

McDougal Littell

Native American Biographies



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Printed in the U.S.A.

ISBN-13: 978-0-618-80345-3 ISBN-10: 0-618-80345-9

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To the Teacher

Native American Biographies is designed to help you enrich your curriculum by incorporating Native American history into your lessons, giving students a broader multicultural perspective of United States and world history.

Native American Biographies includes the following features:

★ **Unit Opener**

At the beginning of each unit is a page that briefly summarizes the relevance of that unit and provides interesting trivia about the people whose biographies are included in that unit.

★ **Unit Timeline**

Each unit opens with a timeline that connects Native American history to American history and world history.

★ **Unit Answer Key**

Answers to each of the review and critical-thinking questions at the end of each biography in the unit precede those biographies.

★ **Biographies**

Native American Biographies includes twenty-seven two-page biographies of influential Native Americans. Each biography provides students with pertinent information about the life and contributions of the person, as well as several review and critical-thinking questions. Also, because many of the biographies include sophisticated military, scientific, and political terms, definitions of these words have been provided in the context of each biography.

You can use *Native American Biographies* in several ways in your classroom, depending on your needs.

★ **Engage**

Provide photocopies of a unit's biographies for all students. Then have students read all the supplied biographies and select one for further research for oral or written reports. Students can work individually, in pairs, or in teams.

★ **Explain**

Have students read unit biographies before beginning work on a similar timeframe in class. Throughout the weeks of classwork on the era, refer back to the biographies to compare and contrast what the Native Americans profiled were doing and how this is the same or different from the major events described in your basal book.

★ **Explore**

For students with limited reading abilities, read the biographies aloud. Then use the questions at the end to test and practice listening and critical-thinking skills.

★ **Enrich**

Assign the book as extra credit for students who need more of a challenge. Suggest they read all the biographies and answer the accompanying

questions. Then they should select, research, and report on a topic that is mentioned tangentially in one of the biographies.

★ **Extend**

Photocopy a unit timeline for each student. Use it as the basis for a class discussion on the era it describes. Help students analyze and integrate American and world events.

UNIT 1

First Encounters: Beginnings to 1770

Native Americans were profoundly impacted by European immigration. European diseases decimated villages while their wars broke up centuries-old political alliances. Native American children had their lives changed forever.

Deganawida

Iroquois
1550?–1600?

Father of the
Iroquois League

Did You Know?

- ★ Deganawida was the semi-mythical founder of the Iroquois League.
- ★ He came from the Huron tribe, which was not part of the Iroquois League.
- ★ His tribal league lasted for two centuries.

Did You Know?

- ★ Pocahontas was only 12 when she “saved” John Smith.
- ★ She worked as an intermediary between the settlers and the Native Americans for several years.
- ★ She died in England and is buried there.

Pocahontas

Algonquin
1596?–1617

Child Diplomat, Intermediary,
and Peacekeeper

Massasoit

Wampanoag
1590?–1661

Chief and Diplomat

Did You Know?

- ★ At one time Massasoit was the leader of about 20,000 Wampanoag.
- ★ He was forced to make a treaty with the Pilgrims to save the Wampanoag from the Narragansett, their enemies.
- ★ His son Metacom led Native Americans against the Pilgrims within a few years of Massasoit’s death.

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1500

- 1516** Smallpox epidemic sweeps across Yucatán Peninsula.
- 1536** Jacques Cartier returns to Europe with ten Hurons, all of whom soon die.
- 1540** Francisco Coronado enters American southwest.
- 1570** Deganawida and Hiawatha convince five North American tribes to create Iroquois League.

1600

- 1598** Pueblo territory of American southwest is colonized by 400 Spanish men, women, and children.

- 1607** Life of Capt. John Smith, leader of Jamestown, is spared by actions of 12-year-old Pocahontas.
- 1609** Long period of hostility between Iroquois and France begins due to actions by Samuel de Champlain.
- 1614** Pocahontas marries Virginia colony widower John Rolfe.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1500

- 1501** Amerigo Vespucci makes second voyage to Western Hemisphere.
- 1501** Spanish settlers bring first African slaves to Western Hemisphere.
- 1509** Ponce de León seizes control of Puerto Rico.
- 1515** Spanish found Havana, Cuba.
- 1521** Hernando Cortez captures Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, and Emperor Montezuma II is killed.
- 1534** Jacques Cartier sails into Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1600

- 1541** Hernando de Soto is first European to see Mississippi River.
- 1565** St. Augustine, Florida, becomes first permanent European settlement in North America.
- 1573** Typhus epidemic strikes New Spain.
- 1579** Spain's Philip II sends first African slaves to North America.

- 1602** English mariner Bartholomew Gosnold explores "New England" and names Martha's Vineyard after his oldest child.
- 1604** Samuel de Champlain explores North American Atlantic Coast and founds what will be Nova Scotia.
- 1607** Jamestown is founded by London Company's Captain Christopher Newport.
- 1638** New Sweden Company builds fort at what will be Wilmington, Delaware.
- 1642** Harvard College awards first degrees.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1500

- 1503** England's Canterbury Cathedral is completed after 436 years of construction.
- 1513** Niccolo Machiavelli writes *The Prince*.
- 1517** Martin Luther nails 95 theses to door of Wittenberg Cathedral.
- 1529** Songhai's King Askia Mohammed dies after 36-year reign.
- 1543** Nikolaus Copernicus publishes theory that earth revolves around sun.
- 1555** Michelangelo completes *Pietà* sculpture.

1600

- 1558** Elizabeth I becomes queen of England.
- 1565** Suleiman the Magnificent dies.
- 1588** English defeat Spanish Armada.
- 1595** Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* is first performed.

- 1602** Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is first performed.
- 1603** England's Queen Elizabeth I dies after 45-year reign.
- 1603** Tokugawa Ieyasu founds shogunate in Japan that will rule until 1867.
- 1624** Pope threatens snuff users with excommunication as tobacco from Western Hemisphere gains popularity in Europe.
- 1633** Galileo goes on trial for defending idea that earth revolves around sun.

1700

1680 Pueblo tribesmen at Taos and Santa Fe rise up against Spanish rule and drive out 2,500 Spanish colonists.

1722 Iroquois agree not to cross Potomac River or Blue Ridge Mountains without permission.

1750 Chippewa defeat Sioux at Battle of Kathio and gain possession of wild rice stands in northern Minnesota lakes.

1773 Native Americans drive Daniel Boone and party of settlers back east of Appalachian Mountains.

1779 Captain Cook is killed in skirmish with Native Americans at Kealakekua Bay on island of Hawaii.

1700

1647 Peter Stuyvesant is named governor of New Netherlands.

1677 Culpeper's Rebellion protests use of English trade laws in Carolina colony.

1682 Pennsylvania colony is founded.

1692 Salem, Massachusetts, holds witchcraft trials.

1693 College of William and Mary is founded in Virginia.

1701 Louisiana Territory becomes province of France.

1707 Albuquerque is founded in northern part of New Spain.

1732 Ben Franklin first publishes *Poor Richard's Almanack*.

1735 Printer John Peter Zenger wins landmark victory for freedom of press.

1738 George Whitefield launches Great Awakening.

1773 American colonists stage Boston Tea Party.

1776 Second Continental Congress issues Declaration of Independence.

1781 Revolutionary War ends.

1789 George Washington is elected first president of United States.

1800 Washington, D.C., replaces New York City as U.S. capital.

1700

1641 Rembrandt van Rijn paints *Night Watch*.

1642 France's Cardinal Richelieu dies after 18 years in power.

1648 Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan's workers complete Taj Mahal.

1662 China's Emperor K'ang Hsi begins 50-year rule.

1684 Versailles's Hall of Mirrors is completed outside Paris.

1697 Gold is discovered in Brazil.

1703 St. Petersburg, Russia, is founded.

1707 Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb dies after 49-year reign in India.

1715 France's King Louis XIV dies after 72-year reign.

1720 England's "South Sea Bubble" causes widespread financial losses.

1742 Handel's *Messiah* is first performed.

1762 Catherine the Great becomes ruler of Russia.

1768 First volume of *Encyclopedia Britannica* is published.

1769 Worst famine in history kills 10 million in India.

1789 Sailors mutiny aboard H.M.S. *Bounty*.

1789 French Revolution begins.

UNIT 1 Answer Key

Deganawida, p. 5

Review Questions

1. They lived in what is now upper New York State.
2. The Tuscarora were the last to join.
3. Hiawatha was a chief and famous orator who spread Deganawida's message of peace.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** The relative speed of the American Revolution made the Iroquois system of lengthy discussion impossible, and eventually the League broke apart.
5. **Making Inferences** The Iroquois knew that a stone canoe would not float, yet Deganawida's canoe obviously did. Therefore, the Iroquois realized that he was not a typical visitor.
6. **Analyzing Effects** He set out across Lake Ontario because his own people, the Huron, had rejected his message of peace.

Pocahontas, p. 7

Review Questions

1. Pocahontas "saved" Captain John Smith.
2. A Jamestown leader named Samuel Argall insisted on kidnapping Pocahontas.
3. They traveled to England to seek financial aid for the Jamestown colony.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** A young girl made a good intermediary because she would be viewed as non-threatening by both sides due to her age and her gender.
5. **Recognizing Effects** Thomas Rolfe became an Englishman, to the point of even being a government representative, rather than becoming someone who blended his Native American and European heritages together.

6. **Making Inferences** Pocahontas was a sensation because many of the English had heard about Native Americans and their "exotic" ways, but the number of Native Americans who had come to England was very few. Thus, Pocahontas was a rarity, especially considering her adoption of many facets of English culture.

Massasoit, p. 9

Review Questions

1. The epidemic lasted about three years.
2. Massasoit first approached the Pilgrims in 1621.
3. He was the second son of Chief Massasoit.

Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** The devastatingly high death rate among the Native Americans is strong evidence of their susceptibility.
5. **Making Inferences** As "outsiders," they were unaware of the long-standing struggle between the Narragansett and the Wampanoag.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Because trapping more fur-bearing animals was easy for the Wampanoag.

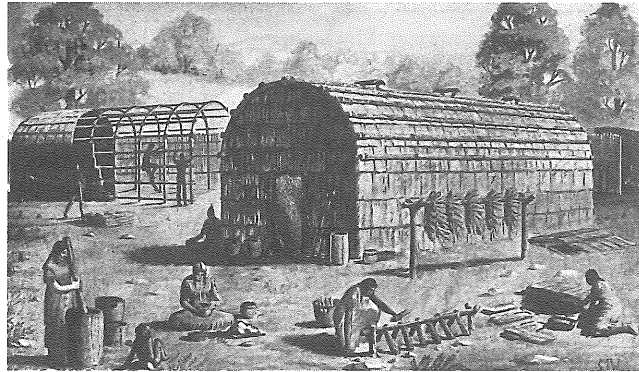
Deganawida

Iroquois
1550?-1600?

Father of the Iroquois League

A Dream of Peace

Tradition says that in the middle 1500s a young Huron woman dreamed that she would have a son who would bring peace and that his name would be Deganawida. She did have a son, and when he was seven-years-old he told everyone that he had a great mission on Earth.



A Journey in a Stone Canoe

Deganawida grew into a young man who hated war. When his own people ignored his message of peace, he built a stone canoe. Then he bid goodbye forever to his family and set out across Lake Ontario. In time he encountered the Iroquois people. They recognized he was an important visitor because of his stone canoe.

Battles and Feuds

By the time of Deganawida's arrival the Iroquois people had been farming the lush lands of what is now upper New York State for centuries. However, increasing population had led to almost constant battles and feuds over control of land resources. Warfare had become common.

An Important Role for Women

Deganawida proposed 13 laws that promoted peace without violence. A Mohawk woman was the first person to accept his proposal. Deganawida said,

“Since you—a woman—are the first to accept the Law of Peace, I declare from this point forward, women will name the chiefs.”

Hiawatha Spreads the Message

Soon Hiawatha, a famous chief and orator of the time, came under the spell of Deganawida. Hiawatha went from tribe to tribe, spreading Deganawida's message of peace. He persuaded the chiefs of all five Iroquois nations to meet. The nations were the

- * Mohawk
- * Oneida
- * Onondaga
- * Cayuga
- * Seneca

The Iroquois League Begins

Around 1570, members of the five nations held the first “great council.” They discussed the laws and customs that would guide them. These laws and customs included important roles for women, such as selecting tribal chiefs. Eventually the members agreed to form the Iroquois League. Tradition says they then cemented their union by clasping hands

“so firmly that a falling tree should not sever them.”

A Strong Union

For almost two centuries, the League kept effective control over its huge territory. In time they added a sixth nation, the Tuscarora, but their overall population remained relatively small. Still they were able to resist British, Dutch, and French settlers. In fact in a speech in 1744 an Iroquois chief named Canassatego advised American colonists to form the same kind of union.

“Our wise forefathers established union and amity This has made us formidable. This has given us great weight and authority with our neighboring Nations. We are a powerful Confederacy and by your observing the same methods our wise forefathers have taken you will acquire much strength and power”

amity friendship

A Strength Is Also a Weakness

The custom of the League was to make decisions that all members could agree with. However, this system was very time-consuming. It put the League in danger when quick actions were needed, such as in wartime. The American Revolution was such a situation

The End of the League

- ✱ When the American colonists declared their independence from England in 1776, only the Oneida and Tuscarora supported the colonists.
- ✱ The other members of the League fought alongside the British. Thus divided, the League was finished.
- ✱ After the war the tribes dispersed.
- ✱ The Onondaga, Seneca, and Tuscarora stayed in New York.
- ✱ The Mohawk and Cayuga went to Canada.
- ✱ The Oneida later settled in Wisconsin.

Review Questions

1. Where was the home of the Iroquois people in the 1500s?
2. Which tribe was the last to join the League?
3. Who was Hiawatha?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** How did the American Revolution affect the Iroquois League?
5. **Making Inferences** Why did Deganawida’s stone canoe indicate that he was unusual?
6. **Analyzing Effects** Why did Deganawida set out across Lake Ontario to spread his message of peace?

Pochahontas

Algonquin

1596?–1617

Child Diplomat, Intermediary, and Peacekeeper



A Famous Little Girl

When Captain John Smith published his history of Virginia in 1624, he claimed a young Native American girl named Pocahontas had saved his life. Her father, Chief Powhatan, was a fierce warrior who had conquered more than 30 nearby villages, and his name was given to all the Algonquin he ruled. He had many children, but it seems clear that Pocahontas was his favorite. Her wit, kindness, and charm endeared her to nearly everyone she met.

Meeting the English

When three English ships docked at the mouth of the James River in spring of 1607, Chief Powhatan immediately wondered when they would leave. Previous contacts with Europeans had often been violent. The chief hoped that if he was friendly, the English would not trespass on his land. He told them,

“We are unarmed and willing to give you what you ask, if you come in a friendly manner. Take away your guns and swords, or you may die in the same manner.”

Taken Prisoner

Things did not go well between the Powhatan and the English. In December of 1607 Smith was taken prisoner. He had been trading at several Indian villages when he noticed warriors with bows and arrows following at a distance. A skirmish followed. As Smith tried to make his escape, he slipped in a mud bog and was captured.

A Ceremony with Confused Meaning

Chief Powhatan decided to make his captive an honorary member of the tribe. The Powhatan planned a ceremony in which they would stage Smith’s “death,” so that he might be saved by one of them. This would make him part of the Powhatan family forever. In the eyes of the Native Americans, the ceremony also made Smith an underling and the English colonists **subservient**.

subservient subordinate
in capacity or function

As the ceremony got under way, Smith believed he really was about to be murdered. Pocahontas fell over him, either to save his life or to welcome him into the tribe. Smith, however, thought she had saved him. She was about 12 years old at the time.

A Key Role

For the next several years, Pocahontas was an important intermediary between the Algonquin and the English.

- ✦ She took food, gifts, and important messages back and forth.
- ✦ She negotiated the release of Algonquin prisoners.
- ✦ She shielded the English from her father’s wrath.

A Kidnapping

In 1610 outright war began between the Powhatan and the English. In 1613 a Jamestown leader named Samuel Argall insisted the only way to make peace with the Powhatan was to frighten them. He helped kidnap Pocahontas, knowing she was Chief Powhatan's favorite daughter.

The Peacekeeper

Pocahontas was held captive for more than a year, but her charm won over her captors. Eventually she was not treated quite like a prisoner, but she wasn't exactly free either. Both the Powhatan and English saw her as the one link that could keep the peace between them. Because of her role as peacekeeper, she never tried to escape.

A Marriage of Two Cultures

On April 5, 1614, Pocahontas married a prominent tobacco farmer named John Rolfe. By this time she had converted to Christianity and been baptized as Rebecca. A year later she gave birth to a son, whom she and Rolfe named Thomas.

A Sensation in London

In 1615 Jamestown officials encouraged the Rolfes to make a publicity tour of England to seek financial aid for the colony. Pocahontas was a hit with Londoners and the English generally. King James I enthusiastically received her. The famous poet and playwright Ben Jonson also sought an introduction.

Illness and Death

In March of 1617, the Rolfes boarded a ship for the journey back to Jamestown. However, Pocahontas was ill by this time with pneumonia or possibly tuberculosis. The ship had barely reached the mouth of the Thames River when she had to be taken ashore at Gravesend, the nearest town. Clearly near death a few days later, Pocahontas comforted her husband by saying,

“All must die. 'Tis enough that the child liveth.”

In 1622, John Rolfe too fell ill and died. Baby Thomas was raised in England. As an adult, he returned to the Virginia colony as a representative of the English government. Today several American families can trace their ancestry back to John Rolfe, Pocahontas, and their son, Thomas.

Review Questions

1. Who was the Englishman that Pocahontas “saved” from death?
2. Who insisted on kidnapping Pocahontas?
3. Why did the Rolfes travel to England?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did a young girl make a good intermediary between the Powhatan and the English?
5. **Recognizing Effects** How did the fact that Thomas Rolfe was raised in England affect his life?
6. **Making Inferences** Why did Pocahontas become a London sensation?

Massasoit

Wampanoag
1590?-1661

Chief and Diplomat

A Cautious View

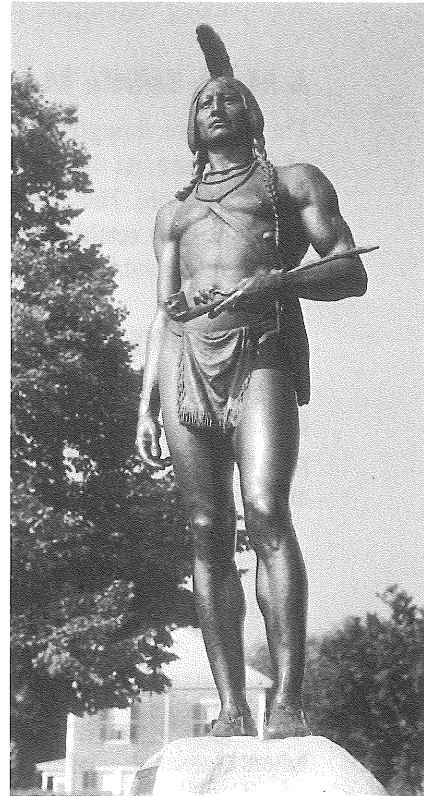
By the time of the Pilgrim ship *Mayflower*, many Native Americans had become extremely leery of all Europeans. Chief Massasoit of the Wampanoag was among them, but he was in a difficult position.

A Crippled Society

The Wampanoag lived in parts of present-day Massachusetts and Rhode Island, particularly along the seacoast. The people ate nourishing food and grew tall and robust. Their families were close and loving. Massasoit oversaw a confederation of about 20,000 people in numerous villages. All this changed around the year 1616.

viral hepatitis a liver infection caused by ingesting contaminated food or water

Scientists now think that European explorers had brought **viral hepatitis** with them. It was a disease that the Native Americans had never encountered before. Within three years, the disease had killed up to 90 percent of the people in all of coastal New England. The region was described as a cemetery 200 miles long and 40 miles wide.



A Dangerous Position

The Wampanoag had been reduced to about 1,000 people. However, their enemies the Narragansett had been untouched because they lived far enough inland, away from the infected area. Now the Wampanoag were extremely outnumbered and in danger of being conquered.

A Way to Survive

The arrival of the *Mayflower* presented Massasoit with an unexpected opportunity. An alliance with the Pilgrims against the Narragansett would help the Wampanoag survive. Massasoit decided to make a deal with the Pilgrims. Besides, the Pilgrims would probably be willing to trade valuable steel knives and hatchets for the cheap, plentiful furs the Wampanoag used as blankets.

A Shrewd Negotiator

The Wampanoag watched the Pilgrims from a distance as they suffered through their first harsh winter in a deserted Indian settlement. About half the Pilgrims died.

In March of 1621, Massasoit approached the Pilgrim village. He told them that the Wampanoag would leave them in peace. In return the Pilgrims would assist the Wampanoag in their struggle against the Narragansett. The Pilgrims believed him. Governor Winslow later said,

“He thinks we may be [of] some strength to him, for our [guns] are terrible to them.”

What Winslow and the others did not realize was that Massasoit was bluffing. The Wampanoag were much too weakened to drive the Pilgrims out.

A More Subtle Motive

The Pilgrims thought they understood Massasoit’s motives, but they only grasped part of the picture. At the time the Narragansett were heavily involved in trading with other English people. The Pilgrim-Wampanoag alliance put the Narragansett in a difficult position. How could they possibly attack one English group—the Pilgrims—and hope to remain valuable trading partners with others?

The First Thanksgiving and Beyond

Helping the Pilgrims to survive was now in the interest of the Wampanoag. They shared techniques of fishing, planting, and cooking that made Pilgrim survival possible. When the now-famous First Thanksgiving was held, Massasoit was in attendance.

The Pilgrims realized that Massasoit was important to them. When he became sick in 1623, Governor Winslow himself walked several miles through the snow to deliver nourishing broth to him.

Peace and Then War

The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag maintained peaceful relations for decades. However, when Massasoit died in 1661, things began to change.

- ✦ Land-hungry English had been flooding into Wampanoag land.
- ✦ Tensions between the Native Americans and the settlers grew to a rage.
- ✦ In 1675 Massasoit’s second son, Metacom, led Native Americans in an attack on English settlers.

Soon all-out war was raging. The peace of Massasoit was over.

Review Questions

1. How long did the viral hepatitis epidemic last in New England?
2. In what year did Massasoit first approach the Pilgrims?
3. Who was Metacom?

Critical Thinking

1. **Evaluating Evidence** What is the major evidence of strong Native American susceptibility to viral hepatitis?
2. **Making Inferences** Why were the Pilgrims unaware of Massasoit’s full reasons for making a peace pact with them?
3. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did the Wampanoag view furs as something cheap to trade?

UNIT 2 Building a Nation: 1770–1815

The late 1700s and early 1800s were a time of change and growth in North America. The Great Awakening brought new interest in religion to both Caucasians and Native Americans. The Louisiana Purchase expanded the new nation and brought increased contact between Caucasians and many Native American tribes that had been isolated from each other in earlier times.

Samson Occom

Mohegan
1723–1792

Missionary, Teacher, Author,
and Movement Founder

Did You Know?

- ✦ Samson Occom's poor eyesight prevented him from attending college.
- ✦ He became a Christian during the Great Awakening.
- ✦ He traveled to England to raise funds for what became Dartmouth College.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Alexander McGillivray only had one Creek grandparent; the other three were European.
- ✦ His unique education made him well suited to the leadership role of negotiating with Caucasians.
- ✦ He directly negotiated and signed treaties with both Spain and the United States.

Alexander McGillivray

Creek
1759–1793

Political Leader

Handsome Lake

Iroquois
1735–1815

Religious Visionary and Preacher

Did You Know?

- ✦ Handsome Lake fought against the British in Pontiac's War and with them in the American Revolution.
- ✦ He met and corresponded with President Thomas Jefferson.
- ✦ His code has played an important role in preserving Iroquois culture.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Sacagawea was kidnapped as a young girl.
- ✦ She was bilingual.
- ✦ Her life after the Lewis and Clark expedition is the subject of historical controversy.

Sacagawea

Shoshone
1786?–1812?

Interpreter for Lewis and Clark

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1770

1773 Shawnee defeat in Battle of Point Pleasant leads to agreement to permit Ohio River traffic by Caucasians.

1775 Mohawk soldier and statesman Joseph Brant visits London.

1782 Spanish forces in Peru kill Tupac Amaru, a descendant of Inca royalty, and crush Amaru's army.

1782 Cherokee leader Oconastota is buried at "beloved Chota" in old canoe containing wampum, two siltstone pipes, and his eyeglasses.

1785

1790 War chief Little Turtle leads Miami Confederacy in devastating retaliatory attack on forces of General Josiah Harmar after Harmar's destruction of Miami villages.

1794 General Anthony Wayne defeats Miami Confederacy in Battle of Fallen Timbers.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1770

1770 Boston painter John Singleton Copley completes *Paul Revere*, depicting local silversmith.

1772 Boston patriot Sam Adams and others organize Committee of Correspondence.

1774 English religious mystic Ann Lee introduces "Shakerism" to America.

1775 Continental Congress begins national lottery to raise money for Continental army.

1776 George Washington crosses Delaware River on Christmas night and next day turns tide of war in Battle of Trenton.

1778 British forces take Augusta, but have mixed results elsewhere in Georgia.

1780 General Nathanael Greene defeats British army at Springfield, New Jersey.

1782 Maryland forbids further importation of slaves.

1785

1785 University of Georgia is founded.

1786 First U.S. golf club is founded near Charleston, S.C.

1787 "Federalist Papers" begin publication.

1789 Ben Franklin quips, "Nothing is certain but death and taxes."

1789 University of North Carolina becomes first U.S. state university.

1791 Bill of Rights becomes U.S. law.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1770

1770 Explorer James Cook visits Australia and claims island continent in name of England's King George III.

1771 Forces of Catherine the Great conquer Crimea for Russia.

1774 Treaty of Kuchuk-Kaainardji ends six-year Russo-Turkish war.

1776 English historian Edward Gibbon publishes first volume of *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

1778 France charts Société Royale de Médecine and charges it to study epidemics.

1779 Thomas Gainsborough paints *Blue Boy*.

1781 Chinese imperial forces suppress Muslim revolt in Gansu Province.

1784 French chemist Antoine Lavoisier demonstrates indestructibility of matter.

1784 Famine sweeps Japan.

1785

1785 Emerald Buddha Chapel is completed in Bangkok.

1788 Wahhabi Islamic fundamentalists in Arabia expand influence.

1789 Panthéon is completed in Paris.

1789 French Revolution begins.

1791 Berlin's Brandenburg Gate is completed.

1792 Mary Wollstonecraft writes *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.

1800

1795 Little Turtle asserts Miami ownership of all of Indiana and parts of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois, which forms the basis of compensation claims against U.S. government in 1950s.

1806 Native American village of 250 houses at Mission Santa Barbara is largest of any mission village in Alta California.

1813 General Andrew Jackson defeats Creek warriors at Talladega.

1814 Leaders of Creek Confederacy sign last of 16 treaties ceding land to growing number of Caucasian settlers.

1800

1794 Frontier farmers stage Whiskey Rebellion.

1798 Eli Whitney pioneers "American system" of mass production.

1799 George Washington dies at Mount Vernon.

1800 Thomas Jefferson wins presidential election.

1802 United States Military Academy is founded at West Point, N.Y.

1803 Louisiana Purchase doubles size of U.S.

1805 Treaty ends hostilities between U.S. and Tripoli.

1807 Aaron Burr is acquitted of trying to create separate nation from Mexico and parts of Louisiana Territory.

1809 Robert Owen's cotton mill partners reject his proposal to stop employing children under age 10.

1811 Slave revolt in New Orleans is crushed.

1812 *New England Journal of Medicine* begins publication.

1814 *Baltimore American* publishes "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key one week after bombardment of Fort McHenry.

1800

1793 France's King Louis XVI is guillotined.

1794 Persia's Aga Mohammed founds dynasty that rules until 1925.

1796 English physician Edward Jenner pioneers smallpox vaccination.

1797 Severe earthquakes shake cities of Cuzco and Quito in South America.

1799 French troops under Napoleon discover Rosetta Stone.

1800 Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 is first performed.

1802 Napoleon revokes emancipation decree of 1794 and reintroduces slavery in France's colonies.

1803 Bubonic plague kills 150,000 in Constantinople.

1805 Horatio Nelson defeats combined French and Spanish fleet in Battle of Trafalgar.

1806 Holy Roman Empire ceases after 1006 years.

1807 Louis David paints *Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine*.

1811 Jane Austen publishes *Sense and Sensibility*.

1812 Napoleon retreats from Moscow.

Samson Occom, p. 15**Review Questions**

1. Brothertown officially opened in 1785.
2. The Great Awakening was a religious revival throughout the American colonies.
3. Samuel Occom was born near New London, Connecticut.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** The fact that the society paid Occom only half of what they paid Caucasian missionaries left him greatly embittered.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that central New York State was quite remote from Caucasian settlement at the time.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** The fact that scholars still consult Occom's book leads to the conclusion that his manuscript is factually reliable and that it may be one of the few sources of information available about the Montauk from this time period.

Alexander McGillivray, p. 17**Review Questions**

1. Lachlan McGillivray came from Scotland.
2. McGillivray signed a treaty with Spain.
3. Matrilineal means tracing ancestral descent through the mother.

Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** He managed to conclude formal treaties with both Spain and the United States that were very beneficial to the Creek.
5. **Making Inferences** They would be unable to agree on future courses of action if they could not agree on what had already happened and its significance.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** After the failure of the Articles of Confederation, Washington wanted to set precedent of federal rather than state control of Native American and other issues.

Handsome Lake, p. 19**Review Questions**

1. Handsome Lake's half-brother was named Cornplanter.
2. Handsome Lake exchanged letters with President Thomas Jefferson.
3. Handsome Lake fought on the side of the British in the American Revolution.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** He believed that by attending these schools the young Iroquois would learn Caucasian ways and thus make the whole tribe more able to succeed in living with and around this society.
5. **Recognizing Effects** The drop in the level of drunkenness can be attributed to the success of Handsome Lake's preaching about the need for Iroquois to abandon alcohol all together.
6. **Recognizing Causes** Handsome Lake's drunkenness was probably the cause of his near death in 1799.

Sacagawea, p. 21**Review Questions**

1. The youngest expedition member was Sacagawea's baby, Jean Baptiste.
2. President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on their expedition.
3. The Hidatsa kidnapped Sacagawea.

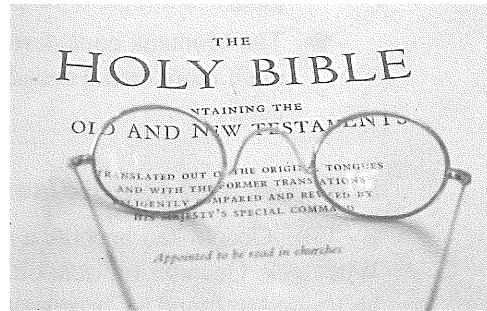
Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** The conflicting versions of Sacagawea's later life point out how record keeping in earlier times was not very precise.
5. **Making Inferences** Sacagawea's calm demeanor probably came from the fact that her earlier kidnapping and forced marriage were much more traumatic to her than the boating accident, so she was able to think through the situation and act accordingly.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Lewis and Clark viewed Sacagawea as a valuable addition because of her language skills, which would allow them to speak to the Shoshone people when the expedition traveled through Shoshone lands.

Samson Occom

Mohegan
1723–1792

Missionary, Teacher, Author, and Movement Founder



An Early Conversion

Samson Occom was born in Mohegan, a Native American settlement near New London, Connecticut, in 1723. When he was a young teenager, his mother converted to Christianity. Three years later, at age 16, Samson also became a Christian.

Native American Christians

At the time the American colonies were experiencing what was called the Great Awakening. This religious revival lasted throughout much of the 1730s and 1740s. Ministers encouraged their colonial listeners to teach Christianity and reading to both Native Americans and African Americans. The movement also encouraged ideas of equality. For their part, Native Americans viewed Christian teaching as offering the possibility of being regarded by Caucasians as equal under God.

A Young Scholar

At age 17 Occom was admitted to a Christian school in Lebanon, Connecticut. It was run by the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock. There Occom joined Caucasian students in a rigorous four-year program that included the study of

- ✦ Greek
- ✦ Latin
- ✦ Hebrew
- ✦ the Bible

The school was intended to prepare young men for college, but Occom was unable to attend. His very poor eyesight made reading for any extended period quite difficult.

A First Career

Occom accepted a position as minister and teacher at Montauk. This was a small Native American community on the far eastern end of Long Island. However, the Montauk people could only provide him with board and a tiny token fee. After two years Occom applied to an English missionary society for support. They granted him £20 per year—exactly half of what they paid Caucasian missionaries. Occom became increasingly bitter about this difference.

Life Among the Montauk

- ✦ Occom took a genuine interest in the Montauk people during his years on Long Island. Based on what he learned, he wrote *An Account of the Montauk Indians on Long Island*. The book is still consulted by scholars today.
- ✦ In 1751 Occom married Mary Fowler, a Montauk woman. Together they had ten children.
- ✦ In 1759 the Presbytery of Long Island ordained Occom as a Presbyterian minister.

- ✦ Occom was a gifted and innovative teacher. He even created wooden games and tools to help Montauk children learn the English alphabet.
- ✦ The Montauk considered Occom to be a great success, and he stayed with them more than a decade. However, his tiny salary burdened him with debt.

Speaker and Fundraiser

By 1765 Occom had become a well-known Christian missionary. In that year Eleazar Wheelock, Occom's old schoolmaster, approached him. Wheelock told Occom that he wanted to found a Christian college. It would focus on training Native American missionaries. He asked Occom to sail to Britain to raise funds for the effort. Occom agreed.

- ✦ Occom traveled throughout Britain for two years.
- ✦ He preached about 300 sermons requesting aid.
- ✦ He raised some £12,000, including £200 from King George himself.

Wheelock opened the college in 1769. He named it Dartmouth in honor of Lord Dartmouth, who had made an especially large contribution to the effort.

Increasing Disillusionment

Occom had raised the necessary funds for Dartmouth. However, he felt great frustration at the personal slights he received from Caucasian missionaries, including Wheelock. Occom had also stayed in Britain to testify for the Mohegan in a trial about control of their lands. The Mohegan lost. The final blow came in 1773. Wheelock decided to convert Dartmouth to a school exclusively for Caucasian missionaries.

Leaving the Caucasians Behind

Occom studied the problems of all Native American groups in southern New England and Long Island. He decided that it would be best for them to move as far away from Caucasian influence as possible.

Brothertown

In 1774 Occom met with the Oneida in what is now central New York State. He negotiated for a tract of Oneida land. He also recruited other Christian Native Americans to join him in building a community there. The American Revolution disrupted the community's creation. However, Brothertown finally opened officially on November 7, 1785. It became Occom's most satisfying achievement. He was Brothertown's spiritual leader, teacher, fundraiser, and lobbyist until his death.

Review Questions

1. In what year did Brothertown officially open?
2. What was the Great Awakening?
3. Near what colonial town was Occom born?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** What was the effect on Occom of the English missionary society's salary decision?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred about central New York State by Occom's decision to found Brothertown there?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** What can be concluded about the fact that scholars today still refer to Occom's book on the Montauk?

Alexander McGillivray

Creek

1759–1793

Political Leader

Although three of Alexander McGillivray's grandparents were Europeans, the Creek considered him to be one of them. His father, Lachlan McGillivray, came from a wealthy Scottish family but ran away from home when he was 16. His mother, Sehoy Marchand, had a French father and a Creek mother. Since Creek society was **matrilineal**, Alexander McGillivray was accepted as a full member of his mother's powerful Wind Clan.

matrilineal tracing
ancestral descent
through the mother's line



Lachlan McGillivray became a successful trader. By the time Alexander was born, Lachlan had a fine house near present-day Montgomery, Alabama. He also owned

- * two plantations
- * trading stores in the Georgia colony towns of Savannah and Augusta
- * many slaves

Despite his father's wealth, the boy spent his childhood under the strong influence of his Creek mother and her relatives. They taught him the Creek language and ways of life.

When McGillivray became a teenager, his parents sent him off to a traditional Caucasian school in Charleston, South Carolina. Then he was sent to apprentice in a business in Savanna, Georgia.

A Well-Trained Leader

At the time the great Native American tribes of the Southeast were facing unprecedented challenges. Tribal members of mixed ancestry were a great asset in dealing with such challenges. These tribal members were usually bilingual and understood Caucasian ways. Yet they usually remained Native Americans culturally. However, few of these people had the excellent Caucasian and Creek educations of McGillivray. This combination made him uniquely well suited to follow his chosen path in life: defending and serving Creek interests in an increasingly Caucasian world.

A Loyal Subject

In 1777 McGillivray returned to his childhood home with a job as Indian agent for the British Empire. As the Revolutionary War wore on, he organized Creek participation as allies of the British Crown. For example, he supplied warriors for fighting in Georgia and for the Loyalist defense of Pensacola, Florida.

An Official But Weak Union

When the war ended, Georgia began expanding onto Creek lands. The tribe was not able to fight back effectively. The Creek had formed a confederacy, but it was not a strong union.

- ✦ The people of the confederacy lived in self-sufficient but unconnected towns.
- ✦ They did not have a common language.
- ✦ They did not have a common understanding of important events.
- ✦ They did not have a sense of Creek national identity.
- ✦ The confederacy's national forum did not include efficient ways of making or executing decisions.

Alliances and Treaties

McGillivray decided he had to seek out unusual ways to compensate for the weaknesses of the confederacy. In the middle 1780s he met with Native American tribes that lived around the Great Lakes and in the Ohio River Valley. He discussed forming a union with them to create a massive effort to prevent further Caucasian expansion west of the Appalachian Mountains.

He also began talks with the Spanish in Florida. These talks led to the 1784 Treaty of Pensacola. It guaranteed the Creek their political and territorial rights within Florida. The treaty also created a way for the Creek to import military goods.

Bluffs and Battles

McGillivray also corresponded with the governments of Georgia and the United States. He tried to convince them that any encroachment on Creek boundaries would be met with force. It didn't work. Caucasian settlers came anyway. The Creek fought back. Using arms supplied by the Spanish, the Creek armies staged attacks between 1785 and 1787. They forced the invaders out.

A Crowning Moment

In 1790 President George Washington decided to try to stop the Creek attacks on frontier settlements. He also wanted the new federal government to take control of Native American affairs nationally. Thus he invited McGillivray to a conference in New York City.

Eventually the two men signed the 1790 Treaty of New York. In it, the United States promised to defend Creek territorial rights. The treaty also created a formal relationship between the United States and the Creek. McGillivray's role in the negotiations had made him a true national leader of all Native Americans.

For McGillivray, however, it was too late. Never in good health, he soon began a fatal decline. He died in Pensacola, Florida, in February of 1793. The shrewd Native American leader was dead just as his greatest achievements may have been about to begin.

Review Questions

1. Alexander McGillivray's father emigrated from what country?
2. With which European nation did McGillivray, as Creek leader, sign a treaty?
3. Define the word *matrilineal*.

Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there that McGillivray was a shrewd negotiator?
5. **Making Inferences** How did not having a common understanding of events weaken the Creek Confederacy?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did George Washington want to establish federal control over all Native American issues in the United States?

Handsome Lake

Iroquois

1735–1815

Religious Visionary and Preacher



Few people, Native American or otherwise, have lived lives of such wildly divergent pathways as did Handsome Lake. Little is known of his early life, but his adult life is much more clear. In the 1760s he fought against the British in Pontiac's Rebellion. Later, he and his half-brother, Cornplanter, fought against the Americans in the Revolutionary War.

A Comparison

After the Revolutionary War, Cornplanter traveled extensively among Native Americans and urged peace with the new states. He even traveled to Philadelphia to meet with the new federal government.

Handsome Lake's life was very different. He had taken to frequent bouts of drunkenness and by 1795 he was an **invalid** living in Cornplanter's house. On June 15,

invalid one who is severely disabled by injury or illness

1799, Cornplanter was summoned home urgently. Handsome Lake was unconscious and believed to have been dying.

Visions and a Code

After several hours of unconsciousness, Handsome Lake awakened. He told his family and friends that he had had three visions. They had given him a new plan for living. The plan became known as the Code of Handsome Lake. It demanded an end to

- * drinking alcohol
- * practicing witchcraft
- * spreading gossip

At the same time, the Code urged

- * care and love for children
- * respect for the elderly
- * sharing of food with those less fortunate

The Native American Preacher

Handsome Lake began preaching about his new code in nearby Iroquois villages in western New York State. He was not a good public speaker, but he was earnest and persistent. Over time he attracted large audiences to hear him preach.

Soon Handsome Lake expanded his preaching to discuss Iroquois life. He realized that more food could be gained by farming than by hunting. However, farming was traditionally done only by women. Handsome Lake urged men to become farmers so they could support their families well. He also urged the Iroquois to learn the ways of

Caucasians by sending their sons to Caucasian schools. However, he also urged his people to keep their traditional clothing and wear it at ceremonies to give thanks.

His preaching had an effect, especially with the widespread problem of drunkenness. Within two years, the level of drunkenness among the Iroquois declined. Other parts of the Code of Handsome Lake also came into wide use.

A Relationship with Jefferson

Handsome Lake's efforts brought him notice. In 1802 he was part of an Iroquois delegation that traveled to Washington, D.C. They met with President Thomas Jefferson and discussed land issues and other matters. Jefferson clearly approved of Handsome Lake's efforts.

Later Handsome Lake and Jefferson exchanged letters. In his letter to Handsome Lake, Jefferson said,

“ . . . your children's children, from generation to generation, will repeat your name with love and gratitude forever. In all your enterprises for the good of your people you may count with confidence on the aid and protection of the United States ”

A Fateful Vision

Handsome Lake continued his preaching for more than a decade. Then he received a request from the Onondaga to travel to their territory to bring his message to them. Shortly thereafter he had a fourth vision. In this vision he was told that if he undertook this trip, it would lead to his death.

When they learned of his vision, the Iroquois people begged him not to go. However, Handsome Lake felt he had to make the journey. He and his followers set out. By the time they reached Onondaga territory, Handsome Lake was very ill and weak. The Onondaga tried to raise his spirits, but he died on August 10, 1815.

A Religious Foundation

Handsome Lake's teachings continued to spread after his death. Eventually the Code of Handsome Lake became the foundation of the Longhouse religion of the Iroquois. Today this religion plays an important role in preserving the cultural heritage of the Iroquois people.

“ . . . your children's children . . . will repeat your name with love and gratitude forever . . . ”

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Handsome Lake

Review Questions

1. What was the name of Handsome Lake's half-brother?
2. With which U.S. president did Handsome Lake correspond?
3. On which side did Handsome Lake fight in the American Revolution?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** Why did Handsome Lake urge the Iroquois to send their sons to Caucasian schools?
5. **Recognizing Effects** To what can a drop in the level of drunkenness among the Iroquois during Handsome Lake's time be attributed?
6. **Recognizing Causes** What was probably the cause of Handsome Lake's near death in 1799?

Sacagawea

Shoshone

1786?–1812?

Interpreter for Lewis and Clark



Shoshone and Hidatsa

The girl who became Sacagawea was born in what now is Idaho. She was a member of the Shoshone people, a wandering tribe who used horses to hunt buffalo. Their enemies were the Hidatsa, who often raided Shoshone villages in search of horses and prisoners.

Kidnapping and Forced Marriage

The Hidatsa kidnapped the girl when she was about twelve and took her into what is now North Dakota. They renamed her Sacagawea, or “Bird Girl,” and she lived among the Hidatsa for about five years. During this time, a fur trapper won her as a gambling prize and made her one of his wives. His name was Toussaint Charbonneau. Both Native Americans and Caucasians regarded him as cowardly and bad-tempered.

Lewis and Clark

In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the massive, uncharted American lands west of the Mississippi River. In the winter of 1804 the expedition reached Hidatsa territory.

Translators

Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau, who spoke both Hidatsa and French, as a translator for the expedition. They asked him to bring along Sacagawea, who could speak Hidatsa and Shoshone. Another member of the party, François Labiche, spoke English and French. Thus an awkward but workable translation system arose.

The Expedition’s Youngest Member

The Lewis and Clark expedition left Fort Mandan on April 7, 1805. The youngest member of the group was Sacagawea’s eight-week-old baby, Jean Baptiste.

Important Contributions

Sacagawea quickly made herself valuable. A few days into the trip one of the expedition boats tipped over in the Missouri River. Others panicked, but not Sacagawea. First she made sure her baby wouldn’t drown. Then she balanced herself, reached far out into the water, and rescued critical supplies that were floating away.

More Troubles

The journey got no easier when the group reached the Rocky Mountains.

- * They almost drowned in a flash flood.
- * Sacagawea became sick and nearly died.
- * A hailstorm battered their camp.
- * Food supplies almost ran out.

Emotional Reunions

Sacagawea was reunited with the Shoshone people on August 17. When a crowd of Shoshone came to greet the explorers, one woman ran to her and hugged her. It was Sacagawea's childhood friend, Jumping Fish. She had also been captured by the Hidatsa but had escaped. Later that night Sacagawea got another surprise. She recognized that the tribal chief, Cameahwait, was her brother, and the two had an emotional reunion.

Successful Negotiations

Sacagawea's relationship with Cameahwait helped Lewis and Clark get horses, supplies, and guides from the Shoshone, and on September 4 the group set off across the Bitterroot Mountains. Then they followed the Salmon River and others until they reached the Columbia River. They finally reached the Pacific Ocean in November of 1805.

A Mysterious End

The rest of Sacagawea's life is a mystery, and at least three versions exist.

- ✦ Shoshone oral tradition holds that she left Charbonneau, wandered the wilderness, and returned to the tribe as an old woman. Written records indicate that a woman calling herself Sacagawea died on the Wind River Indian Reservation in 1884.
- ✦ Other written records suggest that William Clark offered to pay for Jean Baptiste's education. Clark had become fond of the boy, whom he had nicknamed Pomp. Sacagawea moved to St. Louis, Missouri, so this could happen.
- ✦ Still other records show that in 1811 Charbonneau and a wife described as "a woman of the [Shoshone] nation" guided a traveler from St. Louis on a trip to the northern part of the Missouri River to work for the Missouri Fur Company. This woman died in 1812 in what is now South Dakota.

Which of these three stories is true? Or is the truth something else? Historians may never know for sure.

A Respected Woman

Lewis and Clark paid Charbonneau \$500 for his services. Sacagawea was not paid. However Clark wrote that she

“deserved a greater reward for her attention and services . . . than we had in our power to give her.”

Review Questions

1. Who was the youngest member of the expedition?
2. Who sent Lewis and Clark on their expedition?
3. What tribe kidnapped Sacagawea as a young girl?

Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** What do the conflicting versions of Sacagawea's later life indicate about record keeping and documentation at that time?
5. **Making Inferences** How did Sacagawea's earlier life experiences show through when she calmly retrieved the floating supplies?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did Lewis and Clark see Sacagawea as a valuable addition to the expedition?

The first half of the 1800s was a time of increasing interaction between Native Americans and Caucasians. More and more Native Americans began to take on attributes of Caucasian life including language, political organization, and occupations. At the same time, too many Native American tribes were pushed off their ancestral lands and forced onto distant reservations by the federal government.

Cuelgas de Castro

Lipan Apache

1790s?–1842

Chief, Warrior, and
Friend to Colonists

Did You Know?

- ★ Cuelgas de Castro inherited the rank of chief from his father.
- ★ He joined the Texas Rangers and served as a scout.
- ★ He signed peace treaties with the governments of Mexico and the Republic of Texas.

Did You Know?

- ★ Sequoya was physically handicapped, which made him an outcast as a child.
- ★ He faced great opposition to his written Cherokee language.
- ★ He died when he went to Mexico to find a “lost clan.”

Sequoya

Cherokee

1770?–1843

Linguist

John Ross

Cherokee

1790–1866

Diplomat and Political Leader

Did You Know?

- ★ John Ross was first chief of the Cherokee Nation for almost four decades.
- ★ He was fluent in English but never spoke Cherokee very well.
- ★ His wife froze to death on the Trail of Tears.

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p>1810 Mexican rebels capture Guanajuato, Guadalajara, and Valladolid.</p> <p>1811 Shawnee are defeated at Battle of Tippecanoe.</p> <p>1817 Native Americans in Ohio cede remaining 4,000,000 acres to U.S. government.</p> <p>1819 Hawaii’s King Kamehameha dies after 24-year reign.</p>		<p>1823 Fox and Sauk chief Black Hawk is defeated by U.S. forces.</p> <p>1824 Hawaii’s King Kamehameha II and wife die of measles during visit to Britain.</p> <p>1825 Many Creek reject treaty that gives all tribal lands to Georgia and promises all tribal members will leave for West in one year.</p>

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p>1816 Indiana admitted to Union as 19th state.</p> <p>1817 Erie Canal construction begins.</p> <p>1818 U.S.-Canadian border is established.</p> <p>1819 Vermont inventor John Conant patents iron cooking stove.</p>	<p>1820 U.S. Congress accepts Missouri Compromise.</p> <p>1821 James Monroe begins second term as president.</p> <p>1821 Boston’s English High School opens as nation’s first tuition-free secondary school.</p> <p>1823 President James Monroe explains Monroe Doctrine in annual message to Congress.</p>	<p>1825 New York Stock Exchange opens.</p> <p>1826 Quincy Market opens in Boston.</p> <p>1826 John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both die on July 4, the 50th anniversary of Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>1827 Explorer Jedediah Smith travels from southern California to Columbia River.</p> <p>1828 Andrew Jackson is elected president.</p> <p>1829 Perkins Institution for the Blind opens in Boston.</p>

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p>1815 Tambora volcano erupts in East Indies causing worldwide cold summer weather the following year.</p> <p>1816 English dandy “Beau” Brummell flees to France to escape creditors and later dies in French insane asylum.</p> <p>1817 Waterloo Bridge is completed in London.</p> <p>1818 Mary Shelley’s <i>Frankenstein</i> is instant success.</p> <p>1819 Walter Scott pens <i>Ivanhoe</i>.</p>	<p>1820 Washington Colonization Society founds Liberia for repatriation of U.S. blacks to Africa.</p> <p>1821 England’s Michael Faraday pioneers electric motor.</p> <p>1822 Greece declares independence from Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>1822 France’s Jean François Champollion deciphers Rosetta Stone.</p> <p>1823 Worldwide cholera epidemic begins in Russia.</p> <p>1824 English reformer Robert Owen urges women’s rights, free progressive education, and an end to slavery.</p>	<p>1825 Death of Tsar Alexander I sets off failing uprising by aristocratic army officers called Decembrists.</p> <p>1827 Sailing ship crosses from New Orleans to Liverpool in record time of 26 days.</p> <p>1828 Zulu King Shaka is assassinated.</p> <p>1828 Dutchman Conrad J. Van Houten produces world’s first chocolate candy.</p> <p>1829 Greece becomes independent nation.</p>

1830

- 1831** Chief Black Hawk agrees to withdraw his followers to west of Mississippi River.
- 1832** U.S. Supreme Court rules that federal government has exclusive authority over all Native Americans and their lands.
- 1832** Federal government forces Seminoles in Florida to give up lands and move west of Mississippi River.
- 1832** Chicasaw agree to give land east of Mississippi to federal government.

1835

- 1835** Another Seminole War begins between Native Americans and Caucasians in Florida Territory.
- 1837** Seminole leader Osceola is tricked into coming out of Florida Everglades and is captured.
- 1837** Smallpox epidemic along Missouri River kills 15,000 Native Americans, nearly wiping out Arikara, Hidatsa, and Mandan tribes.
- 1838** More than 14,000 Cherokee take Trail of Tears, with about 4,000 dying during journey.

1830

- 1830** Joseph Smith founds Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and publishes *Book of Mormon*.
- 1831** Nat Turner rebellion causes panic among Caucasians in South.
- 1831** Cyrus McCormick demonstrates reaper that allows one man to do work of five.
- 1832** Boston abolitionists form New England Anti-Slavery Society.
- 1834** As pelts become scarce, John Jacob Astor, America's richest man, sells fur interests and invests heavily in New York real estate.

1835

- 1836** Republic of Texas is formed.
- 1837** Mount Holyoke Female Seminary opens as first U.S. college for women.
- 1837** Samuel Morse gets patent on telegraph.
- 1838** Missouri settlers found Kansas City.
- 1839** Charles Goodyear pioneers use of rubber.
- 1839** Boston University, University of Missouri, and Virginia Military Institute are founded.

1830

- 1831** French Foreign Legion begins.
- 1833** British claim Falkland Islands as Crown territory.
- 1834** Xhosa warriors battle Dutch ranchers and farmers as they encroach on Xhosa lands.

1835

- 1837** Victoria begins 64-year reign of Britain and its empire.
- 1837** Charles Dickens writes *Oliver Twist*.
- 1838** Dutch forces defeat Zulus at Battle of Blood River.
- 1838** Crops fail in Ireland and thousands die in resulting famine.
- 1839** Opium War begins between China and Britain.
- 1840** New Zealand's Maori agree to turn over sovereignty but not land to Britain.

UNIT 3 Answer Key

Cuelgas de Castro, p. 27

Review Questions

1. The Comanche were the longtime enemies of the Apache.
2. He died in 1842.
3. Sam Houston was president of Texas in 1842.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** The success of the American Revolution made both the Mexicans and the Texans want to gain their freedom from Spain.
5. **Drawing Conclusions** The Comanche and the Lipan were long time enemies, so attacking them would be a priority for De Castro.
6. **Analyzing Effects** Apache farms made them vulnerable to their enemies because they had to stay in one place more than other Native Americans who were completely nomadic.

Sequoya, p. 29

Review Questions

1. The name Sequoya means “lame one.”
2. It took him 12 years to create the alphabet.
3. Andrew Jackson was the U.S. president who ignored a Supreme Court decision.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** His decision meant making a strenuous journey at a time when he was already more than 70 years old.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** She threw all of his work into the fire.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Jackson’s election allowed him to forcefully push for the Cherokee to be removed from their ancestral lands.

John Ross, p. 31

Review Questions

1. Ross was born near the present-day town of Centre, Alabama.
2. She froze to death after giving her only blanket to a child.
3. Ross spent much of the U.S. Civil War in Washington, D.C.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** No Native American had ever approached the Supreme Court before, nor had any Native American ever been as eloquent in the English language.
5. **Recognizing Effects** The Cherokee kept slaves, a key issue of the Civil War, and they had also been forced off their land in the southeast by the federal government.
6. **Forming Opinions** The Cherokee probably overlooked Ross’s poor ability to speak their language because he was such a strong advocate for them with the U.S. government.

Cuelgas de Castro

Lipan Apache

1790s?–1842

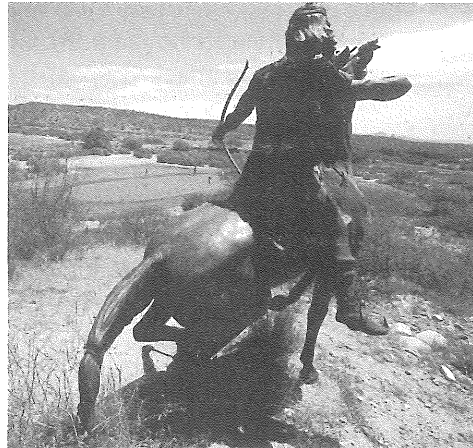
Chief, Warrior, and Friend to Colonists

The Apache

The Apache were among the very first Native Americans to learn to ride horses after the animals had been imported from Spain. They used the horses to hunt buffalo. However, they were farmers as well as hunters. They grew

- * corn
- * beans
- * pumpkins
- * watermelons

Twice a year, during planting and harvesting, they had to stay close to their fields.



Enemies

The Apache and the Comanche had been enemies for many years. Because the Apache were farmers, the Comanche always knew when and where to find them and could attack with great ferocity. As a result, the Comanche grew stronger and the Apache grew weaker. The Apache withdrew further south into Texas to escape.

A Chief's Son

No clear records of his birth exist today, but historians believe that Cuelgas de Castro was born in the 1790s. His father, Chief Josef Castro, was a Lipan Apache. The Lipan were a subset of the Apache. The son inherited his father's rank.

A Desire for Freedom

Cuelgas de Castro grew up in the area we now call Texas. It was then part of New Spain. This part of the Spanish Empire had been founded in 1521, and the capital was Mexico City. By the early 1800s, Spain had grown weak. People in Mexico and in Texas wanted their independence. They all knew about the American Revolution. They wanted for themselves the advantages this revolution had brought.

Resisting Spanish Rule

In 1812 De Castro, some other Lipan, and some Spanish deserters joined the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition in an attack on the Spanish settlement of San Antonio. The expedition had been founded by supporters of Mexican rebel Miguel Hidalgo, and its aim was to establish an independent Texas republic. The attackers were initially successful, but Spanish troops later overran them. By this time De Castro and his people had returned home, but he continued to lend his support to future freedom efforts.

A Compromised Treaty

In 1821 Mexico finally won its independence from Spain. De Castro was chief, and he soon traveled to Mexico City. He signed a peace treaty with the Mexican government. In the treaty, the Lipan agreed to keep peace in Texas. The Mexican government promised to trade with them. However, neither side kept its promises.

- ✦ The Lipan never got any guns. This was quite significant because of the danger they faced from the Comanche.
- ✦ The weakened **Viceroyalty** of New Spain paid little attention to them. As a result they became bolder and again attacked Spanish settlements in the area.

viceroyalty a district or province governed by a royal official in a monarch's name

An Alliance

When Stephen F. Austin and his group of settlers arrived in Texas, the Lipan found them to be willing trading partners and military allies. The Lipan and the settlers each hoped the other would help to defend against hostile enemies such as the Comanche.

A Texas Ranger

After the Republic of Texas was created in 1836, De Castro joined the Texas Rangers. He served as a scout. His first expedition as a Ranger was with a force under the command of John H. Moore. They planned to attack a Comanche village. Having fought the Comanche, De Castro tried to advise Moore on how to defeat them. He suggested that Comanche horses be driven off so the enemies couldn't use them to escape.

Moore ignored De Castro's advice. As a result, the Comanche managed to do just what De Castro predicted. They escaped the attack on horseback. Angry and disgusted, De Castro took his men out of Moore's regiment. Afterward he would fight only with the Ranger companies led by John Coffee Hays.

A New Treaty

In 1838 De Castro signed another peace treaty. This time the treaty was between the Lipan and the Republic of Texas. Again the treaty promised friendship and mutual aid.

In 1842 Republic of Texas President Sam Houston ordered Alexander Somervell to organize militia forces to invade Mexico. The attack was intended to punish the Mexicans for three raids the Mexican army had made on Texas that year. Volunteers eagerly signed up for the effort, which promised glory and riches. Cuelgas de Castro led a group of Lipan who joined the expedition, but he died that same year, 1842.

De Castro's son, Juan Castro, led the Lipan after his father died. When the U.S. government tried to send the Lipan to Indian Territory in 1859, they fled to Mexico where they joined forces with the Kickapoo.

Review Questions

1. Which tribe was the longtime enemy of the Apache?
2. In what year did Cuelgas de Castro die?
3. Who was president of the Republic of Texas in 1842?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** How did news of the American Revolution affect people in the areas of New Spain now called Mexico and Texas?
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why was attacking the Comanche De Castro's first effort as a Texas Ranger?
6. **Analyzing Effects** How did farming make the Apache more vulnerable than some other Native Americans?

Sequoya

Cherokee

1770?–1843

Linguist



No Need for Books

The tribal elders did not believe what Sequoya told them. He said that Cherokee words—those invisible things that flew out of their mouths—could be trapped on a piece of paper for all the world to see. He felt that just as Caucasians could trap their words and ideas, so could the Cherokee. All the Cherokee needed was an alphabet.

The elders told Sequoya that it was the will of the Great Spirit that other people put words on “talking leaves.” However, they said that these had no place in Cherokee life.

A Rejected Decision

Sequoya did not accept the elders’ decision. To him it was just an excuse to avoid learning to read and write. He knew that the books and newspapers the Caucasians read gave them knowledge. He believed that the Cherokee needed this knowledge too.

A Struggle of Many Years

Sequoya worked for 12 years on his creation.

- ✦ He worked all day, every day.
- ✦ He eventually created an alphabet based on the 86 sounds in the Cherokee language.
- ✦ He wrote on pieces of bark because he had no paper.
- ✦ He made ink out of pokeberry juice.

Sequoya's wife became so disgusted with his activities that she once threw all his work in the fire. Patiently he began his work again. He even moved out of the Cherokee village. He found an abandoned cabin in the wilderness and did his work there. When other Cherokee heard what he was up to, they became frightened. One night a group of warriors set the cabin on fire. They hoped to burn up the magic of the talking leaves. This kind of rejection was nothing new to Sequoya.

A Lonely Childhood

The nickname Sequoya, or “lame one,” was given to Sequoya in boyhood because he had a mangled leg. This deformity made him an outcast as a child, and he never participated in athletic events. Instead Sequoya spent time alone in the woods.

- ✦ He drew pictures of the birds and other animals he saw.
- ✦ He worked on pieces of smooth bark.
- ✦ He used dyes he had made from plants.

His mother purchased small pieces of silver, and he turned these into beautiful works of art. He supported himself and his family by traveling and selling the items he made.

Success

In 1821 Sequoia approached Cherokee chief John Ross. Sequoia believed that Ross would appreciate his Cherokee alphabet. Ross was impressed, and the lesser chiefs were finally convinced. Within the year a Cherokee newspaper was being printed, and Cherokee children were being taught their new written language.

Jackson and Native Americans

At about this time Andrew Jackson became president of the United States. He had long been an “Indian fighter,” and he believed that the Cherokee and other Native Americans should be driven off land desired by Caucasians. He ordered the military to arrest people, including missionaries, who tried to help the Cherokee. Those who were arrested were sent to jail.

The situation was appealed all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. Lawyers argued that the Cherokee had lived on the land before Caucasians had ever come to the Americas. Further, the Cherokee had their own written language. The Cherokee and their friends were being persecuted unfairly. It was up to the Court to defend their rights.

The Supreme Court sided with the Cherokee and the missionaries. It ordered the United States and the state of Georgia to stop

- * driving the Cherokee off their land
- * discriminating against them
- * harassing their supporters

The Trail of Tears

Despite the Supreme Court decision, President Jackson had the U.S. Army force the Cherokee to move. Sequoia was among those who walked for hundreds and hundreds of miles from Georgia into the Oklahoma Territory. This terrible journey is now called the Trail of Tears.

A Fatal Trek

In Oklahoma Sequoia learned about a third group of Cherokee who made up a “lost clan.” Legends said that this group had migrated to Mexico. Sequoia decided to find them. He believed that his written Cherokee language could help unite them with their kinsfolk in Oklahoma. By this time Sequoia was more than 70 years old, and the trip to Mexico proved to be too much for him. He died in 1843, never having found the lost people he wanted to unite with the rest of the Cherokee.

Review Questions

1. What does the name Sequoia mean?
2. How long did it take Sequoia to create the Cherokee alphabet?
3. Which U.S. president ignored a decision of the Supreme Court and forced the Cherokee to leave their land in Georgia?

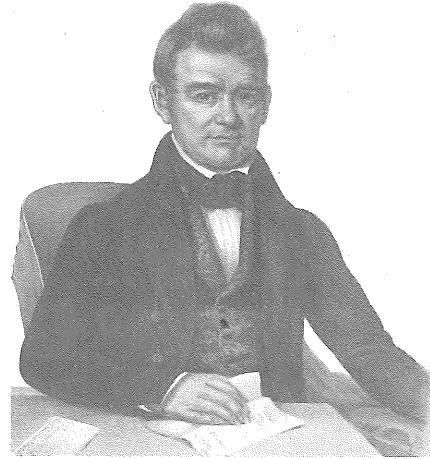
Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why may Sequoia’s decision to look for the “lost clan” have been a dangerous one?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there that Sequoia’s wife was not supportive of his efforts to create a Cherokee alphabet?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What effect did the election of Andrew Jackson have on the future of the Cherokee?

John Ross

Cherokee
1790–1866

Diplomat and Political Leader



One-Eighth Cherokee

Based on his ancestry, John Ross would seem to be an unlikely candidate for leader of the Cherokee Nation. Most of his ancestors were Scottish. Only one great-grandmother was Cherokee. However, Ross became the Cherokee's greatest principal chief.

Cherokee Life

By the early 1800s the Cherokee were a settled people. They continued to live mainly in the state of Georgia, where they had been for centuries. They were successful farmers and plantation owners, and they controlled about 43,000 square miles of land.

A Successful Young Man

In what is now Chattanooga, Tennessee, Ross ran a ferry service and a warehouse. Then he moved south to what is now Rome, Georgia. He was soon a successful plantation owner and became one of the wealthiest men in the Cherokee nation.

- ✦ He built a comfortable home.
- ✦ He married Elizabeth Brown Henley, and they had several children.
- ✦ He ran a farm of nearly 200 acres with his slaves.

The move to Rome brought more than financial success. The location was also in the center of the Cherokee nation. Ross's move there was a strong indicator of his growing interest in Cherokee political affairs. Over time, he became deeply involved in tribal government.

A Unique Leader

In 1816 Ross made his first trip to Washington when he served as **clerk** of a Cherokee delegation. He soon proved to be invaluable to the delegation because he was the only one of them who spoke English fluently. This ability made him a central player in the negotiations. Traditionally Cherokee favored older leaders, so John Ross was unique.

clerk person who keeps records and takes care of letter-writing duties

Growing Political Importance

Over the next decade Ross's role in tribal government grew.

- ✦ In 1817 he was elected to the 13-member Tribal Council.
- ✦ In 1818 he became president of the Tribal Council.
- ✦ In 1819 he returned to Washington to clarify the provisions of the Treaty of 1817.
- ✦ In 1824 he went again to Washington to defend Cherokee land rights.

Setting a New Standard

By 1824 the United States government wanted one of two things from the Cherokee.

- ✦ Give up their land in the southeast and move to land in the west.
- ✦ Give up their tribal designation and become citizens of the United States.

The Cherokee did not feel that either option was acceptable.

In April of 1824 Ross took the dramatic step of petitioning Congress. No Native American had ever done this before. His petitions were assertive, well thought out, and persuasive. They also got notice from many Caucasians. In fact one newspaper argued that Ross's petitions were too refined to have been written by a Native American.

New Government, New Title

In 1827 Ross was elected president of the Cherokee Constitutional Convention. It created a three-part government, much like that of the United States. The following year, Ross was elected first principal chief of the new government. He was reelected to this position many times, and he held it until he died.

The Troubled 1830s

The issue of land ownership continued to be a problem. People in Georgia wanted Cherokee land, especially after gold was discovered there. The issue was finally decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the Cherokee position. Then President Andrew Jackson refused to comply with the Court decisions.

The Trail of Tears

The Cherokee had to leave the southeast. On the terrible Trail of Tears, about one-quarter of the people, approximately 5,000 in all, died. Among the dead was Ross's wife. She gave her only blanket to a freezing child and then froze to death herself.

The U.S. Civil War

The Civil War divided the tribes. The issues were slavery and loyalty to the Union, which had treated them so badly. They sided with the Confederacy. As a result the Union army invaded Cherokee territory in July of 1862. The Confederacy then abandoned them.

Ross convinced most Cherokee to swear renewed allegiance to the Union. He himself then went back to Washington. He feared that the end of the war would bring retribution in the form of ignored treaty obligations. Shortly before he died, Ross achieved his aim of getting a new treaty.

Review Questions

1. John Ross was born near what present-day town?
2. What happened to Ross's wife on the Trail of Tears?
3. Where did Ross spend much of the U.S. Civil War?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why were Ross's Supreme Court actions so surprising to Caucasians?
5. **Recognizing Effects** Why did many Cherokee feel more sympathetic to the Confederacy rather than the Union at the start of the U.S. Civil War?
6. **Forming Opinions** Why were the Cherokee willing to overlook John Ross's poor ability to

UNIT 4

Growth and Change: 1840–1860

The years before the U.S. Civil War were ones of increasing stress between Caucasians and Native Americans. Even when individual Native Americans took up Caucasian ways, they were often still looked down upon by the very people they tried to emulate. Other Native Americans reluctantly agreed to restrictive treaties with the federal government, only to see those treaties soon violated.

George Copway

Ojibwa

1818–1869

Writer and Lecturer

Did You Know?

- ★ George Copway's family became Christians when he was a child.
- ★ He attended Methodist schools and became a Methodist minister.
- ★ He became a sensation as an author and lecturer.

Did You Know?

- ★ Kamiakin had a youthful vision that came true.
- ★ His parents had important ties to several tribes in the northwest.
- ★ He refused gifts from Indian Agents several times.

Kamiakin

Yakama

1800?–1877

Warrior and Tribal Leader

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1840

- 1841** First wagon train of settlers reaches Oregon Territory after 2,000-mile trip through lands controlled by hostile Native Americans.
- 1843** Britain and France agree not to annex kingdom of Hawaii.
- 1843** Band of 15 Texas Rangers attacks 300 Comanche and kills about half by using Colt revolvers that can fire six shots without reloading.

1845

- 1847** Cayuse warriors in Oregon country kill settlers whom they blame for measles epidemic that has killed most of tribe.
- 1847** Pueblo and Mexicans kill governor of New Mexico Territory, and U.S. forces retaliate with howitzers and hand grenades against Pueblo seeking protection in a church.
- 1849** Cholera epidemic spread by gold-rush emigrants wipes out leaders of Comanche.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1840

- 1840** William Henry Harrison is elected president.
- 1840** Richard Henry Dana anonymously publishes *Two Years before the Mast*.
- 1841** John Tyler becomes U.S. president after Harrison dies of pneumonia.
- 1841** Cincinnati race riots last five days.
- 1841** *New York Tribune*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and *Cleveland Plain Dealer* newspapers begin publishing.
- 1841** James Fenimore Cooper writes *The Deerslayer*.
- 1842** John Charles Frémont maps Oregon Trail.
- 1842** Georgia physician Crawford Williamson Long performs first recorded surgical operation using general anesthesia.
- 1843** Yellow fever kills 13,000 in Mississippi Valley.

1845

- 1845** Florida and Texas become 27th and 28th states.
- 1845** Iowa becomes 29th state.
- 1846** Congress founds Smithsonian Institution.
- 1847** Frederick Douglass begins publication of abolitionist newspaper *North Star*.
- 1847** Brigham Young founds Salt Lake City.
- 1847** American Medical Association is founded.
- 1848** Wisconsin becomes 30th state.
- 1848** Gold is discovered in California, and soon 75 percent of population of San Francisco leaves for gold fields.
- 1848** Thousands of farmers buy McCormick reapers after farm hands leave for California gold fields.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1840

- 1840** World's Anti-Slavery Convention opens in London.
- 1840** World's first adhesive postage stamp goes on sale in Britain.
- 1841** New Zealand becomes British colony.
- 1842** Opium War between China and Britain ends.
- 1842** Fire destroys most of German city of Hamburg.
- 1843** Maori War begins in New Zealand and lasts for five years.
- 1843** Charles Dickens pens *A Christmas Carol*.
- 1843** English clerk George Williams founds YMCA in London.

1845

- 1845** Alexandre Dumas writes *Count of Monte Cristo*.
- 1845** Potato blight kills half of crop in Ireland.
- 1846** Famine sweeps Ireland as potato crop fails again and food reserves are gone.
- 1847** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish *Communist Manifesto*.
- 1847** More than 200,000 emigrants leave Ireland, many for America.
- 1847** Brontë sisters write *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre*.
- 1848** *Communist Manifesto* sparks revolts in Paris, Rome, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Budapest, Milan, and elsewhere.
- 1849** Revolutions in Dresden and Baden are put down.

1850

- 1850** Hawaii's King Kamehameha III gives up rights to much of his lands, and foreigners take over.
- 1851** Sioux chiefs cede all Sioux lands in Iowa and some in Minnesota to federal government.
- 1853** City of Seattle is named in honor of Chief Sealth, who befriended area's settlers.
- 1854** Kansas-Nebraska Act opens Native American land to Caucasians.

1855

- 1858** President Buchanan orders that New Mexico Territory lands occupied by Pimas and Maricopas become reservation.

1850

- 1850** Zachary Taylor dies, and Millard Fillmore becomes president.
- 1850** California becomes 31st state.
- 1851** Fire in Library of Congress destroys thousands of volumes, including two-thirds of collection acquired from Thomas Jefferson in 1814.
- 1851** Harriet Beecher Stowe writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- 1852** Dark horse candidate Franklin Pierce wins presidential election.
- 1852** Prohibition laws pass in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Louisiana.
- 1852** Congress appropriates \$150,000 for survey to find best route for transcontinental railroad.
- 1853** George Crum invents potato chips.
- 1853** New York City creates Central Park.

1855

- 1856** James Buchanan is elected president.
- 1857** TB causes death rates in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to become highest in world.
- 1857** "Jingle Bells" becomes popular song.
- 1858** During failing senatorial campaign Abraham Lincoln says, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
- 1858** Minnesota becomes 32nd state.
- 1859** Comstock Lode of silver and gold deposits are discovered in what will be Nevada.
- 1859** Frenchman Charles Blondin crosses Niagara Falls on a tightrope.

1850

- 1850** Chinese civil war begins and ultimately costs 30 million lives.
- 1850** Founder of Bahai faith is executed.
- 1850** Charles Dickens writes *David Copperfield*.
- 1851** London's Great Exhibition, the first world's fair, attracts 6 million visitors.
- 1852** Napoleon III begins second French Empire.
- 1852** Huge program of public works begins in Paris.
- 1854** Crimean War begins.
- 1854** Egypt grants Suez Canal concession to French promoter.
- 1854** *Le Figaro* newspaper begins publication in Paris.

1855

- 1855** Cholera and typhus take more lives than wounds do in Crimean War.
- 1855** Tsar Alexander II comes to throne and begins era of reform.
- 1856** Crimean War ends.
- 1856** Boers establish South African Republic with Pretoria as its capital.
- 1857** Sepoy Mutiny in India leads to British government taking over duties and obligations of East India Company.
- 1858** Tsar Alexander II begins freeing Russia's serfs.
- 1858** Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchange messages over first transatlantic cable.
- 1859** World's first polo club is started in Assam, India.
- 1859** Construction begins on Suez Canal.

George Copway, p. 37**Review Questions**

1. Copway brought out *Life, History, and Travels* in 1848.
2. Copway was born in Ontario and spent his childhood there.
3. Copway learned English at a Methodist school while he was a student there.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** The break with the Methodists led him to write books that became very popular and allowed him to become a popular lecturer.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Copway's parents felt they had been looked down upon and treated as inferior.
6. **Analyzing Effects** His parents' choice of Methodism led to Copway's attendance at Methodist schools. Copway's immersion in Methodism and close acquaintance with many Methodist missionaries at school and elsewhere probably led him to choose a similar career for himself.

Kamiakin, p. 39**Review Questions**

1. Kamiakin had his vision on the slopes of Mount Rainier.
2. They wanted to reach the gold fields.
3. A prophecy is a prediction of the future that is made through divine inspiration.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Kamiakin's tribe was forced onto a reservation, he had to take refuge with other tribes, and even his grave was disturbed.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** The Yakama ate protein (fish and game), vegetables (potatoes and onions), and fruit (berries), which together make a very healthy diet. In addition, drying techniques made it possible for the Yakama to maintain this diet throughout much of the year.
6. **Recognizing Points of View** Kamiakin said that he did not want his acceptance of the tobacco to be used as "evidence" he had taken payment for his lands.

George Copway

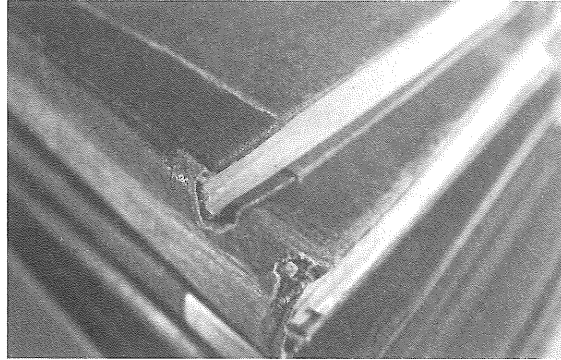
Ojibwa
1818–1869

Writer and Lecturer

George Copway's life took many twists and turns. Not all of them were positive.

An Early Life in Canada

Copway was born along the northern shore of Lake Ontario. Today this area is part of the Canadian province of Ontario. His parents raised him in the traditional Ojibwa ways until the late 1820s when they became Christians.



Methodism

Copway's parents chose the Methodist form of Christianity. They did this for several reasons.

- * They saw that Christianity and Native American beliefs shared many of the same human values.
- * They were attracted to Methodism because of its strong aversion to alcohol, which was devastating many Native American tribes at the time.
- * They also saw Christianity as a way to achieve equality with Caucasians.

A New Education

Once the family became Methodists, young George was sent to a Methodist school. After just a few years, the bright young man had learned the English language quite well. Soon he was acting as a translator for nonnative missionaries. Over the next three years Copway served as a(n)

- * interpreter
- * schoolteacher
- * preacher

School officials and other Methodist leaders were impressed. The Illinois Conference of the Methodist Church sent Copway and two other young Ojibwa converts to the Ebenezer Manual Labor School in Jacksonville, Illinois. After two years of study, Copway became an **ordained** minister.

ordained invested with ministerial or priestly authority

Life as a Minister

- * In 1840 Copway became a missionary in the United States. He quickly found that his nonnative Methodist colleagues would not treat him as an equal.

- ✦ In 1842 Copway left the United States and went to Canada.
- ✦ In Canada he took a position at the Ojibwa Methodist mission on the shores of Lake Huron.
- ✦ In 1846 two church groups accused Copway of embezzlement. The young minister had spent church funds without always getting approval to do so.
- ✦ He went to jail for several weeks. The Methodist church expelled him.
- ✦ Later in 1846 Copway returned to the United States. He felt **alienated** from the Methodist church and was bitter about his treatment.

alienated made to be unfriendly or hostile

A Blessing in Disguise

Copway's break with the Methodist church proved to be a blessing for him. It forced him into the career for which he became famous: author and lecturer. Within a few years he wrote several books, and they became the basis for his famous lectures.

- ✦ *Life, History, and Travels* came out in 1848 and was an instant success. In it Copway told the story of his life, especially his family's conversion to Christianity.
- ✦ *Traditional History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation* came out in 1850. It was the first history of a North American Indian nation that was written in English by a Native American.
- ✦ *Running Sketches of Men and Places* was Copway's second book to come out in 1850. In it he described his European travels.

Copway was a sensation, and thousands of Americans flocked to his lectures. They wanted to see and hear the man that many called

“the noble Christian convert.”

A Sad End

Copway was not able to prolong his success.

- ✦ By 1858 his lectures were being cancelled because of poor attendance.
- ✦ He spent the last years of his life trying many jobs, but none gave him the success of earlier days.

Review Questions

1. What was the title of the book that Copway published in 1848?
2. In what modern-day province of Canada did Copway spend his early life?
3. Where and when did Copway learn English?

Critical Thinking

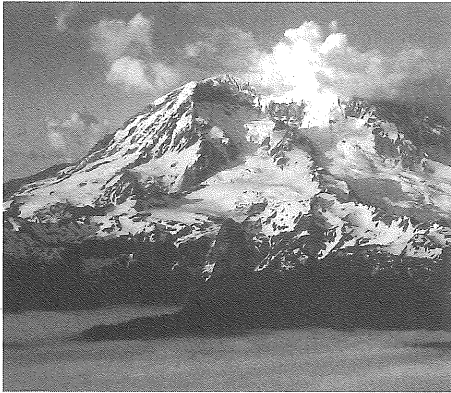
4. **Analyzing Effects** How did Copway's break with the Methodist church have a positive effect on his life?
5. **Making Inferences** Copway's parents chose to become Christians in part because they hoped this would bring them equality with Caucasians. What can be inferred from this about their treatment by Caucasians?
6. **Analyzing Effects** How did Copway's parents' choice of Methodism influence his educational and career choices?

Kamiakin

Yakama

1800?–1877

Warrior and Tribal Leader



Vision on a Mountain

In the very early 1800s, a young Yakama boy visited the North American volcano we now call Mount Rainier. While sleeping on the mountain's snowy slopes, the young boy had a vision that shaped his life.

The young boy was Kamiakin. He dreamed that a buffalo came to him and sang him a song. Tribal elders interpreted the vision. They said that he would become a great warrior and leader, but his life would be tragic. The elders' **prophecy** came true.

prophecy a prediction of the future that is made through divine inspiration

Early Life

Kamiakin was born about the year 1800, and he was his parents' first son. His mother, Kamoshnite, was a Yakama. His father, Tsiyyak, was a Palouse. These were powerful tribal relations. Kamoshnite was the daughter of one Yakama chief and the sister of another. Tsiyyak also had blood ties to the Nez Percé tribe. When he grew up, these many tribal connections gave Kamiakin influence over a wide geographic area.

Kamiakin spent his childhood in what is now the central part of Washington state. When he was a little older, he and his family traveled to the Great Plains. It was there that Kamiakin became known as a powerful warrior and great buffalo hunter.

Yakama Life

The Yakama lived on the Columbia Plateau, a large geographic area that makes up part of modern-day Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Like other Native Americans in the region, the Yakama traveled to different parts of the Plateau at different seasons.

- ✦ In the winter the Yakama lived in A-frame lodges along some rivers.
- ✦ In the early spring, they traveled to **root grounds**, visiting and camping with other Native Americans.
- ✦ In the very early summer they moved to their fisheries along the lower Columbia River. At that time the salmon would begin to move up the river, and the Native Americans harvested and preserved the fish in huge numbers.
- ✦ In the fall the Yakama hunted game and gathered berries in the region of the Cascade Mountains.

root grounds places where edible underground bulbs, such as onions and potatoes, grow in large amounts

They dried their foods in great abundance to eat during the winter. They also held sacred rituals to give thanks for their food. These ceremonies continue to be important in traditional Yakama religion today.

The Yakama Treaty

Treaty negotiations between the U.S. government and the Yakama began on May 28, 1855. The site was Fort Walla Walla in what was then Washington Territory. Kamiakin said,

“If the [U.S. representative] speaks hard, I will speak hard too.”

Kamiakin listened patiently to James Doty, the U.S. representative. However, he carefully avoided the tobacco that Doty offered. Kamiakin explained that he would never accept anything from Caucasians because they might later claim that he took it in payment for his land.

Reluctant Agreement

Doty and others explained that the treaty would give the Yakama a reservation of more than a million acres for the “exclusive use and benefit” of the tribe. The Yakama reluctantly agreed. Kamiakin opposed the treaty and decided to leave the meeting without signing. However, others present pressured him into it as a sign of peace and friendship.



War and Departure

Less than a month later, gold was found north of the Spokane River. Caucasians soon began crossing through Yakama lands to get to the gold fields. Several Yakama were killed, and some horses were stolen. Some Yakama in turn killed Indian Agent Andrew Bolon, and the three-year Yakama War began. Kamiakin fought against the U.S. troops, but divisions within the Yakama leadership and military defeats caused him to leave.

A Changed Life

- ✦ Kamiakin set up a village among his father’s people, the Palouse. For the rest of his life, Kamiakin considered himself to be a Palouse chief.
- ✦ In the Battle of Four Lakes, a U.S. cannon blast toppled a tree on top of him. He was rescued, but the Native Americans lost the battle.
- ✦ Kamiakin moved to Canada and settled with friendly Flatheads.
- ✦ In 1860 he returned to the Palouse people.
- ✦ In 1864 he moved his village to Rock Lake. Cattlemen tried to drive him out, but the U.S. government recognized Kamiakin’s right to Rock Lake and protected him.
- ✦ Kamiakin spent the rest of his life at Rock Lake. U.S. agents twice tried to give him food and blankets. He refused both times.
- ✦ He died in 1877 and was buried near his village. Grave robbers stole his skull, but Kamiakin’s friends got it back. They reburied his remains in an unmarked grave.

Review Questions

1. Where did Kamiakin have his vision?
2. Why did Caucasians begin crossing Yakama reservation land?
3. What is a prophecy?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** How can the elders’ prophecy of a tragic life be said to have come true for Kamiakin?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there that the Yakama ate a healthy diet?
6. **Recognizing Points of View** Why did Kamiakin refuse the tobacco that was offered by Indian Agent Doty?

Although many Native Americans were told that the U.S. Civil War was “not your war,” some did participate on both sides. The years after the war were especially harsh for many tribes as the federal government pushed them onto reservations and all too often broke treaties when reservation land turned out to be desired by Caucasians.

Ely Samuel Parker

Seneca
1828–1895

Army General, Commissioner
of Indian Affairs, and Victim
of Prejudice

Did You Know?

- ✦ Ely Samuel Parker was the first Native American to be named Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- ✦ He made a fortune on Wall Street.
- ✦ He was denied admission to the New York bar because he was judged not to be a citizen.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Satanta reluctantly signed the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek, which restricted the Kiowas to a reservation.
- ✦ His nickname was Orator of the Plains.
- ✦ His death sentence was commuted by the governor, who feared retaliation if Satanta died.

Satanta

Kiowa
1820?–1878

Orator and Freedom Fighter

Chief Joseph

Nez Percé
1840–1904

Tribal Leader and Orator

Did You Know?

- ✦ Chief Joseph was said to be tall, handsome, and dignified.
- ✦ He led the Nez Percé in a futile attempt to reach sanctuary in Canada.
- ✦ He was portrayed as wild and drunken by the national press.

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Apache chief Cochise is accused of kidnapping a Caucasian child, events escalate, and Cochise joins his father-in-law in raids that threaten to drive Caucasians out of Arizona Territory.
- 1861** Hostile Native Americans fail to prevent Western Union from stringing a telegraph line from San Francisco to New York.
- 1863** Nez Percé in Northwest are forced to sign treaty agreeing to vacate lands coveted by Caucasians.

1865

- 1866** Lakota warrior Crazy Horse lures 80 U.S. soldiers to defeat by Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho forces.
- 1867** Congress appoints commission to conclude peace treaties with Native Americans.
- 1868** Navaho are forced to agree to live on semi-desert reservation and to stop opposition to Caucasians.
- 1868** Ojibwa politician Hole-in-the-Day is assassinated.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Abraham Lincoln takes office as president.
- 1861** Civil War begins as Fort Sumter is attacked.
- 1861** Congress levies first income tax to raise funds for Civil War.
- 1861** Elisha G. Otis patents steam-powered elevator.
- 1863** President Lincoln makes short, eloquent speech to dedicate national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- 1863** Emancipation Proclamation takes effect January 1.
- 1863** Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is founded.
- 1864** Nevada is admitted to Union as 36th state.

1865

- 1865** Civil War ends, and John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Lincoln.
- 1866** Postwar economic depression hits United States.
- 1866** Cattle from Texas are driven north for first time along Chisholm Trail.
- 1866** Poet Walt Whitman writes “O Captain! My Captain!” to commemorate Abraham Lincoln.
- 1867** New England Conservatory of Music is founded in Boston.
- 1868** Transcontinental railroad is joined at Promontory Point in Utah Territory.
- 1869** Louisa May Alcott begins publication of *Little Women*.
- 1869** John Wesley Powell begins exploration of Colorado River.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Italy unites as a single kingdom.
- 1861** Portugal’s King Pedro V dies of cholera at age 24.
- 1861** Queen Victoria’s Prince Consort, Albert, dies of typhoid fever at age 42.
- 1862** English explorer John Speke confirms that Africa’s Lake Victoria is source of Nile River.
- 1862** Victor Hugo publishes *Les Misérables*.
- 1863** Scarlet fever kills more than 30,000 in England.
- 1863** 12-year worldwide cholera epidemic begins.
- 1864** Cyclone in India destroys most of Calcutta and kills 70,000.

1865

- 1865** William Booth starts mission in London that later becomes Salvation Army.
- 1865** Austrian botanist Gregor Mendel describes natural laws of heredity.
- 1866** Cholera epidemic kills 120,000 in Prussia; 110,000 in Austria; and 50,000 in America.
- 1866** Russia’s Leo Tolstoy publishes first installment of *War and Peace*.
- 1867** Tsar Alexander II cedes Alaska to America for \$7.2 million.
- 1867** Emperor Matsuhito ends feudal military government that has ruled Japan since 1185.
- 1867** Karl Marx publishes *Das Kapital*, which says world overpopulation is myth created by capitalists to justify poverty among workers.
- 1868** Britain abolishes debtors’ prisons.
- 1869** Suez Canal opens.

1870

- 1870** Oglala Chief Red Cloud makes first trip to East and wows audiences with his eloquence.
- 1871** Indian Appropriation Act makes all Native Americans in U.S. wards of federal government and ends practice of giving full treaty status to agreements made with tribal leaders.
- 1871** Apache Chief Cochise is forced to surrender to U.S. Army troops in Arizona Territory.
- 1873** Canada begins effort to stop flow of liquor and weapons to Native Americans in Northwest Territory.

1875

- 1876** Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and others kill entire 264-man U.S. cavalry force led by George Armstrong Custer at Battle of Little Big Horn.
- 1877** Crazy Horse dies of wounds at age 36, and Yakama statesman Kamiakin dies of old age at 77.
- 1877** Nez Percé leader Chief Joseph surrenders to U.S. forces, and Nez Percé are soon sent to Oklahoma, where many die of malaria.

1870

- 1870** First African-American legislators take seats in U.S. Senate and House.
- 1870** Rutherford Stuyvesant builds New York's first luxury apartment building.
- 1871** Great Chicago Fire destroys 3.5 square miles of city.
- 1871** P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth" grosses \$400,000 in first season.
- 1872** Susan B. Anthony and other women's rights advocates are arrested in Rochester, New York, for trying to vote.
- 1872** Congress creates Yellowstone National Park.
- 1872** James McNeill Whistler paints *The Artist's Mother*.
- 1873** World's first cable streetcar goes into service in San Francisco.
- 1873** "Home on the Range" becomes popular song.

1875

- 1875** First Kentucky Derby is run at Louisville's new Churchill Downs racetrack.
- 1875** Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone.
- 1876** President Grant opens Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
- 1876** Centennial fairgoers pay 10¢ each for novelty fruit called *banana*.
- 1876** Mark Twain writes *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
- 1877** San Francisco has months of anti-Chinese riots.
- 1877** First Westminster Kennel Club dog show is held in New York.
- 1878** President Rutherford B. Hayes holds first Easter-egg roll on lawn of White House.
- 1879** Mary Baker Eddy founds Church of Christ, Scientist.
- 1880** Thomas Edison patents electric light bulb.

1870

- 1870** German chemistry student Friederich Miescher discovers DNA, which no one then suspects is the basic genetic material that passes on inheritable characteristics.
- 1870** Jules Verne writes *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.
- 1871** United German Empire is proclaimed with Wilhelm I as emperor.
- 1871** Paris falls to German troops in Franco-Prussian War.
- 1872** Japan issues decree making education compulsory.
- 1872** Louis Pasteur publishes paper saying that fermentation is caused by microorganisms.
- 1874** Norwegian physician Gerhard Henrik Armauer Hansen discovers cause of leprosy.
- 1874** French "Impressionist" painters hold first exhibition.

1875

- 1875** Britain gains control of Suez Canal.
- 1875** George Bizet's opera *Carmen* is first performed.
- 1876** Queen Victoria is made Empress of India.
- 1877** Japan's samurai warriors stage revolt when government ends pensions and right to wear two swords.
- 1877** Famine kills 4 million in Bengal region of India.
- 1877** First Wimbledon lawn tennis championship matches are held.
- 1878** *H.M.S. Pinafore* by Gilbert and Sullivan premieres in London.
- 1878** Continuing famine kills at least 10 million in China and perhaps twice that number elsewhere in Asia.
- 1879** Britain forces Afghanistan to turn over control of strategically important Khyber Pass.
- 1879** Potato crop failure in Ireland causes famine and widespread unrest.

Ely Samuel Parker, p. 45**Review Questions**

1. Parker was a member of the Seneca tribe.
2. Grant appointed Parker to be Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1869.
3. Iroquois visionary Handsome Lake was one of Parker's ancestors.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** Parker made powerful enemies whose actions eventually led to his decision to resign.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Grant viewed Parker to be a man of great ability because he appointed him to important positions several times.
6. **Analyzing Effects** They chose Parker because he was very well educated and knew a great deal about law, even though he had been refused admission to the New York bar.

Satanta, p. 47**Review Questions**

1. He led Kiowa warriors in battle successfully against other tribes.
2. The government had promised that if the raids stopped, Satanta would be released. The raids did stop, and he was let out of prison.
3. He got the nickname at the Kiowa Medicine Lodge Council in 1867.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** The treaties were often not fair, and settlers kept encroaching on land that the Kiowa believed was theirs.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** Satanta boasted about his participation in the events there.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** He was sent back to prison in 1874.

Chief Joseph, p. 49**Review Questions**

1. He felt betrayed by Caucasians.
2. Chief Joseph led his followers into Yellowstone National Park.
3. *Harper's Weekly* printed the pictures.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** He believed they would be given sanctuary there, as Sitting Bull had been.
5. **Making Inferences** These items made daily living easier and more comfortable.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** The discovery of gold in 1860 caused the influx of Caucasians.

Ely Samuel Parker

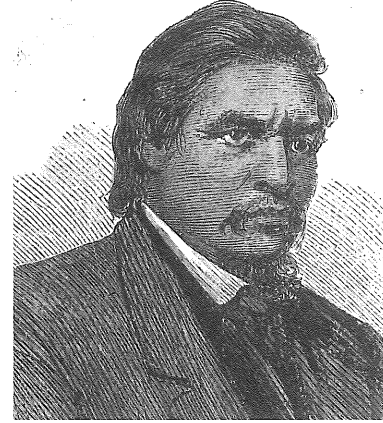
Seneca

1828–1895

Army General, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Victim of Prejudice

A Caucasian Name and Education

Ely Parker was born into an important Seneca family. His father was a chief who had taken the last name Parker after a British officer who had been adopted by the tribe. His mother was descended from the famous Iroquois religious visionary Handsome Lake. Called Leading Name by his parents, he got the name Ely when he first attended Caucasian schools. In all, Parker attended three of them.



Prejudice Ends a Career

After his formal schooling ended, Parker moved to Ellicottville, New York. There he studied law with some attorneys. When he sought admission to the New York bar, he was refused because bar officials said he was not a citizen. A legal career was ended before it even began.

Using His Legal Expertise

Despite his rejection by the New York bar, Parker was able to use his legal knowledge to help the Seneca. The tribe was in a dispute with a business called the Ogden Land Company. Parker represented the Seneca in both Albany, New York, and Washington, D.C., in the matter.

A New Career

Parker was **undeterred** by his problems in trying to establish a formal legal career. He decided to become an engineer. He learned this profession by working on the New York canals. His engineering expertise led to jobs with

undeterred not
discouraged

- * the New York State Canal Board
- * the Chesapeake and Albemarle Ship Canal
- * the U.S. Treasury Department

A Fateful Meeting

One of Parker's engineering jobs for the U.S. Treasury Department was in Galena, Illinois. This small town on the Mississippi River was the home of a retired army officer named Ulysses S. Grant. The two men became friends.

- * During the U.S. Civil War, Grant soon became one of the leading Union army generals.
- * Parker, however, was turned away by the Union army because of his race. Grant heard about his friend's situation and corrected it.
- * Parker's first appointment was as a captain of engineers, and he was with Grant at the Union victory at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

- * When Grant became commander of all Union forces, he made Parker his aide.
- * Parker was again with Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia when the Confederacy's Robert E. Lee surrendered. Parker transcribed the final version of the surrender terms.

transcribed made the full written copy

After the Civil War

Parker stayed on Grant's staff after the war ended. He eventually rose to the rank of general himself. This level of achievement in the U.S. Army was extremely rare for a Native American at the time.

Head of Indian Affairs

In 1869 Ulysses S. Grant became president of the United States. That same year he appointed his friend and distinguished aide to the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In this role Parker was responsible for the federal government's relations with almost 300,000 Native Americans who lived throughout the United States and its territories. The role was a difficult one. At the time there was a great deal of corruption in the Bureau. Parker fought to correct the situation.

- * He fired corrupt officials.
- * He cut through red tape to rush food to starving tribes.

His efforts earned him some powerful enemies. Parker was accused of misuse of government funds, but Congress investigated and found he was blameless. However, Parker realized that the effect of the investigation left him with much less power, and he resigned.

Later Life

Parker left government service and turned his talents elsewhere. He quickly made a fortune on Wall Street but lost it in the national economic downturn that began in 1873. Plagued with health problems, Parker still needed to work to feed his family. He took a low-level clerk's position in the New York City Police Department. He died in 1895.

A Notable Legacy

No less than the U.S. Pentagon says in its official biography of Parker that he

“was an American leader who always strove to excel, welcomed responsibility, and had the personal courage to do what is right, regardless of the consequences.”

Review Questions

1. Of what tribe was Ely Parker a member?
2. To what position did President Grant appoint Parker in 1869?
3. What notable religious visionary was one of Parker's ancestors?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** What unintended effects did Parker cause when he tried to route out corruption at the Bureau of Indian Affairs?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred from this passage about Ulysses Grant's views of Parker's abilities?
6. **Analyzing Effects** Why did the Seneca tribe appoint Parker to represent them in their legal case against the Ogden Land Company?

Satanta

Kiowa

1820?–1878

Orator and Freedom Fighter

Satanta was born around 1820, probably in what is now Kansas or Oklahoma. When he was young, the Kiowa enjoyed a “golden period” of power and culture on the plains. However, as he grew up, Satanta watched his people gradually lose

- * their freedom
- * their territory
- * their way of life



Satanta decided he was not going to let that continue without a fight.

Kiowa Life

The Kiowa lived on the plains of what is now Oklahoma and northern Texas. They moved often in search of food or to escape from enemies. They were known as fierce, aggressive, and powerful warriors.

The Kiowa had acquired horses and guns from early Spanish explorers and settlers. They learned to use these horses and guns effectively to hunt buffalo. Buffalo were very important to the Kiowa way of life. From the buffalo, the Kiowa created

- * food
- * clothing and shoes
- * tipis
- * saddles and bridles
- * bedding
- * canteens

tipis cone-shaped tents
made of animal skins

Brave in Battle

From the 1830s to the 1850s, Satanta proved himself in battle repeatedly. His victories against the Cheyenne and the Ute, among others, helped him rise in rank. By 1865 he was an important subchief under Kiowa chief Dohasan.

When Dohasan died in 1866, Satanta and other Kiowa subchiefs competed for leadership. The competition set off a wave of bloody raids across the southern plains. These events brought Satanta prestige and led to him being invited to attend the Medicine Lodge Council.

Orator of the Plains

In 1867 Satanta spoke at the Kiowa Medicine Lodge Council, an annual ceremonial gathering. He earned the nickname Orator of the Plains, either because he was an

eloquent speaker or because he could speak five languages, including Spanish, fluently. He said,

“I love this land and the buffalo and will not part with any. . . . I love to roam over the wide prairie, and when I do it I feel free and happy; but, when we settle down we grow pale and die.”

A Failing Treaty

At the council Satanta reluctantly signed the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek with the U.S. government. It restricted the Kiowa to a reservation. The treaty was a failure, however, and only led to more fighting between Native Americans and settlers.

Finally the U. S. Army became involved, with U.S. forces killing many Native Americans, including women and children. Faced with this kind of ruthlessness, Satanta surrendered to the U.S. Army in December of 1868. He was held for three months before the Kiowa arranged his release, promising that in return they would stay on the reservation and stop the raids.

More Attacks

The weaknesses of the treaty caused the Kiowa to begin another series of raids against settlers in the spring of 1871. Soon some 14 settlers were dead. The raid at Salt Creek, in which seven members of a wagon train were killed, enraged settlers on the frontier.

Arrest and Trial

Satanta was proud of his participation in the Salt Creek raid, and he boasted about it to Indian Agent Lawrie Tatum. Tatum arrested him and had him tried for murder. It was the first time that a Native American chief was made to stand trial in a civil court, and it was a celebrated event among settlers.

Parole

Satanta and another Kiowa, Big Tree, were sentenced to hang. However, Governor Edmund J. Davis reduced the sentence to life imprisonment because he feared that an execution would only anger the Kiowa more. The federal government promised the release of the prisoners if the fighting ended, and after about two years, Satanta and Big Tree were paroled.

Battles and Prison

The Kiowa soon began attacking settlers again in a desperate effort to save their buffalo herds, and Satanta participated in some of the attacks. This violated his parole agreement, and he was rearrested. He was sent to Huntsville, Texas, in 1874 to be imprisoned for the rest of his life. He died there in 1878.

Review Questions

1. How did Satanta prove his leadership ability?
2. Why was Satanta released from prison the first time?
3. At what event did Satanta get the nickname Orator of the Plains?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think the Kiowa kept violating their agreements?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** Why was Satanta arrested for the murders at Salt Creek?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What happened when Satanta participated in some attacks after his release from prison?

Chief Joseph

Nez Percé
1840–1904

Tribal Leader and Orator

A Family of Peace

The boy who became known as Chief Joseph was born in 1841 in present-day eastern Oregon. He was the second son. When the boy was two, his father had the family baptized; they were some of the first Nez Percé to become Christians. The parents took the names Joseph and Arenoth. The parents were strong supporters of their tribe's longstanding peaceful relations with Caucasians. They even helped the federal government set up a huge reservation for the Nez Percé in 1855.



Life Among the Nez Percé

By the 1840s Nez Percé life was a mix of Native American and Caucasian ways.

- * They lived in comfortable homes made from mats of woven reeds.
- * They lived in tipis when they camped.
- * They fished for salmon, gathered foods in the nearby mountains, and hunted.

From Caucasians the Nez Percé got things that made life easier.

- * They used metal pots and kettles to cook food.
- * They used woolen blankets to keep warm in the winter.
- * They used knives and guns to clean fish and hunt game.

Gold and Betrayal

In 1860 gold was discovered on the reservation. Caucasian miners and others descended on Nez Percé land. In 1863 the federal government decreased the size of the Nez Percé reservation to just one-tenth of what it had been. Chief Joseph the Elder felt betrayed. He denounced the United States and tore up his American flag and Bible.

A Time of Troubles Begins

Some Nez Percé chiefs signed the new treaty about the reservation's size, but Joseph the Elder did not. This split the Nez Percé into two groups. Then in 1865 the family's oldest son died. It was all too much for the old man, and he died in 1871.

A New Chief Joseph

Joseph, always the second son, was now pushed to be a leader. Tall, handsome, and dignified, he was soon elected chief of the tribe. In the spring of 1877 a federal commission decided that the tribe should be forced onto the reservation. Chief Joseph was convinced to make the move. He said it was

“better to live at peace than to begin a war and lie dead.”

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1880

1881 Two promoters found Kickapoo Indian Medicine Company and hire 300 Native Americans (none of them Kickapoos) to stage rodeos and war dances and to sell Kickapoo Indian brand Salve, Cough Cure, Pain Pills, Wart Killer, and other products.

1884 Arapaho Sherman Coolidge earns divinity degree and is ordained Episcopal Church deacon.

1885

1886 Tuscarora linguist J.N.B. Hewitt is hired by U.S. government to complete Tuscarora-English dictionary.

1889 Lands in Oklahoma Territory that had been reserved for Native Americans are opened to Caucasian homesteaders at high noon on April 22, and a race begins to stake land claims.

1890

1890 Sioux lands ceded to U.S. government last year are opened to Caucasian settlers.

1890 Sioux Chief Sitting Bull is arrested by U.S. troops and killed in skirmish when Sioux warriors try to rescue him.

1890 “Battle” of Wounded Knee ends with 300 out of an encampment of 350 Sioux men, women, and children dead.

1892 Some 3 million acres of former Arapaho and Cheyenne lands in Oklahoma open to Caucasian settlement.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1880

1881 Clara Barton founds American Association of Red Cross.

1882 Brooklyn Bridge opens.

1883 Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show opens.

1884 Mark Twain writes *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*.

1885

1885 World’s first skyscraper is built in Chicago.

1886 Statue of Liberty is dedicated in New York Harbor.

1887 Thomas Edison opens laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey, that is ten times larger than his earlier lab in Menlo Park.

1887 Anti-Chinese riots break out in Seattle.

1888 Washington Monument is completed in Washington, D.C.

1889 North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington become states.

1890

1891 James Naismith invents game of basketball.

1891 Grover Cleveland wins presidential election.

1892 Ellis Island opens as immigrant receiving station in New York Harbor.

1893 Kindergarten teacher Mildred Hill and her sister write “Happy Birthday to You.”

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1880

1881 Tsar Alexander II is assassinated in Russia.

1883 Robert Lewis Stevenson writes *Treasure Island*.

1883 Krakatoa volcano between Java and Sumatra erupts, is heard 3,000 miles away, and creates tsunami that destroys 163 villages in Indonesia.

1885

1887 China’s Yellow River floods and resulting crop failures and famines kill 900,000.

1889 Japan gets first written constitution.

1889 Brazil’s army deposes Emperor Pedro II after a 49-year reign and declares a republic.

1889 Worldwide flu pandemic begins and will affect 40 percent of world’s population in next two years.

1889 Eiffel Tower completed in Paris.

1890

1890 Germany’s Kaiser Wilhelm forces resignation of Prime Minister Otto von Bismarck.

1891 Oscar Wilde writes *Picture of Dorian Gray*.

1892 Arthur Conan Doyle writes *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*.

1893 New Zealand becomes first nation to give women voting rights.

1895

- 1897** Creek Council appoints commission to negotiate land agreement with federal government, but Creek voters later reject agreement.
- 1898** Cherokee John Milton Oskison graduates from Stanford University and goes on to Harvard University for graduate work before beginning career as writer and editor.

1900

- 1900** Future anthropologist William Jones of Fox tribe graduates from Harvard and enters graduate school at Columbia University.
- 1903** Extensive oil deposits are discovered on Osage Nation land in Oklahoma Indian Territory.

1905

- 1907** U.S. photographer Edward Curtis publishes first in 20-volume set called *The North American Indian*.
- 1907** Oklahoma becomes 46th state after Congress refuses to carve separate Native American state of Sequoyah out of it.
- 1909** Pawnee James R. Murie becomes field researcher for Smithsonian Institution.

1895

- 1896** Supreme Court upholds racial segregation with “separate but equal” facilities.
- 1896** Gold is discovered in Alaska.
- 1897** U.S. automobile production rises to 100 cars that year, up from 25 in year before.
- 1897** Library of Congress building is completed in Washington, D.C.
- 1897** John Philip Sousa writes march called “Stars and Stripes Forever.”

1900

- 1900** L. Frank Baum writes *Wizard of Oz*.
- 1901** President McKinley is assassinated, and Theodore Roosevelt becomes president.
- 1901** Booker T. Washington writes *Up from Slavery*.
- 1902** Candy store owner Morris Michtom invents toy sensation called Teddy Bear.
- 1903** Wright brothers’ airplane flies at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- 1904** Teddy Roosevelt wins presidential election.

1905

- 1905** Upton Sinclair writes bestseller *The Jungle*, which exposes terrible conditions in meat-packing industry, and sales of meat products fall nationwide.
- 1906** San Francisco earthquake kills 25,000 and leaves 250,000 homeless.
- 1908** Henry Ford begins selling Model T cars.
- 1909** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) begins.

1895

- 1895** German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovers X-rays.
- 1896** First Olympic games of modern times are held in Athens, Greece, with 484 contestants from 13 nations.
- 1897** Queen Victoria celebrates Diamond Jubilee of 60 years on Britain’s throne.
- 1897** Englishman Bram Stoker writes *Dracula*.
- 1898** H.G. Wells writes *War of the Worlds*.
- 1899** Boer War begins in South Africa.

1900

- 1901** Queen Victoria dies at age 81 after nearly 64-year reign.
- 1902** Beatrix Potter writes first of 23 Peter Rabbit books.
- 1904** Russo-Japanese War begins.
- 1904** Scientist Marie Curie discovers radioactive elements radium and polonium.

1905

- 1905** Teddy Roosevelt mediates end to Russo-Japanese War.
- 1905** United States begins construction of Panama Canal.
- 1907** Bubonic plague kills 1.3 million in India.
- 1907** British Empire covers 20 percent of world’s surface.
- 1908** Scottish author Kenneth Grahame writes *Wind in the Willows*.

UNIT 6 Answer Key

Sarah Winnemucca, p. 55

Review Questions

1. Tuberculosis is a highly contagious lung disease.
2. Frémont led an expedition through Paiute territory in Nevada.
3. Winnemucca met with President Rutherford B. Hayes in 1880.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** The Peabody Indian School was forced to close.
5. **Making Inferences** The two sisters' interest in education probably helped and encouraged Winnemucca to pursue an educational goal herself.
6. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Winnemucca is greatly revered, especially by the people of Nevada.

Sitting Bull, p. 57

Review Questions

1. His parents named him Jumping Badger when he was born.
2. He sought refuge in Canada in 1877.
3. Native American warriors killed General George Armstrong Custer and all of his troops.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Sitting Bull's two visions that came true caused his followers to regard him as a mystic, visionary, and holy man.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** He often cursed the Caucasian audiences in a language they could not understand.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** There were not enough buffalo left in Canada to hunt and eat, and he expected that his surrender would cause U.S. officials to provide food for his followers.

Susan La Flesche Picotte, p. 59

Review Questions

1. Henry Picotte died of alcoholism.
2. Picotte got her medical training at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
3. It was declared a National Historic Landmark.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** It can be concluded that they felt that educational opportunities in the East were better than those in Nebraska.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Picotte was very good at science since she made medicine her career choice.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Her husband had died and she wanted to live close to her sister.

Sarah Winnemucca

Paiute

1844–1891

First Native American Woman to Publish a Book in English

In 2005 Dorothy Ely, 69, took her first airplane trip. She said she was afraid to fly, but she was not going to miss the dedication of the statue of her great aunt, Sarah Winnemucca. The statue stands in Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C. Winnemucca is one of only a handful of women to be so honored.



Two Chiefs as Ancestors

Sarah Winnemucca was born in what is now western Nevada in 1844. Her parents called her Thocmentony, which means Shell Flower. Both her father and grandfather were Paiute chiefs. Her grandfather, Truckee, was friendly towards Caucasians.

- ✦ He guided John C. Frémont during his 1843-1845 survey and map-making expedition of the Great Basin area in present-day Nevada.
- ✦ He fought in the Mexican War, and he made many Caucasian friends in the process.

Learning English

By the time she was a teenager, Sarah Winnemucca could speak five languages, including Spanish and English. She learned English when her grandfather sent her to live with a Caucasian family that Frémont knew in Carson City, a town in the Nevada Territory. Soon Winnemucca was one of only two Paiute in Nevada Territory who could read, write, and speak English.

Pulled Between Two Cultures

When Winnemucca was in her 20s her grandfather asked her to become a translator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This was the beginning of an important but often thankless role that she played for the rest of her life: acting as a bridge for communication and understanding between Caucasians and the Paiute.

- ✦ In 1871 Winnemucca began work as a translator for the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort McDermitt on the Oregon-Nevada border.
- ✦ In 1878 Winnemucca aided U.S. troops in fights against the Bannock and Shoshone people, and she saved her father, whose lodge had been surrounded by hostile Native Americans.
- ✦ In 1879 Winnemucca lectured in San Francisco, California, on the **plight** of the Paiute.
- ✦ In 1880 Winnemucca traveled to Washington, D.C., where she met with President Rutherford B. Hayes to seek the release of Paiute who had been sent to the Yakima Reservation in Washington Territory. The promises she was given were never implemented.

plight bad or
unfortunate
situation

- ★ In 1883 Winnemucca traveled to the east on a lecture tour to arouse public opinion. She made several hundred speeches, and she also made friends with two important eastern sisters, Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and Mary Peabody Mann.

Two Formidable Sisters

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and Mary Peabody Mann were two formidable intellectuals of nineteenth-century Boston. Elizabeth Peabody was an ardent abolitionist before and during the U.S. Civil War. She later founded one of the earliest kindergartens in the nation. Mary Mann was the wife of Horace Mann, an influential educational reformer. A widow by the 1880s, Mary Peabody Mann was a novelist, essayist, educator, and editor.

A Publishing Venture

The two sisters got to know Sarah Winnemucca during her speaking tour of the east. In the late 1880s the two helped promote Winnemucca's lectures. They also helped Winnemucca create a book out of her lecture notes, with Mary Peabody Mann acting as editor for *Life Among the Piutes: Their Wrongs and Claims*.

- ★ The book seeks to educate readers about the Paiute people.
- ★ It speaks quite daringly of the wrongs committed by many Indian agents against the tribe.
- ★ It reveals the efforts of federal government officials to prevent Winnemucca from lecturing in support of the Paiute.
- ★ It also praises U.S. Army officers who often proved to be much more honest and compassionate than government-appointed Indian agents.

A New Venture

Winnemucca returned to the west and decided that she could best help her people by opening a school. In 1884, with Elizabeth Palmer Peabody as sponsor, Winnemucca achieved her goal. The Peabody Indian School was bilingual, with Paiute and English being the two languages. Success did not last long, however. In 1887 a new federal law required all Native American children to begin attending English-only boarding schools. The Peabody Indian School closed.

Winnemucca felt that she had failed in her life-long effort to improve life for the Paiute. She was nearly penniless due to her husband's gambling addiction and **tuberculosis**. Soon her husband died, and Winnemucca retired from public life. She herself died of tuberculosis in 1891.

tuberculosis a highly contagious lung disease that can be fatal

Review Questions

1. What is tuberculosis?
2. How did John C. Frémont come to know Chief Truckee?
3. With which American president did Winnemucca meet in 1880?

Critical Thinking

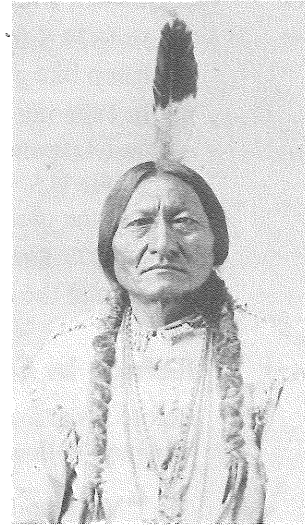
4. **Analyzing Effects** What effect did an 1887 federal law regarding education have on the Peabody Indian School?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred about Winnemucca's decision to open a school and her friendship with Elizabeth Palmer Peabody and Mary Peabody Mann?
6. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred from the statue of her in the U.S. Capitol about Winnemucca's status today?

Sitting Bull

Sioux

1834?–1890

Religious, Political, and Military Leader



Jumping Badger

The boy who became Sitting Bull was probably born about 1831 in what is now South Dakota. His mother's name was Her-Holy-Door. His father's name was Sitting Bull. The name represented a stubborn buffalo bull sitting firmly on its haunches. They named their son Jumping Badger.

Sitting Bull was a chief, as were some of Jumping Badger's uncles. They had many ponies, and Jumping Badger liked to ride them. Elders joked that Jumping Badger's legs were bowed like the ribs of the ponies he rode. There was plenty of game, especially buffalo, and little contact with Caucasians, because the tribe lived far north of where they usually traveled on their way west.

Jumping Badger to Sitting Bull

- ✦ At age 10, Jumping Badger killed his first buffalo. He gave the meat away to those in the tribe who were too old to hunt for themselves.
- ✦ At age 14, Jumping Badger was part of a war party against the Crow in search of horses and scalps. Although young, the boy managed to strike a fleeing Crow with his tomahawk and knock the man to the ground where other Sioux quickly killed him. Sitting Bull was so proud of Jumping Badger that he awarded the boy his own name.
- ✦ At age 15, Sitting Bull got his first serious battle wound. An arrow went through the sole of his left foot. It left him with a permanent limp.

A Respected Warrior

As he grew into adulthood, Sitting Bull gained a powerful reputation as a warrior. He had a strong war record against many enemy tribes, including the Assiniboin, Crow, Flathead, and Blackfoot.

A Strong Determination

Sitting Bull also heard from other Native American tribes what life was like on the reservations where Caucasians had pushed them. He resolved to keep the Sioux away from the world of Caucasians and never to sign a treaty that would force the Sioux onto a reservation. Again and again he warned his followers that their freedom depended on being able to hunt buffalo.

Fateful Encounters

Beginning in the middle 1860s Sitting Bull had various encounters with U.S. soldiers. He watched them carefully and learned their ways of fighting.

- ✦ In 1868 Red Cloud, another Sioux leader, agreed to live on a reservation, and his influence declined as a result. Sitting Bull attracted more and more followers, even Cheyenne and Arapaho, because of his great dislike for reservation life.

- * In 1873 Sitting Bull briefly fought troops led by George Armstrong Custer, when Custer's troops were guarding railroad surveyors.
- * In 1874 Sitting Bull had a vision. It showed soldiers falling into his camp like grasshoppers falling from the sky.
- * In 1876 the vision came true. More than 3,000 Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors were attacked by General Custer's troops. In just 20 minutes all the U.S. troops, including Custer, were dead. The Battle of the Little Big Horn was the greatest military success the Sioux ever had.
- * In 1877 Sitting Bull led his remaining followers across the border into Canada, beyond the reach of avenging U.S. troops.

surveyors engineers who determine the boundaries and elevations of land

Refuge in Canada

Before his arrival in Canada, Sitting Bull requested a meeting with the Northwest Mounted Police. At the meeting he pulled out a gold medal and said,

“My grandfather received this medal in recognition of his battle for King George III during the revolution. Now in this odd time, I direct my people here to claim the sanctuary of my grandfather.”

The Sioux remained in Canada for about four years, but the buffalo were disappearing. The Sioux people were starving. In 1881 Sitting Bull returned to the United States and surrendered. After two years in prison, he and his followers were allowed to go to the Standing Rock Reservation.

The Wild West Show

Sitting Bull was now a living legend, but he badly needed funds to buy food for his family. In 1885 he agreed to join Buffalo Bill Cody's famous Wild West show. Sitting Bull was paid \$50 a week to ride once around the ring at each performance. He also earned \$1.50 for each picture he autographed. He frequently was asked to address the audiences. He would speak loudly in his native language, and the crowds applauded wildly. They did not understand that he was cursing them. After four months Sitting Bull quit the show. He could not stand living in this society.

A Vision of the End

About this time, Sitting Bull had another vision. In the vision a bird flew near him and told him that his own people would kill him. Five years later it came true. Indian policemen came to arrest him for his supposed involvement in a movement to eliminate all Caucasians from the area. His followers surrounded him and tried to protect him. A gunfight broke out. A bullet from a policeman's gun hit Sitting Bull in the head, killing him.

Review Questions

1. What name was Sitting Bull given when he was born?
2. In what year did Sitting Bull seek refuge in Canada?
3. What happened at the Battle of the Little Bighorn?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** What events in Sitting Bull's life led his followers to see him as a mystic and holy man?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there of Sitting Bull's great dislike for Caucasians during his time with the Wild West show?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Why did Sitting Bull leave Canada and surrender in the United States?

Susan La Flesche Picotte

Omaha

1865–1915

First Native American Woman to Earn a Medical Degree

A Priority on Education

The La Flesche family was prominent and progressive. Joseph was a chief. He believed that Caucasians were going to stay in the American west and that the best way to deal with them was to know and understand their world. Mary, his wife, was the daughter of Dr. John Gale, the first army physician in Nebraska.

Joseph and Mary La Flesche believed that education was important for their children. One son became a lawyer, and one daughter became an educator. Another daughter, Susan, became the first Native American woman to become a doctor.



- ✦ Susan was schooled on the Omaha reservation in Nebraska until 1879.
- ✦ Then she and her sister Marguerite were sent east to school to attend the Elizabeth Institute for Young Ladies in New Jersey.
- ✦ From 1884 to 1886 Susan attended the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute in Virginia.
- ✦ In 1889 she graduated at the top of her class from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- ✦ For the next year she was a medical intern at the Woman's Medical College.

To Help Her People

After her training Susan La Flesche returned to Nebraska and took a job with the Indian Agency on the Omaha reservation. She was the only doctor at the government school in Macy, Nebraska. She not only cared for those at the school, she also served as “medical missionary” to all those in the tribe. Often her workday was 15 hours long. At first she traveled to her patients on horseback. Later she got a buggy. Among the widespread diseases she treated were

- ✦ cholera
- ✦ dysentery
- ✦ alcoholism
- ✦ influenza
- ✦ tuberculosis

La Flesche cared for more than 1,200 people. Finally the strain of work left her ill, and she resigned in 1893.

Marriage and a Move

In 1894 Susan La Flesche married Henry Picotte, and the couple moved to Bancroft,

Nebraska. She set up a medical practice there under the name of Dr. Susan Picotte. She cared for both Native Americans and Caucasians. During this time, she also gave birth to two sons and cared for her ailing mother, Mary, who lived with her family.

The Effect of Alcoholism

In 1905 Henry Picotte died of alcoholism. The needless death had a strong effect on his wife. The following year, Dr. Picotte moved her family to Walthill, Nebraska, to be near her sister Marguerite La Flesche Diddock. The two sisters became active in both religious and civic affairs in the community. Picotte became the only Native American ever appointed a medical missionary by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions.

A New Focus on Medical Issues

Once established in Walthill, Picotte became active in medical affairs again.

- ✦ She was one of the founders of the Thurston County Medical Association.
- ✦ She became the county health officer.
- ✦ She lobbied the state legislature for better public health laws.
- ✦ She worked to combat alcoholism, especially among the Omaha.
- ✦ She gave public lectures in favor of **temperance**.

temperance the practice of refraining from using alcoholic liquors

A Dream Come True

In 1913 Picotte realized one of her long-standing dreams: a hospital was opened in Walthill. It was the first hospital on a reservation not to have been funded with federal government money. The hospital contained an operating room and several patient wards. Picotte finally had the facilities she needed to give her patients the good care she so desperately wanted for them.

A Continuing Influence

Just three years after the hospital opened, Picotte died. However, the hospital continued to serve the Omaha community.

- ✦ For 30 years the building continued as a hospital.
- ✦ For the next 20 years it was an elder-care center.
- ✦ In 1988 the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- ✦ In 1989 the building was restored with displays of Picotte's life and work.
- ✦ In 1993 it was declared a National Historic Landmark.

Review Questions

1. What caused Henry Picotte's death?
2. Where did Susan La Flesche Picotte get her medical training?
3. What happened to the Walthill hospital in 1993?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** What can be concluded about Joseph and Mary La Flesche's view of educational resources in Nebraska by the fact that they sent two daughters east to school?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred about Susan La Flesche Picotte's ability in science?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What caused Picotte to move her family to Walthill in 1906?

UNIT 7

Expansion and Depression: 1910–1940

The early years of the 20th century saw some Native Americans taking ever-larger roles in American culture and political life. At the same time, other Native Americans continued to suffer from the destruction of their tribes and their governments.

Will Rogers

Cherokee
1879–1935

Author, Humorist,
Entertainer

Did You Know?

- ✦ Will Rogers was born in Oklahoma but spent much of his adult life in New York and California.
- ✦ He was earning \$3,500 a week by 1914.
- ✦ He died in a plane crash at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Ishi died of tuberculosis.
- ✦ He spent most of his life hiding in the mountains of California.
- ✦ He taught anthropologists much about traditional Yahi life.

Ishi

Yahi
1860?–1916

Last Survivor of
his Tribe

Lydia Liliuokalani

Hawaiian
1838–1917

Last Reigning Monarch of the
Hawaiian Island

Did You Know?

- ✦ Liliuokalani was removed from power by those who favored a republic.
- ✦ She was a talented musician and composer.
- ✦ She was a world traveler who attended Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in London.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Charles Curtis spent several years as a successful jockey.
- ✦ He was a life-long Republican.
- ✦ He held office in both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

Charles Curtis

Kaw
1860–1936

Vice President of the
United States

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p>1912 Jim Thorpe, of both Sac and Fox ancestry, wins gold medal in pentathlon and decathlon events at Olympics.</p>	<p>1918 Tuscarora linguist J.N.B. Hewitt becomes Smithsonian Institution's representative to U.S. Board of Geographic Names.</p>	

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p>1911 Deadly fire at New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Factory creates demand for better working conditions for laborers.</p> <p>1912 New Mexico and Arizona become states.</p> <p>1913 Novelist Eleanor Porter writes <i>Polyanna</i>.</p> <p>1914 President Woodrow Wilson proclaims first national Mother's Day.</p>	<p>1915 D.W. Griffith's motion picture <i>Birth of a Nation</i> premieres.</p> <p>1916 Wilson wins reelection with slogan "He kept us out of war."</p> <p>1917 United States declares war on Germany and enters World War I.</p> <p>1917 Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and other stars speak at rallies to sell Liberty Bonds to fund war effort.</p> <p>1918 Novelist Willa Cather writes <i>My Antonia</i>.</p> <p>1919 Chicagoan Sherwood Anderson pens <i>Winesburg, Ohio</i>.</p>	<p>1921 Congress passes Federal Highway Act to coordinate state highways and standardize road-building practices.</p> <p>1922 Wage cuts cause nearly six-month coal strike.</p> <p>1922 Lincoln Memorial is dedicated in Washington, D.C., after seven years of construction.</p> <p>1923 Robert Frost's poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is published.</p> <p>1924 President Calvin Coolidge wins reelection.</p> <p>1924 George Gershwin's <i>Rhapsody in Blue</i> premieres.</p>

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p>1911 Russian Premier Peter Stolypin is assassinated in Kiev Opera House as Tsar Nicholas II looks on.</p> <p>1911 Revolution in China ends 267-year old Manchu dynasty, and revolutionary Sun Yat-sen is elected president by provisional assembly.</p> <p>1911 Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and party are first to reach South Pole.</p> <p>1912 <i>Titanic</i> sinks in North Atlantic on maiden voyage.</p> <p>1914 World War I begins.</p>	<p>1916 Battle of Somme is bloodiest in world history.</p> <p>1916 Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef dies, ending 68-year reign.</p> <p>1917 Tsar Nicholas II formally resigns power and Bolsheviks gain control of Russia.</p> <p>1918 World War I ends.</p> <p>1918 Flu pandemic kills more than 20 million worldwide.</p>	<p>1922 Benito Mussolini becomes dictator of Italy.</p> <p>1922 Egyptologist Howard Carter finds ancient tomb of King Tut.</p> <p>1922 Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin, world's first antibiotic.</p> <p>1923 Communists create Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, and Transcaucasia.</p> <p>1923 Earthquake and resulting fire destroy Japanese cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.</p>

1925

- 1925** Seneca archaeologist Arthur C. Parker becomes director of Rochester, New York, Museum of Arts and Sciences.
- 1925** Cherokee activist Ruth Muskrat graduates from Mount Holyoke College and takes teaching job with Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 1927** Salishan novelist Mourning Dove publishes *Cogewea*, which focuses on Native Americans in Montana.

1930

- 1930** Osage political leader Fred Lookout begins first of 20 years as tribal chief.
- 1932** Tuscarora linguist J.N.B. Hewitt becomes president of Anthropological Society of Washington, D.C.
- 1934** Pueblo potter María Martínez wins medal at Chicago world's fair, one of dozens she will be awarded in her lifetime.

1935

1925

- 1927** Charles A. Lindbergh flies solo across Atlantic and becomes world hero.
- 1927** *Jazz Singer* changes films forever with addition of sound.
- 1928** Herbert Hoover is elected president.
- 1929** New York Stock Market crash causes single day loss almost equal to cost of World War I to U.S., and worldwide depression begins.

1930

- 1931** Unemployment in U.S. tops 8 million.
- 1931** New York City's Chrysler and Empire State buildings are completed, and Rockefeller Center construction is started.
- 1932** Some 25,000 poverty-stricken "Bonus Marchers" trek to Washington, D.C., in hopes of receiving World War I pensions not due until 1945.
- 1932** Comedian Jack Benny begins radio show that will continue for 23 years.
- 1933** Franklin Roosevelt begins first term as president.
- 1933** Chicago's Century of Progress world's fair opens.

1935

- 1935** Social Security Act becomes law and provides unemployment insurance and system of benefits for senior citizens.
- 1937** Flyer Amelia Earhart disappears on July 2 over Pacific Ocean.
- 1937** San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge opens.
- 1939** Hollywood has its best year ever as *Gone with the Wind*, *Wizard of Oz*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *Drums Along Mohawk*, and *Wuthering Heights* all debut.

1925

- 1926** Josef Stalin becomes dictator of Soviet Union.
- 1926** Japan's Emperor Hirohito begins reign that will last until 1989.
- 1926** A.A. Milne writes *Winnie-the-Pooh*.
- 1927** Oil is discovered in Iraq.

1930

- 1930** Worldwide depression sets in as trade declines, production drops, and unemployment rises.
- 1932** Revolts and assassinations rock Japan, El Salvador, France, and Siam.
- 1933** Adolf Hitler becomes dictator of Germany.
- 1934** Political unrest starts or continues in France, Belgium, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Italy, and Ethiopia.
- 1934** Canada's Dionne quintuplets become world's first set of five babies to survive.

1935

- 1936** Civil war begins in Spain.
- 1936** Britain's George V dies, and Edward VIII soon formally resigns power to marry American divorcée Wallis Simpson.
- 1937** Japan invades China.
- 1937** Buchenwald concentration camp opens in Nazi Germany.
- 1938** Oil is discovered in Kuwait.
- 1939** World War II begins.

UNIT 7 Answer Key

Will Rogers p. 65

Review Questions

1. Clem Rogers sent his son to Argentina to buy a ranch.
2. Vaudeville was a stage show with many short variety acts.
3. The book's topic was the Versailles Peace Conference at the end of World War I.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** A chance meeting with old friend Wiley Post led to Rogers's death.
5. **Making Inferences** Rogers's inference is that his ancestors were in America long before the earliest European colonists, whose descendants sometimes claim great importance from their "early" arrival.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Much of Rogers's appeal came through his monologues and jokes, but early movies were silent, so much of this appeal was lost.

Ishi, p. 67

Review Questions

1. It was taboo for Yahi to say their own names.
2. The museum was in San Francisco.
3. An artifact is a human-made object that gives information about the culture of its creator and users.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** He was probably lonely and felt that living in Caucasian society would be less difficult than being alone. He also was starving and probably hoped to be fed.
5. **Making Generalizations** Ishi's death was typical in that he died of a disease that killed many, many Native Americans because they had no natural immunity to it.
6. **Recognizing Points of View** Although the Caucasians he met were kind to him, they also treated him as something of an object and not a person. Today anthropologists and others would hopefully be more aware of Ishi as a fellow human being.

Lydia Liliuokalani, p. 69

Review Questions

1. She became queen in 1891.
2. Abdication is the voluntary surrender of high public office, usually by a monarch.
3. Dole was the supreme court justice named to be president of the provisional government.

Critical Thinking

4. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** The McKinley Tariff ended Hawaii's favored status as preferred sugar supplier to the United States, thus severely damaging the island nation's economy.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Liliuokalani believed education for women was a good thing since she dreamed about creating a similar woman's college in Hawaii.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Port closure made it impossible for sugar growers to export their products.

Charles Curtis, p. 71

Review Questions

1. Curtis became majority leader in 1925.
2. Curtis was first elected Shawnee county attorney.
3. Hoover was president of the U.S. when Curtis was vice president.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** They concluded, erroneously, that he would support them because they had used his law firm and his grandfather had owned a saloon.
5. **Making Inferences** Curtis's decision to close saloons was probably at least in part a reflection of his grandmother's Methodist religion, and his choice of the Republican Party can also be inferred to have been at least partly due to her influence.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** His mother died, and his father became a soldier in the Civil War.

Will Rogers

Cherokee

1879–1935

Author, Humorist, Entertainer



A Beloved Icon

“My ancestors didn’t come over on the *Mayflower*, but they met the boat.”

So quipped humorist Will Rogers about his Native American ancestry.

If you lived in America in the first half of the 20th century, you probably knew about Will Rogers. He became a beloved icon of gentle humor who poked fun at America’s political and social ways. However, he didn’t start out that way.

A Poor Student with Discipline Problems

William Penn Adair Rogers was born in what later became the state of Oklahoma. His mother died when he was ten, and his relationship with his stern father was never very good. Young Will was a poor student and had discipline problems. His

father sent him to several schools in Oklahoma and Missouri.

Finally Will borrowed money from his sister and ran away to Texas to be a cowboy. When he returned home, his father made him foreman of the family ranch, the Dog Iron. Clem Rogers hoped his son would become a rancher, but Will was more interested in roping contests and playing the **fiddle**.

fiddle another name for the violin, especially as it is played in folk or bluegrass music

Argentina and Beyond

In 1902 Clem Rogers gave Will \$3,000 to buy a ranch in Argentina. However, by the time Will got to Argentina, much of the money was gone.

- ★ He took a cattle boat to South Africa and joined Texas Jack’s Wild West show, calling himself the Cherokee Kid.
- ★ In 1904 Rogers made his way back to America and appeared at the world’s fair in St. Louis.
- ★ In 1905 he appeared at the famous Madison Square Garden in New York City.
- ★ His success in New York convinced him to leave the Wild West show and form his own **vaudeville** act.

vaudeville a variety show with many short acts

A Big Star

By 1914 Rogers was making \$3,500 a week, making him one of the most highly paid entertainers in the world. Although he was an outstanding trick roper, it was his **monologues** that brought him fame.

monologue continuous series of jokes spoken by comedians

- ★ “I don’t make jokes. I just watch the government and report the facts.”
- ★ “I belong to no organized party. I am a Democrat.”

- ✦ “The income tax has made more liars out of the American people than golf has.”
- ✦ “Our foreign dealings are an open book, generally a check book.”

Columnist

In 1922 Rogers began to write a daily newspaper column. Over the years he wrote more than 2,800 daily articles that appeared in 500 newspapers nationwide. He wrote about world affairs, politics and politicians, big business, government, the poor and the wealthy. He called politics “the best show in the world,” and said Congress was the “national joke factory.”

Movie Star

Rogers first went to Hollywood in 1918, when all moving pictures were silent. When “talkies” started in 1929, Rogers became even more famous. By 1933 Rogers was the highest paid star in Hollywood. However he said,

“I’m not a real movie star. I still got the same wife I started out with nearly 28 years ago.”

Author

Along the way, Rogers also wrote several successful books. Often these were based around his world travels or political events at home. They included

- ✦ *The Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference* (1919) about the Versailles Peace Conference at the end of World War I
- ✦ *The Cowboy Philosopher on Prohibition* (1919) on the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, which ended the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks
- ✦ *Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat to His President* (1926) about his trip to Europe as an unofficial ambassador for President Calvin Coolidge

A Great Interest in Airplanes

A chance meeting in 1935 with fellow Oklahoman and pioneer flyer Wiley Post led to a trip to Alaska. Post wanted to make a test flight from the United States to Asia by flying over Alaska and Siberia. He invited Rogers to accompany him. The plane crashed when taking off from the small Eskimo village of Point Barrow, Alaska. Both men were killed instantly.

The whole nation mourned the loss. In 1938 a memorial to Rogers in Claremore, Oklahoma, was dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt himself.

Review Questions

1. Why did Clem Rogers send his son to Argentina?
2. What was vaudeville?
3. What was the topic of the book *A Cowboy Philosopher on the Peace Conference*?

Critical Thinking

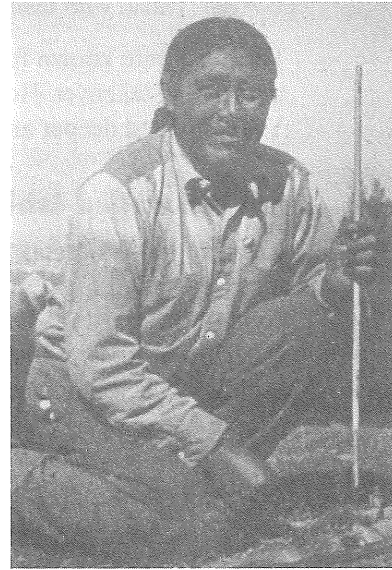
4. **Analyzing Effects** What event led to Rogers’s death?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred about Rogers’s ancestors by his joke, “My ancestors didn’t come over on the *Mayflower*, but they met the boat.”
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Why Rogers more suited to talkies than silent pictures?

Ishi

Yahi

1860?–1916

Last Survivor of His Tribe



An Unexpected Meeting

In 1908 a group of surveyors in the mountains of California stumbled upon a Native American village. Only four people lived there. Three of them fled. The remaining one, an old woman, could no longer walk. The surveyors left her unharmed, but they took all the valuables they could find. These included

- * blankets
- * food
- * animal traps
- * arrows
- * fire-making tools

Soon only one of the four was still alive. Three years later, he came down out of the mountains where he had been living ever since.

Oroville to San Francisco

The people who found the silent, starving man called the sheriff, who took him to the Oroville, California, jail for his own protection. San Francisco newspapers heard about the “wild man” and came to take pictures of him and write sensational stories.

Two **anthropologists** at the University of California, Alfred Kroeber and Thomas Waterman, heard the news. The two scientists knew about the 1908 encounter and had vainly tried to find the tribe. Now they arranged to bring the man to the university’s anthropology museum in San Francisco.

anthropologists scientists who study the origin, behavior, and physical, social, and cultural development of humans

Kroeber and Waterman

Kroeber realized that much of Native American culture was being lost forever to the overwhelming power of advancing civilization. He saw this as a terrible loss, and he had dedicated himself to finding and recording as much of Native American cultures as he could. The appearance of this man offered Kroeber an incredible opportunity. Both Kroeber and Waterman were thrilled to be able to study a language and culture that were on the very brink of extinction.

The Yahi

Native American tribes in California usually were not more than a few thousand people. They lived successfully in relative isolation for thousands of years. The California Gold Rush began in 1848 and changed that.

- * The native peoples were pushed aside.
- * Infectious diseases killed thousands.

- ✱ Those who survived were sent to reservations.
- ✱ Those who resisted usually were killed.

The Yahi were known for their fierce courage, and they were among the more effective in resisting takeover. However, numbers were on the side of the settlers. The remaining Yahi retreated deeper and deeper into the mountain wilderness.

A Man Called Ishi

Kroeber and Waterman arranged for Ishi to live at the university's anthropology museum in San Francisco. Over the next few years, the two scientists learned to communicate with the man. He told them about Yahi life and even accompanied them in 1914 on a visit to his old campsite in the California mountains. However he never told them his true name because he said it was taboo to say one's own name. Museum people began to call him "Ishi" which was the Yahi word for *man*.

Ishi's Life at the Museum

Kroeber and Waterman arranged for Ishi to be given a janitorial job at the museum. He also spent much of his time making **artifacts** for the two anthropologists. He made

artifacts human-made objects that give information about the culture of their creator and users

- ✱ arrow points
- ✱ bows
- ✱ game sticks
- ✱ fire drills
- ✱ fishing nets
- ✱ baskets

Some of these were intended for the museum's collections. Others were given away to visitors.

Ishi spent long hours with Waterman telling Yahi myths and tales and singing Yahi songs. Visiting Ishi at the museum became a popular Sunday outing for families in the San Francisco area. Ishi took all this with great generosity of spirit, grace, and kindness. Kroeber especially became quite fond of him.

A Typical Death

In 1914 Ishi began coughing badly, and doctors soon diagnosed him with tuberculosis, the disease that had killed so many other Native Americans. Two years later he died while on a visit to the Waterman home. Dr. Saxton Pope, who had become an especially close friend, wrote,

"His were the qualities that last forever. He was kind; he had courage and self-restraint, and though all had been taken from him there was no bitterness in his heart."

Review Questions

1. Why did Ishi never reveal his true name?
2. Where was the museum that Ishi lived for several years?
3. What is an artifact?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think Ishi chose to come out of the mountains when he did?
5. **Making Generalizations** How was Ishi's death "typical"?
6. **Recognizing Points of View** Why might Ishi be treated very differently if he were found today?

Lydia Liliuokalani

Hawaiian
1838–1917

Last Reigning Monarch of the Hawaiian Islands

A Prestigious Family and Education

Liliuokalani was born a royal princess, and her mother was an advisor to King Kamehameha III. As befitted a princess, Liliuokalani was given a “modern” education.

- ✦ She was sent to missionary schools.
- ✦ She learned English and the ways of polite American society.
- ✦ She went on a “world tour” of western nations.

A Proud Hawaiian

Despite her upbringing, Liliuokalani remained fiercely proud of her Hawaiian roots.

- ✦ She never forgot the Hawaiian language.
- ✦ She was always loyal to the Hawaiian people.
- ✦ She loved the many traditions of Hawaii.

A Royal Marriage

In 1862 Liliuokalani married John Owen Dominis, the son of an American sea captain. Dominis was also an official in the Hawaiian government, which made the marriage useful in government affairs. Eventually Dominis became governor of Oahu and Maui. However, it is believed that the marriage was not a happy one, and the couple never had any children. When Dominis died, Liliuokalani chose not to remarry.

Royal Duties

In 1874 Liliuokalani’s brother Kalakaua became king. Just three years later, their youngest brother and heir to the throne died. Liliuokalani became heir to the throne.

- ✦ In 1878 she visited California and was much impressed with Mills College, a school for young women. Liliuokalani later dreamt of starting a college for women in Hawaii.
- ✦ In 1887 she traveled to England to represent Hawaii in London at Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee.

In 1881 King Kalakaua set off on a long journey around the world and left Liliuokalani in charge. A smallpox epidemic began, and many Hawaiians died. The source of the epidemic was Chinese laborers who had been brought in by ship to work in the islands’ sugar cane fields. Liliuokalani immediately closed the ports, which enraged wealthy sugar growers. Decades later, one historian wrote,

“The outpouring of protest by the business community was tremendous, but she stood her ground. I think she clearly demonstrated that the welfare of her people was far more important than the profits for the business community.”



A New Queen, a New Constitution

In 1891 King Kalakaua died, and Liliuokalani became queen. One of her first acts was to begin secret work on a new constitution. The “Bayonet Constitution” had been forced on her brother in 1887 by the Caucasian business community. Liliuokalani wanted to overturn it because it significantly cut the power of the monarch and greatly limited the rights and political power of native Hawaiians.

Economic Troubles

By the late 1800s the major business in Hawaii was sugar. Settlers had made huge fortunes growing and processing the crop. Many native Hawaiians worked in the industry too.

Then in 1890 the U.S. government enacted the McKinley Tariff. It effectively ended Hawaii’s favored position in the American sugar market. Soon the island kingdom was near economic collapse. The wealthy sugar growers decided there was only one way to survive: **annexation** by the United States. This would eliminate the trade barriers and revive the economy.

annexation formal act by which a state asserts its sovereignty over a territory previously outside its jurisdiction

Revolution

Liliuokalani tried to get her new constitution approved. Her efforts were blocked, although legally she had every right to impose the document.

- ✦ On January 17, 1893, a secret armed group took over the government office building in Honolulu.
- ✦ From the building’s steps they read a proclamation abolishing the monarchy and creating a provisional government until the islands were annexed to the United States.
- ✦ Sanford Dole, a supreme court justice, was named president of the provisional government.
- ✦ Hawaiians loyal to the queen were confronted by U.S. Marines who had orders to protect the provisional government.

The Former Queen

To avoid bloodshed, Liliuokalani surrendered. She was placed under house arrest for a year in a single room of her palace. In 1895 she agreed to sign a formal **abdication** in exchange for pardons for supporters who had been jailed.

abdication giving up a high public office, usually by a monarch

Liliuokalani bitterly fought the U.S. annexation effort, but it became a reality in 1898. That same year the talented musician wrote “Aloha ‘Oe” (Farewell to You), her most famous composition. She also withdrew from public life, and she lived on a small government pension until her death nearly 20 years later in 1917.

Review Questions

1. In what year did Liliuokalani become queen?
2. Define the word *abdication*.
3. Who was Sanford Dole?

Critical Thinking

4. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What effect did the McKinley Tariff have on Hawaii’s economy?
5. **Making Inferences** What can you infer about Liliuokalani’s views on education for women by her interest in Mills College?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Why did Queen Liliuokalani’s decision to close Hawaii’s ports in 1881 anger sugar growers?

Charles Curtis

Kaw

1860–1936

Vice President of the United States



Charles Curtis liked to say that he was

“one-eighth Kaw Indian and one-hundred percent Republican.”

Certainly the two groups shaped his life.

A Childhood in Two Worlds

Curtis was born in North Topeka, Kansas, in January of 1860. When he was just three, his mother died, and his father became a soldier in the U.S. Civil War. After that, the young boy lived with his grandparents.

- ✦ In 1863 he went to live with his Caucasian grandmother, Permelia Hubbard Curtis. She was a stern woman who believed that the Methodist Church and the Republican Party were the keys to salvation.
- ✦ In 1866 Curtis went to live with his Native American grandmother, Julie Gonville Pappan, on the Kaw Reservation near Council Grove, Kansas. Curtis spoke the Kaw language, so he fit in well. He later recalled,

“I had my bows and arrows and joined the other boys in shooting arrows at nickels, dimes, and quarters which visitors would place in split sticks.”
- ✦ In 1868, when the Kaw were forced to move to Indian Territory, Curtis went back to live with Permelia Hubbard Curtis in North Topeka.

Off to the Races

Curtis had learned to ride ponies bareback, and he achieved a reputation as a fearless rider. His grandfather William Curtis built a racetrack in North Topeka, and young Charles Curtis rode in his first race there in 1869. Soon he was a full-fledged jockey. He won many races and earned the nickname of “The Indian Boy.” Gamblers won lots of money betting on his races and gave Curtis candy and other presents.

In 1876 Curtis was offered a contract to race at the Philadelphia Centennial. However, Permelia Hubbard Curtis was adamant that her grandson finish high school instead. Charles Curtis’s racing career was over.

A Law Career

After high school, Curtis studied law. He took a job as a janitor and drove a **hackney cab** to support himself. When he didn’t have a customer, he stopped his carriage under a street lamp and read his law books.

hackney cab a coach or carriage for hire

In 1881 at the age of 21, Charles Curtis was admitted to the Kansas bar. He opened his own firm and practiced criminal law.

A Political Start

In 1884 Curtis won his first political office when he was elected Shawnee county attorney. The campaign had had a strong focus on prohibition, since Kansas was a “dry” state. Liquor interests supported Curtis because they had used his law firm and because his grandfather William Curtis had once owned a **saloon**. However, Permelia Hubbard Curtis’s Methodist upbringing and strong aversion to alcohol won out. Once in office, Charles Curtis insisted on following the state law and closed every saloon in the county.

saloon a place where alcoholic drinks are sold and consumed

The House of Representatives

In 1892 Curtis ran for a seat in the House of Representatives. Curtis won the election and stayed in the House almost continually until 1907, when he became a U.S. Senator.

Senator Curtis

Curtis’s years in the U.S. Senate saw him rise steadily in importance.

- ✦ In 1915 he became Republican **whip**.
- ✦ In 1920 he helped Warren G. Harding get the Republican nomination for president, and when Harding won the election, Curtis became part of Harding’s inner circle.
- ✦ In 1923 Curtis became chairman of the Senate Rules Committee.
- ✦ In 1925 he became majority leader of the Senate.

whip party member whose task is to ensure that other party members vote as the party leadership desires

Mr. Vice President

By 1928 Curtis was considering a run for the presidency. However, the Republican Party chose Herbert Hoover as their presidential candidate and Curtis as the vice-presidential candidate. Although the two men created a ticket was “balanced” between those who favored the interests of farming states and those who did not, another factor was also at play. The two men did not like each other and were not well-suited to work together.

Curtis’s four years as vice president were frustrating ones for him, and he became something of a national joke as President Hoover so obviously shut him out of decision making situations. No less than the famed brothers George and Ira Gershwin wrote a Broadway musical that spoofed Curtis in a thinly-veiled manner.

In 1932 Hoover and Curtis ran for reelection and lost in a landslide to Franklin Roosevelt and his running mate, John Nance Garner. Curtis never ran for office again. He died four years later.

Review Questions

1. In what year did Curtis become majority leader of the U.S. Senate?
2. What was the first political office to which Curtis was elected?
3. Who was Herbert Hoover?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did liquor interests in Shawnee County conclude that Curtis would support them if he were elected county attorney?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred though Charles Curtis’s actions about Permelia Hubbard Curtis’s influence on his life?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Why did young Charles Curtis go to live with Permelia Hubbard Curtis in 1863?

The two decades that began with World War II saw new opportunities for Native Americans. They gained some greater degree of acceptance within the larger society, but they also struggled to be treated as equals.

Maria Tallchief

Osage
1925–

Prima Ballerina

Did You Know?

- ✦ Maria Tallchief began performing professionally when she was 17.
- ✦ She took her first ballet lesson at age three.
- ✦ She was most famous for her starring roles in ballets created by George Balanchine.

Did You Know?

- ✦ Ella Cara Deloria attended Oberlin College and Columbia University.
- ✦ She was able to translate thousands of pages from the Lakota dialect into English because of her fluency in both languages.
- ✦ She sometimes gave up her career for years at a time when her family needed her support.

Ella Cara Deloria

Sioux
1889–1971

Linguist and Author

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1940

- 1942** Noted Hopi potter Nampeyo dies after decades of near-blindness have limited her working abilities.
- 1943** Ella Deloria receives first research grant for ethnographic study of Dakota tribe.
- 1944** Ella Deloria publishes *Speaking of Indians*.
- 1944** National Congress of American Indians is founded.
- 1944** Cherokee activist Ruth Muskrat Bronson publishes *Indians Are People Too*.

1945

- 1945** Ira Hayes of Pima tribe and other Marines plant U.S. flag on Iwo Jima.
- 1946** Seneca archaeologist Arthur C. Parker retires as director of Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences.
- 1946** Congress creates Indian Claims Commission to settle decades-old disputes about Native American lands.
- 1949** Oneida activist Minnie Kellogg dies.
- 1949** Long time Osage principal chief Fred Lookout dies in Oklahoma.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1940

- 1941** National Gallery of Art opens in Washington, D.C.
- 1941** Musicians Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn compose "Take the A Train."
- 1941** Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, and U.S. enters World War II.
- 1942** Last automobile is produced in February, and auto industry makes tanks, jeeps, and airplanes until war ends.
- 1942** U.S. troops at Bataan and Corregidor in Philippines surrender to Japanese.
- 1942** U.S. begins internment of Japanese-Americans.
- 1942** U.S. defeats Japan in Battle of Midway.
- 1943** Cartoonist Bill Mauldin creates grimy soldiers Willy and Joe for Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*.

1945

- 1945** Franklin Roosevelt dies, and Harry S. Truman becomes president.
- 1946** More than 1 million workers go on strike.
- 1946** Atomic Energy Commission is established.
- 1946** Benjamin Spock writes best-selling *Baby and Child Care*.
- 1946** ENIAC computer, which uses 18,000 radio tubes, begins computer revolution.
- 1947** Congress creates Everglades National Park.
- 1948** Racial segregation ends in armed forces.
- 1948** Some 1 million U.S. homes have TV sets, up from just 5,000 in 1945.
- 1949** Air Force pilots complete first nonstop round-the-world flight.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1940

- 1941** Germany invades Soviet Union and begins 900-day siege of city of Leningrad.
- 1942** Battle of Stalingrad begins August 22, and more than 1.6 million soldiers die before remaining German troops surrender in February, 1943.
- 1942** Some 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers hit industrial targets at Cologne, Germany.
- 1942** Mohandas K. Gandhi demands India's immediate independence from Britain.
- 1942** British-U.S. force of 400,000 lands in North Africa in November.
- 1943** Allied armies invade Italy.
- 1943** German troops crush uprising in Warsaw's Jewish ghetto.
- 1944** Some 176,000 Allied troops land on French beaches on D-Day, June 6.

1945

- 1945** World War II ends in Europe on May 8 and in Asia August 14.
- 1946** United Nations General Assembly holds first session.
- 1946** Nuremberg Tribunal gives death sentences to 12 leading Nazis.
- 1946** U.S. gives Japan new constitution, which brings democracy and ends centuries of absolutism.
- 1946** Women in Japan and Italy vote for first time.
- 1947** Arabs and Jews reject British proposal for division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish zones.
- 1947** India gains independence from Great Britain.
- 1947** Dead Sea Scrolls are discovered in cave in Palestine.
- 1948** Hindu extremist assassinates Mohandas K. Gandhi.
- 1949** Communists proclaim People's Republic of China.

1950

- 1950 Winnebago educator and political leader Henry Roe Cloud dies in Oregon.
- 1951 Santa Clara Pueblo Edward P. Dozier is first person to receive doctorate in anthropology from UCLA.
- 1954 France gives award to Pueblo potter María Martínez in recognition of her contributions to Native American ceramics.
- 1954 National Congress of American Indians opposes attempts to enact legislation about Native American rights and property without tribal approval.

1955

- 1957 Sioux artist Oscar Howe joins arts faculty of University of South Dakota and holds major exhibition of his art in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 1958 Indian Claims Commission awards Coeur d'Alene tribe \$4.3 million in compensation for lost land.

1950

- 1950 President Harry Truman escapes assassination.
- 1950 U.S. decides to produce hydrogen bomb.
- 1951 Floods in Kansas and Missouri leave 200,000 homeless.
- 1951 *See It Now* with Edward R. Murrow and *I Love Lucy* debut on TV.
- 1951 *African Queen* and *A Streetcar Named Desire* hit movie theaters.
- 1952 Polio epidemic sickens 50,000 and kills 3,300, as Jonas Salk tests a polio vaccine.
- 1952 E.B. White writes *Charlotte's Web*.
- 1953 Former World War II military leader Dwight D. Eisenhower is elected president.
- 1953 Congress creates Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- 1954 Supreme Court rules racial segregation unconstitutional in public schools.

1955

- 1955 Disneyland opens, and *Mickey Mouse Club* and *Captain Kangaroo* debut on TV.
- 1955 Rosa Parks refuses to give up Montgomery, Alabama, bus seat, and boycott of city transportation to protest racial segregation begins.
- 1956 Dwight Eisenhower wins reelection as president.
- 1956 *My Fair Lady* opens on Broadway.
- 1957 Congress creates National Cancer Institute.
- 1957 Ford Motor Company introduces Edsel, which will be colossal failure.
- 1958 U.S. atomic submarine *Nautilus* makes first voyage under North Pole.
- 1958 Supreme Court rules that Little Rock, Arkansas, must integrate schools.
- 1959 Alaska and Hawaii become 49th and 50th states.
- 1959 Engineers create microchip.

1950

- 1950 Korean War begins.
- 1951 "Trial" armistice in Korean War ends, and fighting resumes.
- 1951 Jordan's King Abdullah is assassinated.
- 1951 South Africa enforces apartheid by issuing cards to residents, declaring them white, black, or colored.
- 1952 Britain's King George VI dies, and his elder daughter becomes Elizabeth II.
- 1952 Soviet dictator Josef Stalin dies after more than 25 years in power.
- 1953 Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay are first to reach summit of Mount Everest.
- 1953 Winter storms cause Holland's dikes to burst, leaving 100,000 homeless.
- 1953 Soviet tanks kill East Berlin workers protesting bad conditions and low wages.
- 1954 Revolt against French colonial power begins in Algeria.

1955

- 1956 Soviet troops put down uprising in Hungary.
- 1956 Crisis over control of Suez Canal leads to U.N. forces taking over.
- 1957 King Haakon VII of Norway dies after 52-year reign.
- 1957 Soviet Union launches Sputnik into space.
- 1958 Nikita Khrushchev comes to power in Soviet Union.
- 1958 Charles de Gaulle becomes premier of France.
- 1959 Fidel Castro comes to power in Cuba.
- 1959 Tibet's Dalai Lama escapes from communists to India.

Maria Tallchief, p. 77**Review Questions**

1. She was Tallchief's ballet teacher in California.
2. She took her first ballet lesson at the Broadmoor Hotel in Colorado.
3. A symbiotic relationship is one in which there is mutual benefit or dependence.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** Tallchief's performance was stunning and electrifying to the reviewer.
5. **Making Inferences** Tallchief probably did not want to be a dancer who continued to appear on stage after her talents and gifts had begun to decline.
6. **Analyzing Effects** Tallchief's exoticism, athleticism, grace, and long lines fit well with the new techniques and forms Balanchine was creating.

Ella Cara Deloria, p. 79**Review Questions**

1. A vicarage is the official residence that a church provides for its minister.
2. Some 300 Sioux were massacred by U.S. soldiers.
3. Deloria graduated from Columbia University in 1914.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Assimilation could lead to succeeding generations of Native Americans who no longer remembered or even learned traditional Native American customs, so these customs were lost forever.
5. **Recognizing Points of View** The publishers were almost certainly Caucasian and did not believe that their readers, who were also mostly Caucasian, would want to read about someone who was not.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Deloria's mother was critically ill in South Dakota, and Deloria felt a strong responsibility to return home to care for her.

Maria Tallchief

Osage

1925–

Prima Ballerina

“I was a typical Indian girl—shy, docile, introverted. I loved being outdoors and spent most of my time wandering around our big front yard where there was an old swing and a garden. I’d also ramble around the grounds of our summer cottage hunting for arrowheads in the grass. Finding one made me shiver with excitement.”



So wrote Maria Tallchief many years later about her childhood.

The Osage and Oil

Although the Osage Nation had been pushed onto a reservation in Oklahoma, the event was not a total disaster for the Osage people. Oil had been discovered on the reservation, and the valuable natural resource brought regular paychecks to many in the tribe. Maria Tallchief’s father, Alexander, was one of them. Although the checks were not huge, the money gave the family a steady income.

Colorado Vacations

One thing the oil checks paid for was summer vacations in Colorado, often at the elegant Broadmoor Hotel. Alexander Tallchief liked to play golf on the hotel’s course. When she was three Maria had her first ballet lesson in the hotel basement.

“What I remember most is that the ballet teacher told me to stand straight and turn each of my feet to the side, the first position. I couldn’t believe it. But I did what I was told.”

A Poor Teacher

Back in Oklahoma, both Maria and her sister Marjorie took more ballet lessons. However, the local teacher was very poor. Maria later wrote,

“... I don’t look back on her with gratitude. She was a wretched instructor who never taught the basics, and it’s a miracle I wasn’t permanently harmed.”

A Move to California

In 1933 the family moved to California. Mrs. Tallchief thought her two daughters might become movie stars. Things turned out differently. Maria began taking ballet lessons from dance pioneer Bronislava Nijinska. After five years of lessons, Tallchief nervously made her debut at the Hollywood Bowl. In 1942 she was accepted by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

Dancing for the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo

Tallchief soon became a featured soloist for the ballet company. During the next several years she attracted a great deal of attention with her performances.

In 1944 a Russian immigrant named George Balanchine joined the company as **choreographer**. Soon life changed for both Tallchief and the choreographer.

choreographer person who creates dance steps

George Balanchine, Revolutionary

George Balanchine had been schooled in classical ballet in the finest companies in Russia. However, his choreography went far beyond what he had been taught there. Tallchief said Balanchine

“was forging a whole new technique—a whole new system of dancing. He literally created a new style of classical dancing.”

Choreographer and Dancer

Together Tallchief and Balanchine formed a **sympiotic** relationship. Tallchief’s long lines, exoticism, athleticism, and grace became characteristic of the dances Balanchine created. Over the next two decades, Balanchine created more than 25 ballet roles for Tallchief.

sympiotic of mutual benefit or dependence

The Sugar Plum Fairy

In 1954 came the world premier of Balanchine’s choreography for The Nutcracker. Tallchief performed the central role of the Sugar Plum Fairy. Her performance was electrifying, and it turned the ballet into the Christmas classic it is today. One reviewer wrote,

“Maria Tallchief, as the Sugar Plum Fairy, is herself a creature of magic, dancing the seemingly impossible with effortless beauty of movement, electrifying us with her brilliance, enchanting us with her radiance of being. Does she have any equals anywhere, inside or outside of fairyland? . . . [O]ne is tempted to doubt it.”

The Height of Her Career

In 1966 Tallchief stunned her fans by retiring at the height of her career. She moved permanently to Chicago, living there with her husband and small daughter. She did not intend to continue dancing past her considerable prime.

Review Questions

1. Who was Bronislava Nijinska?
2. Where did Tallchief take her very first ballet lesson?
3. What is a sympiotic relationship?

Critical Thinking

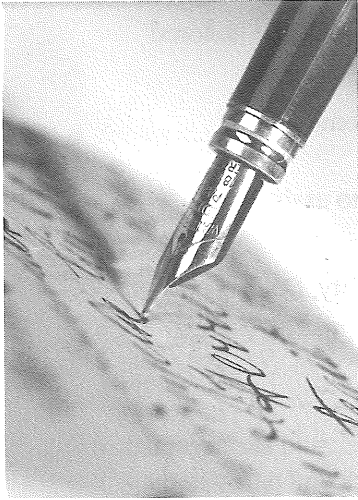
4. **Analyzing Effects** What effect did Tallchief’s performance as the Sugar Plum Fairy have on the reviewer quoted here?
5. **Making Inferences** Why did Tallchief retire in 1966 when she was still in her prime?
6. **Analyzing Effects** Why was Tallchief’s style well suited to Balanchine’s choreography?

Ella Cara Deloria

Sioux

1889–1971

Linguist and Author



A Momentous Time

Ella Deloria was born at a momentous time for the Sioux.

- ✦ In the famous massacre at Wounded Knee in South Dakota, 300 Sioux men, women, and children were killed by U.S. troops. The terrible event occurred when Deloria was just a year old.
- ✦ Buffalo, on which the Sioux had long depended, were virtually gone.
- ✦ Reservation lands were being forcibly sold.
- ✦ Traditional culture was being suppressed as the Sioux and other Native Americans were pushed into **assimilation**.

assimilation process by which a minority group slowly adopts the customs and attitudes of the majority culture

Bicultural

Deloria came from a prominent Sioux family that had long been a mixture of both Sioux and Caucasian cultures. The family name, Deloria, came from the name of a French trapper who had been taken into the Sioux tribe in the 1700s. In the 1860s, Ella Deloria's grandfather became a Christian, and he enthusiastically pushed the family's acceptance of Christianity. In fact, Deloria's father and brother both became well-known clergymen in the Episcopal Church.

Language and Culture

As a child, Deloria learned all three Sioux dialects: Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota. She also acquired extensive knowledge about the subtleties of Sioux culture. All of these areas of expertise were key to her work as an adult.

Education

Deloria grew up in the **vicarage** at St. Elizabeth's mission on the Standing Rock Reservation.

vicarage official residence provided by a church for its minister

- ✦ As a young child, she attended the reservation mission school, where she excelled.
- ✦ In 1902 she entered All Saints' School, a boarding school in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
- ✦ Her outstanding performance at All Saints' led to a college scholarship.
- ✦ In 1910 she entered Oberlin College, a small liberal arts college in Oberlin, Ohio.
- ✦ In 1912 she transferred to Columbia University in New York City, and she graduated from there in 1914.

A Career Begins

At Columbia, Deloria came to the attention of the pioneering anthropologist Franz Boas. Boas gave Deloria the job of translating into English thousands of pages written in the Lakota dialect. Deloria's specialized **fluency** in both Lakota and English made her uniquely well suited to the job.

fluency ability to express oneself readily and effortlessly

Other Obligations

Deloria's adult life was often complicated by family obligations, which she honored quite faithfully.

- ✦ When her mother became seriously ill, Deloria returned home to the Standing Rock Reservation in 1916.
- ✦ After her mother died, Deloria remained in South Dakota to assist her father.

Although she had become comfortable in the world of New York City, Deloria now made a life for herself with the center being her family.

A Career Continues

In 1923 Boas asked Deloria to return to New York to work with him, and she accepted his offer. Over the next decades, Deloria worked partly in New York and partly in the field. She published several books from what she learned.

- ✦ *Dakota Texts* is a collection of 64 stories she translated from the Dakota dialect into English.
- ✦ *Dakota Grammar* is a key early resource for study of the Dakota dialect, and it is still used today.
- ✦ *Camp Circle Society* is a study of the Dakota people.
- ✦ *Speaking of Indians* is Deloria's study of Dakota society during the critical time of World War II. In the book Deloria calls for empathy and acceptance by Caucasians as Native American people confronted the increasingly fast rate of change that was taking place in America.
- ✦ *Waterlily* was Deloria's novel about a young Dakota woman growing up in the middle of the 1800s. When she finished the book, Deloria could not find a publisher because they all said that nobody would be interested in reading about a Native American. The book was finally published in 1984, more than a decade after Deloria died.

Review Questions

1. Define the word *vicarage*.
2. What happened at Wounded Knee in 1890?
3. From what university did Deloria graduate in 1914?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** How could assimilation lead to the disappearance of Native American customs?
5. **Recognizing Points of View** Why did many publishers' points of view prevent Deloria from getting *Waterlily* published in her lifetime?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What caused Deloria to leave New York in 1914?

In modern times, the influence and integration of Native Americans has continued to grow in all segments of American society. However, the struggle to overcome poverty and limited opportunities has deeply scarred many lives and has even ended others.

Billy Mills

Sioux
1938–

Only American to Ever
Win Olympic Gold in the
10,000-Meter Race

Did You Know?

- * Billy Mills was orphaned by the age of 12.
- * He won an athletic scholarship to the University of Kansas.
- * He is a retired Marine Corps officer.

Did You Know?

- * Ben Nighthorse Campbell was captain of the U.S. Olympic judo team in 1964.
- * He became the only Native American in the U.S. Senate in 1993.
- * He is a noted jewelry maker and has won hundreds of awards for his pieces.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell

Cheyenne
1933–

Artist, Athlete, Politician

Lori Piestewa

Hopi
1980–2003

Mother, Soldier, Friend

Did You Know?

- * Lori Piestewa was the first Native American woman soldier ever killed in combat.
- * She was a single mother with two small children.
- * She joined the U.S. Army so she would be able to support her children.

EVENTS IN NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

1960

- 1960** Sioux civil servant Ben Reifel is elected to House of Representatives from South Dakota
- 1962** National Science Foundation funds development of Sioux dictionary.
- 1970** Dee Brown publishes *Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee*.

1975

- 1972** Chippewa anthropologist and writer D'Arcy McNickle becomes first director of Center for the History of the American Indian at Chicago's Newberry Library.

- 1978** Hundreds of Native Americans walk from San Francisco to Washington, D.C., to symbolize earlier forced removal and continuing problems in community.
- 1979** Osage novelist and historian John Joseph Mathews dies in Oklahoma.
- 1985** Wilma Mankiller becomes first female chief of Cherokee Nation.

EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1960

- 1961** U.S. Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba ends in disaster for U.S.
- 1962** Cuban missile crisis almost brings world war.
- 1963** Martin Luther King, Jr. makes "I Have a Dream" speech.
- 1963** President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.
- 1964** President Lyndon Johnson launches national "war on poverty."
- 1965** First U.S. combat troops deployed to Vietnam, and U.S. draft calls double.

1975

- 1968** Martin Luther King, Jr., and Sen. Robert Kennedy are assassinated.
- 1968** Race riots sweep Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Newark, Washington, and elsewhere.
- 1969** U.S. astronauts walk on Moon.
- 1970** U.S. colleges close down during widespread anti-war demonstrations.
- 1974** President Richard Nixon resigns in disgrace, and Gerald Ford becomes president.

- 1976** Alex Haley pens *Roots*.
- 1977** Jimmy Carter becomes president.
- 1978** First gambling casinos outside of Nevada open in Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- 1980** Ronald Reagan is elected president.
- 1981** President Reagan survives assassination attempt.
- 1981** First space shuttle, *Columbia*, is launched.
- 1981** Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman on U.S. Supreme Court.

EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1960

- 1961** Berlin Wall is erected.
- 1962** After a trial, Israel hangs Nazi death-camp leader Adolf Eichmann.
- 1964** Jawaharlal Nehru dies after 17 years as prime minister of India.
- 1964** South Africa sentences Nelson Mandela to life in prison.
- 1968** Vietcong and North Vietnamese stage Tet offensive.

1975

- 1968** South Africa's Dr. Christiaan Barnard performs world's first successful heart transplant.
- 1968** Soviets invade Czechoslovakia to end liberalization efforts.
- 1972** "Bloody Sunday" riots and deaths in Northern Ireland lead to general strike.

- 1975** Saigon falls to North Vietnamese forces.
- 1975** Spain's Francisco Franco dies, ending 36-year dictatorship.
- 1976** Riots in South Africa start process that will end apartheid.
- 1976** Worst earthquake in modern history kills 655,000 in China.
- 1978** Camp David accord brings peace between Egypt and Israel.
- 1979** Revolution shakes Iran, and terrorists take more than 60 people hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

1990

- 1990** Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act provides process for museums and others to return cultural artifacts to tribal descendants.
- 1998** President Clinton awards Presidential Medal of Freedom to Wilma Mankiller.
- 2004** National Museum of the American Indian opens in Washington, D.C.

1990

- 1986** *Challenger* space shuttle explodes on liftoff.
- 1986** *Phantom of the Opera* opens on Broadway.
- 1989** *Exxon Valdez* runs aground and creates huge oil spill on Alaskan coast.

- 1991** Clarence Thomas narrowly wins appointment to Supreme Court.
- 1992** Bill Clinton defeats George H.W. Bush in presidential election.
- 1992** Hurricane Andrew leaves 250,000 homeless in Florida.
- 1995** Terrorists bomb federal building in Oklahoma City.
- 1996** Bill Clinton wins reelection as president.
- 2001** George W. Bush becomes president after disputed election.

- 2001** Terrorists destroy World Trade Center and attack Pentagon.
- 2001** Enron bankruptcy becomes largest in U.S. history.
- 2004** George W. Bush wins reelection.
- 2005** Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma strike Gulf Coast.
- 2006** Floods devastate New England region.

1990

- 1980** Poland's Solidarity, with 10 million members, becomes first independent labor union in Soviet bloc.
- 1985** Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader of Soviet Union.
- 1985** Islamic terrorists attack Madrid, Athens, Frankfurt, Rome, Vienna, and elsewhere.
- 1989** Japan's Emperor Hirohito dies after 62-year reign.
- 1989** Demolition of Berlin Wall begins.

- 1990** Iraq invades Kuwait and sets off worldwide reaction.
- 1991** Soviet Union collapses.
- 1994** Nelson Mandela becomes president of South Africa.
- 1995** Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated.
- 2002** More than 1,250 sq. miles of Antarctic ice shelf disintegrates.
- 2002** Eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in Congo leaves 400,000 homeless.
- 2003** Terrorists bomb Chechnya, Riyadh, Casablanca, Moscow, Mumbai, and Istanbul.

- 2004** Terrorists bomb Madrid commuter trains.
- 2004** Earthquake in Indian Ocean and resultant tsunamis kill almost 230,000.
- 2005** Terrorists bomb London.
- 2005** Massive earthquake rocks Pakistan.

Billy Mills, p. 85

Review Questions

1. The 1964 summer games were held in Tokyo, Japan.
2. Mills won a college scholarship to the University of Kansas.
3. Full-blooded Sioux children rejected Mills as a child because he was part Caucasian.

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** Mills's surge moved him ahead of Clarke and Gammoudi, and Mills won the race.
5. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that the Marine Corps did not allow discrimination, so Mills did not feel like an outsider there.
6. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred that Mills's father was an important influence in his life, since Mills quoted him and tried to live by his father's words as an adult.

Ben Nighthorse Campbell, p. 87

Review Questions

1. Campbell helped get the Museum of the American Indian built in Washington, D.C.
2. Campbell's mother had tuberculosis.
3. A mentor is a wise and trusted counselor or teacher.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** The U.S. Air Force probably stationed Campbell in Korea because the war was going on and the American military needed to have as many soldiers as possible available there.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** The evidence for stress in Campbell's childhood is his parents' illnesses, having to live in foster homes and orphanages sometimes, not being able to hug his mother, and doing poorly in school.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** He was doing poorly in school and his mother had to return to the hospital with tuberculosis.

Lori Piestewa, p. 89

Review Questions

1. Piestewa was stationed at Fort Bliss.
2. She asked her parents to raise her children.
3. The two soldiers served in the 507th Army Maintenance Unit.

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Lynch's story was an emotional one since so few women had been in combat, severely injured, captured, and then rescued.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** She repeatedly insisted on doing what she had been trained to do even when she was not expected to.
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Piestewa was a single mother of two small children, and she had few opportunities in Tuba City to support her family. She joined the U.S. Army in hopes of providing support for them.

Billy Mills

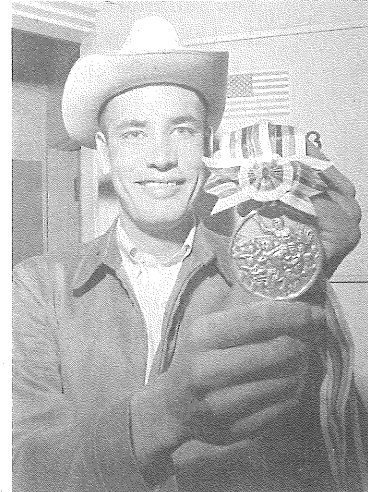
Sioux

1938–

Only American to Ever Win Olympic Gold in the 10,000-Meter Race

An Orphan Who Didn't Fit In

Billy Mills was born on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota. Both his mother and his father were part Caucasian, and this caused full-blooded Native American children to reject him. When he was eight, his mother died. Just four years later, his father died too. Mills was sent off to boarding school at the Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kansas.



Choosing Running

At the Haskell Institute, Mills tried various sports, including boxing. He had six fights and lost every one. However, he had taken up running as a way to condition himself for boxing. One day a sports coach said he needed one more person for the cross-country team. Mills joined, and he won his third race. He was undefeated for the rest of his high school career.

The University of Kansas

Mill's running skills won him an athletic scholarship to the University of Kansas. He was one of less than a dozen Native Americans on a campus with almost 20,000 students. Despite feelings of not fitting in, Mills continued to win races and awards.

- ✦ All-American in cross country, 1958
- ✦ National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) team outdoor national championship, 1959
- ✦ All-American in cross country, 1959
- ✦ NCAA team outdoor national championship, 1960
- ✦ Big Eight Conference cross-country winner, 1960
- ✦ Big Eight Conference two-mile race winner, 1961

Loves His Country

Mills's Native American name is Makata Taka Hela, which in English means Loves His Country. After graduating from college, Mills joined the Marine Corps and became a lieutenant. He said,

“All my life, I felt like I didn't belong. The Marine Corps said, ‘You belong.’”

Mills gave up running for a while and concentrated on his military career. Then the Marine Corps put together a group to train for the Olympics. Mills was not selected. He sought out his commanding officer and told him that he believed he could win the 10,000-meter race. He got a place on the team and trained by running about 100 miles a week. He also remembered his father's advice to work hard and face challenges.

“I was constantly told and challenged to live my life as a warrior. As a warrior, you assume responsibility for yourself. The warrior humbles himself. And the warrior learns the power of giving.”

The 1964 Olympics

The summer Olympics were held in Tokyo, Japan, that year, and Mills qualified for the U.S. Olympic team in the 10,000-meter race. However, his best time was almost a full minute slower than the expected winner, Ron Clarke of Australia. Mohammad Gammoudi of Tunisia was expected to place second.

Mills was almost unnoticed by others in Tokyo. No reporters bothered to interview him. American team sponsors had so little faith in his chances that initially he was not even given a free pair of running shoes because there were only enough shoes for those who were expected to win.

The 10,000-Meter Race

Mills had visualized the race thousands of times in his head. Now it was time for the real thing.

- * The race began with Clarke and Gammoudi pulling out in front as expected.
- * Mills stayed close to the two leaders as other runners faded.
- * When the bell for the final lap sounded, Clarke and Mills were in the lead.
- * Clarke pushed Mills to the outside, and Gammoudi surged up.
- * Mills almost lost his footing but managed to regain it.
- * With less than 100 yards to go Mills made an almost incredible final surge and passed both Clarke and Gammoudi to win.

Mills thought to himself,

“I won! I won! I won!”

The crowd watching the event was stunned. Nobody except Mills had expected him to win. Most people didn't even know who he was.

Life Since the Gold Medal

Mills won Olympic gold on just one day of his life, but he has continued to live an **exemplary** life since then. As his father had told him,

exemplary commendable; worthy of imitation

“... the warrior learns the power of giving.”

Mills is the national spokesman for Running Strong for American Indian Youth, a non-profit organization that helps communities with self-sufficiency programs, youth activities, and cultural identity projects. As the national spokesman, Mills has helped raise more than \$200 million in contributions for Running Strong projects.

Review Questions

1. Where were the 1964 summer Olympics held?
2. To which university did Mills win a college scholarship?
3. Why did full-blooded Sioux children reject Mills when he was a child?

Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Effects** What effect did Mills's final surge have on the outcome of the 10,000-meter race?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred about the Marine Corps from Mills's feeling of belonging?
6. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred from Mills's statements about the importance of his father in his life?

Ben Nighthorse Campbell

Cheyenne

1933–

Artist, Athlete, Politician



Sickly Parents

Ben Nighthorse Campbell's parents met when they were both long-term patients in the same California hospital. His mother, Mary, had tuberculosis. His father, Albert, was being treated for alcoholism. The couple later married, and son Ben was born in 1933.

A Stressful Childhood

Mary and Albert Campbell continued to have health problems. Albert Campbell's alcoholism returned. He often left the family for weeks or even months at a time.

Mary Campbell's tuberculosis also came back, and she had to return to the hospital several times. Even when she was not in the hospital, she could rarely hug Ben and his sister, Alberta, for fear of passing on her disease. Sometimes, the two children lived in foster homes and orphanages. Years later, Ben Campbell said,

“I never knew a mother's touch. I raised me.”

High School Dropout to Soldier

Campbell struggled in school. When his mother had to return to the hospital, Campbell dropped out of high school and joined the U.S. Air Force. He was stationed in Korea during the Korean War. When he left the Air Force in 1953, he had trouble finding a job.

Migrant Worker and Truck Driver

The only job Campbell could get was picking tomatoes in the farm fields in California. He was paid 15¢ a box. It was hard work for very little pay.

Gradually Campbell got to know one of the truck drivers who transported the tomatoes from the fields to stores. The truck driver became a **mentor** and taught Campbell how to drive a truck himself. With his mentor's support, Campbell got a job driving a truck and was now able to support himself and pay for a college education.

mentor a wise and trusted counselor or teacher

College and Judo

Campbell entered what is now San Jose State University in California, eventually earning a degree in physical education and fine arts. He also became very interested in the sport of judo.

- ✦ He became the youngest person in the country to earn a fourth-degree black belt.
- ✦ He won three U.S. national championships.
- ✦ He was a gold medalist at the 1963 Pan American Games.

The 1964 Olympics

After college graduation, Campbell moved to Japan to study judo further in hopes of making the U.S. Olympic team. He succeeded, and he was chosen captain of the U.S. judo team. Campbell won his first judo match, but he badly injured his knee in the second round. His judo career was over.

School Teacher

Campbell returned to California and became a high school physical education teacher. Later he started an industrial arts program at an alternative school for troubled students. He also began a jewelry making class for adults, based on his own strong interest.

The Northern Cheyenne

Albert Campbell had resisted telling his children about their Native American heritage because he feared they would be subjected to discrimination. Son Ben respected that heritage and was officially enrolled as a member of the Northern Cheyenne in 1980.

A Chance Political Career

By the 1980s Campbell lived in Colorado. He went to a political meeting to see a friend. Officials at the meeting were trying to find someone to run a seemingly hopeless campaign in Campbell's district. On the spot Campbell volunteered, and several months later he won a landslide victory. A long political career had begun.

- * In 1986 Campbell was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- * He was reelected in 1988 and 1990.
- * In 1992 Campbell won a six-year term as senator from Colorado.
- * He was reelected to the Senate in 1998.
- * He chose not to run for a third Senate term and retired in 2005.

A Spokesman for All Native Americans

During his years in the U.S. House and Senate, Campbell acted as a spokesman for all Native Americans, not just those in Colorado. He also fought hard to have national monuments honor Native Americans who died in battle as well as others. In the Senate, Campbell was the first Native American to ever chair the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. He co-sponsored legislation that led to the creation of the Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. When museum construction began, Campbell said,

“No longer will Native American cultures be bottled up in collections and hidden from so many people in the world who wish to share them.”

Review Questions

1. What museum did Campbell help get built?
2. From what disease did Campbell's mother suffer?
3. What is a mentor?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** What can you conclude about why the U.S. Air Force stationed Campbell in Korea in the early 1950s?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there that Campbell's childhood was “stressful”?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** Why did Campbell drop out of high school and join the military?

Lori Piestewa

1980–2003

Hopi

Mother, Soldier, Friend

A Determined Athlete

Lori Piestewa was always tiny, but she was determined too. When she was eight years old, she played shortstop on the local Little League team. During practice on the day before a championship game, she got hit in the face with a ball that broke her nose.

Her parents told her she shouldn't play in the championship game, but she insisted. She said that the team was counting on her. Finally her parents backed down. Piestewa played in the game, and her team won the championship. Such courage and loyalty marked her life.



A Reservation Childhood

Piestewa was born in Tuba City, Arizona, on the reservation there. Times were hard—many adults were unemployed and many houses were rundown. There was little to do. The nearest movie theater was 75 miles away in Flagstaff.

The Junior Reserve Officer Training Program

When she got to high school, Piestewa joined the Junior Reserve Officer Training Program. She loved the physical challenges and the friendship the group offered. Soon she was company commander.

When she was a junior in high school, the team planned to participate in the first-ever statewide athletic competition. The day before the physical competition, Piestewa dislocated her shoulder. She was not about to let her fellow soldiers down. The next day she did more chin-ups than any other woman and won the women's overall championship.

From Marriage to Army

Piestewa and her boyfriend got married and soon had two babies. However, the marriage did not work out, and Piestewa became a single mom with two tiny children to support. There were not many opportunities for her in Tuba City. So she asked her parents to care for her children, and she enlisted in the Army. For Piestewa joining the Army was a way to help her family. Her father later said,

“When you have obstacles in your way, you take what life offers.”

A Strong Friendship

After basic training, Piestewa was stationed at Fort Bliss in Texas as part of the 507th Army Maintenance Unit. In a few months Jessica Lynch became her roommate. The two young women became close friends.

The Iraq War

In early 2003 members of the 507th unit were told they were going to Iraq. Piestewa was expected to stay behind because she was still recovering from shoulder surgery. Lynch was nervous about going to a combat zone. Piestewa didn't want to let her or the rest of their unit down. Lynch said that it was alright for Piestewa to stay behind, but she refused. Piestewa said,

“You have to—I have to.”

Piestewa told her superiors that her shoulder was healed, and she was added to the list of those going to Iraq.

A Terrible Encounter

In Iraq Piestewa and Lynch were assigned to supply duties. In late March, they became part of a slow moving **convoy** of trucks and Humvees.

convoy a group of ships or motor vehicles traveling together for safety or convenience

- ✦ Their group was near the end of a long line, and they took a wrong turn.
- ✦ Piestewa was driving a Humvee, and Lynch was driving a truck with 400 gallons of fresh water.
- ✦ Lynch's truck broke down, and she had to abandon it.
- ✦ She joined Piestewa and other soldiers in the Humvee.
- ✦ Suddenly a rocket-propelled grenade hit the Humvee.
- ✦ Then gunfire erupted around the convoy.
- ✦ Piestewa and the other U.S. soldiers fought back, but the attackers overwhelmed them.
- ✦ Eleven U.S. soldiers were killed, and nine others were wounded.
- ✦ Both Lynch and Piestewa were severely wounded.
- ✦ The two soldiers were taken prisoner and sent to an enemy hospital.
- ✦ In a few days, Piestewa died as Lynch watched from the hospital bed next to her.

Rescue for One

On April 1 a U.S. Special Forces team rescued Lynch from the enemy hospital and rushed her to safety. Her story became big news in the United States and elsewhere. Many people called Lynch a hero, but she said they were wrong. Lynch said,

“Lori is the real hero.”

Review Questions

1. Where in Texas was Piestewa stationed after she finished basic training?
2. Who did Piestewa ask to raise her children when she joined the Army?
3. In what unit did Piestewa and Lynch serve in Iraq?

Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Why do you think that American media paid a great deal of attention to Jessica Lynch after she was rescued?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What evidence is there that Piestewa felt a strong sense of duty throughout her life?
6. **Recognizing Cause and Effect** What events in Piestewa's life caused her to join the U.S. Army?