Chronological Reasoning: American Indians

Skill Type: Chronological Reasoning: Historical thinking involves the ability to identify, analyze, and evaluate the relationships among multiple histori-cal causes and effects, distinguishing between those that are long-term and proximate, and among coincidence, causation, and correlation

Thematic Review: The following review and analysis activity traces some key events in American history with the theme of Native Americans in mind. Complete it by adding notes on the significance/impact of each item to/on Native Americans. Some items have been completed for you

1492   **Christopher Columbus**… from Italy, sailed for **Spain**, landed in Bahamas begin-ning era of exploration and colonization of the Americas. Columbus called natives "**Indians"** believing he was in the Indies. This discovery was a key moment in Ameri-can history as it begins the era of colonization

1607   **Jamestown, Virginia…** first permanent settlement for **England**, funded by joint-stock company to find gold. **10-90 million natives at this time.** The **Powhatan** re-lationship is strong at first, but ends in war and the destruction of the Powhatan na-tion. Future Indian removal foreshadowed by what happens in **Virginia**

1675-76   **King Philip's War**

1763   **French and Indian War** ends… and although the coloniest and British win (defeating the French and Indians) fighting continues with **Pontiac's Rebellion.** This lead to the British Proclamation Line of 1763 which attempted to end war and con-flict by drawing a line and preserving Indian territory west of the Appalachian Moun-tains. It is a failure, however, as colonists move into territory anyway and Indian conflict continued

1830   **Indian Removal Act** signed by **Andrew Jackson**

1831-1838   *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia*

Trail of Tears

1868   **Treaty of Fort Laramie**

1876   **Battle of Little Big Horn; Custer's Last Stand…** the most famous action of the **Great Sioux War** of 1876. It was an overwhelming victory for the Lakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho, led by several major war leaders, including **Crazy Horse** and inspired by the visions of **Sitting Bull.** The **Ghost Dance** had been created a year earlier, and the cooperation among tribes helped their resistance to westward expansion. Although the American Indians won this battle and **General George Custer** and more than 200 other American soldiers were killed, it was the last solid native victory

1887   **Dawes Act**

1890   **Wounded Knee Massacre (Battle of Wounded Knee)**

1900   **Native Population down to 250,000**… it wasn't just disease that decimated the native population between 1500-1900 in North America. It was also warfare, loss of territory, and the near extension of the **Buffalo**