

TEACHER'S RESOURCE BOOK

Chapter 9 - CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

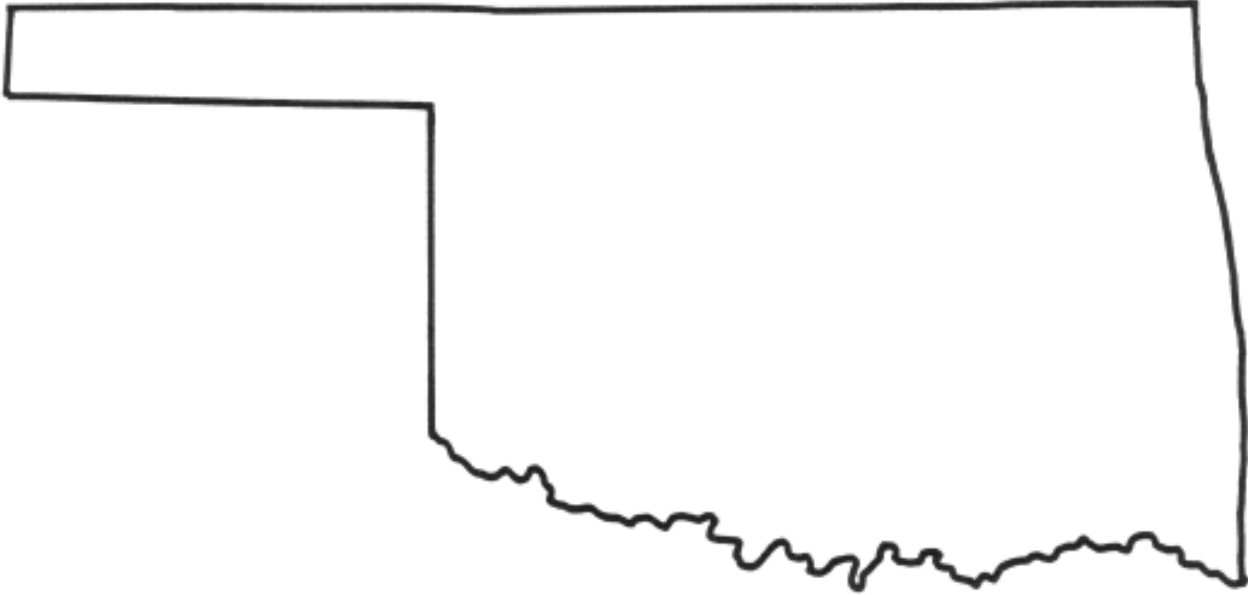
I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What role did geography play in the alignment of Indian Territory with the South in the Civil War?
2. What were the major reasons why Indian Territory joined with the Confederacy?
3. How did the tribes settle into a society similar to that of the Old South?
4. How did the Seminoles differ in their attitude toward slavery from that of the Cherokees?
5. Tell about the slave rebellion in 1842.
6. How was the Cherokee leadership divided over the issue of taking sides during the Civil War?
7. Why was the Confederacy interested in Indian Territory?
8. What actions did the Plains Tribes take in choosing sides during the Civil War?
9. How did Reconstruction affect Indian Territory?
10. Discuss the role of John Ross in the Civil War as it was conducted in Indian Territory.

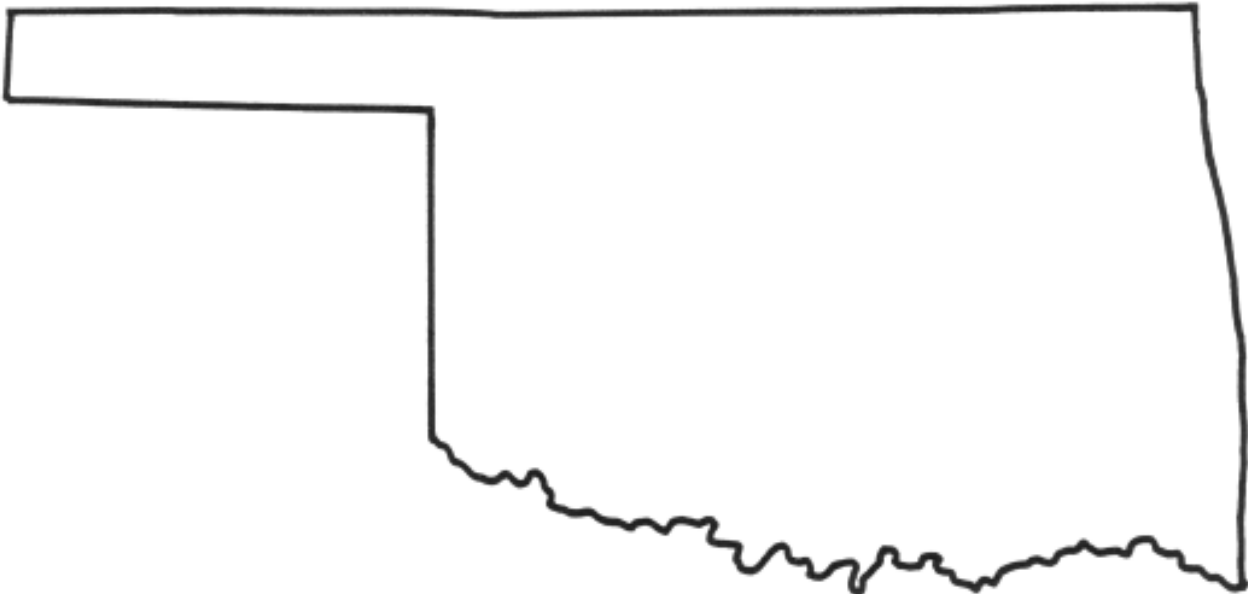
II. MAP ACTIVITIES

On the outline maps of Oklahoma below, on Map A, trace the internal boundaries of Indian Territory as they were from 1855-1866. On Map B, trace the internal boundaries as they were after 1866 until the time of the land openings, 1866-1889. Label each area.

MAP A



MAP B



Chapter 10 - THE WESTERN INDIANS

I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the attempts of the Nez Perce to avoid removal.
2. What did the United States Government do to compensate the tribes for the large parcels of land ceded to the government?
3. What was the "leased district" and how was it used?
4. How did the buffalo play a role in the hostilities between the Indians and the white men?
5. Who were the signing parties to the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek and what was the treaty to accomplish?
6. Describe the Sand Creek Massacre. Give the names of the leaders in the event.
7. Why did the government move the Nez Perce back to the Northwest?
8. Tell about the Battle of the Washita; be sure to include the names of the leaders in the event.

II. ACTIVITIES

1. Unscramble the tribal names of the Indian Confederacies above each column below:

IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

- (1) YUCAGA _____
- (2) GANODANA _____
- (3) AMKWHO _____
- (4) NACESE _____
- (5) ENADOI _____

PEORIA CONFEDERACY

- (1) ISASKAKKA _____
- (2) AWE _____
- (3) WAKIPANASH _____
- (4) ARATOMA _____
- (5) AMIMI _____
- (6) AKIOCHA _____
- (7) VIELERRE _____
- (8) GIMOWANEN _____
- (9) OPIRAE _____
- (10) HAMEGICIMA _____

2. Create an imaginary Indian nation. Name the following things in your nation. An example is given on the right of a real Indian nation.

		EXAMPLE
Tribal name	_____	Chippewa
Meaning of tribal name	_____ _____	Puckered up (Refers to their moccasins)
Ancestral home	_____	Michigan
Terrain	_____	Forests
Means of earning a living	_____ _____	Fishing, trapping, trading, farming
Housing	_____	Birchbark wigwam
Hairstyles	_____ _____	Both men and women wore hair long and loose
Language group	_____	Algonquian
System of government	_____ _____	Chief and Council (both men and women in council - male chief)
Head of government	_____	Principal chief
Famous person from your tribe	_____ _____	Henry Schoolworth (intermarried citizen)
Famous for	_____	Ethnology
Family structure	_____ _____ _____	Patrilineal. After marriage, the bride's family moved in with the groom and he supported them.
Brief tribal history	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Once a very powerful nation, they traded with the French for guns and drove the Sioux out of the Great Lakes region. They allied with France in the French-Indian War and the English in the Revolutionary War. In the winter they made long migrations in birchbark canoes. They started fires by using a bow to spin a stick placed in punk on a board.

Chapter 11 - CATTLE TRAILS AND RAILROADS

I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Why were cattle trails founded and why did they decline?
2. How did the Reconstruction treaties between Indian tribes and the United States government bring about the growth of railroads across Indian Territory?
3. How did the Civil War affect tribal livestock raising?
4. How did the first cattle trail improve the economy of eastern Indian Territory?
5. Why was the Cherokee Livestock Association formed?
6. How did the government obtain rights to Cherokee lands?

II. ACTIVITIES

1. POSTERS

Have the students pretend that they are farmers living near the Chisholm Trail. They should pretend that their homes, bunk-houses, and barns have become stopping places for cattle drovers during the trailherd season. Students will make signs advertising the services offered by their farms. Posters should be neat, decorative, and informative.

2. JOURNAL WRITING

Have the students pretend that they are cowboys or cowgirls on a cattle drive. Have them write one day's events in a journal. Entries will be read aloud in class.

3. PUZZLE: MESSAGE BOX

Below are 4 statements about characters in this chapter and how they earned a living. Using the clues below each grid, solve the puzzles and write the solutions on the blank lines. Start in the upper left-hand square of each grid and proceed square by square (horizontally or vertically, but NOT diagonally) to spell the answer. DO NOT cross your path or enter a single square twice. Not all the letters in any grid are used.

(1)

Q	U	A	H	E	L	E
N	A	T	K	R	T	E
A	L	P	E	D	T	L
H	R	K	K	O	A	M
P	A	E	R	F	C	O

CLUE: This Comanche chief had 500 in his.

(3)

J	B	L	A	Z	R	A
E	M	L	D	E	T	I
S	S	O	A	L	E	L
C	E	H	C	T	X	L
H	I	S	A	T	E	Y

CLUE: He led the way for others to go to market.

(2)

P	H	I	H	E	S	X
I	N	L	T	N	A	N
C	H	O	T	D	B	O
O	S	L	L	R	A	O
R	B	U	I	S	A	L

CLUE: This enterprising settler built and rebuilt and rebuilt ...

(4)

J	J	M	X	M	I	N
M	A	C	I	L	A	E
O	L	E	S	T	O	R
A	E	L	R	E	C	C
S	E	D	H	I	S	D

CLUE: This miner let someone else do the work.

4. BIOGRAPHICAL WRITING. Have the students research the life and times of Jesse Chisholm. Assign a report to be written over Jesse Chisholm's life and accomplishments.

Chapter 12- BOOMER SOONER

I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the Boomer efforts to settle in the Unassigned Lands before the lands were opened for settlement.
2. Identify:
 - a. Buffalo soldiers
 - b. Boomers
 - c. Sooners
 - d. Colonization Association
 - e. Unassigned Lands
3. How were Indian leaders divided on the issue of opening their unoccupied lands for settlement?
4. Tell about the attempt of William L. Couch and his followers to settle in the unassigned Lands.
5. Who were the groups who lobbied for opening the lands for settlement and what were their special interests?
6. Who were the groups who lobbied against opening the lands and what were their special interests?
7. Who was qualified to establish a land claim and then how would the homesteader hold the claim?

STUDENT ACTIVITY BOOK

Chapter 9 - CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- 1. supplement _____
- 2. plantation _____
- 3. dragoon _____
- 4. blockade _____
- 5. abolition _____
- 6. defected _____
- 7. reconstruction _____
- 8. subsidize _____

Define the following words as they relate to Chapter 9.

- 9. alignment _____
- 10. "Golden Years" _____
- 11. freedmen _____
- 12. overseer _____

II. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks below with the word or words that would make each statement correct.

- 1. The only state bordering Oklahoma that was a Union state was _____.
- 2. Most tribal agents favored the side of the _____.
- 3. The first battle of the Civil War in Indian Territory was the Battle of _____.
- 4. The battle that was fought on the same day as the Battle of Gettysburg was the Battle of _____.
- 5. The battle that was a turning point for the war in Indian Territory was the Battle of _____.
- 6. Tribal schools were supported financially by _____.
- 7. The Confederacy looked at Indian Territory as a source of supply for grain, meat, and _____.
- 8. The regiment where most Indians served in the Union army was called the _____.
- 9. Plains tribes who refused to sign alliance agreements with the South were the _____ and _____.
- 10. After the war, the severity of the treaties between the tribes and the government depended largely upon their _____.

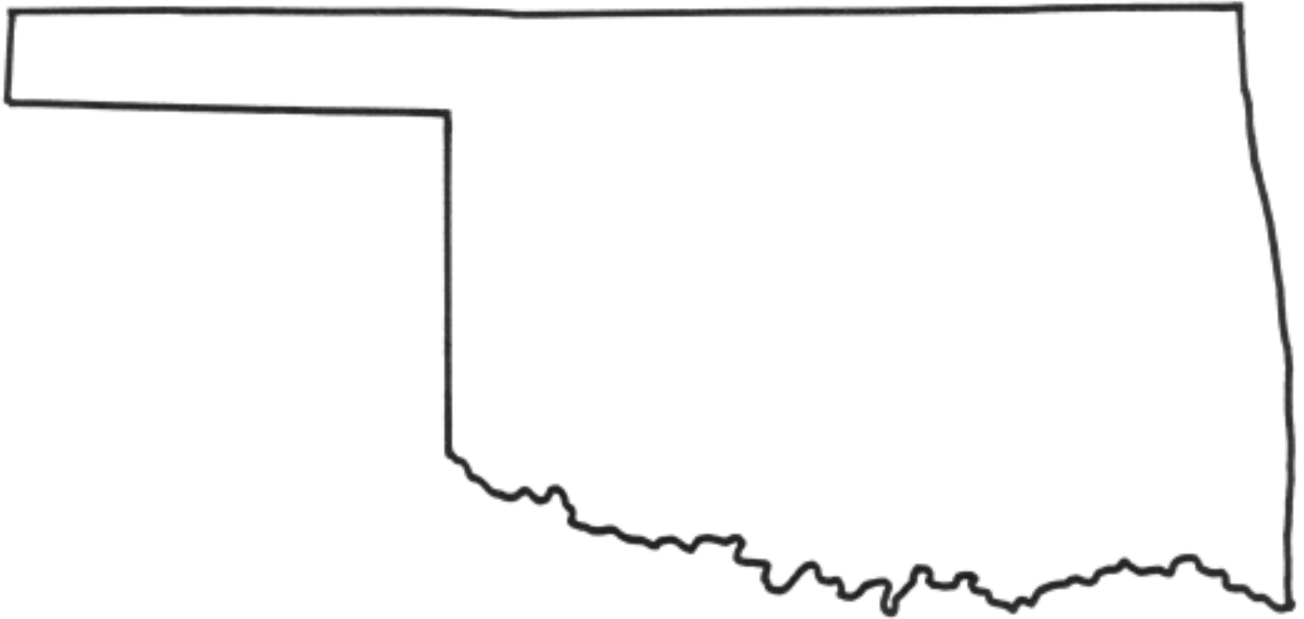
III. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| _____1 . Creeks signed treaty with the South | A. 1861 |
| _____2. Seminoles signed treaty with the South | B. July 10, 1861 |
| _____3. Cherokees signed treaty with the South | C. July 12, 1861 |
| _____4. Choctaws signed treaty with the South | D. August 1, 1861 |
| _____5. Plains Comanches signed treaty with the South | E. August 12, 1861 |
| _____6. The Battle of Cabin Creek | F. November 19, 1861 |
| _____7. Last Confederate general surrendered | G. July 17, 1863 |
| _____8. Civil War declared | H. September, 1864 |
| _____9. General Robert E. Lee surrendered | I. April 9, 1865 |
| _____10. The Battle of Honey Springs | J. June 23, 1865 |
| _____11. The Battle of Round Mountain | K. January, 1866 |
| _____12. Reconstruction treaties signed in Washington between the Federal Government and the Five Civilized Tribes | L. October 7, 1861 |

IV. MATCHING. Match the names to the identification. Some may be used more than once.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| _____1. Last chief of the Five Civilized Tribes to sign a treaty with the South | A. Seminoles |
| _____2. The last Confederate general to surrender | B. Creeks |
| _____3. A Creek leader who led tribal neutrals and Union sympathizers | C. Choctaws |
| _____4. A slave who lent money to buy provisions for hungry people | D. Cherokees |
| _____5. The only tribe to treat slaves as freedmen | E. Chickasaws |
| _____6. The only tribe that didn't adopt slaves into the tribe after the war. | F. John Ross |
| _____7. The only tribe to remain completely loyal to the South | G. Stand Watie |
| _____8. Leaders of this tribe were the first to make official contact with the Union | H. Opothleyahola |
| _____9. Military leader of the Mounted Cherokee Rifles | I. Albert Pike |
| _____10. The most influential Indian leader who favored neutrality | J. Gopher John |

V. Using colored pencils and color-coding, mark the major areas of Indian Territory from 1855-1866.



Chapter 10 - THE WESTERN INDIANS

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. devastating_____ | 9. misnomer_____ |
| 2. reservation_____ | 10. disastrous_____ |
| 3. agitation_____ | 11. shackle_____ |
| 4. tenure_____ | 12. retaliate_____ |
| 5. latitude_____ | 13. destitute_____ |
| 6. bombard_____ | 14. exile_____ |
| 7. proposition_____ | 15. covet_____ |
| 8. massacre_____ | 16. marauding_____ |

II. IMPORTANT DATES AND EVENTS. Give the year when each of the following events occurred.

- _____ 1. Sandusky Senecas, Mixed Senecas, and Shawnees arrived in Indian Territory to find their assigned land belonging to someone else.
- _____ 2. The Quapaws were moved and settled on the wrong land.
- _____ 3. The Quapaws had to move again.
- _____ 4. The Nez Perce signed a treaty in which the government promised them perpetual tenure of their lands.
- _____ 5. The Sac and Fox tribe was moved to Indian Territory.
- _____ 6. The Nez Perce were moved to Indian Territory. (Give year.)
- _____ 7. The Sand Creek Massacre occurred.
- _____ 8. The Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty was signed.
- _____ 9. The Battle of the Washita occurred.
- _____ 10. The government declared that it would no longer deal with Indian tribes through treaties.

III. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks with answers that would best complete the statements.

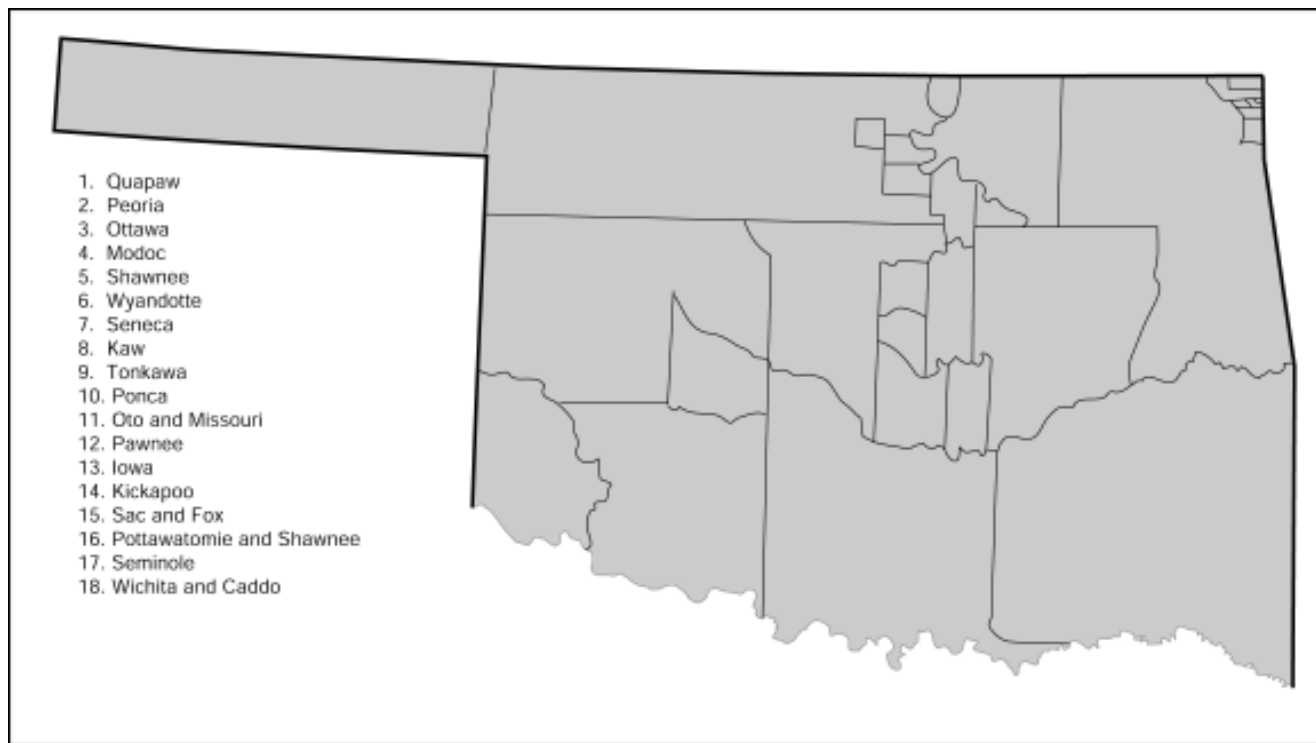
- 1. The Sandusky Senecas were remnants of the original_____.
- 2. The Stokes Commission was appointed by President_____.

3. _____, Chief of the Modocs, moved his tribe back to their homeland without government permission.
4. Chief _____ led the Nez Perce in a futile attempt to escape to Canada.
5. _____ made several trips to Washington to plead for the return of his people to their homeland.
6. The three things that government commissioners were to accomplish were
 - (1) _____.
 - (2) _____.and (3) _____.
7. The leader of the troops at the Sand Creek Massacre was _____.
8. The leader of the troops at the Battle of the Washita was _____.
9. The leader of the Southern Cheyennes at Sand Creek and the Washita was _____.
10. The Wichitas, Caddoes, and Delawares, with four other tribes, were settled in the

IV. What did the United States Government do to compensate the tribes for the large parcels of land ceded to the government?

V. THINKING ACTIVITY. In the space below, write a paragraph predicting what would have happened if all of the tribes that had been removed to Oklahoma had united into a single nation of Native Americans.

VI. Identify the areas of Indian Territory 1866-1889.



Chapter 11 - CATTLE TRAILS AND RAILROADS

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. subsidize _____ | 5. antebellum _____ |
| 2. bovine _____ | 6. quarantine _____ |
| 3. dwindle _____ | 7. "wet" _____ |
| 4. railhead _____ | 8. "dry" _____ |

II. TRUE or FALSE. In the blank, write "T" for true and "F" for false.

- _____ 1. Numbers of cattle in Indian Territory increased during the Civil War.
- _____ 2. The first major cattle drive was up the Dodge City Trail.
- _____ 3. Cattle railheads were located only in Kansas.
- _____ 4. There were no taxes placed on the cattle by citizens of Indian Territory.
- _____ 5. Indian Territory was "wet."
- _____ 6. No cattle trails crossed lands owned by Comanches or Pawnees.
- _____ 7. Local landowners refused to rent their pastures to trail bosses for grazing lands.
- _____ 8. Towns along the trails suffered economically from the cattle drives.
- _____ 9. The Chisholm Trail ran across eastern Indian Territory.
- _____ 10. Most of the stockyards were owned by railroad companies.
- _____ 11. Most of the cattle on the cattle drives were Herefords.
- _____ 12. There was never a railhead in Indian Territory.
- _____ 13. The Sand Bar Saloon was located in the middle of the Red River.
- _____ 14. After the Civil War, no Indians were involved in raising cattle.
- _____ 15. Cherokees owned the land in the Cherokee Outlet.
- _____ 16. The Cherokee Strip Association cheated the Cherokees out of their lands.
- _____ 17. The Cherokee Strip Association wanted to upgrade cattle.
- _____ 18. The first railroad to cross Indian Territory was the Rock Island.
- _____ 19. Jackson McCurtain fought building railroads through the territory.
- _____ 20. Gold and coal were discovered in Indian Territory.

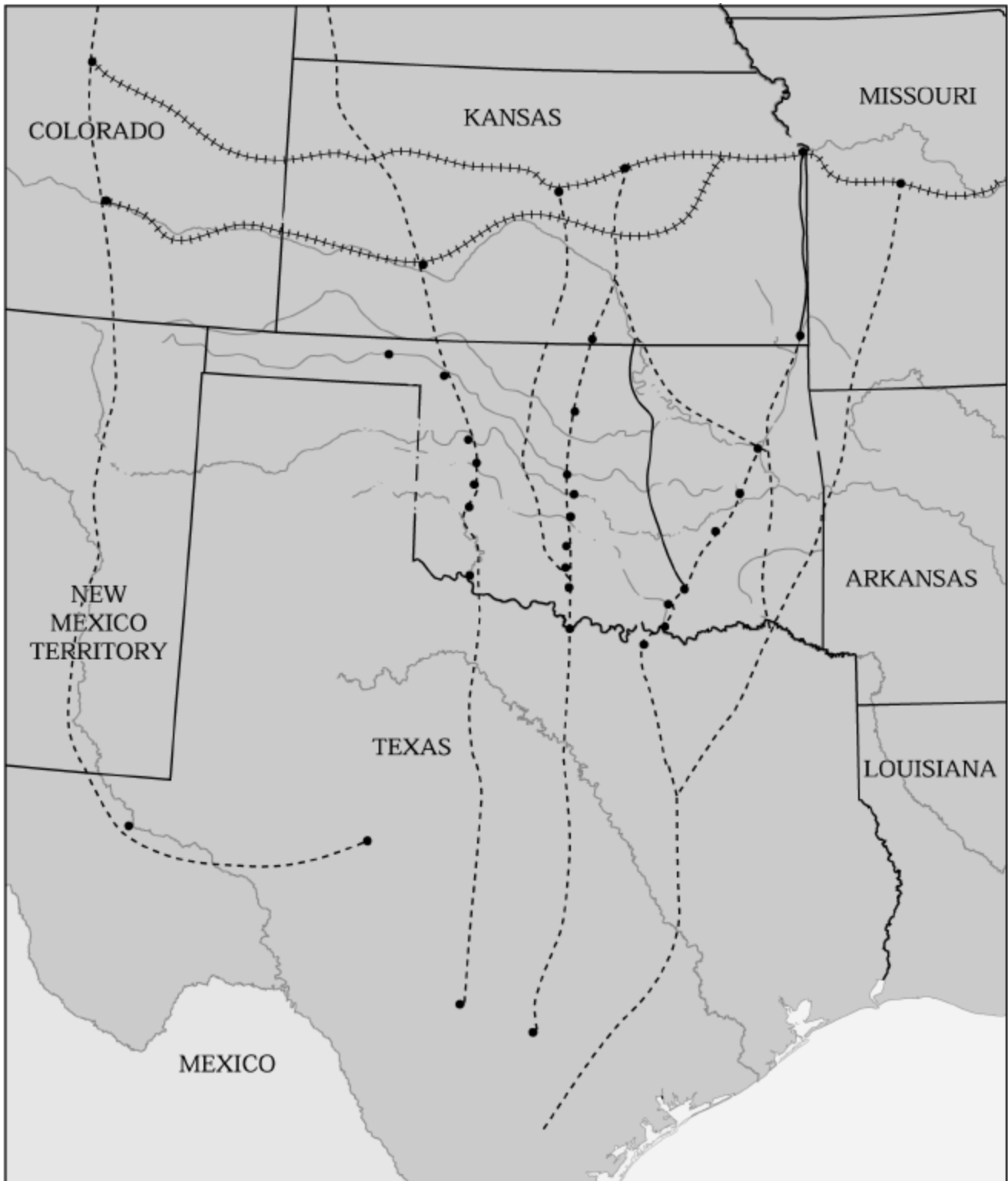
III. SEQUENCING. Arrange the following events in chronological order. Place a number "1" beside the event that occurred first and continue through number "10" for the last occurring event.

- _____ 1. Purcell, Indian Territory, became a railhead.
- _____ 2. Coal was discovered by J. J. McAlester.
- _____ 3. The first major cattle drive crossed Indian Territory.
- _____ 4. States quarantined Texas cattle.
- _____ 5. Cherokee Strip Livestock Association leased the Cherokee Outlet.
- _____ 6. Cattle drives began up the Chisholm Trail.
- _____ 7. Deadline date for cattlemen to move their herds out of the Cherokee Outlet.
- _____ 8. President Cleveland signed a bill to open Unassigned Lands to white settlement.
- _____ 9. Grazing fee was doubled for the Cherokee Outlet.
- _____ 10. The Atlantic and Pacific Railway was built as an east-west line through Indian Territory.

IV. THINKING ACTIVITY. You've been hired as a cook on an 1890 cattle drive from Texas to Purcell, Indian Territory. Of the 20 items listed below, check the "Yes" column for the 10 items you will take and the "No" column for the 10 you will not take. Beside the "No" answers write the letter (a, b, or c) corresponding with one of the following reasons: a) not in general use at that time; b) luxury item for a cattle drive; c) useless on this kind of trip.

ITEM	Yes • No • Reason	ITEM	Yes • No • Reason
1. 5 iron cooking pots	_____	11. animal traps	_____
2. 20 bedrolls	_____	12. small fishing net	_____
3. 1 aluminum skillet	_____	13. plastic strainer	_____
4. kerosene	_____	14. toiletries	_____
5. hatchet	_____	15. wooden spoons	_____
6. 20 pillows	_____	16. horseshoes	_____
7. gasoline	_____	17. horseshoe nails	_____
8. electric saw	_____	18. rat poison	_____
9. skinning knife	_____	19. leather strips	_____
10. nylon rope	_____	20. coal	_____

V . MAP. On the following map of Oklahoma, identify the 19th century cattle trails that crossed the state. Identify each trail and major geographical location by name.



Chapter 12 - BOOMER SOONER

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word listed below.

- 1. Allotment in Severalty _____
- 2. public domain _____
- 3. excursion _____
- 4. tentative _____
- 5. militant _____
- 6. discrimination _____
- 7. entrant _____
- 8. proclamation _____
- 9. disgruntle _____
- 10. restriction _____

II. IDENTIFICATIONS. Write a sentence identification of each item below.

- 1. Elias C. Boudinot _____.
- 2. David L. Payne _____.
- 3. William L. Couch _____.
- 4. Buffalo soldiers _____.
- 5. Boomers _____.
- 6. Sooners _____.

III. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| _____ | 1. Couch became leader of the Boomers. | A. November, 1884 |
| _____ | 2. Creeks offered to sell their unoccupied lands. | B. March, 1885 |
| _____ | 3. Payne led the Boomers into Indian Territory. | C. 1879 |
| _____ | 4. Unassigned Lands were opened to settlement. | D. January, 1889 |
| _____ | 5. The President signed a bill authorizing a President to open land for settlement. | E. March, 1889 |
| | | F. December, 1884 |
| _____ | 6. Couch led the Boomers into Indian Territory and defied the military for a time. | G. April, 1889 |
| | | H. February, 1880 |
| _____ | 7. Payne organized the Boomer Movement. | |
| _____ | 8. Congress passed the Indian Appropriations Act. | |

IV. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks with the words that would best complete each statement.

1. _____ encouraged the tribes to abandon old tribal customs of property ownership.
2. _____ was the founder of the Colonization Association.
3. The first Civilized Tribe to offer to sell unoccupied lands was the _____.
4. President _____ signed a bill authorizing a President to open unoccupied lands for settlement.
5. President _____ announced that lands would be opened in Indian Territory.
6. People who tried to settle the land before it was legally open were called _____.
7. People who slipped into the land early to stake a claim illegally were called _____.
8. The estimated number of participants in the race for land was _____.
9. Land claims were usually parcels containing _____ acres.
10. Townsites were restricted to _____ acres.
11. The Run of 1889 was called President _____ Race.
12. The run started at _____ (time of day).
13. The town of _____ was on the southern border of the land to be opened for settlement.
14. Of the 14,000 Boomers, only about _____ obtained claims.
15. All claims were subject to the _____ Act.