

MINISTER LOUIS CASS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE NATIVE AMERICANS (1832-1836)

Assist. Prof. Dr. Maria Hassan Al-Tamimi and Sawsan Karim Darjal

College of Basic Education, Al-Mustansiriya University, Iraq.

Email: maria_hassan817@uomustansiriyah.edu.iq

Abstract:

The research shows the policy of US Secretary of War Louis Cass towards the Native American tribes, after a failed attempt by the American administration to integrate them into American society (the settlers). Since they have become a source of threat to the settlers, deliberately followed a policy of forced deportation towards them and removed them from their lands to the east of the Mississippi River, some tribes opposed that policy, while the rest agreed to hate, then the US administration promised them to compensate them with new lands suitable for cultivation and housing, in addition to distributing funds to ensure their livelihood, by making agreements to encourage them to migrate, during the deportations, an epidemic of smallpox broke out among the Indian tribes, sparked fear among the Americans, the epidemic spread very quickly, prompted the American administration to quarantine those tribes. Minister Cass also asked the US Congress to provide financial expenditures, in order to conduct a vaccination program in the Indian agencies, minister Cass has been given authority to disburse them, but very little money was spent on the vaccination program, the rest was money for geographical survey and the search for new lands in order to obtain furs and trade. The research was divided into two sections, the first explained the deportation policy towards the Native Americans, the second highlighted the first vaccination experience in the United States of America for Native Americans.

Keywords: Minister Cass, deportation, vaccination, Indian affairs, settlers.

First: the deportation policy:

Successive American administrations have tried to civilize the American Indians by encouraging them to leave their tribal culture and customs and to integrate with American civilization, but she realized that the Indians could not emulate the American society (the settlers), so she followed a policy of deporting the residents of them to the east of the Mississippi River, because they were described as savages and became a threat to the settlers, the Creek Indians (1) were the lowest in urbanization, however, they became more stable and less warlike at the hands of Major General Jackson in 1814. They lived in improved houses, cultivated large tracts of land, and worked in workshops, thus, the tribes that were later known as (the five civilized tribes) adapted(2), to varying degrees with the life of the settlers, including their conversion to Christianity (3).

The policy of deportation was discussed in closed session in Congress in early 1830, during which some members, for example Theodore Frelinghuysen from New Jersey, objected, despite this opposition, President Jackson signed, on May 28, 1830, the decree to deport the Indians, to become the Indian Removal Act (4), who put into effect the oldest legal justification for the mass sale and forcible removal of Native Americans from East to West, so the decades-long conflict began between the settlers and the Native Americans over who would control the vast areas of land that were originally ancestral lands before the Native Americans (5), especially since that law necessitated making most of the original previous agreements and treaties null and void, prepared for a new phase of negotiating transfer treaties with the Indian tribes, exchanging lands

west of the Mississippi River for lands in accordance with the Adams-Onyce Treaty (6), but the American administration did not stop there, but rather wanted to expand at the expense of lands thriving with indigenous Amerindians, whose numbers exceeded five hundred tribes at the time, that expansion took on new dimensions in order to obtain more lands, among them is the increasing pressure on the American administration from stakeholders who own lands, and this has been since the beginning of Jefferson's presidency in 1803, as there were approximately seven hundred thousand American settlers stationed in the west of those lands and from that region they began to move towards other states, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois in the north, and the states of Alabama and Mississippi in the south until the number of settlers exceeded the number of Native Americans by (1.8), as one of President Jefferson's decisions in this regard was: "To compel the Federal Government in Georgia to remove the Creek Indians and Cherokee", then it extended to the state of Indiana, where commercial activity escalated during the reign of its governor, William Henry Harrison. There were also Indians on the lands acquired by the United States of America during the Louisiana Territory deal (7).

Accordingly, Minister Cass was in favor of the issue of deportation regarding the Native Americans (8), he supported the issue of deportation law in an article published in the North American Review (9), relying on his personal experiences, he explained in it: "The removal of the American Indians from the settlers is the only humane way to ensure the survival of the barbarian tribes.", that article received an indignant wave of criticism. Samuel Worcester (10) criticized him for knowing little about the American Indian tribes in the southwest, as for Jeremiah Evarts (11), he mentioned in the American magazine Slanders Inspiration: "Minister Cass is reckless, and his hidden motive was to take over the government, support it, and take care of it from them." (12), while Secretary Cass was not acting politically flattering, he was loyal to President Jackson's policy before joining his cabinet. President Jackson warned Minister Cass in his annual report that: "Native Americans who live near white settlements and who refuse to move cannot turn to the government for compensation for the grievances to which they have been subjected. Mentioning seven basic principles, one of those principles that embraced some basic principles arising clearly from the nature of the government's efforts to help the Native Americans, the first principle indicated that the state should allocate for them a respectable means of living guaranteed for them and their descendants and protect them from white encroachment on them. The second principle indicated that the American Indians should be excluded from the new country, that the US administration should be prepared to provide sufficient support by services and encourage their education and the practice of agriculture will be acquired, because they are preoccupied with their own institutions, all of this does not conflict with their safety and the safety of the people of the United States who are close to them, and with the goal of their prosperity.

There were only a few Indians who devoted their attention to the issue of deportation, they were not satisfied with Minister Cass's arguments that the views of the American administration were correct, that it was impossible as a people that they could not turn into a civilization, they cannot be allowed to live as an independent people governed by their own systems within the borders of a sovereign state, having sent commissioners to visit the deported tribes, to arrange disputed frontiers and to reconcile hostile tribes. Minister Cass promoted deportation as a humane alternative to corruption and destitution, which hit the Redskins in previous years, their movement westward is at best a painful experience for the Indians. Earlier in the year 1830, the

Choctaw tribe signed the Treaty of Dance Rabbit Creek (14) with the American administration in the state of Mississippi on travel during the coming years, under Secretary Cass' direction, the War Department devised extensive schemes for the removal of Indians. General George Gibson was appointed responsible for the deportations of George Gaines (15) to supervise the deportations of the Native American tribes to eastern Mississippi. Gaines gained the confidence of the Choctaws through his experiences with them in trade, then Secretary Cass gave the responsibility of escorting the Indians to their new lands to John Clark (16), who realized that the deportations of the Choctaw Indians did not take place in an easy way, so it was difficult to coordinate the operations in order to delay the arrival of government supplies to the West (17). In the late winter of November 1830, the first group of Native Americans left after they had suffered greatly because of the cold, in addition to their arrival after the end of the crop-growing season, as for those of the Indians who were able to grow their crops, they were destroyed by drought, they were also exposed to other problems that accompanied them throughout the period of confinement due to the disturbances of the Redskins, it was offset by the theft by American settlers of livestock, foodstuffs, and slaves from the ownership of the Native Americans, but Minister Cass remedied the situation by punishing the settlers and compensating those affected by them, to cover these problems, he informed Congress that: "The Indians are happy with the climate and the lands, and they have expressed their satisfaction with the exchange of lands.", the deportations cost a lot of money, as a result, he dismissed all civilian officials and replaced them with military personnel to reduce costs, he reduced rations and provided transportation for sick and young Indians only, then the second group of Choctaw immigrants arrived at the end of the same year (18).

In view of the hardships suffered by the Choctaw Indians during the deportation, Minister Cass made a decision to alleviate their troubles, he persuaded Congress to place an Indian commissioner and form a three-man committee to visit and examine the lands allocated to the Indians in western Mississippi. The committee was chaired by Montfort Stokes (19) and William B. Lewis (20) and joined by Henry Ellsworth (Henry Ellsworth) 21) from Connecticut, in a detailed report submitted to Minister Cass, the committee recommended: "Confident that the deported Indians had acquired fertile lands, they recommended the establishment of a provincial government to ensure that whites would not interfere in their affairs" (22).

As a result, Minister Cass deported the Muskoki tribe (the creeks)(23) residing in Alabama in 1832, who were no better off than the Choctaws, the minister had warned the Muskoki tribe that they would be subject to legal punishment if they stirred up chaos and unrest and could not rely on the federal government to mediate on their behalf, so they have to go to another place, saying: "You can move to another place, away from the white settler, and so that you will not be seduced and corrupted by spirits, and the place you go to will be yours as long as the grass grows and there were suitable rivers for you". He also stressed: "The deportation is not a matter of money, but rather a matter of peace, comfort and safety for the Native Americans", those words touched them, b But the Muskoki were in fact fundamentally opposed to the transfer, however, their leaders signed a treaty with Minister Cass, according to which they ceded to the US government about (5) million acres of land in return for the American Indians receiving a cash salary and distributing (320) acres to each family in the area to which they would move, although the minister encouraged and advised them to sell their lands and migrate to the West (24), however, the tribe members ignored his advice and chose to remain in Alabama, believing that they would

live in peace with the white settlers (25).

The insistence of the Muskoki tribe to stay in Alabama increased their suffering because they were subjected to harassment by the settlers, this prompted them to resort to the US government in order to obtain the protection they promised them based on the treaty of 1832. Secretary Cass directed General Robert Crawford to expel transgressive white settlers and force deportations, but what made matters worse was that the merchants defrauded the Muskoki tribe to take their lands allocated to them according to the previous agreement, in order to leave Alabama, where Secretary Cass moved the agency from Fort Mitchell (26) to the west, but the situation in Alabama during that period continued to deteriorate because of the fraud of white traders, after a period of time, he issued his orders in 1833 to expel all those who laid hands on the lands of the Red Indians from among the white merchants, after they had harvested their crops, but they refused to obey the minister's orders, forcing him to send the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, Francis Scott Key (27) to mediate a solution to the problem. Nevertheless, the merchants did not refrain from defrauding the Indians, even with their homes, livestock, and crops (28), which led to a conflict in Alabama in 1835 between the Native Americans and the white settlers and turned into a war called the Creek War (29), because of the latter's aggression on the lands, which prompted Minister Cass to stop all investigations related to the deception of the merchants against the Native Americans, and to send General Thomas S. Jessup (30), in order to calm the situation and impose unconditional surrender on the Muskoki tribe and its complete deportation, even the people who did not participate in that war, thus, General Jessup's forces succeeded in subjugating the Indians easily by sending (600) Indians bound in chains and deporting them to the West, and (15) thousand were deported at the end of 1835 (31).

As for the Chickasaw tribe (32) in northern Mississippi and Alabama, their number was not as large as the number of (the Creek and the Choctaw). It owns lands that the white settlers covet, unlike their Indian neighbors, realizing that migration is inevitable, the Chickasaws, they reluctantly made a deal with the federal government and gave up most of their property in exchange for allowances brought to the tribe estimated at more than (3) million dollars, as 5,000 Chickasaws and 1,200 slaves migrated to the western lands purchased from the Choctaw, the deportation process mixed with corruption, fraud, and the land abandonment process in itself was a sad experience. An important point can be made, which is that the trappings of a pseudo-civilian civilization did not save the Cherokee tribes from the painful tribal fate that awaited them. Thousands of Cherokee have moved to lands west of the Mississippi River, secretary Cass played a major role in the deportations, helping to lay the groundwork for the secession of the Cherokee even before he joined the War Department (33).

Meanwhile, a legal dispute arose after a series of Georgia laws were promulgated on December 2, 1835, as the Georgia legislature passed a law stipulating the withdrawal of the right to occupy the land from the Cherokee tribe and asking them to migrate and transfer them to the West to expand the borders of legal jurisdiction at the expense of the Cherokee tribe(35). The white missionaries opposed the deportations in separate measures taken by Samuel Worcester and Elizur Butler (36), and arrest warrants were issued against them, so they were imprisoned for four years for defying Georgia state law, as well as the Cherokee sued for relief, therefore, the Supreme Court decided that the laws of Georgia are unconstitutional, it also ordered the release of Worcester and Butler from prison, but the local government of the state ignored the decisions and continued to pressure the Native Americans to deport them (37).

President Jackson supported the position of the state of Georgia and asked Secretary Cass to overturn the decisions of the Supreme Court. Minister Cass argued that the legal debate hinged on one general question: "Does the State of Georgia have the right to extend its laws to Cherokee lands within its borders?". The president's answer was clear: "Civilized societies have the right to seize a country inhabited by barbarian tribes and assume judicial authority over it.". Since the law giving Congress the power to dispose of all necessary rules and regulations with respect to the lands or other property of the United States "does not authorize them to do so," Minister Cass stated: "It is not applicable to the lands of the Cherokee tribe in the state of Georgia because the federal government has a waiver of the tribes." all requirements in the region. Nevertheless, and to support the doctrine of popular sovereignty in some respects represented an apology in a statement made by Minister Cass regarding deportation: "These problems led to the issuance of a decree for his return by the American administration, as the white settler and the American Indians cannot live together despite the difficulties for which they are seen, and they must to relocate the Indians for their survival.". The American administration informed Minister Cass in 1832: "There is no remedy other than deportation to the most distant points of contact with the whites.", after months, members of the Cherokee tribe met with Minister Cass to agree on a treaty and define the conditions, so they met in Red Clay (General Council of the Cherokee) and the minister informed them: "They will move to the West in the passage of the coming months, and that the American administration is insisting on its position.", thus, some members of the tribe were convinced that travel is the only option for the continuation of their lives (38).

And let us not forget to mention that Minister Cass ordered, in particular, the Governor of Georgia, Wilson Lumpkin, for the release of the missionaries, Worcester and Butler, he made it clear that the Cherokee matter should be closed amicably and forever, but the latter was in no haste with regard to that case, and assured the minister that the Georgians were inclined not to release the missionaries and to overturn the judgment against them until they had given up their legal proceedings and sought pardon, Worcester and Butler, realizing that they must submit to the terms laid down, set them free. The American administration reached a settlement on the deportation of the Cherokee, and Indian Commissioner John Schermerhorn negotiated in December 1835 in New Echota the deportation agreement known as the Ridge group, while the Cherokee delegation was traveling to Washington, D.C., that treaty gave the Cherokee a period of two years to migrate west, or the American administration would forcibly transfer them, under that agreement, the American administration would seize all the lands of the Cherokee east of the Mississippi River, and it also pledged to spend five million dollars to cover the expenses associated with deportation to the Indian Territory (40), while the signatories and their families set out for the West without protest, the majority of the Cherokee waited for the procedures to drop the deportation treaty and prepared a petition to the Senate, and 15,000 of them signed a protest against deportation, their general council met in the fall of 1836, they unanimously declared that the deportation agreement was invalid, and despite these protests, the US administration refused to reconsider the deportation law of the Cherokee Indians. After two years, they were forced to leave their ancestral lands by an army of (7) thousand federal soldiers. Heading them west, the Cherokee Indians suffered greatly from many deaths as a result of their exposure to harsh weather and hunger, this forced mass deportation was known as the Trail of Tears. However, the South was not the only one that witnessed large-scale displacements of Native Americans under President Jackson. Rather, it includes the tribes that are in the far north

and west, including the Shawnee, Potawatomi, and Al-Sauk tribes. The Foxes who actually moved to the Indian Territory (41) the Cherokees gave up all their possessions in eastern Mississippi in exchange for the western lands for (5) million dollars, the Senate ratified the Dimensional Treaty in April 1832, against the background of the violent protests of Rev. John Ross and his supporters, more than 15,000 sided with Rev. John and refused to obey the treaty, while 2,000 Cherokee emigrated within two years, prompting Minister Cass to send General Wall to Georgia to force the rebels, but they strongly refused to leave (42).

Second: The Native American Vaccination Program

It should be noted that during the deportation of the Amerindian tribes, a smallpox epidemic broke out among the inhabitants of the Great Northern Plains. The army had published instructions concerning the pestilence as a dangerous disease that spread rapidly in the Indian agencies in the Missouri River region, yet the agents were not required to make preventive decisions among the Indians (43), the Native American agents on the Missouri River frontier were worried about an outbreak of smallpox. During that, the settlers were approaching the lands inhabited by the Native American tribes while the epidemic was spreading. The agents begged the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide a vaccine for the Indians (44), with the spread of the epidemic across the central plains, individual efforts to stop the epidemic were not enough. Rather, Minister Cass authorized American Indian doctors and agents, including Dr. G. Randolph, for the purpose of vaccination and treatment. In March 1832, the Baptist missionary and Federal surveyor Isaac McCoy repeated appeals to agents, members of Congress, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington to remedy the danger of an epidemic that afflicted the tribes of Indians along the western frontier, caused a difficult problem for Congress, which was preoccupied with plans to deport (72) thousand Indians to the highly contagious western border areas, in his annual report submitted to Secretary of War Cass and Congress in 1832, Commissioner Albert Herring attributed that the first outbreak of the epidemic was in the Chippewa tribe, due to their continuous links with the French and the British who carried the epidemic, he also pointed out: "The federal policy of revitalization of the United States brought them the epidemic," and stressed that "the Chippewa tribe brought the smallpox epidemic to themselves by drinking from a barrel wrapped in a flag contaminated with smallpox and alcohol.". The reason for this was attributed to the spread of the epidemic by the followers of their enemies, the British and the French, the policy of germ warfare and the spread of the epidemic by them, based on this, Minister Cass took precautionary measures to stop the spread of the epidemic by distributing many vaccines, where Herring sent a report to the House Committee on Indian Affairs, in which he forced members of Congress and senators to deal with the problem of Indian vaccinations after introducing a bill centered on providing medical assistance to Native Americans because there were no precedents for legislation. There were also no conditions and instructions related to medical benefits in the treaties and agreements concluded between them and the tribes, and none of them were included in the conditions of Indian deportation, where the proposed legal bill submitted to Congress guarantees that they allocate (12) thousand dollars to provide vaccination requirements and prevent the spread of smallpox epidemic along the border with the Native Americans (45).

The draft law faced strong opposition by the southern states, so they challenged the original version and rejected it as a whole. In addition, members of the southern states in Congress rejected the bill for financial reasons, and confirmed that the amount of (6) dollars would be satisfactory

to the Indians, especially since they were actually infected with the epidemic, they also suggested reducing surgeons' fees to (4) dollars per day instead of (6) dollars, or assigning military surgeons to vaccinate the injured to further reduce costs. Southern members of Congress also insisted that Secretary Cass not be given discretion to spend on the above-mentioned amount, as for the Senate, the opposition to the project increased by (9) members, as Member Buckens strongly opposed passing the law, he also opposed helping the Native Americans in particular, and Minister Cass expressed his concern about the delay in passing the law due to the exorbitant fees and his concern that the Constitution will fail to provide assistance to the Native Americans. Members of the southern states voted against the law, including states (Alabama, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and New Jersey), while the Senate voted by a majority of its members in favor of the law (46).

The Indian Vaccination Act was passed on May 5, 1832, with expenses spent on the vaccination program amounting to (12,000) dollars, and specifying the doctors' wages, vaccinating for \$6 a day, and giving Secretary Cass full authority to implement the program. Since the law did not specify the criteria in full, but rather stipulated: "that vaccination extends to the border tribes and leaves it up to the cup to determine which tribe is vaccinated and from and where they are vaccinated.". The financial allocations made for the vaccination program were insufficient for expansion among the upper Missouri River tribes, may join the Indian Agent John Dougherty's vaccination programme, which was delayed in St. Louis until August 1832 due to the depletion of the amount of vaccine, so they were forced to purchase and develop vaccine materials, so vaccinations began at the Dougherty Agency after it was at the Council Bluffs Agency (48) responsible for preparing vaccination materials, but it withdrew confidence from it due to its delay in vaccination Upper Missouri Tribes(49).

On May 9, Secretary Cass ordered Agent Dougherty to exclude the Mandan and Upper Missouri tribes from the vaccination program. The Secretary also copied his orders to (Hernig and Clark) Superintendent of Indian Affairs in St. Louis to exclude certain groups from epidemic vaccinations, vaccinations under the law or lack thereof affected the tribes of the Native Americans, as vaccination became the largest program of its kind in the United States. The vaccines in 1832 enabled the administration to deport and displace the Indians and facilitate their transportation. The US administration can accelerate western expansion by law, given that the areas of the Amerindians will be considered areas controlled by security and economics (50).

By May 10 Secretary Cass had ordered two groups to implement the Vaccination Act, in addition to the general vaccination order, Indian Agent John Daugherney ordered that the vaccination program include the tribes in the Lower Missouri River. Minister Cass' orders have reached the agents and supervisors of the tribes included in the deportation. Arranged Vaccines by Agency (Missouri River, Latos, Loas, Omahas, Uncas, Yankton, Yanktonay, Teton Sioux, Grand, Knob Pawnee), on the basis of which orders are to be given to five different groups of Indians besides the Indians of Illinois (west of the Mississippi River), civilian physicians were also appointed to vaccinate the tribes (Missouri River, Potawatomis, Miami, Osage, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Seminole, Creek, and certain Michigan tribes) with vaccinations under the Vaccination Act, which included vaccinations for children (51), many mothers feared the vaccine as they saw many children get sick because the doctors did not use sterile procedures (which were not known at the time), and the vaccine was not effective so the children contracted smallpox (52).

By February 1833, Minister Cass stated that the vaccination procedures had been completed with

allocations estimated at approximately (7445.50) dollars for the purpose of starting the vaccination process. No less than (17,045) Indians were vaccinated, and vaccination efforts progressed greatly during the years (1833-1838), although the tribes covered by the deportation law continued to be vaccinated, however, the numbers of vaccinations are incomplete as a result of the reports submitted by the doctors, in which they mentioned that the program would be completed after the end of a second federal vaccination that was supposed to take place in 1839, however, the funds allocated for vaccination were not used for this purpose, but for other purposes, including: the disbursement of an amount of (800) dollars by the American geographer Henry Schoolcraft for the costs of surveying geological maps for the benefit of the Tishboa tribe, on the other hand, it included withdrawing money from the vaccination program in favor of mapping lakes and rivers, as well as information on minerals. Houghton D. accompanied Schoolcraft, providing Congress with detailed information and maps appended to a report, in it, it was mentioned that (2070) Indians had been vaccinated, although most of the details he mentioned were taken up by maps for the greater part of the report (53).

It was also mentioned in the report that the Indian vaccination law faced problems that crystallized around Minister Cass, because of his decision to exclude the tribes (Mandan, Upper River Missouri) from the vaccination program. Minister Cass justified his decision by focusing on economic development, he did not mention anything about his political motives, which were at the heart of his decision-making processes, no one knew of Minister Cass's decisions, he forbade the tribes (Northern Mandan and Arikaras, Hydatsas) to be vaccinated. Wachner Stern and Alen ay stern, assistant ministers, confirmed that he deliberately refused to vaccinate the aforementioned tribes, when he issued orders to the Indian Agent Dougherty to deny them vaccination because of his refusal to vaccinate those tribes, he has personal, political and economic motives, because of his realization that the upper Missouri is no longer useful to him in the fur trade and because of the increase in costs and the frequent incidents of violence (54).

We conclude from the foregoing that the use of the minister cup deportation treaties, which was supervised and contracted by the US administration, as well as the vaccination program, in order to deport the Native Americans to the West under the pretext of protecting them, in addition, the government benefited from the expenses, which was spent for the vaccination program and was spent otherwise, although they mention their great expense in helping the Indians, but on the other hand, I was able to confine the tribes of the Indians, isolate them away in their assigned areas.

Margins and sources:

(1) They are called the Muskogin Creek. They inhabited vast areas of the flat lands of what is now Georgia and Alabama. They achieved leadership on the basis of individual merit rather than inheriting it. They represented most of the Indians in the southeast, and formed one of the five civilized tribes. For more see:

John E. Worth, *The Lower Creeks: Origins and Early History, Indians of the Greater Southeast: Historical Archeology and Ethnohistory*, Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2000, pp.265-298.

(2) The five civilized tribes consist of the (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Choctaw and Seminole) a term used by European Americans to refer to five major indigenous tribes that lived in the southeastern United States, were historically assimilated in an area heavily influenced by the Mississippian culture prior to European contact, those tribes generally had matrilineal systems of kinship, where ownership and hereditary positions are transmitted through the mother's family,

but they were much more equal and decentralized than the peoples of the Mississippi culture. The word civilization was applied to the five tribes because they generally developed extensive economic relations with the settlers or integrated into the culture of the Americans, some members of those southeastern tribes adopted European clothing, they spoke English, converted to Christianity, and even owned slaves. For more, see:

Barry Pritzker, *A Native American Encyclopedia: History, Culture, and Peoples*, Oxford University Press, 2000, p. 389.

(3) James A. Crutchfield and Others, *The Settlement of America: An Encyclopedia of Westward Expansion from James Own to the Closing of the Frontiers* , New York, 2015, p. 10.

(4) A law issued on May 28, 1830 by the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson. The law, as described by Congress, stipulated “the exchange of lands with Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and their removal west of the Mississippi River. For more see:

Prucha Francis Paul, *The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians*, Vol. 1, Lincoln, 1984, p.206.

(5) Bushra Hussein Abboud Al-Maksousi, *Andrew Jackson and his military and political role in the United States of America 1767-1838*, PhD thesis (unpublished), College of Education, University of Baghdad, 2016.

(6) Known as (Transcontinental Treaty) held between the United States and Spain in 1819, the latter ceded Florida and set the borders between the United States and New Spain for the United States, and it settled an existing border dispute between the two countries and was considered a victory for American diplomacy. This came in the midst of the growing tensions related to regional borders For Spain in North America against the United States and Britain in the aftermath of the American Revolution. For more see:

The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Military and Diplomatic History, USA. , 2013, p. 5.

(7) Bell Gregory Jason , *A Pyrrhic Victory: The Second Seminole War, 1835-1842* , Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně , 2014 ,p.22.

(8) Lewis Cass, *Report of the Secretary of War* , November 21, 1831, House Document 2/2, 22nd Cong., 1st sess., Serial 216, pp. 31-32.

(9) Known as (Transcontinental Treaty) held between the United States and Spain in 1819, the latter ceded Florida and set the borders between the United States and New Spain for the United States, and it settled an existing border dispute between the two countries and was considered a victory for American diplomacy. This came in the midst of the growing tensions related to regional borders For Spain in North America against the United States and Britain in the aftermath of the American Revolution. For more see:

The Oxford Encyclopedia of American Military and Diplomatic History, USA. , 2013, p. 5.

(10) Born in Massachusetts, graduated from the University of Vermont in 1819 and Andover Theological Seminary in 1823, established a printing press in (New Echota), and in 1827 opened the *Cherokee Phoenix*, the first newspaper in the native language of the Cherokee in the country pushed his call for Christian salvation mixed with standards White culture led to many conversions, particularly among mixed-blood families who were not opposed to adopting selected aspects of Western ideas and technology. For more see:

Kilpatrick Jack Frederick, *New Echo Letters*, Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press, 1968, p.112.

(11) Leader of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) Influential journalist and prominent advocate for Indian rights and civil and religious issues Educated at Yale College Earned BA in 1802, MA in 1805 Admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1806 Member in the Orthodox community in 1812. For more see:

John A. Andrew, *From Revivals to Removal: Jeremiah Evarts, the Cherokee Nation and the Search for the Soul of America*, Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992, p.220; Cathal J. Nolan, *The Greenwood Encyclopedia of International Relation* London, 2002, p.846

(12) Willard Carl Klunder, *Lewis Cass and the Politics of Moderation*, The Kent State University Tress, 1960, p.69.

(13) *Ipid*, p.70.

(14) Signed in 1830 and declared in 1831, between the American Choctaw Indian Tribe and the United States Government. It was the first deportation treaty to be effected under the Indian Removal Act, and served as a model for other treaties passed under that act. For more see:

Satz Ronald, *The Mississippi Choctaw: From the Removal Treaty to the Federal Agency*, University Press of Mississippi, 1986, p.7.

(15) A federal Indian agent in the Mississippi Territory, who began as an American Indian agent in the Choctaw region, explored west of the Mississippi River, and oversaw the transportation of the Choctaw to the territory. For more see:

Robert Haynes, *The Mississippi Territory and the Southwest Frontier 1795-1817*, Mississippi, 2010, p.214.

(16) He was born in the Fayette region (Missouri state), joined the Fayette Academy and the University of Missouri, then moved to the east and completed law at Harvard University in 1854, and was admitted to the bar. He practiced in the city of Fayette from 1855 until the beginning of the Civil War. For more see :

Spencer C. Tucker, *American Civil War: The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection*, oxford, 2013, p.379.

(17) Mitchell Newton-Matza, *Disasters and Tragic Events: An Encyclopedia of Catastrophes in American History, 1650-1943, Vol.1, U S A*, 2014, p.44.

(18) Daniel F. Littlefield , James W. Parins , *Encyclopedia of American Indian Removal, Vol.1, Greenwood, The U S A* , 2011, p.18.

(19) He was born in 1762 in the state of Virginia. He studied law and held many military and political positions. He served as assistant clerk in the Senate during the years (1786-1790) and

clerk in the Senate during the years (1799-1816). During the War of 1812 he served in the militia as a general. , was elected to the North Carolina Senate, and represented the state until 1823. For more see:

William Omer Foster , The Career Of Montfort Stokes In Oklahoma , Chronicles of Oklahoma, Vol.18, no.1, 1940, pp. 35-52.

(20) Born in Loudoun County, Virginia, moved near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1809. Major Lewis served as quartermaster under General Jackson. For more see:

The Encyclopedia Americana. , Vol.17, 1967, p. 328.

(21) He was born in Windsor (Connecticut) in 1791. He worked as secretary of the Hartford County Agricultural Society in 1818. During the years (1819-1821) he worked as president of the Aetna Insurance Company. In 1830 he was appointed by President Jackson as chief commissioner of the Indian tribes. For more see:

Frederick Converse Beach, George Edwin Rines, The Encyclopedia Americana. , Vol.10 , Chicago, 1904, p.112.

(22) Kathleen Kuiper, Native American Tribes: Americans of the Northeast and Southeast, New York, 2012, p.112.

(23) North American Indians settled in the vast expanse of flat lands of what is now Georgia and Alabama. For more see:

Gary Zellar, African Creeks: Estelveste and the Creek Nation, USA, 2007, p.17.

(24) 24th Congress Session, War Dept. Protection Of Western Frontier. Doc, No. 249., Ho. Of Reprs, 1836, p.1-2.

(25) Iman Matar Hamza Al-Ghazali, American Internal Expansion (1776-1898), Master Thesis (unpublished), College of Education for Girls, University of Kufa, 2016, p. 156.

(26) A city in Kenton County, (Kentucky). For more see:

Paul A. Tenkotte, James C. Claypool, The Encyclopedia of Northern Kentucky, 2014, p. 359.

(27) He was born in 1779 in Frederick County. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, graduating in 1796. A very religious young man, he seriously considered joining the Episcopal priesthood, but chose instead law and a secular life. He continued to study law with a judge. Jeremiah Townley Chase and passed the Bar Examination in 1801, died in 1805. For more see:

Marc Leepson, What So Proudly We Hailed: Francis Scott Key, New Yourk, 2014, p.202.

(28) James A. Crutchfield and Others, The Settlement of America: An Encyclopedia of West Ward Expansion From Jamestown to The Closing of The Frontier, Vol.1-2, New York, 2011,

p.270

(29) Named after the self-governing Creek tribe, also known as the Second Creek War or the Alabama Creek Uprising, was a conflict in Alabama at the time of Indian migration between Muskogee Creek residents and non-Native land speculators. For more see:

John T. Ellisor, report *The Second Creek War: interethnic conflict and collusion on a collapsing frontier*, Lincoln, 2010, p.47.

(30) An officer in the US Army, born in 1788 in West Virginia, participated in the War of 1812, the Creek War, and the US-Mexican War. He served in the army for 42 years, during which he held the position of Commissioner General in the US Army. He died in 1860. For more, see:

Chester L Kieffer, *Maligned General: The Biography of Thomas Sidney Jesup*, Presidio Press, 1979, pp.6-11.

(31) Willard Carl Klunder, *op. cit.* , p.73.

(32) An Indian tribe inhabiting North America north of Mississippi and Alabama. They are considered a people characterized by nomadism. They expand in vast lands and attack tribes in the far north, and they incorporate the remnants of the tribes into their culture. For more, see:

Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. 6, Cambridge University Press, 1911, p. 130.

(33) Willard Carl Klunder, *op. cit.* , p.74; John T. Ellisor, *op. cit.* , p.49.

(34) The laws of Georgia stipulated: the confiscation of all lands of the Cherokee for distribution to their white owners, the abolition of all authority of the government of the Cherokee and all laws of the Cherokee, prohibition of any assembly of the Cherokee, even for religious purposes, any Cherokee who advises another person not to travel shall be punished with imprisonment, declaring the invalidity of any contract between the Indians and the white settlers unless two men from the settlers testify, denying the right of any Cherokee to testify in court against any specifically white man, it was forbidden for any Cherokee to prospect for gold in the Cherokee gold fields.

(35) *Georgia State University Law Review*, Vol. 16, 1999, p.366.

(36) White Christian missionaries who lived in the Cherokee Territory of Georgia, as well as missionary men, were advising the Cherokee on resisting Georgia's attempts to impose state laws on a self-governing Cherokee. For more see:

A. J. Driven West Langguth, *Andrew Jackson and the Trail of Tears to the Civil War*. New York, 2010, p.74.

(37) Alexander Mikaberide, *Atrocities, Massacres and War Crimes: An Encyclopedia*, United States of America, 2013, p.282.

(38) 25th Congress, 3D Session, Doc. No. 112, War Dept. Lewis Cass, January 23, 1839, p.2;
922

Willard Carl Klunder, *op. cit.* , p.7 ; 48- William T. Young, *Life Of General Lewis Cass Michigan*, Detroit, 1852, p.122.

(39) The capital of the Cherokee tribe, located in the southeastern United States, in (present-day Gordon) County, was forcibly removed in the late 1830s. For more see:

Donald L. Fixico, *Indian Treaties in the United States: An Encyclopedia and Documents Collection*, vol.7, 2018, p. 268.

(40) George Childs Kohn, *The New Encyclopedia of American Scandal*, United States of America, 2000, p.386-387.

(41) James L. Erwin, *Declarations of Independence: Encyclopedia of American Autonomous and Secessionist Movements*, United States of America, 2000, p.96.

(42) John P. Bowes, *The Trail of Tears: Removal in The South*, Chelsea House Publishers, New York, 2007, pp.61-63.

(43) Thomas L. Mckenney, *History Of The Indian Tribes Of North America*, Vol. 2, Philadelphia, 1849, p.71.

(44) Jackson, *Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, University of Nebraska Press, 1977, p.48.

(45) J. Diane Pearson, *The Politics of Disease: The Indian Vaccination Act 1832*, American Indian studies at the University of Arizona, 1997, p.22.

(46) Thomas L. Mckenney, *History Of The Indian Tribes Of North America*, Vol.2, Philadelphia: Published By J. T. Bowen, 1849, p.137 ; J. Diane Pearson, *op. cit.* p.23.

(47) *Ibid*, p.72-73.

(48) The Agency was established in 1837 responsible for some Indians formerly assigned to the Upper Missouri Agency The Council Bluffs Agency was reduced to a subsidiary agency between 1849 and 1851 and ceased in 1856 The Otto, Missouri and Pawnee Indians were placed under the new Otto Agency The Omaha Indians were placed under The new Omaha Agency as successors to the agency. For more see:

Edward E. Hill , *The Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1880: Historical Sketches* , New York: Clearwater Publishing Company, Inc., 1974, p. 51.

49 *American Indians: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications*, Washington DC: National Archives Trust Fund Board, National Archives and Records Administration, 1998, p. 8.

(50) 22 d Congress, 2d Session, Letter From The Secretary Of War Transmitting Vaccination-Indians, Doc. No. 82, Ho. War Of Dept. Refs. February 2, 1833, pp.5-6.

(51) J. Diane Pearson, Lewis Cass and the Politics of Disease: The Indian Vaccination Act of 1832, Vol. 18, no. 2, *The Politics of Sovereignty*, 2003, p. 13-14.

(52) Thomas L. McKenney, *op. cit.* , p.72.

(53) J. Diane Pearson, *op. cit.* , p.p. 14-15 ; Thomas L. McKenney, *op. cit.*, p.73.

(54) J. Diane Pearson, *op.cit.* , p.15 ; Kathleen Kuiper, *op. cit.*, p.117.