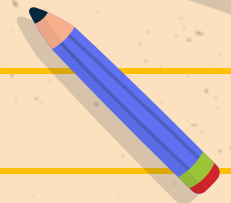
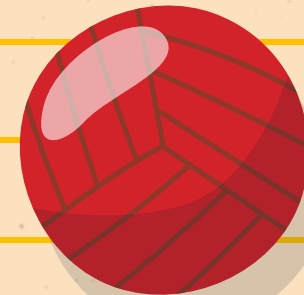
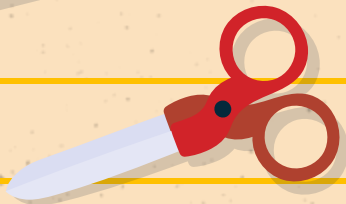
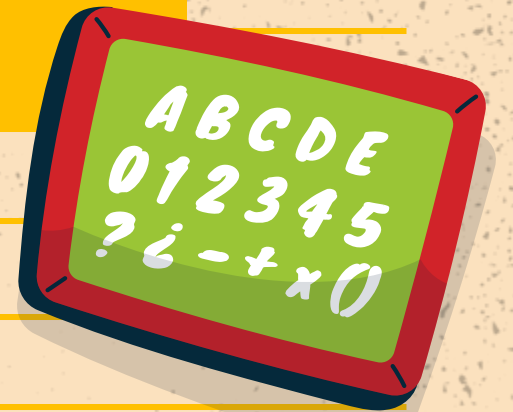


INSERT

INVESTIGATE



4.4

Native Resistance in the West

The background is a warm, orange-toned landscape. In the foreground, there are several rolling hills or mountains in shades of light orange and tan. Above the mountains, there are stylized white clouds and several white, multi-pointed stars. The entire scene is framed by a decorative border. At the top and bottom, there are horizontal bands with a repeating pattern of blue and white triangles. On the left and right sides, there are vertical gray bars with a repeating pattern of small blue diamonds, each flanked by a thin orange line.

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

Culture Forced to Adapt

After the Civil War, most American Indians lived west of the Mississippi in the “Great American Desert.”

The tribes in the Pacific Northwest relied on fish & forest animals

Those of the South were hunter/gathers & those in New Mexico farmed.

The Plains Indians were the largest group who traveled the continent as expert horsemen & hunters

Settlers Move West

Jackson moved many tribes from the east towards the Great Plains. A 1834 law regulated trade & kept white settlers out of “Indian Territory”

Once gold & silver were discovered, lands were once again limited

Reservations- Specific areas set aside by the government for Indian use.

Disease & the over hunting of buffaloes led to a crisis on the plains as well.

Conflict on the Plains

**Advancements in technology grew the idea of
“Manifest Destiny”**

**In 1862, The Sioux Tribe began to attack settlers
in Montana, who were threatening their
land rights**

**This rebellion would spark a series of attacks on
settlements & stagecoach lines**

**Sand Creek Massacre- John Chivington & his militia
open fire on an encampment of Cheyenne &
Arapaho.**

Treaty Agreements

Treaty of Ft. Laramie 1851- Tried to convince the Lakota, Nakota, Dakota to live in peace in the territory & remain in boundaries

The government had permission to build roads, forts, & trading posts & Native people were promised protection

Promise of 50,000 per year for 10 years in the form of food & farm implements

By 1890, there were 8.5 million citizens west of the Mississippi River

Peace Fails

Soon regiments were sent to the plains & cavalry members were supposed to “restore order”

Fetterman Massacre (1866)- Captain William Fetterman runs into an ambush led by **Red Cloud** & is massacred

United States Indian Peace Commission proposed that peace would only come if the American Indians settle on farms & reservations & “adapt”

Complications

Plains people were ok with settlers, as long as they kept moving to the west

Settlers hunted on tribal lands, their livestock destroyed spring grasses, the disease-affected tribes, & the bison were driven away

Impatient government officials appointed “head chiefs” to sign treaties on behalf of tribes

Oyate- Name of the seven tribes of the Lakota, some disagreed with the terms of the treaty

Violence on the Plains

The introduction of guns, horses, & diseases caused multiple disagreements on the plains

1854- A Mormon settler's cow is killed by High Forehead, a member of the Miniconjou tribe

U.S. orders the Brule' leader, Conquering Bear, to pay for the cow & bring in High Forehead

He refuses saying he has no authority to make a member of another tribe turn himself in.



Violence on the Plains

Lt. John Grattan leads a military detachment to the region to make arrests

Grattan's group is ambushed & he, along with his detachment, were wiped out

This caused a campaign of attacks by the U.S. military that killed 86 Lakotas

The Lakota organized 10,000 members to debate what to do



Broken Treaties

Some of the council chose to accept annuities, while others moved to the Black Hills

The U.S. began to build forts along the Bozeman Trail, violating the Ft. Laramie Treaty

An intertribal alliance of Lakota, Cheyenne, & Northern Arapahoe begin a series of military campaigns

This forces the U.S. to negotiate a new treaty with the tribes

Treaty of Ft. Laramie

1868- The U.S. signs **the Treaty of Ft. Laramie 68** to affirm Lakota lands, abandon forts, & continue tribal access to hunting grounds

While it was a victory, some tribes did not sign it due to distrust of the government

Red Cloud signs the treaty, but later acknowledges that he felt betrayed when it wasn't followed

Crazy Horse & Sitting Bull famously reject the treaty

Broken Promises

The U.S. begins to proclaim that Lakota in unceded areas were under military control

The Northern Pacific Railway begins construction in the area

General George Custer arrives with a Cavalry to investigate claims of gold in the Black Hills

The U.S. attempts to move Lakota from Black Hills, “any Lakota who did not return to a reservation would be declared hostile.”

Battle of the Greasy Grass

June 25th, 1876- General Custer arrives to the Greasy Grass River to attack Lakota forces...

Only to find an ambush of thousands of Lakota, Cheyenne, & Arapaho

Custer & his men are killed in a massacre in the Battle of Little Bighorn, the nation is alerted on its 100th birthday

The U.S. government sends more forces to the region & process started to force people to reservations

Crazy Horse

Leader of the Teton Sioux, born around 1841 & named Crazy Horse by his father

He sees a vision at a young age of a great warrior, surrounded by a thunder storm

The warrior is surrounded by his people & pulled from his horse.

This begins his reputation of a great warrior in various battles, such as Fetterman's Massacre

Crazy Horse

Famously refuses to have his photo taken, any photo that exists is a fake!

May 6th, 1877- He leaves the reservation to head to Ft. Robinson to find help for his sick wife

He flies a flag of truce, but is arrested & is brought to a jail by a Sioux soldiers

He supposedly resists & is stabbed, fulfilling his vision quest

Southern Plains

The Cheyenne, Arapaho, Comanche, Kiowa, & Apache sign the Medicine Lodge Treaty to give up land

The **transcontinental railroad** is completed, connected the coast lines of the United States

This splits bison herds & begins systematic slaughter of the herds

Sitting Bull

**Leader of the Teton Sioux, name translates to
“Buffalo Bull who sits down”**

**Becomes a prominent spiritual leader for the
Hunkpapa people & is involved in many
battles**

**While there is no evidence, people believed him to be
“the man who killed Custer.”**

**This causes him to flee to Canada with his tribe, but
is forced to return & surrender**

Sitting Bull

Buffalo Bill Cody invites him to join the Wild West Show in 1885, forming a friendship

He would sign autographs to save money for his people & gift money to the poor

Cody gifts him with a white show pony when he returns home

Calvary is sent out to arrest him, for fear that he will begin another rebellion

He supposedly resists & is killed December 15th, 1890. His white horse was rumored to dance