

Chart - Gilded Age: Final Defeat of the Indians of Texas (Ch. 17)



Pg Nos.	Events & Developments	Dates	Indian Leader(s)	Americans/ Texans	Details of What Happened	Indians Were in the Right—Tell why.	Americans/Texans Were in the Right—Tell why.
391-396	Peace Policy (Quakers)	1860s-Early 1870s	Satanta--Lone Wolf--Ten Bears--Quanah Parker--Kicking Bear--Striking Eagle--Horseback--Big Tree--Satank	Pres. Grant Lawrie Tatum --Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman	- The western folks were afraid that they were going to get raided by the Indians living in the west. - Federal troops were stationed in west to prevent raids. - The Indians were concealed because there was not enough food for the soldiers that were stationed in the west. In 1867 U.S. Agents met in Kansas and signed a peace treaty called the treaty of medicine lodge creek. Peace policy failed. - Not all the Indian leaders signed the treaty.	- it was right for the Indians not to accept the Quaker treaty because they would have to leave their sacred land and live on reservations. - The Texans were trying to take their land so they can use it to build industries. - It was right for the Indians to raid the other settlers because they were trying to take the land that the Indians first found	- it was right to create the peace treaty so that the Indians would not raid the settlers anymore. - But just because they made a peace treaty does not mean they can take over the Indians land. - Creating a peace treaty means to make allies with the enemies and not take their land. - They killed one of the Chiefs son and calls it peace.

					Santata insisted that west Texas belonged to the Comanches. - An important chief named Lone Wolf called for war because of the death of his son. - Two other important Chiefs Wild Horse and Black Horse could not surrender to live a life of reservation. Cynthia Ann Parker was captured by the Comanches when she was a child, when the white men would try to save her she would escape because she wanted to stay with the Comanches.	and claimed as theirs.	
396	Warren Wagontrain Raid along Salt Creek	May 1871	Satanta Big Tree Satank	Governor Davis Gen. Sherman	the reason of the raid was to change the soldiers and military leaders attitude. After the raid the peace treaty was abandoned, Several men were killed and injured. One of the Kiowa chief admitted to the Quaker agents that he led the raid.	it was right for the Kiowa chief to admit he lead the raid.	it was wrong for the Texans to have a wagon train of supplies to start settling on the Indians sacred land.
397	Mackenzie & Campaigns of 1871, 1872, & 1873	1871-73	Quanah Parker	Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie			
397-398	Slaughter of the Buffalo	Early 1870s	N/A	Charles Rath John and J. Wright Moor Gen. Philip Sheridan	- buffalo were killed for their precious skins - also, a low amount of buffalo would starve the Indians making them easier to defeat - some people tried to pass a law regulating the killing of buffalo - this law was defeated in part by Sheridan - Sheridan said he was destroying the Indians 'commissary' - Indians prepared for War to stop the killing of buffalo and regain their source of food, clothing, and lifestyle	HOW THE AMERICANS WERE WRONG: - they killed thousand of innocent buffalo - the buffalo hadn't done anything to the Americans - any reasons for this type of killing is discredited because of what they did	- Trying to defeat their enemy by getting rid of their source of food and clothing - number one way to win a war is to take the enemies' food and supplies - they had raided the Americans many times, they're getting what was coming to them
399	Attack on Adobe Walls	June 1874	Quanah Parker		- Parker attacked with hundreds of Native Americans - They fought against the Buffalo Hunters - Hunters had guns that could shoot quickly - Those were essential parts of the victory of the Hunters	- The hunters had destroyed their source of food and supplies by killing thousands of buffalo - they have tried to move the Indians of of their own land - the hunters had attacked them and destroyed their peace and culture	- They attacked the Americans - Attacking them will only prolong the fighting and increase the amount of lives cost - After all the buffalo were killed you'd think that the Indians wouldn't want anymore bloodshed
399-400	Red River Campaign	1874-75		Major John B. Jones Col Ranald S.	- President Grant put US army in charge of capturing the Indians - Some Indians moved to the reservations	The Indians should not have to leave their own land for a government owned and	It's the best to get what we want without hurting anyone anymore than we already have

				Mackenzie	- the majority, however, did not 3,000 US troops attacked an Indians camp - Texas Rangers fought in the West portion of Texas - Mackenzie and others stormed the rest of the Indian camps while Jones held the West line of defense	supported area where they would be forced to learn American customs The Americans destroyed the homes of thousands, maybe millions, of Indians, that one of the worst forms of cruelty and selfishness	- They offered the Indians a chance to come peacefully but they refused - The Indians could have had food and supplies from the government without some many people dying
400	Battle of Palo Duro Canyon—Final Defeat of Comanches	Sept. 28, 1874-1875	Quanah Parker	Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie	- Part of Red River Campaign - Was the most deceptive battle of the Red River Campaign. - Mackenzie attack the Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyenne Indians at Palo Duro. - Very few lives were lost, the Texans stole most of their horses, mules, and food. - The last remaining Comanche band, the Kwahadies, surrendered in June 1875 at Fort Still in Indian Territory. - Quanah Parker fought for Native American rights in Texas. - After the Red River campaign, Native Americans were rarely seen on prairies and plains of Central and West Texas. - The Kikapoo Indians lasted a few more years on the border along the Rio Grande	- Were being targeted by the Americans during the Red River Campaign. The Indians were the ones being attacked, meaning they did not make the first move. - The Americans made the Indians suffer by taking their food and supplies. - The Americans finished off the Indians in the West. They were rarely seen after the battles.	- The Indians failed to negotiate with the Quakers by attacking a Wagon Train. - Most of these battles would have never happened if the Indians just signed the peace treaty.
402-403	Defeat of Kickapoos	1876-1878		Col Ranald S. Mackenzie	- Mackenzie sent patrols out to search for Kikapoo Raiders. - Mexicans Raiders also joined in to help Mackenzie. - In 1878, the Kikapoos were subdued.	The Kikapoos did nothing to harm the Americans. They were known to be peaceful people. Well, the textbook never said they did. ;)	the Americans were forced to attack the Kikapoos under the U.S. Government.
403	Defeat of Apaches	1870s-1880	Victorio	Col Benjamin H. Grierson Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper	- The Apaches continued their raids after the Kikapoo's defeat. - Most of the Apaches lived in New Mexico and in Arizona, but a small group of Apaches still lived in the West Texas Mountains. - The Apaches fought battles in Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico. "Buffalo soldiers" chased the Apaches into Mexico. Mexican soldiers then trapped the Apaches where they were ultimately defeated.		- the Apaches refused to make peace which ended to many battles. - The Apaches continued raids in Texan cities and camps with out mercy. - The Indians attacked not only in Texas, but in New Mexico also.