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# Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

## Chapter 8: The Civil War Comes to the Indian Territory QuickNotes

Slide 1



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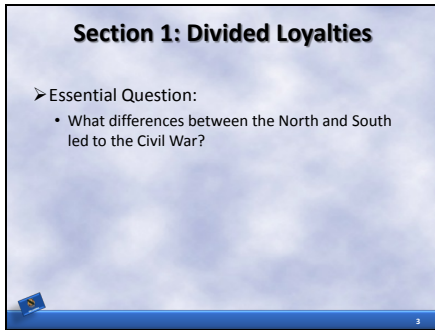
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Slide 3



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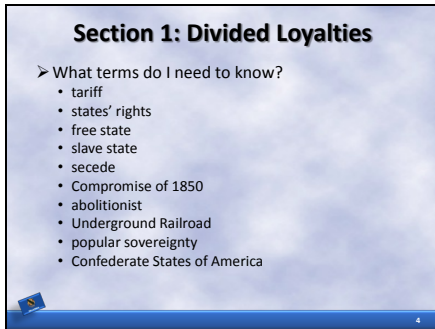
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Slide 4



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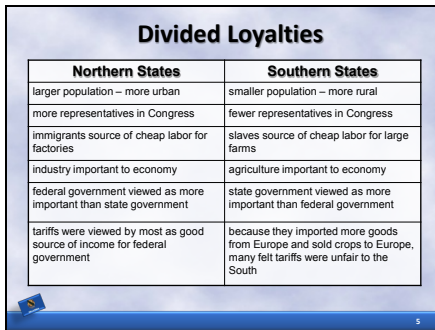
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**Increasing Tensions**

- Wealthy southern farmers felt that their cotton-based economy required slave labor. In 1819, there were 11 states free and 11 slave.
- As new states entered Union, Congress tried to keep an equal balance of slave and free.
- The Compromise of 1850 attempted to settle the argument of admitting new states and required all Americans to help recover fugitive (escaped) slaves.
- Abolitionists continued to work help slaves escape the South via the Underground Railroad.
- Some escaped slaves hid in the North, others in Canada.
- The 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act formed two new territories; citizens were allowed to vote on whether to have slavery.
- Fighting broke out in Kansas between people for and against slavery ("Bloody Kansas").
- The border of Kansas was set at this time; the panhandle of OK was created when the Cherokee did not want Kansas' border to reach Texas.
- 1857: *Dred Scott* – Supreme Court ruled blacks were not citizens and said Congress could not stop slavery in the territories.

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Slide 7

**Missouri Compromise Line**

Legend:  
 Free states  
 Free territories  
 Slave states  
 Territories opened to slavery by popular sovereignty

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Slide 8

**The Election of 1860**

- Southern states began process to secede after Lincoln's election. South Carolina was first on December 20, 1860.
- Confederate States of America formed by South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas in February 1861.
- Jefferson Davis was elected president of Confederacy.
- War broke out in April 1861 at Charleston, SC (Fort Sumter).
- Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia joined the Confederacy.

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**Confederate States of America**

Legend:  
 Union states  
 Confederate states  
 Border states  
 Territories

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**Section 2: Indian Territory Joins the Confederacy**

➤ Essential Question:

- How did the Civil War affect people in Indian Territory?

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**Section 2: Indian Territory Joins the Confederacy**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- neutral
- guardianship
- guerrilla

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**Introduction**

➤ Confederate officials were aware of rich resources in the Indian Territory.

➤ Indian Territory was a buffer between North and South.

➤ The Civil War quickly spread to Indian Territory.

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Slide 13

**Taking Sides**

➤ Tribes were divided on which side to take or whether to stay neutral.

➤ Without the U.S. Army, the Indians had to accept Confederates in the territory.

➤ Albert Pike: Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs – urged Cherokee Chief John Ross to join the Confederacy, but he refused.

➤ Pike was able to sign a treaty with the Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seneca, Caddo, Wichita, Osage, and Shawnee.

➤ August 1861: Cherokee people pressured Ross to sign the treaty.

➤ Fighting regiments of Indians were quickly formed, including the Cherokee Mounted Rifles.

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**Confederate Outposts**

- The first Confederate outpost in Indian Territory was Fort Davis near Muskogee, OK.
- March 1852: Fort Davis abandoned and Fort McCulloch was established on the Blue River near Kenefic, OK.
- Fort McCulloch was located along the military road between Forts Smith, Gibson, and Washita and supply towns in Texas.

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**War on Indian Land**

- Civil War brought out differences in the Indians' views.
- Many wanted to be neutral or were pro-Union.
- Upper Creeks (led by Opothleyahola) came to Indian Territory after the Lower Creeks (led by McIntosh) and wanted to stay with Union.
- They were known as the Loyal Creek.

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**War on Indian Land:  
The Loyal Creek Fight for Survival**

- Nov. 1861: Confederate Col. Cooper attacked Loyal Creek at Round Mountain. There was no clear winner, but Creeks lost supplies along the way.
- Creek were on the move to Union-controlled Kansas.
- Dec. 1861: Creeks defeated in battle and survivors fled to Kansas through a blizzard.
- The defeat set the Creeks back for many years.

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**Civil War Battles in Indian Territory**

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**War on Indian Land: Pea Ridge**

- Confederates won most of the first battles of the war.
- **Battle of Pea Ridge** (NW Arkansas)

	Confederacy	Union
<b>Number of troops</b>	16,000 troops + 800 Cherokee	10,000 troops
<b>Leaders</b>	Major Gen. Earl Van Dorn, Ben McCulloch, Albert Pike	Brig. Gen. Samuel Curtis
<b>Casualties</b>	4,600 dead	1,400 dead
<b>Outcomes</b>	LOST McCulloch killed, Pike abandoned Fort Davis	WON Union leaders saw opportunity to re-take Indian Territory

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**War on Indian Land: The Indian Expedition**

- June 1862: Additional troops brought in, including loyal Indians led by Col. William Weer to take back Indian Territory.
- July 1862: Defeated Confederate troops and took over Fort Gibson and Tahlequah (Cherokee capital).
- Cherokee chief John Ross and family were taken to Philadelphia for safety until war ended.
- Oct. 1862: Several battles resulted in Confederates being driven from Fort Wayne.

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**War on Indian Land: Black Troops**

- Aug. 1862: The first unit of African-American soldiers, First Kansas Colored Infantry, was created.
- 1864: 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops – 265 men deployed in Indian Territory to guard supplies.
- They were attacked by 300-400 Confederate troops, but held their ground.

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Slide 21

**War on Indian Land: The Battle at Cabin Creek**

- Union Col. William Phillips left in command of Union Indian troops in Indian Territory.
- He encouraged the Cherokee to return to their lands.
- The Cowskin Prairie Council chose John Ross as chief, abolished slavery, and declared Stand Watie and his followers outlaws.
- At the **Battle of Cabin Creek**, Stand Watie and his men attacked a Union supply train. Union infantry of whites, blacks and Indians held off the attackers.

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**The War on Indian Land:  
The Battle of Honey Springs**

- The **Battle of Honey Springs** was the largest and bloodiest battle in Indian Territory on July 17, 1863.
- There was a surprise attack by the Union to head off future attacks by Confederates.
- The Union had a mix of white, black and Indian troops.
- A result was the Union controlled all of Indian Territory north of Arkansas River.

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Slide 23

**The War on Indian Land:  
The Battle at Perryville**

- The Battle of Perryville was a follow up to the Battle of Honey Springs on August 26, 1863.
- Union leader Blunt found Confederates at one of their supply depot's at Perryville on the Texas Road.
- Blunt took some supplies abandoned by the Confederates then burned the town.

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**The War on Indian Land:  
Guerrilla Warfare**

- Sept. 1863 – Summer 1865: guerilla warfare occurred in Indian Territory.
- Col. William Quantrill led Confederate raiders.
- They stole cattle and horses and burned homes and villages and any military targets and captured the Union supply steamboat *J. R. Williams*.
- Sept. 1864: 300 supply wagons captured worth \$1,500,000.
- Confederate Indian troops saw little action toward the end of the war.

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**The War on Indian Land:  
Indian Refugees**

- Thousands of Indians were displaced by the war.
- Pro-Confederate Cherokee fled south across the Arkansas River.
- Loyal Creek went to Kansas.
- 14,000 refugees gathered along the Red River Valley.

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**The War Ends**

- April 9, 1865: The War ended at Appomattox Court House, VA. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
- The last Confederate commander to surrender was General Stand Waite (Cherokee) at Doaksville, June 23, 1865.
- Indian leaders met to present plan of peace to the United States at Camp Napoleon.
- Indian Territory was devastated. Many were dead or maimed, farms and homes were destroyed, and money was gone.

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