Treaties & Cherokee Tribal Land Cessions

Class # 3
A combined total of no less than 36 different treaties were negotiated between representatives the Cherokee and United States Government officials. However, every one of these treaties was somehow violated, illegal, or somehow broken by the United States in every case.

• Between 1770 and 1835, the Cherokee Nation lost over 140,000 square miles of what they once considered to be their southeastern homelands. Beginning with the 1770 Treaty of Lochabar, and ending with the 1835 Treaty of New Echota, the end of the end of an ancient way of life was now at hand.

• The area consisted of what is now the 8 States of: Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Kentucky.

• For our purposes, we will focus on discussing the 12 treaties that directly effected the State of Tennessee and its Native inhabitants.
The 1770 Treaty of Lochabar
The 1775 Treaty of Sycamore Shoals
The 1777 Treaty of Long Island of Holston
The 1785 Treaty of New Hopewell
The 1791 Treaty of Holston — The Chickamauga under Dragging Canoe stop their hostilities toward the settler’s in 1794.
The 1798 First Treaty of Tellico
The 1805 Third Treaty of Tellico & Chickasaw Land Cession
Chickasaw Land Cessions In Tennessee

**CHICKASAW CESSIONS IN TENNESSEE**

- **1818**: The Great Chickasaw Cession
- **1816**: 1805
- **Cherokee Original Land Claims**
- **TENNESSEE RIVER**
- **MISSISSIPPI**
- **ELK RIVER**
- **ALABAMA**
- **TENNESSEE RIVER**
- **GEORGIA**
- **KENTUCKY**
- **CUMBERLAND RIVER**
- **VIRGINIA**
- **NORTH CAROLINA**

Area of dual land claims. The Cherokee relinquished their claims there on 7 January 1806.
The 1806 Treaty of Washington
The 1817 Jackson and McMinn Treaty
The 1818 Jackson Purchase
The 1819 Calhoun Treaty
The 1835 Treaty of New Echota which resulted in the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation to Indian Territory in 1838