

# Chapter 5 ~ Section 2

## Conflict with Native Americans



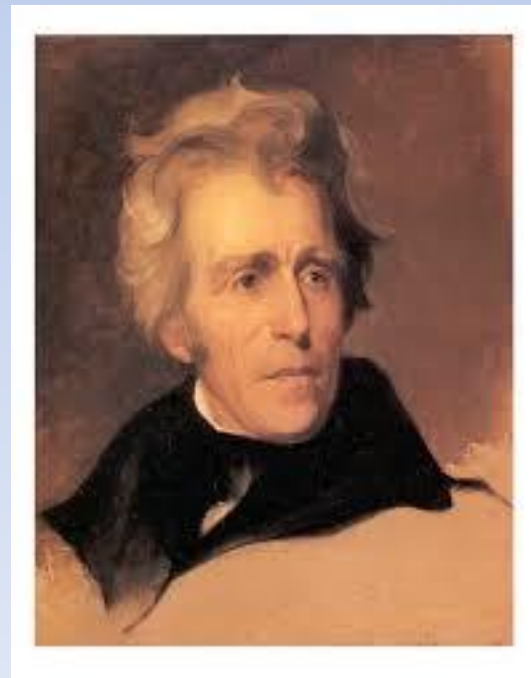
# View of the West

- For generations, many Americans viewed it as a wild, empty, big space, freely available to those brave enough to tame it.



# President Jackson

- In the 1830's rounded up the Cherokee and crowded them into "Indian Territory" in present day Oklahoma. ( Trail of Tears 1838 – 1839 )



# Impact of Railroads

- Settlers moved into towns along RRs and pushed Native Americans out.



# Right to take their land

- White settlers felt justified taking Indian lands because they believed they had a greater right to it (because they “Improved” it by producing more food and wealth than Native Americans did)



# Reaction

- Indian peoples saw white settlers as invaders.
- Wanted to continue to live off of their land free of outside influence.



# Response

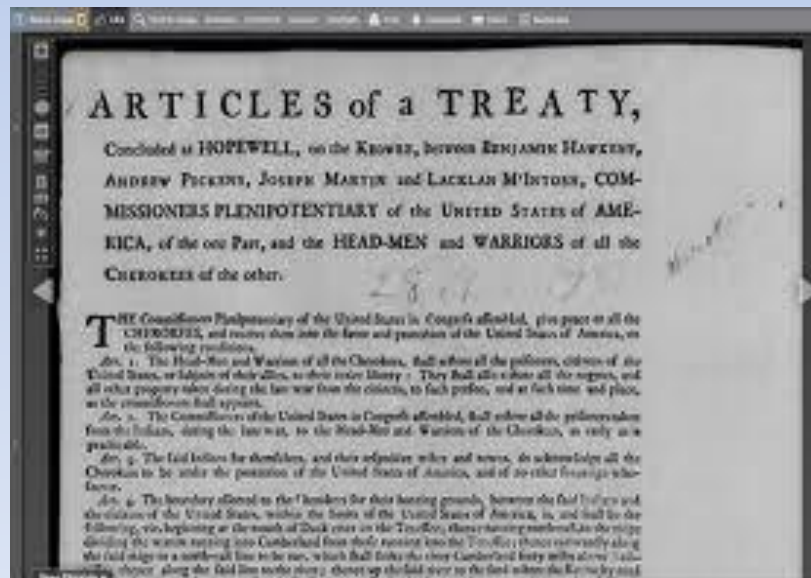
- Some Native Americans tried to be friendly
- Others resisted this invasion violently





# Treaties

- Many tribes signed treaties selling their lands because they realized they were outgunned and outnumbered.





# Reservations

- Federal lands set aside for Native Americans.
- Were forced to move onto the worst land around ( Bad soil, etc. ) that settlers didn't want.



# Failed Treaties

- Treaties often fell apart because they were not signed with full approval of the affected Indian groups.
- They also had different concepts of owning land. (Indians didn't understand that they wouldn't be allowed to continue to use it)



# Broken Treaties

- This often led to acts of violence on both sides which set off cycles of revenge and counter-revenge.



# Navajo & Apache Wars

- Wars in the Southwest with these tribes lasted 25 years (Started in 1861)
- These tribes were finally all forced onto reservations, starved, or were killed in battle.



# Geronimo

- Apache leader who led group of rebel warriors continuing raids on whites until he surrendered (In 1886)



# Cheyenne Indians

- Were wiped out in the 1860's and 70's.
- Peaceful village of 450 men, women, and children were massacred. (Surrendered their land and moved to reservations the following year)





# Sioux

- The first Sioux war was triggered by the government building a road through their lands.
- In response the Sioux ambushed and slaughtered more than 80 soldiers. (In 1866)





# 2nd Sioux War

- Began when the government allowed miners to go into the Black Hills ( modern day South Dakota ) in search of gold.
- Chief Sitting Bull and the Sioux left their reservation.
- General Custer was sent to find and round them up.



# Battle of Little Big Horn

- Custer's force was surprised by a larger than expected force of Sioux at the Little Big Horn River ( In Montana )
- Custer and 200 soldiers were killed.



# Massacre at Wounded Knee

- Chief Sitting Bull's followers were handing over weapons in surrender when someone fired a shot.
- Soldiers opened fire killing 200 unarmed Sioux. ( Including 70 women and children )



# Indian Culture?

- Indian culture virtually disappeared.



# Buffalo (Tatanka)

- Extremely important to the peoples of the Great Plains.
- Relied on it for food, clothing, shelter, fuel, and tools.



# 5 Reasons the Buffalo Nearly Disappeared

- Hunted for food for RR workers.
- To clear the range (so cattle could graze)
- To satisfy demand for hides (craze back East)



# Buffalo cont.

- For sport/fun.
- To wipe out Plains peoples' food supply (Encouraged by govt.)





# Banned Religions

- Gov. made it a crime ( In 1884 ) for Indians to practice their religions.
- Believed the Native Americans still needed to be “civilized” ( Thought their way of life was wrong. )
- Christian Missionaries ran their schools and reservations.



# Dawes Act

- A law that required them to farm individual plots of land.
- Had no interest in, or experience, farming.  
( They roamed the land, not contained to one spot or area )



# Indian Territory

- A flood of settlers entered the territory (modern day Oklahoma) they had been forced onto and became squatters



# Boomers

- Settlers who staked off claims ( with government approval ) in Indian territory after the Civil War.
- ( 10,000 in a few hours in Oklahoma City )



# Sooners

- People who snuck past the government to claim land early. ( Before a pistol was fired and everyone else rushed in )



# Oklahoma

- Most of Indian Territory became the state of OK after settlers pressured Congress.



# Homework

- Write a 1 paged letter from the point of view of a Native American explaining what you see happening around you. Include *at least 5 facts* from the section and underline or number them.

