Settler and American Indian Conflicts

Problem: White settlers and American Indians began having conflicts because white settlers felt they had the right to settle on American Indian land.

Indian Removal Act: President Andrew Jackson promised to solve the conflict between settlers and American Indians. Congress passed a law that gave the president the power to move the American Indians away from their homes to an area west of the Mississippi River (Indian Territory).

Tribes: Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Seminole

 Cherokee Fight: Georgia court (won)

Seminole Fight: battled/fought the settlers (lost)

Trail of Tears: the terrible journey made by 70,000 American Indians when they were forced from their land to Indian Territory

The War of 1812

impressment: forcing people to serve in the military (sailors of American ships were taken prisoner by the British and forced to work for their fleets)

Causes of the War of 1812
1. British support of the American Indian tribes
2. British and French blockades of the European coast
3. British impressment of American sailors
War Hawks: United States Congressmen who wanted to go to war against Great Britain

Battle of New Orleans: the United States won the battle, increasing America's confidence in its military and patriotism for the country

War of 1812 Benefit: American people had feelings of confidence in their leadership and military powers

Old Ironsides: USS Constitution nicknamed because cannonballs seemed to bounce off the sides of the American ship during a battle against the British

Francis Scott Key: wrote our country's national anthem, “The Star Spangled Banner”

Dolley Madison: refused to leave the White House until important government documents and other valuables were rescued during a British attack during the War of 1812