The Story Matters...

After the Civil War, American settlers moved onto the Great Plains of Texas and points north. Their desire for land clashed with the land that Native Americans wished to continue to live on. The U.S. Army protected the settlers. Many of these soldiers were African American soldiers, like this sergeant major of the U.S. Tenth Cavalry. They were tough fighters, and Native Americans honored their skill and bravery by giving these African American soldiers a special name—"Buffalo Soldiers." These fighters played a major role in the story of Texas from the 1860s to the 1880s.
Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS: The U.S. army maintained a series of forts along the Texas frontier. In the 1870s, the army used them as bases to launch a series of campaigns against Native Americans.

1. LOCATION: Which forts were located closest to the Indian Territory?
2. REGIONS: Which forts were probably used to address Native American raids coming out of Mexico?
3. CRITICAL THINKING: Why are there so few forts in the eastern part of Texas?

Step Into the Time

TIME LINE: Following the Civil War, settlers poured into the west. Native Americans, however, sometimes resisted the settlers' advance. What occurred in Texas in 1880?
Chapter 18

TAKING NOTES: Summarizing

Reading HELPDESK

Why did the Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty fail to bring peace?

Essential Question: Why does conflict develop?

The Search for Peace

Lesson 1

Cancellation because of a lack of food for soldiers and horses. Also, a shortage of supplies was another problem for the U.S. troops.

Native American leaders were forced to abandon their homes and move east to the west

After the Civil War, the U.S. Army returned to Texas. However, several years of the

Raid on the Frontier

It Matters Because

West Texas remained an area of conflict between Native Americas and settlers even after a peace treaty was signed in 1867.
Native Americans who convened for the peace conference at the Lodge Creek in Kansas. The Lodge Creek negotiations were held to discuss the treaty with Native Americans near Medicine Lodge Creek, the U.S. government decided to seek a treaty with Native Americans. The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek was signed in 1867, and it led to the end of the Black Hawk War. However, weapons as well as diplomacy were used in the negotiations, and the treaty did not end hostilities entirely.
The government signed three different treaties at Medicine Lodge Creek. One was with the Kiowa and Comanche, another with the Plains Apache, and a third with the Arapaho and Cheyenne. Under the treaties, the Native Americans agreed to stop their opposition to the construction of railroads across the Plains, to give up any claim to the lands of the Plains, and to move onto reservations in the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma).

The government promised to punish any violations of the treaty. In return, Native Americans would receive large amounts of land for the reservations, substantial and continuing supplies, and promises that no settlers or soldiers would enter the reservations.

Not everyone thought the peace agreement would succeed. Many Native American leaders refused to sign, believing the treaty would not be honored. The army captain who recorded the speeches did not believe that the Native Americans would keep the promises they made under the treaty. He predicted that another war would follow soon.

The Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek offered the promise of peace, but that promise was not realized. Armed conflicts continued across the Plains. The treaty failed because neither side was fully committed to following it.

President Grant's Peace Policy

The government's reservation system was full of problems. Although the reservations were supposed to provide land for Native Americans, the federal agents who controlled the reservations were often corrupt. They were supposed to deliver food, tools, and other supplies to the Native Americans, but they often stole what was supposed to be sent to them.

Critical Thinking

Identifying Central Issues: What problems existed with the reservation system, and how did President Grant propose to solve them?
Native American Opposition to Peace Proposals

In 1869, Grant took several steps to implement this new policy. At first, he tried to

Presidential Lyceum Grant, Indigenous Address

With these words the Indian and ultimate
civilized society will soon lay any course toward them
of this land—the Indians—is one deserving of
the proper treatment of the original occupants.

Primary Source

In 1869, the President

American: In his first inaugural address
approach to relations with Native
more precise in settlers. Thus, he sought
American policy would prevent
the problems with the reservation
President Lyceum S. Grant recognized

...everyone used to get pale and die."

Western Oklahomans: I don't want to settle! I love to roam over the plains! I feel there's more head that you intend to set apart a reservation near the mountains of...
result in peace. They opposed them believing their policy would result in a war. The President Grant could send to Native Americans who were against the Treaty. What was the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek? Their refusal to recognize the medicine lodge creek. What did Native Americans refuse to support the Treaty of Medicine lodge Creek? Why did some Native Americans refuse to support the Treaty of Medicine lodge Creek? Explain why the U.S. Army needed to stop. After the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek, the Army continued to roam the plains, lying in the sun, always ready to break the treaty. Both sides broke the treaty. Fighting against western expansion. After becoming another one of the Native American leaders. Some Native American leaders signed the treaty and supported it.
Chapter 18

Proposals for Peace?

Should Native Americans accept U.S. proposals?

The treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek in 1867 is one that greatly reduced the area of land available to Native Americans. The plains people signed the treaty in order to keep fighting to prove American government wrong. Some Native Americans wanted to keep fighting to prove American government wrong. Some Native Americans did not accept the peace proposals and treaties with the U.S.

addressed General Winfield Scott Hancock, a U.S. military leader. Stating, a Krowa man's support speech with whites, he helped move his people to reservations. In his speech, he

Two Krowa leaders were Kicking Bird and Standing. Kicking Bird, a Krowa chief,

Kicking Bird, a Krowa chief, in favor of peace and standing for the Little Arkansas Treaty. Among the speakers were Kicking Bird and Standing. Kicking Bird, a Krowa chief. Several Native Americans addressed the speakers from the plains people signed the Little Arkansas

Native Americans continued until the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek in 1867. In that treaty, the size of the Little Arkansas Treaty with the United States, which was supposed to create reservations for the Native Americans did not accept the peace proposals and treaties with the U.S.
Seminole, Speech at Medicine Lodge Creek, 1867

My buffalo! and when I see that, my heart feels like burning camps of soldiers on its back. These soldiers cut down my timber. They kill time ago this land belonged to our fathers; but when I go up to the river I see don't know how it is with the commissioners. Are they as clear as I am? A long presence I have told you the truth. I have no little lies hid about me, but I and die I have lied aside my lance, bow, and shield, and you feel safe in your reservation near the mountains. I don't want to settle. I love to roam over the never do as they say. I have heard that you intend to settle us on a good talk from the gentlemen whom the Great Father sends us, but they Great Father see it, and let me hear what he says. I hear a great deal of with all I want you to understand well what I say. Write it on paper. Let the want to give away any of it. I love the land and the buffalo and will not part the traditional way of life the Aransas belong to the Aransas... and I don't.
Hopes for Peace End

After the Medicine Lodge Creek Treaty was signed, some Native Americans remained on the Plains, refusing to give up their way of life. Reports reached Fort Sill in the Indian Territory that some Native Americans continued to raid settlements in West Texas. When those reports reached Washington, D.C., in 1877, General William Tecumseh Sherman decided to travel west and investigate. Sherman and other officials believed that the reports of Native American attacks were exaggerated.

The Warren Wagon Train Raid

While Sherman was touring the western part of Texas, about 100 Native American fighters left the reservation in Indian Territory and crossed into the state. On May 18, 1877, while Sherman was traveling along the same route, the Native Americans killed seven people, though five others escaped. The attackers then returned to the reservation with captured mules and supplies. Henry Warren owned the wagon train, so the encounter became known as the Warren Wagon Train Raid or Massacre.
more individuals or groups encountered between two or more

Academic Vocabulary

Native Americans there?

Identifying Whose event in West Texas led to changes in government policy toward the

Americans not living on reservations and to destroy their camps.

Summary Sentence: Sherman now ordered L.J. Troops to pursue any Native

policy had not worked and that the force in the area could not protect

the Native Americans in West Texas. He concluded that the peace

attained again. He took his own life in prison four years later.

behavior. Sherman, however, took part in more raids in 1874 and was

because of their people’s peculiar

years later. The leaders were set free because of their people’s peculiar

would cause a war. Hoping to maintain the peace, Davis changed

President Davis worked toward executing the Native American leaders

President Andrew Jackson decided on the reservation. Governor

Sherman used his skills as an officer to keep the count about the

Texas court and sentenced to be hanged.

Big Tree and Salazar arrested and tried for murder.

had helped lead the raid. Sherman ordered Salazar and two others

about the Wagon Train raid. According to a U.S. Judge, attributed that he

Sherman ordered federal agents to question Native Americans
Destroying the Buffalo Herds

Years after the attack, South Texas remained at peace. Americans then buffalo hunters believed the buffalo were decimated. This was partly true. For several years, buffalo herds were reduced to the few remaining on the Great Plains. The U.S. soldiers filtered the Comanches and by 1873, the Comanches and the buffalo hunters almost vanished. Mckenzies Navajo hoops caught the Comanche warrior from the limited heavens.

Mackenzie Pursues Native American Bands

In 1871, Colonel Ramond S. Mackenzie was given command of a force charged with driving Native Americans from the Plains and into reservations. The summer's hunt was substantial. The U.S. troops began operations against those Native Americans who were not on the reservations. The same time American buffalo hunters were slaughtering the herd. The American buffalo hunters were slaughtering the herd. The American buffalo hunters were slaughtering the herd. The American buffalo hunters were slaughtering the herd. The American buffalo hunters were slaughtering the herd.
The End of the Fighting in West Texas

Identifying Central Issues Why was the buffalo important to the Plains people?

Reading Progress Check

Increasingly difficult to do so.

Native Americans who wished to stay on the reservations found it difficult to stay. By 1877, only a few buffalo remained in Texas. As a result, those buffalo

The border and the buffalo

—General Phillip Sheridan quoted in

The Government Supports the Slaughter

Western settlers argued against the proposal to enjoin the killing of buffalo by the government. The government repeatedly requested the slaughter

As the Native Americans grew more frustrated with their situation, some still lived on the reservations. Some still lived.

Economics

Adjutant, a goal

an action, a course of action used to connect concepts in content

The skill used in buffalo ceremonies.

The buffalo was used in buffalo ceremonies. Even in weapons, rattles, and sewing needles, horns were used.
many others, and the medicine man's prediction proved true.

The Native Americans launched a attack having suffered a significant defeat. Quanah Parker had been wounded along with about 15 warriors while the Natives, lost only 2.

Over the next few days, the Natives attacked only 2 camps. The Natives, surviving the initial attack and suffered only 15 deaths, while many in a short time and were accurate at very long range. That helped many ships in a shape, but they were arrived with guns and one woman was at the camp. Only 25 buffalo hunters Parker led a group of about 700. Only 25 buffalo hunters.

Quanah called Adobe Walls. The medicine man promised victory, predicting a surprise attack on a small camp of buffalo hunters in the Panhandle. The site of the attack was a small camp of buffalo hunters in the Panhandle. The site of the attack was Adobe Walls. Quanah Parker planned a surprise attack on a small camp of buffalo hunters in the Panhandle. The site of the attack was Adobe Walls.
The Red River Campaign

The Red River Campaign was a military campaign fought between the United States and Native American tribes in the late 1870s. The campaign was fought in the Red River Valley of the United States and the Canadian Prairies. It was part of the United States' efforts to suppress Native American resistance and forced them onto reservations.

The campaign began in 1878 with the United States Army attacking several villages in the area, including the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes. The United States Army's goal was to destroy the villages and force the tribes onto reservations.

The campaign was successful in forcing the tribes onto reservations, but it was also brutal and caused the deaths of many Native Americans. The United States Army's tactics were criticized for their brutality and their impact on the tribes.

After the Red River Campaign, the United States government continued to forcibly relocate Native Americans to reservations. However, the campaign marked a significant turning point in the relationship between the United States and Native Americans.

Revising Vocabulary

The phrase "the Red River Campaign" is a common term used to refer to the military campaign fought between the United States and Native American tribes in the late 1870s. It is often used in discussions of American history and the treatment of Native Americans.

The phrase "the Red River Valley" refers to the region in the United States and Canada where the Red River Campaign was fought. It is a geographical term used to describe the area in which the campaign took place.

The phrase "forced relocation" refers to the process of moving Native Americans from their traditional lands to reservations. It is a common term used to describe the treatment of Native Americans by the United States government.

The phrase "brutal tactics" refers to the aggressive and brutal methods used by the United States Army during the Red River Campaign. It is a term used to describe the harsh and violent tactics employed by the army.

The phrase "tall tales" refers to exaggerated stories or legends. It is sometimes used to describe the stories told by Native Americans about the Red River Campaign.

The phrase "the Indian Wars" refers to a series of military conflicts fought between the United States and Native American tribes in the 19th century. It is a term used to describe the ongoing struggle between the two groups.

The phrase "the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes" refers to the specific tribes that were involved in the Red River Campaign. These tribes were part of the Northern Great Plains region.

The phrase "the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes" are all members of the Hidatsa-Mandan-Arikara-Crow Confederacy, which was a group of tribes that lived in the area around the Red River.

The phrase "the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes" are also known as the "Five Civilized Tribes," as they were among the first Native American groups to adopt many aspects of European culture.

The phrase "the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes" also had a significant history of conflict with the United States government, which often sought to force them onto reservations.

The phrase "the Hidatsa, Mandan, Arikara, and Crow tribes" are also known for their contributions to American history, including their role in the development of the American West.

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African American Troops on the Frontier

Signs of respect for former fighting allies. Native Americans called them "buffalo soldiers." The name was a sign of respect for their fighting ability. During the Civil War, about 180,000 African American soldiers served in the Union Army. Because these soldiers had shown considerable combat skill, Congress formed regiments to be segregated units for the Union Army because these soldiers were able to fight for new settlers. The many African American soldiers sent to the area to make Texas settled at Fort Sill. The majority of the soldiers were Native American. When General Sherman rounded Texas in 1871, the time of the Indian Wars, the buffalo soldiers fought against Native Americans in Texas. What part did African Americans play in ending the wars?

Buffalo Soldiers Fight the Last Battle

In the late 1870s, Native American riders and outlaws brought conflict to the area of the Rio Grande. In the late 1870s, African American riders and outlaws brought conflict to the area of the Rio Grande. As you read the lesson, use a chart like the one shown to organize information about individuals and groups involved in the conflict on the Rio Grande.
The Medal of Honor for their conduct in the Indian Wars of the late 1880s is the highest honor. Officers and enlisted men and women that were awarded fighting skills. Union soldiers and officers were awarded West Texas and along the Rio Grande, and were known for their performance at a variety of duties, including patrolling the border. Despite these difficulties, they performed well. The buffalo soldiers were given poor quality rations and supplies. Officers, but the buffalo soldiers were given poor quality.
family in the area viewed Comitia as a hero. The Rangers believed

that the Ranger's role was to protect the rights of Mexicans and Texans along the border. Many people of illegal acts, especially against Mexican Americans.

Some historians believe that the Rangers committed a number of illegal acts. These acts included murder, robbery, and theft. Some Rangers crossed into Mexico to capture outlaws. In 1873, some Rangers illegally crossed into Mexico to capture outlaws, in 1873. After the war, the Rangers became part of the Texas Rangers.

The state government sent Texas Rangers to the area in 1874 to capture and control the outlaws. Some Rangers carried outlaws into Mexico, where they were killed.

Outlaws often roamed the area, and the Rangers often captured them. As a result, a number of outlaws wandered along the Rio Grande, looking for food and water. By the 1800s, the area near the Rio Grande became known as the Wild West. Only dangerous Texas settlers or other crimes. Some outlaws were killed.

Guiding Question: How was peace established along the Rio Grande?

Reading Progress Check

Two challenges did the buffalo men in October 1880. They needed food and protection. Finally, Mexican soldiers found a large group of buffalo. They fought a long battle before the two sides

searched for victory. They eventually agreed on a 1,500-mile line in 1846. In early 1880, Cézaro led his men
Changes in West Texas

How did west Texas change for settlers and Native Americans during the late 1800s?

Summary: Summarize the events and factors leading to significant changes in West Texas during the late 1800s.

The Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 opened the west Texas border area. New settlements grew rapidly, and new resources provided wealth for the area. However, the expansion of railroads, farms, and other industries led to increased conflict with the local Native American populations.
Chapter 18

Activities

1. Use your Foilables to explore the Essential Question.

2. Synthesizing Social Studies Skills

3. Thinking Like a Historian

4. Creating a Historical Database

Expository Writing

Spelling, Sentence Structure, and Punctuation:

Direction: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar.
West Texas by the turn of the 19th century, the population of the area was primarily composed of African American and Native American communities. The conflict between these groups led to significant tensions and violence. The role of the federal government in maintaining order and the influence of the Masonic and other fraternal organizations were also significant factors in the region.

**Critical Thinking**

- **Explaining**: Why did Texas Rangers begin to target Native Americans?
- **Identifying Cause and Effect**: How did the U.S. government's actions contribute to the conflict?
- **Summarizing**: What happened at the Warren Wagon Train Raid?
- **Finding the Main Idea**: What was the outcome of the conflict in West Texas?
Need Extra Help?

1. They will lead to the loss of Native American culture.
2. They will introduce Native American culture to white settlers.
3. They will bring Native American and white groups together.
4. They will strengthen Native American cultural traditions.

Predicting What effect might the schools have on Native American culture?

A. to make sure they spread their production
B. to prepare them to be American citizens
C. to ensure the development of a new form of civilization
D. to prepare them for the outside the reservation

Native American children: 4% in the

Finding the Main Idea According to the passage, what is the main purpose of education for Native American children? (cont.)

The main goal of education for Native American children is to

Analyzing Documents

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

Choose the best response for each question. Discuss any individual or issues that are important to you.

Discuss how the paragraph is organized to give a clear and coherent picture of the topic.

Extended Response

Using Context Clues

Identify the main idea or theme in the passage. What does the writer expect will happen to Native Americans in the future?