



	<p>What was the white man's opinion of the Plains Indians</p>	
<p>As the population of America grew, so people began to move away from the cities and towns onto the plains.</p>		
<p>At first the Indians welcomed the settlers – it was their belief that the land should be shared. However, problems soon began.</p>		
<p>The whites killed buffalo so there was not enough for the Indians, then they began to take over land that had always been used by the Indians. The whites also brought disease with them. A simple cold could make an Indian very ill and some even died.</p>		
	<p>Settlers, looking for new places to live and gold seekers travelled across the plains in wagons. They tried to force the Indians off the land. The Indians had no choice but to fight back. Missionaries tried to convert the Indians to Christianity, they believed that this was the right thing to do because the Indians were superstitious savages.</p>	
<p>The whites believed that their way of life was the only true way to live. Indian culture was different and so in the whites eyes was inferior. They thought that because the Indians couldn't build proper houses they were less intelligent. They believed that by teaching the Indians to speak English they were doing the natives a great favour.</p>		
	<p>American treaties made to settle differences were always broken. War was inevitable</p>	
<p>Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What problems did the arrival of the whites bring for the Indians? 2. What was the white man's opinion of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Living in tipis b. Polygamy c. Indian religion 3. Imagine you are a white American who has decided to help the Indians to become more cultured and civilised. Make a plan showing what needs reforming and how you will go about achieving this. 		

Colonial & Early Republic Contact

- **Prior to 1800**, relatively **little sustained contact** between the two societies had taken place.
- Early examples of integration, including Puritan “praying towns” and intermarriage among Southeastern tribes such as the Cherokee, affected a **tiny percentage** of the Native American population.



Cherokees illustration 1790 c.

In the Antebellum Era (1800-1860)...

- **In 1800**, 5 million people of European descent lived in North America along Atlantic Seaboard and in St. Lawrence and Rio Grande valleys. Most of the 600,000 Indians who had survived the colonial era lived in other regions of the continent: Great Lakes, the Southeast, the Plains, the Northwest Coast, and Southwest. They mostly maintained their traditional ways of life.
- **Prior to 1860**, most Indians **lived beyond reach** of railroads and well-traveled highways.
- Likewise, Antebellum Native Americans encountered non-Indians infrequently. They **met episodically in war, at trading posts, or in councils**. The principal conflicts were in the forced removals of Natives from Great Lakes region and Southeast. Indian offices (like the BIA established during Jackson’s presidency) stood aside as native rights were usurped.

Fort Laramie Treaty (1851)



The United States & reps. from Plains tribes signed this treaty which was intended to insure peace on the plains.

Cause: Increasing numbers of whites -- gold seekers, settlers and traders -- make the trek westward, and as Native Americans reacted to this invasion by attacking wagon trains and, more often, warring against one another for territorial advantage.

- The **Fort Laramie Treaty** divided the plains into **separate tracts assigned to each tribe**, who agreed to remain on their own land, to cease their attacks on each other and on white migrants and to recognize the right of the United States to **establish roads and military outposts** within their territories.
- In return, the US pledged that each tribe would **keep its lands FOREVER** & they'd be protected from **raids** by white intruders and that they will each receive \$50,000 in supplies and provisions annually for the next fifty years. Both sides agree to settle any future disputes, whether between tribes or between Indians and whites, **through restitution (\$\$)**.
- Unfortunately, the chiefs who signed didn't have full authority over their tribes & gov't negotiators couldn't deliver protection & fair treatment they pledged.



California Indians

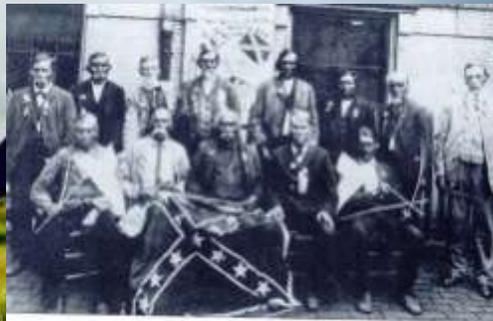
- In 1853, California began confining its remaining Indian population on harsh military reservations, but the combination of legal enslavement and near genocide had already made California the site of the worst slaughter of Native Americans in United States history. As many as 150,000 Indians lived in the state before 1849; by 1870, fewer than 30,000 remained.



Ishi: the last
California Indian

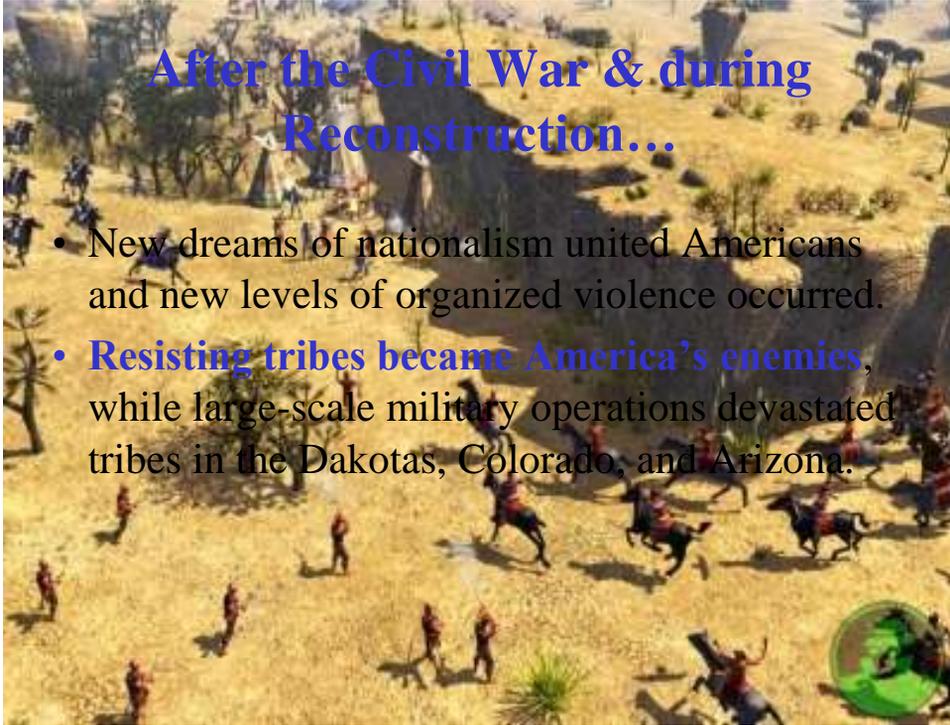
Native Americans & The Civil War

- Most of the Five Civilized Tribes, who brought slaves west with them when they were forced from their homelands in the South, sided with the Confederacy, contributing a brigade to the cause. But the Creek Nation split into pro-Union and pro-Confederate factions, who battle against one another throughout the war.



After the Civil War & during Reconstruction...

- New dreams of nationalism united Americans and new levels of organized violence occurred.
- **Resisting tribes became America's enemies**, while large-scale military operations devastated tribes in the Dakotas, Colorado, and Arizona.



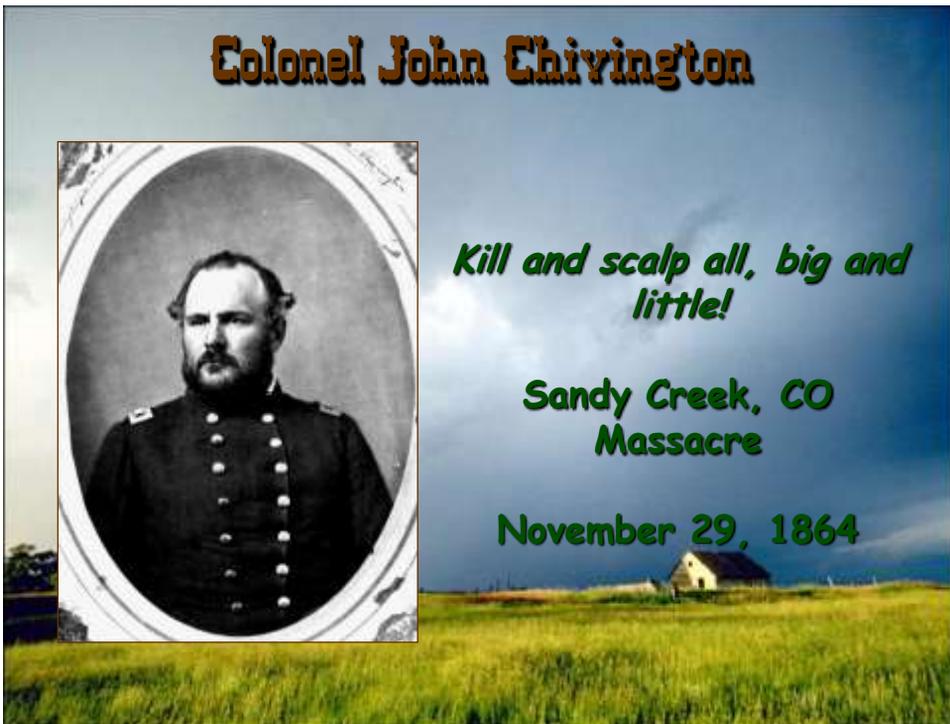
Colonel John Chivington



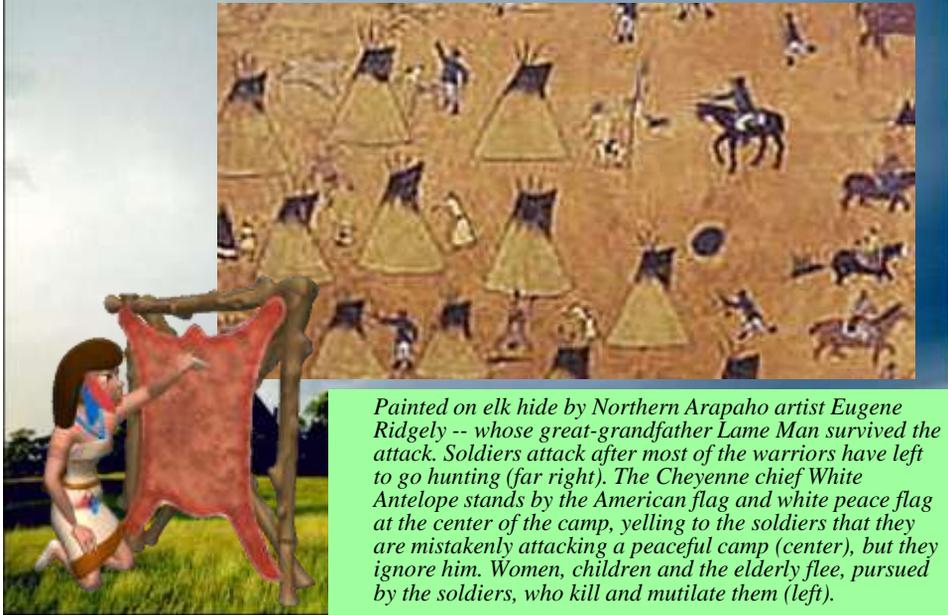
Kill and scalp all, big and little!

**Sandy Creek, CO
Massacre**

November 29, 1864



Sand Creek Massacre (1864)



Painted on elk hide by Northern Arapaho artist Eugene Ridgely -- whose great-grandfather Lame Man survived the attack. Soldiers attack after most of the warriors have left to go hunting (far right). The Cheyenne chief White Antelope stands by the American flag and white peace flag at the center of the camp, yelling to the soldiers that they are mistakenly attacking a peaceful camp (center), but they ignore him. Women, children and the elderly flee, pursued by the soldiers, who kill and mutilate them (left).

Sand Creek Massacre, con't

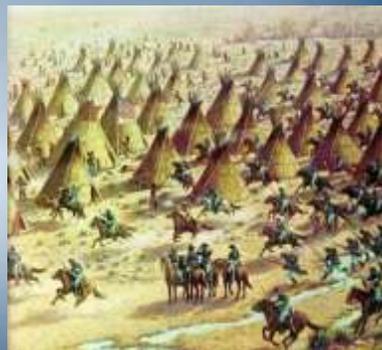
An interpreter living in the village testified:

"THEY WERE SCALPED, THEIR BRAINS KNOCKED OUT; THE MEN USED THEIR KNIVES, RIPPED OPEN WOMEN, CLUBBED LITTLE CHILDREN, KNOCKED THEM IN THE HEAD WITH THEIR RIFLE BUTTS, BEAT THEIR BRAINS OUT, MUTILATED THEIR BODIES IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD."

- By the end of the one-sided battle as many as 200 Indians, more than half women and children, had been killed and mutilated.

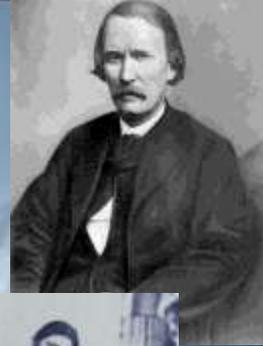
- While the Sand Creek Massacre outraged easterners, it seemed to please many people in Colorado Territory. Chivington later appeared on a Denver stage where he delighted audiences with his war stories and displayed 100 Indian scalps, including the scalps of women.

Chivington was later denounced in a congressional investigation and forced to resign. When asked at the military inquiry why children had been killed, one of the soldiers quoted Chivington as saying, "NITS MAKE LICE."



Also in 1864, the Navajos:

- Sent to punish Navajo raiding parties in NW New Mexico, Col. Kit Carson led an 1864 campaign of destruction through their villages, burning crops and killing livestock.
- When the Navajo surrendered, Carson marched 8,000 of the tribe on a grueling "Long Walk" across New Mexico to a parched reservation near Fort Sumner on the Pecos River, where they are held as POW's until 1868.



Another Massacre!



Capt. William J. Fetterman



**80 soldiers massacred
December 21, 1866**



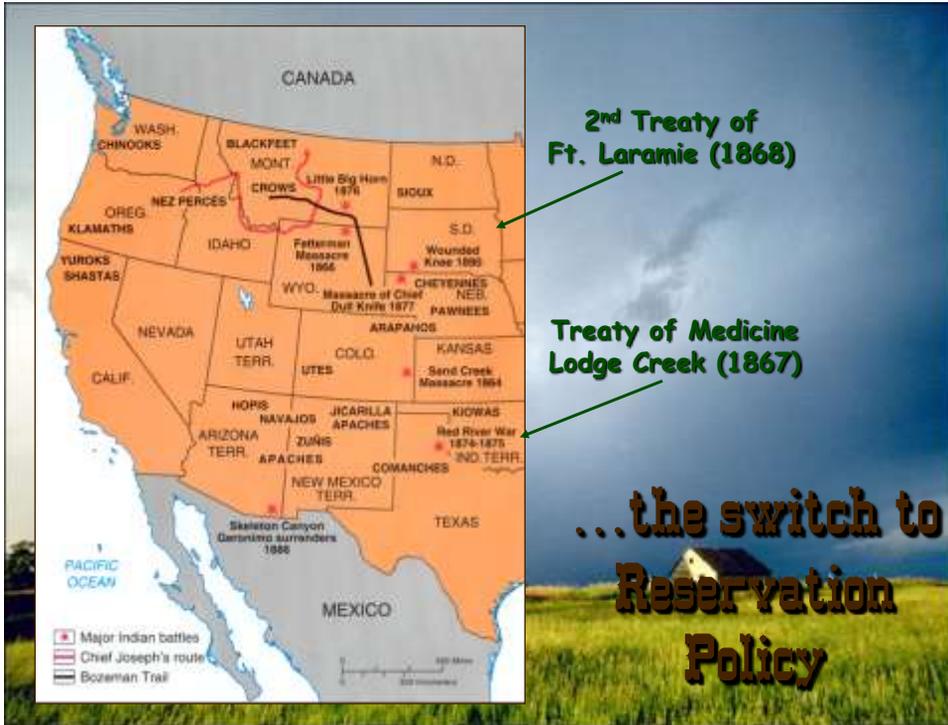
Navajo weaving

Q. Analyze the patterns on the rug. What do you think this rug is depicting?



1868 Ft. Laramie Treaty

- In 1868, Chief Red Cloud and General William Tecumseh Sherman signed this treaty, which ended the war along the Bozeman Trail. Under terms of the treaty, the US abandoned forts along the Bozeman Trail and granted enormous parts of the WY, MT, & Dakota Territories, **including the Black Hills** area, to the Lakota people as their **exclusive territory**.



Buffalo Hunting

- In the 1870s, Buffalo hunters began moving onto the plains, brought there by the expanding **railroads** and the growing market for hides and meat back east. In little more than a decade, they reduced the once numberless herd to an endangered species.
- In 1873, Although federal authorities estimated that hunters were killing buffalo at a rate of 3 million/year, President Grant signed a law protecting the herd from extermination.



Cliff Dwellers

- In 1874, William H. Jackson discovered & photographed the centuries-old Anasazi cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde in Colorado.



...and the OTHER
"Cliff Dwellers"

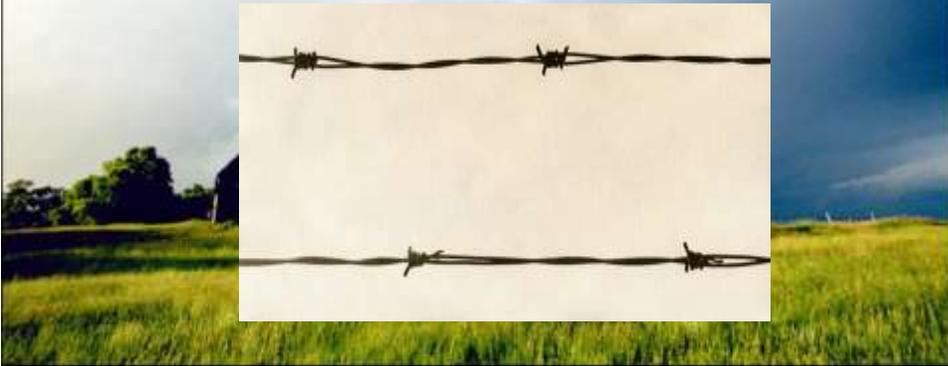
Apaches of AZ --another massacre!

- In 1871, more than 100 Apaches -- most of them women and children -- were murdered outside Camp Grant, AZ., where they had been given asylum.
- The murders were committed by members of the Tucson Committee of Public Safety, which included a force of Papago Indians, the Apaches' long-time enemies.
- The committee members claimed they acted in retaliation for raids by various Apache bands at distant points across the region, but public opinion, particularly in the East, linked the event to the recently investigated Sand Creek Massacre of 1864 as further evidence of Westerners' deep-seated hatred for Indians.



Barbed Wire

- In 1874, Joseph Glidden received patent for barbed wire: an inexpensive, durable and effective fencing material which, with the destruction of the buffalo, opened the plains to more efficient agriculture and ranching.



The Consequences of the Indian Massacres in the Post-Civil War era:

- The US population doubled nearly every 20 years while native populations steadily declined; and, that meant...
- Patterns of forced removal were replicated all over rest of US.
- ...Manifest Destiny & American Progress continues



Indian Population Graph Information and Questions:

1. The population in 1860 was approximately 50,000
2. The population in 1870 was approximately 20,000
3. The population in 1880 was approximately 100,000
4. The population in 1890 was approximately 250,000
5. The population in 1900 was approximately 200,000
6. The population in 1910 was approximately 265,000
7. The population in 1920 was approximately 200,000
8. The population in 1930 was approximately 330,000
9. The population in 1940 was approximately 310,000
10. The population in 1950 was approximately 340,000
11. The population in 1960 was approximately 541,000
12. The population in 1970 was approximately 800,000
13. The population in 1980 was approximately 1,400,000

Place figures on graph and color in making a bar graph. Then answer the following questions:

1. What years actually showed a decline in population?
2. When did 1860's population double?
3. How many more Indians existed in 1980 than 1860?
Than 1970?
Than 1930?
4. How much population decline did Indians experience in 1900?
In 1920?
In 1940?
5. When did the population reach 500,000?
100,000?
800,000?
6. What do you think some of the reasons might have been for the population decline periods?

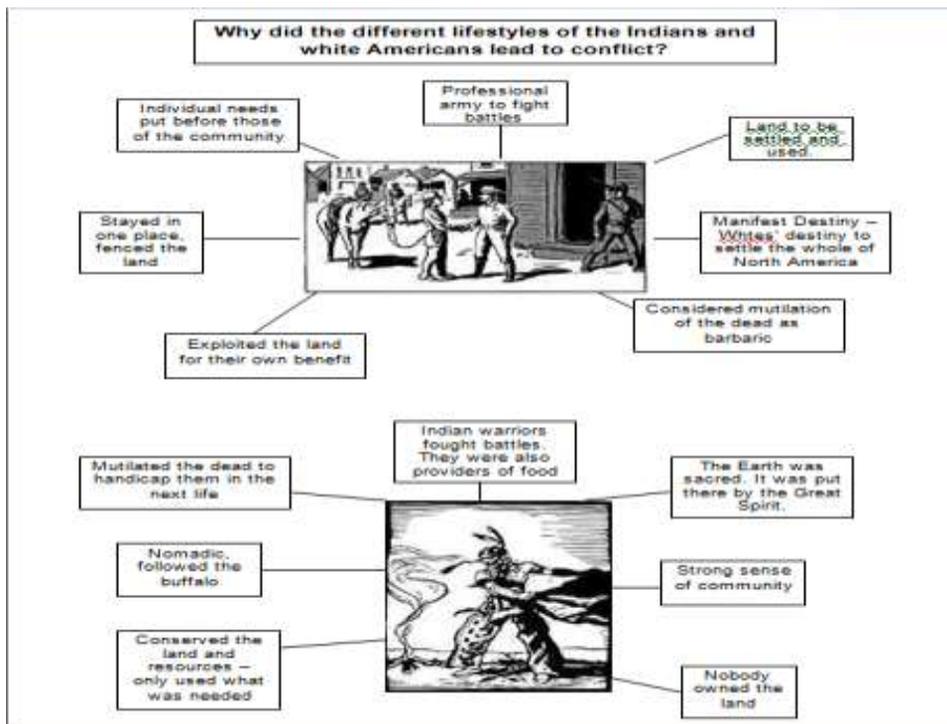


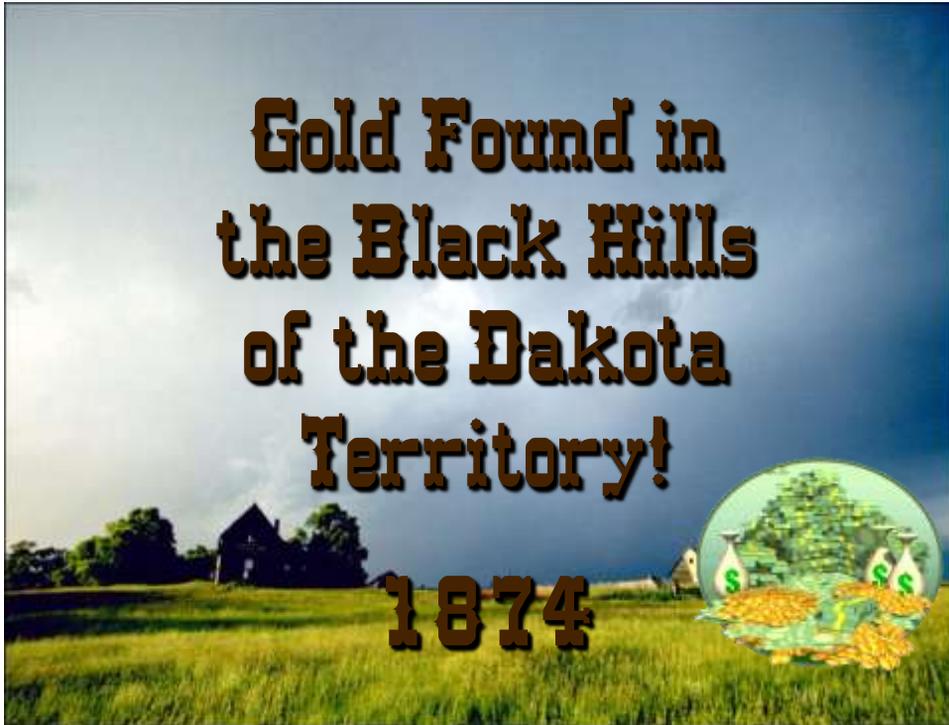
Why did the different lifestyles of the Indians and white Americans lead to conflict on the Plains?

WARM UP:

1. Complete the table below

	Indians	Whites
Warfare		
Land Ownership		
Conservation		
Animals		
Bravery		
Religion		





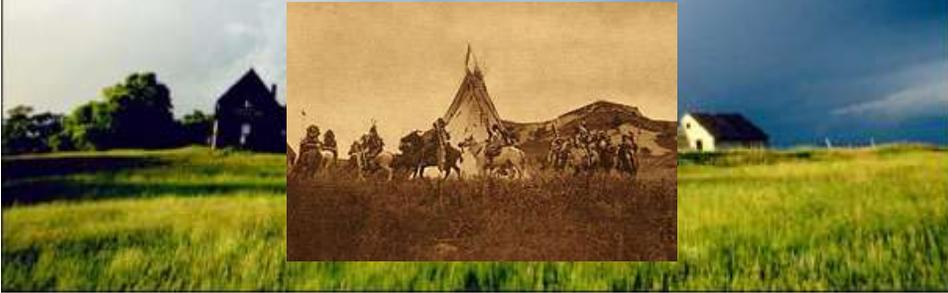
1874 --Custer found Gold!!

- With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, LOTS whites ventured into this sacred Indian land belonging to the Lakotas.
- Although the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty required the government to protect Lakota lands from white intruders, federal authorities instead protected the miners already crowding along the path Custer blazed for them, which they call "Freedom's Trail" and the Lakota call "Thieves' Road."



Resulting in... The Lakota War

- In 1875, a Senate commission meeting with **Red Cloud** and other Lakota chiefs to negotiate legal access for the miners rushing to the Black Hills offered to buy the region for \$6 million. But the Lakota refused to alter the terms of the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty, and declared they will protect their lands from intruders if the government won't.
- Federal authorities order the Lakota chiefs to report to their reservations by January 31. **Sitting Bull**, **Crazy Horse** and others defiant of the American government refuse. --WAR!!



The Battle of Little Big Horn 1876



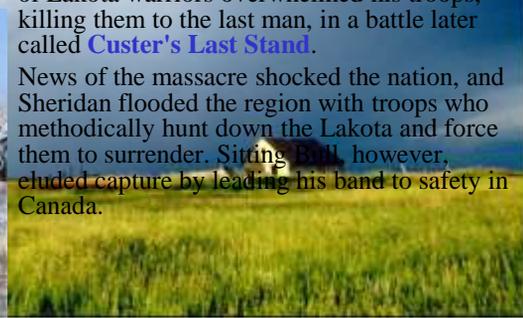
Battle of Little Bighorn



In 1876, **Gen. Sheridan** ordered military forces to drive Sitting Bull and the other Lakota chiefs onto the reservation through a combined assault. On June 17, **Crazy Horse** and 500 warriors surprised troops on Rosebud River, forcing them to retreat. On June 25, **George Armstrong Custer** discovered Sitting Bull's encampment on the Little Bighorn River.

Custer is order to charge the village but soon discovered he's outnumbered 4 to 1. Hundreds of Lakota warriors overwhelmed his troops, killing them to the last man, in a battle later called **Custer's Last Stand**.

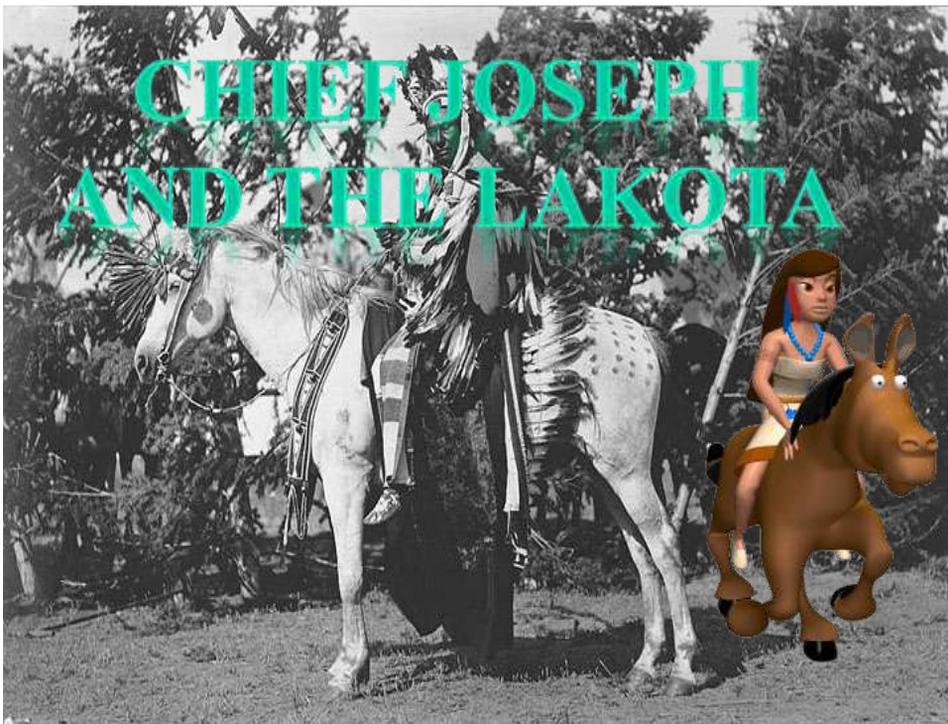
News of the massacre shocked the nation, and Sheridan flooded the region with troops who methodically hunt down the Lakota and force them to surrender. Sitting Bull, however, eluded capture by leading his band to safety in Canada.



Video: “General Custer at Little Big Horn” (25:44 m)



- 1) Why did Custer lose the Battle of Little Big Horn?
- 2) Describe the mystery and myth of Little Big Horn. What have investigations revealed?
- 3) Describe the impact of Little Big Horn upon White-Native American relations? Predict what will happen to the Native Americans next.



WARM UP on Chief Joseph:

From "An Indian's Views of Indian Affairs":

- My friends, I have been asked to show you my heart. I am glad to have a chance to do so. I want the white people to understand my people. Some of you think an Indian is like a wild animal. This is a great mistake. I will tell you all about our people, and then you can judge whether an Indian is a man or not. I believe much trouble and blood would be saved if we opened our hearts more. I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees things. The white man has more words to tell you how they look to him, but it does not require many words to speak the truth. What I have to say will come from my heart, and I will speak with a straight tongue. Ah-cum-kin-i-ma-me-hut (the Great Spirit) is looking at me, and will hear me.
- My name is In-mut-yah-lat-lat (Thunder traveling over the Mountains). I am chief of the Wal-lam-wat-kin band of Chute-pa-lu, or Nez Perces (nose-pierced Indians). I was born in eastern Oregon, thirty-eight winters ago. My father was chief before me. When a young man, he was called Joseph by Mr. Spaulding, a missionary. He died a few years ago. He left a good name on earth. He advised me well for my people.
- Our fathers gave us many laws, which they had learned from their fathers. These laws were good. They told us to treat all men as they treated us; that we should never be the first to break a bargain; that it was a disgrace to tell a lie; that we should speak only the truth; that it was a shame for one man to take from another his wife or [to take] his property without paying for it. We were taught to believe that the Great Spirit sees and hears everything, and that he never forgets; that hereafter he will give every man a spirit-home according to his deserts: if he has been a good man, he will have a good home; if he has been a bad man, he will have a bad home. This I believe, and all my people believe the same.
- **Questions:** How might this speech have surprised "white" listeners? Instead of reinforcing stereotypes of Native Americans as wild, uneducated people, does this speech show Native Americans as apparently well educated in the English language and in Christian-like thinking? Explain.

Taking the Black Hills

- In 1877, Congress voted to repeal the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty and take back the Black Hills, along with 40 million more acres of Lakota land. With the threat of Indian attack removed, mining camps and boom towns crowded the Black Hills.



Main Street in 1876

Deadwood, SD

Chief Joseph --Nez Perce leader

- Eluding or defeating army troops at every turn, Chief Joseph, leader of the Nez Percé, and a band of fewer than 200 warriors brought nearly 500 women and children over 1,500 miles of mountainous terrain to within 40 mi. of the border before stopped.
- In 1877, Chief Joseph surrendered & ended his 4 month retreat toward Sitting Bull's camp.

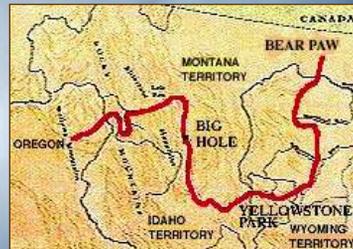


Reduced by this time to just 87 men, Joseph still held out for 5 days in a snowstorm, and then surrendered only because his people had no food or blankets and would soon die of cold and starvation.

Chief Joseph



*I will fight no
more forever!*



Nez Percé tribal
retreat (1877)

Chief Joseph

"I am tired of fighting," he declared as he holds out his rifle to General Howard. "I want to have time to look for my children, and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."



"How the West Was Lost" (48:00)

- **VIDEO DESCRIPTION:** The history of 19th-century America is the story of struggles between settlers moving west and Native Americans trying to hold on to their ancestral territories. The clash between lifestyles and land rights forged a new land and unified an American culture, but in the process a venerable way of life was destroyed. Follow the Cherokee, Dakota, Lakota, and Nez Percé as they fight to keep their homelands.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS AS YOU WATCH:

- 1) Discuss the similarities and differences between cultures of Native American and American expansionists. To the Dakota, the land was everything. Describe and discuss the relationship between the Dakota Indians and the land.
- 2) Try to place yourself in the shoes of a young American expansionist in the 1800s. Would you venture west to find gold? How do you think your expedition would affect the Native Americans already living there?
- 3) Discuss the difference in the meaning of the words "Lakota" and "Sioux."
- 4) It wasn't just land that the Indians wanted to retain. It was their way of life. Discuss "the way of life" for the Lakota. Make a list of the things they were in danger of losing.
- 5) Discuss the meaning of Chief Joseph's words, "I will fight no more forever." What was he saying and whom was he saying it to?
- 6) Discuss what you think life was like for the Nez Perce on the reservation. What do you know about their lifestyle, education, local government, religion, etc.?

Native Americans & The West: The Era of Assimilation



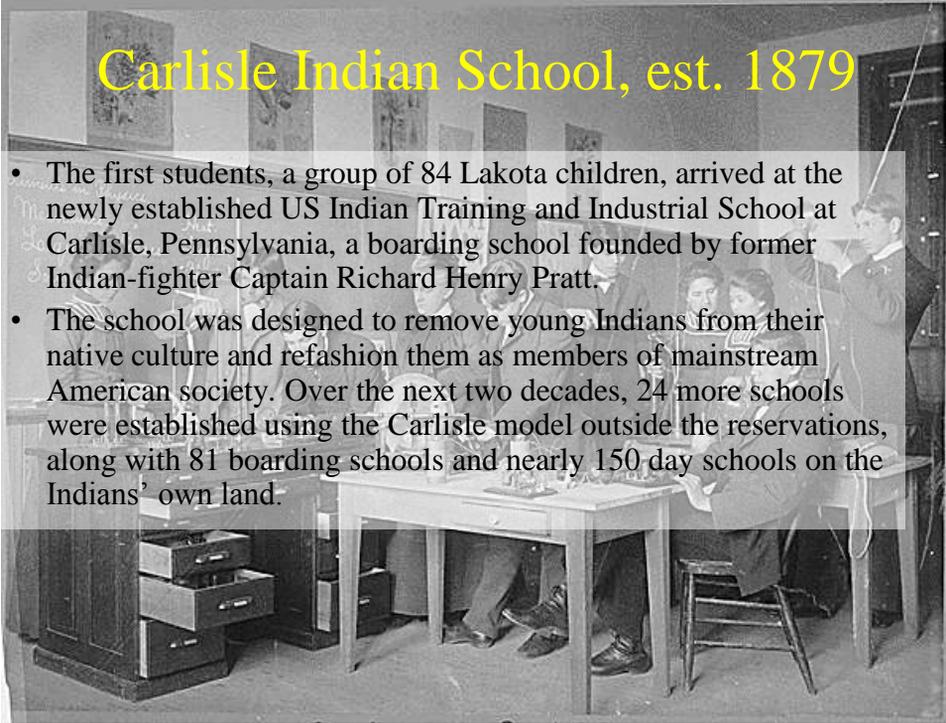
Bureau of Ethnology... Ew!

To complete its consolidation of federally-funded scientific exploration in the West, Congress created the United States Bureau of Ethnology to coordinate the study of native peoples and complete a record of their cultures before they vanished under the pressure of expanding white settlement.



Carlisle Indian School, est. 1879

- The first students, a group of 84 Lakota children, arrived at the newly established US Indian Training and Industrial School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, a boarding school founded by former Indian-fighter Captain Richard Henry Pratt.
- The school was designed to remove young Indians from their native culture and refashion them as members of mainstream American society. Over the next two decades, 24 more schools were established using the Carlisle model outside the reservations, along with 81 boarding schools and nearly 150 day schools on the Indians' own land.



Before & After Entering Carlisle



Carlisle Indian School football team (1903)

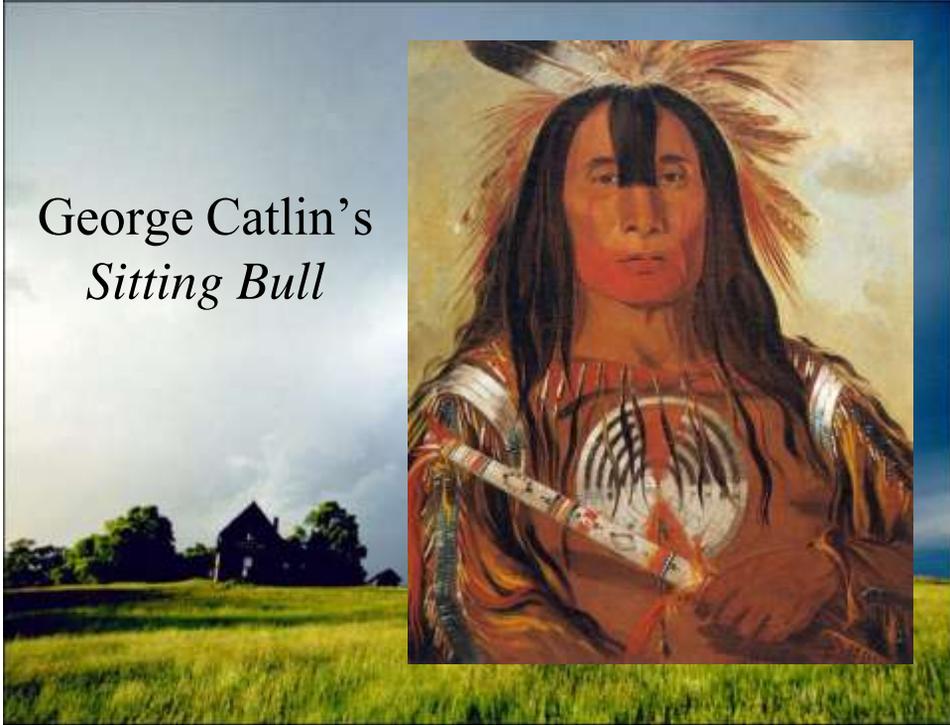


Sitting Bull's Surrender



- In 1881, **Sitting Bull** returned from Canada with a small band of followers to surrender to General Alfred Terry, the man who five years before had directed the campaign that ended in the Lakota Chief's victory at Little Bighorn. After insulting his old adversary and the United States, Sitting Bull had his young son hand over his rifle, saying, "I wish it to be remembered that I was the last man of my tribe to surrender my rifle. This boy has given it to you, and he now wants to know how he is going to make a living."

George Catlin's
Sitting Bull



End of the Buffalo



The Last large buffalo kill was in 1883. T. Roosevelt (TR) hoped to “bag a trophy” before the species disappeared.

By 1884, except for small domestic herds kept by sentimental ranchers, there were only scattered remnants of the animal that more than any other symbolized the American West.



But Remington's *The Buffalo Hunt* (1890) somehow looks different...



Geronimo, Apache Chief: Hopeless Cause



Geronimo --Apache leader

To the Apaches, Geronimo embodied the very essence of the Apache values, aggressiveness, courage in the face of difficulty. These qualities inspired fear in the settlers of Arizona and New Mexico. The Apaches were mostly migratory following the seasons, hunting and farming. When food was scarce, it was the custom to raid neighboring tribes. Raids and vengeance were an honorable way of life among the tribes of this region.

But after years of guerilla warfare against American & Mexican settlers in the southwest, **Geronimo surrendered in 1886**. Geronimo & his tribe were forced (supposedly temporarily) to settle in Florida, but after being shipped to St. Augustine, FL, many died from malaria or tuberculosis. Geronimo never returned to AZ & died a POW many years later on an OK reservation.



Geronimo: His Own Words Primary Source Analysis and Socratic Seminar

- **Directions:** Read Geronimo: In His Own Words, Part III: The White Men and complete the Analyzing Historical Documents worksheet. This is your ticket into the Socratic Seminar on Geronimo! I will start the seminar with an intriguing question. Be ready!

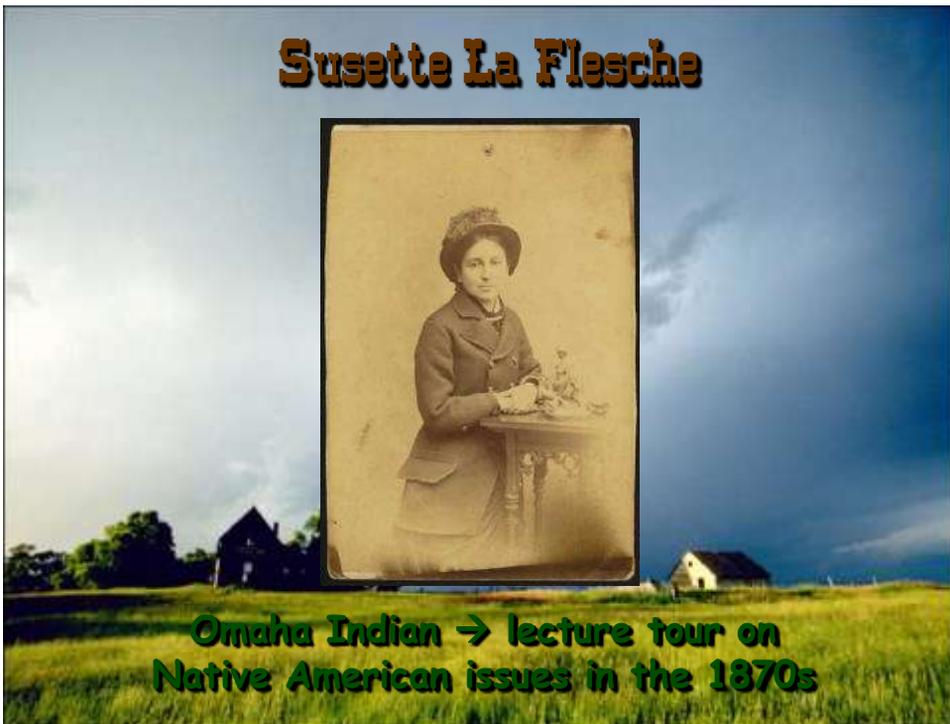
Proponents of Reform and Change



Susette La Flesche



Omaha Indian → lecture tour on Native American issues in the 1870s



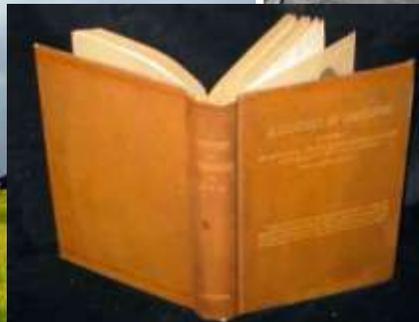
Helen Hunt Jackson



A Century of Dishonor (1881)

A trigger for change: Helen Hunt Jackson's *A Century of Dishonor (1881)*

- Her book was the first detailed examination of the federal gov't's treatment of Native Americans in the West. Her findings shocked the nation with proof that empty promises, broken treaties and brutality helped pave the way for white pioneers.



“Friends of the Indian”

“Friends of the Indian”--Group of clergy, gov’t officials, & social reformers formed in 1883. Met in upstate NY to develop strategy for bringing Native Americans into the mainstream of American life.



BIG change resulted

- As Indian rights associations sprang up across the country, a consensus grew that Indians *must be helped* to become full members of American society.
- This leads to the policy of **assimilation** —Indians were forced to give up their cultural identities and become “Americanized!”
- Reformers saw the traditional patterns of Indian culture as the **principal obstacle** to meaningful citizenship; their first task, they believed, was to **end the nomadism** and **isolation** of reservation life. The new law --the Dawes Act --was thus tailored to attack a central institution of Indian culture, common ownership of tribal lands.

Dawes Severalty Act (1887): Assimilation Policy



Carlisle Indian School, PA

Dawes Severalty Act --1887

This congressional legislation instituted a system of **private land ownership** on Native American tribes for whom communal land ownership has been a centuries-old tradition.

- Individual Indians become eligible to receive land allotments of up to 160 acres, together with full U.S. citizenship.
- Tribal lands remaining after all allotments had been made are to be declared surplus and sold.

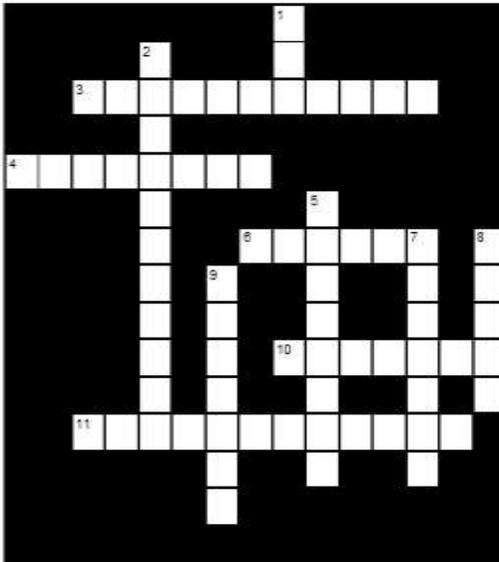
Dawes Act, con't...

- Supporters of the law believed that it would help speed the Indians' assimilation into mainstream society by giving them an incentive to live as farmers and ranchers, earning a profit from their own personal property and private initiative.
- Others used the law to buy up surplus tribal lands for white settlers.

Dawes Act: a **lose-lose** situation

- The Dawes Act **significantly undermined Indian tribal life**, but did little to further their acceptance into the broader society.
- In addition, the law severely reduced Indian holdings; after all individual allocations had been made, the extensive lands remaining were declared surplus and opened for sale to non-Indians. When the allotment system finally ended, Indian landholdings were reduced from 138 million acres in 1887 to only 48 million acres in 1934. And with their land, many Native Americans also lost a fundamental structuring principle of tribal life as well.
- This policy was not reversed until 1934, when the Indian Reorganization Act asserted the importance of perpetuating Indian cultural institutions and permitted surplus lands to be returned to tribal ownership.

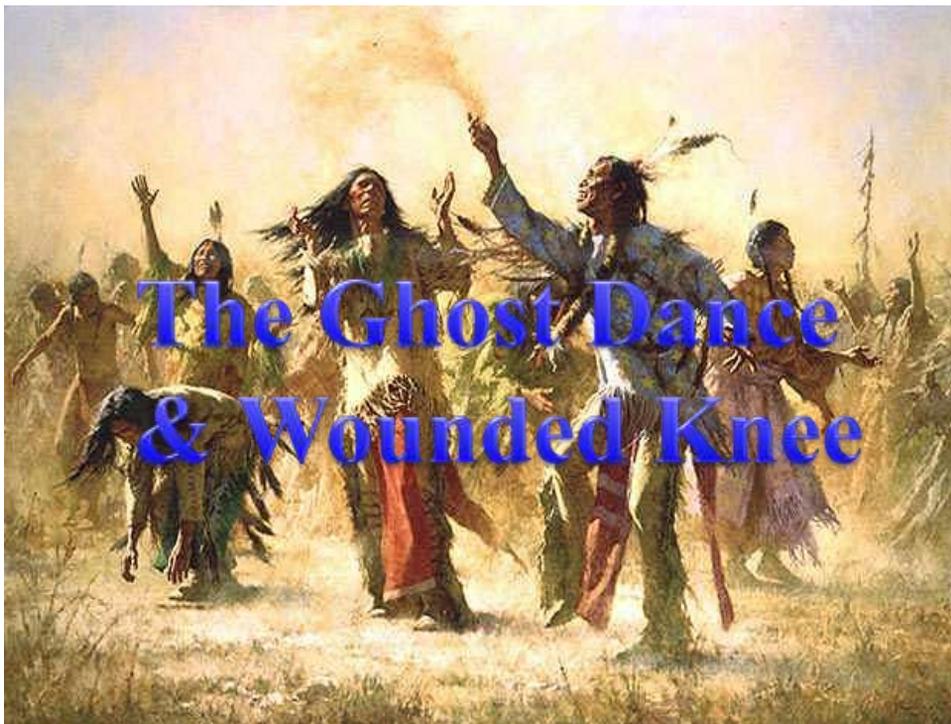
Remember an APUSH theme is IDENTITY --*how did the Dawes Act undermine native identity???*

Review:**Whites' Opinions of Indians Crossword**© www.historyonthenet.com**Across**

- 3 This treaty was made in 1868 (4,7)
 4 Given to the Indians by whites, these could prove fatal (8)
 6 The Indians were considered unintelligent because they didn't build these properly (6)
 10 Essential animal for the Indians that the whites killed (7)
 11 These people tried to convert the Indians to Christianity (12)

Down

- 1 This was inevitable (3)
 2 Area of America that was home to the Indians (5,6)
 5 There were great _____ differences between the whites and the Indians (8)
 7 White Americans believed the Indians were superstitious _____ (7)
 8 Covered travelling vehicle (5)
 9 Indians were taught this language (7)



Warm Up: Native American Acrostic Poem

An acrostic poem is one where you choose a word or name and use each letter in the name as the beginning of a word or line that tells something about that person or topic.

Example: An acrostic poem using the word "friend."

Frank from my class

Really helped me when I got hurt. He ran to the nurse and got

Ice for my leg

Even when I lost

Nelly my pet frog, his mom

Drove us all around looking for her.

Write an Acrostic Poem using the word below.

N
A
T
I
V
E

A
M
E
R
I
C
A
N



Lakota women waiting for ration distribution Pine Ridge Reservation (near Wounded Knee Creek) South Dakota (1890)

Rations were intended to assist the Lakotas while they made the transition from an economy based on buffalo hunting to one of subsistence farming. In 1890 the rations were reduced to 20 percent, which coincided with a crop failure

Ration Ticket

From Rosebud Agency (Division of Bureau of Indian Affairs) issued to Brule Sioux (Lakota) tribe in South Dakota (1883)

Agency: *Rosebud Agency*

Weekly Ration Check

Date: *Oct. 1883*

Band No. *205*

Family No. *205*

Men - - - - -

Women - - - - -

Children - - - - -

Total - - - - -

Or - - - - - Rations.

Issue day, *Monday*

Name of Tribe: *Brule*

14.	13.	12.	11.
10.	9.	8.	7.
6.	5.	4.	3.
2.	1.		

Ghost Dance Movement

- In 1889, **Wovoka**, a Paiute holy man, awakened from a 3-day trance to teach his tribe the **Ghost Dance**, with which they can restore the earth to the way it was before the whites arrived in the West. His teachings spread throughout tribes in the West & stirred a spiritual revival that whites nervously misinterpret as a return to hostilities.



More on the Ghost Dance...

- Wovoka traveled to various reservations & told of traveling in a trance, to another world, where he was informed that an **Indian renaissance** was at hand, and declared that Indians could create a new paradise by performing a series of rituals.
- In order to hasten those auspicious events, Indians were instructed to perform certain round dances at night. His vision said that tribal Indian life would soon return, that the dead would come back to life, and that the animals the Indians had traditionally hunted — importantly, the buffalo — would be restored.
- Wovoka's prophecies stressed the link between righteous behavior and imminent salvation. Salvation was not to be passively awaited, but welcomed by a regime of ritual dancing and upright moral conduct. Wovoka's prophecies hinged on simple principals: Do not hurt or do harm to anyone. Do not fight. Do what is right, always. Treat one another justly. Cleanse the body often. Remain peaceful. Be truthful. Abstain from alcohol. Do not refuse to work for the whites and do not make any trouble with them.
- The vision itself emphasized cooperation with whites in this world and equality with them in the next. Wovoka believed that if he complied, he and other Indians would be rewarded in the next life. Wovoka also discouraged the practice of mourning — the dead would soon be resurrected — demanding instead the performance of prayers, meditation, chanting, and especially dancing.

Ghost Dance & Shirt from Wounded Knee



Repatriated to Lakotas at Pine Ridge in 1998 from Scottish Museum (a museum gift from member of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show)



- On November 12, 1890, the Pine Ridge reservation agent wired the army to send help after witnessing Indians dancing wildly in the snow. Major General Miles responded with 5,000 men. They included the Seventh Cavalry, brought up to strength with new soldiers.

Massacre (not “Battle”) at Wounded Knee (1890)

- In 1890, **Sitting Bull** is murdered in a confrontation at the Standing Rock Reservation when Lakota policemen attempt to arrest him as part of a federal crackdown on the Ghost Dance.
- Federal troops then massacred the Lakota Chief **Big Foot** and his 350 followers at Wounded Knee Creek on the Pine Ridge Reservation (South Dakota) in a confrontation fueled by the government’s determination to stop the spread of the Ghost Dance among the tribes.
- **This was the last armed engagement of the Indian Wars & ended the Ghost Dance movement.**

Chief Big Foot's Lifeless Body Wounded Knee, SD, 1890



Medicine man killed at massacre & posed with a rifle



Mass grave after snowstorm subsided



The Aftermath of Wounded Knee

- Public reaction to the battle among Americans was at the time generally favorable. Many non-Lakota living near the reservations interpreted the battle as a defeat of a murderous cult, though some confused Ghost Dancers with Native Americans in general. In an editorial in response to the event, a young newspaper editor, L. Frank Baum, later famous as the author of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, wrote on January 3, 1891:
 - *"The Pioneer has before declared that our only safety depends upon the total extermination of the Indians. Having wronged them for centuries, we had better, in order to protect our civilization, follow it up by one more wrong and wipe these untamed and inflexible creatures from the face of the earth. In this lies future safety for our settlers and the soldiers who are under incompetent commands. Otherwise, we may expect future years to be as full of trouble with the redskins as those have been in the past."*

“Indian Territory” Gone!

- In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison authorized opening of unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory to white settlement.
- A gunshot signaled settlers to cross the border & stake their claims. Within 9 hours, the Oklahoma Land Rush transformed almost 2 mil. acres of tribal land into thousands of individual land claims.
- Many of the most desirable plots are taken by "Sooners," so called because they crossed into the territory sooner than was permitted.
- Ended the 60-year pledge to preserve this area exclusively for Native Americans, forced from their lands in the east.

Benjamin Harrison Peace Medal (1889)



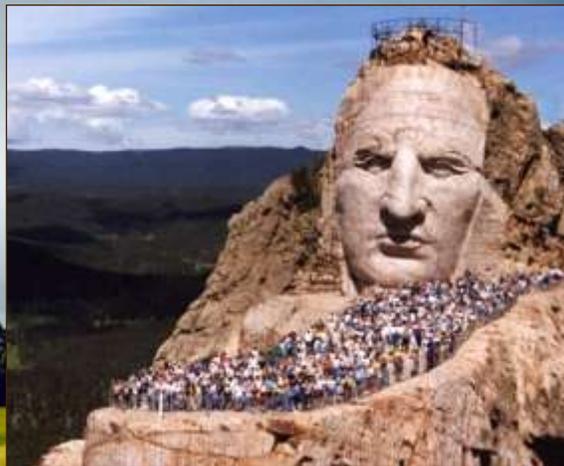
- Image of Indians before & after assimilation

“Progress”

Indian Reservations Today



Crazy Horse Monument: Black Hills, SD



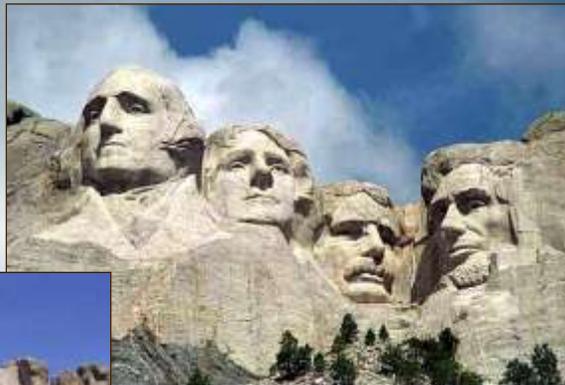
Lakota Chief

Horczak Ziolkowski, Sculptor Crazy Horse Monument



**His vision of the finished
memorial.**

Mt. Rushmore: Black Hills, SD



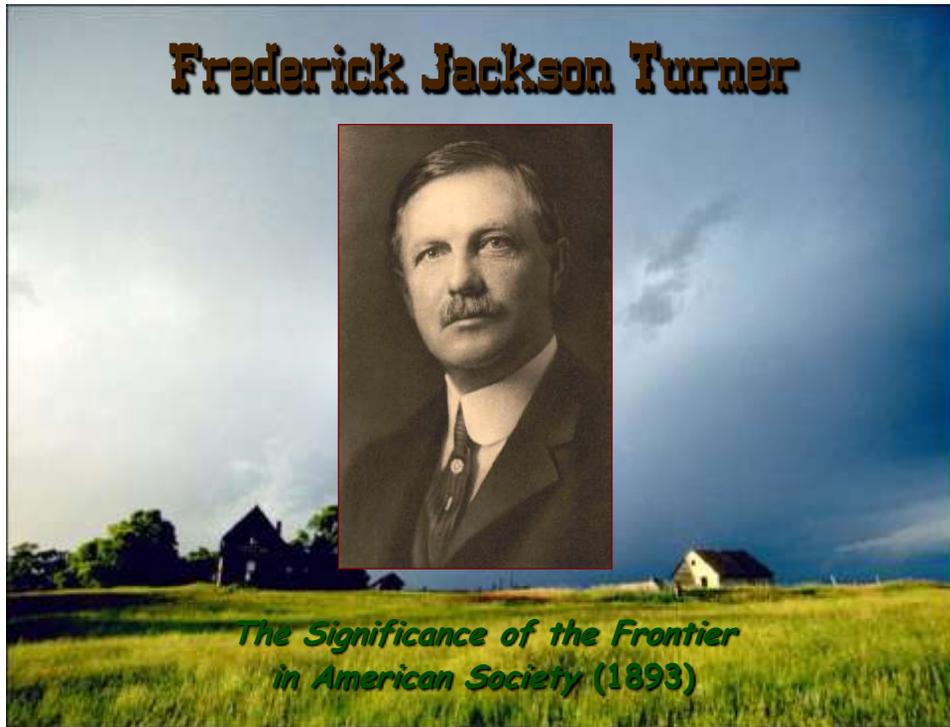
Assignment:

- **Directions:** Read “Wounded Knee and the Ghost Dance.” Then, acting as an eyewitness reporter, you will write (2) two editorials, each with its own “snapshot” or political cartoon on the following:
 - 1) Write a biased editorial and draw a cartoon/snapshot, sympathetic to the Native American’s cause at Wounded Knee. 200 words.
 - 2) Write a biased editorial and draw a cartoon/snapshot, sympathetic to the white soldiers and settlers at Wounded Knee. 200 words.

*The final product should look like the front page of a newspaper, with headlines and columns! Make sure to use primary source quotes and details from the readings.

The Frontier

Thesis



Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

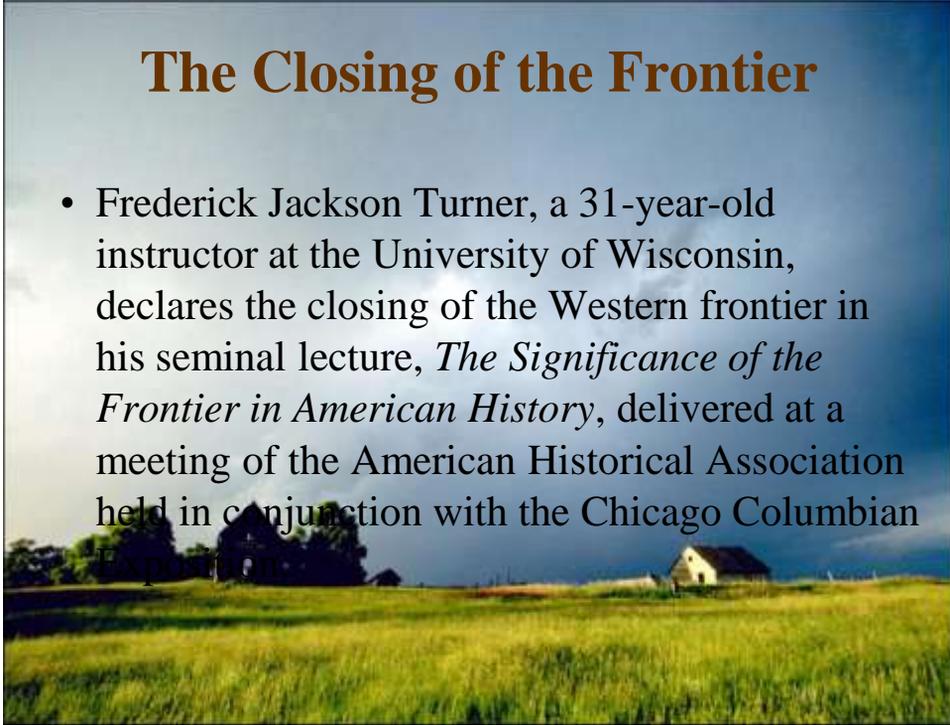
USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

5.1 The Significance of the Frontier Frederick Jackson Turner

- A. Select 2 quotes from the reading and in a paragraph for each, explain why these quotes capture the essence of this document.
- B. Answer the below questions in paragraph form.
 1. What is the Turner Thesis?
 2. How does the wilderness shape the American Character?
 3. What are the essential characteristics of America and Americans, according to Turner?

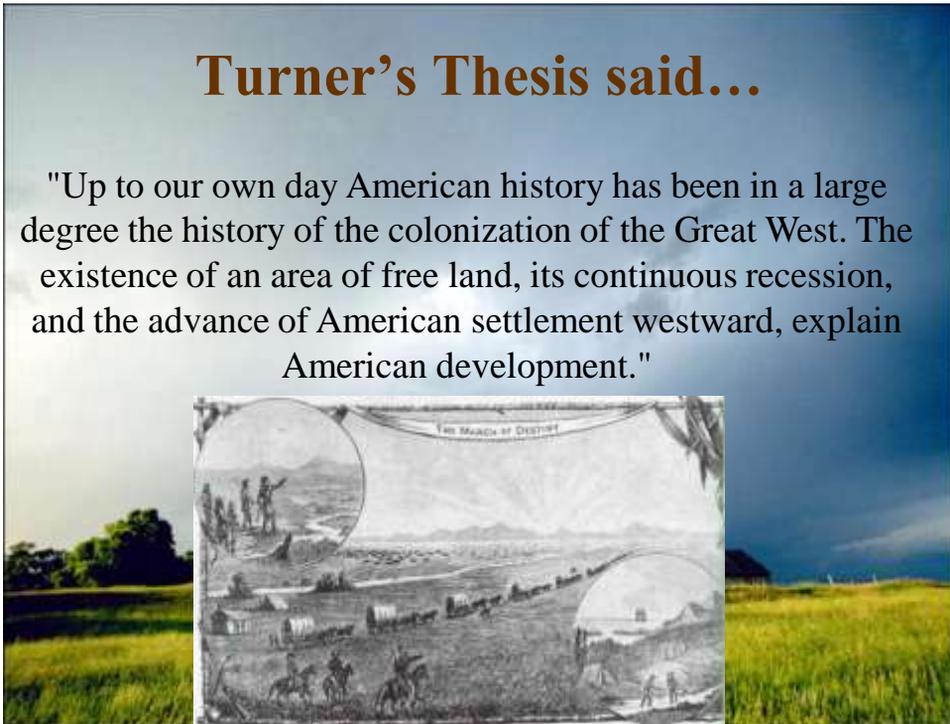
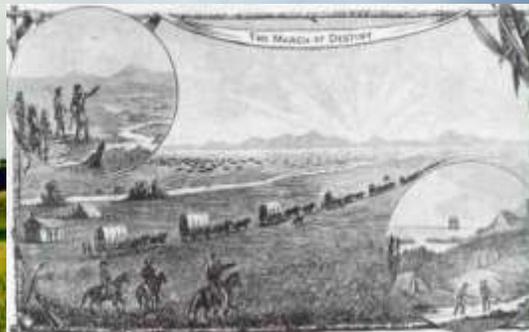
The Closing of the Frontier

- Frederick Jackson Turner, a 31-year-old instructor at the University of Wisconsin, declares the closing of the Western frontier in his seminal lecture, *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, delivered at a meeting of the American Historical Association held in conjunction with the Chicago Columbian Exposition.



Turner's Thesis said...

"Up to our own day American history has been in a large degree the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development."



Significance of Turner's Thesis:

- Argued closing of the frontier had ended an era in American history.
- Used census report of 1890 to explain that settlement of the frontier had created the American character and spurred American development.
- Illustrates the psychological power of the frontier in that, with its passing, Americans began to realize that revitalizing opportunities were also vanishing.



1893 World's Fair

what were the
long-term effects
of the westward
experience?

Destruction of the Buffalo Herds



The near extinction of the buffalo.

Yellowstone National Park



First national park established in 1872.

Sierra Club



Founded in 1892

Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)



Francis Newlands

The **Reclamation Act** (also known as the **Newlands Reclamation Act** or **National Reclamation Act**) of 1902 is a United States federal law that funded irrigation projects for the arid lands of the American West. It was authored by Representative Francis G. Newlands of Nevada.

The act at first covered only 16 of the western states, as Texas had no federal lands. Texas was added later by a special act passed in 1906.

Seminar Notes

All answers should be as specific as possible, and unless otherwise stated, given from the point of view from the author. Full credit will be awarded for direct use of the primary source.

USE DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE PRIMARY MATERIAL.

5.2 Reflections on the American West

Wallace Stegner

- A. Select 2 quotes from the reading and in a paragraph for each, explain why these quotes capture the essence of this document.
- B. Answer the below questions in paragraph form.
1. What are the qualities Stegner identifies as aspects of the American West?
 2. What reactions do you have to Stegner's reflections on his early childhood? How is this relevant to history?
 3. Select three passages and explain how they communicate some important idea to the study of history.

American West – Key Features

F	I	N	A	N	C	I	A	L	C	R	I	S	I	S
O	S	S	R	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	M	Q	A	T
R	A	A	A	V	G	T	R	O	F	I	E	N	F	N
T	D	G	I	K	N	E	E	E	T	G	D	W	D	R
L	F	O	L	O	P	E	N	H	N	C	L	S	S	O
A	G	L	R	D	K	T	J	A	R	R	K	X	A	H
R	H	D	O	C	J	O	R	E	N	E	J	C	C	G
A	J	R	A	V	S	N	E	I	B	W	H	D	G	I
M	K	U	D	E	E	K	U	U	A	H	G	C	F	B
I	L	S	P	P	H	T	Y	Q	S	B	V	D	D	E
E	I	H	O	M	E	S	T	E	A	D	A	C	T	L
T	P	S	M	V	G	P	T	W	M	N	W	H	S	T
R	L	I	A	R	T	E	L	T	T	A	C	U	A	T
E	O	J	B	V	F	O	R	M	A	L	Q	N	W	I
A	U	H	L	S	D	Q	E	N	S	P	D	S	D	L
T	Y	N	E	E	N	K	D	E	D	N	U	O	W	Y
Y	Z	X	C	V	B	N	H	J	K	L	P	O	I	U

FINANCIAL CRISIS
FORT LARAMIE TREATY
SMITH, JOSEPH
HOMESTEADACT
SAND CREEK
GOLD RUSH
CATTLE TRAIL
RAILROAD
LITTLE BIGHORN
OPEN RANGE
WOUNDED KNEE

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Review:
Find the words and then
use all of them in an
8-sentence paragraph!