The Indian Wars

Part 2
C. Rebuilding a Nation (ca. 1877-ca. 1914)

1. Industrialization and Urbanization

g. Identify and evaluate the influences on the development of the American West

h. Analyze significant events for Native American Indian tribes, and their responses to those events, in the late nineteenth century
War with Native Americans

– As Native Americans continued to hunt, they came into conflict with American settlers.

– Soldiers clashed with Native Americans at the Massacre at Sand Creek in 1864.

– The Native Americans at Sand Creek in Colorado were slaughtered. United States Militia killed 150 people, many of whom were women and children.
Modern Day USA
The Bozeman Trail
Further Conflict With Native Americans

- The Bozeman Trail ran through Sioux territory and hunting grounds.

- **Red Cloud**, a chief of the Sioux, wanted whites to leave the area so Native Americans could control the region. **Crazy Horse** attacked **Captain William Fetterman** and 80 soldiers were killed.

- This conflict was called the "**Battle of the Hundred Slain**" by Native Americans and the "**Fetterman Massacre**" by the USA.
Red Cloud, a Sioux Chief, wanted the American settlers to leave his area due to the various conflicts appearing as Native Americans and settlers intermingled in the West.
Resisting Reservations

– After many clashes, the USA and the Sioux entered into an agreement.

– **The Treaty of Fort Laramie** in 1868 coerced the Native Americans to live on reservations.

– **Sitting Bull** refused to sign it because nomads do not live in one precise area. He felt this treaty was unjust and would destroy the Sioux way of life.
Sitting Bull refused to sign the Treaty of Fort Laramie.
Crazy Horse led a Native American group against the troops of Captain William Fetterman.
Custer’s Last Stand

- In 1876, Colonel George Custer and his soldiers of the Seventh Calvary were stationed near the Little Big Horn River in Montana.

- Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull led a group of Native Americans to attack the Seventh Calvary.

- Custer and his men were all killed by the Native American resistance at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
George Custer led the Seventh Calvary and died at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
Colonel Custer and the Seventh Calvary make their last stand at the Battle of Little Big Horn.
Depiction of the Native Americans participating in the Ghost Dance Movement.
Mass grave burial after the Battle of Wounded Knee.
The Battle of Wounded Knee in 1890

There was a religious movement known as the Ghost Dance Movement. In the movement, many Native Americans predicted white western expansion would end in peace.

However, at the Battle of Wounded Knee in South Dakota, 300 Sioux were killed by the Seventh Cavalry previously led by Custer.

The Seventh Cavalry wanted revenge for the attack on Custer. The Indian Wars essentially ceased after the Battle of Wounded Knee.
THE END