Spanish bring horses to the Great Plains in 1540 and change Native American way of life.

BUFFALO are key to the life of Native Americans on the Plains. Used for food, hides, supplies, religious reasons, etc.

Early treaties between U.S. government and Native Americans promised land forever.

The government gave them land in the Great Plains which they thought no one could settle – too dry.
TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE – 1851, plains tribes set boundaries for tribal lands

RESERVATION – land set aside for Native American tribes

Some Native Americans resisted government regulations and fought U.S. troops

2nd TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE – tribes given land in Black Hills

Gold was later found in the Black Hills and settlers pushed Native Americans off their land
CRAZY HORSE and SITTING BULL lead resistance to the U.S. government

Government sends GEORGE CUSTER with soldiers to stop the Native Americans

BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN in Montana – Custer and his 211 men were all killed

Government sends more troops and puts down the uprising
Native Americans all over U.S. pushed to reservations
By 1880’s almost all buffalo are gone on the Plains

WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE – 1890 in South Dakota, 300 Native Americans are killed, last armed resistance by Native Americans
Many wanted Native Americans to ASSIMILATE – learn to live more like American whites

DAWES ACT – 1887, encouraged Native Americans to become farmers, children sent to schools

THE END