

history of the cherokee indians

The Rich and Complex History of the Cherokee Indians

history of the cherokee indians is a captivating journey that spans centuries, revealing a story of resilience, culture, and transformation. From their ancient origins in the southeastern United States to their struggles and triumphs in the modern era, the Cherokee people have played a significant role in shaping Native American history and the broader narrative of the United States. Exploring this history offers valuable insights into their traditions, encounters with European settlers, and enduring legacy.

Origins and Early Life of the Cherokee

The Cherokee are one of the largest Native American tribes originally inhabiting the southeastern United States, primarily in areas that are today North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Anthropologists and historians trace their roots back thousands of years, with the Cherokee language belonging to the Iroquoian language family, which connects them to other tribes in the northeastern United States.

Social Structure and Culture

Before European contact, the Cherokee lived in well-organized communities with a matrilineal clan system, meaning descent and inheritance were traced through the mother's line. Their society was intricately structured, with roles distributed among clans that governed social responsibilities, marriage, and leadership. The Cherokee were primarily farmers, cultivating crops such as corn, beans, and squash—often referred to as the "Three Sisters"—and they supplemented their diet with hunting and gathering.

The Cherokee also had a rich spiritual life centered on their connection to the natural world, featuring ceremonies, dances, and oral traditions that passed history and values from generation to generation. Storytelling was crucial, serving to educate the young about their origins, morals, and the environment.

Contact with Europeans and Early Challenges

When European explorers and settlers arrived in the 16th and 17th centuries, the Cherokee were among the first Native Americans to establish contact and trade relationships. Initially, these interactions included the exchange of goods such as deerskins, furs, and European tools. However, the arrival of Europeans also introduced devastating challenges.

Impact of Disease and Conflict

One of the most tragic consequences of European contact was the introduction of diseases like smallpox, measles, and influenza. The Cherokee, like many indigenous peoples, had no immunity to these illnesses, resulting in severe population declines. Additionally, competition for land and resources led to conflicts not only between the Cherokee and colonists but also with neighboring tribes.

Adaptation and Diplomacy

Despite these hardships, the Cherokee demonstrated remarkable adaptability. They engaged in diplomacy and formed alliances both with European powers and other Native American tribes. Their leaders negotiated treaties to protect their lands and sovereignty, though these agreements were often broken or misunderstood by colonial governments.

The Trail of Tears and Forced Removal

Perhaps the most well-known and heartbreaking chapter in the history of the Cherokee Indians is the forced removal from their ancestral homelands in the 1830s, an event known as the Trail of Tears.

Indian Removal Act and Legal Battles

In 1830, the U.S. government passed the Indian Removal Act, which authorized the forced relocation of Native American tribes living east of the Mississippi River to lands westward. The Cherokee resisted through legal means, notably winning a landmark Supreme Court case in *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), where the court affirmed their rights to their land. However, President Andrew Jackson famously ignored the ruling, and removal proceeded regardless.

The Harrowing Journey West

Between 1838 and 1839, approximately 16,000 Cherokee were marched from their homelands in the southeastern U.S. to present-day Oklahoma. The journey was grueling and poorly supplied, leading to the deaths of an estimated 4,000 Cherokee from disease, exposure, and starvation. This forced march is remembered as the Trail of Tears, symbolizing the extreme suffering and injustice the Cherokee endured.

Rebuilding and Resilience in Indian Territory

After arriving in what was then called Indian Territory, the Cherokee began the challenging process of rebuilding their communities and government structures. Despite the trauma of removal, they worked diligently to preserve their culture and autonomy.

Government and Constitution

By 1839, the Cherokee Nation had established a new government modeled in part after the United States Constitution, with elected officials and a written legal code. This framework helped maintain unity and self-governance in the face of ongoing pressures from the U.S. government and settlers.

Cultural Preservation and Innovation

During this period, the Cherokee also invested in education and literacy, adopting a written form of their language thanks to the efforts of Sequoyah, who created the Cherokee syllabary in the early 19th century. This innovation allowed for the publication of newspapers, books, and legal documents in Cherokee, strengthening cultural identity and communication.

Modern Era and Contemporary Cherokee Nations

Today, the descendants of the Cherokee Indians are organized into three federally recognized tribes: the Cherokee Nation and the United Keetoowah Band, both based in Oklahoma, and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

Economic and Cultural Revival

Modern Cherokee tribes have worked hard to revive their cultural heritage through language programs, traditional arts, and ceremonies, while also pursuing economic development initiatives. Casinos, tourism, and other enterprises have provided financial resources that support education, healthcare, and cultural preservation.

Challenges and Opportunities

While progress has been made, the Cherokee people continue to face challenges related to sovereignty, legal rights, and maintaining cultural traditions in a rapidly changing world. Efforts to teach the Cherokee language to younger generations and protect sacred sites remain vital.

Understanding the Enduring Legacy

The history of the Cherokee Indians is not just a tale of hardship but also one of remarkable endurance and adaptation. Their story reflects broader themes in Native American history—of displacement, resilience, and the ongoing pursuit of justice and cultural survival.

By learning about the history of the Cherokee Indians, we gain a deeper appreciation for their contributions and the complexities of American history. Their legacy continues to influence culture,

politics, and the understanding of indigenous identity in the United States today.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who were the Cherokee Indians?

The Cherokee Indians are a Native American tribe originally inhabiting the southeastern United States, including areas of present-day North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee.

What is the significance of the Cherokee syllabary?

The Cherokee syllabary, developed by Sequoyah in the early 19th century, is a written system of the Cherokee language that greatly increased literacy and helped preserve Cherokee culture.

What was the Trail of Tears?

The Trail of Tears refers to the forced relocation of the Cherokee Nation and other tribes from their ancestral lands in the southeastern United States to designated Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River during the 1830s, resulting in great suffering and loss of life.

How did the Cherokee Nation govern itself historically?

The Cherokee Nation developed a sophisticated system of governance including a written constitution adopted in 1827, with executive, legislative, and judicial branches modeled in part after the United States government.

What role did the Cherokee play in the American Civil War?

During the Civil War, the Cherokee Nation was divided, with some members supporting the Confederacy and others the Union, leading to internal conflict and significant impact on the tribe's future.

How did European colonization impact the Cherokee people?

European colonization brought diseases, land encroachment, and conflicts that drastically affected the Cherokee population, culture, and territory, ultimately leading to displacement and forced removal.

What efforts have been made to preserve Cherokee culture and language?

Efforts include the promotion of Cherokee language education, cultural programs, preservation of historical sites, and the revitalization of traditional arts and ceremonies by the Cherokee Nation and other organizations.

Where are the Cherokee people primarily located today?

Today, the majority of Cherokee people live in Oklahoma, where the Cherokee Nation is headquartered, as well as in North Carolina, where the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians resides.

Additional Resources

History of the Cherokee Indians: An In-Depth Exploration of Their Past and Legacy

history of the cherokee indians offers a profound glimpse into one of the most resilient and culturally rich Native American tribes in the United States. As one of the "Five Civilized Tribes," the Cherokee have played a pivotal role in the shaping of American history, particularly in the Southeastern region. Understanding their origins, societal structures, encounters with European settlers, and the challenges they faced reveals not only their enduring spirit but also the complex dynamics of indigenous and colonial interactions.

Origins and Early History of the Cherokee Indians

The Cherokee people are believed to have originated in the southeastern United States, encompassing present-day Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. Archaeological evidence and linguistic studies suggest that the Cherokee language belongs to the Iroquoian family, which distinguishes them from other tribes in the Southeast.

Prior to European contact, the Cherokee maintained a sophisticated society characterized by matrilineal kinship, complex political structures, and an economy based on agriculture, hunting, and trade. Their settlements often consisted of large towns with council houses, reflecting a well-organized governance system.

Societal Structure and Governance

The Cherokee social system was notably hierarchical yet inclusive. Clan membership was central to identity, inheritance, and social roles. The tribe was divided into seven clans, each with specific responsibilities and spiritual significance.

Governance was managed through a council of elders and chiefs, with decisions made for the welfare of the entire community. This system allowed for both flexibility and stability, enabling the Cherokee to adapt to shifting circumstances while preserving cultural traditions.

European Contact and Its Consequences

The arrival of European explorers in the 16th century marked a turning point in the history of the Cherokee Indians. Initial encounters with the Spanish, French, and later English settlers led to significant cultural exchanges, trade relationships, and unfortunately, conflicts.

Trade and Cultural Exchange

European goods such as metal tools, firearms, and textiles were incorporated into Cherokee life, influencing their economy and warfare tactics. The tribe engaged in fur trading, which integrated them into broader colonial economic networks.

However, this integration was double-edged. While it brought technological advancements, it also introduced dependency on European goods and exposure to new diseases, which devastated indigenous populations.

Impact of Colonization and Land Loss

The expansionist policies of European settlers and later the United States government led to relentless pressure on Cherokee lands. Treaties were often coerced or violated, resulting in significant territorial cessions.

One of the most consequential episodes was the Indian Removal Act of 1830, signed by President Andrew Jackson. This federal law authorized the forced relocation of Native American tribes residing east of the Mississippi River.

The Trail of Tears: Forced Removal and Its Aftermath

Perhaps the darkest chapter in the history of the Cherokee Indians is the Trail of Tears, the forced march that displaced thousands from their ancestral homelands.

Events Leading to the Removal

Despite legal efforts by the Cherokee Nation to resist removal—most notably through the Supreme Court case *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), which affirmed their sovereign rights—the U.S. government proceeded with enforcement.

Between 1838 and 1839, approximately 16,000 Cherokee were forcibly relocated to designated Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma. The journey spanned over 1,000 miles under harsh conditions, resulting in the deaths of an estimated 4,000 Cherokee due to disease, starvation, and exposure.

Legacy and Resilience

The Trail of Tears remains a symbol of injustice and endurance. Post-relocation, the Cherokee rebuilt their society, establishing schools, governance institutions, and economic systems in their new territory.

Their ability to preserve language, culture, and political autonomy despite displacement highlights the

tribe's remarkable resilience.

Modern Developments and Cultural Preservation

In contemporary times, the Cherokee Nation, along with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the United Keetoowah Band, actively engage in cultural revitalization and political advocacy.

Language and Education

Efforts to preserve the Cherokee language have intensified, with programs integrating language instruction in schools, digital resources, and media. The Cherokee syllabary, created by Sequoyah in the early 19th century, remains a cornerstone of these efforts.

Economic and Political Influence

The Cherokee Nation has evolved into a significant political entity, with a constitutionally elected government, economic enterprises, and partnerships that contribute to regional development.

Their legal battles in recent decades, particularly concerning sovereignty and land rights, continue to shape the relationship between Native nations and the federal government.

Understanding the Broader Context

The history of the Cherokee Indians cannot be isolated from the broader narrative of Native American experiences. Their story epitomizes themes of cultural adaptation, resistance to colonization, and the ongoing struggles for recognition and rights.

Comparatively, the Cherokee's adoption of certain European customs, such as written language and constitutional governance, differentiates them from some neighboring tribes but also underscores the diversity among indigenous peoples.

- **Pros of Cherokee Adaptation:** Enabled political negotiation, cultural preservation, and economic opportunities.
- **Cons:** Sometimes led to internal divisions and complicated relationships with colonizers.

By examining the Cherokee through both historical and cultural lenses, one gains deeper insight into the complexities of indigenous survival in the face of systemic challenges.

The continuing vitality of Cherokee communities today is a testament not only to their historical

endurance but also to their ability to navigate and influence the evolving American landscape. Through education, cultural pride, and political advocacy, the Cherokee maintain a dynamic presence that honors their past while shaping their future.

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the original text, giving readers the full antiquarian experience. For quality purposes, all text and images are printed as black and white. This item is printed on demand. Book Information: Starr, Emmet. History of The Cherokee Indians And Their Legends And Folk Lore. Indiana: Repressed Publishing LLC, 2012. Original Publishing: Starr, Emmet. History of The Cherokee Indians And Their Legends And Folk Lore, . Oklahoma City, Okla., The Warden Company, 1921. Subject: Cherokee Indians History

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history of the cherokee indians: Compilation of History of the Cherokee Indians and Early History of the Cherokees by Emmet Starr Jeff Bowen, 2022-01-24 How many hours did Dr. Starr, the student spend inside the Barnes Medical College, St. Louis? Working from dusk to dawn refining the art of healing for a people he loved, only to realize later he was primed and ready to gather his people's history and lineages that unknowingly to him would be sought after for decades after he left this mortal coil. From first addition copies of both books, this is a compilation of the History of the Cherokee Indians and Their Legends and Folklore (1921) and Early History of the Cherokees Embracing Aboriginal Customs, Religion, Laws, Folk Lore, and Civilization (1917). It has been fully scanned or transcribed when needed with an added combined full name index (127 pages) all in one volume. This work of two-century-old books contains detailed family histories, hundreds of Cherokee relations with important lineages, tribal offices, Cherokee culture and history with pictures; plus a RARE copy of Emmet Starr's signature confirmed by an Oklahoma archivist who had seen several of his signatures in years past. These two extremely popular books by the famous Cherokee genealogist, Emmet Starr, have NEVER BEFORE been published together. For the first time this Compilation is now available for purchase at most online booksellers. While offering a way for thousands to find their heritage, Starr tells the Cherokees' story so curious descendants can relate to that history and the resilience of the very people they are searching for. Their fight to stay in Texas, to adapt to and build a life in Oklahoma after being driven from their homes in the east and told they weren't civilized. The Cherokee already had courts, churches, a government and led productive lives. The author stakes his reputation on showing the world that the Cherokee are a spiritual and culturally mature people. Not only showing who they were but what they were made of and why those searching for them today are just like their forebears. Starr's intense history helps the reader understand who truly the civilized ones were.

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Chief Mankiller tells a story of a modern tribe that is carrying the Cherokee traditions into the future. —U.S. Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell Public servants everywhere can learn something from Chief Wilma Mankiller's story. —Governor Ann Richards [Wilma Mankiller] is a colorful, intelligent advocate for all of America's indigenous peoples. — The Boston Globe

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"Incredibly detailed and well-documented" (San Francisco Book Review), a revelatory history of the actions of five Indian Nations during the Civil War. The sad plight of the Five Civilized Tribes—the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek (Muscogee), and Seminole—during America's Civil War is both fascinating and often overlooked in the literature. From 1861-1865, the Indians fought their own bloody civil war on lands surrounded by the Kansas Territory, Arkansas, and Texas. Clint Crowe's magisterial *Caught in the Maelstrom: The Indian Nations in the Civil War* reveals the complexity and the importance of this war within a war, and explains how it affected the surrounding states in the Trans-Mississippi West and the course of the broader war engulfing the country. The onset of the Civil War exacerbated the divergent politics of the five tribes and resulted in the Choctaw and Chickasaw contributing men for the Confederacy and the Seminoles contributing men for the Union. The Creeks were divided between the Union and the Confederacy, while the internal war split apart the Cherokee nation mostly between those who followed Stand Watie, a brigadier general in the Confederate Army, and John Ross, who threw his majority support behind the Union cause. Throughout, Union and Confederate authorities played on divisions within the tribes to further their own strategic goals by enlisting men, signing treaties, encouraging bloodshed, and even using the hard hand of war to turn a profit. Crowe's study is grounded upon a plethora of archival resources, newspapers, diaries, letter collections, and other accounts. *Caught in the Maelstrom* examines every facet of this complex and fascinating story in a manner sure to please the most demanding reader.

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Removal of the Five Tribes from what is now the Southeastern part of the United States to the area that would become the state of Oklahoma is a topic widely researched and studied. In this annotated bibliography, Herman A. Peterson has gathered together studies in history, ethnohistory, ethnography, anthropology, sociology, rhetoric, and archaeology that pertain to the Removal. The focus of this bibliography is on published, peer-reviewed, scholarly secondary source material and published primary source documents that are easily available. The period under closest scrutiny extends from the passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 to the end of the Third Seminole War in 1842. However, works directly relevant to the events leading up to the Removal, as well as those concerned with the direct aftermath of Removal in Indian Territory, are also included. This bibliography is divided into six sections, one for each of the tribes, as well as a general section for works that encompass more than one tribe or address Indian Removal as a policy. Each section is further divided by topic, and within each section the works are listed chronologically, showing the development of the literature on that topic over time. The Trail of Tears: An Annotated Bibliography of Southeastern Indian Removal is a valuable resource for anyone researching this subject.

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