

TREATY TIMELINE STRIPS (Photocopy and cut apart.)

1770 The Treaty of Lochabar ceded land north and east of a line running through Long Island on the Holston River (now Kingsport). In 1771, the Cherokees agreed to modify the line, allowing area around the Holston (where settlers already lived) to be a legal settlement area.

1775 The Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (now Elizabethton) gave land in central Kentucky and north central Tennessee to the Transylvania Land Company for 10,000 British pounds worth of trading goods. At the same meeting, areas around Watauga and Nolichucky were transferred to the white settlers. This treaty was illegal under British law, but it was still influential.

1785 The Treaty of New Hopewell officially ended fighting between the Cherokees, who had fought with the British during the Revolutionary War, and the United States government. The Cherokees also gave up land south of the Cumberland River in return for protection of other tribal lands. (However, settlers moved into these “protected” Cherokee lands.)

1791 The Treaty of Holston was signed in Knoxville. Cherokees gave up all claims to the area east of the Clinch River and north of a line drawn through Kingston to the North Carolina border.

1798 The First Treaty of Tellico granted land to settlers between the Clinch River and the Cumberland Plateau and between the Tennessee and Little Tennessee rivers.

1805 The Third Treaty of Tellico gave up all land north of the Duck River all the way east to the Tennessee River. This included all of the Cumberland Plateau. It also transferred land at Kingston to be the state capital. The legislature met here for one day only in 1807 to fulfill the state's obligation.

1806 Treaty of Washington, made with the Cherokees, and a separate treaty with the Creeks involved land south of the Duck River to the southern border of the state. The Creeks received \$14,000, while the Cherokees received \$10,000, a gristmill, a cotton gin, and a \$100 yearly payment to Chief Black Fox.

1817 The Jackson and McMinn Treaty transferred lands along the Sequatchie River to white control in return for lands in Arkansas.

- 1818 Jackson Purchase**, negotiated by Andrew Jackson and Isaac Shelby, paid the Chickasaws \$300,000, to be paid over 20 years, for 10,700 square miles of land between the Mississippi River and the Tennessee River (West Tennessee).
- 1819 The Calhoun Treaty** purchased land between the Little Tennessee and the Hiwassee Rivers from the Cherokees. After this treaty, the only area left in the state that belonged to the Cherokees was the area in the southeastern corner that now makes up Monroe, Polk, Bradley, and Hamilton counties.
- 1835 The Treaty of New Echota** was signed by Cherokee leaders who represented only 10 percent of the tribe. It gave up all the remaining Cherokee land in Tennessee in exchange for land in Oklahoma. The treaty gave a two-year time limit for the Cherokees to move. The resistance to this move by the rest of the Cherokees, led by John Ross, resulted in the forced removal of Cherokees from Tennessee, an event called the Trail of Tears.