

Section 2, *continued*

reservations	Ghost Dance	Massacre at Wounded Knee
Sitting Bull	Davis General Allotment Act	

DIRECTIONS Answer each question by writing a sentence that contains at least one word from the word bank.

1. What act tried to lessen the traditional influences of Native American society by making land ownership private rather than communal and by promising U.S. citizenship to American Indians?

2. What religious movement spread so rapidly among the American Indian communities of the Plains, that U. S. government officials feared rebellion? What were its alluring promises?

3. Which leader of Lakota Sioux refused to give in to U.S. government demands that the community sell their reservation in the Black Hills, upon discovery of gold in the region in 1874?

4. The 1858 discovery of gold in Colorado led ultimately to the creation of what plots of land, on which American Indian communities were expected to remain?

Key Terms and People

Treaty of Fort Laramie first major agreement signed with northern Plains nations

reservations areas of federal land set aside for Native Americans

Crazy Horse Sioux leader who violently protested reservations

Treaty of Medicine Lodge southern Plains Indians agreed to live on reservations

buffalo soldiers nickname given by Indians to African American cavalry

George Armstrong Custer army commander who lost to the Sioux at Little Bighorn

Sitting Bull Sioux leader who defeated Custer at Little Bighorn

Battle of the Little Bighorn last great victory for Sioux, where they defeated Custer

Massacre at Wounded Knee battle in which U.S. troops killed about 150 Sioux

Long Walk a 300-mile forced march of Navajo captives to a reservation

Geronimo Apache leader who continued to fight against the U.S. Army until 1886

Ghost Dance religious movement predicting a paradise for Native Americans

Sarah Winnemucca Paiute against the government's treatment of Native Americans

Dawes General Allotment Act act that took almost 70 percent of reservation land

Section Summary

SETTLERS ENCOUNTER THE PLAINS INDIANS

The **Treaty of Fort Laramie** was one of the first treaties the government signed to keep peace with the Plains Indians. Other treaties created **reservations** for Indians. Many Indians refused to move. In 1864 U.S. soldiers killed about 200 Cheyenne in the Sand Creek Massacre. In 1866 **Crazy Horse** and his Sioux warriors killed about 81 soldiers. By the 1867 **Treaty of Medicine Lodge**, most southern Plains Indians agreed to go to reservations.

FIGHTING ON THE PLAINS

Native Americans of the northern Plains, Southwest, and Far West continued to resist reservations. The U.S. government sent **buffalo soldiers** and other troops to force Indians to leave.

In 1874 gold was discovered in the Black Hills of the Dakotas. The government wanted the Sioux to sell their reservation. **Sitting Bull** and other Sioux refused. In response, Lieutenant Colonel **George Armstrong Custer** ordered his soldiers to attack the Sioux. The Sioux won what became known as the **Battle of Little Bighorn**. In the last great battle of the Plains Indians, 150 Sioux were killed in the **Massacre at Wounded Knee**.

Other Native Americans also fought forced removal. The Navajo tried to resist, but facing starvation, surrendered. They were led on a forced march to a reservation that became known as the **Long Walk**. Many died along the way. In 1886 Apache leader **Geronimo** and his warrior band surrendered, which ended Apache armed resistance.

CONFLICT CONTINUES

In the 1870s the **Ghost Dance** was a religious movement started by a Paiute leader named Wovoka. It predicted paradise for Indians. But officials feared this movement would lead to rebellion. Another Paiute, **Sarah Winnemucca**, lectured on problems with the reservation system. In 1887 Congress passed the **Dawes General Allotment Act**, which gave U.S. citizenship to Native Americans. However, it took back two thirds of the land originally set aside for them.