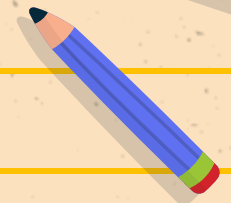
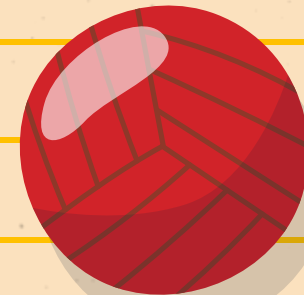
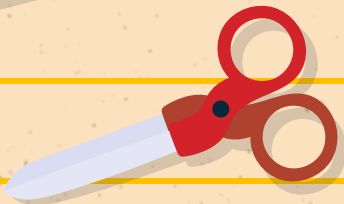
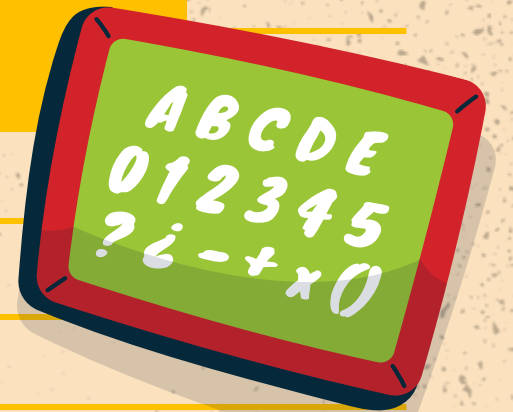


# What do you know about the Civil War?

INVESTIGATE



# 4.3

## **The Plains, Manifest Destiny, & Uncivil Wars**



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- **Analyze the impact of the Louisiana Purchase & the concept of Manifest Destiny.**
- **Compare & Contrast the involvement of various tribes during the Civil War**
- **Examine the Sand Creek Massacre**

# Voyage of Discovery

**1803-** President Thomas Jefferson headed the **Louisiana Purchase** from France, expanding the U.S. land rights

**Meriweather Lewis & William Clarke** begin an expedition to analyze the new territory

Along the expedition, they took notes, & drew pictures of Indian peoples, & collected flora & fauna

Believed the Indians lived in an untamed & unchanging wilderness that the U.S. would transform

# Voyage of Discovery

**Sacagawea**- a Shoshone woman who played a crucial role as a guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Along the route, Lewis & Clarke would give out “peace medals” to proclaim the lands now belonged to the U.S.

Asserted that the President was “the father of the nation”

# **The Plains**

**The Plains extended from the Upper Mississippi River Valley to the Rocky Mountains & from the Saskatchewan River to the Rio Grande**

**The Plains include the tall-grass prairie on either side of the Mississippi River Valley & along the Missouri River**

**The guns that the French traded in the Great Lakes came to the region through Hidatsa & Mandan trading centers**

**The Cheyenne traded further with the Arapaho & traders in St. Louis through the Osage, Wichita, & Caddo**

# **Trade & Movement**

**Horses were traded through the region, increasing the need for firepower & increased carrying skills**

**The Kiowa were removed from the Black Hills region by the Lakota & into the southern plains**

**The Comanche pushed the Apache further into New Mexico**

**The Cheyenne built an empire on the southern plains showing their skills as raiders, traders, & diplomats**

# Nisqually People

**1854-1855- Washington State territorial Gov. Issac Stevens began a treaty-making campaign in the Northwest & Plateau**

**11 quickly made treaties ceded most of the land in the Pacific Northwest & Plateau to the U.S.**

**Manifest Destiny-** Belief that the expansion of the U.S. across the continent was both justified & inevitable

**Steven used command-&-obey tactics to bully tribes into signing agreements**



# Nisqually People

**Treaty of Medicine Creek-** Native people lost 2.2 million acres of fishing & prairie lands

**Leschi-** Nisqually headman who fought back on the removal of the tribe to a small reservation, Stevens forged his signature

**1855-** The Nisqually begin a war after killing a party of militiamen, they claimed Leschi was there

**1856-** The war ends, & Leschi is arrested & executed for murder, even though he claimed innocence

# **The Civil War**

**The South leaves the union & attacks Ft. Sumter,  
beginning the Civil War**

**20,000 American Indians enlist in the war in either  
the Union or Confederate forces**

**The Catawba & Eastern Cherokee served the  
Confederacy to protect their rights &  
territory, not for loyalty to the Confederacy**

# The Lumbee

**1850s- Georgia made it illegal & ended marriages  
between “whites” & “free people of color.”  
This included Indians**

**The state government then tried to force the  
Lumbee to support the Confederacy**

**They began to resist Confederate violence & would  
support Union soldiers escaping from prisons  
with support from [Henry Berry Lowry](#)**

**Lowry began a 7-year war against white supremacy  
becoming a legend in the region**

# **The Cherokee**

**The Cherokee began to debate their support as the South had mistreated them, but also depended on them for supplies & western protection**

**Chief John Ross signs a treaty with the Confederacy & declares war in 186 after the Union abandoned forts in Indian territory**

**March 1862- The Union defeated a Confederate force & Cherokee contingent in the Battle of Pea Ridge**

**Ross switches to the Union, but is eventually arrested & sent into exile**

# The Cherokee

**Stand Watie**, member of the pro-removal faction, became the principal chief of the pro-Confederate government

He commanded the Cherokee Mounted Rifles, beginning a civil war with the Cherokee

The end of the war saw the Cherokee giving up more land, allowed railroads through the nation, the emancipation of their slaves, & forced relocation

# **Dakota Conflict**

**The Dakota were located in southwestern Minnesota  
& began to suffer gross violations of treaties**

**They were given a reservation & guaranteed  
annuities in cash & food that the  
government was not providing**

**More white settlers began to take their promised  
lands & agents began to steal from the people**

**1862- The Dakota fell into poverty & starvation,  
when they began to beg for food & assistance**

# **Dakota Wars**

**They met with a government trader, Andrew Myrick, who told them to “eat grass”**

**The Dakota begin to attack white settlements for 2 months in a series of bloody attacks between the Dakotas & settlers**

**1200 Dakota men, women, & children were taken prisoner & 800 Dakota warriors surrendered**

# Dakota 38

**The territories & states demanded that all 800 soldiers be executed for war crimes**

**A farcical mass. Trial begins with 303 Dakotas being sentenced to death**

**President Lincoln examines the case & dwindles the case down to 38 individuals**

**38 Dakota warriors are hung in the largest mass execution in U.S. history**



# The Sand Creek Massacre

**1858-** The discovery of gold in the Rocky Mountains brings a wave of settlers hoping to get rich quick

Settlers begin to take over territory set aside for the Cheyenne & Arapahoe in the Treaty of Ft. Laramie 1851

By 1861, the Cheyenne & Arapaho were located to a small parcel of land along Sand Creek near Fort Lyon Colorado

Cheyenne **Dog Soldiers** began to attack invaders saying they did not agree to the treaty or consent to it

# The Sand Creek Massacre

**Black Kettle** leads a band to Sand Creek to avoid conflict

He raised an American and white flag to signify peace & friendship

John Chivington ignores this & leads a calvary to attack the settlement

270 people are massacred & Black Kettle signs a treaty to move to Oklahoma...where he is killed 4 years later by General Custer



# **The Dine'**

**The Dine' or Navajo are forced away to a reservation away from their ancestral lands**

**Kit Carson begins a total war, forcing them into starvation & compelling them to surrender**

**The Dine' are forced to make a 400 mile march, where 200 men, women & children die**

**1868- The Dine' are able to sign a treaty to return to their homelands**

