**Ch. 3 L.4 Notes** **5-2.4** Explain the social and economic effects of westward expansion on Native Americans; including opposing views on land ownership, Native American displacement, the impact of the railroad on the

**culture** of the Plains Indians, armed conflict, and changes in federal policy.

**1. How was the environment of the West changed by the new settlers?**

The land was plowed and irrigated, making it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country. The railroad companies killed many \_\_\_\_\_\_ since they damaged the tracks. Destroying the bison herds also destroyed the culture of the Plains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whose lifestyle depended on the bison.

**2. How did western settlement affect the American Indians?**

The new settlers took much of the Indians’ territory. The Indians believed that no one could own land, but the new settlers believed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land ownership. This led to Indian wars and the Indians being forced onto \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The US government tried to make Plains Indians become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they didn’t want to change and soon lost their land.

**3. What was the government’s policy towards Native Americans?**

As the new settlers wanted more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the government pushed the Indians inland. This \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policy forced Indians to move to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears.

**4. How did federal policy toward Indians change after the Civil War?**

Before the Civil War, Western Indians were left alone. After the Civil War, the federal government began to push Indians off their land and reservations because of the transcontinental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the discovery of gold and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_on reservations, and the new settlers’ desire for more land. Indians fought back in a series of Indian wars, ending in massacres of Indians such as the \_\_\_\_\_ Creek Massacre.

**5. How did treaties with the government affect Native Americans?**

The US government often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the treaties they made with Native Americans, taking away their reservations and tribal land ownership.

**6. How did the Native American victory at the Battle of Little Bighorn affect the Indians?**

When \_\_\_\_\_\_ was found on their reservations, Indians were forced off their land. They fought and won the Battle of Little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, also known as “Custer’s Last Stand.” However, news of this defeat caused such a public outcry that a much larger army came and crushed the Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
**7. How were the Nez Perce displaced to Oklahoma?**

The Oregon tribe of Nez Perce tried to escape to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than be sent to Idaho, but were caught by the US army, which promised to return them to Oregon. Instead, the tribe was taken to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**8. What happened when the Plains Indians resisted going to a reservation?**

The Apaches, led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were caught and sent to a reservation. Some escaped but were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they tried to surrender. This was the end of Indian resistance to the reservation policy.

**9. What was life like on the reservation?**

Indians were forced to live on reservations far from their native lands, so often had a hard time trying to get enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a strange land. The Bureau of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Affairs was supposed to supply the Indians with food, but they often kept much of the money for food for themselves. Indians faced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, starvation, and hopelessness on the reservations.

**10. How did reformers’ views on land ownership hurt the Native Americans?**

Some Americans tried to help the Indians by making them give up their traditions and live like white men. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a federal policy that divided up tribal lands for farming by individual Indian families. This went against the Indian beliefs that land belonged to the group, so most of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failed and the Indians lost their land.

**11. What did reformer think was the best way to help Native American children?**

Reformers thought that Indian children should be sent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schools to learn English and how to behave like whites. They were forced to give up their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, values, and culture. Today, however, their culture is being honored, although life on a reservation is still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWER KEY
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**1. How was the environment of the West changed by the new settlers?**

The land was plowed and irrigated, making it the breadbasket of the country. The railroad companies killed many bison since they damaged the tracks. Destroying the bison herds also destroyed the culture of the Plains Indians, whose lifestyle depended on the bison.

**2. How did western settlement affect the American Indians?**

The new settlers took much of the Indians’ territory. The Indians believed that no one could own land, but the new settlers believed in private land ownership. This led to Indian wars and the Indians being forced onto reservations. The US government tried to make Plains Indians become farmers, but they didn’t want to change and soon lost their land.

**3. What was the government’s policy towards Native Americans?**

As the new settlers wanted more and more land, the government pushed the Indians inland. This removal policy forced Indians to move to Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears.

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