



Student/Classroom: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### The Cherokee Trail of Tears: 1928 to 1839 - 814

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

The Trail of Tears was a sad event in American history. It took place from May of 1838 **(until)** March of 1939. During this time, 16,000 Cherokee **(people)** were made to leave their homes. **(They)** were forced to walk barefoot from **(southeastern)** Tennessee to Oklahoma. The weather conditions **(were)** terrible. It is believed that at **(least)** 4,000 Cherokee people died on the Trail **(of)** Tears.

The Cherokee, as well as **(other)** Indian nations, had lived in North **(America)** for many years. As Europeans came **(to)** the United States to settle, many **(Native)** Americans were pushed off their land. **(This)** practice continued with the birth of **(the)** United States. The Native Americans gradually **(lost)** control of their lands for several **(reasons)**. First, the United States government did **(not)** view Native Americans as citizens. Therefore, **(the)** government did not grant them equal **(rights)** under the law. Another reason was **(that)** the government did not enforce treaties **(that)** protected Native American rights. The westward **(movement)** of settlers and the gold rush **(were)** other factors.

In 1830, gold was discovered **(on)** Cherokee land in Tennessee. The United **(States)** government wanted these lands. That same **(year)**, the Indian Removal Act was passed **(by)** Congress. The government no longer suggested **(that)** the Native Americans move away from **(their)** homelands. Instead, the government ordered them **(to)** do so.



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The Trail of Tears was a sad event in American history. It took place from May of 1838 **(the, tears, until)** March of 1839. During this time, 16,000 Cherokee **(time, them, people)** were made to leave their homes. **(North, They, That)** were forced to walk barefoot from **(citizens, southeastern, from)** Tennessee to Oklahoma. The weather conditions **(other, were, removal)** terrible. It is believed that at **(they, government, least)** 4,000 Cherokee people died on the Trail **(of, year, gold)** Tears.

The Cherokee, as well as **(other, history, in)** Indian nations, had lived in North **(law, conditions, America)** for many years. As Europeans came **(to, control, a)** the United States to settle, many **(this, wanted, Native)** Americans were pushed off their land. **(Discovered, This, Americans)** practice continued with the birth of **(as, homes, the)** United States. The Native Americans gradually **(lost, passed, native)** control of their lands for several **(reasons, states, pushed)**. First, the United States government did **(not, weather, march)** view Native Americans as citizens. Therefore, **(settle, to, the)** government did not grant them equal **(rights, enforce, tennessee)** under the law. Another reason was **(another, barefoot, that)** the government did not enforce treaties **(indian, that, nations)** protected Native American rights. The westward **(america, movement, united)** of settlers and the gold rush **(place, were, ordered)** other factors.

In 1830, gold was discovered **(leave, on, american)** Cherokee land in Tennessee. The United **(were, years, States)** government wanted these lands. That same **(year, in, walk)**, the Indian Removal Act was passed **(by, same, took)** Congress. The government no longer suggested **(was, that, american)** the Native Americans move away from **(do, may, their)** homelands. Instead, the government ordered them **(to, lost, was)** do so.