

Natchez Trace Test Questions

1. In 1828, the state of Mississippi extended its laws over the Chickasaw overriding tribal law.
2. The American government asked for permission to build stands along the Natchez Trace within Chickasaw country. (T/F)
3. Colbert's Ferry was an important stop along the Natchez Trace because you had to cross the Cumberland River. (T/F) *correct answer is the Tennessee River*
4. As more settlers entered the southeast and more roads were constructed, the Natchez Trace become even more popular to travel. (T/F) *As more roads were built and settlers moved into the southeast the Natchez Trace became a less popular route.*
5. The Natchez Trace runs through the ancestral homelands of the Chickasaws. In what ways did the Chickasaws, European and later the American settlers use the Trace? Were the interactions between the groups good? Please explain your answer.

Sample answer: *The iconic Natchez Trace started as a prehistoric trading path used by Native Americans for the transmission of goods and information for thousands of years. In the 18th century, the Natchez Trace became a highway for Europeans and early Americans on their way home from selling goods at the ports of Natchez, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana. During the thirty years that the Natchez Trace was used as a post and military road, the Chickasaws benefited economically from the high traffic by maintaining stand communities where Chickasaws could hunt, fish, make goods and provide lodging for travelers. So these interactions were good at first because both the Native Americans and European settlers benefited from the exchange of goods. However, as more traffic entered the Chickasaw territory their way of life would be altered forever. By 1830, the Chickasaws and other southeastern tribes would be removed from their traditional homelands into Indian Territory, present day Oklahoma.*