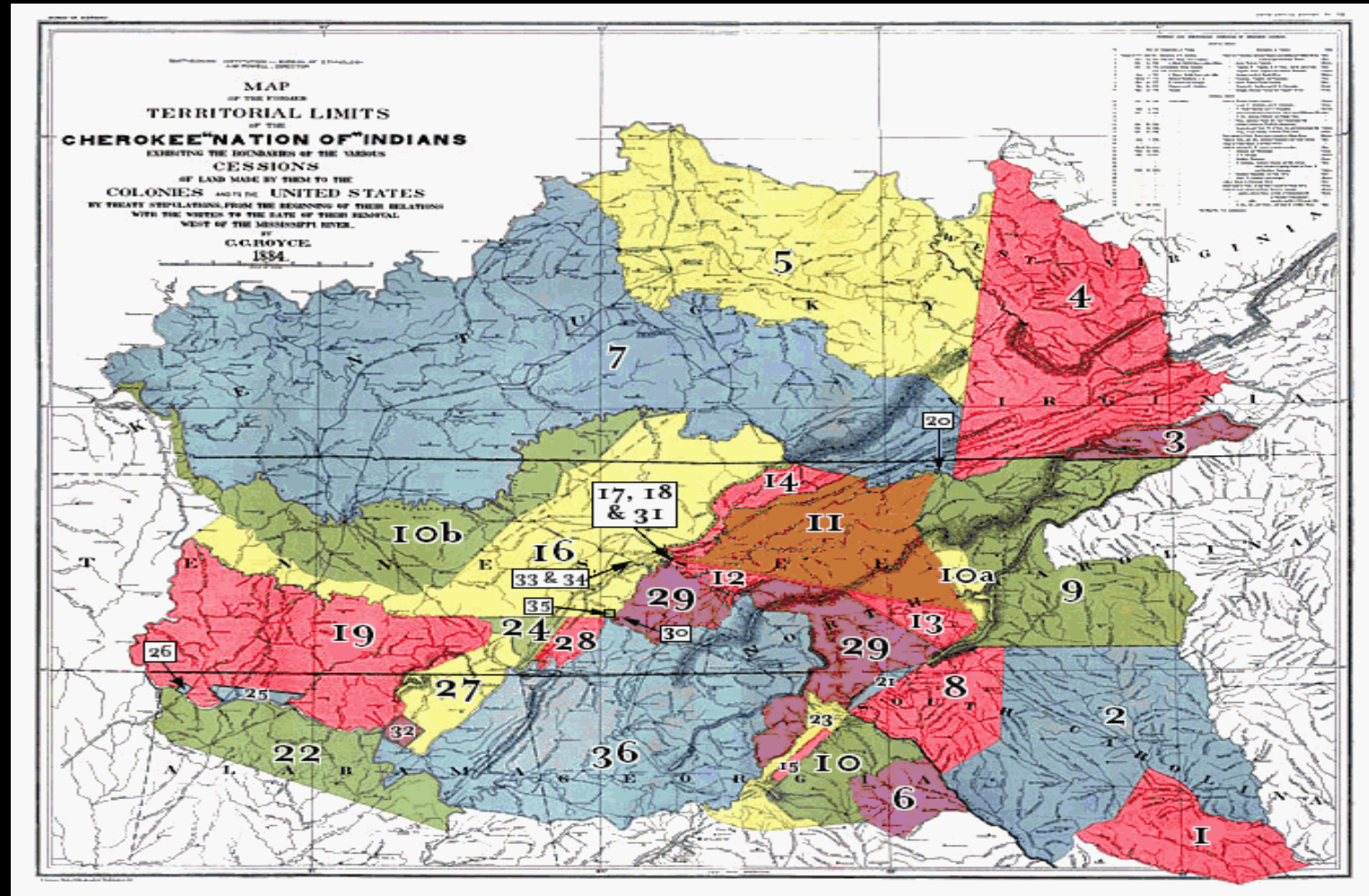


Treaties & Cherokee Tribal Land Cessions

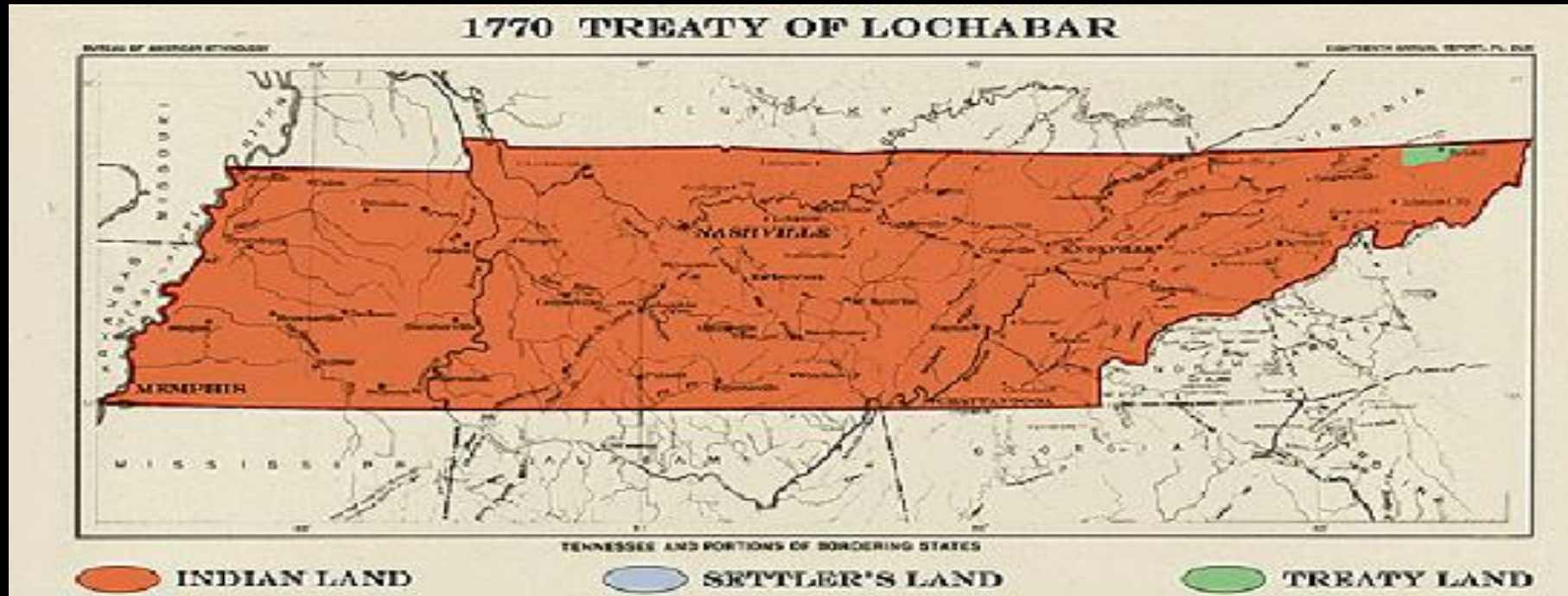
Class # 3



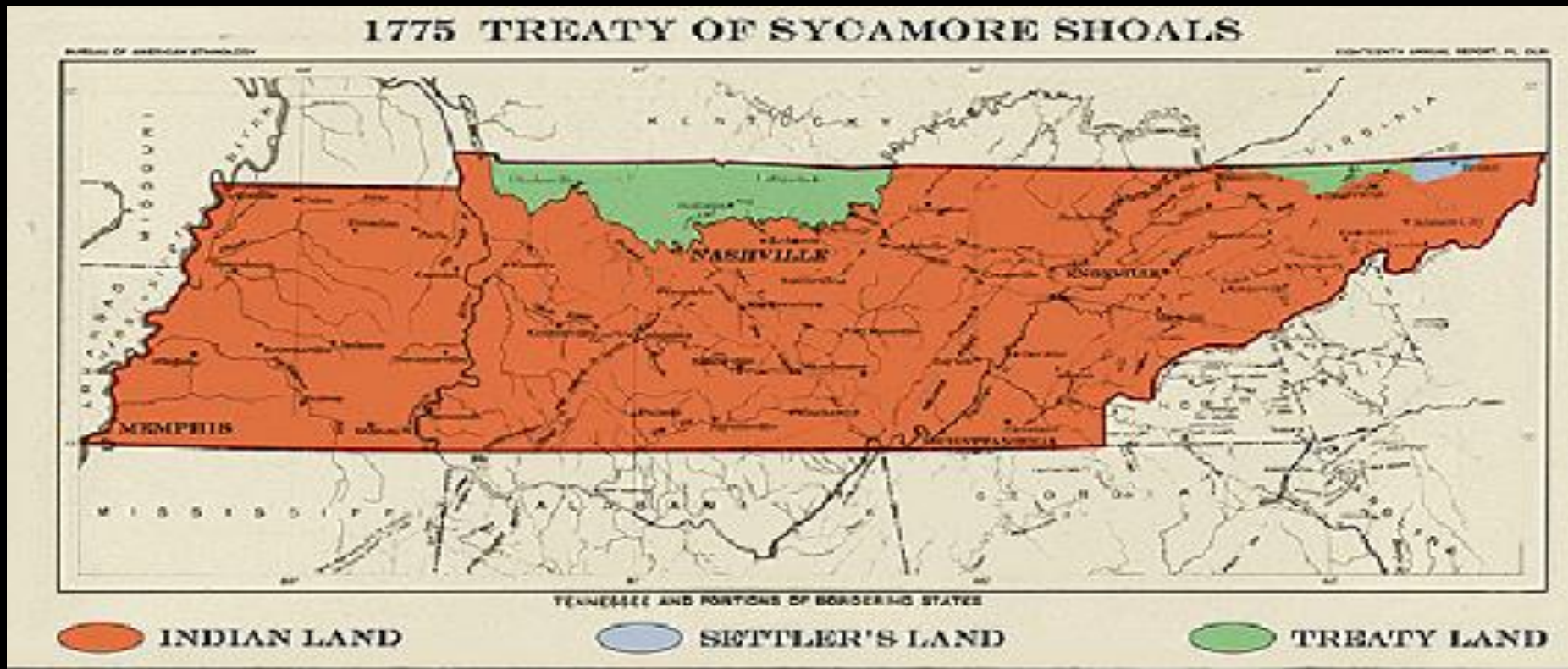
A combined total of no less than 36 different treaties were negotiated between representatives the Cherokee and United States Government officials. However, every one of these treaties was somehow violated, illegal, or somehow broken by the United States in every case.

- Between 1770 and 1835, the Cherokee Nation lost over 140,000 square miles of what they once considered to be their southeastern homelands. Beginning with the 1770 Treaty of Lochabar, and ending with the 1835 Treaty of New Echota, the end of the end of an ancient way of life was now at hand.
- The area consisted of what is now the 8 States of : Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky.
- For our purposes, we will focus on discussing the 12 treaties that directly effected the State of Tennessee and its Native inhabitants.

The 1770 Treaty of Lochabar



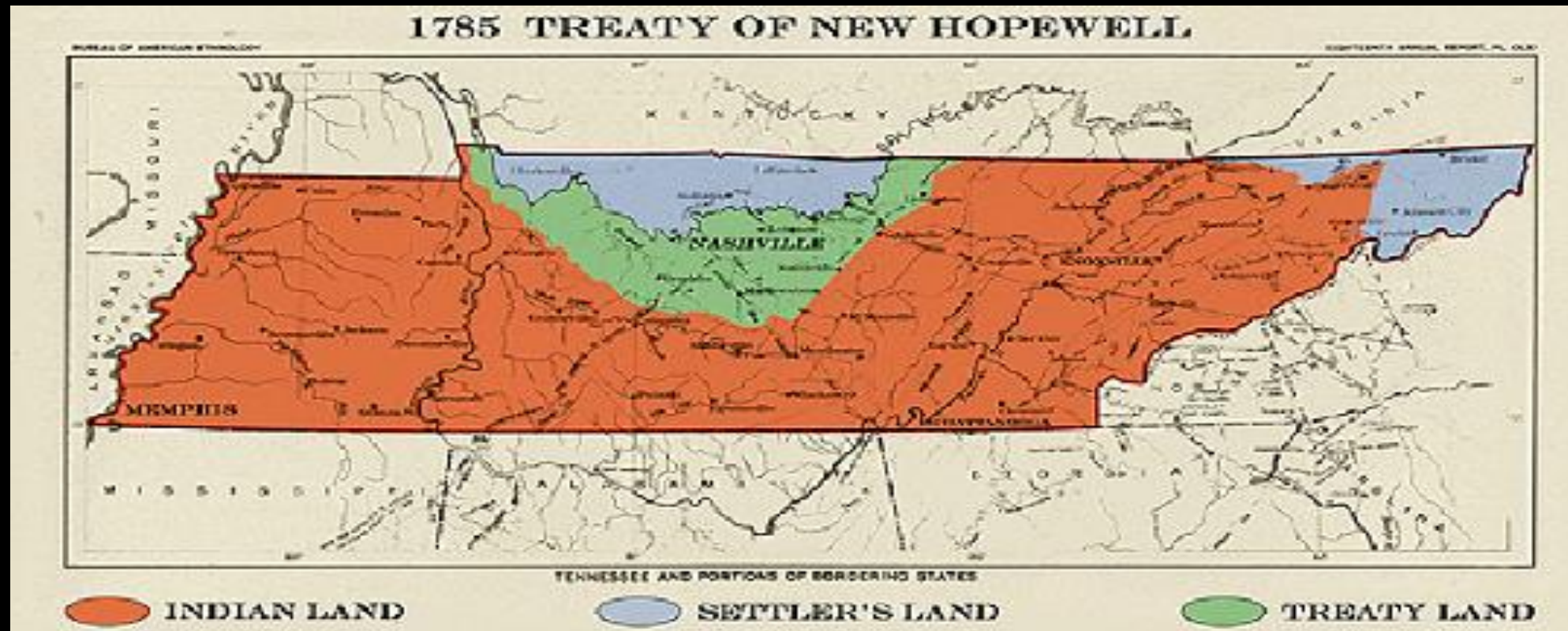
The 1775 Treaty of Sycamore Shoals



The 1777 Treaty of Long Island of Holston



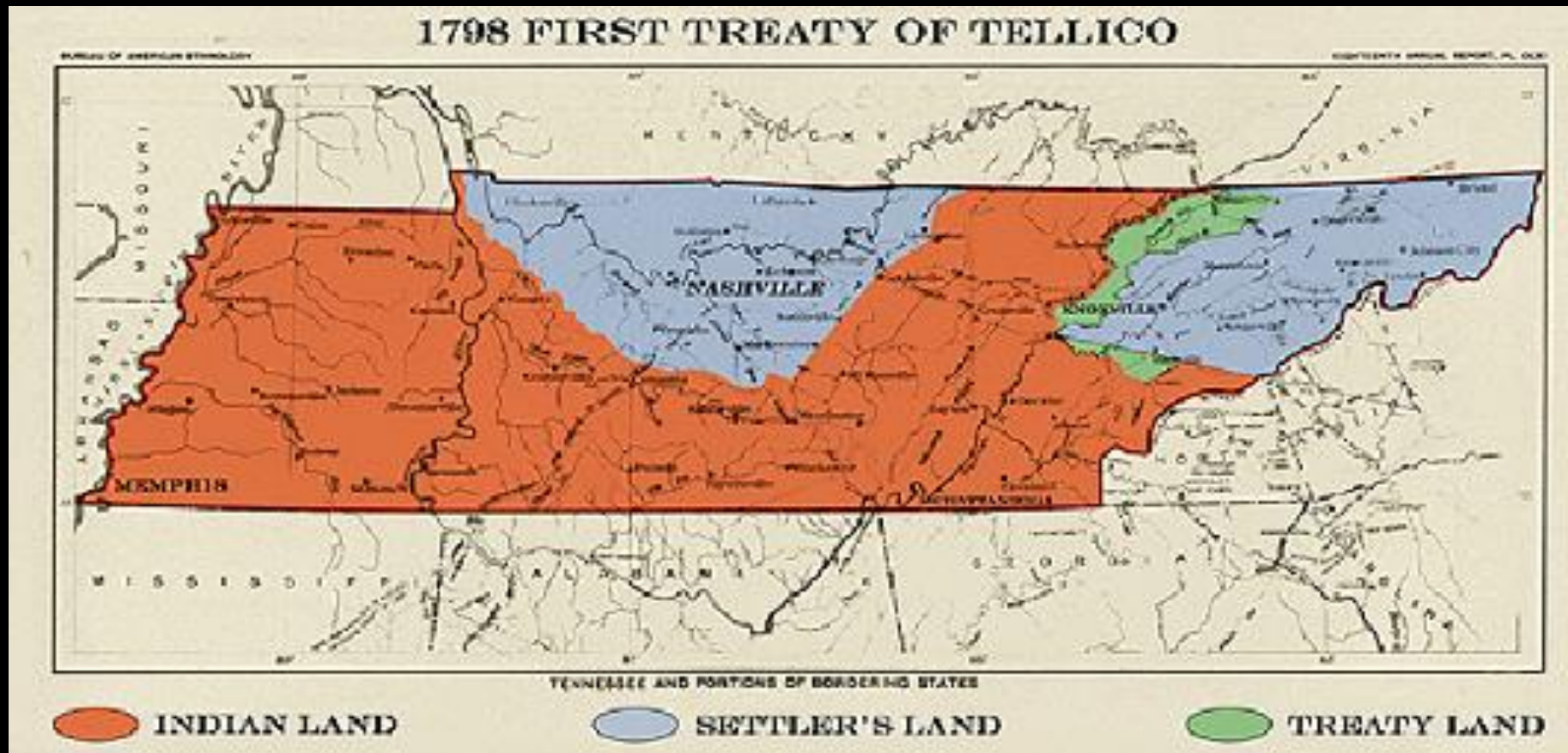
The 1785 Treaty of New Hopewell



The 1791 Treaty of Holston – The Chickamauga under Dragging Canoe stop their hostilities toward the settlers in 1794.



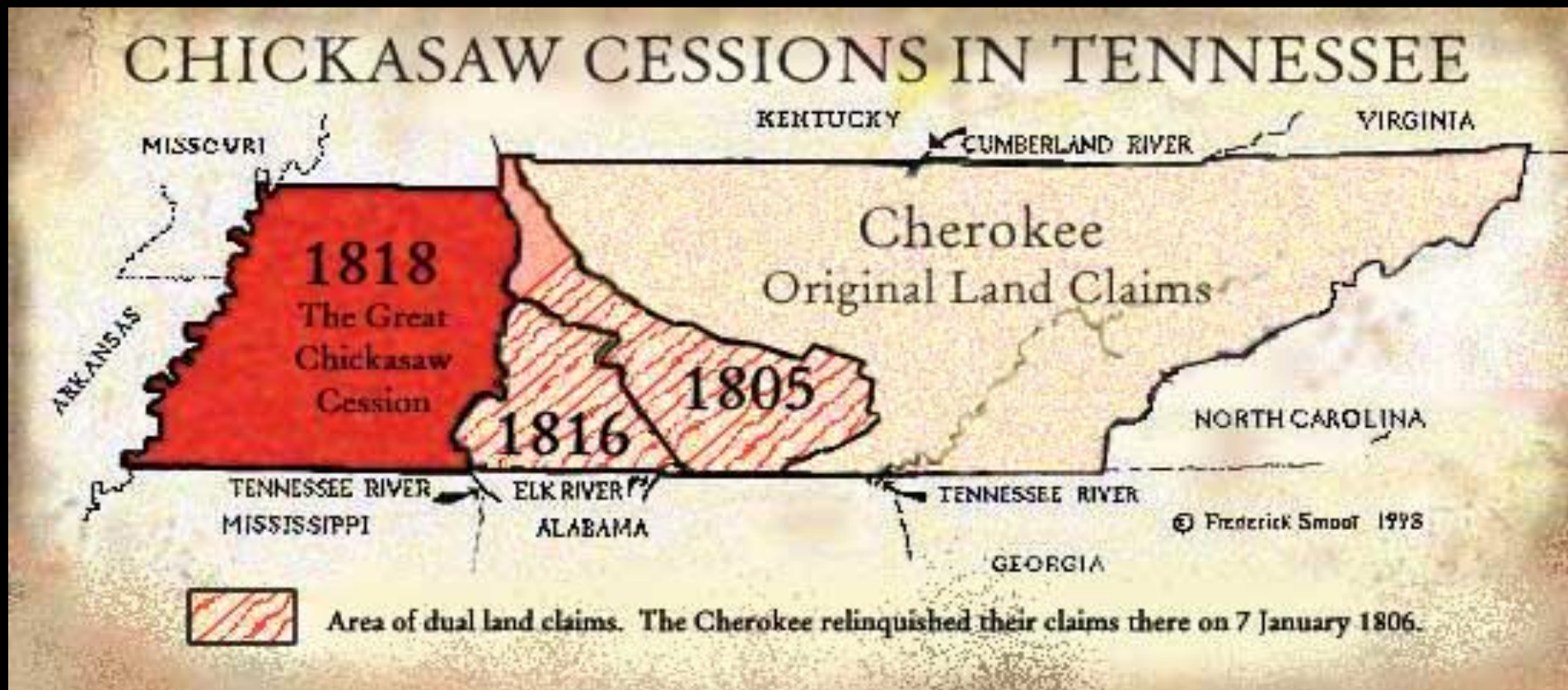
The 1798 First Treaty of Tellico



The 1805 Third Treaty of Tellico & Chickasaw Land Cession



Chickasaw Land Cessions In Tennessee



The 1806 Treaty of Washington



The 1817 Jackson and McMinn Treaty



The 1818 Jackson Purchase



The 1819 Calhoun Treaty



The 1835 Treaty of New Echota which resulted in the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation to Indian Territory in 1838

