17-2 – Wars for the West- Pages- 553-559

Essential Question: In what ways did Native Americans and the U.S. government come into conflict over land in the West?

Main Idea 1:
As settlers moved to the Great Plains, they encountered the Plains Indians.

- The U.S. government negotiated ____________ with Plains Indians in the mid-1800s to ____________ more western ____________ for ____________.
- Plains Indians, including the ____________, Pawnee, and ____________, lived by hunting ____________.
- The most important ____________ to the ____________ ____________ were ____________ and ____________.
- ____________ were used for ____________, shelter, ____________, and ____________.
- Conflict ____________ with the ____________ ____________ as miners and ____________ increased in ____________.
- In the 1850’s, the U.S. government ____________ to ____________ for any ____________ that resulted from American ____________ across Indian ____________.

The Struggle for Land

- The ____________ ____________ ____________ recognized Native American ____________ to the ____________ ____________. It allowed the United States to build ____________ and ____________ across Native American ____________.
- The U.S. government ____________ new ____________ after ____________ was discovered in ____________ in 1858.
- The discovery of ____________ in ____________, which brought ____________ of ____________ to the ____________, heightened ____________ between the U.S. and American Indians.
- The government ____________ by sending Native Americans to live on ____________, areas of ____________ land set ____________ for them.
- The ____________ reason the federal government created ____________ is the ____________ had an ____________ interest in ____________, cattle ranching, and ____________, and the ____________ ____________ were in the way.
- The movement of ____________ and ____________ across the Great Plains and through Native American hunting ____________ led to conflict with the ____________, led by ____________.
- Most southern Plains Indians ____________ to go to ____________ under the 1867 ____________ ____________ ____________, but the ____________ continued to ____________ until 1875.
- The ____________ ____________ ____________ ____________ was similar to other ____________ designed to keep the ____________ between the U.S. and American Indians because they all had ____________ success.
- In November 1864, ____________ chief ____________ ____________ ____________ lost about ____________ men, women, and children when U.S. Army troops ____________ his camp on ____________ ____________.
Main Idea 2:
The U.S. Army and Native Americans fought in the northern plains, the Southwest, and the Far West.
- U.S. troops ______________ Native Americans to leave other ______________ when they ______________ confinement on ______________.
- Included ______________ cavalry called ______________
- Northern Plains—______________ continued with the ______________ throughout the 1800s.
- Southwest—Fighting led to the ______________ ________________, a 300-mile ______________ march to a ______________ during which countless ______________ died.
  - In 1863, ______________ ________________ led U.S. troops against the ______________ when they ______________ to move to a ______________.
- Far West—The U.S. government ______________ to let the Nez Perce keep land in ______________, but they were later ______________ to ______________.
- Most Native Americans had stopped ______________ by the 1880s, except the ______________, led by ______________, who ______________ until 1886.

Battles on the Northern Plains
- The ______________ of ______________ in the Black Hills of the ______________ led to ______________ between U.S. and ______________ forces.
- ______________ ________________ ________________ troops were ______________ by Sioux forces led by ______________ ________________ and ______________ ________________ at the Battle of ______________ ________________, the Sioux’s last major ______________.
- U.S. troops ______________ about ______________ Sioux in the ______________ ________________ in 1890.
- The ______________ ________________ ________________ was significant because it was the ______________ major ______________ of more than ______________ years of war on the ______________ ________________.

Main Idea 3:
Despite efforts to reform U.S. policy toward Native Americans, conflict continued.
- Ghost ______________ movement
  - Predicted the ______________ of ______________ for Native Americans
  - ______________ by U.S. officials, who ______________ it would ______________ to ______________
  - Gradually ______________ out after the ______________ ________________ in 1890
- ______________ Winnemucca, a Paiute, lectured on ______________ of the ______________ system and called for ______________ in the ______________.
- Dawes General ______________ Act of 1887
  - Made land ______________ among Native Americans ______________
  - Tried to lessen ______________ influences of Native American ______________ so as to ______________ them to ______________ the ways of white people
  - Ended up ______________ about ______________ of Native American ______________

Reasons for Conflict
- The ______________ of the ______________ between American Indians and western settlers can be ______________ on American Indians’ desire to ______________ their hunting ______________ despite moving to ______________.
- The conflict of ______________ most responsible for ______________ between American Indians and the U.S. government was that American Indians held ______________ in ______________ while the U.S. insisted upon ______________ ________________ of ______________.