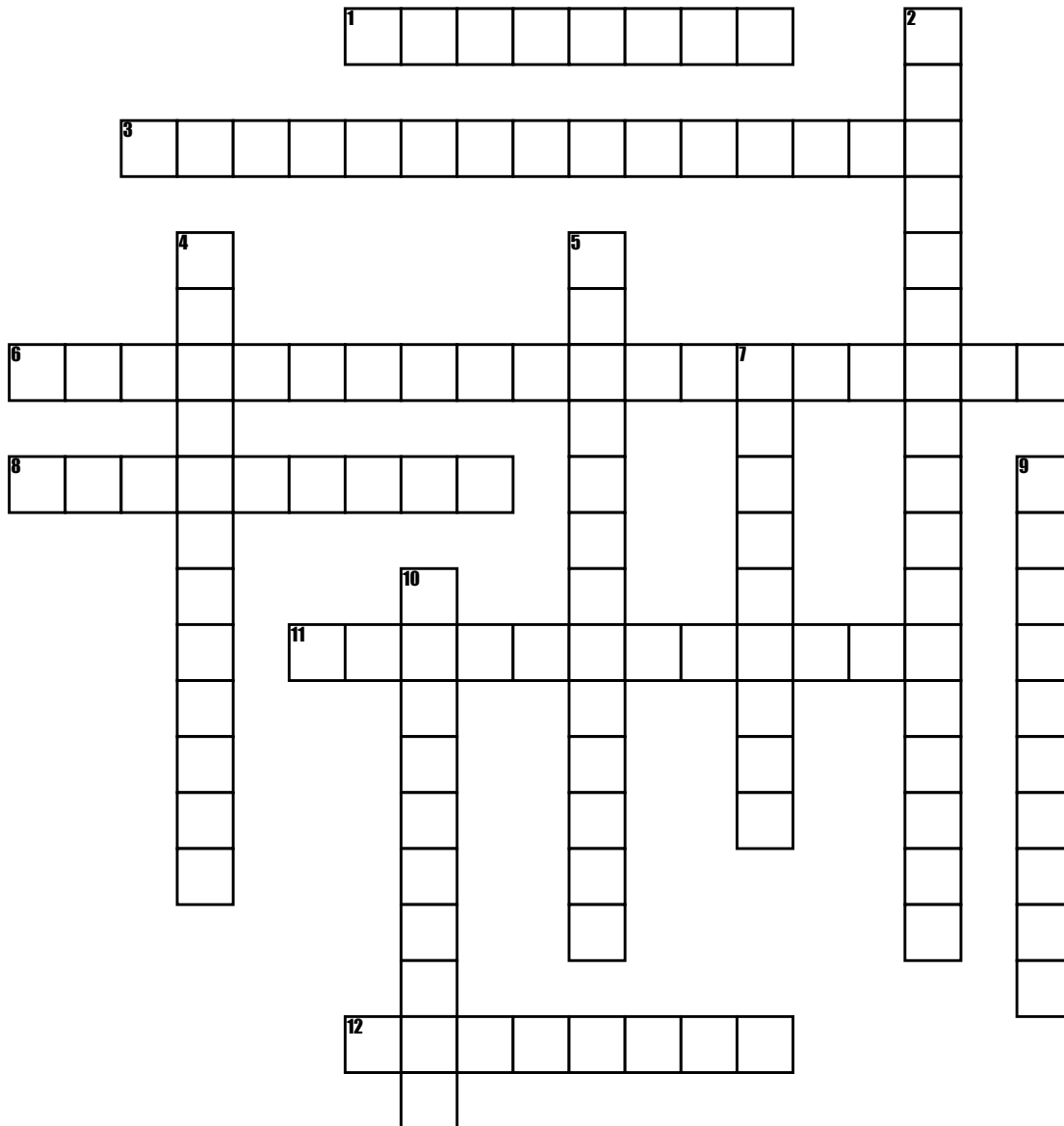


Creeks & Cherokees



Across

1. Also known as Koo-WI-s-GU-WI (meaning in Cherokee: "Mysterious Little White Bird"), was the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation from 1828–1866, serving longer in this position than any other person.

3. also known as Taskanugi Hatke (White Warrior), was one of the most prominent chiefs of the Creek Nation between the turn of the nineteenth century and the time of Creek removal to Indian Territory.

6. This treaty between the federal government, represented by commissioners Duncan Campbell and James Meriwether, and a minority of Creek Indians, led by William McIntosh, was signed on February 12, 1825 and ratified by the Senate on March 7, 1825.

8. Invented by Sequoyah to write the Cherokee language in the late 1810s and early 1820s.

11. Was an American politician. He was the fourth Chief Justice of the United States (1801–1835).

12. Is a tributary of the Pascagoula River in the U.S. state of Mississippi. The creek derives its name from naturally occurring tannins that give the water a reddish appearance as it flows over the white sand bottom.

Down

2. Many Georgia miners moved west when gold was found in the Sierra Nevada in 1848

4. As part of Andrew Jackson's Indian removal policy, the Cherokee nation was forced to give up its lands east of the Mississippi River and to migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma

5. Was an American soldier and statesman who served as the seventh President of the United States from 1829 to 1837.

7. Was the capital of the Cherokee Nation from 1825 to their forced removal in the 1830s. New Echota is 3.68 miles north of present-day Calhoun, Georgia, and south of Resaca, Georgia.

9. Was signed into law by President Andrew Jackson on May 28, 1830, authorizing the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders.

10. Both natural processes and pollution can cause foam (white soapy looking stuff) on a creek.