**After the Mayflower**

***Great Migration***

*English colonies grow at a rapid rate, depleting resources and amassing power*

1. Why did the Europeans feel that land was there for the taking?
2. How did the English justify their expansion?
3. How did the increase in European population and unsustainable trading practices, including the collapse of the beaver trade, lead to the Indians selling land?
4. How was the Connecticut River used for trade by both Native peoples and white settlers?
5. By 1662, there were twice as many colonists as Native peoples in New England. Puritans had little regard for the laws and customs of sovereign Indian tribes and began vigorously to impose their own. How did this effect the tribes?

***Dispossession***

*King Philip's youth and Massasoit's death*

1. What did Massasoit do to protect the culture of the Wampanoag people?
2. What were the praying towns?
3. Why did Massasoit and Philip mistrust the Christian missionaries and their efforts?
4. Was conversion to Christianity the same thing among Native Americans as among Europeans? What were two similarities or two differences?
5. Describe an underhanded way in which the English claimed possession of Native lands.

***King Philip's War***

*The rise of a defiant Philip*

1. How did the outcome of events at Fort Mystic (recall the film *Massacre at Mystic*) affect the Wampanoag relationship with the English settlers?
2. Why did the English authorities summon Philip to Taunton in 1671?
3. What were two of the causes of King Philip's War?
4. How did the early victories of the Native peoples in this war affect the English colonists?
5. Why were Native Americans relatively successful in the initial months of the war?

***The War's End***

*The destruction of King Philip's War*

1. What turned the tide in favor of the English during King Philip's War?
2. Philip's head was left on a pole at Plymouth for two decades. What did that symbolize to the English?

**Tecumseh’s Vision**

***The Tribes Unite***

*The radicalism and rise of Tecumseh*

1. A powerful orator, what did Tecumseh say to his people to revive the Indian confederacy that he had known as a young man?
2. What difficult challenge**s** did he take on to make this happen?

***Tecumseh and Harrison***

*Historic confrontation between Tecumseh and Harrison* (**Future U.S. President**!)

1. What did William Henry Harrison think of Tecumseh’s skills as a leader?
2. What remarkable, “preposterous” claim does biographer John Sugden say Tecumseh made?

***The Battle of Tippecanoe***

*Harrison strikes Prophet Town and the heart of the Indian Confederacy*

1. While Tecumseh was visiting the Southeast to gain adherents to his cause, what did Harrison do and what was Tecumseh’s brother, the Prophet’s response?
2. What options did Tenskwatawa have when General Harrison marched on Prophetstown? Should he have fought?

***The War of 1812***

*Battle of 1812, British alliance, Battle of Detroit*

1. What happened in 1812 to shore up an alliance between Tecumseh and the British?
2. What was the significance of the Battle of Detroit and what trick did Tecumseh pull on the Americans?

***The Final Betrayal***

*British betrayal, death and legacy of Tecumseh*

1. When Brock died and Proctor took his place, how did the relationship between the British and Native peoples change?
2. What did Tecumseh say in his speech to the British in 1813 that showed his leadership even under adversity?
3. Tecumseh died at the Battle of the Thames. What happened to his dream of a confederacy?

**Trail of Tears**

***Cherokee Nation on the Rise***

*Cherokee literacy, constitution, and sovereignty*

1. What pressure**s** did John Ross see threatening the Cherokee Nation?
2. What was his reaction to these pressures?
3. How did the lives of traditional Cherokees differ from that of the Ridge family?
4. How did a written language revolutionize Cherokee society?
5. What were three of the elements of the Cherokee constitution that John Ross authored in 1827?
6. What effect did strong Cherokee unity and the tribe's declaration of absolute sovereignty of their lands have on the white people of Georgia?

***"I Ask You, Shall Red Men Live?"***

*Andrew Jackson, states' rights, and the Indian Removal Bill*

1. What two events occurred that were disastrous for the Cherokees?
2. What was President Andrew Jackson’s first priority and how did he accomplish it?
3. What did the Cherokees do as other tribes prepared for removal?
4. What happened after the Indian Removal Bill passed? How did the state of Georgia respond?
5. Newly elected as Principal Chief, John Ross rewrote the blood law. What was its purpose?
6. The Cherokees filed more than a dozen suits in federal court; two made it to the Supreme Court. What was the question at the center of those two cases?
7. What happened in Worcester v. Georgia? Which Chief Justice of the Supreme Court wrote the opinion?
8. John Ridge visited Andrew Jackson at the White House and asked the president if he would force Georgia to comply with the Supreme Court order. Why do you think Jackson refuse to enforce the Supreme Court’s decision? (2-4 sentences)
9. Before the American Revolution, Thomas Jefferson had believed that Native people were capable of integration into the American system if they adopted white culture. Several decades later, however, Andrew Jackson leaned towards removal of Indian peoples. What forces caused a shift in attitude and federal government policy toward the Native Americans? (2-4 sentences)

***Two Years to Leave***

*Ridge faction signs treaty; Ross petitions to overturn it*

1. Why did the Ridge faction negotiate in defiance of Chief Ross and the National Council?
2. Ross presented to the Senate a petition to overturn the treaty. What happened to it on the Senate floor?

***Trail of Tears***

*The forced migration, revenge, death and loss*

1. When the majority of Cherokee would not leave their land after the removal deadline passed, how did the U.S. and Georgia governments respond?
2. What does Russell G. Townsend say is a “stain...upon our national honor”?
3. What ultimately happened to many members of the Ridge faction?
4. Were there alternatives to the removal policy of the United States?
5. Why was it more difficult for Native Americans to move from their traditional homelands than for many other Americans who regularly moved west looking for opportunity? (2-4 sentences)