

CHAPTER 7 / Comparing Information on a Chart

Using information from your reading, complete the chart below. Then, on another sheet of paper, answer the questions at the bottom of the page.

Indian and U.S. Government Treaties			
	HELLGATE TREATY (1855)	LAME BULL'S TREATY (1855)	FORT LARAMIE TREATY (1868)
Tribal nations involved	Bitterroot Salish Kootendi Pend'oreille	Perce nespers blackfoot Kootenai Pavez Pend'oreille	Crow Lakota Crow Sioux Montana Wyoming Nebraska South Dakota
What the U.S. government thought it had agreed to	take tribes to live together	allow roads and them to cross territory travel sharing	establish government land on reservations + more land
What the tribes thought they had agreed to	more money Bitterroot valley to salish	professional chosen in useful stuff chosen by the government	give Sioux land and hunting rights both receive fair recitment
Problems	lack of transition misperception over land more of continuation	the status of Salish and Bitterroot tribes the treaty brought friendship and payment	Saur saw to regional dominance federal saw the treaty to farming and civilization life

- What tribes were involved in more than one treaty? Pent. Koot. took land from the crow
- What were the reasons the U.S. government wanted more land from the Indians? settlement + rail
- In what ways did the U.S. government compensate Indians for their land? treaties, goods
- What were some of the causes of misunderstanding between the tribes and the U.S. government? different ideas of land, bad translation, not interpret ideas, the government tried to switch the treaties up.