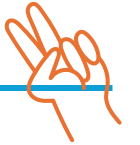
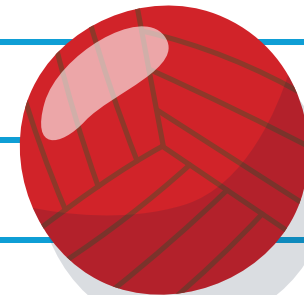
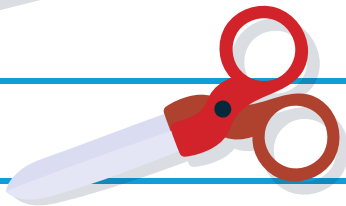
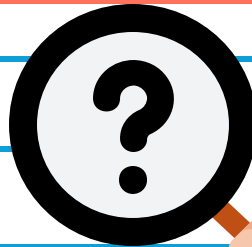


How has American Indian culture shaped the United States?

INVESTIGATE



1.2

American Indians Under Pressure

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

- Compare Native American and settler views of land.
- Describe conflicts between settlers and American Indians.
- Analyze the impact of the Indian Wars.
- Evaluate U.S. reservation and Americanization policies.

Cultures Forced to Adapt

The U.S. government relocated many Native American groups following the Civil War. Analyze Maps Describe the process of how Native Americans lost their land.

The Treaty of Fort Laramie was signed in 1851.

- 1. The U.S. Government would offer
protection to the tribes &
recognized lands**
- 2. Tribes are responsible for their
own people**
- 3. Protected Westward Travel**
- 4. The Government Promised Payments**

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.

Settlers and Native Americans Collide

Analyze Data What characteristics of the West made it attractive to those seeking economic opportunity?

Manifest Destiny

Conflict on the Plains

Advancements in technology grew the idea of
“**Manifest Destiny**”. The belief that the U.S. was
divinely ordained to expand across the continent

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.

Peace Fails

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

Fetterman Massacre (1866)- Captain William Fettermen 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”

Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868- Government agreed not to build a road through Sioux territory & abandon forts

IMOW: *Why create conflict?*

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Established in 1824, handled affairs between the U.S. government & American Indians

Many Indian agents stole funds or lacked support to enforce treaties.

Kit Caron would be sent to send the Navajo Nation on the **Long Walk to a reservation in New Mexico**

The Plains Wars

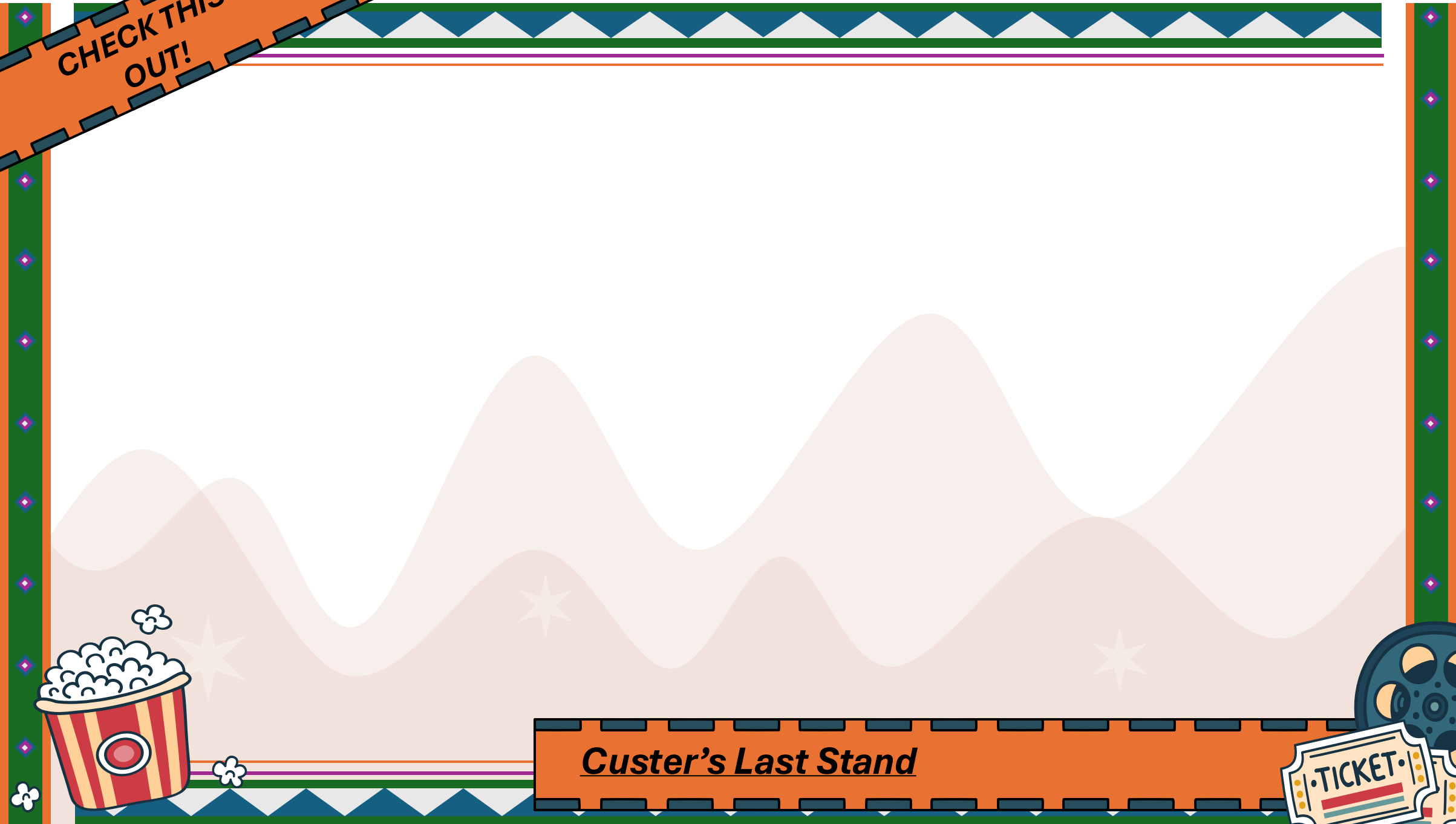
The **Red River Wars** eventually saw the defeat of the Kiowas & Comanches

Sitting Bull & Crazy Horse would become great leaders during this time.

June 1876-George Custer & his Calvary set out to drive out the American Forces in the Montana region...

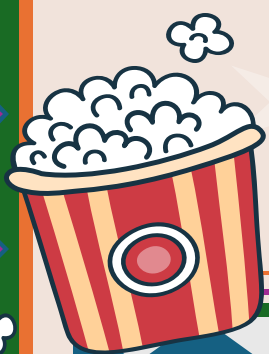
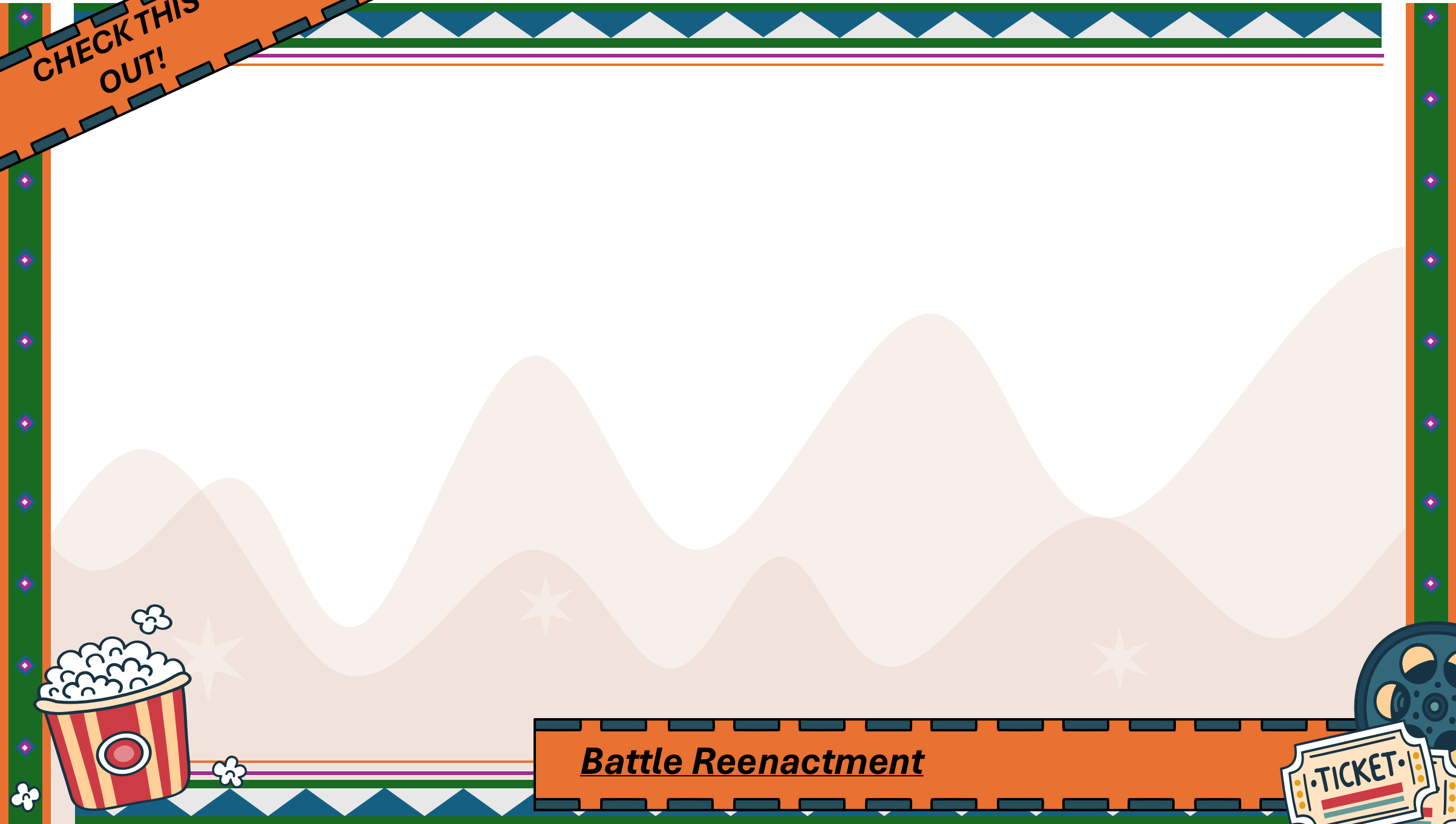
...Only to come under an ambush led by Crazy Horse that resulting in the **Battle of the Little Big Horn**

CHECK THIS
OUT!



Custer's Last Stand

CHECK THIS
OUT!



Battle Reenactment



1.2

American Indians Under Pressure

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

- **Compare the ways Native Americans and white settlers viewed and used the land.**
- **Describe the conflicts between white settlers and Indians.**
- **Analyze the impact of the Indian Wars.**
- **Evaluate the effectiveness of the government's Americanization and reservation policies towards American Indians.**

Crazy Horse

Leader of the Teton Sioux. Has a vision that changes his life

Has a vision at a young age that changes his life

Participated in the Battle of Platte Bridge, Battle of Red Butte, Fetterman Massacre, & Battle of Little Bighorn.

He surrendered & was murdered at Ft. Robinson on May 6, 1877

Leader of the Lakota Sioux. Medicine man

**Participated in the Dakota War & Red
Cloud's War.**

**Join's *Buffalo Bill's Wild West* signing
autographs. Buffalo Bill gifts him a
white horse**

**Sitting Bull is killed on December 15,
1890**

Black Elk

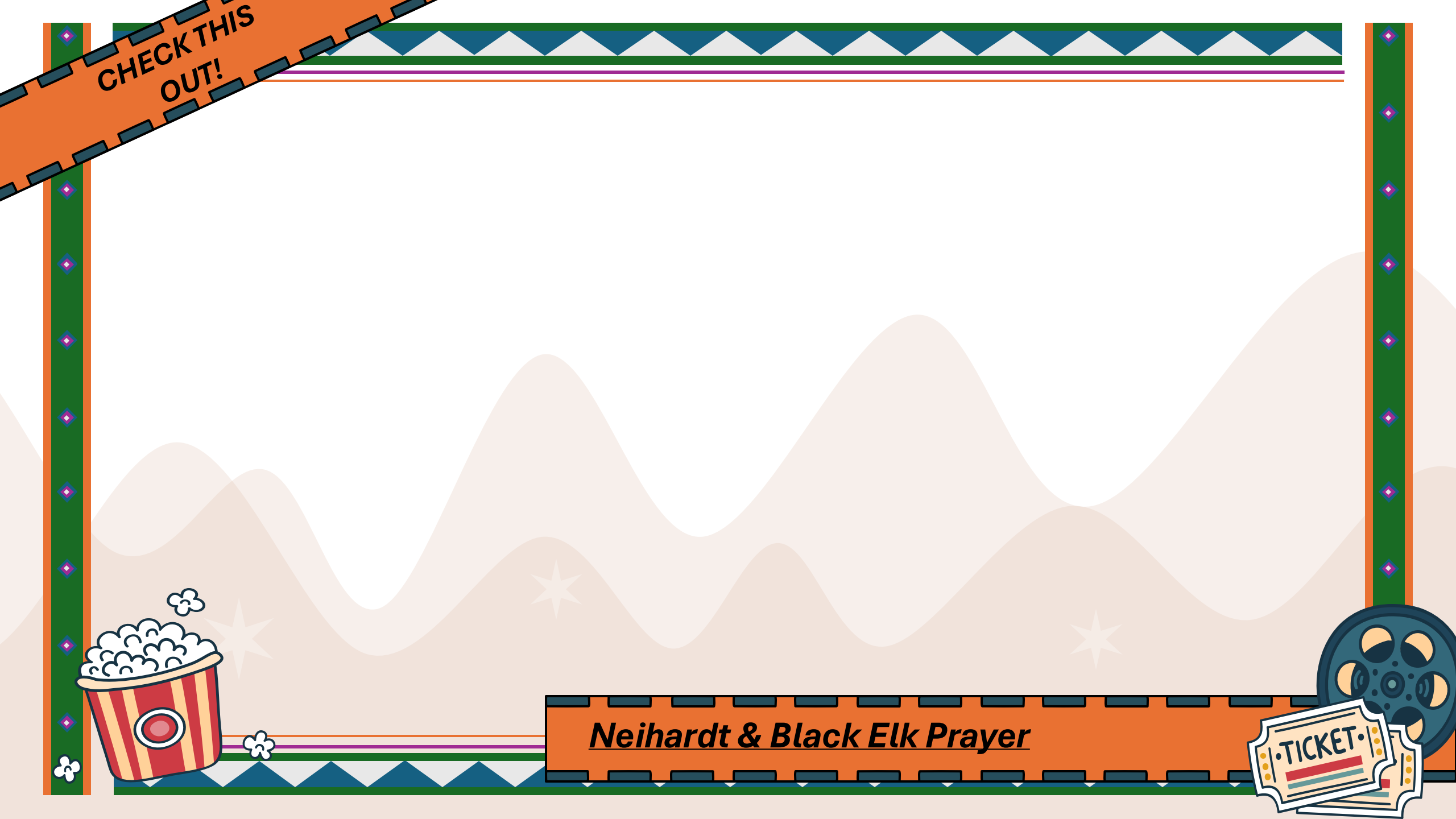
Served as a medicine man and spiritual leader for his people, the Oglala Lakota Sioux.

Witnessed key events such as the Battle of Little Bighorn (1876) and Wounded Knee (1890).

Taught that all life is connected through the “sacred hoop” of existence.

Shared his life story in *Black Elk Speaks* (1932), & became a bridge between Native American traditions & the world

CHECK THIS
OUT!



Neihardt & Black Elk Prayer

IMOW: *What Impact Did They All Have Today?*

Fight for the West

1877 The federal government set out to move the Nez Perces.

Chief Joseph tried to lead refugees to Canada, it was unsuccessful

Ghost Dance Movement- Religious revival thought to banish settlers & restore buffalo to the plains

The **Massacre at Wounded Knee** would see the deaths of more than 300 Sioux

Assimilation

Assimilation-The adopting of a culture & civilization that is different than your own

Helen Hunt Jackson would speak out against the mistreatment in *A Century of Dishonor*

1871 Congress decided that tribes would not be recognized & people were individuals

Dawes Act

Dawes General Allotment Act- Encouraged American Indians to become property owners & farmers, ended tribal land-holding

Tribal activities & religions were outlawed & boarding schools were opened.

Children were often sent away to these schools without parents

IMOW: *Why Might These Issues Still Affect Tribes Today?*

