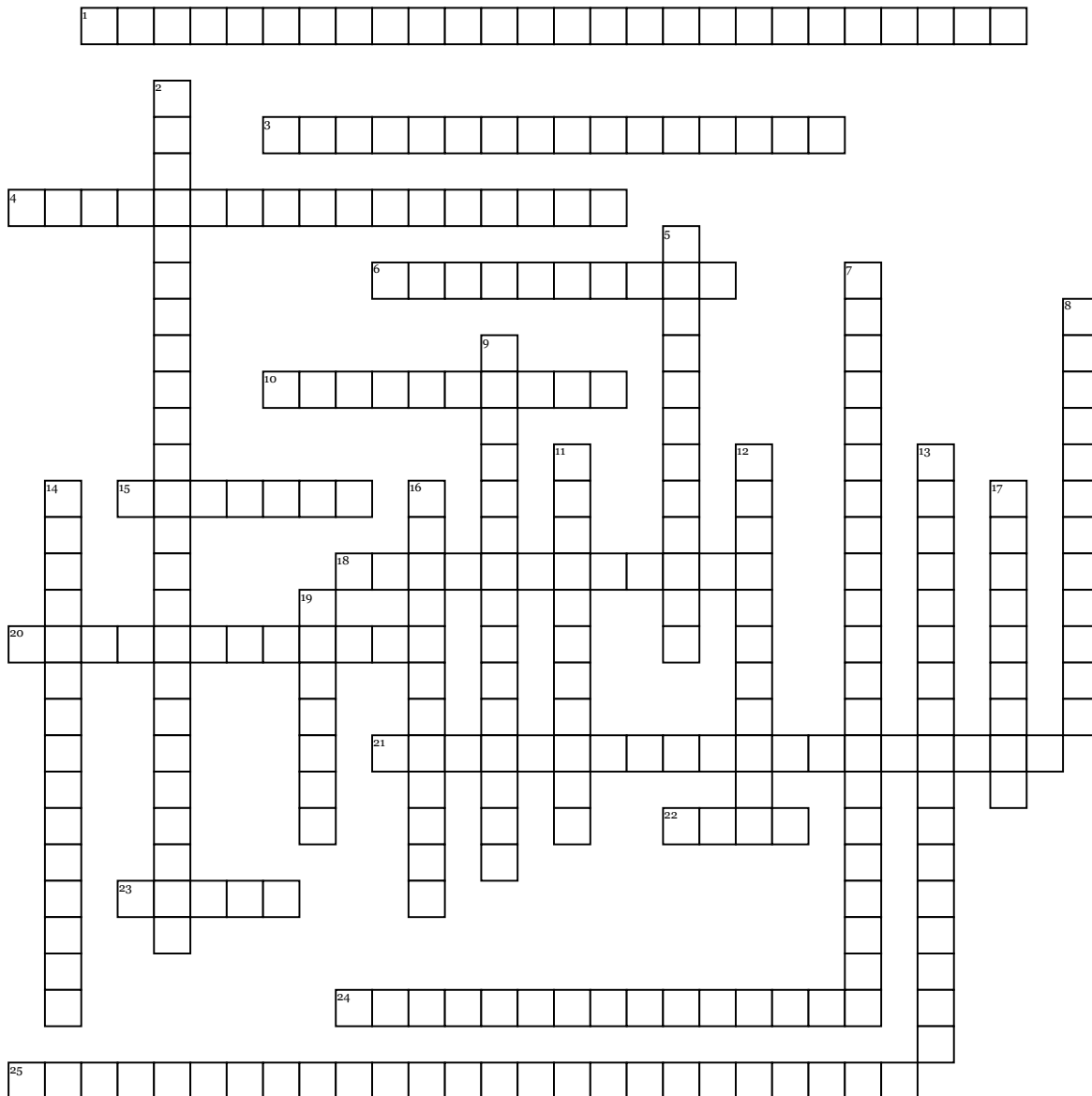


17.4 The Loss of Indian Life & Culture



Across

1. Moved the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Comanche tribes to "Indian Territory" (Oklahoma)
3. Symbolized the final step in the Americanization process, Indians were forced to symbolically fire their "last arrow" into the air and leave their culture and history behind, dress in white coveralls, holding an American flag.
4. A government policy toward Indians which permitted the federal government to divide the lands of any tribe and grant 160-320 acres of land in order to encourage individualism.
6. African Americans who fled the racism and violence of the Old South.
10. A performance the Sioux had begun on their reservation, which told of an Indian Messiah who would deliver the tribe from its hardship; worried white settlers of uprisings
15. _____ of the "Wild West" were mostly Hispanic and African American
18. Congress passed the act during the move westward, which allowed any head of a household or individual over the age of 21 to receive a parcel of 160 acres.
20. Run by Bureau of Indian Affairs, _____ were temporary, merely "designed to civilize and Christianize Indians".

21. An attempt to disarm a group of Lakota Sioux Indians near Wounded Knee, South Dakota, which resulted in members of the Seventh Cavalry of the U.S. army opening fire and killing over 150 Indians.
22. Because of the discovery of _____ in the Black Hills, settlers broke the agreements which granted the lands to the Sioux's.
23. An Indian tribe associated with the "Ghost Dance"
24. The process by which an Indian was "redeemed" and assimilated into the American way of life by changing his clothing to western clothing and renouncing his tribal customs in exchange for a parcel of land.
25. Moved the remaining Sioux to the Black Hills in the Dakota territory.

Down

2. Agreement that established distinct tribal borders for Northern tribes, codifying the reservation system.
5. The forced relocation of nearly fifty-thousand Indians to the west of the Mississippi River (what is now Oklahoma) between 1831 and 1838.
7. Fought on June 25, 1876, federal troops led by Colonel Custer foolishly attacked the main Sioux force in Montana, perhaps the most famous battle of the American West.
8. Large farms owned by speculators who hired laborers to work the land.

9. The idea that "Americans were destined and divinely ordained to expand democratic institutions throughout the continent.
11. Known to his people as "Thunder Traveling to the Loftier Mountain Heights" was the chief of the Nez Perce tribe who lead his tribe to Canada, but were caught within 50 miles of the Canadian border.
12. The iconic figure who led Indians in what was their largest victory against American settlers at Little Bighorn River.
13. A militia raid led by Colonel Chivington on an Indian camp in Colorado, flying both the American Flag and the white flag of surrender; over 100 men, women, and children were killed.
14. An armed conflict between cowboys moving cattle along the trail and ranchers who wished to keep the best grazing lands for themselves.
16. The backbone of Western expansion was _____.
17. Indians faced _____ when they resisted the local/state militia units' forcible removals.
19. President _____ intervened in the 303 Dakota Sioux Indians who were sentences to death for their rebellion in what became known as the "Dakota War".