

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 9: Trouble on the Plains

Section 1 From Destruction to Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from pages 214 - 217 to complete the following.

1. The end of the war did not bring instant _____ to everyone, even though the guns had become _____ for the moment.
2. The country, _____ and _____, had to begin the process of turning chaos to order.
3. The process of _____ lives was different in the _____ from that in other parts of the country, and many things contributed to this.
4. Two congressional _____ passed during the height of the Civil War in 1862 made a huge _____ on the country for years to come.
5. The _____ began the process of building a _____ and _____ line across the country.
6. Sometimes called one of the most _____ pieces of legislation in the history of the United States, the _____ turned over vast amounts of public land to _____.
7. Anyone at least _____ - _____ years of age and head of a household could claim _____ acres of public land.
8. Before the land was theirs, homesteaders had to pay an _____ filing fee, _____ on the land, _____ a home, make _____, and _____ for _____ years.
9. State _____, _____ men, land _____, and _____ industry people joined the settlers in efforts to relocate thousands of Indians.
10. Two U.S. senators from Kansas— _____ and _____—introduced a Reconstruction plan for the Indian Territory in 1862 that involved taking over some of the _____ of the Five Tribes and using it to relocate Kansas tribes.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. When the Civil War ended, terms of the new _____ with the Indian tribes were largely dictated by _____ from those areas that were now being opened to _____ settlement.
12. After the _____, tribal leaders were called to a _____ at Fort Smith in September 1865.
13. Commissioner of Indian Affairs D. N. _____ told the Indians that, by joining the _____, the tribes had _____ earlier _____ with the United States.
14. Cooley further stated that each tribe must proclaim _____ peace, abolish _____, add the _____ (former slaves) to the tribe, and _____ part of their lands for other tribes.
15. In 1866, leaders of the _____ met in _____, _____, to negotiate new treaties.
16. The treaties abolished _____ and granted the _____ tribal citizenship with the same rights as the Indians, including _____ and _____.
17. The treaties also provided for _____ between the United States and other tribes, for _____ rights-of-way, and for a single, _____ government for the Indian Territory.
18. The war had taken away almost a quarter of the _____ of the Five Tribes, and the U.S. _____, as before, took away much of their _____.

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Chapter 9: Trouble on the Plains

Section 2 War on the Plains

Directions: Use the information from pages 218 - 233 to complete the following.

1. While the Civil War and Reconstruction were happening in the eastern half of the _____ Territory, _____ was brewing in the western half.
2. _____ Indians threatened the postwar Euro-American _____ of the West.
3. Many of the _____ Indian tribes stayed in the Indian Territory during the Civil War.
4. Because _____ regiments were often called to fight elsewhere, _____ for settlers and other Indians was often nonexistent.
5. Some bands of the Plains Indians took advantage of the lack of military _____ and periodically _____ settlers in an effort to _____ them from their _____ grounds.
6. Raids on the _____ white settlers sometimes resulted in loss of _____ and _____; raids on other tribes were usually to _____ horses and _____, which were then sold to _____.
7. With Union forts already abandoned in Indian Territory, a party of _____ raided outlying Chickasaw settlements for _____ and _____ in 1864.
8. The _____ and some Arapaho joined the Comanche raiders in their _____ against white _____ and Colorado _____.
9. Some Cheyenne, including a band led by Chief _____, were later given a _____ (an area set aside for use by a particular people) in the Indian Territory.
10. Embittered by their dealings with the _____ and _____ settlers, many Plains Indian _____ targeted _____ trains and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. To help provide safe _____ on the Cimarron Route of the Santa Fe Trail, noted trapper, soldier, and Indian fighter _____ (Christopher) _____ established Camp Nichols in what is now the _____ Panhandle.
12. Some _____ hundred soldiers were housed in tents and _____ (houses built half in the ground, half above) at Camp Nichols.
13. One of the few women at the camp was _____, wife of Lieutenant R. D. Russell.
14. Cooking was done in a _____ (a large heavy pot, usually of cast iron, with a tight lid used for slow cooking) in an open _____.
15. The food was limited to _____ (a hard biscuit), _____, _____, beef, _____, flour, sugar, and _____.
16. The camp was never attacked, perhaps, as the Indians said, because they believed Carson had "_____."
17. In an effort to stop the attacks by the _____ tribes and to encourage them to adopt a _____ lifestyle, the U.S. Department of _____ sent a peace commission to _____ with the Plains tribes in 1867.
18. For _____ weeks, the Indians and government commissioners negotiated.
19. In spite of many speeches, the _____ of the treaties had generally already been determined by the _____.
20. The Plains tribes would have to live on _____, learn to _____ rather than roam the prairies, and _____ the white man's way of _____.
21. The Indians would be protected from white _____ and would receive _____ and _____ every year.
22. Each tribe would have its own _____.
23. In spite of the _____, the _____ between the Plains Indians and the settlers continued.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. _____ attacks in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and other areas resulted in many _____ and white _____, women, and children _____ or _____.
25. Major General _____ organized a campaign to end the _____ by the Plains tribes and _____ them to live on the reservations.
26. Some young _____ warriors had ignored the _____ and continued to roam on their _____ lands.
27. Led by Cheyenne War Chief _____, the band furiously attacked Kansas settlers, and _____ stopped crossing western Kansas.
28. Sheridan directed Lieutenant Colonel _____ to find and _____ the Indians who were responsible for the Kansas _____.
29. Custer and _____ hundred troops of the 7th Cavalry rode south out of Camp Supply on November 23, following the trail of a small raiding party.
30. Custer's troops, marching through new snow, reached the Washita Valley and Black Kettle's _____ camp just after midnight on November 27.
31. Custer reported about _____ hundred men, women, and children were _____, although the Cheyenne claimed _____ had lost their lives.
32. As part of Sheridan's winter campaign, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. _____ led troops from New Mexico on November 17, 1868, across snow-covered prairies to the western base of the Wichita Mountains in the southwestern part of Indian Territory.
33. Evan's men entered the _____ camp and destroyed _____, _____, _____, and even buckskin _____.
34. Sheridan believed a _____ (military post) was needed in the heart of Comanche country in the southwestern part of Indian Territory.
35. Colonel Benjamin Grierson, commander of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, selected a site for a _____ in the foothills of the Wichita Mountains in 1868.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. _____ arrived January 7, 1869, and drove the first _____ in the ground for the site of the new _____.
37. The _____ troops of the 10th Cavalry, or _____ as the Indians called them, did much of the actual _____ of the _____.
38. A _____ (a storehouse built over a spring of water) was built with a slab stone trough inside to provide a cool place for storing _____.
39. Other buildings included a _____, stone _____, and _____.
40. In 1869, President _____ approved a “_____” toward the _____ Americans and asked _____ (members of the Society of Friends denomination) to help with tribal affairs.
41. _____ was chosen to serve as Indian _____ at Fort Sill for the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes, a position he held until 1873.
42. As Indian agent, Tatum had many _____, including distributing _____ and _____ goods.
43. Rations included _____, bacon, _____, coffee, sugar, _____, _____, and _____.
44. _____ goods “consisted of blankets, brown muslin, satin, calico, hosiery, needles, thread, a few suits of men’s _____, beads, _____ cups, _____ knives, iron kettles, frying pans, _____ and small _____.”
45. _____ were restricted by the peace policy in how they _____ with the Indians, which some warriors took as a sign of _____.
46. Some _____ warriors, _____ toward the U.S. government and white settlers, continued to _____ in nearby states.
47. A number of _____ were set up in Indian Territory to deal with the various tribes.
48. The _____ Indian Agency was established in 1869 for the _____ and _____ tribes.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

49. When Darlington died in 1872, _____ became the agent.
50. Miles soon hired John Seger, a _____, as a mason at the Darlington agency.
51. He learned the tribes' _____ and developed a good _____ (relationship) with them.
52. _____ for the Plains Indians had not _____ by 1874.
53. _____ promised by the U.S. government was _____ and often of poor quality.
54. White hunters were slaughtering _____ by the thousands, selling the _____ in the east and leaving the _____ to rot on the Plains.
55. In 1874, the U.S. government _____ that all _____ must live on the reservations by late summer.
56. Any Indians caught off the reservation would be considered _____ (outlaws).
57. Most of the Plains Indians believed their situation was desperate and that they must either _____ or _____.
58. Comanche, Kiowa, Southern Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors began to talk of _____.
59. Over the next year, a number of bloody _____ occurred in the Red River War in the Texas Panhandle.
60. The _____ finally broke the resistance by _____ and _____ most of the Indians' _____.
61. In 1877, the Northern Cheyenne were _____ to relocate to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation in the Indian Territory.
62. But about a third of the Northern Cheyenne _____ to join the southern tribe.
63. _____ with their new life and homesick, they decided to _____ away and _____ to the Northern Plains.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

64. The _____ Cheyenne encountered two cowboys hauling _____ from the Great Salt Plains and killed them for their _____ and _____.
65. An Arapaho _____ was sent to talk the Cheyenne into _____ and _____ to the reservation, but they refused.
66. _____ soon started between the cavalry and Cheyenne.
67. The engagement was the last _____ conflict in the Indian Territory between the U.S. Cavalry and the American Indians.
68. _____ - _____ Indian tribes, of which thirty-eight are federally recognized, maintain _____ in _____ today.