



CHEROKEE



HISTORY

1. Origins and migration of the Cherokee
 - Early settlements in the southeastern United States
 - Interaction with other Native American tribes
2. Pre-Columbian era and early contacts with Europeans
 - Impact of European diseases on Cherokee population
 - Initial trade and alliances with European settlers
3. Trail of Tears and 19th-century expulsion
 - Political factors leading to forced removal
 - Humanitarian impact on the Cherokee Nation
4. Revival and present tribal communities
 - Efforts in cultural preservation and language revitalization
 - Contemporary challenges and achievements



CHEROKEE TODAY

- in 2010 819.105 Cherokee or Cherokee-born people lived in the United States
- of the 281.00 Cherokees of pure ancestry about 70% came from Oklahoma (2000)
- some industries have emerged around the Cherokee, where tribal members can work and earn money



CULTURE AND THE WAY OF LIFE

1. Social structure and community life
 - Clan system and its significance
 - Traditional ceremonies and gatherings
2. Spiritual beliefs and rituals
 - Connection to nature and sacred sites
 - Influence of spirituality on daily life
3. Agriculture and craft traditions
 - Farming practices and staple crops
 - Basket weaving, pottery, and other traditional crafts
4. Clothing and jewelry
 - Symbolism in traditional attire
 - Evolution of Cherokee fashion over time





Wes Studi

- well-known Cherokee actor
- received the honorary Oscar for his life's work in 2019

WHERE DO THE CHEROKEE LIVE?



- = NORTH-CAROLINA: BEFORE BEING RELOCATED
- X = OKLAHOMA: AFTER BEING RELOCATED



John Ross

- chief of the Cherokee (from 1818 - 1860)
- born: 1790, died: 1866
- politician

- the largest tribe today (281.000)
- they call themselves "DhᎠᎹᎿ" (Aniyvwiya)
- they speak "Tsalagi" (Cherokee language)
- they have their own writing system
- they have their own religion, although some of them are christian



The Cherokee descend from the Iroquois and became an independent tribe in 1300.

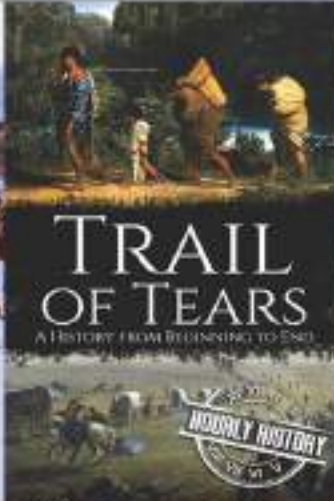
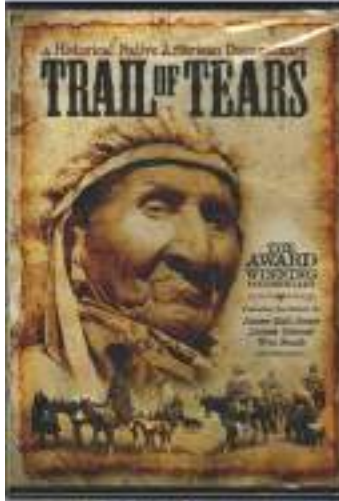


THE CHEROKEE

Benedikt
Julia
Timmi
Fiorella

The Trail of Tears

Clara, Fabian, Karlotta, Yehor



- Name: "The Trail of Tears"
- Origin of the term: Coined by others, not by indigenous peoples, to describe the cruelty and

- Reason: The land was given to the new americans so the indigineous people were resettled
- When: 1830s-1850s
- Route: From southeastern homelands of the USA to Indian Territory (Oklahoma)



- Suffering: Hunger, disease, brutal conditions
- Deaths: Many people died on the march (approximately 50 thousand)
- Symbolism: Tears symbolize the suffering and sorrow

TRAIL OF TEARS



Indian removal act

- they wanted to capture the whole precious farmland
- the native Americans had to leave



Trail of Tears National Historic Trail:Land Route — Water Route — Other Major Routes

What?

- 100.000 native Americans were displaced between 1830 and 1850
- Many of them died because of exhaustion, illness and the weather conditions
- The Europeans wanted to destroy the Indian culture and remove all native Americans
- Children had to go to European schools etc.

Andrew Jackson

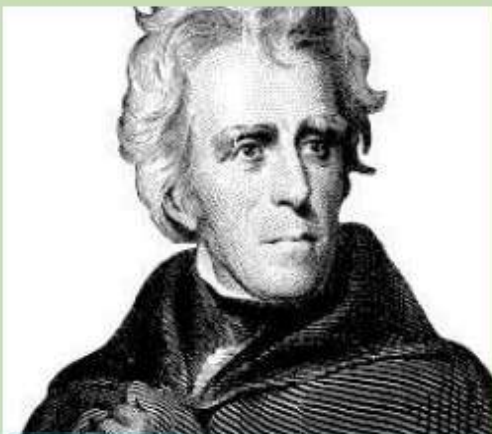
- US President
- Made a new law
- Indian removal act
- 28.05.1830 signed
- The US Government is without a statement until now



An exhausting 1200 miles walk from North Carolina to the modern day Oklahoma

The tribes that were displaced

- Muskogee
- Cherokee
- Chickasaw
- Choctaw
- Seminoles



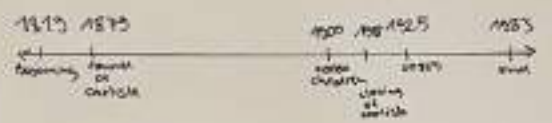
American Indian



boarding schools



- 1849 Beginning with Indian Civilization Act
- mid 19th century first boarding schools
- forcing and assimilating Native American children into American culture
- they were heavily punished for speaking in their own language and acting in a way that might repeat traditional or cultural practices
- some punishments were sexual abuse and neglect
- it was almost like torture
- last boarding school was closed 1983



- most American Indian boarding schools were in Oklahoma (76) Arizona (47) New Mexico (43)
- in 17 states were American Indian boarding schools
- they were closed because of disease and due to reports of abuse and neglect
- in 1900 about 20000 children were in the boarding schools 1825-60889



today there are four active schools: Washelli Sherman (between Rosette and Corral) Everhardt, Puelson, and Finsett Welsh school



- Carlisle was one of the first boarding schools and is the most well known
- located in Pennsylvania
- closed from 1879 to 1918
- very brutal neglect and most brutal boarding school

AMERICAN INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

IDA, LOUISA, KONSTANTIN, SARAH



WHAT ARE THESE?

- over 400 boarding schools
- mostly in New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona
- for indigenous children
- 1860-1983 n. Chr.



THE AIM

- indigenous children should be **civilised** and **assimilated**
- give up their **language** and **culture**
- **western** education was taught
- **elimination** of indigenous culture



1879 the first off-reservation boarding school was founded

1983 the last boarding school had to close

First boarding school 1860

1934 the culture of indigenous people got recognized



THE PROBLEMS

- oppression of the culture of indigenous people
- children have been sexually, emotionally and physically abused
- More than 1000 children died in those schools (mostly because of tuberculosis)

The Situation of the first Americans today

- *1 Bindung, Zugehörigkeit
- *2 Verpflichtungen
- *3 Armut
- *4 (Spanisch...Dorf)



The treatment and integration in society

- Depend on geographical location, tribal affiliation^{*1}, economic status and individual circumstances
- Compared to general population, higher rate of health problems
- Initiatives try to do cultural integration and education for Native Americans youth better
- Ongoing efforts to acknowledge and respect historical treaty obligations^{*2} and land claims

What changed in their way of life?

- Today ca. 2% of the American population are Native Americans
- Almost none of the Native Americans have a job
- More than half of them are living in poverty^{*3}
- Almost no economic and industrial settlements on the Indian territories
 - They don't live in tipis, Iglus and pueblos^{*4} like they used to

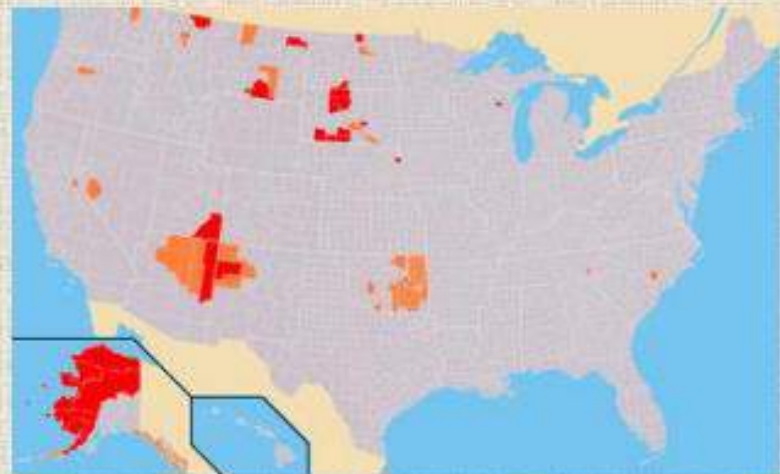


Where do they live Today

- 574 federally registered tribes
- They live across 325 reservations
- They can make their own laws (limited), like banning alcohol
- All Reservations^{*4} come up to an area of 227.000km² (the size of Idaho)
- Area wise, the biggest is the Navajo reserve with 71.000km²
- Population wise the tribe of Cherokee is the largest with a population of 270.000-400.000 k

THE SITUATION OF THE FIRST AMERICANS TODAY

Team members: Luise B, Merle K, Ben W



- 225km² Reservations (304)
- they're naturalized (80%) or live in Reservations (20%)
- they're still fighting for their rights

they live on:

- fishing
- tourism
- cattle breeding
- gambling
- mineral resources