Treaty of New Echota.

1840, in compliance with the subsistence rations through March 1839. The Cherokee are promised Indian Territory on March 24.

The last detachment arrives in TRAIL'S END overland water route on October 19, 1841.

The capital of the Cherokee Nation is Tahlequah.

The Cherokee National Council was established in 1836.

The Trail of Tears was a forced relocation of the Cherokee Nation from their ancestral homelands in the southeastern United States to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). The journey began on October 12, 1838, with the first detachment of 1,079 Cherokee. During the approximately 800-mile journey, multiple detachments were forced to leave the trail and take different routes. The total number of Cherokee who died on the Trail of Tears is estimated to be anywhere from 4,000 to 10,000.

Several key locations along the Trail of Tears include:
- Ross's Landing, Tennessee, where detachments were forced to leave the main trail and take different routes.
- Vann's Plantation, Tennessee, where two detachments totaling around 1,000 Cherokee died due to harsh conditions.
- Fort Cass, Missouri, where detachments were forced to leave the main trail and take different routes.
- Fort Coffee, Oklahoma, where detachments were forced to leave the main trail and take different routes.
- Arkansas Post, Arkansas, where detachments were forced to leave the main trail and take different routes.
- Fort Smith, Arkansas, where detachments were forced to leave the main trail and take different routes.

The Trail of Tears ended with the arrival of the last detachment in Indian Territory on December 5, 1838.

However, there were continued detentions and relocations of the Cherokee Nation, including the relocation to the Cherokee Strip in 1838 and the 1866 Act of Congress that authorized the delivery of Cherokee passengers to the west of the Mississippi River.