

**CHAPTER**  
**5**

**GUIDED READING** *Cultures Clash on the Prairie*

**Section 1**

**A.** As you read about the conflicts that occurred during the settlement of the Western frontier, answer questions about the time line below.

<b>1858</b>	<b>Discovery of Gold in Colorado</b>	→	1. How did the discovery of gold affect the settlement of the West?
<b>1864</b>	<b>Sand Creek Massacre</b>	→	2. What happened at Sand Creek?
<b>1868</b>	<b>Treaty of Fort Laramie</b>	→	3. What were the terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie? Why did it fail?
<b>1874</b>	<b>Invasion by gold miners of the Sioux's sacred Black Hills</b>		
<b>1876</b>	<b>George A. Custer's Last Stand</b>	→	4. What happened at the Battle of Little Bighorn?
<b>1887</b>	<b>The policy of assimilation formalized in the Dawes Act</b>	→	5. What was the purpose of the Dawes Act?
<b>1890</b>	<b>The Spread of the Ghost Dance movement; the death of Sitting Bull; the Battle of Wounded Knee</b>	→	6. What happened at Wounded Knee Creek?

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**B.** On the back of this paper, identify **Sitting Bull** and describe how he tried to deal with the problems his people faced.

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**Section 1**

**SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE** *Creating Written Presentations*

*Choose a topic from Section 1 that interests you and prepare the blueprint for a written presentation on that topic. Use the boxes below to describe the topic you wish to research as well as the hypothesis you have formulated based on your research. Then create an outline for your written presentation using the template provided. (See Skillbuilder Handbook, pp. R34–R35.)*

Topic

Hypothesis

Outline

- I. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_
- II. \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. \_\_\_\_\_
  - B. \_\_\_\_\_
  - C. \_\_\_\_\_

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**5****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Cultures Clash on the Prairie***Section 1****Reading Comprehension** Choose the best answer. Write your answer in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The \_\_\_\_\_ provided many basic needs for the Plains Indians and was central to their way of life.
- horse
  - buffalo
  - dog
  - wolf
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The prospect of striking \_\_\_\_\_ drew many settlers to the Great Plains.
- gold
  - oil
  - tin
  - copper
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In the Treaty of Fort Laramie, the \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to move to a reservation.
- Navajo
  - Sioux
  - Cherokee
  - Seminole
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The American cowboy drew many of his customs from ranchers in \_\_\_\_\_.
- Spain
  - Canada
  - Mexico
  - Cuba
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The demand for \_\_\_\_\_ in cities led to the growth of the cattle industry.
- bones
  - leather
  - poultry
  - beef
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. About twenty-five percent of all cowboys were \_\_\_\_\_.
- Asian
  - Native American
  - African American
  - Mexican
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. General George Custer and his troops were routed at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Battle of Little Big Horn
  - Battle of Wounded Knee
  - Massacre at Sand Creek
  - Battle of Fallen Timbers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ was NOT a factor in ending the open range era.
- Overgrazing of land
  - Rise of the railroads
  - Extended bad weather
  - The invention of barbed wire

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Section 1

PRIMARY SOURCE **The Battle of the Little Bighorn**

*Two Moon, a Cheyenne warrior, fought against General Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in the Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876. What is your impression of the battle after reading this excerpt from Two Moon's eyewitness account?*

The Sioux rode up the ridge on all sides, riding very fast. The Cheyennes went up the left way. Then the shooting was quick, quick. Pop—pop—pop very fast. Some of the soldiers were down on their knees, some standing. Officers all in front. The smoke was like a great cloud, and everywhere the Sioux went the dust rose like smoke. We circled all round him—swirling like water round a stone. We shoot, we ride fast, we shoot again. Soldiers drop, and horses fall on them. Soldiers in line drop, but one man rides up and down the line—all the time shouting. He rode a sorrel horse with white face and white fore-legs. I don't know who he was. He was a brave man.

Indians keep swirling round and round, and the soldiers killed only a few. Many soldiers fell. At last all horses killed but five. Once in a while some man would break out and run toward the river, but he would fall. At last about a hundred men and five horsemen stood on the hill all bunched together. All along the bugler kept blowing his commands. He was very brave too. Then a chief was killed. I hear it was Long Hair [Custer], I don't know; and then the five horsemen and the bunch of men, maybe forty, started toward the river. The man on the sorrel horse led them, shouting all the time. He wore a buckskin shirt, and had long black hair and mustache. He fought hard with a big knife. His men were all covered with white dust. I couldn't tell whether they were officers or not. One man all alone ran far down toward the river, then round up over the hill. I thought he was going to escape, but a Sioux fired and hit him in the head. He was the last man. He wore braid on his arms [signifying a sergeant].

All the soldiers were now killed, and the bodies were stripped. After that no one could tell which were officers. The bodies were left where they fell. We had no dance that night. We were sorrowful.

Next day four Sioux chiefs and two Cheyennes and I, Two Moon, went upon the battlefield to count the dead. One man carried a little bundle of sticks. When we came to dead men, we took a little

stick and gave it to another man, so we counted the dead. There were 388. There were thirty-nine Sioux and seven Cheyennes killed, and about a hundred wounded.

Some white soldiers were cut with knives, to make sure they were dead; and the war women had mangled some. Most of them were left just where they fell. We came to the man with the big mustache; he lay down the hills towards the river. The Indians did not take his buckskin shirt. The Sioux said, "That is a big chief. That is Long Hair." I don't know. I had never seen him. The man on the white-faced horse was the bravest man.

That day as the sun was getting low our young men came up the Little Horn riding hard. Many white soldiers were coming in a big boat, and when we looked we could see the smoke rising. I called my people together, and we hurried up to the Little Horn, into Rotten Grass Valley. We camped there three days, and then rode swiftly back over our old trail to the east. Sitting Bull went back into the Rosebud and down the Yellowstone, and away to the north. I did not see him again.

*from Hamlin Garland, "General Custer's Last Fight as Seen by Two Moon," McClure's Magazine, Vol. 11, 1898, 443–448. Reprinted in Wayne Moquin, ed, Great Documents in American Indian History (New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973), 226–229.*

### Activity Options

1. Work with a group of classmates to prepare a script about the Battle of Little Bighorn for a segment of a TV documentary entitled The Plains Wars.
2. Refer to pages 203–206 in your textbook. Then make a cause-and-effect diagram to illustrate the causes and effects of the Battle of Little Bighorn. Share your diagram with your classmates.
3. Design a historical plaque or monument that might be placed at the battle site where this bloody clash took place. Make a sketch or a three-dimensional model and share it with your classmates.

CHAPTER  
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AMERICAN LIVES **Chief Joseph**  
*Spokesman for His People*

Section 1

*"The old men are all dead. [My brother] who led the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. . . . From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever."—Chief Joseph, speech when surrendering to the U.S. Army, October 5, 1877*

Chief Joseph (c. 1840–1904), a leader of the Nez Perce [nĕz' pĕrs'] tribe, wanted to preserve his people's homeland. When white pressure for the land became too strong, he tried to lead his people to safety. Both efforts, however, failed.

The Nez Perce lived in peace near the Oregon/Washington border. By the 1860s, though, settlers wanted their rich land. Some Nez Perce bands gave up their land, but a chief named Old Joseph refused to yield the fertile Wallowa Valley. In 1871, he died and his two sons took control of the band. The older son, also Joseph, had the Native American name Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekht ("thunder coming from water over land") and held civil but not military authority.

When white settlers moved into the Wallowa Valley, Joseph protested to the government. President Ulysses S. Grant ruled that the valley was part of a reservation that belonged to the Nez Perce. Whites refused to leave, however, and two years later a new presidential order reversed the previous one. Joseph appealed to the government again. He impressed General Oliver Howard and others with his eloquent defense of his people's claim to their land. But they ruled against him. Howard ordered Joseph and his people to leave—in 30 days. Joseph calmed tempers and moved his people. Then, while camped near the reservation, angry younger warriors attacked and killed 20 settlers.

Thinking that war was now inevitable, Joseph agreed to join the warriors. This began a 1,700-mile journey that lasted many months and was marked by several Nez Perce victories over the pursuing army. Newspapers reported incorrectly that Joseph was the military leader and main strategist. He did take part in discussions among chiefs, and he led the defenses of the Nez Perce camps. However, he mainly represented the tribe in meetings with army officers. Thus, his name—Chief Joseph—entered news accounts.

The Nez Perce band, several hundred strong,

moved eastward. After defeating the army at White Bird Canyon in Idaho, they were joined by another band that had left the reservation after an unprovoked attack by the army. They gained fighters—and also gained more women and children. They beat back the pursuing Howard at the Clearwater River and then moved into Montana. After a costly victory along the Big Hole River in Montana, they turned south.

The Nez Perce had hoped to make an alliance with the Crow but were unable to reach an agreement. The chiefs decided to head for Canada, hoping to join with Sitting Bull and his Sioux. They had to cross Montana from south to north, but supplies were running low and the cold coming in. They repelled another army attack at Canyon Creek and raced north. Howard had telegraphed for army units throughout the area to join the chase. Finally, just 30 miles south of the Canadian border, they were trapped by an overwhelming force of soldiers. The Nez Perce caused heavy casualties but suffered high losses of their own. When Howard and reinforcements arrived, Joseph and the remaining Nez Perce surrendered.

Many of the Nez Perce died when they were moved to the Indian Territory. But their long trek had roused popular sympathy, which persuaded the government to allow them to resettle in the Northwest. Joseph lived almost 30 more years but he never again lived in the Wallowa Valley.

## Questions

1. What caused the Nez Perce war?
2. Would you describe Joseph's role as primarily political or military? Include details to support your view.
3. What aspects of the flight of Chief Joseph and his band do you think aroused popular sympathy and why?