



Student/Classroom: _____ Examiner: _____ Assessment Date: _____

Sequoya: Inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet 619

The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Sequoya was born in Loudon County, Tennessee, in about 1760. He was a member of the **(Cherokee)** tribe. As a young man, Sequoya **(became)** a silversmith. His job was to **(make)** objects and jewelry from silver. Sequoya **(traded)** his jewelry with the new settlers **(who)** had come to his land. Sequoya **(had)** never learned how to read. He **(became)** interested in how the settlers used **(marks)** on paper to record what they **(said)**. The Cherokees called these marks “talking **(leaves)**.” It became apparent to Sequoya that **(being)** able to read and write was **(important)**. He realized that the Cherokees had **(no)** way to do this. As a **(result)**, he decided to create a Cherokee **(alphabet)**.

Sequoya worked for more than 10 years. **(He)** matched 85 Cherokee syllables to a written **(symbol)**. Finally, the Cherokee alphabet was finished. **(Sequoya)**'s alphabet was easy to learn. **(Using)** this system, most Cherokees learned to **(read)** and write in one week's **(time)**! Soon, thousands of Cherokees were literate. **(They)** were able to read the articles **(Sequoya)** wrote about their history. The Cherokees **(made)** written laws. They also developed a **(constitution)**. In the 1827, the Cherokee nation was **(formed)**. They adopted English as their second **(language)**. Their first newspaper was published in 1828. **(It)** was called the Cherokee Phoenix. Without **(Sequoya)**'s invention, none of this would **(have)** been possible. Sequoya is honored in **(California)**'s Sequoya National Park. The giant **(redwood)** trees are named after him.



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Sequoya was born in Loudon County, Tennessee, in about 1760. He was a member of the **(Cherokee, he, this)** tribe. As a young man, Sequoya **(no, born, became)** a silversmith. His job was to **(make, sequoya, was)** objects and jewelry from silver. Sequoya **(way, member, traded)** his jewelry with the new settlers **(invention, california, who)** had come to his land. Sequoya **(are, had, most)** never learned how to read. He **(silver, result, became)** interested in how the settlers used **(talking, park, marks)** on paper to record what they **(said, how, make)**. The Cherokees called these marks “talking **(leaves, his, one)**.” It became apparent to Sequoya that **(being, matched, traded)** able to read and write was **(they, important, finally)**. He realized that the Cherokees had **(after, learn, no)** way to do this. As a **(result, became, said)**, he decided to create a Cherokee **(alphabet, these, is)**.

Sequoya worked for more than 10 years. **(In, Possible, He)** matched 85 Cherokee syllables to a written **(symbol, about, giant)**. Finally, the Cherokee alphabet was finished. **(Sequoya, English, Job)**'s alphabet was easy to learn. **(Published, None, Using)** this system, most Cherokees learned to **(named, realized, read)** and write in one week's **(more, create, time)**! Soon, thousands of Cherokees were literate. **(Also, They, As)** were able to read the articles **(week, have, Sequoya)** wrote about their history. The Cherokees **(made, to, syllables)** written laws. They also developed a **(constitution, do, honored)**. In the 1827, the Cherokee nation was **(nation, trees, formed)**. They adopted English as their second **(and, language, the)**. Their first newspaper was published in 1828. **(Cherokee, Tribe, It)** was called the Cherokee Phoenix. Without **(Sequoya, without, who)**'s invention, none of this would **(write, second, have)** been possible. Sequoya is honored in **(California, developed, than)**'s Sequoya National Park. The giant **(redwood, would, were)** trees are named after him.