Alabama in the Creek War

The word bank contains vocabulary about people, places, and events during the Creek War of 1813-1814. Use it to complete the word search.

Word Bank

ANDREW JACKSON
BURNT CORN
CREEK
FORT JACKSON
FORT MIMS
HORSESHOE BEND
MENAWA
PIONEERS
PUSHMATAHA
RED STICKS
TECUMSEH

Using the word bank again, complete these sentences to learn even more about the Creek War. (Need help? Use an Alabama history textbook or encyclopediaofalabama.org.)

1. ___________ and Creek Indians were living in Alabama in the early 1800s.

2. Chief ___________ wanted the Indian tribes in north Alabama to unite.

3. ___________ was a chief of the ___________.

4. ___________ ’s Choctaw warriors helped America in the ___________ War.

5. After ___________, the Red Sticks attacked ___________.

6. The Americans had victory at the Battle of ___________.

7. The southern US army, under Andrew Jackson, built ___________ near the site of the former Ft. Toulouse.

TRAVELING BACKPACKS – SOUTHEASTERN INDIANS! Activity Sheets

Go to archives.alabama.gov for more information about Alabama!
Alabama in the Creek War

1. PIONEERS and Creek Indians were living in Alabama in the early 1880s.
2. Chief TECUMSEH Tecumseh wanted the Indian tribes in north Alabama to unite.
3. MENAWA was a chief of the RED STICKS.
4. PUSHMATAHÀ’s Choctaw warriors supported America in the CREEK War.
5. After BURN T COR N, the Red Sticks attacked FORT MIMS.
6. The Americans had victory at Battle of HORSE SHOE BEND.
7. The southern US army, under Andrew Jackson, built FORT JACKSON near the site of the former Ft. Toulouse.

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Creek War of 1813-1814 Word Search

Find the words below in the grid. For an extra challenge, research the battles and important people that are listed below.

Settlement
Holy Ground
Andrew Jackson
Horseshoe
Bend
Fort Jackson
Samuel Dale
Federal Road
Pushmataha
Creek Treaty
Tecumseh
John Coffee
William Weatherford
Menawa
Red Sticks
Fort Mims
Burnt Corn
Pioneers

TRAVELING BACKPACKS - THE FIRST ALABAMIANs! Activity Sheet

Go to archives.alabama.gov for more information about Alabama!
TRAVELING BACKPACKS - THE FIRST ALABAMIANs! Activity Sheet

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Five months after the Creek Indian defeat at the battle of Horseshoe Bend, the Treaty of Fort Jackson was signed. 23 million acres of Creek territory was signed over to the United States in 1814. This opened up much of Alabama to white settlement. In 1832, more Creek land was signed over to the United States.

**Activity:** Look at the two maps below. Color the Creek land sections (map on the right) on the present-day Alabama map (map on the left). Color the 1814 section red and 1832 section yellow. (Hint: Place a piece of white paper over the Creek lands map and trace the outline of the Creek lands sections on the paper. Cut the traced sections out and place them on the current Alabama map. Make a line around the outside edge of traced section. Remove paper and color.)

TRAVELING BACKPACKS – Southeastern Indians! Activity Sheet

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1. On this sheet, list the present-day counties that were once Creek Lands. Think about how Alabama would look without the Creek lands sections!

2. In just 20 years, Alabama’s population increased by 300%. 
   1820 population: 144,317
   1840 population: 590,796

   How do you think the signing of the Treaty of Fort Jackson contributed to this population boom?

Go to archives.alabama.gov for more information about Alabama!
Southeastern Indian Place Names in Alabama

Alabama- a river, and the name of our state. Derived from the Choctaw words alba amo, which mean “those who clear the land.”

Atalla- a city in Etowah County. Derived from the Cherokee word otali, which means “mountain.”

Autauga- a county in central Alabama. Derived from the Creek word atigi, which means “border.”

Chattahoochee- a river that forms a portion of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia. Derived from the Creek words chato huchi, which mean “marked rocks.”

Cheaha- the tallest mountain in Alabama, it is located in Clay county. Derived from the Choctaw word chaha, which means “high.”

Conecuh- a river in southern Alabama. Derived from the Creek words koha anaka, which means “cane-brakes near.”

Escambia- a county in southern Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words oski ambeha, which mean “cane therein.”

Letohatchee- a town in Lowndes County. Derived from the Creek words li ito fachita, which mean “those who make arrows straight.”

Loachapoka- a town in Lee County. Derived from the Creek words loca poga, which mean “turtle killing place.”

Mobile- a city, river, and county in south Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw word moeli, which means “the rowers.”

Notasulga- a town in Macon County. Derived from the Creek words noti sulgi, which mean “many teeth.”

Opelika- a city in Lee County. Derived from the Creek words opilwa lako, which mean “big swamp.”

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Patsilaga - a creek that flows through Crenshaw County, and unites with the Conocuh River in Covington County. Derived from the Creek words *pachi laiki*, which mean “pigeon roost.”

Sipsey - a river in western Alabama, flowing into the Tombigbee in Greene County. Derived from the Choctaw word *sipsi*, which means “cottonwood.”

Talladega - a city and county in northeast Alabama. Derived from the Creek words *talwa atigi*, which means “border town.”

Tallapoosa - a river that unites with the Coosa to form the Alabama River. Derives from the Choctaw words *tali pushi*, which mean “pulverized rock.”

Tallassee - a town in Elmore County. Derived from the Creek words *talwa hasi*, which mean “old town.”

Tombigbee - a river in western Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *itombi ikbi*, which mean “coffin makers.”

Tuscaloosa - a city and county in western Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *tashka lusa*, which mean “black warrior.”

Tuscumbia - a city in northwest Alabama. Derived from the Choctaw words *tashka abi*, which mean “warrior killer.”

Wetumpka - a city in Elmore County. Derived from the Creek words *wewau tumcau*, which mean “rumbling water.”