

made great warriors into their political life in later years. And because they wanted to fight the enemy, they began have division among themselves. These were represented in the fact that during this period of the Trail of Tears brought them into the Indian Territory when it got so bad. The Indian warfare themselves became so bad that the friends of the Cherokees thought that they were going to kill themselves off and the tribe would disappear. There were so many murders and killings, brother against brother, and so on. Eventually, this resolved into the period we call the "Golden Age" preceding the Civil War after they sort of settled down, set up the government that we know as the Cherokee Nation, West, at least. And developed a pattern or existence which relied heavily on education. The recognition by the leadership of the Cherokees that the salvation of the tribe was in the education of the young. And it was in this period that we saw the development of the tribal schools. The mission schools changed the mission schools of the early part of the century became tribal school under control of the tribe. We led into the next period, we called it the "Reconstruction and Dissolution," the period after the Civil War during which, of course, the Cherokees were bitterly divided, again brother against brother, carrying some of the old feuds and divisions and the North and the South. And these continued within the treaties after the Civil War but, basically, the Cherokees became part of, in much more distinctive way, Indian Territory or the, what we now call the State of Oklahoma. And as they developed their history during this period, it was a history of Cherokee give and take with other tribes. And the efforts of the Cherokees as well as the other tribes in Indian Territory to create a state if their own. But, finally through various activities and so on, pressures developed an interest in the State of Oklahoma. And it was also the Cherokee tribe