

# Native Americans Timeline

- **Factors that led to the destruction of Native Americans:**

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- **Native Americans' views about land**

- Read EXCERPT TCI 1.4 "Using the Land"
- How did Native Americans believe they were connected to plants, animals, and other natural objects?
  
- Why did they believe this?
  
- If each object in nature has its own spirit, what is each person's responsibility to these spirits?
  
- Do Native Americans believe people can own land as private property?
  
- Do Native Americans believe in damaging the environment?

- **Virginia Colony (1607) and the Puritans (1620)**

- Cooperation between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Puritans formed agreements/treaties with Native Americans for peaceful coexistence
- relied on the Native Americans' knowledge of the land
  - Puritans:
  - Jamestown:
- both sides were interested in peaceful co-existence
  - Puritans:
  - Jamestown:

- **French & Indian War (1753-1763)**

- Native Americans had divided allegiance
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- French were defeated and British left Ohio Valley
  - Native Americans had \_\_\_\_\_ against the Americans
- British settlers /representatives damaged their relationships with many tribes

- Mingo: Chief \_\_\_\_\_ supported “whites” until they attacked his family
  - Iroquois: Chief \_\_\_\_\_ supported treaties until terms seemed inadequate, settlements damaged native hunting
- British/U.S. took control of lands that \_\_\_\_\_, made decisions about what to do with that land
- **American Revolution (1776-1783)**
  - Native Americans were divided over who to support
  - Most Native Americans were opposed the colonists
    - settlers were \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Native Americans aided the British, including the Iroquois
  - those who fought with the British did so to protect \_\_\_\_\_, not to support the \_\_\_\_\_
- **Jefferson - Notes on the State of Virginia (1781)**
  - Read EXCERPT in packet
  - From where does Jefferson get his information about Native Americans?
  - What is Jefferson’s general opinion of the character of Native Americans?
  - What do you think about Jefferson’s statement of the way Native Americans treat “their women”?
  - Why do you think Jefferson thinks it’s important to mention how hairy Native Americans are?
  - What happened to Chief Logan’s family? Why?
  - How does Chief Logan respond to the incident?
  - To whom does Jefferson compare the Native Americans in intelligence?
  - Do you think that the Native Americans had few “controls” over themselves?
  - What is your opinion of Jefferson’s explanation of the native population?
  - What things seem strange or shocking about Jefferson’s burial excavation?
  - What does Jefferson think about Native American language?

- **Washington - Treaty with the Six Nations (1789)**

- \_\_\_\_\_ treaties were signed with Native Americans between 1729 and 1825
- Also called Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_
- 1789 treaty: Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, \_\_\_\_\_, Seneca, \_\_\_\_\_ tribes
  - Only 5 of the 6 tribes sent representatives
- U.S. represented by Gen. \_\_\_\_\_
  - had been authorized (by Secretary of War Henry Knox) to offer back some land in exchange for land in Ohio, but he refused to “bend” to the Native Americans
  - St. Clair \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ the Native Americans into a situation that only “renewed” the 1784 treaty
- Treaty guaranteed native ownership of designated lands
- \_\_\_\_\_ other treaties were signed with the Six Nations
  - \_\_\_\_\_: Six Nations “agreed” to give up claims to land in Ohio
  - none of the tribes actually lived there, just claimed land there
  - \_\_\_\_\_: U.S. recognized the six tribes as a sovereign entity

- **Washington - Treaty of Greenville (1795)**

- Resulted from the Native American loss at the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_
  - Fallen Timbers ended hostility over the Northwest Territory until Tippecanoe
  - Gen. “Mad” \_\_\_\_\_ led the U.S. forces & negotiated the Greenville treaty
- Signed by leaders from 12 tribes
  - Chippewa, \_\_\_\_\_, Eel-River, Kaskaskia, Kickapoo, Shawnee, \_\_\_\_\_, Ottawa, Piankashaw, Potawatomi, Wea, Wyandot
  - Several other tribes should have been invited, but their leaders had not been asked to participate OR had \_\_\_\_\_
- established “Greenville \_\_\_\_\_”
  - boundary between native territory and land for white settlers
  - from Cleveland, Ohio, to Carrollton, Kentucky
  - settlers ignored the line and moved where they wanted anyway!
- Native Americans gave up land in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan to U.S.
  - land exchanged for \_\_\_\_\_ in goods (food, livestock, blankets)
  - land opened up for immigration and settlement

- **Adams - not so much**

- **Land Acquisitions / Manifest Destiny (1803 - 1854)**
  - U.S. government took Natives' land \_\_\_\_\_
  - U.S. took control of lands that it didn't have a claim to
  - U.S. representatives often made treaties with the wrong people
    - Native Americans who didn't have the authority to represent tribes
  - Americans had a \_\_\_\_\_ of land use than the Native Americans
  
- **Jefferson - Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1806)**
  - worked with a Native American translator—\_\_\_\_\_
  - had peaceful and productive encounters with the Shoshone and Nez Percé tribes
  - established good relations with many Native Americans that they met along the way
  - Because it had \_\_\_\_\_ the land from France, U.S. assumed control of lands that really belonged to Native Americans
  
- **Madison - Battle of Tippecanoe Creek (1811)**
  - settlers pushed \_\_\_\_\_ out of tribal lands in Ohio/Mississippi Valleys
  - Chief \_\_\_\_\_ & Prophet tried to unite with other Native Americans along the Mississippi River
  - Used British guns to fight the Indiana militia led by Governor \_\_\_\_\_ at Tippecanoe Creek
  - British were stirring up trouble among Native Americans in the states and northwest territories
  - led to declaration of war against \_\_\_\_\_
  
- **Madison - War of 1812**
  - U.S. thought the British stirred up trouble among Native Americans in the states and northwest territories
  - British tried to keep U.S. out of \_\_\_\_\_, fought alongside Native Americans to attack the Americans
  - Native Americans believed U.S. took lands that it didn't have a claim to
  - \_\_\_\_\_ killed in 1813 while fighting for the British in Canada against Americans led by Governor \_\_\_\_\_
  - Gen. \_\_\_\_\_ led a militia and some African Americans, Native Americans, and pirates to victory against the British in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_
  
- **Madison - Treaty of Ghent (1814)**
  - Weakened Native American \_\_\_\_\_
    - primary leader was dead—Tecumseh
    - British wouldn't help them now that war with the U.S. was over
    - completely forced them out of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - Promised to stop attacking Native Americans and to give back their property and possessions

- British/U.S. took control of lands that weren't really theirs, made decisions about what to do with that land
  - \_\_\_\_\_ acres of land "returned" to the U.S. (parts of Michigan, Maine, and along the Pacific)
- **Madison - 1<sup>st</sup> Seminole War (1817-1818)**
  - increasing conflicts between Georgia settlers and Seminoles over land and trade
    - Seminoles raided settlements on the Florida/Georgia border
    - Escaped \_\_\_\_\_ were protected by Seminoles
  - General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida
  - Jackson's actions resulted in conflicts with Spain, and later in the Florida Cession via the \_\_\_\_\_ Treaty in 1819
  - U.S. gov't continued its attempts to remove the Seminoles during the 1830s
- **Monroe - 2<sup>nd</sup> Inaugural Address (1821)**
  - Read EXCERPT in packet
  - How much did the war add to the national debt?
  - What two things were done to protect the country?
  - Did we do these things to be aggressive?
  - Does Monroe believe it was good to treat the Native Americans as independent nations? Why?
  - What does Monroe say should end?
  - What should we give the Native Americans in return?
  - At the end of the Address, what does Monroe brag about?
- **Monroe - Bureau of Indian Affairs (1824)**
  - created under the Department of \_\_\_\_\_
  - now part of the Department of the \_\_\_\_\_
- **Jackson - Jackson's Inauguration (1829)**
- **Jackson - Indian Removal Act (1830)**
  - Passed by \_\_\_\_\_, allowed federal government to pay Native Americans if they moved west
  - DID NOT say that the Native Americans should be \_\_\_\_\_ removed

- Pres. Jackson sent various government officials to negotiate treaties with tribes in the southeast U.S. for them to leave
- Congress created the “\_\_\_\_\_” in 1834 to be set aside for transplanted Native Americans
  - “Indian Territory” located in present-day \_\_\_\_\_
- Cherokee Nation refused to give up their land and leave
- **Jackson - Worcester v. Georgia (1831)**
  - Since the 1790s, the federal government had recognized Cherokee Nation and other native tribes as \_\_\_\_\_ nations with their own laws
  - Georgia refused to acknowledge the Cherokee Nation’s sovereignty
  - Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ was a missionary working with the Cherokee
    - Arrested for “failure to have a \_\_\_\_\_”—Georgia required non-Native Americans to have licenses to live on Cherokee lands
    - Arrested for resisting the Georgia militia’s order to leave
    - Claimed Georgia had no authority in native territory because the Cherokee were recognized as a separate nation
  - Supreme Court ruled that the state had \_\_\_\_\_ on Cherokee land
    - Native Americans were protected by the \_\_\_\_\_ and their \_\_\_\_\_ with the federal government
    - Chief Justice John Marshall
  - President Jackson disagreed with the court, ignored the ruling
    - “John Marshall has made his \_\_\_\_\_. Now let him \_\_\_\_\_ it.”
- **Jackson - Cherokee v. Georgia (1832)**
  - Cherokee adopted a written constitution declaring themselves to be a sovereign nation (1827)
  - State of Georgia did not recognize their independent status
    - The Cherokee were just tenants on Georgia land
  - Gold was found on Cherokee land, giving Georgia further motivation to get the Cherokee out (1829)
  - AGAIN, the Supreme Court ruled that the state had no rights on Cherokee land
  - AGAIN, President Jackson disagreed with the court, so he ignored the ruling
- **Jackson - Black Hawk War (1832)**
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ tribes left their temporary camp in Iowa territory to return to northern Illinois for the winter hunting season
    - They had “lost” their Illinois land “forever” in a \_\_\_\_\_ treaty negotiated by Indiana Governor \_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for \$1,000/year and let them live their until the land could be surveyed and sold
    - Settlers panicked when the Sauk and Fox returned
    - Governor called in state militia

- fought removal for \_\_\_\_\_, pursued across northern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin
- Led by Chief \_\_\_\_\_ (Sauk chieftain)
  - Keokuk, another Sauk chieftain cooperated with the U.S. gov't; he even visiting Washington, D.C., twice!
- Americans understood the treaties to be something \_\_\_\_\_ from what Native Americans did
  - Native Americans didn't agree that they were \_\_\_\_\_
- **Jackson - AJ's Message to Congress (1835)**
  - AJ says that the Native Americans can't " \_\_\_\_\_ " and \_\_\_\_\_ if they live too close to us—we don't want to hurt them anymore than we might have already!
  - All Native Americans living on the East Coast \_\_\_\_\_ west of the Mississippi for their own protection
  - We've been so \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and they refuse to do what we want
  - The new land we've set aside should be \_\_\_\_\_ easy for them to adapt to
    - There are \_\_\_\_\_ and other animals to hunt
    - We'll give them \_\_\_\_\_, guns/ammunition, and other supplies
  - We'll give each tribe \_\_\_\_\_ per person, and build schools
  - We'll teach them how to do jobs that they can handle
    - Blacksmithing, gunsmithing, wheelwrighting, millwrighting
  - With all of that, they'll be \_\_\_\_\_ and won't have to worry about us, since we'll be so far away
  - We'll periodically send \_\_\_\_\_ to check in on them
- **Jackson - 2<sup>nd</sup> Seminole War (1835-1842)**
  - Seminoles continued to resist relocation, led by \_\_\_\_\_
    - Effectively used guerilla tactics for over two years
  - Major Dade's forces were ambushed; Generals Gaines, Clinch, and \_\_\_\_\_ led failed attempts to find the Seminoles throughout 1835
  - Major General Jesup brought in to turn things around for the U.S.
    - Waged a campaign designed to wear down the Seminoles across the board, rather than have massive losses at each conflict
  - By \_\_\_\_\_, most Seminoles were pretty worn down
  - 12/25/1837 Col. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated Seminoles at Lake Okeechobee
  - Col. Worth waged search-and-destroy missions throughout 1841, many Seminoles surrendered rather than face starvation
    - Many Seminoles died or were killed, those that were left moved west anyway

- Brig. Gen. Armistead had paid out over \$55,000 in bribes to Seminoles
- Seminoles gave up over 100 million acres of land in exchange for \$68 million and 32 million acres
- most expensive war with Native Americans, longest war in U.S. history before \_\_\_\_\_—estimated at \$35-40 million
- **Jackson - Treaty of New Echota (1836)**
  - U.S. agreed to give the Cherokee new land in \_\_\_\_\_ and pay them \$\_\_\_\_\_ to relocate in exchange for all Cherokee land east of the Mississippi
  - not signed by an official Cherokee Council representative, so the Cherokee Nation elders declared it \_\_\_\_\_
    - Cherokee leader Major Ridge had fought alongside Jackson on multiple occasions, including the 1<sup>st</sup> Seminole War
  - asked Congress to not approve the treaty, but it passed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - Results in the Trail of Tears
- **Jackson - Trail of Tears (1836-1838)**
  - General \_\_\_\_\_ forced 20,000 Cherokees to leave their land and walk \_\_\_\_\_ miles to their new “home” in the Oklahoma Territory
  - 4,000-8,000 Cherokees died between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
    - 23-47% of relocated Cherokee died
  - very controversial decision—not all Americans supported the removal