Guided Reading

context clues



Common CORE Kingdom

The Trail of Tears

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*This product includes a nonfiction guided reading passage on three differentiated levels. The passages are in the 2nd-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-5th grade is 450-980). The passage is also available in a two-page article format.

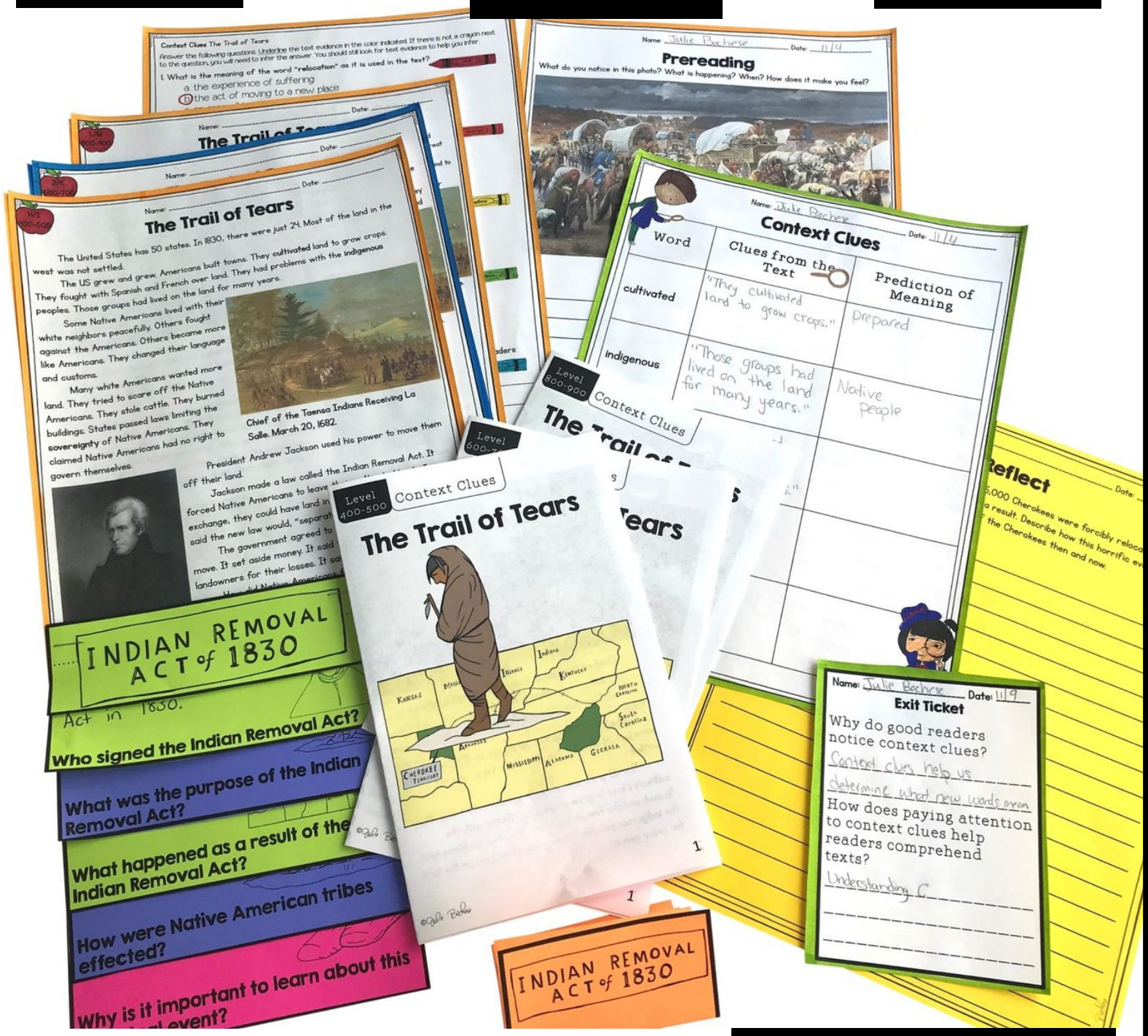
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What Is Included?

Passage on Three Levels

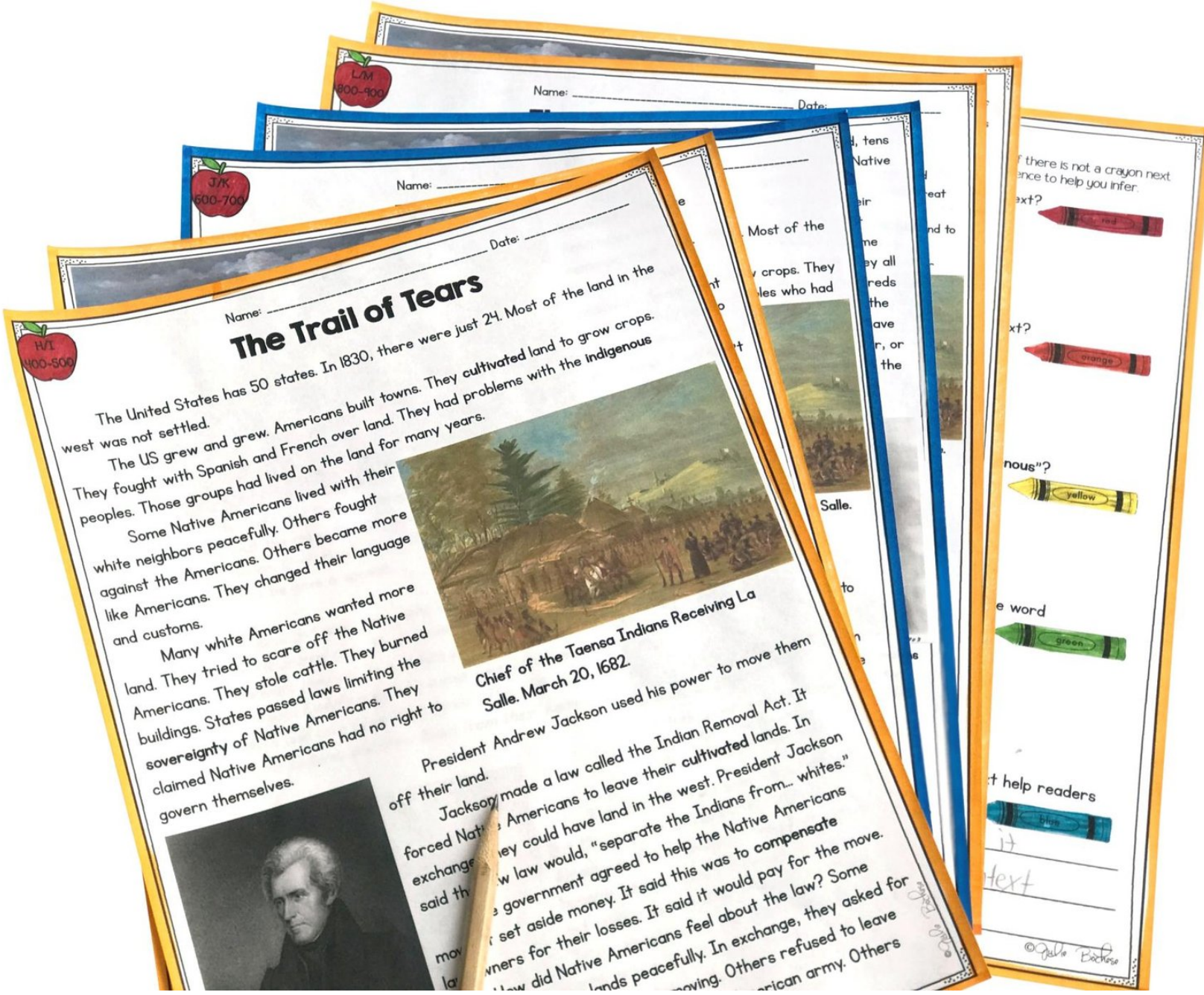
Text-Dependent Questions

Prereading Activity



Foldable Activities

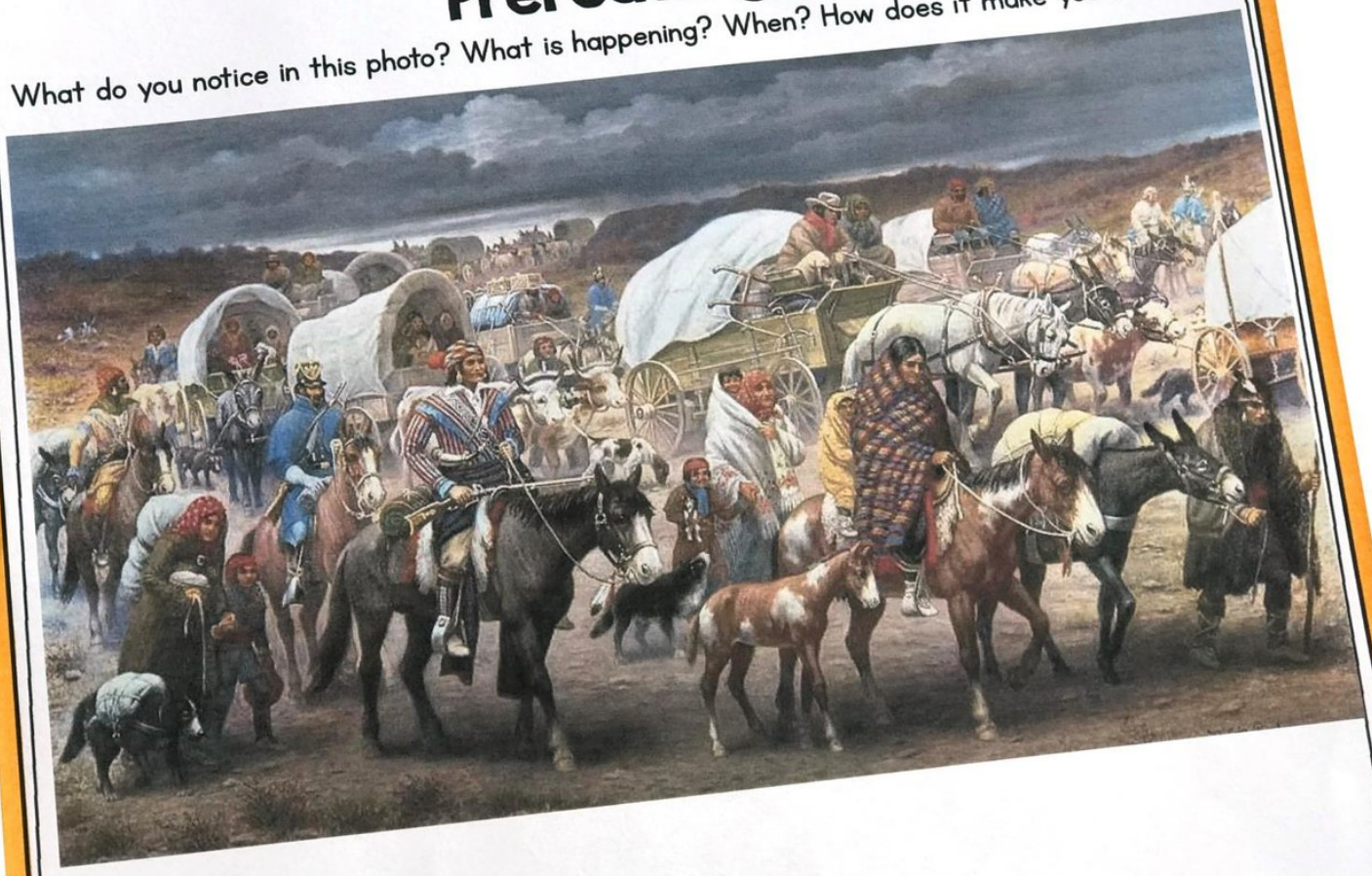
Reflection Writing & Exit Ticket


L/M
800-900
J/K
600-700
H/I
400-500
Name:
Date:
The Trail of Tears
The United States has 50 states. In 1830, there were just 24. Most of the land in the west was not settled.
The US grew and grew. Americans built towns. They cultivated land to grow crops. They fought with Spanish and French over land. They had problems with the indigenous peoples. Those groups had lived on the land for many years.
Some Native Americans lived with their white neighbors peacefully. Others fought against the Americans. Others became more like Americans. They changed their language and customs.
Many white Americans wanted more land. They tried to scare off the Native Americans. They stole cattle. They burned buildings. States passed laws limiting the sovereignty of Native Americans. They claimed Native Americans had no right to govern themselves.
Chief of the Taensa Indians Receiving La Salle. March 20, 1682.
President Andrew Jackson used his power to move them off their land.
Jackson made a law called the Indian Removal Act. It forced Native Americans to leave their cultivated lands. In exchange they could have land in the west. President Jackson said the new law would, "separate the Indians from... whites." The government agreed to help the Native Americans move. It set aside money. It said this was to compensate owners for their losses. It said it would pay for the move. How did Native Americans feel about the law? Some left their lands peacefully. In exchange, they asked for leaving. Others refused to leave American army. Others
Most of the crops. They
Salle.
there is not a crayon next
ence to help you infer.
ext?
red
xt?
orange
nous"?
yellow
e word
green
t help readers
blue
Next
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Name: Julie Bachese Date: 11/4

Prereading

What do you notice in this photo? What is happening? When? How does it make you feel?



Name: Julie Bochese Date: 11/4

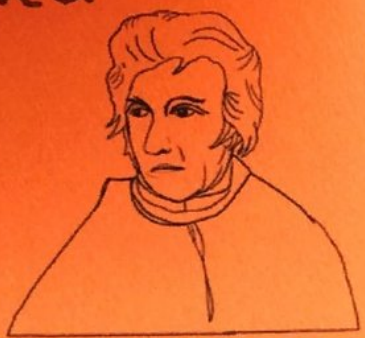
Context Clues

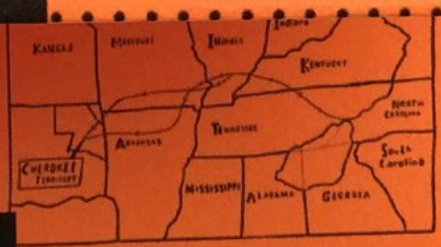


Word	Clues from the Text	Prediction of Meaning
cultivated	"They cultivated land to grow crops."	prepared
indigenous	"Those groups had lived on the land for many years."	Native people
sovereignty	"They claimed Native Americans had no right to govern themselves."	

INDIAN REMOVAL ACT of 1830

President Andrew Jackson enacted the Indian Removal Act.





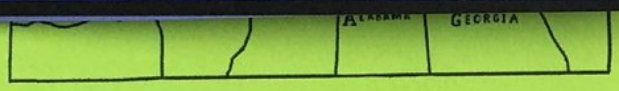
INDIAN REMOVAL ACT of 1830

...ct in 1830.

...ned the Indian Removal Act?

lands ...
take the land.

What was the purpose of the Indian Removal Act?



What happened as a result of the Indian Removal Act?

How were Native American tribes effected?

Why is it important to learn about this historical event?

Name: Julie Bochese Date: 11/9

Exit Ticket

Why do good readers notice context clues?

Context clues help us determine what new words mean

How does paying attention to context clues help readers comprehend texts?

Understanding C...

J/K
600-700

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Trail of Tears

In 1830, the United States was not what it is today. There were just 24 states. Most of the land in the West was not settled. Andrew Jackson was president.

The US grew south and west. Americans built towns and **cultivated** land to grow crops. They fought with the Spanish and the French over land. They had problems with the **indigenous** peoples who had lived on the land for many years.

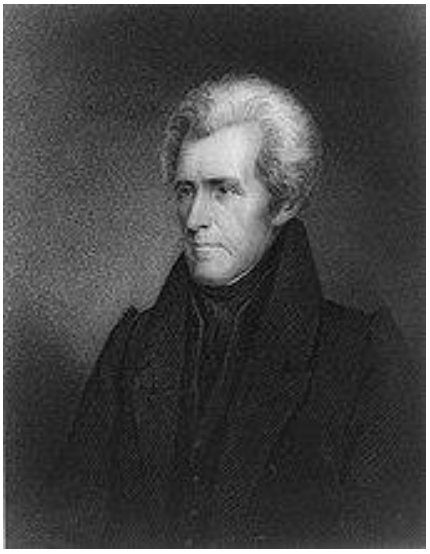


Chief of the Taensa Natives Receiving La Salle on March 20, 1682

Some Native Americans lived with their white neighbors in peace. Others fought against the Americans. Sometimes they joined the French, Spanish, or British armies. Others adopted an American way of life. They changed their language, clothing, religion, and customs.

Many white Americans wanted more land. They tried to scare off the Native Americans. They stole cattle and burned buildings. States passed laws limiting the rights and **sovereignty** of Native Americans. They claimed that Native Americans had no right to govern themselves. President Jackson used his power to move them off their land.

Jackson signed a law called the Indian Removal Act in 1830. It forced Native Americans to leave their cultivated lands. In exchange, the government promised them land farther west.



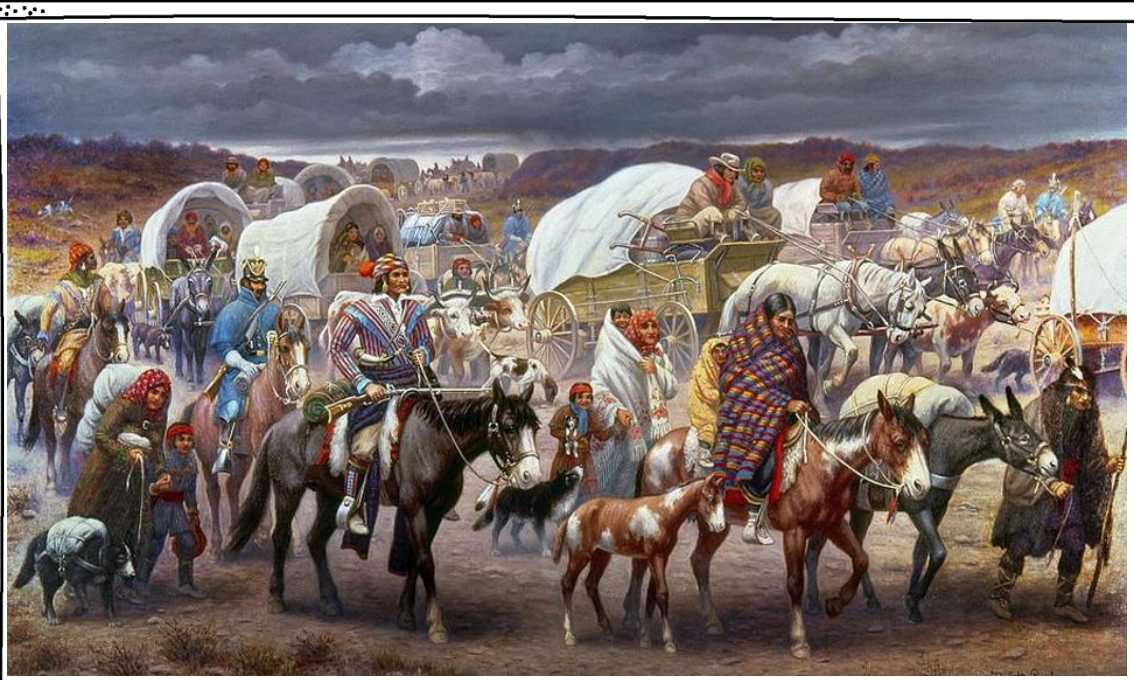
President Andrew Jackson called for the Indian Removal Act in 1829.

President Jackson said that the new law would "separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; [and] enable them to pursue happiness in their own way…"

As part of the deal, the government agreed to help the Native Americans move to their new lands peacefully. Money was set aside to **compensate** landowners for their losses. It would pay to help move farm equipment and other items.

Native American tribes felt differently about the law. The Choctaws peacefully agreed to turn over their lands. In exchange, they asked for lands in the West and help moving. The Seminole Indians refused to leave their land. They fought violent battles against the US Army. The Cherokees took the issue to court, but they did not get any help.

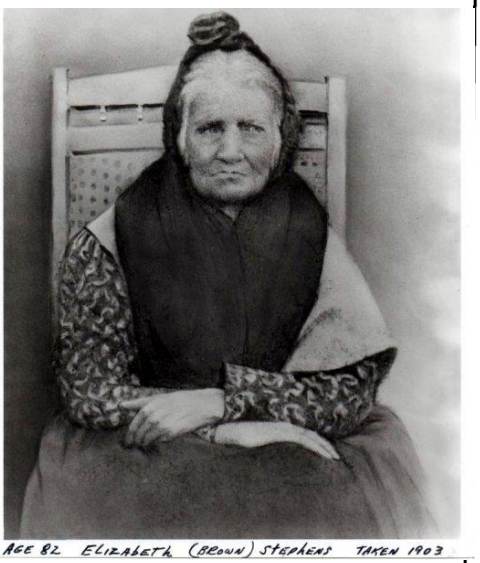
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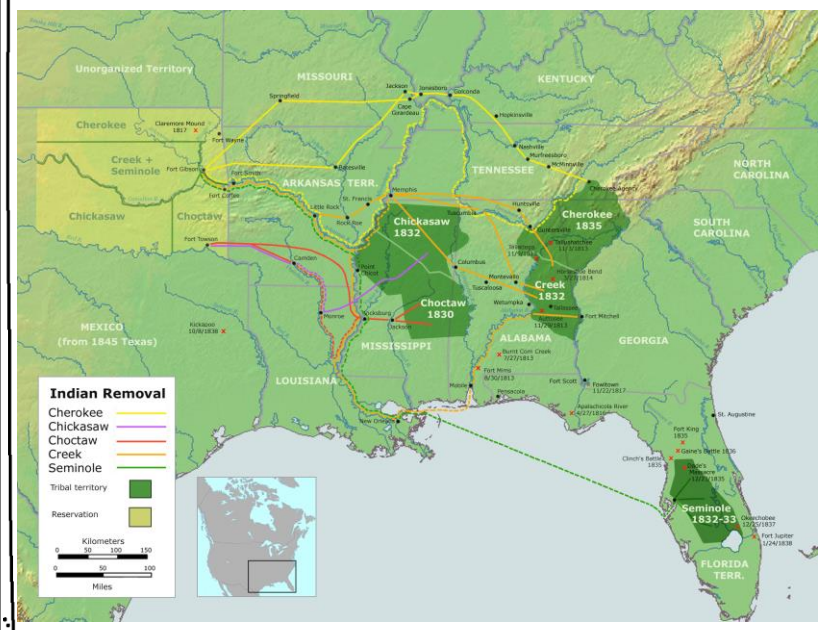
In the end, tens of thousands of Native Americans were removed from their homes. Some went peacefully, and some went by force. They all had to march hundreds of miles to land in the West. They didn't have enough food, shelter, or medical care. Along the way, thousands died from illness, exhaustion, or starvation. A leader of the Choctaws called the **relocation** a "trail of tears and death".

Black Hawk, a Native American leader, fought back against the relocation. When his Sauk tribe had to surrender, he gave a speech.

I fought hard. But your guns were well aimed. ...My warriors fell around me.... Black Hawk... is now a prisoner to the white men; they will do with him as they wish.
...He has done nothing for which an Indian ought to be ashamed. He has fought ... against white men, who came, year after year, to cheat them and take away their lands. ...The white men despise the Indians, and drive them from their homes.



Elizabeth "Betsy" Brown Stephens (1903) was a Cherokee Indian who walked the Trail of Tears in 1838.



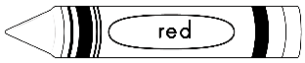
Sadly, the hardships did not end with the Trail of Tears. The United States added more and more states in the West. Indian Territory shrunk and then disappeared. Today, the US government knows that the Indian Removal Act was wrong. It has made the Trail of Tears a National Historic Trail. This keeps alive the memory of those who suffered and died.

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Context Clues The Trail of Tears

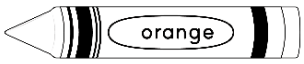
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. What is the meaning of *relocation* as it is used in the text?



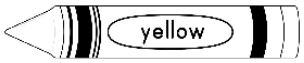
a. the experience of suffering
b. the act of moving to a new place
c. an area of land that has not been settled before
d. a leader who makes unfair laws

2. What is the meaning of *cultivated* as it is used in the text?



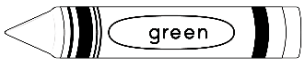
a. owned
b. large
c. built
d. grew

3. Which word in the text is most similar in meaning to *indigenous*?



a. native
b. lived
c. customs
d. peacefully

4. Which clue in the text is most helpful in determining the meaning of *sovereignty*?



a. "passed laws"
b. "had no right to govern themselves"
c. "move them off their land"
d. "used his power"

5. What is the meaning of *compensate*? Which clues in the text help readers determine its meaning?



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