

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 8: The Civil War in the Indian Territory

Section 2 Indian Territory Joins the Confederacy

Directions: Use the information from pages 196 - 207 to complete the following.

1. Confederate officials were very aware of the rich _____ in the Indian Territory.
2. Those resources included abundant _____ and _____ herds for food, hides and mounts; _____; lead deposits for making _____; plentiful supplies of _____; and _____ for additional soldiers.
3. The Territory was also _____ located as a buffer between North and South and could be a central _____ west of the Mississippi.
4. In February 1861, Texas leaders approached the _____ about aligning with (_____) the Confederacy, but some of the Indians declined and decided “simply to do nothing, to keep quiet and to comply with our treaties.”
5. The _____, however, quickly spread to the Indian Territory.
6. Some of the Five Tribes wanted to remain _____ (not take sides).
7. Joining the South’s cause would mean the loss of a large amount of _____ owed to the Indians by the _____ government, but many believed they had already been _____ by the U.S. _____.
8. The _____ of federal troops left the tribes to _____ for themselves.
9. Some tribal members even held out hope that, if the South _____, the Indians could return to their _____ homes.
10. Confederate President Jefferson Davis named Albert Pike as _____ of Indian Affairs.
11. Pike and McCulloch [commander of the Indian Territory] traveled together to meet with Cherokee Chief _____ at his home in Park Hill.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. They urged Ross to sign a _____ with the Confederacy, but he refused saying that the war would destroy his people and that it would be cruel “to engage them in (_____) quarrel.
13. Pike continued his mission by _____ a treaty with the divided Creek Nation in July, followed by treaties with the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes.
14. The Confederacy assumed _____ of the tribes and became responsible for all the obligations to the Indians imposed by former treaties with the United States.
15. (A _____ occurs when someone legally has the authority to make _____ for and _____ for and _____ all of the property of someone.)
16. At a meeting of 4,000 _____, the tribe decided to _____ the Confederate cause.
17. A Confederate _____ (a station in a remote or sparsely populated area) was built in the Indian Territory on the Texas Road in November 1861.
18. Pike’s mission through the Indian Territory had opened old _____.
19. The Indians who supported the _____ or who wanted to remain _____ felt overpowered by those who favored the Confederacy.
20. In spite of the Confederate treaty, Upper Creek leader Opothleyahola and a large number of followers appealed to the “ _____ ” (President Lincoln) in Washington, D.C., for help.
21. The group became known as the _____, but included about 6,500 Indians from many other tribes.
22. Battles raged on many fronts in the eastern half of the country, and most resulted in _____ victories in the first half of the war.
23. _____ forces won a decisive battle at Pea Ridge in northwestern Arkansas in March 1862.
24. The loss at _____ weakened the Confederate position in the West.
25. In May 1861, freed slave and abolitionist _____ called for African Americans to _____ in the Civil War.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

26. The _____ was the first engagement of the Civil War in which _____, _____, and _____ troops fought side by side.
27. Union troops were tired and hungry but somewhat _____ (strengthened) by news of great victories earlier in the month at _____ and _____.
28. Word reached the Territory of a Confederate plan to have Cooper's Indian and Texas regiments join with General William Cabell's Fort Smith forces to _____ Union troops at Fort Gibson.
29. Union General _____ decided to attack first, before the two Confederate forces could join.
30. On the night of July 15, he quickly began moving _____ and _____ across the swollen Arkansas River towards _____, a principal Confederate _____.
31. The Battle of Honey Springs was the _____, _____, and most _____ Civil War battle in the Indian Territory.
32. From September 1863, with the fall of Fort Smith, to the _____ by the Confederate Indians in the summer of 1865, the only warfare in Indian Territory was _____ activity.
33. A _____ is a member of a small military group that harasses the enemy.
34. Colonel _____, a Confederate raider primarily based in Kansas, periodically roamed the Indian Territory.
35. Indian _____ sometimes stole _____ and _____ and _____ Indian homes or villages.
36. _____ raided anything military that could be used by the enemy.
37. Neither the North nor the South had anticipated the many Indian _____.
38. Confederate Brigadier General _____ attempted to care for the refugees along the Red River Valley, which sometimes numbered almost fourteen _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

39. On April 9, 1865, at _____
_____ in _____, Confederate General _____
_____ surrendered to Union General _____
_____, ending the Civil War.

40. The last Confederate commander to surrender was General _____
_____, who gave up his sword at Doaksville on June 23, 1865.

41. The Indian Territory was _____.

42. _____, fields, fences, and _____ were
destroyed.

43. All too soon, the Indians had to once again find ways to _____ their
lives.