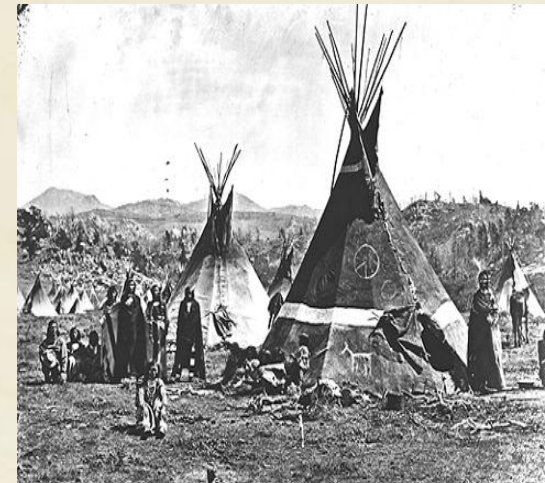
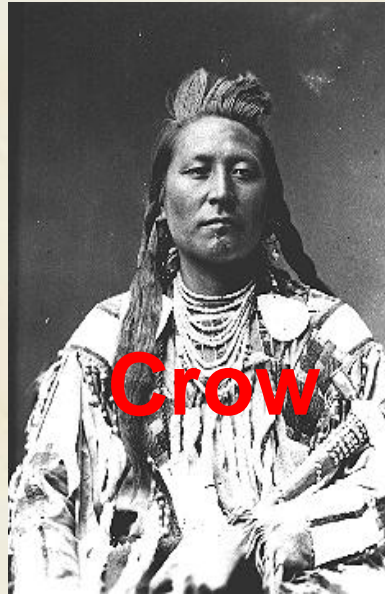




**Native Americans
&
Westward Expansion**

Native American Diversity



Pre-1800s

- Introduction of diseases by Europeans caused widespread epidemics that wiped out up to 80% of some populations.
- Conflicts over land claims and overwhelming numbers of Europeans pushed Natives west of the colonies.
- The Treaty of Paris (1783) allowed British to hand over many Native Territories to the U.S. after the American Revolution.



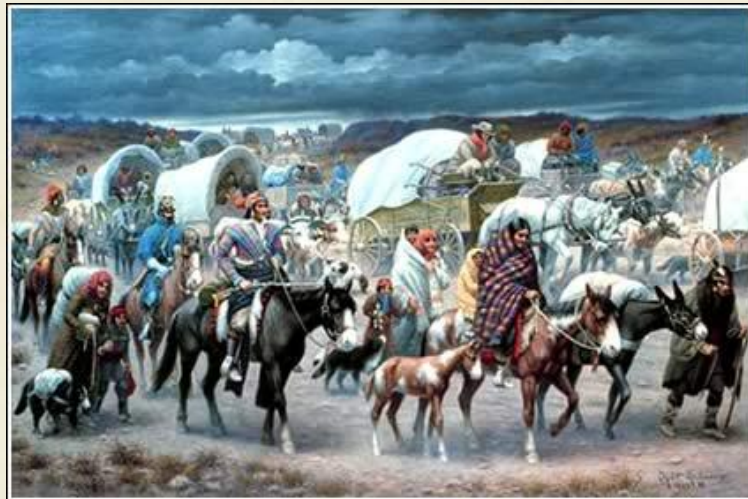


Indian Removal Act (1830)

- Policy of removing Native Americans from the states
- “Voluntarily” signed removal treaties
- Exchanged land in the East for land in the West
- Signed under President Andrew Jackson
- Led to the emigration of tens of thousands of Native Americans into the West

Trail of Tears (1838)

- Forced relocation of the Cherokee tribe
- Georgia Gold Rush (1829) on Cherokee lands led to pressure for removal
- Led to 4,000 Cherokee deaths
- Many died from diseases in relocation camps



Manifest Destiny

American Exceptionalism

- The U.S. was destined to expand democracy/Christianity to the Pacific Ocean.
- Justification for the expansion West.





Assimilation/Americanization

- Assimilation - the process whereby a minority group gradually adopts the customs and attitudes of the prevailing culture.
- Policies set forth by U.S. government to merge/eliminate tribal traditions with American culture in order to melt Native Americans into the larger society.
- Indian Appropriations Act (1851) established reservations throughout the West.

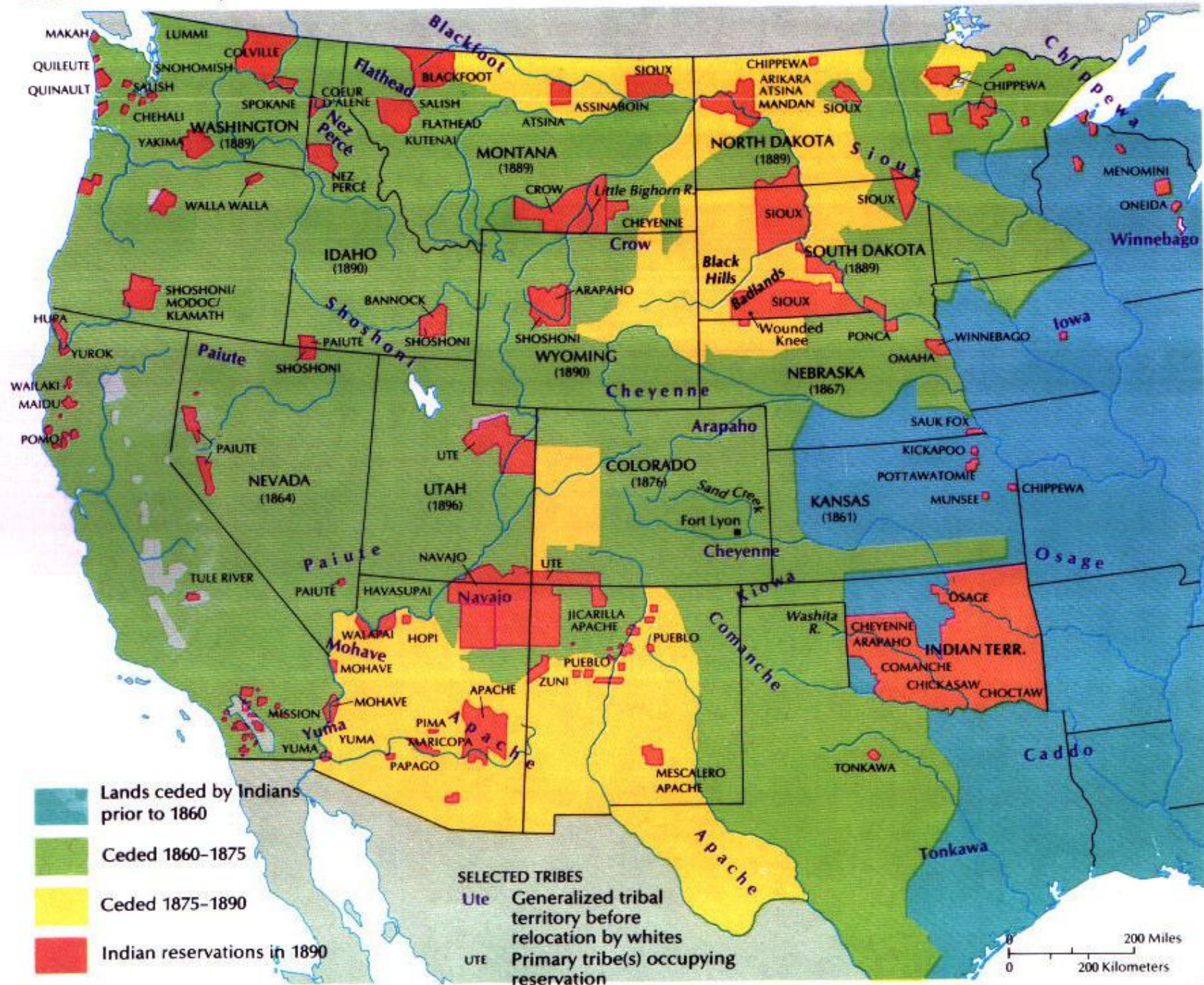
Selected North American Cultural Groups c. 1600

- Subarctic
- Northwest Coast
- California
- Plateau
- Great Basin
- Mesoamerican
- Southwest
- Plains
- Eastern Woodlands
- Southeastern
- Caribbean



0 400 800 miles
 0 400 800 kilometers
 Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

Indian Relocation, 1860-1890



Assimilation

- **Treaty of Medicine Lodge (1867) set boundaries for southern plains tribes, but gov't failed to supply them as promised, so Indians resumed hunting & war broke out**
 - **Sheriden & Custer destroyed villages & pony herds**
 - **Resistance broken by 1875**
 - **72 leaders imprisoned in Florida & subject to experimental “civilization by immersion” program run by Capt. Richard Pratt**
 - **Wovoka’s Ghost Dance movement crushed by massacre of 200+ Sioux at Wounded Knee in Dec. 1890**

Assimilation

- Children were required to attend English speaking boarding schools.
- Forcefully taken from their parents.
- Native languages & cultural traditions were banned.



Carlisle Indian Industrial School



- Founded in 1879 under U. S. governmental authority by General Richard Henry Pratt (then a Captain), Carlisle was the first federally-funded off-reservation Indian boarding school. Consistent with Pratt's belief that Native Americans were 'equal' to European-Americans, the School strove to immerse its students into mainstream Euro-American culture, believing they might thus become able to advance themselves and thrive in the dominant society.



Destruction of the Buffalo

- **Primary food source for Native Americans on the Plains.**
- **Gov't. initiative to drive out Natives by depriving them from this food source**
- **Buffalo blocked the progress of trains**
- **Commercial hunting was the main reason for the destruction.**
- **2,000 – 100,000 killed per day**

Buffalo



Battle of the Little Bighorn (1876)

- Many Native Americans left the reservations
- George Armstrong Custer & the 7th Cavalry sent out to corral them back.
- Custer was surrounded by Lakota & Cheyenne and was annihilated.





The Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

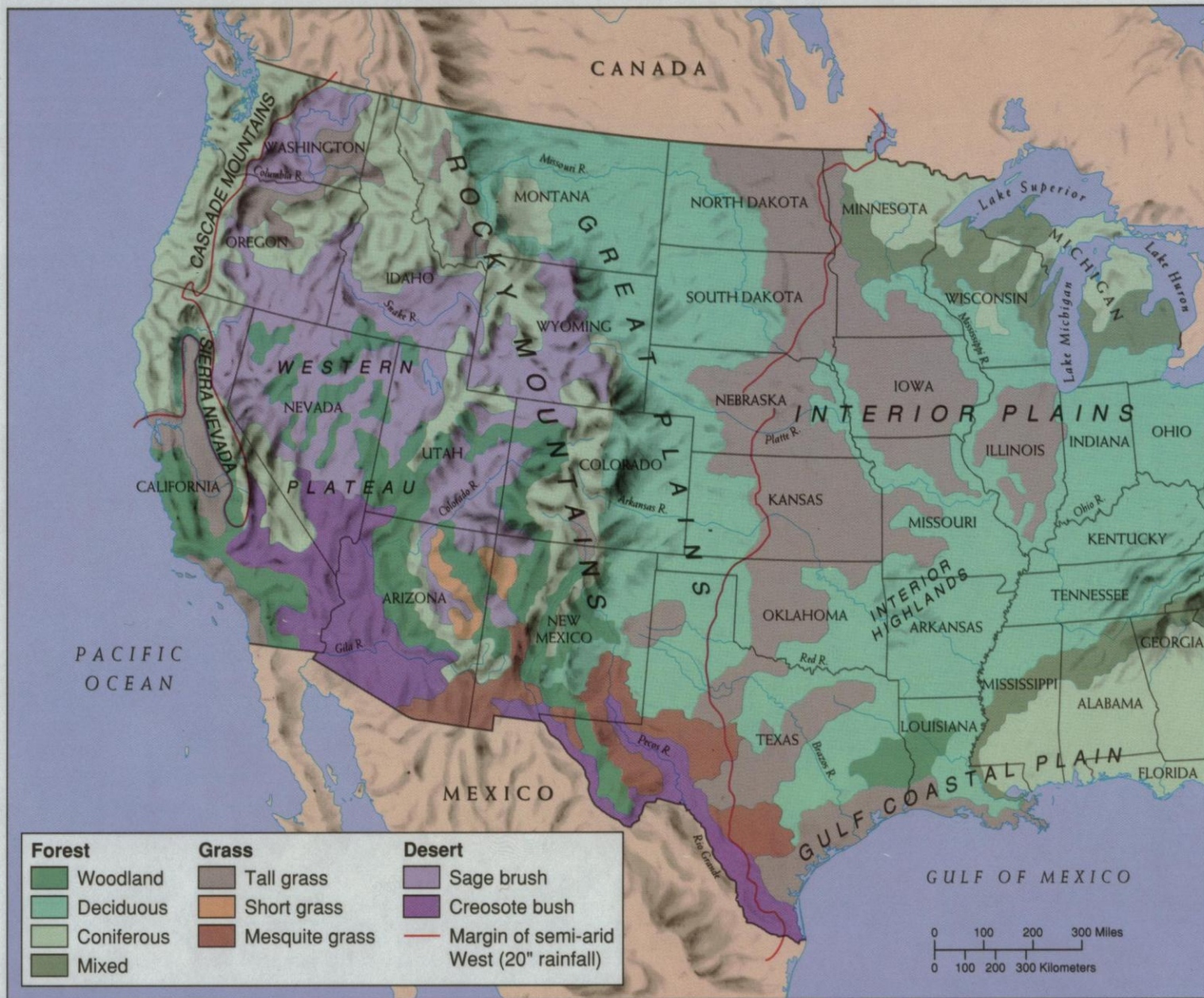
- Surveyed tribal lands and divided them up into individual allotments for each Native American family.
- Natives were registered and given Christian names.
- After 25 years the land could be sold, and it was sold to white settlers.
- 90,000 Native Americans were made landless.



Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)

- 7th Calvary ordered to disarm and escort a group of Dakota Sioux (Lakota) back to the reservation.
- Attempted to disarm a deaf tribesman and fire broke out from both sides.
- 25 troopers and 153 Lakota Sioux (men/women/children) lay dead.

Natural Environment of the West

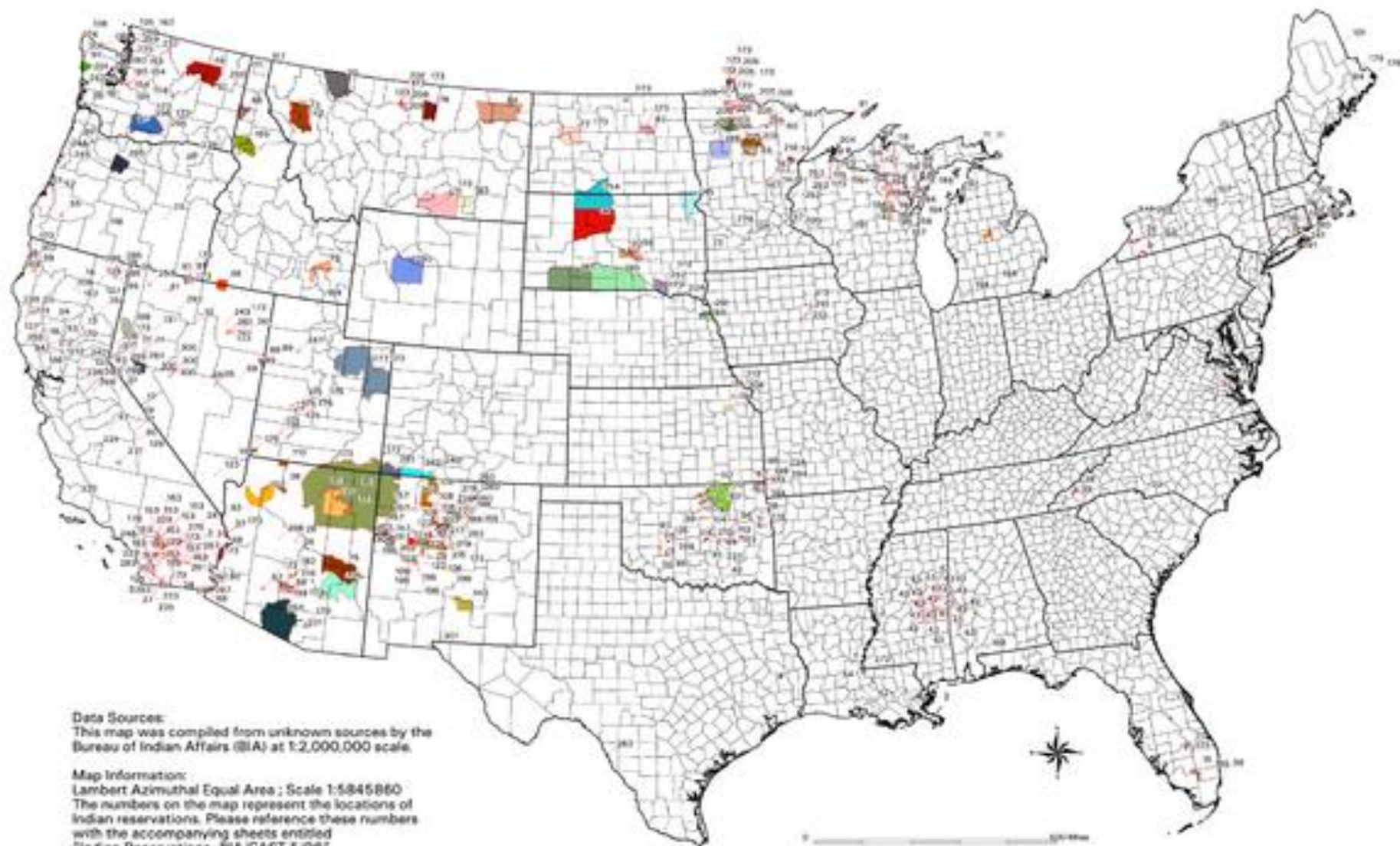




Government Assistance

- Homestead Act (1862) - stake claim to quarter section (160 acres) & occupy five years, or buy after six months at \$1.25/acre
- Transcontinental railroads given over 180 million acres in alternating plots along routes - sold to settlers to insure steady freight business
- Newlands Act (1901) - federal Bureau of Reclamation set up in Interior Dept. to build interstate irrigation projects

Indian Reservations in the Continental United States



Data Sources:
This map was compiled from unknown sources by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) at 1:2,000,000 scale.

Map Information:
Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area ; Scale 1:5845860
The numbers on the map represent the locations of Indian reservations. Please reference these numbers with the accompanying sheets entitled "Indian Reservations- BIA/CAST 5/96".

Closure

“I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death...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 .”

Chief Joseph
Nez Perce