Sequoya: Inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet 619
The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Sequoya was born in Loudon Country, Tennessee, in about 1760. He was a member of the (Cherokee) tribe. As a young man, Sequoya (became) a silversmith. His job was to (make) objects and jewelry from silver. Sequoya (traded) his jewelry with the new settlers (who) had come to his land. Sequoya (had) never learned how to read. He (became) interested in how the settlers used (marks) on paper to record what they (said). The Cherokees called these marks “talking (leaves).” It became apparent to Sequoya that (being) able to read and write was (important). He realized that the Cherokees had (no) way to do this. As a (result), he decided to create a Cherokee (alphabet).

Sequoya worked for more than 10 years. (He) matched 85 Cherokee syllables to a written (symbol). Finally, the Cherokee alphabet was finished. (Sequoya)’s alphabet was easy to learn. (Using) this system, most Cherokees learned to (read) and write in one week’s (time)! Soon, thousands of Cherokees were literate. (They) were able to read the articles (Sequoya) wrote about their history. The Cherokees (made) written laws. They also developed a (constitution). In the 1827, the Cherokee nation was (formed). They adopted English as their second (language). Their first newspaper was published in 1828. (It) was called the Cherokee Phoenix. Without (Sequoya)’s invention, none of this would (have) been possible. Sequoya is honored in (California)’s Sequoya National Park. The giant (redwood) trees are named after him.
Sequoya: Inventor of the Cherokee Alphabet 619
The Six-Minute Solution, Sopris West

Sequoya was born in Loudon Country, Tennessee, in about 1760. He was a member of the Cherokee, he, this tribe. As a young man, Sequoya (no, born, became) a silversmith. His job was to (make, sequoya, was) objects and jewelry from silver. Sequoya (way, member, traded) his jewelry with the new settlers (invention, california, who) had come to his land. Sequoya (are, had, most) never learned how to read. He (silver, result, became) interested in how the settlers used (talking, park, marks) on paper to record what they (said, how, make). The Cherokees called these marks “talking (leaves, his, one).” It became apparent to Sequoya that (being, matched, traded) able to read and write was (they, important, finally). He realized that the Cherokees had (after, learn, no) way to do this. As a (result, became, said), he decided to create a Cherokee (alphabet, these, is).

Sequoya worked for more than 10 years. (In, Possible, He) matched 85 Cherokee syllables to a written (symbol, about, giant). Finally, the Cherokee alphabet was finished. (Sequoya, English, Job)’s alphabet was easy to learn. (Published, None, Using) this system, most Cherokees learned to (named, realized, read) and write in one week’s (more, create, time)! Soon, thousands of Cherokees were literate. (Also, They, As) were able to read the articles (week, have, Sequoya) wrote about their history. The Cherokees (made, to, syllables) written laws. They also developed a (constitution, do, honored). In the 1827, the Cherokee nation was (nation, trees, formed). They adopted English as their second (and, language, the). Their first newspaper was published in 1828. (Cherokee, Tribe, It) was called the Cherokee Phoenix. Without (Sequoya, without, who)’s invention, none of this would (write, second, have) been possible. Sequoya is honored in (California, developed, than)’s Sequoya National Park. The giant (redwood, would, were) trees are named after him.