

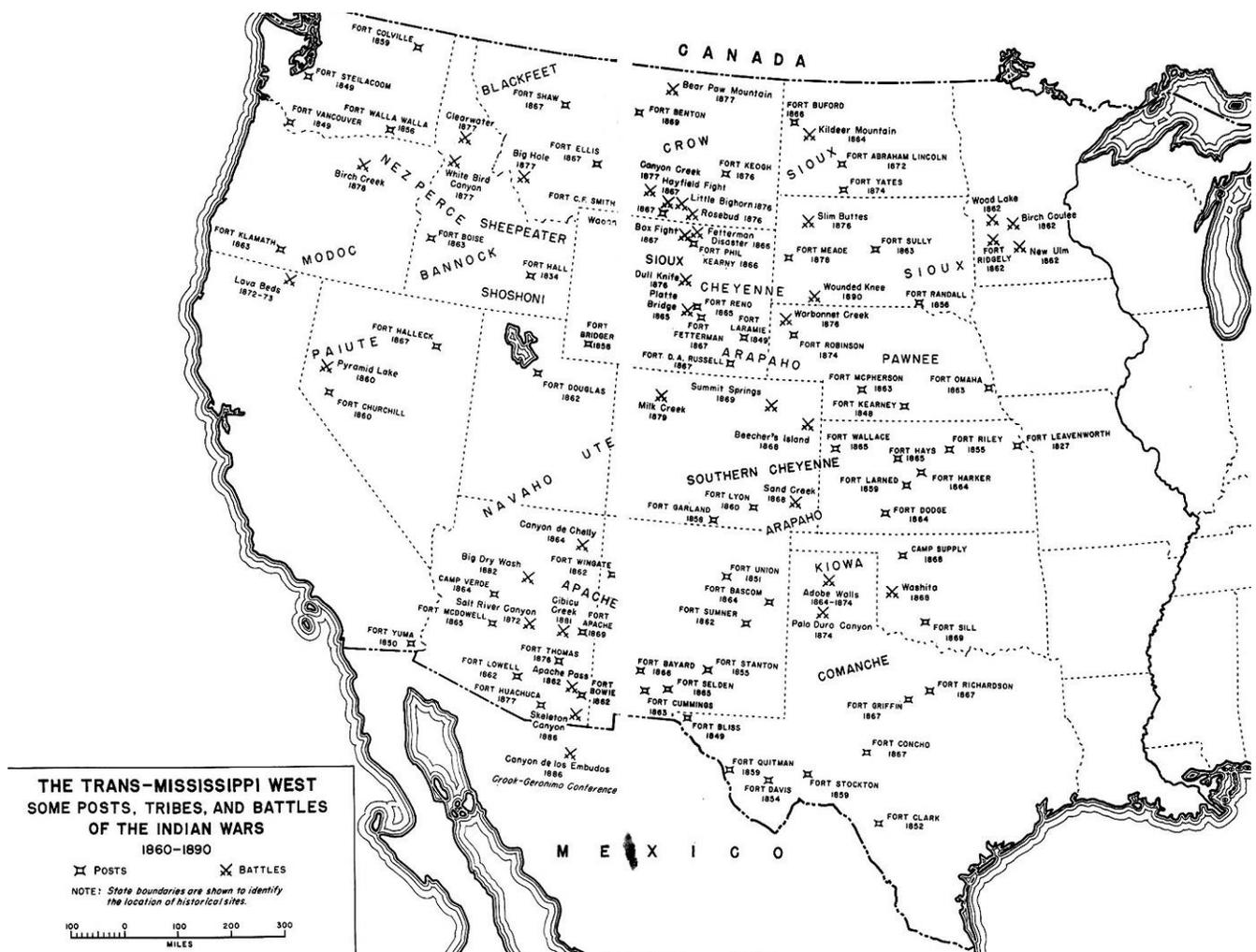
# Plains Indian Wars

## Cheyenne & Sioux Notebook Pages

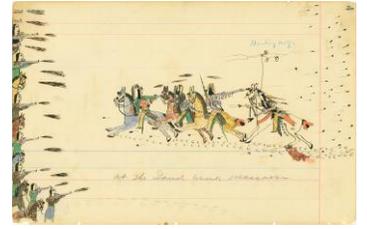
"They made us many promises, more than I can remember. But they kept but one--They promised to take our land...and they took it." ~Red Cloud (pictured below right)



Above left: An 1899 chromolithograph of US cavalry pursuing Native Americans, artist unknown



**Sand Creek Massacre**, also known as **Chivington massacre**, the Battle of Sand Creek or the massacre of Cheyenne Indians)



**Red Cloud's War**, also known as Bozeman War or the Powder River War



*Red Cloud, pictured right: Photo by Charles Milton Bell*

**Battle of the Hundred Slain/Fetterman Fight:**



**Great Sioux War of 1876**, also known as the Black Hills War

**Battle of the Little Bighorn**, also known as **Custer's Last Stand**:



# Wild West Show



*They did re-enactments of famous battles (such as the death of Custer) below:*



# Ghost Dance of 1890



## Death of Sitting Bull:



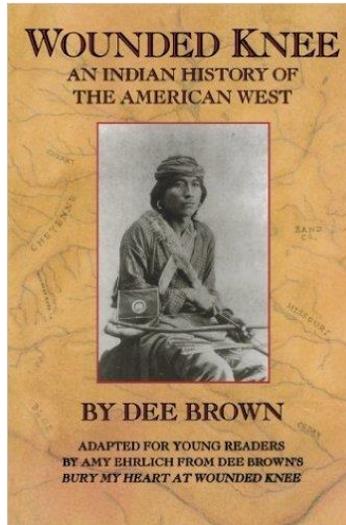
## Wounded Knee



Below are some rough notes...

We read [Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West – Adapted for Young Readers](#) (affiliate link) by Amy Ehrlich, Dee Brown (approximately 180 pages) which covered all of these events (and much, much more).

Pages 53 to 180 cover the Cheyenne and Sioux Indians.

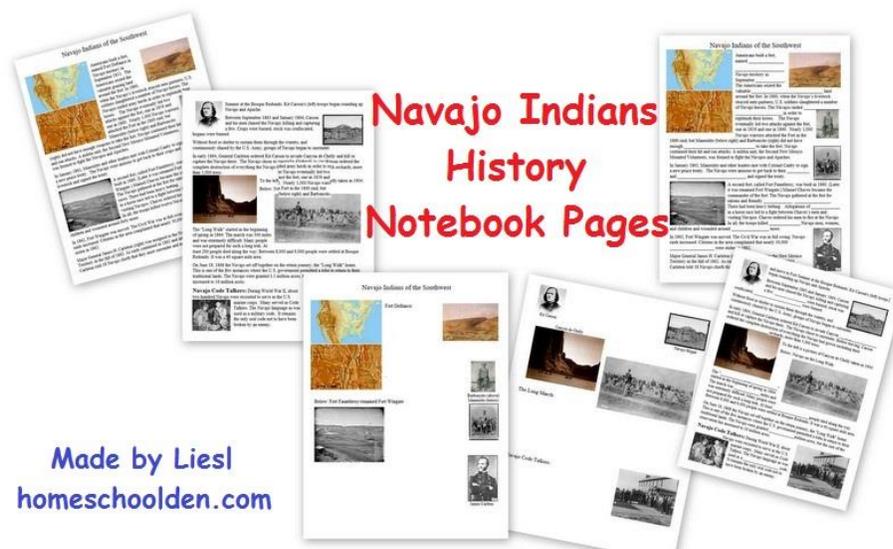


The kids used the notebook pages (above) to write in what they had learned.

I've included some rough (but incomplete) notes below as a **starting point** for you. These are definitely not complete notes; they're just provided for your convenience!!

~Liesl  
homeschoolden.com

**Don't forget that we have notebook pages about the Navajo, Iroquois, Cherokee (and the Trail of Tears) and more!**



**Sand Creek Massacre**, also known as **Chivington massacre**, the Battle of Sand Creek or the massacre of Cheyenne Indians) was an atrocity in the American Indian Wars that occurred on November 29, 1864, when a 700-man force of Colorado Territory militia attacked and destroyed a peaceful village of Cheyenne and Arapaho in southeastern Colorado Territory, killing and mutilating an estimated 70–163 Native Americans. Most of the warriors were away hunting buffalo (as they had been told to do by Major Anthony.)



**Red Cloud's War**, also known as Bozeman War or the Powder River War The war was fought over control of the Powder River Country in north-central Wyoming from 1866 to 1868.

*Red Cloud, pictured right: Photo by Charles Milton Bell*

**Battle of the Hundred Slain/Fetterman Fight:** was a battle during Red Cloud's War on December 21, 1866, between the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians and soldiers of the United States Army. All 81 men under the command of Captain William J. Fetterman were killed by the Indians.



In 1868, the Oglala Lakota Sioux gained legal control of the Powder River country, although their victory would only endure for 8 years until the Great Sioux War of 1876

**Great Sioux War of 1876**, also known as the Black Hills War, was a series of battles and negotiations which occurred between 1876 and 1877. This war was fought because of desire of the U.S. government to obtain ownership of the Black Hills. Gold had been discovered in the Black Hills and white settlers wanted access to Native American lands.

**Battle of the Little Bighorn**, also known as **Custer's Last Stand:** Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes fought against the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army (a force of nearly 700). The battle occurred June 25–26, 1876, near the Little Bighorn River. The total U.S. casualty count included 268 dead and 55 severely wounded (6 died from their injuries later), including 4 Crow Indian scouts and 2 Pawnee Indian scouts.



## Wild West Show

In 1883, Bill Cody came up with the idea for a show about the Wild West. His motivation to produce the show was to preserve the western way of life that he grew up with and loved; it became known as Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

Performers included cowboys, scouts, Indians, military, Mexicans, and others. One of the stars of the show was Annie Oakley, known for her shooting skills.



In 1885, Sitting Bull was allowed to leave the reservation to join the Wild West Show with Buffalo Bill Cody's Buffalo Bill's Wild West. (Sitting Bull seen below right with Buffalo Bill.)



*They did re-enactments of famous battles (such as the death of Custer) below:*

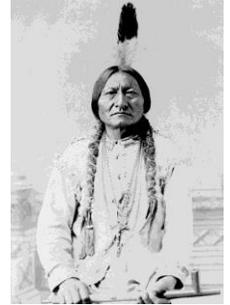


**Ghost Dance of 1890** was a new religious among the Native Americans. According to the teachings of the Northern Paiute spiritual leader Wovoka (renamed Jack Wilson), proper practice of the dance would reunite the living with spirits of the dead, bring the spirits of the dead to fight on their behalf, make the white colonists leave, and bring peace, prosperity, and unity to Indian peoples throughout the region.



The Ghost Dance made agents of the Bureau of Indian affairs afraid. Sitting Bull was said to be the leader of the Ghost Dance movement. Agent James McLaughlin asked for more army troops to put stop the Ghost Dance Movement

**The Death of Sitting Bull:** James McLaughlin, the U.S. Indian Agent at Fort Yates on Standing Rock Agency, feared that the Lakota leader was about to flee the reservation with the Ghost Dancers, so he ordered the police to arrest him. A scuffle broke out and Sitting Bull was shot and killed.



## Wounded Knee

U.S. Army officers forced Big Foot to relocate with his people to a small camp close to the Pine Ridge Agency. His people camped along the Wounded Knee River. The 7<sup>th</sup> Cavalry surrounded the encampment; they had four Hotchkiss mountain guns pointed at the encampment.



A shot was fired which resulted in the 7th Cavalry opening fire indiscriminately from all sides, killing men, women, and children, as well as some of their fellow soldiers. In all, at least 150 men, women and children were killed.

