**HIST 216**

 **QUESTION 3: Why do you think some ……together in fighting the English?**

Some Native people who converted to Christianity chose to fight with the English because they thought it is essential for their religion and most of their tribes did not get together to battle with English because some natives agreed to help English.

**QUESTION 4**

**1. You are part of a Native American nation that needs to choose sides in the war between the British and the Colonists. Which team do you prefer? What is your rationale for your choice?** You may use bullet points to state the facts you want to debate with your tribe.

I will be on the side of colonist because;

The colonist was not harsh, and they at the same time, the colonialists brutally dealt with the native inhabitants of the island, who kindly welcomed the Europeans and allowed them to settle on their lands. According to the British version of the events, the Indians planned to expel the settlers, and they struck first. However, historians are inclined to believe that this legend was invented by the colonialists themselves to justify the massacre.

**QUESTION 5**

**1. Download and open the PDF packet. In a brief sentence or two, answer only the Post-Viewing questions, and attach your assignment for grading.**

2-

**Could the Cherokee Removal process employed by the United States Government in the 1830's be considered a "black page" in American history? Please explain why or why not.**

In 1838, President Martin Van Buren deployed federal troops to march the remaining southern Cherokee 1,200 miles into India on the plains. Disease and hunger raged, and thousands of people died along the way, giving this winding journey the nickname "Trail of Tears. "However, the Seminole group refused to leave and squatted in Florida. They fought the federal forces for almost a decade before their leader was killed and they finally surrendered.

**QUESTION 6**

**1. Use the internet to research one California tribe and explain their contact story. Remember that a contact story is a time when a tribe met with Europeans for the first time. How did your particular chosen tribe fare?**

In the coast, lived two tribes of the Algonkin family: Yurogg and Viyots. To the south of the atapasca, several clans of the Yuki family were settled: the Yuki proper, the henna and the weapon. The tribe of models, who lived in the northeast of the region, Kroeber refers to the Lutuami family. The main elements of the Californian culture were formed, obviously, in this ancient period, which can be approximately dated between 2000-1500 and 500. BC e. In the period following this, the penetration from the north first of the Algoikins, then of the Atapaskas, began; probably, in the same second period, the Penutis settled along the river. Sacramento, with the result that the Hock tribes were divided. Shoshone tribes began to descend from the south and through. Large Pool towards the ocean; the Shoshone crashed between the southern and central hawks. Pentti groups ended up between the central and northern hawks. In the second period, the influence of the culture from the south (even earlier than the pueblo culture) was manifested in the use of flat grater grains (metate). The production of vessels from steatite began.

**2- Do you believe that the California mission system was beneficial to the Native Americans living there at the time? Why or why not?**

California Indians stood out for their farming. The basis of their existence was gathering; additional activities were fishing and hunting for small game. They were not engaged in either farming or cattle breeding; they were not familiar with a sedentary lifestyle. Therefore, they are usually not only considered the most primitive tribes of North America, but also ranked among the primitive peoples of the world, along with Australians, fire-earths, and Bushmen. However, a comparison of the accumulated ethnographic and historical data makes one doubt that this previously widespread representation is exact.

**QUESTION 7**

**1. Research the meanings behind the characters on a totem pole. Then, design your totem pole and explain your selections.**

Totem poles were made in the United States by Indian tribes living in the states of Washington and Alaska and Canada by the province of British Columbia. They may be parts of houses or individual memorials to deceased persons.

2**- Why do you think the Canadian and American government both placed bans on the Potlatch ceremony? What was to be afraid of, from a governmental point of view?**

The animal figures and other characters in the totem pole are symbols of genera and clans, just like the animals of the European pedigree. In the tribes of the West Coast, each person belonged to a particular family or group considered to be magically associated with one specific animal, plant, or other natural or supernatural being or phenomenon. This item was called a personal totem. The relation between the totem and the people was considered to be related and similar in nature and other characteristic features. The totem pole symbolizes the connection between the clan and its totem.

**QUESTION 8**

**1. Use the attached PDF file to answer only the Post-Viewing questions, in brief, one to two sentence answers. Attach your paper for grading**.

WSR\_TG\_EP4.pdf

Jeronimo's fury towards Mexico was soon interrupted by the advent of a new adversary. America, as it is recognized today, was formed against the background of cultural separation. They claim and divide the land without taking into account the interests of indigenous peoples. Agreements such as the Guadalupe-Hidalgo agreement and the purchase of Gadsden, not to mention the gold rush, introduced the ancestors of modern America to this mixture.

2**- Was Geronimo, a Hero?**

Jeronimo (1829-1909), a military leader of the Apache tribe, who led the opposition to US policies to relocate his people on the reservation, the most terrible leader of Native Americans, who became a national star. For some, Geronimo was a formidable and legendary warrior. For others, it is a sad symbol of the oppression of Native Americans. With cult figures such as Geronimo, truth is always difficult to understand. He came from a tribe, but still stood out as a celebrity. Throughout his extraordinary life, he never stopped fighting by any means to return to the land that he loved.

QUESTION 9

1. View the artwork on page 346 of the Townsend text depicting Custer's Last Stand. Answer the three questions about the artwork.

(**NO TEXT ATTACHED )**

**2- Does Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce epitomize the plight of the Native Americans during the Indian Wars? If so, why do you believe that is so?**

By June 14, 1877, about 600 Nez-Perses from the Joseph and White Bird bands had gathered in the village of Tepahlevame, a traditional spot on Lake Tolo on the Camas Prairie, six miles west of present Grangeville. On June 13, the White Bird band held a tel-link-leen ceremony there. Warriors in their holiday attire, riding horses, travelled around the camp, and each boasted of its military prowess and talked about military exploits. One of the older warriors named Red Bear Grizzlies began to dispute several young warriors whose relatives were killed by the Whites, but their death has not yet been avenged. Then the white authorities did not respond to the request of Nez Perce to make a fair trial of drunken miners, and the crime remained unpunished.

Work cited

Bailey, Thomas Andrew, and Dixon Ryan Fox. A diplomatic history of the American people.

Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1980.

Greven, Philip J. "Historical demography and colonial America." (1967): 438-454.

Hennessy, Alistair. The frontier in Latin American history. London: Edward Arnold, 1978.