i. Natives go to school, adopt governments, speak English, convert to Christianity, even own slaves in some cases

ii. The Cherokee followed this model

iii. The white assimilation was not relevant to the Natives traditional way of life (reading is not needed in order to hunt)

b. Shift to Removal

i. Acquisition of the Louisiana Territory meant valuable land for agriculture and cotton that the Natives sat on

ii. Natives refused to Assimilate

iii. White voters pushed the government to remove natives

iv. Treaties and buy outs persuaded elite Natives to betray their own tribes’ interests

c. Implementation of Ethnic Cleansing from South East

i. Indian Removal Act (1830) under Jackson

ii. The Act encourages Native Americans to move, making states able to handle the situation how they choose if the Natives do not move

iii. Military Resistance from Seminoles who team up with runaway slaves in Florida and kill 2,000 men, but lose in the end

iv. Legal and Political Resistance from the Cherokee

1. Lobbying congress and the public

2. Legal victory in Worcester v Georgia

3. Marshall declared the Act unconstitutional

4. “Justice Marshall has rendered his decision, now let him enforce it” –Jackson

5. Van Burren starts the Trail of Tears