

McIntosh and Removal

Trace how one leader's treaty actions affected Muscogee land loss.

SS8H4.d "Describe the role of William McIntosh in the removal of the Muscogee (Creek) from Georgia."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the three sentences that state McIntosh's role, the sentences beginning "He supported," "At Indian Springs," and "Still," then write 1, 2, and 3 beside them in order.

A Leader's Contested Treaty

- ① In the early 1800s, the Muscogee, also called Creek, lived on land in Georgia and Alabama. William McIntosh was a prominent Lower Creek leader with ties to United States officials. Many Muscogee leaders wanted to protect their land and govern through the National Council. McIntosh took a different position. He supported giving Creek land to the United States through treaties. This position placed him in conflict with leaders who believed no individual leader could give away land belonging to the Muscogee people.
- ② At Indian Springs in 1825, McIntosh signed a treaty that ceded most remaining Muscogee land in Georgia to the United States. He and several other Lower Creek leaders signed, but the National Council had not approved the agreement. The treaty gave United States officials a document they used to press for settlers to take Creek land. Federal leaders later declared the treaty invalid after protests from the Muscogee. Still, McIntosh's signature had helped advance the effort to remove the Muscogee from Georgia.
- ③ Creek law allowed punishment for people who gave away tribal land without council approval. In May 1825, Muscogee men executed McIntosh for his part in the Indian Springs treaty. A later treaty, the Treaty of Washington in 1826, canceled the Indian Springs agreement and returned some land temporarily. Yet pressure for land cessions continued. The 1832 Treaty of Cusseta divided Creek land into individual allotments, and most Muscogee people were forced west by 1836. McIntosh did not cause later removal policy, but his treaty was a step in the loss of Creek land in Georgia.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What position did McIntosh support about Muscogee land?

2 What did the 1825 Indian Springs treaty that McIntosh signed cede?

3 Why did many Muscogee leaders oppose the Indian Springs treaty?

4 How did McIntosh's signature help advance removal, even though the treaty was later declared invalid?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences explaining William McIntosh's role in the removal of the Muscogee from Georgia. State his action, explain its effect, and show that later policies also contributed to removal.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the three sentences that state McIntosh's role, the sentences beginning "He supported," "At Indian Springs," and "Still," then write 1, 2, and 3 beside them in order. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What position did McIntosh support about Muscogee land?	He supported giving Creek land to the United States through treaties.
2	What did the 1825 Indian Springs treaty that McIntosh signed cede?	It ceded most remaining Muscogee land in Georgia to the United States.
3	Why did many Muscogee leaders oppose the Indian Springs treaty?	The National Council had not approved it, and many leaders believed that no individual leader could give away land belonging to the Muscogee people.
4	How did McIntosh's signature help advance removal, even though the treaty was later declared invalid?	His signature helped create a treaty document that United States officials used to press for settlers to take Creek land and to advance removal.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

William McIntosh helped move removal forward because he supported ceding Creek land. By signing the 1825 Indian Springs treaty, he helped create an agreement that United States officials used to claim land. His actions were important, although later policies also forced most Muscogee people west.

Accept responses that connect McIntosh's support for land cessions and his signing of the Indian Springs treaty to United States pressure for Creek land. Students should also recognize that the treaty was invalidated and that later policies contributed to removal.