



## CHEROKEE WORK BASKET, C. 1830

The Cherokee were skilled basket weavers and passed the skills from generation to generation. We believe this beautifully decorated basket was made before the tribe was forced to move west on the Trail of Tears. The Cherokee knew how to live off the land, and before the Europeans came, they made everything they used from natural materials.

### *What Do You See?*

Look closely at the basket. It is made from river cane, a plant that grew along the river. Sometimes the Cherokee used oak or vines. The Cherokee used different plant materials to create colors for the baskets. The colors for this basket came from black walnut and blood root.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Who do you think did most of the basket weaving?
- 2.) Look at the small image on the bottom left of this card. How did the Cherokee use these baskets?
- 3.) What other useful things could the Cherokee have made from natural materials?

### *Journal It!*

Imagine the women working with the baskets around their homes, in the gardens, or along the river banks. Write about what they might have talked about while they worked. What questions might they ask new people, such as traders, who came by?



Cherokee ball play—one town plays against another for two days for wagers, ponies, guns, clothing, money... hundreds engaged in this exciting game. The day previous, scratch their arms & thighs to make them bleed freely to render them supple.

—JAMES BELL  
DRAPER MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION

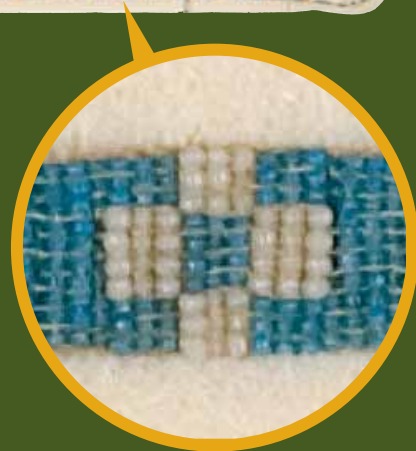


**Left:** *Sawānu'gi, A Cherokee Ball Player*  
From James Mooney, *History, Myths, and Sacred Formulas of the Cherokees*  
Courtesy of the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library

**Front, artifact:** Cherokee work basket  
*Purchase made possible by a grant from Knox County, Tennessee*

**Front, image:** Special recognition is extended to the Frank H. McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee and its permanent exhibition, *Archaeology and the Native Peoples of Tennessee*, from which this image of native peoples working is borrowed.





## CHEROKEE TRADE BEADS, 1758

The Cherokee chiefs Old Hop and **Attakullakulla** (*shown at the far left in the image at the bottom of this card*) gave this string of trade beads to the **Reverend John Martin** in 1758. Martin was at Fort Loudoun to preach to the Cherokee and the soldiers. Since 1758, this string of beads has passed from generation-to-generation in the Martin family and was acquired by the museum in 2008.

### *What Do You See?*

Does the pattern in the string of trade beads look like a cross? Cross shapes were special to many groups of people, including the Cherokee. Can you tell that the beads are glass? These are sometimes called “seed beads,” because they are so small.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Where did the Cherokee get the beads?
- 2.) What would the Cherokee use these beads for?
- 3.) What could the Cherokee use to trade for the beads?
- 4.) Subtract 1758 from 2008. How long were the beads in the Martin family?

### *Journal It!*

How do we trade for items we need today? How is our system similar or different to the system used by the Cherokee?



## GLOSSARY

**Attakullakulla**—Chief Attakullakulla was a powerful Cherokee leader in the 1700s. He was given the nickname “Little Carpenter” and often helped to make peace between the Cherokee and the British. In 1730, he was one of seven Cherokee taken to London, England, where they were warmly welcomed and met with King George II. Attakullakulla died between 1780 and 1785.



**Reverend John Martin**—The Reverend John Martin was sent by his church to be a missionary to the Cherokee at Fort Loudoun in 1757. He was the first Protestant to preach the gospel in what became the state of Tennessee.

**Left:** *Over the Hills: Sergeant Gibbs and the Advance Party*  
Ken Smith, oil on hardboard, 2006  
*Courtesy of the artist. © 2006 Ken Smith*

**Front, artifact:** Cherokee beadwork given by Old Hop and Attakullakulla to Presbyterian missionary Reverend John Martin in 1758  
*Purchase made possible by a grant from the State of Tennessee*

**Front, image:** *Cherokee Indians Brought to London, 1730*, by Sir Alexander Cuming  
Isaac Basire, engraving after painting by Markham  
*Copy of original in the British Museum, London; courtesy of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution*



## CAST IRON CANNON, MID-1700S

This cannon was one of 12 that protected **Fort Loudoun**, a British fort built in 1756-1757 on the Little Tennessee River. The British and the French were at war, and both sides were trying to win the support of the Cherokee. The Cherokee became angry with their British allies when other British soldiers killed 23 Cherokee in South Carolina. The Cherokee forced the surrender of the fort and promised the soldiers and their families safe passage back to South Carolina. The soldiers promised to leave the cannons but buried them before they left the fort. The Cherokee attacked the soldiers just a few miles from the fort. They killed 23 soldiers and 3 women and took 120 people hostage.

### *What Do You See?*

Although this cannon is smaller than many later ones, it was very heavy. Transporting the cannons over the mountains from South Carolina was very difficult. The soldiers strapped the cannons to the backs of mules that carried them along narrow mountain trails.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) What was the name of the war that was being fought between the British and the French in the 1750s?
- 2.) The Cherokee and British were allies for a while. What does the word *ally* mean?
- 3.) Subtract 1757 from 1963. This is how long the cannon was buried in the ground.

### *Journal It!*

Do you think burying the cannons was the correct decision? Why or why not? Were the Cherokee justified in attacking the soldiers after they left Fort Loudoun? Why or why not?





## GLOSSARY

**Fort Loudoun**—Fort Loudoun was a fort on the Little Tennessee River in the center of the Cherokee Nation. It was built by the British to help win the support of the Cherokee against the French in the French and Indian War. British soldiers lived there, some with their wives and children. It was the earliest European settlement in the Tennessee country.



**Above** *Posting of the Guard: Fort Loudoun in the Overhill Cherokees*  
Ken Smith, oil on canvas, 2001  
*Courtesy of the artist. © 2001 Ken Smith*

**Front, artifact:** Cast iron cannon, mid-1700s  
*East Tennessee Historical Society Permanent Collection, purchase made possible by a grant from the State of Tennessee*

**Front, image:** *Fort Loudoun 1756–1760*  
Doug Henry, drawing, 1982  
*From the Tennessee Department of Conservation. Courtesy of the Fort Loudoun State Historic Area*



## VIRGINIA ROAD WAGON, C. 1800

Big wagons such as this Virginia road wagon were used to haul goods and merchandise down the Shenandoah Valley from Virginia into East Tennessee. These wagons could carry up to 6,000 pounds and were well suited for rough frontier roads. They had curved beds to keep the loads from shifting when traveling up and down hills and mountains. The large wheels could roll over stumps, rocks, and holes and through streams and rivers.

### *What Do You See?*

The wagon has a small box on the side. What do you think they carried in this box? As you can see in the picture below, goods were covered by heavy canvas to protect them on the journey.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) What materials is the wagon made of?
- 2.) What types of transportation do people use today to move goods?
- 3.) How did people make the journey to the Tennessee frontier, since wagons like this were used for transporting goods not people?

### *Journal It!*

Imagine that your family has just left their comfortable modern life to set out for the frontier. Write two diary entries describing your feelings about your trip and problems your family might have along the way.



In a short time, I proceeded to remove my family from Clinch to Boonesborough, where we arrived safe, without any other difficulties than such as are common to this passage, my wife and daughter being the first white women that ever stood on the banks of Kentucky river.

—DANIEL BOONE

Peter Brakebill was born April 16th 1760 in Lancaster County Pennsylvania and resided there til he was 19 then removed to Washington County, Maryland where he lived 12 years and then moved to Berkeley County, Va and lived there 5 years, then he moved to Sullivan County, Tennessee and lived there about 11 years, then Blount Co. Tenn and lived there about 10 years when he moved to Monroe County.

—REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION



Front, artifact: Virginia road wagon  
*Loaned by Bill, Frank, and John Niceley*

Front, image: *A Mountain Road*  
*Courtesy of the North Carolina Office of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina*





## SURVEYOR'S COMPASS, C. 1805

This compass was owned and used by Andrew Coffman (1784-1864), who was a surveyor. He was described as “an educated man, a scholar, a genius and a skillful surveyor of the land at the age of twenty-two years.”

### *What Do You See?*

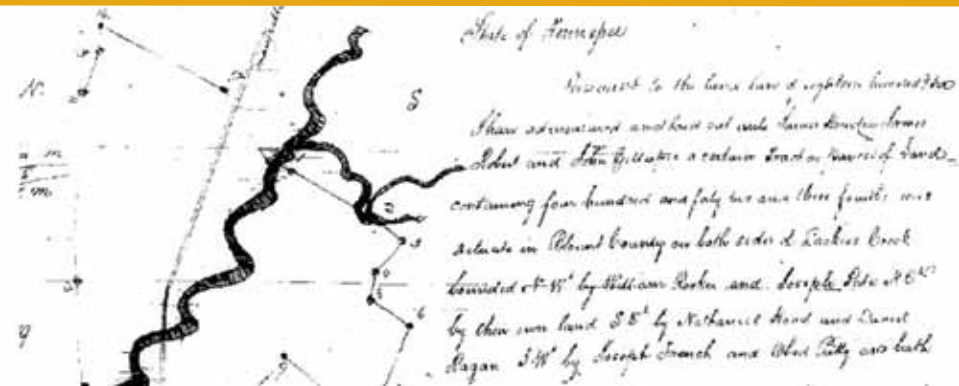
Some people think the face of the compass looks like a clock because of the shape and the style of the drawing.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Do you know what the word *surveyor* means? If you are not sure, look in a dictionary.
- 2.) Would a surveyor need to be educated? What subjects would be important?
- 3.) Do you think there were many surveyors in early East Tennessee? Why?

### *Journal It!*

Compasses were used to help measure and draw property lines, as in the small image to the left. Landmarks such as trees and rocks were used as markers, as the starting point and as corners for example. Draw a map, or plat, and then write a paragraph or two describing how you could use landmarks to define the land where your school sits. (Think about using things like stop signs, trees, and buildings as landmarks on your map.)



Before becoming a general and our nation's first president, George Washington was a land surveyor.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Proprietors Office I have Surveyed for Daniel Osborne a certain tract of waste and ungranted land on Potomack joining the upper Side of Daniel Pursleys Land & Bounded as followeth Beginning at two Ashes and an Elm on the river Pursleys Corner and extended up the Meanders of the River NO.61.W. Twenty poles... NO.650.W. One hund.d and Eighty poles to a double and Single hoop Wood trees thence S0200.W. Two hundred and Sixty poles to a Large Pine on the point of a hill, thence S0.770.E. Two hund.d and Seventy poles to a white Oak and red Oak Danl. Pursleys Corner...thence with his Lines NO.250.W. Two hund.d poles to two chestnut Oaks on the side of a hill &... Finally NO.650.W. One hund.d poles to the Beginning Containing Two hund.d and Seventy Acres this 30th: day of March 1752.

—G. WASHINGTON

LAND SURVEY FOR DANIEL OSBORNE, FEDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA  
LILLY LIBRARY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON



**Front, artifact:** Surveyor's compass of Andrew Coffman, c. 1805  
*East Tennessee Historical Society Permanent Collection, purchase made possible by a grant from the State of Tennessee*

**Front, image:** Land was surveyed and measured, and then a "plat" was drawn to show ownership boundaries.



## KEY TO THE STATE OF FRANKLIN CAPITOL, C. 1785

This key is from the second capitol building for the **State of Franklin**. The first capitol was in Jonesborough and the second in Greeneville. You can see a reproduction of the capitol there today. The original log building was taken apart, log by log, and shipped by train to Nashville to be displayed at the **1897 Tennessee Centennial** celebration. The logs were lost and never returned to East Tennessee.

### *What Do You See?*

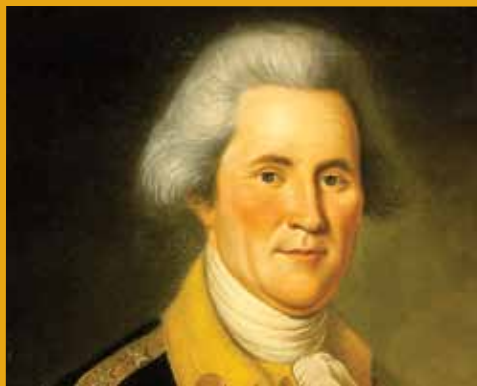
What material is the key made of? Draw on paper or in your mind what you think the iron lock for this key would look like.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Who was the governor of the State of Franklin? **Hint:** He was also the first governor of Tennessee and is pictured at the bottom of this card.
- 2.) What birthday was Tennessee celebrating at the centennial party? Look up the word *centennial* to find out.
- 3.) The two words *capital* and *capitol* are spelled differently and mean different things. Which word means a building, and which is a city?

### *Journal It!*

We do not know what happened to the log cabin that was the State of Franklin capitol. Write a story describing how you think the logs were lost. It is still a mystery, so your guess is as good as any.



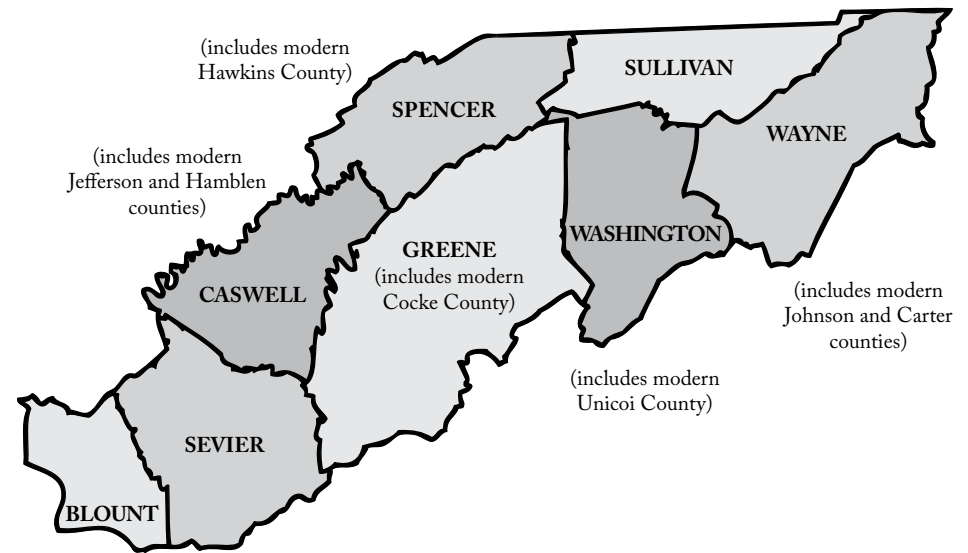


## GLOSSARY

**State of Franklin**—Long before there was a state of Tennessee, the land where we now live was part of North Carolina. But the people were unhappy because the high Smoky Mountains separated them from their government in North Carolina. The people on this side of the mountain declared independence from North Carolina and created their own state that they called “Franklin.” They chose John Sevier as their new governor. North Carolina opposed the new state, and Congress failed to approve it. Franklin ceased to exist, but in 1790 the area became part of the Southwest Territory. In 1796, Tennessee finally became a state, and the popular John Sevier was its first governor.

**1897 Tennessee Centennial**—The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was held in Nashville in 1897 to celebrate Tennessee’s one-hundredth birthday. Tennessee’s centennial birthday was really 1896 but was celebrated a year late because of planning and funding issues. The Tennessee Centennial Exposition was one of the largest and grandest of a series of industrial fairs that were popular in the South at that time. It featured exhibits on industry, agriculture, commerce, and transportation, as well as displays on educational and cultural achievements.

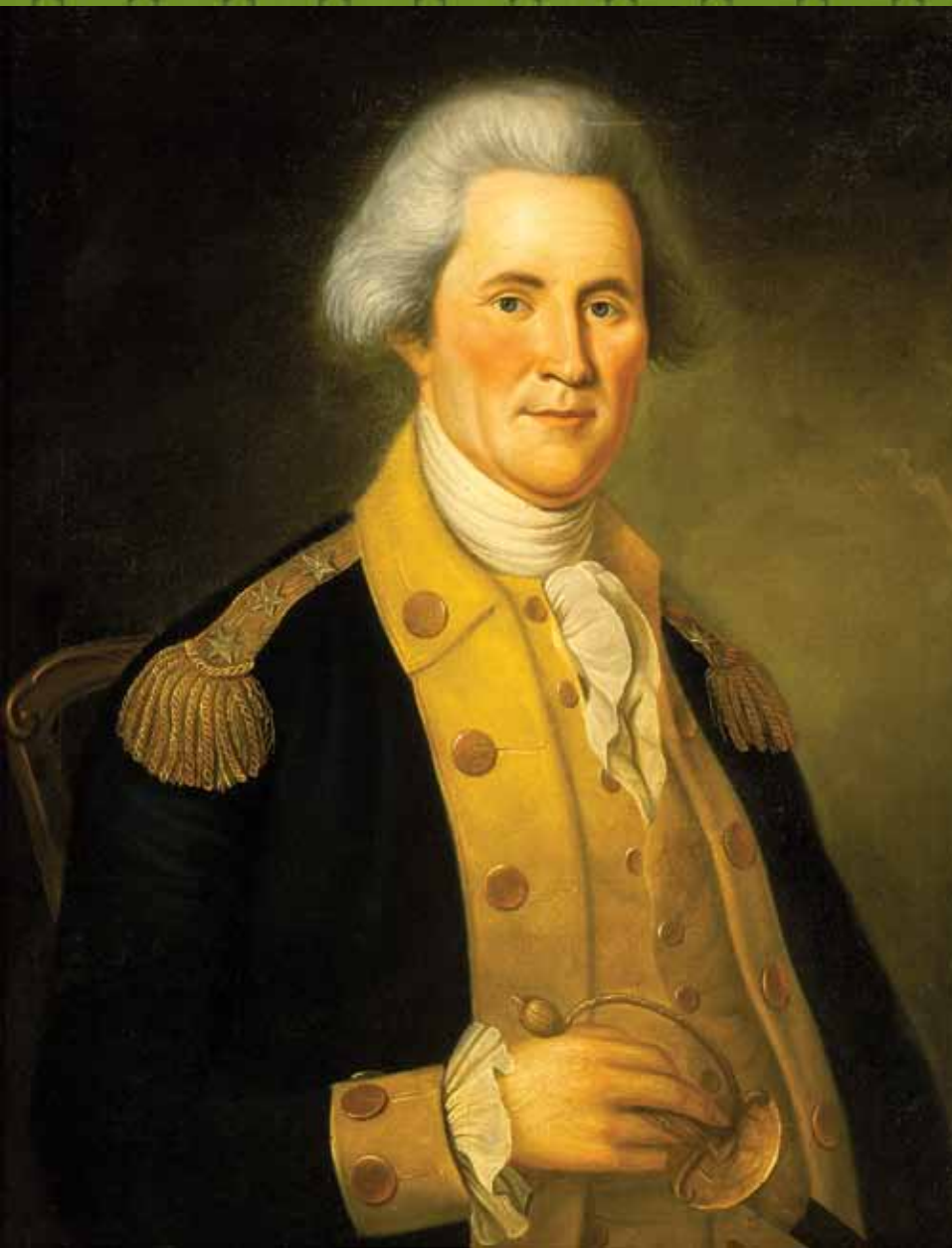
## Counties of the State of Franklin, c. 1786



**Front, artifact:** Key to the State of Franklin capitol, c. 1785  
*East Tennessee Historical Society Permanent Collection, purchase made possible by a grant from the State of Tennessee*

**Front, image:** Capitol of the State of Franklin, Greeneville, photographed in 1897  
*Courtesy of the Tennessee State Library and Archives*

**Front, image:** *John Sevier*  
Charles Wilson Peale, oil on canvas, 1792  
*Courtesy of the Tennessee Historical Society Collection, Tennessee State Museum, Nashville*



## PORTRAIT OF JOHN SEVIER

**John Sevier** served as the Governor of the **State of Franklin** (Tennessee's first try at being a state), Brigadier General of the Militia, first governor of the State of Tennessee, and U.S. Congressman. His nickname was "Chucky Jack" or "Nolichucky Jack." The Seviers settled along the Nolichucky River in North-east Tennessee and the river inspired his nicknames. He moved to Knoxville when it became the territorial capital and later capital of the new state of Tennessee. You can visit Sevier's Knoxville farm, Marble Springs, today.

### *What Do You See?*

Describe the way John Sevier looks in this painting. What adjectives could you use to describe his clothes and hair? Is he dressed as a distinguished politician or as a military general?

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Who do you think the State of Franklin was named after?
- 2.) What evidence supports the idea that Sevier was a popular leader?

### *Journal It!*

Before the days of photographs, well-to-do people had their portraits painted. Paintings took a long time to complete. Imagine that you are an artist painting John Sevier. What questions would you like to ask him while you painted his portrait?

## GLOSSARY

**John Sevier**—Born in Virginia in 1745, Sevier moved his wife and nine children from Virginia to what is now Washington County, Tennessee. He gained fame and popularity as a military leader when he led battles against the frontier Cherokee. Sevier led a group of “Overmountain Men” to victory in the Battle of Kings Mountain, a battle of the Revolutionary War. In 1784 Sevier became the first and only governor of the short-lived State of Franklin. Sevier became the first governor of the state of Tennessee in 1796. He also served four terms as a U.S. Congressman.

**State of Franklin**—Long before there was a state of Tennessee, the land where we now live was part of North Carolina. But the people were unhappy because the high Smoky Mountains separated them from their government in North Carolina. The people on this side of the mountain declared independence from North Carolina and created their own state that they called “Franklin.” They chose John Sevier as their new governor. North Carolina opposed the new state, and Congress failed to approve it. Franklin ceased to exist, but in 1790 the area became part of the Southwest Territory. In 1796, Tennessee finally became a state, and the popular John Sevier was its first governor.

**Here they are! Come on boys!**

—JOHN SEVIER’S BATTLE CRY

**Front, image:** *John Sevier*

Charles Wilson Peale, oil on canvas, 1792

*Courtesy of the Tennessee Historical Society Collection, Tennessee State Museum, Nashville*



## FLAG OF THE 39<sup>TH</sup> TENNESSEE REGIMENT, C. 1812

This flag was carried by Colonel John Williams' 39<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment at the **Battle of Horseshoe Bend** in 1814. This battle was fought against the Creek Indians in Alabama and was a part of the War of 1812. Andrew Jackson was the general of the volunteer army, David Crockett was one of the volunteers, and legend has it that **Sam Houston** carried this flag for the regiment.

### *What Do You See?*

This silk embroidered flag was made by Colonel John Williams' sister-in-law Polly McClung Williams. The flag is still owned by descendants of Colonel Williams. Look at the decorations on the flag. What do you think the eagle and cannon symbolize?

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) What purpose did a regiment's battle flag serve?
- 2.) Why do you think Col. Williams' descendants preserved the flag?

### *Journal It!*

Imagine how the Creek Indians would have felt when General Andrew Jackson's troops advanced against their camp. They had nowhere to go since the river was at their backs. Pretend you are a Creek leader and write a speech that you would give to inspire your men before the battle.



## GLOSSARY

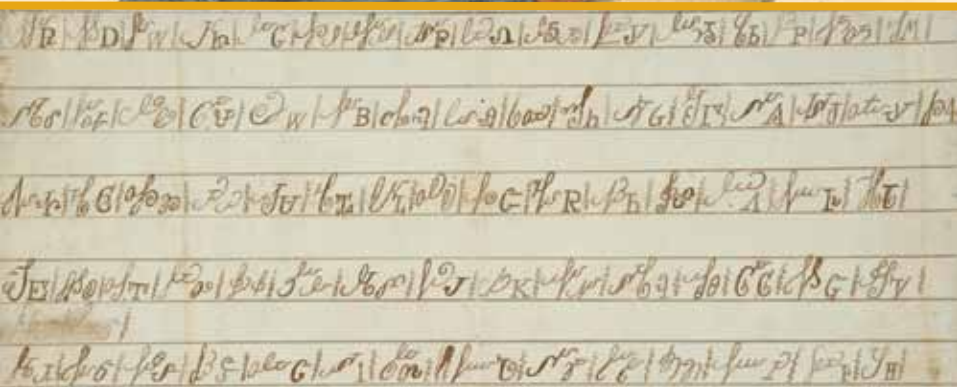
**Battle of Horseshoe Bend**—The Battle of Horseshoe Bend was the key battle of the War of 1812's Creek Indian War. The battle was fought in Alabama against a group of Creek Indians called the "Red Sticks." The troops were led by General Andrew Jackson. Many East Tennesseans fought in the battle, including Sam Houston.

**Sam Houston**—Sam Houston had a very interesting and accomplished career. When he was 14, his father died, and his mother moved the family from Virginia to Blount County in East Tennessee. He later taught school. Young Sam made friends with the Cherokee and lived with them for long periods. He learned their language and customs and became the adopted son of Chief John Jolley. Houston served under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812 and then became an Indian agent to the Cherokee. Houston studied law and became an attorney in Nashville. He was elected to the U.S. Congress and later governor of Tennessee. By 1833, he was living in Texas where he became the commander of the Texas Army in the fight for Texas independence from Mexico. His success in the war made him a hero, and he then was elected president of the Republic of Texas. When Texas became a state in 1846, Houston was elected U.S. Senator and later governor of Texas. In 1861, Governor Houston led efforts to keep Texas from leaving the United States on the eve of the Civil War, but was unsuccessful. Texas seceded. He died on his farm in Huntsville, Texas, in 1863.

Houston is the only American to serve a governor of two states and as president of an independent nation.

**Front, artifact:** Flag of the 39<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Regiment, Knox County, c. 1812  
*Loaned by Mildred Lanier Brandau and Alex F. Brandau IV*





## PORTRAIT OF SEQUOYAH

**Sequoyah** invented the first system for writing an American Indian language. He created a syllabary, meaning that each symbol represents a syllable or sound. Some Cherokee thought it was a crazy idea. Quickly, however, the Cherokee adopted the new syllabary. Soon many people could read and write in Cherokee. A Cherokee newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, was created.

### *What Do You See?*

The turban Sequoyah is wearing is a traditional Cherokee head covering, but the shirt, tie, and jacket are more American. The Cherokee adopted many American ways of life, while keeping many of their own traditions.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Count the number of symbols in the Cherokee syllabary and the number of letters in the English alphabet. Which has more symbols?
- 2.) Why did the artist paint Sequoyah with the syllabary in his hands?

### *Journal It!*

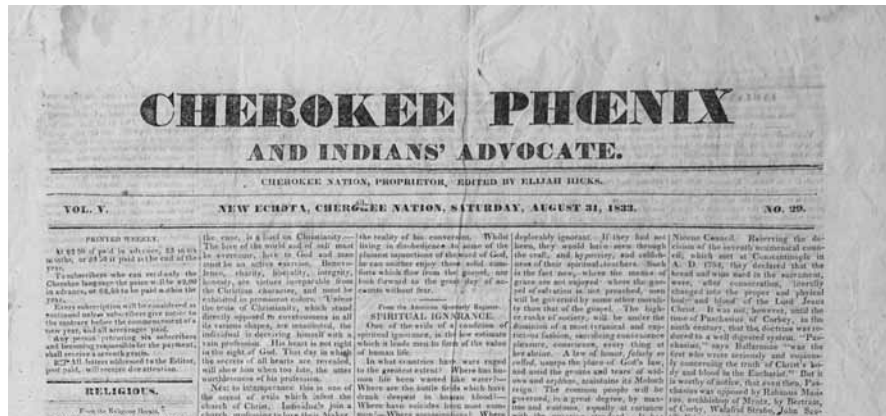
Write a paragraph about some advantages of having a written language as opposed to one that is only spoken. How might family and community history have been passed down if it couldn't be written?



# GLOSSARY

**Sequoyah**—Sequoyah was born about 1776 in the Cherokee village of Tuskegee on the Little Tennessee River. He was the son of trader Nathaniel Gist and a Cherokee woman named Wut-teh. Sequoyah and other Cherokee fought alongside the United States troops in the War of 1812. He saw the soldiers writing letters home, reading military orders, and recording events. The Cherokee at the time had no written language, and Sequoyah determined that he would invent a way for the Cherokee to read and write their own language. For 12 years he worked to create a series of symbols that could make words. He completed the project in 1821. Many of the Cherokee quickly learned to read and write the Cherokee syllabary.

**Cherokee Phoenix**—Among the many accomplishments of the Cherokee was the publication of the first Native American newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, from 1828 to 1834. The *Phoenix* was printed in parallel columns with English on one side and Cherokee on the other.



**Left:** *Cherokee Phoenix*, 1833

*Courtesy of the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library*

**Front, image:** *Se-Quo-Yah*

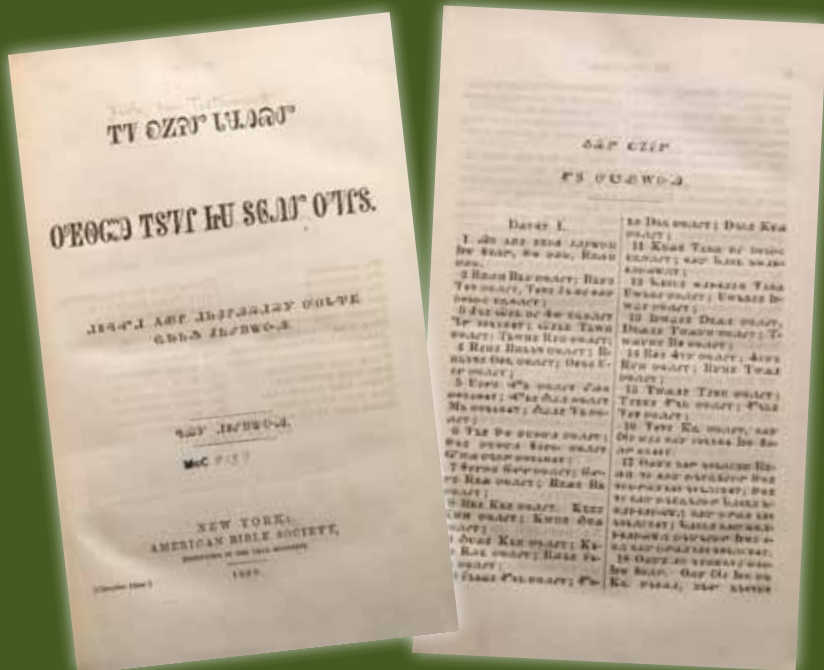
Hand-colored lithograph by Lehman & Duval, published by E. C. Biddle, Philadelphia, 1833. Based on portrait painted by Charles Bird King from life in 1828

From Thomas L. McKenney, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, 1836–1844*

*Courtesy of the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library*

**Front, image:** Cherokee Syllabary

*Courtesy of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma*



### CHEROKEE BIBLE, c. 1860

This is a Cherokee version of the New Testament, published in 1860 by the American Bible Society in New York City. The Christian religion is just one way that the Cherokee adopted American culture. The United States government also gave them farming tools, livestock, seeds, spinning wheels, and looms to help them learn to farm and make cloth.

*What Do You See?*

Can you read the pages? A printer in New York City printed this Bible on a printing press with Cherokee characters.

*Think More About It!*

- 1.) Do you think the Cherokee had Bibles before the missionary ministers came into their towns?
- 2.) Before the government supplied the Cherokee with pigs and cows, how did the Cherokee supply themselves with meat?
- 3.) How did Cherokee clothing change after the introduction of spinning wheels and looms?

*Journal It!*

List what other types of books and printed materials you think might have been printed in the Cherokee language.



This people have become civilized and adopted the Christian religion. Their pursuits are pastoral and agricultural, and in some degree, mechanical.

—CHIEF JOHN ROSS (left), 1835

## GLOSSARY

**Chief John Ross**—Cherokee Chief John Ross opposed a treaty that would give up Cherokee lands to the federal government. He worked hard to prevent the removal of the Cherokee to land west of the Mississippi River. When the Cherokee were finally forced to move west on the Trail of Tears, Chief Ross moved with them. His wife died on the long journey. Ross continued to be a leader of the Cherokee in their new home in the Indian Territory in the west and died in 1866.

**Trail of Tears**—In 1838 the Federal government forced the Cherokee to leave their homes in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia and move to new lands west of the Mississippi River. Because the people were so sad to leave their homes and because many died on the hard trip, the journey became known as the “Trail of Tears.”



**Indian Territory**—The Federal government set aside land where several Indian tribes could live, including the Cherokee, when they were forced to move from their homes. The land was located in what is now the state of Oklahoma.

**Indian Removal Act**—The Indian Removal Act was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830. The act allowed the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi River (Indian Territory) to the Southeastern Indians in exchange for lands on which the Indians lived. Because of this act, the Cherokee were ultimately forced to leave their homes in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama and go west on the Trail of Tears in 1838-39.

**Front, artifact:** *Cherokee Testament*, c. 1860

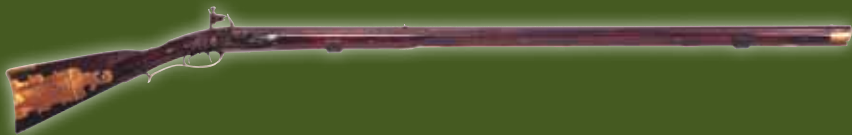
*Loaned by the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library*

**Front, image:** *John Ross*

From Thomas L. McKenney, *History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, 1836–1844*

*Courtesy of the Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection, Knox County Public Library*





## “BETSY,” DAVID CROCKETT’S FIRST RIFLE, C. 1803

**David Crockett** was born in East Tennessee in 1786. In 1803 he bought his first gun (lower left) and named her “Betsy.” A few years later, David traded the gun to a neighbor to get enough money to buy a “courting” horse so he could get married. David Crockett was a legendary hunter and storyteller. He was also a politician and was elected to the Tennessee Legislature and then to the United States Congress where he cast a vote against the **Indian Removal Act**. After he was defeated for re-election, he left Tennessee and moved to Texas where he fought for Texas independence. David Crockett died at the **Battle of the Alamo**.

### *What Do You See?*

David Crockett is dressed in the clothing of a frontiersman. For example, he is wearing a leather hunting shirt and leggings and is carrying a powder horn.

### *Think More About It!*

- 1.) Subtract 1786 from 1803. How old was David when he bought Betsy?
- 2.) Why do you think David Crockett voted against Indian removal?
- 3.) What were some of the most important items a man needed to help his family survive on the frontier?
- 4.) Why would Crockett choose to have his portrait painted wearing frontier clothes?

### *Journal It!*

List adjectives you could use to describe Crockett. Use the adjectives to write an epitaph for Crockett. An epitaph is a short statement written in memory of a person who has died.

## GLOSSARY

**David Crockett**—David Crockett was born on the Nolichucky River in East Tennessee in 1786. When he was 17 years old, he worked hard to earn enough money to buy a nice gun, a “capital one.” He later sold the gun to a neighbor to get money to buy a horse. David wanted to get married and needed the horse so he could work and take care of his family. Not only was Crockett a frontiersman, hunter, and storyteller, but he was also a volunteer militiaman, state representative, and U.S. Congressman. David Crockett was killed at the Battle of the Alamo in Texas in 1836.

**Indian Removal Act**—The Indian Removal Act was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830. The act allowed the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi River (Indian Territory) to the Southeastern Indians in exchange for lands on which the Indians lived. Because of this act, the Cherokee were ultimately forced to leave their homes in Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama and go west on the Trail of Tears in 1838-39.

**Battle of the Alamo**—The 1836 Battle of the Alamo is the most famous battle in the war for Texas independence from Mexico. Only two of the men at the Alamo survived the 11-day siege. Many Tennesseans who had moved to Texas, including David Crockett, died in the battle.

**Front, image:** *Colonel Crockett*

Charles Gilbert Stuart, engraved after 1834 original portrait by John Gadsby Chapman, c. 1940

*East Tennessee Historical Society Permanent Collection, purchase made possible by a grant from Knox County, Tennessee*

**Front, artifact:** “Betsy,” David Crockett’s first rifle, c. 1803

*Loaned by Joe and Art Swann*