

Study Guide for Test on September 17<sup>th</sup>.  
Be sure to study all of your notes, not just these.

Lost State of Franklin

- What was Tennessee's first attempt at statehood?

Franklin. Existed from 1784-1789. John Sevier was the first and only governor of Franklin. Named after Ben Franklin

- Why did Tennessee's first attempt at statehood fail?

Franklin did not have the support of North Carolina. When it came to a vote only 7 states voted for Franklin's statehood. 9 were required to admit Franklin.

- Where was the Territory South of the River Ohio (Southwest Territory)?

Kentucky and Tennessee

- Who were the leaders of the Southwest Territory?

William Blount was the governor.

- What steps did TN take to become a state?

A series of steps were required before Tennessee could achieve statehood:

The population requirement was met (60,000 inhabitants required).

The people voted overwhelmingly for statehood.

A constitutional convention was called to create a state constitution.

The proposed constitution was submitted to the U.S. Congress.

Congress gave its approval.

Tennessee became the 16<sup>th</sup> state on June 1, 1796!

Tennessee became a state on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 1796.

John Sevier was the first governor of the state of Tennessee.

Knoxville was the original capital of Tennessee.

- How was Tennessee involved in the war of 1812?

Before the War of 1812, tensions between white settlers and the Creek Indians in the southeastern United States had grown. The War of 1812 caused a division, or a civil war, in Creek communities. The Creeks who sided with the U.S. were the White Sticks. The Creeks who sided with the British were the Red Sticks. The Red Sticks opposed American expansion into their territory.

In 1813, members of the Mississippi militia attacked the Red Sticks. The Red Sticks fought back by attacking Fort Mims near Mobile, Alabama, and killing 500 settlers.

In March 1814, U.S. forces and American Indian allies fought the Red Sticks in the horseshoe bend of the Tallapoosa River in Alabama. The battle came to be known as the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

General Andrew Jackson led troops of 2,600 soldiers, 500 Cherokee, and 100 Creek allies into battle. Jackson was impressed with the Red Sticks' battle tactics, but Jackson and the Americans were determined to win. The Americans were victorious after a five-hour battle. The Battle of Horseshoe Bend broke the Creeks' power in the region and effectively ended the Creek War. Several months later, the Creek Nation was forced to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson, where they ceded 23 million acres of land to the U.S. government. General Jackson's success got him promoted to major general. As a national hero, he would soon find himself elected the next president of the United States!

- "TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS"

This was a nickname given to Tennesseans who were always willing to volunteer their services in any worthy war. It started with their brave actions in the War of 1812 and the Battle of New Orleans, and continued in other wars where the soldiers felt they were needed!

- President Jackson and his impact on the American Indians

Jackson Purchase

Land in West TN and SW KY, bought by Andrew Jackson from the Chickasaws  
It was good farm land.

Indian Removal Act

Act signed into law by Andrew Jackson that forced the Indians off their land and moved them out to Oklahoma. Davy Crockett opposed it.

Trail of Tears

Trail that the Indians took to reach Oklahoma. 20,000 went with 1/3 dying on the way.

John Ross

Cherokee chief who attempted to negotiate to get the Indians to stay on their land. When he realized it was no use, he negotiated for them to travel in smaller groups so they would be able to hunt and feed themselves.

Treaty of Echota

Treaty where Andrew Jackson agreed to give land out west to the Indians for them to move out there. Gave Andrew Jackson the green light for Indian Removal.