Chapter 9 Study Guide

1. **Indian Territory Outlaws & Judges**
   1. Jim Reed – Member of the Jesse James Gang “James-Younger Gang”, Married to Belle Starr –
      1. Wanted for Murder – Death “Shot by a Deputy”
   2. Jesse James – Leader of the James-Younger Gang. Typically in Missouri, Texas.
      1. Wanted for Murder, Robbery, Horse thievery, - Death “Shot in the Back by his own friend”
   3. Cole Younger – One of the Leaders of the “James- Younger Gang”
      1. Wanted for Murder, Robbery, and Horse Thievery – Death “Died Quietly in 1916” after being in prison.
   4. **Belle Starr** – Most notable outlaw in Indian Territory
      1. She was most known for being a famous horse thief
      2. She ran around with the Jesse James gang
      3. She loved all outlaws and considered herself queen of them.
      4. She had many husbands in her life
      5. She was ambushed at 41 and shot many times in a public road by possibly friends of her husband.
      6. Caught by Bass Reeves
         1. **Bass Reeves** 
            1. **Appointed Deputy by Issac Parker, caught over 3,000 felons for him.**
   5. **Judge Isaac Parker**
      1. **Nicknamed the “Hanging Judge of Fort Smith”** 
         1. He was upset over how much crime was in Indian Territory, he would sentence many people to hang instead of being thrown in prison
         2. Convicted over 9,000 criminals
         3. 88 he sentenced to hang.
   6. **Indian Outlaws**
      1. **Crazy Snake 1900 Creek Chief**
         1. He was a full blood creek who did not want to give into agreements with whites.
         2. Crazy Snake would enforce old ways and customs
            1. If you didn’t listen to him, you were punished.
         3. He refused the allotment system
2. **Indian Territory Courts**
   1. There was **no real court with authority over whites in Indian Territory.**
   2. The closest one was the District Court at Fort Smith Arkansas
   3. The only prison closest to them was in Leavenworth, Kansas
      1. People would die being transported from Fort Smith to Kansas to be put in prison
   4. **Fort Smith Court**
      1. Started taking over not only white court cases but also Natives who broke Federal laws in Indian Territory
   5. **Native Americans hated the Fort Smith Court because of untrusted and distance.**
3. **Whites Coming to Indian Territory**
   1. In 1881 gold was discovered in Indian Territory, but not as big as California and Colorado.
   2. In 1889 oil was discovered in Indian Territory by Edward Byrd.
      1. He used the oil as livestock dip to cattlemen.
      2. The Petroleum industry started to grow in Indian Territory.
   3. With whites coming to Indian Territory they were upset because they had no rights.
      1. Most whites came to Indian Territory illegally, but no one did anything about it.
      2. They felt the Natives had all the advantages and the whites had none.
   4. In 1871 Congress stopped all treaties with Native Americans, it was downhill for the natives after that.
   5. The Ratio of whites to natives: **The natives were outnumbered 3 to 1**. The whites were illegally there.
4. **Dawes Allotment Act 1887**
   1. Created by Senator **Henry Dawes** of Massachusetts.
      1. This act made it where **Natives would be allotted land in severalty (individually)** instead of an entire tribal group.
      2. Each family would be **given 160 acres** of land
      3. The natives hated this and protested it.
   2. **Dawes Commission – Created to “Americanize”**
      1. **This Commission was created by the Indian Appropriations Act**
      2. This was to get the 5 civilized tribes to accept tribal allotments in severalty in exchange for their land.
         1. This pushed many Indians to want citizenship and ownership of property.
         2. The first tribe to accept the tribal allotments was the Seminole, the others eventually followed.
      3. **Natives would get the right to vote, public schools established, tribal courts would be abolished.**
      4. **Much of the Dawes Commission allotments were by force.**
5. **Laws Created in Indian Territory**
   1. **Organic Act 1890**
      1. This set up a TEMPORARY government in the Territory of Oklahoma.
      2. First time area was called Oklahoma
      3. This made Unassigned Lands apart of Oklahoma Territory
   2. **Indian Appropriations Act 1893**
      1. Created the Dawes Commission to make the 5 Civilized Tribes Accept individual Allotments
   3. **Curtis Act 1896**
      1. Created by Charles Curtis
      2. Made it where Congress could allotment of Indian Territory lands WITHOUT the tribe’s approval.
      3. Made it where Indians were no longer sovereign nations
         1. (No longer independent countries like France and England)
      4. This was the final conquest of the Native Americans
      5. Tribal government’s ended, Tribal lands reduced to 160 acres of land for each person.

IMPORTANT THINGS ADDED

1. After 1885, the **MAJOR CRIMES ACT** limited the authority of the Indian tribal courts
2. Congress was dissatisfied with the Dawes Commission in 1898 because it **DID TO LITTLE**.
3. The Chickasaw tribe rejected the **ATOKA ACT** despite the approval of tribal leaders, **IT ABOLISHED TRIBAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM**
4. Allotments in Severalty freed lands so there could be **SEVERAL OWNERS TO ONE PROPERTY**
5. Dawes Commission was created in **1893**