

1. Define:

- (a) **treaty**; agreements between governments (page 124)
- (b) **sovereign**; independent and self-governing (pg.124)
- (c) **annuity**; annual payments in the form of food, equipment, supplies, and funds the U.S. government owed a tribe by treaty (pg. 125)
- (d) **cede**; give up (pg. 125)
- (e) **ratify**; formally approve (pg. 126)
- (f) **Manifest Destiny**; the idea that the United States had a moral duty to expand its culture across the continent (pg. 131)
- (g) **emigrant**; people moving from their home country to settle in a new place (pg. 133)
- (h) **indigenous**; native (pg. 143)

2. Identify:

- (a) **Isaac Stevens**; an American career Army officer and politician
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Stevens
- (b) **Victor**;
- (c) **Red Cloud**; very important Native American chief
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Cloud
- (d) **Plenty Coups**; Plenty Coups was the principal chief of the Mountain Crows
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plenty_Coups
- (e) **Sitting Bull**; a Hunkpapa Lakota leader who led his people during years of resistance
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sitting_Bull
- (f) **Crazy Horse**; a Lakota war leader of the Oglala band in the 19th century
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crazy_Horse

(g) George Armstrong Custer; a United States Army officer and cavalry commander
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Armstrong_Custer

(h) Charlot; a fictionalized form of Charles the Younger, son of Charlemagne, in the tradition of the Matter of France.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charlot>

(i) Joseph; leader of the Wal-lam-wat-kain band of Nez Perce
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_Joseph

(j) Dull Knife; a great chief of the Northern Cheyenne people and head chief of the Notameohmésêhese band
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morning_Star_\(chief\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morning_Star_(chief))

(k) Nelson Miles; an American military general who served in the American Civil War
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nelson_A._Miles

3. What two essential truths did the U.S. government recognize in negotiating treaties? The two essential truths the government recognized was that the native Americans were owners of the land and they were sovereign nations.

4. Describe the four main problems that existed with treaties between Indians and the U.S. government. The four main problems with the treaties were Different ideas, language, different political structures, and the us government did not give there part of the treaties.

5. What was the U.S. government's main military strategy for dealing with the Indians? The military's main strategy for dealing with the native Americans was to keep them with the treaties, and total warfare

6. What strategies did the Indians adapt to survive the changes that were occurring in their land during the mid to late 1800s? The strategies the Indians used to adapt the changes that were occurring in the land in the mid 1800's were Different tribes, the Crow tribe cooperating, that's why the Crow were one of the most hated tribes, the Salish tribe to peacefully do their part, the Cheyenne and Sue fought.

7. Along with the arrival of settlers, what other great change occurred on the Plains that affected the Indians? Bison population 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? The biggest thing was they could have learned their ways and respected the treaties and done their part.

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 the most successful? Why do you think different tribal leaders chose the strategies they used? I think cooperation and peaceful strategies were not used so they used force, like the Sue.

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? The Union established towns and burned everything they could take with them, but they did not kill.

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? This might apply because of the way the time was back there, there was a lot of war and pain throughout the time.

PAST To PReSenT

1. 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 reflects the changing attitudes towards the history of the Indian wars by telling that the native americans started all the war making them seem bad.