

Pre-Section Exercise #2

1. Wishart, using data from the 1835 Census of Cherokee Households, concludes that based on the agricultural surplus of the average Cherokee household the economic case for removal is weakened. However, there were still many poor Cherokee households so there is still weak support for the "humanitarian" case for removal advanced by Jackson. Use the Olney "5-Step" Method to critically analyze Wishart's conclusion.
2. Using the following two tables from the Wishart article, can you construct an argument to refute Andrew Jackson's "humanitarian" case for removal?

TABLE 4
PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS ACHIEVING SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN CORN
PRODUCTION AND THE MAGNITUDE OF SURPLUS CORN PRODUCTION

State	All Households	Corn-Producing Households	Total Surplus Corn (bushels)
Tennessee	63.9 (270)	74.0	86,224
Alabama	59.1 (145)	76.7	59,367
North Carolina	46.1 (300)	48.4	18,916
Georgia	46.4 (626)	52.1	106,419
Cherokee Nation	50.1 (1,341)	56.5	270,758

Notes: These figures are computed from Tables 1 and 5. The figures in parentheses are the numbers of households producing surpluses.

Source: See Table 1.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF SKILLS HELD BY HOUSEHOLDS WITH TWO OR FEWER
CULTIVATED ACRES

Skill	Tennessee	Alabama	North Carolina	Georgia
	(N = 50)	(N = 52)	(N = 61)	(N = 243)
Mill Owner	1 (1)	1 (1)	0	0
Ferryboats	10 (3)	4 (3)	0	0
Mechanics	14 (9)	1 (1)	0	21 (20)
Weavers	38 (32)	27 (27)	10 (9)	170 (137)
Spinners	65 (43)	45 (41)	65 (45)	290 (184)
Farmers	45 (36)	42 (37)	60 (50)	253 (180)
No skills	(3)	(3)	(1)	(26)

Notes: The N listed below the states refers to the number of households with two or fewer cultivated acres. The first number listed in each column is the number of people with the skill (except for the mills and ferryboats lines where the number is the actual number of mills and boats). The figures in parentheses are the numbers of households with such capital or skill.

Source: See Table 1.