**Chapter 6 Study Guide**

1. **“Golden Years” of Indian Territory**
	1. Natives recovered from Removal from their homes, created governments
	2. Added farming, business, and hunting
	3. Rich natives had slaves who lived in log cabins. Called, “plantations”
		1. Most Indians owned **NO SLAVES**
		2. 1% owned slaves
	4. Tribes were well **educated and had a good education system**
	5. **Closest whites lived to Indian Territory was the state of Kansas**
2. **Civil War Beginning - 1861**
	1. Most of the tribes joined the Confederacy (South)
	2. **The Confederacy saw Indian Territory**
		1. **as a protection against blockades**
		2. **And a Source of supplies**
			1. South needed meat, and grain.. Indian Territory had both and the south needed that meat and grain.
	3. The main reason the Natives joined the south was **they felt that the North had abandoned them.**
	4. South promised the Natives to protect Indians and their lands in Indian Territory.
		1. Plus some Natives owned slaves.
3. **Civil War Alliances**
	1. **CHEROKEE**
		1. **Cherokee John Ross, became the leader of Indian Territory**
			1. **Joins the South because most tibes wanted to**
			2. However he wanted ALL tribes to stay neutral.
			3. Ended up getting all tribes to join south but 1
			4. **John Ross was the last chief of the 5 Civilized Tribes to sign a treaty with the South**
		2. **Stand Waite – (OTHER CHEROKEE LEADER)** (Ross’s) old ENEMY disagreed and recruited soldiers for the Confederacy.
			1. Southern President Jefferson Davis sent Albert Pike to talk to the natives.
			2. Choctaws, Chickasaws, Kiowa’s, Comanche’s, Apaches & Seminoles sided with him
	2. **CREEKS**
		1. **Opothleyahola was a Creek tribal leader who led Tribal Neutrals and Union Sympathizers.**
		2. Creeks were divided, **Loyal Creeks (UNION NORTH)** and **Confederate Creeks (SOUTH)**
		3. **Leaders of this tribe were first to make contact with the Union**
	3. **CHICKASAW**
		1. **Only tribe that did not adopt slaves into the tribe after the war**
	4. **SEMINOLES**
		1. **Only tribe to treat slaves as freed men. Some lived among the Seminoles**
	5. **CHOCTAW**
		1. **Only tribe to be completely loyal to the south.**
4. **Civil War Battles**
	1. **No tribe did not fight, EVERY TRIBE was involved somehow.**
	2. **First Battle in Indian Territory**
		1. ***Battle of Round Mountain*** – South attacked neutral Indians, Natives forced the Confederates to retreat. As a result, some neutral Natives joined the Union.
		2. Guerrilla Warfare was the most common form of fighting (HIT AND RUN TACTICS)
	3. **Battle of Honey Springs**
		1. Near present day Muskogee – **This battle was a turning point for Indian Territory**
		2. **South** controlled Indian Territory for more than half of the war.
	4. **Switching Sides & Capture**
		1. Western Tribes Switched sides in the middle of the war and went to the Union.
		2. John Ross of the Cherokee kept his word and did not switch sides.
			1. However he was captured and sent to Philadelphia
			2. He then organized a Union movement in Indian Territory
	5. **Stand Waite**
		1. Promoted to General, had a big Battle win at the Battle of Cabin Creek
			1. Captured a Union supply train with food, clothing, and blankets.
		2. He was the last Confederate General to surrender, even after General Robert E. Lee
			1. They surrendered at Doaksville, Choctaw Nation - June 23, 1865.
			2. Dennis Cooley the Indian Affairs Commissioner signed the peace treaties
	6. **Reconstruction Treaties 1866**
		1. **4 of the 5 Civilized Tribes** gave troops to the North during the war.
			1. **Only the Choctaw remained loyal to the Confederacy**
		2. **They were to give up lands as punishment for helping the Southern Confederacy**
			1. **They had to give up slavery and free their slaves**
			2. **Changed the map of Indian Territory and had to share land.**
			3. **All FIVE CIVILIZED tribes suffered losses and give up lands ½ their lands to the USA**
		3. **The Five Civilized Tribes had to meet in Washington January 1866 to sign new treaties.**