

Trail of Tears Quiz

14 possible points

Name: _____

The Long March

1. Describe, in detail what the march was like. (weather conditions, time of year, type of travel, etc.) You must have at least four details in your description. (4 points)

The Europeans

2. Why were women important in the Indian culture? (1 point)

3. Who was the first European the Cherokee met and when was that? (2 points)

4. What was the “terrible blow” that the Europeans brought to the Cherokee? (1 point)

Battles and Treaties

5. What did the treaties do to the Cherokee? Describe the treaty that is mentioned in this chapter and what it was supposed to do. (2 points)

Becoming Civilized

6. Why did Chief John Ross want the Cherokee to become “civilized” and adapt American customs? (1 point)

The Rush for Gold and Land

7. Describe the “Georgia Compact of 1802” and the “Indian Removal Act of 1830.” (2 points)

The Final Resistance

8. Who was the Treaty Party? (1 point)

9. Why did John Ross oppose the Treaty of New Echota? (1 point)

Before the March

10. Describe the life of the Cherokee in the stockades. (2 points)

The Trail of Tears

11. Why was the march called “The Trail of Tears”? (1 point)

Trail of Tears Chapter Questions - Teacher Guide

The Long March

Describe, in detail what the march was like. (weather conditions, time of year, type of travel, etc.) You must have at least four details in your description. (4 points)

1. By water and by land. Elderly in slow moving wagons. Several died along the way of disease. Traveled through rain, snow, and bitter cold.

The Europeans

2. Why were women important in the Indian culture? (1 point) Because they served on the tribal councils and the family roots were traced through the mother's relatives.

3. Who was the first European the Cherokee met and when was that? (2 points) Hernando de Soto in 1540.

4. What was the “terrible blow” that the Europeans brought to the Cherokee? (1 point) The smallpox epidemic

Battles and Treaties

5. What did the treaties do to the Cherokee? Describe the treaty that is mentioned in this chapter and what it was supposed to do. (2 points)

Took away more of their lands and Treaty of Hopewell in 1785 – give the Cherokee new land boundaries and pledged that Americans would not settle on these lands.

Becoming Civilized

6. Why did Chief John Ross want the Cherokee to become “civilized” and adapt American customs? (1 point)

Because he thought that if they lived more like the Americans, the U.S. government would leave them alone.

The Rush for Gold and Land

7. Describe the “Georgia Compact of 1802” and the “Indian Removal Act of 1830.” (2 points)

The Georgia Compact said that the state of Georgia could take away Cherokee lands and that the Cherokee could be removed.

The Indian Removal Act took away all the Cherokee rights – couldn't own land, mine for gold, speak in court against a white person, or hold political meetings.

The Final Resistance

8. Who was the Treaty Party? (1 point) Major Ridge, his son– John, and Elias Boudinot
9. Why did John Ross oppose the Treaty of New Echota? (1 point) Because it took away any freedom the Cherokee had left. He said that they weren't even part of the "human family" because of it.

Before the March

10. Describe the life of the Cherokee in the stockades. (2 points) It was dirty & cramped. There was a lot of disease. The soldiers would steal their food. Women & children were abused.

The Trail of Tears

11. Why was the march called "The Trail of Tears"? (1 point) Because it was forced upon the Cherokee and many of the people cried
because they were leaving their homeland.