

Unit 3.1 Review

Define:

A **treaty** is a formally concluded agreement between two separate parties. (pg. 124)

Someone who is **sovereign** is independent and self governing. (pg. 124)

An **annuity** is a fixed sum of money paid to someone each year.

(https://www.google.com/search?q=define+annuity&rlz=1CAZZAA_enUS829US829&oq=define+annuity&aqs=chrome..69i57j0l5.11316j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

Cede means to give up. (pg. 125)

To **ratify** means to formally approve. (pg. 126)

Manifest Destiny the 19th-century doctrine or belief that the expansion of the US throughout the American continents was both justified and inevitable.

(https://www.google.com/search?q=define+manifest+destiny&rlz=1CAZZAA_enUS829US829&oq=defineManifest+Destiny&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0l5.6972j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

An **emigrant** is someone who moves from their home country to settle in a new place. (pg. 133)

Indigenous means native. (pg. 143)

Identify:

Isaac Stevens was a governor of the Washington Territory. (pg. 128)

Victor was the chief of the Native American tribe, Salish. (pg. 128)

Red Cloud was a Lakota military leader, whose real name was Makhpi-ah Lut-ah, but the whites just called him Red Cloud. (pg. 130)

A Crow leader named **Plenty Coups** said, “ “Our leading chiefs saw that to help the white men fight their enemies and ours would make them our friends . . . We plainly saw that this course was the only one which might save our beautiful country for us.” (pg. 136)

Sitting Bull and **Crazy Horse** were Sioux chiefs. (pg. 138)

George Armstrong Custer was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Seventh U.S. Cavalry. (pg. 138)

A Sioux chief named **Charlot** was a chief that protested against his tribe being moved. (pg. 137)

Chief **Joseph** said “The white man has no right to take our country.” “We are free. We will go where we please.” (pg. 140)

Chief **Dull Knife** and Little Wolf led 353 of their people away from Fort Reno. (pg. 140)

Nelson Miles was a Colonel who led an army of 350 soldiers on a surprise attack of the Nez Perce. (pg. 141)

What two essential truths did the U.S. government recognize in negotiating treaties? The U.S. government recognized that tribes were legal owners of their own lands and that the treaties recognized Indian tribes as independent and self-governing nations. (pg. 124)

Describe the four main problems that existed with treaties between Indians and the U.S. government. The first main problem that existed was that the treaties were based on the

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Euro-American idea that land could be bought and sold. Also, the language difference was a big problem. Thirdly the government representatives misunderstood the structure of Indian tribes. Finally, the fourth big problem was the the U.S. government did not keep to their part of the treaties. (pg. 126)

What was the U.S. government's main military strategy for dealing with the Indians? The U.S. government's main military strategy was the strategy used during the Civil War, which was to settle into position before attacking each other on a battlefield. (pg. 134)

What strategies did the Indians adapt to survive the changes that were occurring in their land during the mid to late 1800s? Plains Native American battles were about personal bravery, horsemanship, and counting coup, which was earning respect by touching an enemy or taking his horse, usually without killing him. (pg. 134)

Along with the arrival of settlers, what other great change occurred on the Plains that affected the Indians? Another great change that occurred was the buffalo had been massively murdered.

The text cites several reasons why treaties between Indians and the U.S. government so often failed. What, if any, measures could have been taken to avoid such failures? If any measures could have been taken to avoid such failures I think that there would have definitely been a lot less battles.

Compare the strategies of the different tribal nations in dealing with the increasing settlements and the loss of their land. Which strategies do you think were most successful? Why do you think different tribal leaders chose the strategies they used? I think that the strategy used by the Crow was the most helpful because the chose to agree with white men, rather that to fight against them.

General William Tecumseh Sherman's March to the Sea, commonly referred to as "total war" or the "scorched earth policy," was one of the most controversial campaigns of the Civil War. What are some of the similarities and differences between the way "total war" was waged in the South during the Civil War and on the Plains in the late 1800s? Some similarities are the the U.S. tried to weaken the tribes of the Native Americans, just like they did during the Civil War. (pg. 140)

New Hampshire took its state motto from the words of Revolutionary War general John Stark: "Live free or die: Death is not the worst of evils." How do you think this philosophy might apply to the actions of the Northern Cheyenne in the autumn of 1878? The Northern Cheyenne didn't like the way that they were treated therefore, they escaped.

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In 1991 the National Park Service changed the name of Custer Battlefield National Monument to Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument. How does this change reflect changing attitudes toward the history of the Indian wars? This probably made Native Americans glad that they are being shown gratitude by the name Custer Battlefield National Monument being changed to Little Bighorn Battlefield.

Research a fort, battlefield, or military trail near you. I chose to research The Battle of The little Bighorn. The battle was fought on June 25, 1876 and was fought by the seventh cavalry, led by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, who fought against a band of Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne warriors.

(<https://www.history.com/topics/native-american-history/battle-of-the-little-bighorn>)