

APUSH NATIVES REVIEW

Ancient and Colonial Period

- I. Native Development
 - a. Bering Land Bridge (25,000 BCE)
 1. Leads to massive migration from Asia to Americas
 - b. nomadic lifestyle
 1. followed or exploited available resources
 - c. agricultural lifestyle
 1. based on maize cultivation
 - d. native society and culture
 1. virtually equal division of labor between men and women
 - i. men hunted
 - ii. women tended to children, crops, legal matters
 2. some tribes based on matrilineal system
 3. nature-based belief systems
 - e. Eastern Woodlands
 1. Iroquois League
 - i. Five/six nation confederacy
 2. Cherokee and Creek in southeast
 - f. Hopewell/Mississippi
 1. moundbuilders
 - g. Great Plains
 1. based on bison hunting
 - h. Southwest
 1. Anasazi/Pueblo
 - i. Mountain/Pacific
- II. European Colonization
 - a. European Conquest
 - i. Technically advanced weapons and horses
 - ii. European diseases, such as smallpox, decimated native populations
 1. decimated 95% of native populations
 - b. European enslavement of Natives
 - i. Used natives for brutal farming conditions and mining
 1. unsuitable for type of labor and escaped conditions
 - ii. Encomienda system
 1. Spanish crown provided land and natives to work it
 - c. Christianize the natives
 - i. Spaniards determined to expand Catholicism
 - ii. English attempted to Christianize natives
 - iii. Most natives dismissed Christianity and persevered nature-based beliefs
 - d. French and Natives in Quebec/Canada
 - i. Less invasive than Spanish in conversion to Catholicism
 - ii. Entered in alliance Huron and Algonquians for mutual benefit
 - iii. French eventually conquered fur trade from natives
- III. Early English Colonies
 - a. First colonies depended on relief and assistance from natives in initial development
 - b. Jamestown
 - i. Engaged in conflicts with Powhatan Confederacy
 - ii. Marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas relieved some tensions
 - c. Pilgrims and Puritans in Massachusetts
 - i. Relied initially on assistance from natives, including the Pokanokets with Squanto
 - ii. Engaged in trade and conflict with the Wampanoag
- IV. Colonial Encounters and Relationships
 - a. Pequot War in Massachusetts (1634-1638)
 - i. Puritans nearly wiped out Pequot tribe in drive for expansion
 - ii. Massacre at Mystic (1637)
 1. annihilated over 400 Pequot men, women, children
 - b. Quakers in Pennsylvania
 - i. Believed in equal and fair treatment for natives
 - ii. Mixed results with natives, including treaty violations in acquisition of Delaware land
 - c. Virginia
 - i. Bacon's Rebellion (1676)

APUSH NATIVES REVIEW

1. western farmers and fur traders attack natives leading to conflict between western colonists and colonial easterners and governor
- d. King Philip's War in Massachusetts (1675-1676)
 - i. Metacomet/King Philip launched attacks in retaliation for English incursions
 - ii. After Metacomet's death, colonists devastate native alliance
- e. Pueblo Revolt (1680)
 - i. Spanish colonial governor persecuted Pueblo natives for their religious practices
 - ii. Pueblo natives launched an attack and drove Spanish out of New Mexico for 50 years

Revolutionary and Constitutional Period (1750-1800)

- I. French and Indian War (1754-1763)
 - a. Albany Plan of Union (1754)
 - i. Benjamin Franklin's plan to unite colonists for mutual defense against French and natives
 - ii. Attempted to form alliance with Iroquois
 - iii. Never was approved by reluctant colonial governments
 - b. native alliances
 - i. mostly sided with the French
 1. developed friendly and mutual relationships economically in fur trade business
 2. preferred French treatment over English and colonists
 - ii. changing sides
 1. as war favored English, natives started switching sides in hopes of preventing English retaliation
 - c. Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)
 - i. After English victory, the English raised prices on goods for natives and refused to pay rents in frontier
 - ii. Pontiac of the Ottawa launched a rebellion in Ohio Valley
 1. attacked from Michigan to Virginia
 2. suppressed by British troops
 - iii. led to Proclamation of 1763
 1. prohibited colonial development west of the Appalachian Mountains to prevent further native incursions
- II. American Revolution
 - a. Natives tended to side with British in fear of American aggression and expansion if colonists victorious
 - b. Some natives helped colonists in guerilla warfare tactics
 - c. Treaty of Paris (1783)
 - i. Land claims made between U.S. and Britain but no representation by natives in peace treaty
- III. Early Republic
 - a. Northwest Ordinance claimed land between Ohio and Mississippi Rivers
 - i. Led to wars with Miami Confederacy until 1795
 1. Treaty of Greenville after Battle of Fallen Timbers proclaimed most of Northwest Territory as American
 - ii. Led to increased native relations and alliances with the Spanish across the Mississippi
 - b. U.S. Constitution
 - i. Mentioned no guarantee of rights, privileges, and citizenship for natives
 - c. Washington's view on natives
 - i. Believed natives to be individual equal, but society lagged behind
 - ii. Preferred natives adopt American culture and practices
 1. endorsed assimilation programs along with Secretary of War Henry Knox
 - iii. Strongly enforced and supported treaties with natives
 1. Pinckney's Treaty/Treaty of San Lorenzo (1796)
 - a. Treaty with Spanish to prevent conflicts with natives on the Mississippi frontier
 - iv. Indian Trade and Intercourse Acts (1790s)
 1. enforcement of treaties and trade relations
 2. establishment of civilization programs
 3. Benjamin Hawkins was an appointed federal officer to initiate and promote civilization programs

APUSH NATIVES REVIEW

Antebellum Period and Manifest Destiny (1800-1900)

- I. Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - i. Granted U.S. lands from Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains
 - ii. Jefferson believed in assimilation into American culture as natives should leave nomadic lifestyle for agricultural lifestyle
 1. Civilization Fund Act (1819)
 - a. Federal subsidies for reform groups designed to “civilize” native groups
 - iii. Will lead to future encounters and conflicts with Plains natives
- II. War of 1812
 - a. Tecumseh’s War (1810-1813)
 - i. Alliance with Britain to prevent further American expansion
 - ii. Tecumseh unified many tribes and significantly defeated Americans in numerous battles
 - iii. Prophet, Tecumseh’s brother, led native religious and cultural revival to lend more support
 - iv. Battle of Tippecanoe led to William Henry Harrison’s fame
 - v. Native alliance fell apart after Tecumseh’s death
 - b. Battle of Horseshoe Bend (1814)
 - i. Andrew Jackson and U.S. army against Creek tribe led to Americans establishing control in Alabama and Georgia
- III. Early Expansion under Manifest Destiny
 - a. First Seminole War (1814-1819)
 - i. Led to Andrew Jackson’s invasion of Spanish Florida
 1. Spain ceded Florida in 1819 under Adams-Onis Treaty
 - b. “Five Civilized Tribes” in the South
 - i. Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Choctaw, Chickasaw
 - ii. Cherokee Nation
 1. established sovereign government within Georgia, developed written language, converted to Christianity, developed agricultural lifestyle including slave ownership
 - c. Native Policy and Removal
 - i. Office of Indian Affairs/Bureau of Indian Affairs (1824)
 1. established to enforce treaties and civilization programs under the Department of War, later Department of Interior
 - ii. Indian Removal Act (1830)
 1. Remove natives and resettle into Indian Territory/Oklahoma
 2. Enforced to remove tribes from land lush with resources, including gold
 - iii. *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)
 1. ruled Cherokee Nation a dependent nation but not subject to original jurisdiction as an independent nation
 - iv. *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)
 1. established tribal sovereignty within the state of Georgia and subject to federal law
 - v. Trail of Tears (1835-1838)
 1. thousands of natives from the Five Civilized Tribes virtually forced to walk and travel from Georgia to Oklahoma under supervision of U.S. Army
 2. many died along the way due to sickness and conditions
 - vi. Second Seminole War (1835-1842)
 1. in retaliation for native removal, Seminoles attacked Americans and forts across Florida
 2. reservation established for Seminoles in southwest Florida
 - vii. Third Seminole War (1855-1858)
 1. further American encroachment agitated Seminoles who launched attacks
 2. led to further removal of Seminoles with very little remaining in Florida
 - viii. Roger Taney and Supreme Court
 1. ruled natives possess right to become naturalized citizens of the United States
 2. had ruled blacks/slaves could not become citizens in *Dred Scott* decision
- IV. Late Expansion and Indian Wars
 - a. Civil War (1861-1865)
 - i. Most natives sided with Union with belief they would be given sympathy and opportunities by the federal government after the war

APUSH NATIVES REVIEW

- ii. General Ely Parker of the Seneca tribe drafted articles of surrender between General Robert E. Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox
- b. Expansion on the Frontier
 - i. Homestead Act of 1862, Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862, and Transcontinental Railroad Act led to massive expansion and settlement in Louisiana Territory land, Mexican Cession land, and Pacific Northwest land
 - 1. led to numerous encounters and conflicts with various native tribes
 - ii. Oklahoma Land Runs (1889-1893)
 - 1. closing of frontier led to federal government opening up Indian Territory lands to settler claims
 - iii. Indian Appropriations Act of 1871
 - 1. ended additional official recognition of tribal sovereignty and nationality and treaties
 - iv. Native tribal characteristics
 - 1. most based on nomadic lifestyle
 - 2. assimilated horses to develop transportation and hunting
 - 3. Plains natives dependent on buffalo/bison herds for meat and fur
 - v. Native pride and revivalism
 - 1. Sitting Bull of Sioux protested and conflicted with American expansionism and assimilation
 - 2. Wovoka's Ghost Dance Movement
 - a. Developed chants and dances to gather spiritual support to drive out Americans
 - b. Viewed as a serious threat to U.S. Army and American interests
- c. Indian Wars
 - i. Conflicts with Comanche and Kiowa in Texas
 - ii. Conflicts with Apache and Navajo in the Southwest
 - 1. Geronimo surrenders in 1886
 - iii. Conflicts with the Nez Perce, Spokane, Yakama, Nisqually, Cayuse in Pacific Northwest
 - iv. Sioux Wars in Great Plains
 - 1. Sand Creek Massacre (1864)
 - a. Volunteers attacked and murdered over 200 Cheyenne and Arapaho village
 - 2. Battle of Little Bighorn (1876), part of Great Sioux Wars
 - a. General George Custer ambushed and annihilated by Crazy Horse and Sioux
 - 3. Wounded Knee Massacre (1890)
 - a. U.S. army opened fire on 300 Sioux, including elderly, women, and children
- d. Americanization of Natives
 - i. Senator Henry Dawes
 - 1. Dawes Severalty Act of 1887
 - a. Authorized President to survey native land to break up tribal lands for individual land grants
 - 2. Dawes Commission
 - a. Negotiated with natives as a whole rather than individual tribes
 - b. Negotiated with natives to relinquish tribal collective lands into individual parcels
 - i. Natives suffered from adapting to agricultural lifestyle
 - c. Established assimilation programs and "white" educational programs
 - ii. native boarding schools
 - 1. Carlisle Indian Industrial School (1879)
 - a. Assimilation through total immersion
 - i. Learn reading, writing, arithmetic, Christianity in English
 - b. Given American style clothing, grooming and haircuts, taught Christianity
 - i. Forbade native language and cultures

APUSH NATIVES REVIEW

20TH Century Native Relations and Progress

- I. Society of American Indians (1911)
 - A. Advanced native political and economical opportunities through education and beyond tribal traditions
 - B. Established by students of Indian boarding schools
- II. Indian Citizenship Act of 1924
 - A. Officially granted citizenship to natives
- III. Indian Reorganization Act (1934)
 - A. Reversal of land privatization under Dawes Act and return to tribal land claims
 - B. Preservation of native cultures and end assimilation programs
- IV. Natives in World War II
 - A. Native citizens drafted into the war
 - B. Navajo Code used for communication against Japanese who never deciphered it
 - C. Economic expansion during the war enticed young natives off tribes into cities and factories leaving behind traditions and customs
- V. National Congress of American Indians (1944)
 - A. Organization based on establishing a Pan-Native alliance to go beyond tribal differences for national concerns and causes
- VI. Federal government attempted to reestablish assimilation programs in the 1950s in lieu of Second Red Scare, Cold War, and conformity
 - A. Led termination policy of treaties and tribal claims
- VII. American Indian Movement (AIM) in 1973
 - A. Inspired by Civil Rights Movement to promote native unity and end to discrimination, prejudice, and stereotypes
- VIII. Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975)
 - A. Increased sovereignty over tribal lands
 - B. Ended termination policies