

Aim: To what extent were U.S. policies toward Native Americans justified?

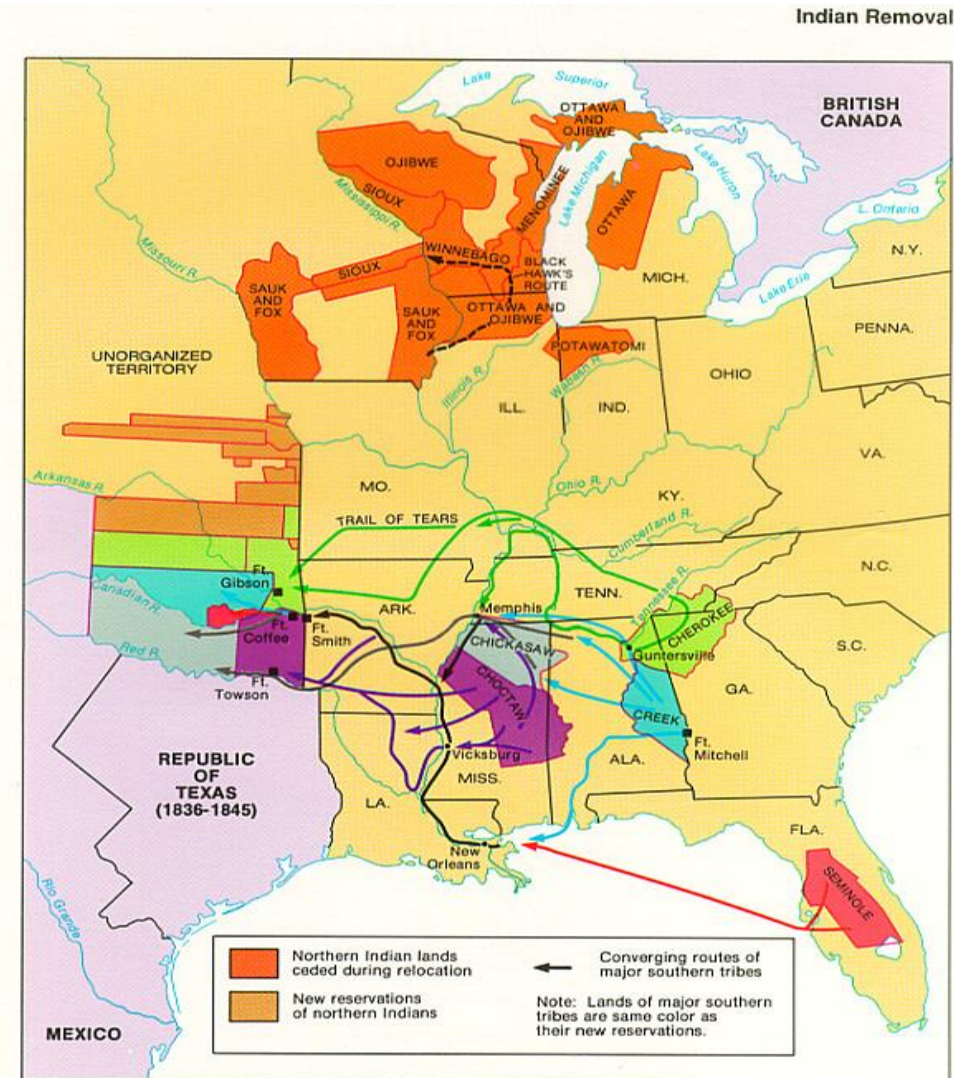
- **Friday 11/8 Exam –**
The Last West and The
New South
- **Do Now:** Document
Analysis



1830 - Indian Removal Act

Trail of Tears –

- Andrew Jackson
- Cherokee nation was forced to give up its lands east of the Mississippi River and to migrate to an area in present-day Oklahoma.
- Over 4,000 out of 15,000 of the Cherokees died of
- hunger, disease, and exhaustion



Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)

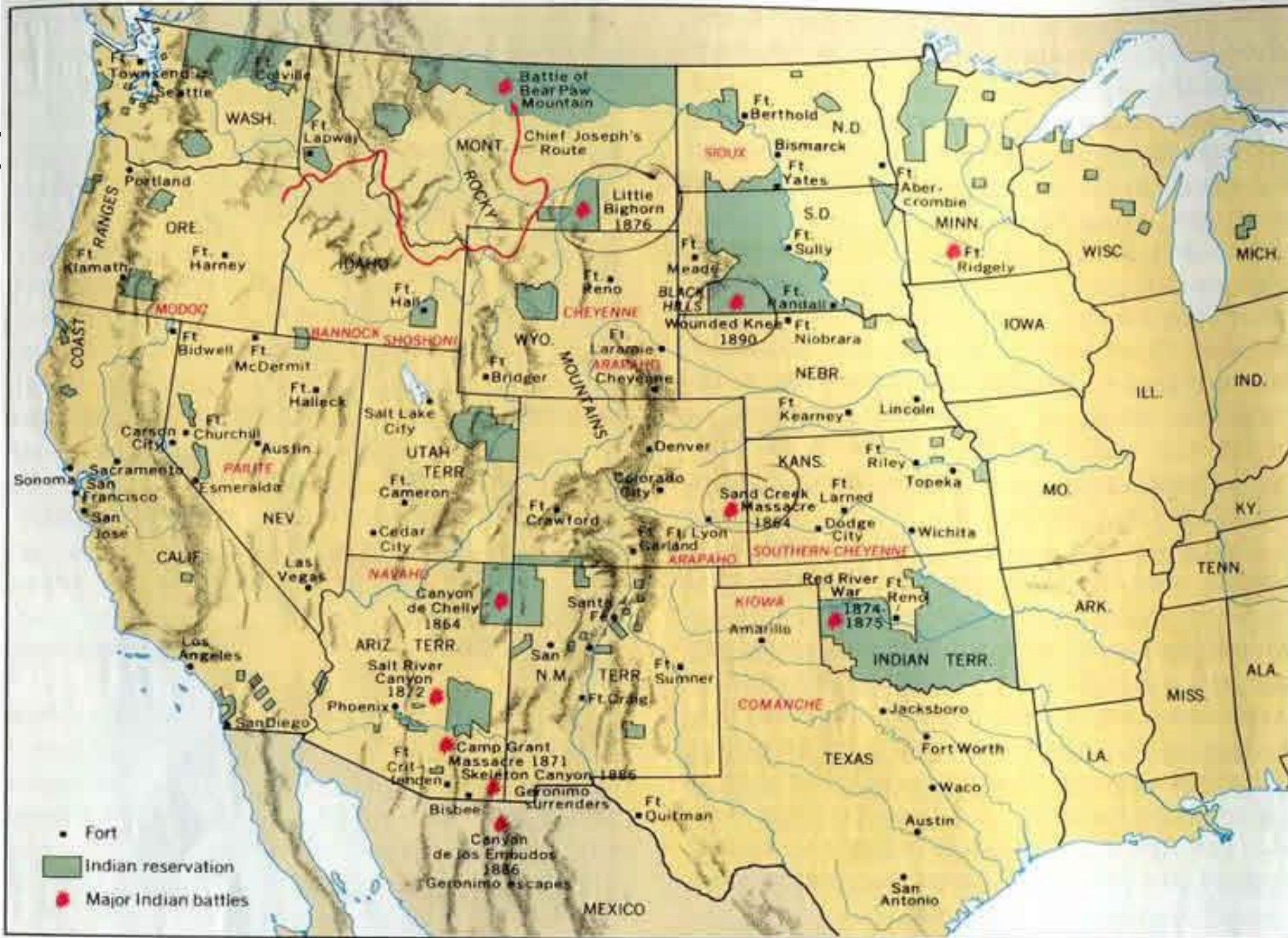
Background

- 1828 – gold discovered
- Georgia passes laws giving state control over white settlement on Cherokee lands

Supreme Court Decision

- Native American tribes cannot use federal courts
 - Native Americans are not citizens of the U.S. or a foreign nation

Inc



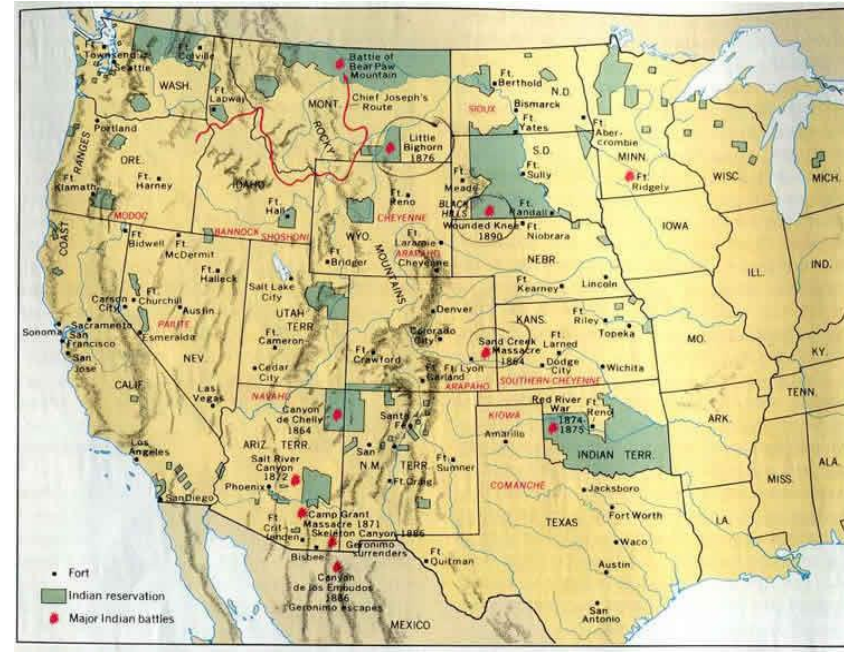
Policy Towards Plains Indians (1850s-1880s)

- Reservation system (1851-1887)
- Indian Wars
- Decimation of Buffalo herds
 - 1500 – estimated 30-60 million buffalo (located as far east as Ohio)
 - 1872 – estimated 5,000 buffalo killed per day for hide and bones
 - 1884 – estimated 325 wild buffalo remaining in the United States
 - Today – 20,000 – 30,000 on public lands
 - 250,000 in private herds (for meat)

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Indian Policy, 1860-1887

- Reservation System –
 - Allowed Indian tribes to govern themselves and to maintain some of their cultural and social traditions
- Indian Wars
 - Sand Creek (1864)
 - Little Big Horn (1876)
 - Wounded Knee (1890)



A New Policy - 1887

- **The Dawes Act (1887)**

- Divided reservations into 160 Acre plots.
- 25 years, receive title to land and American citizenship
- Purpose –
 - break up tribes
 - encourage assimilation – “Americanize” Native-Americans

- **Boarding Schools —**

- The Carlisle School, Carlisle Pennsylvania

- **Assimilate** – to absorb a group into the culture of another group





Helen Hunt Jackson – *A Century of Dishonor*

