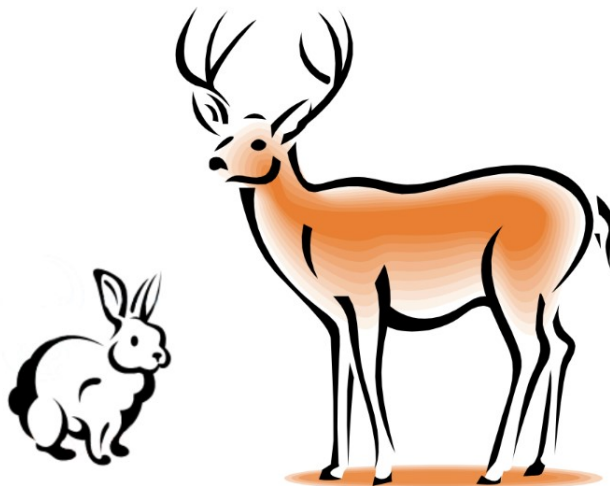
“How the Deer Got His Horns”

“In the beginning, the Deer had no horns, but his head was smooth just like a doe’s. He was a great runner and the Rabbit, the trickster, was a great jumper, and the animals were all curious to know which could go farther in the same time. They talked about it a good deal, and at last arranged a match between the two, and made a nice large pair of antlers for a prize to the winner. They were to start together from one side of a thicket and go through it, then turn and come back, and the one who came out first was to get the horns.

On the day of the race all the animals were there, with the antlers put down on the ground at the edge of the thicket to mark the starting point. While everybody was admiring the horns the Rabbit said: ‘I don’t know this part of the country; I want to take a look through the bushes where I am to run.’ The animals thought that was all right, so the Rabbit went into the thicket, but he was gone so long that at last the animals suspected he must be up to one of his tricks. They sent a messenger to look for him, and away in the middle of the thicket he found the Rabbit gnawing down the bushes and pulling them away until he had a road cleared nearly to the other side.

The messenger turned around quietly and came back and told the other animals. When the Rabbit came out at last they accused him of cheating, but he denied it until they went into the thicket and found the cleared road. They agreed that such a trickster had no right to enter the race at all, so they gave the horns to the Deer, who was admitted to be the best runner, and he has worn them ever since. They told the Rabbit that as he was so fond of cutting down bushes he might do that for a living hereafter, and so he does to this day.”

Story from the book Cherokee History, Myths and Sacred Formulas by James Mooney.

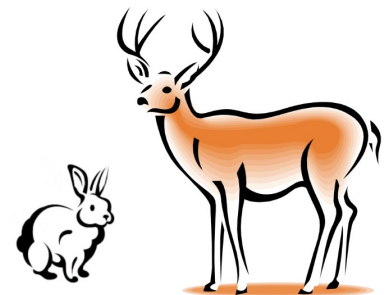


Cherokee Traditional Story

“How the Deer Got His Horns”

Directions: After listening to or reading the Cherokee story, “How the Deer Got His Horns,” answer the following discussion questions in the space below.

1. What do you think is the moral of this story?
2. Do you think Deer deserved the horns because of Rabbit’s tricks?
3. How would you have punished Rabbit for cheating?
4. Should the animals have planned a new race for the horns?



Trail of Tears

Acrostic Poem

Directions: Create your own Acrostic poem about the Trail of Tears. Write a word or phrase beginning with each letter of “Trail of Tears.”

T

R

A

I

L

O

F

T

E

A

R

S



S H U M S K Q R E A U J S Q Y E R Y I A
 M E Q S P D O C S V G C I R E R H E N G
 C D M D R H E U V E T T O K M J X N D L
 R F E I W L R T W Y C T O Z W H B R I H
 E S X Z N V Y O E E I R T Y D B U U A S
 E I Z V I O A N D R E W J A C K S O N P
 K T T V X L L R R H M T M W T E Q J R I
 E E A Y C B I E C A R I E L T I Y N E H
 Z L D K R H T V F A J K N U N J N K M S
 F I Q H F N A C I T S V O A P H A K O D
 O T R E A T Y L T C B R J S T C A N V R
 G N R I X J O H N R O S S E H I H G A A
 O Q D H T F W A T C O H C Q G Y O I L H
 N N X R T H O X F I E K A U Z A V N E N
 I O I E G W G D G Y H L I O W D R N S F
 G B A Q H W S U H M D V P Y S G H U A K
 E R N R O W D F D R I W M A W D N M O I
 S A Q J I Z V T R A B H M H N W B X H C
 W A S A K C I H C T Y O L E K N W H H K
 R L F W F P V A Y B S P W Q E W D S O E

Word Search and Crossword Puzzle Word Bank:

Andrew Jackson

Creek

Routes

Cherokee

Determination

Seminole

Chickasaw

Hardships

Sequoyah

Chief

Indian Removal

Survival

Choctaw

Indian Territory

Trail of Tears

Civilized

John Ross

Treaty

Courage

Journey

Tribe

Cherokee Written Language: Syllabary

a	e	i	o	u	v [ǎ]
D a	R e	T i	Ꭰ o	Ꭱ u	Ꭲ v
Ꭳ ga Ꭴ ka	Ꭶ ge	Ꭷ gi	Ꭸ go	Ꭹ gu	Ꭺ gv
Ꭼ ha	Ꭽ he	Ꭾ hi	Ꭿ ho	Ꮀ hu	Ꮁ hv
Ꮂ la	Ꮃ le	Ꮄ li	Ꮅ lo	Ꮆ lu	Ꮇ lv
Ꮈ ma	Ꮉ me	Ꮊ mi	Ꮋ mo	Ꮌ mu	
Ꮎ na Ꮏ hna Ꮐ nah	Ꮑ ne	Ꮒ ni	Ꮓ no	Ꮔ nu	Ꮕ nv
Ꮗ qua	Ꮘ que	Ꮙ qui	Ꮚ quo	Ꮛ quu	Ꮜ quv
Ꮝ s Ꮞ sa	Ꮟ se	Ꮠ si	Ꮡ so	Ꮢ su	Ꮣ sv
Ꮥ da Ꮦ ta	Ꮧ de Ꮨ te	Ꮩ di Ꮪ ti	Ꮫ do	Ꮬ du	Ꮭ dv
Ꮮ dla Ꮯ tla	Ꮰ tle	Ꮱ tli	Ꮲ tlo	Ꮳ tlu	Ꮴ tlv
Ꮵ tsa	Ꮶ tse	Ꮷ tsi	Ꮸ tso	Ꮹ tsu	Ꮺ tsv
Ꮻ wa	Ꮼ we	Ꮽ wi	Ꮾ wo	Ꮿ wu	Ᏸ wv
Ᏹ ya	Ᏺ ye	Ᏻ yi	Ᏼ yo	Ᏽ yu	᏶ yv

Above is a chart of the Cherokee syllabary, or alphabet, that Sequoyah wrote in 1821. The original syllabary he created was made up of a number of symbols, each based on a sound in the Cherokee spoken language. The need to create printed books and papers led to some changes of the characters, creating the font style we use today, which is in the table above.

Cherokee Written Language: Common Phrases

Directions: Using the Syllabary chart on the previous page, draw the syllabary characters for the words and phrases listed below.

Cherokee Spoken	Phonetic	English Translation
o si yo	oh' see yo	Hello
do hi tsu	toe' hee joo	How are you?
ga do u s di de tsa do a	gah' doe oo' sdee deh' jahdoe ah	What is your name?
ga go s da li i	gah' go shdah lee'	Who is your friend?
tsa la gi s hi wo ni s gi	jah lah geehs' hee woe neesk'	Do you speak Cherokee?
ha la a tli i li	ha' lah ah tlee' ee lee	What time is it?
wa do	wah' doe	Thank you
do na da go hv i	doe nah dah go huh ee	Let's see each other again

1. ᎠᎩᎩ
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Interview a Family Member

Directions: American Indians often used oral tradition (storytelling) to pass down information about their family's history and culture. Interview a close relative about your own family's history and cultural heritage. Take this time to really learn more about your family's traditions and values. Please use a separate piece of paper to write more in-depth answers to the questions if needed.

1. Has our family ever moved from one place to another? If so, why?

2. What is an important tradition in our family?

3. Where are our ancestors from?

4. What are some important values (or beliefs) to our family?

5. What is your favorite family story or memory?

6. What are some major world events that have impacted our family?
