

21A.441

Study Questions:

Anthony Wallace, *The Long, Bitter Trail*

How was the situation of the Indians different in the North and South?

How similar or different was the situation of Indians in both regions before and after 1789?

How was the desire on the part of Whites for Indian lands connected to the industrial revolution?

How did the Indian issue reveal divisions among Americans? (evangelicals vs. the rest? North vs South? Democrats vs Federalists?)

How does Wallace's description of missionary activities square with Sweet's article?

How was the situation of Indians in the South connected to the broader issue of states rights vs. national sovereignty? To the balance of power in federal government?

How was the Indian situation connected to international tensions? How is this similar to the position of indigenous peoples today, for instance the Kurds in Iraq?

How did ideas about the Indians help or hurt them? What about claims by supposed Indian experts? More specifically, How were the Indians hurt by the idea that they were merely roving hunters? How about claim that they had eliminated the so-called mound builders? What about disputes over whether the Indians could be improved?

Why were whites so afraid of Indians civilizing?

What were the problems of Indian factionalism? What divisions emerged in the Cherokee and other tribes?

Do you know of other examples of mass removals of populations, for development projects, for political reasons?

Even though the Supreme Court failed to protect the Cherokee, how did the rulings later benefit Native Americans, especially in recent court cases and Indian law?