

Plains Indians Wars





TANNED HIDE:

Moccasins, Cradles, Winter Robes, Shirts, Leggings, Belts, Dresses, Pipe Bags, Quivers, Tipi Covers, Gun Covers, Dolls



RAWHIDE:

Containers, Shields, Buckets, Moccasin Soles, Belts, Headdresses, Medicine Bags, Drums, Ropes, Saddles, Stirrups, Knife Cases, Quirts, Armbands, Bullet Pouches



MUSCLES:

Sinew, Meat for Jerky



HORNS:

Cups, Spoons, Ladles, Headdresses

TAIL:
Decorations, Fly Brush, Whips

BRAINS:

Hide Preparation

FAT:
Soap, Cooking Oil

SKULL:

Altar at Religious Ceremonies



BONES:

Knives, Arrow-Heads, Shovels, Scrapers, Winter Sleds, Saddle Trees, War Clubs, Game Dice

TONGUE:

Best Part of the Meat

BEARD:
Ornaments for Weapons

HOOVES:
Glue, Rattles



STOMACH:

Buckets, Cups, Dishes, Cooking Pots

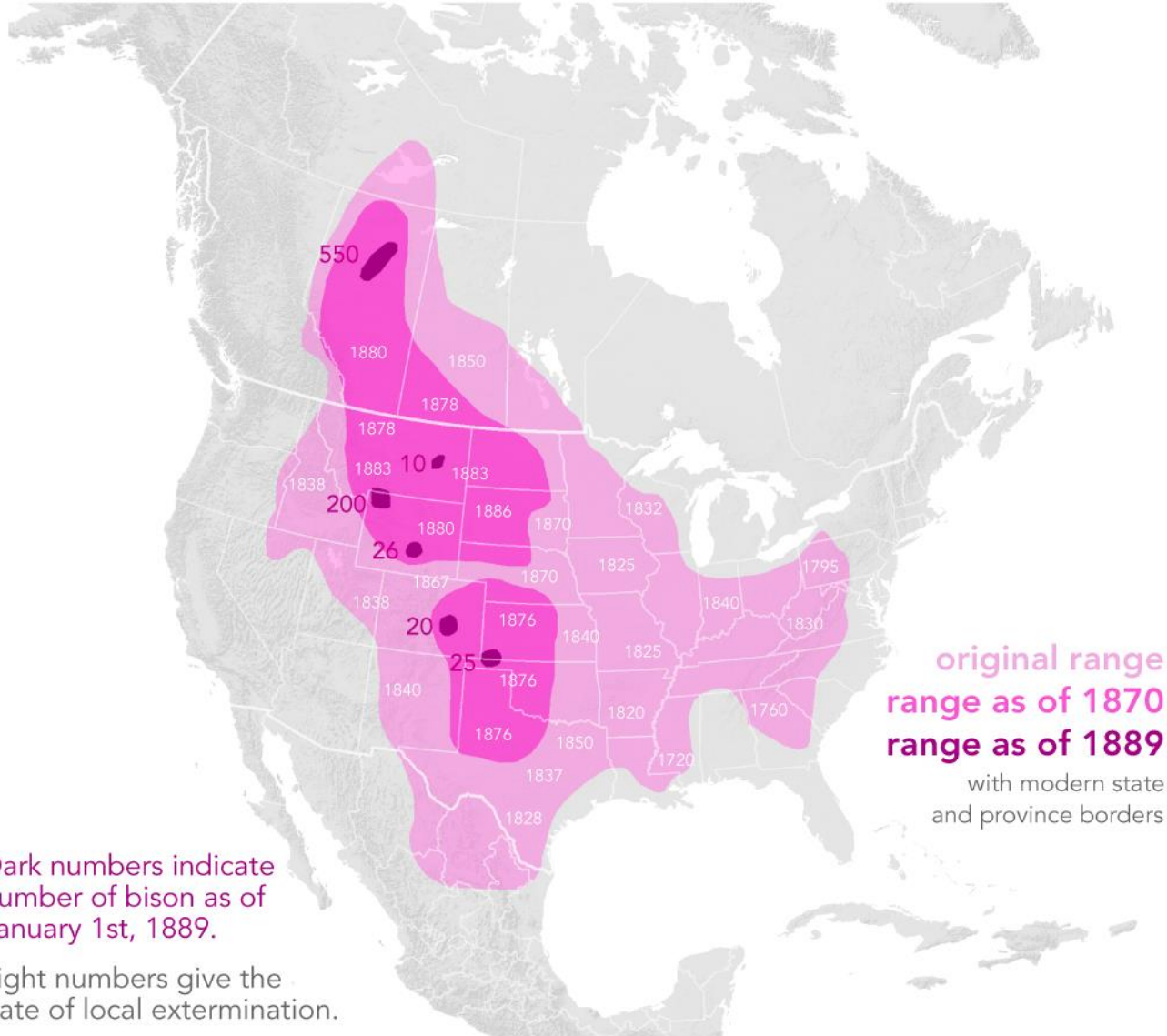
DUNG:
Fuel

HAIR:

Headdresses, Saddle Pad Filler, Pillows, Ropes, Halters



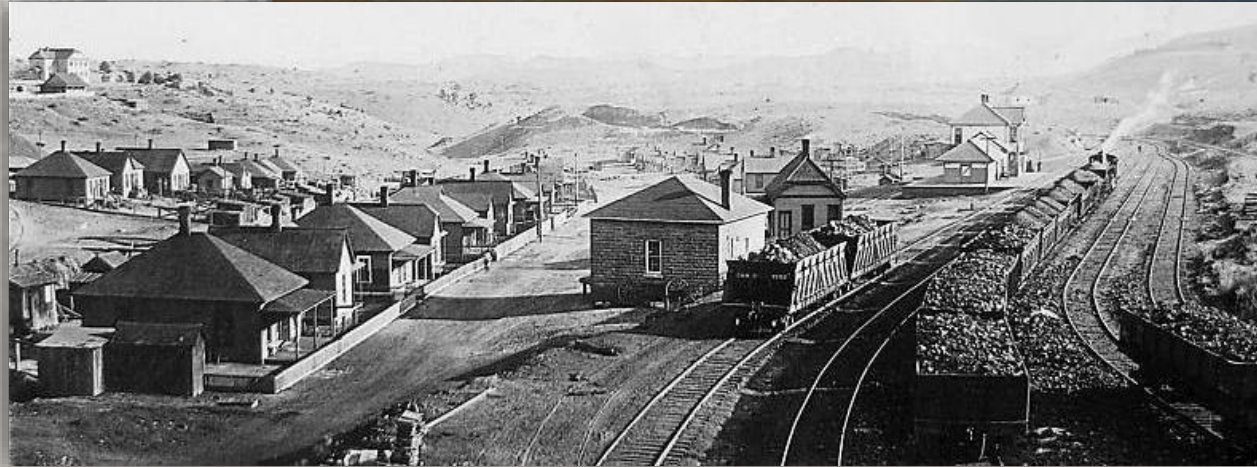
The Extermination of the American Bison to 1889



Cultures Clash on the Prairies

1858: Discovery
of gold in
Colorado

- Led to the
growth of
mining camps
and frontier
towns



Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851

- Plains Indians are guaranteed free roam of the Great Plains

Shift towards a “Concentration Policy” (1860)

- Plains Indians will be put on reservations
- U.S. - Dakota War of 1862 (Lincoln & Homestead Act)



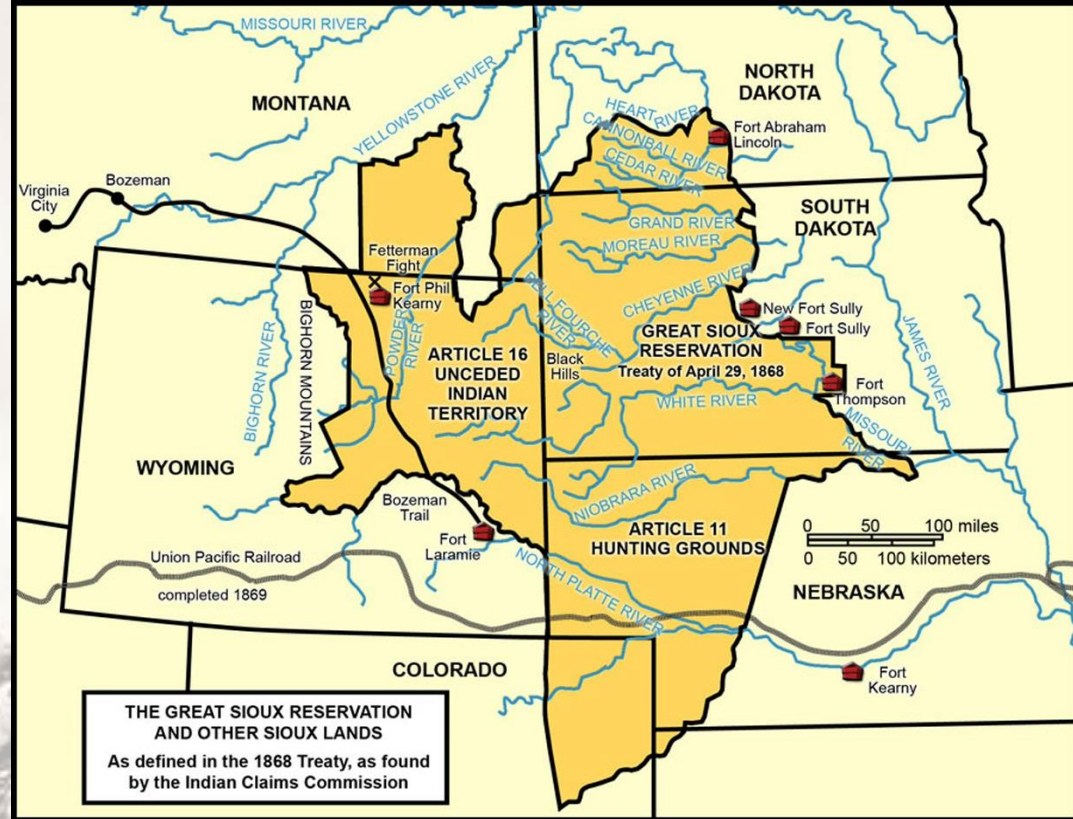
1864: Sand Creek Massacre

- 500 peaceful Cheyenne relocated at Sand Creek, Colorado were attacked without warning by the U.S. Army
- At least 150 were killed



Red Cloud's War (1866-1868)

- Wyoming and Montana
- Bozeman Trail blazed through Sioux lands to get to gold and copper mines in Montana
- U.S. Army occupied the Powder River area
- Red Cloud **defeats** U.S. Calvary



Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868

- Red Cloud, an Oglala Sioux Chief, acquires a large reservation for the Sioux
- Included the sacred Black Hills
- Sitting Bull, a Hunkpapa Sioux Chief, opposes the treaty, as will Crazy Horse

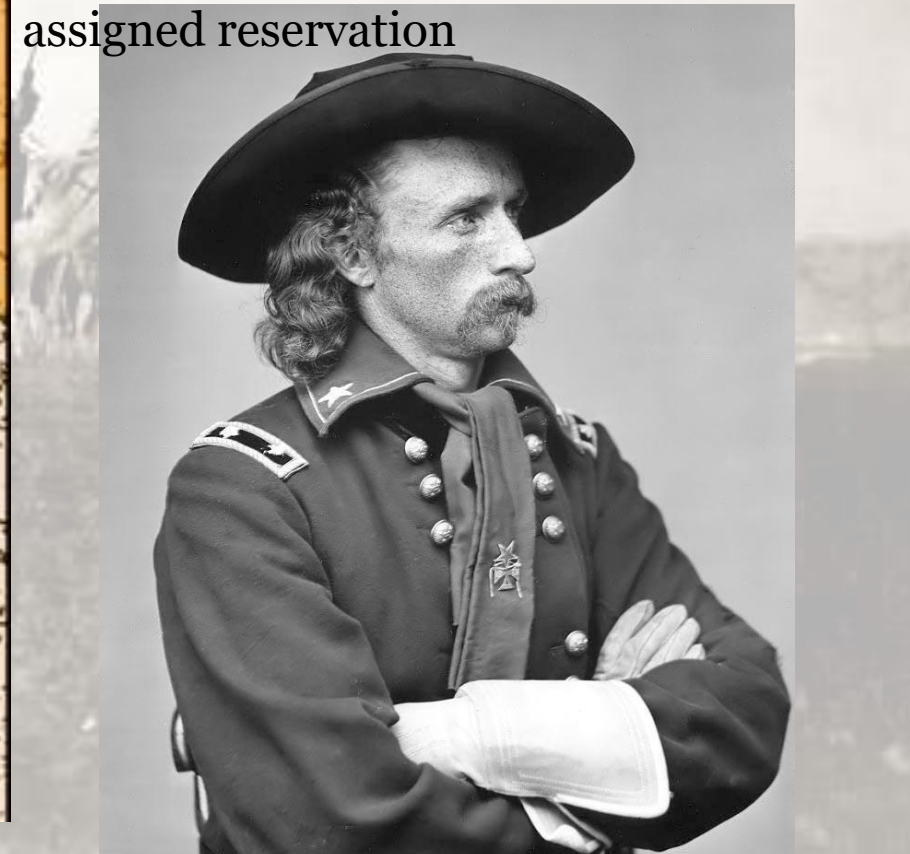
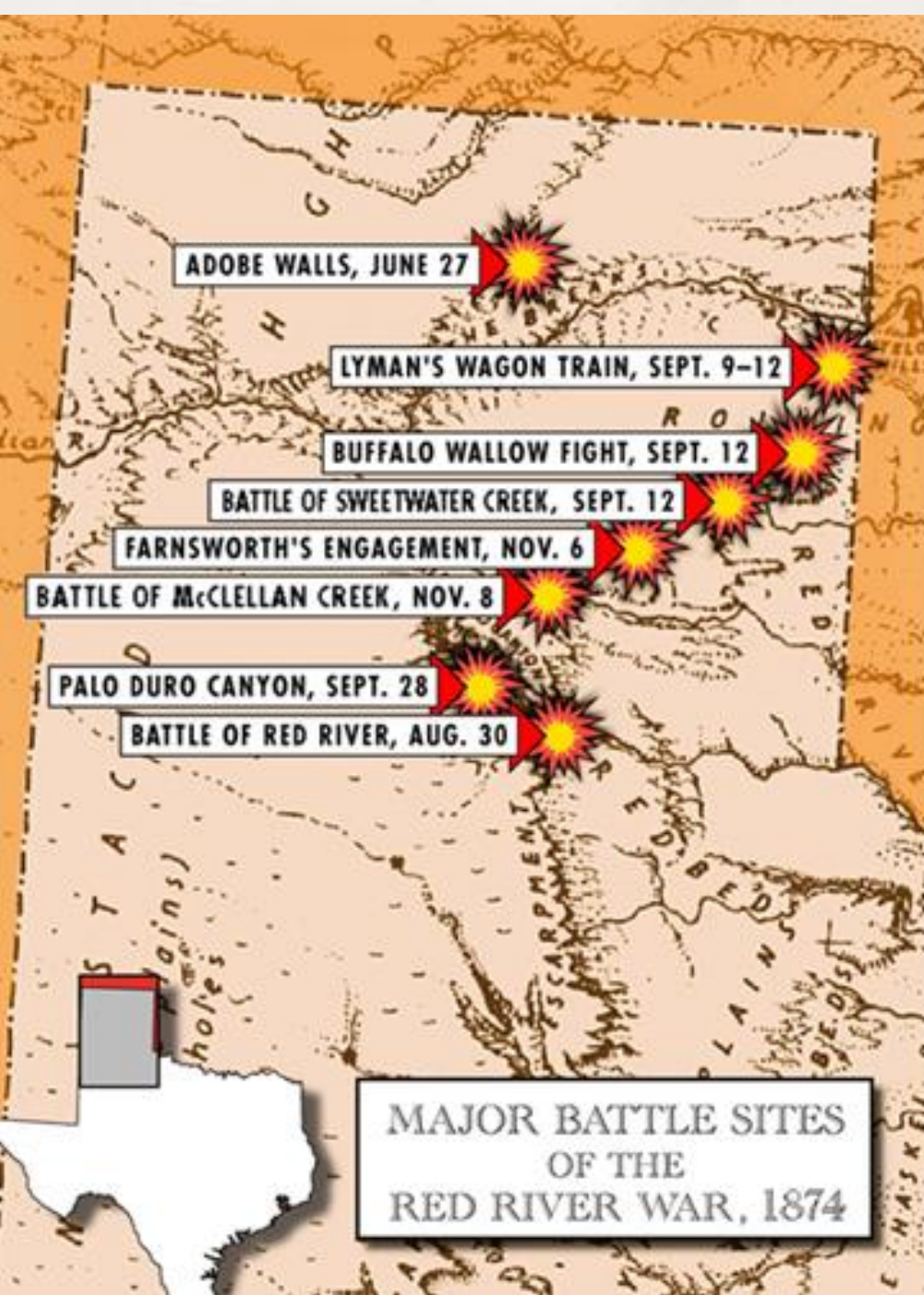


Red River War (1874)

U.S. Army uses total war tactics against the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache in TX and OK

19 women and children, 875 ponies killed

- General George Armstrong Custer becomes a hero at the Battle of Washita which helped force a significant portion of the southern Cheyenne onto a U.S.-assigned reservation



1874: Black Hills Gold Rush

- Gen. Custer instigates war with the Sioux by illegally entering the Black Hills with the purpose of discovering gold
→ Thousands of whites move into the Black Hills

25 June 1876: Battle of Little Bighorn

- Known as “Custer’s Last Stand”
- Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and over 5,000 Sioux warriors wipe out Custer and his 200 soldiers from the 7th Cavalry



Smashing Sioux Resistance

Defeat at the Little Big Horn caused the U.S. govt to increase the military effort to defeat the Sioux and others that resisted the reservation system

Think slave codes after Nat Turner's Rebellion

Short term victory, long term defeat for the Sioux



General Phil Sheridan



Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce (1876-1877)

- Nez Perce were ordered to leave their home in Oregon to go to a reservation in Washington Territory within 30 days → Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce refused
- 1,000 mile, 3-month chase by the U.S. Army
- Captured 40 miles south of the Canadian border; 5-day battle
- Famous quote from his surrender: *I am tired of fighting...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.*

Wounded Knee Massacre

-Remaining Sioux forced into reservation life at gunpoint

-Many Sioux sought spiritual guidance → a religious awakening inspired by a Paiute holy man called Wovoka (he received a message from the Creator that an Indian messiah would come and the world would be free of the white man and they could return to their lands and the buffalo would once again roam the Great Plains)

-Wovoka and his followers performed what became known as the “Ghost Dance” → movement spread throughout tribes in the South and West

-Morning of 29 December 1890: U.S. army demanded the surrender of all Sioux weapons → a shot rang out → the reconstructed 7th Cavalry opened fire on the Sioux → they were cut down as they tried to run away

-Almost all of the 300 men, women, and children were dead; others froze to death in the snow





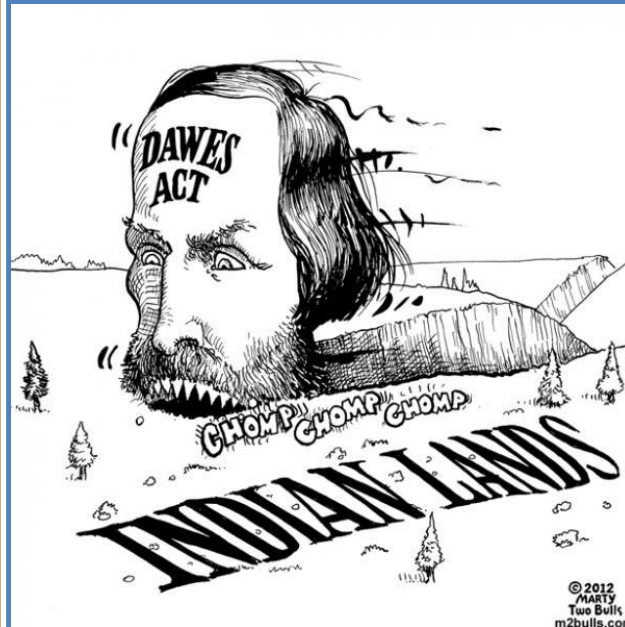
Dawes Severalty Act 1887

- Provided NAs with 160 acres of land per family
- Given a land allotment with the requirement to have "adopted the habits of civilized life" (lived separate and apart from the tribe) and become a U.S. citizen
- Act forced many NAs off of their land and onto worse plots of land
- Sent NA children to boarding schools (e.g. - Carlisle Industrial School)
- Provided the white settlers with much more and better quality land



Why was the Dawes Act created?

“Purpose”:
create farmers
out of NAs by
giving them
land and tools



Purpose:
breakup
tribes, place
NAs under
U.S.
sovereignty, &
“Americanize”

Effect of The Dawes Act

Before the Dawes Act, NAs owned about 150 million acres of land

After the Dawes Act, the land was divided up, and the NAs lost about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the land

The land was then given to Natives who could use the land for either farming or grazing

The rest of the land was divided up between white settlers





Then, many of the Natives began to sell their land

Many European settlers took advantage of the natives and cheated them out of much of the money that they should have been paid

-Then, once the Native Americans got the money, since they had not handled money before, they spent most of the money right away
-90,000 Natives ended up broke with no land

INDIAN LAND FOR SALE
GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN WITH EASY PAYMENTS
PERFECT TITLE POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS
FINE LANDS IN THE WEST
IRRIGATED PASTURE GRADING AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING
In 1888 the Government of the United States has been forced to purchase from the Indians in the West
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State	Price per Acre	Price per Acre	Price per Acre	Price per Acre
Arizona	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
California	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Colorado	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Idaho	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Montana	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Nebraska	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
North Dakota	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
South Dakota	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Utah	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Wyoming	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00

WALTER L. FISHER, ROBERT G. VALENTINE

A Century of Dishonor – Helen Hunt Jackson (1881)

- “Muckraking” account of the broken treaties, promises, and land agreements of the U.S. govt towards NAs since the American Revolution
- Made the case that the U.S. govt violated basic principles of international law
- Called on Congress to shift policy
- Also wrote *Ramona*, which became the *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* of NA struggles

