

Check for understanding

1. Define:

- (a) Treaty; A treaty was a council
- (b) Sovereign; Independent and self-governing pg 124
- (c) Annuity; Sum of money paid
- (d) Cede; To give up page 125
- (e) Ratify; To formally approve
- (f) Manifest; Clear or obvious

Destiny; The idea that the United States had a mora; duty to expand its culture across the continent- see chapter 4

- (g) emigrant; People moving from their home otr country to a new place
- (h) Indigenous; Native page 143

2. Identify:

- (a) Isaac Stevens; Governor of Washington page 128
- (b) Victor; Victor was a Salish chief page 128
- (c) Red Cloud; Red cloud was a war page 130
- (d) Plenty Coups; Plenty coups was a tribe leader page 166
- (e) Sitting Bull; the way troops moved page 139
- (f) Crazy Horse; chief of the Sioux page 139

- (g) George Armstrong Custer; Seventh U.S Cavalry page 138
- (h) Charlotte; He was also a Salish chief page 137
- (i) Joseph; was a chief who stood up for his rights
- (j) Dull Knife; Northern Cheyenne leader page 142
- (k) Nelson Miles; a soldier page 141

3. What two essential truths did the U.S. government recognize in negotiating treaties? The two essential truths the U.S government recognized in negotiating treaties were establishing reservations, and the government acknowledged that tribes were legal owners of their own lands. Page 124

4. Describe the four main problems that existed with treaties between Indians and the U.S. government. The four main problems that existed with treaties between indians and the U.S government were one the treaties were based on the Euro-American idea that land could be bought and sold. Plateau Indian tribes fought to control territory. Another problem was the different language they spoke. The U.S government spoke English tribal leaders spoke their own language so there were many misunderstandings. The third problem was that government representatives misunderstood the structure of Indian tribes. And the fourth problem was with the U.S-Indian treaties was that the U.S government often did not live up to its agreements. Page 126

5. What was the U.S. government's main military strategy for dealing with the Indians? The U.S government's strategies was called the "Total warfare" page 134

6. What strategies did the Indians adapt to survive the changes that were occurring in their land during the mid to late 1800s? Different tribes developed different strategies the crown kept themselves hidden the Cain and Sioux fought

7. Along with the arrival of settlers, what other great change occurred on the Plains that affected the Indians? Another great change was the buffalo being murdered and the population of them reduced

Critical Thinking

1. 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? Learning cultural traditions and respecting the treaties

2. 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? Corporations was a peaceful strategy

3. 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? They did not slaughter the treaties

4. 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? Because the Northern Cheyenne either lived free or died.