# The Cherokee Memorial

 United States is full of diversity, where people belong to different regions, cultures, religions, and communities. Cherokees were also one of such communities, who had lived in interior Southeast of United States for hundred years. In the seventeenth century, the Cherokees were enjoying their lives in North Georgia, when settlers from Europe began to move in the region. At that time, Cherokees took it as normal and continued taking care of their lands. With the passage of time the significant number of Europeans had moved into Cherokee, who then demanded that Cherokees cede their territory, which led to the worst situation in eighteenth century, when U.S. official banned the traditional living ways of Cherokees, which included hunting, fishing, worshiping, and others. (thesis statement)

 In the nineteenth century, White people of Georgia refused to accept the Cherokee people as nation and urged their political representatives to seize the lands. This resulted a great conflicting situation between Cherokees and White Europeans. Though some of the Cherokees were moved to Arkansas River, but most of them fought for their rights. Cherokees argued that Cherokee Nation was a State due to the capabilities of its political society in managing its own affairs and governance. Their points were clear, that they are a separate nation who are managing their all political and social matters efficiently and thus Cherokees Nation is a State. Furthermore, the Cherokees argued that they constituted a sovereignty on the basis of the ‘Treaty of Hopewell (1785), according to which a border was established between United States and Cherokee Nation However, the great politicians of Georgia didn’t accept the sovereignty of Cherokees and raised pressure on the federal government to remove Cherokees from the State.

 At that moment some important personalities, John Ross, Charles Hicks, and Major Ridge took step to save the sovereignty of Cherokees Nation and made legal moves to protect the community and State. In 1825, The Cherokee Capital, New Echota was established by the White dominants. At that time Cherokee National Council tried hard to defend the territory and established new prohibiting law to restrict the sales of national land upon penalty of death. Such actions were taken to stop the inflow of White Europeans and protect the sovereignty of the State. However, with the increasing time, the Europeans got a strong hold over Cherokee Nation and Georgia legislature expanded it jurisdiction over Cherokee territory. The worst thing, which happened during this all, was abolishing of Cherokees’ laws and government. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, on the basis of which Georgia got complete hold over Cherokees. Though Cherokees Nation tried hard to prove their legal sovereignty but U.S. Supreme Court, in Cherokee Nation V. Georgia (1831), wrote that

*"domestic dependent nation" under the protection and tutelage of the United States. The court, however, did not redress the Cherokees' grievances.* (Spitzer, 2019)

 However, Rose didn’t stop fighting for their rights and continued his legal move to get rights for the Cherokees Nation. When the

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