Chief Joseph and the Indian Wars

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The Nez Perce War of 1877 and Battle of the Big Hole: A History of General Gibbon's Engagement with Nez Percé Indians in the Big Hole Valley, Montana, August 9th, 1877 (Annotated)

American Indians in World War II

Claims of Nez Perce Indians. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Transmitting Communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Inclosing Report of Agent C.T. Stranahan, of the Nez Perce Agency, Together with the Testimony Taken by Him in Support of the Claims of the Nez Perce Indians for Services Rendered by Them During the War with Joseph's Band of Nez Perces in 1877

Yellow Wolf, His Own Story

Settle and Conquer

The Nez Perce

Indians in the Big Hole Valley, Montana, August 9th, 1877 (Annotated)

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Surviving Yellowstone

De zendelingsvrouw

Surviving Yellowstone

Wasi'chu

Begraaf mijn hart bij de bocht van de rivier

The Long Journey of the Nez Perce

The Last Indian War

Forlorn Hope

Nez Perce

Indian Wars

Warrior Nations

The Essential West

Indian Wars

Ethnic Cleansing and the Indian

The Encyclopedia of North American Indian Wars, 1607–1890

A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest

The Nez Perce

Indian War in the Pacific Northwest

American Indian History Day by Day

The Battle of Big Hole: A History of General Gibbon's Engagement with Nez Percé Indians in the Big Hole Valley, Montana, August 9th, 1877 (Annotated)

American Indians in World War II

The Nez Perce

Chiefs Joseph, Looking Glass, White Bird, and Their People Against the United States In 1877, the U.S. Government opened the Nez Perce lands in Oregon to settlers and ordered the tribe to move to a reservation in Idaho Territory. Although reluctant to leave their homeland, the Nez Perce began the long trek eastward. A small band of young warriors vented their frustration, however, in two days of deadly attacks on settlements along the Salmon River. Realizing that the U.S. response would be overwhelming--particularly in light of Custer's defeat the year before--the Nez Perce leaders, including Chiefs Joseph, Looking Glass, and White Bird, prepared their people for war. A U.S. Army battalion led by Civil War general Oliver O. Howard along with several other coordinated army units began pursuit in an effort to subdue the Nez Perce and forceably move them to the reservation. The Nez Perce resolved to escape to freedom in Canada. Using their intimate knowledge of the land and their native Appaloosa horses skilfully, the Nez Perce were able to successfully check and elude the much larger American force for more than three months as they wound their way across the Rocky Mountains, through the newly established Yellowstone National Park, and into Montana. The war finally ended when the exhausted Indians--men, women, and children--were surrounded in the Bear Paw Mountains. Looking Glass was shot dead, and at this point, Chief Joseph relinquished and gave his famous address of surrender to General Howard. While most of the Nez Perce ended up on a reservation, the band led by White Bird was able to make their way to Canada and freedom. The Nez Perce War is one of the most important and emotional campaigns of the Indian Wars. It essentially closed an era in American history, and the amount of time, money, and troops required to subdue the Nez Perce brought the plight of American Indians and the reservation system to the front pages of newspapers around the world. In The Long Journey of the Nez Perce: A Battle History from Cottonwood to Bear Paw, former U.S. Army engineering officer Kevin Carson brings his intimate knowledge of the territory crossed by the Nez Perce along with his skill as a cartographer to reconstruct in detail the battles and skirmishes along the entire route of the conflict. During the century following George Washington's presidency, the United States fought at least forty wars with various Indian tribes, averaging one conflict every two and a half years. Warrior Nations is Roger L. Nichols's response to the question, "Why did so much fighting take place?" Examining eight of the wars between the 1780s and 1877, Nichols explains what started each conflict and what the eight had in common as well as how they differed. He writes about the fights between the United States and the Shawnee, Miami, and Delaware tribes in the Ohio Valley, the Creek in Alabama, the Arikara in South Dakota, the Sauk and Fox in Illinois and Wisconsin, the Dakota Sioux in Minnesota, the Cheyenne and Arapaho in Colorado, the Apache in New Mexico and Arizona, and the Nez Perce in Oregon and Idaho. Virtually all of these wars, Nichols shows, grew out of small-scale local conflicts, suggesting that interracial violence preceded any formal declaration of war. American pioneers
hated and feared Indians and wanted their land. Indian villages were armed camps, and their young men sought recognition for bravery and prowess in hunting and fighting. Neither the U.S. government nor tribal leaders could prevent raids, thievery, and violence when the two groups met. In addition to U.S. territorial expansion and the belligerence of racist pioneers, Nichols cites a variety of factors that led to individual wars: cultural differences, border disputes, conflicts between and within tribes, the actions of white traders and local politicians, the government’s failure to prevent or punish anti-Indian violence, and Native determination to retain their lands, traditional culture, and tribal independence. The conflicts examined here, Nichols argues, need to be considered as wars of U.S. aggression, a central feature of that nation’s expansion across the continent that brought newcomers into areas occupied by highly militarized Native communities ready and able to defend themselves and attack their enemies. This rereading of the history of American westward expansion examines the destruction of Native American cultures as a successful campaign of “counterinsurgency.” Paramilitary figures such as Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett “opened the West” and frontiersmen infiltrated the enemy, learning Indian tactics and launching “search and destroy” missions. Conventional military force was a key component but the interchange between militia, regular soldiers, volunteers and frontiersmen underscores the complexity of the conflict and the implementing of a “peace policy.” The campaign’s outcome rested as much on the civilian population’s economic imperatives as any military action. The success of this three-century war of attrition was unparalleled but ultimately saw the victors question the morality of their own actions. This newest volume in Oxford's acclaimed Pivotal Moments series offers an unforgettable portrait of the Nez Perce War of 1877, the last great Indian conflict in American history. It was, as Elliott West shows, a tale of courage and ingenuity, of desperate struggle and shattered hope, of short-sighted government action and a doomed flight to freedom. To tell the story, West begins with the early history of the Nez Perce and their years of friendly relations with white settlers. In an initial treaty, the Nez Perce were promised a large part of their ancestral homeland, but the discovery of gold led to a stampede of settlement within the Nez Perce land. Numerous injustices at the hands of the US government combined with the settlers' invasion to provoke this most accommodating of tribes to war. West offers a riveting account of what came next: the harrowing flight of 800 Nez Perce, including many women, children and elderly, across 1500 miles of mountainous and difficult terrain. He gives a full reckoning of the campaigns and battles—and the unexpected turns, brilliant stratagems, and grand heroism that occurred along the way. And he brings to life the complex characters from both sides of the conflict, including cavalrymen, officers, politicians, and—on the center of it all—the Nez Perce themselves (the Nimiipuu, "true people"). The book sheds light on the war's legacy, including the near sainthood that was bestowed upon Chief Joseph, whose speech of surrender, "I will fight no more forever," became as celebrated as the Gettysburg Address. Based on a rich cache of historical documents, from government and military records to contemporary interviews and newspaper reports, The Last Indian War offers a searing portrait of a moment when the American identity—who was and who was not a citizen—was being forged. This is a history of the Indian wars in early America. In June 1877 the final great American Indian War began when Chief Joseph lead his group of Nez Perce off the reservation attempting to retain their freedom. Their flight lead them through the heart of Yellowstone, a newly created national park. In the park the Indians encountered several groups of whites. The consequences were fatal for some and life-changing for all. This is a first-hand account of four groups and their encounters told by survivors. Priscilla White droomt niet van trouwen of moederschap. Ze voelt zich door God geroepen om zendingswerk te verrichten in India. Helaas krijgt ze slecht nieuws van de zendingsorganisatie. Ze willen niet langer ongetrouwde mannen en vrouwen het veld in sturen. Ook voor dokter Eli Ernest is het nieuws een klap. Samen met hem gaat Priscilla op zoek naar manieren om onder de eis uit te komen. Al snel wordt duidelijk dat een huwelijk op papier met de dokter waarschijnlijk de enige mogelijkheid is om haar droom te verwezenlijken. Het lijkt een klein offer, maar tijdens de zware reis blijkt haar beslissing meer gevolgen te hebben dan ze had durven vermoeden. Jody Hedlund liet zich bij het schrijven van 'De zendelingsvrouw' inspireren door het waargebeurde verhaal over het zendelingsechtpaar Marcus en Narcissa Whitman. Eerder verscheen van haar hand de roman 'De predikersbruid'. This book describes the plight of Native Americans from the 17th through the 20th century as they struggled to maintain their land, culture, and lives, and the major Indian leaders who resisted the inevitable result. * Describes important leaders from King Philip in the 17th century to
Dennis Banks, Russell Means, and Mary Brave Bird in the 20th century * Presents a timeline citing significant events in history as they pertain to American Indian resistance * Includes various historical photographs and illustrations * Provides a bibliographic selection of recommended readings at the conclusion of each chapter as well as a more comprehensive bibliography at the end of the book * Contains 24 sidebars that provide additional historical context and information about each leader

Yellow Wolf was one of the last surviving participants of the Nez Perce War. This is his story of the hitherto unrevealed Indian strategy and policy in that conflict as told to L.V. McWhorter, his friend for decades. Many researchers consider this book a classic -- one of the first to tell the story of those tragic times from the Native American perspective. This unique, day-by-day compilation of important events helps students understand and appreciate five centuries of Native American history. * A chronology provides an at-a-glance overview of 500 years of Native American history * A bibliography that guides students and other researchers to print and online resources for further information

This encyclopedia provides a broad, in-depth, and multidisciplinary look at the causes and effects of warfare between whites and Native Americans, encompassing nearly three centuries of history. In the fall of 1877, Nez Perce (Nimiipuu) Indians were desperately fleeing U.S. Army troops. The army caught up with them at the Bear's Paw Mountains in northern Montana, and following a devastating battle, Chief Joseph and most of his people surrendered. The wrenching tale of Chief Joseph and his followers is now legendary, but Bear's Paw is not the entire story. In fact, nearly three hundred Nez Perces escaped the U.S. Army and fled into Canada. Beyond Bear's Paw is the first book to explore the fate of these "nontreaty" Indians.

The Battle of the Big Hole was fought in west-central Montana on August 9–10, 1877, between the U.S. Army and the Nez Perce tribe led by legendary Chief Joseph. Temporarily capturing the village, the army was pushed back during a warrior counterattack, while the Native American non-combatants fled. Led by Civil War veteran, Colonel John Gibbon (a major figure at Gettysburg), the army suffered heavy casualties, as did the Nez Perce. The tribe would escape to make its way toward Canada but was pursued by the military until they surrendered. This is the story of the battle as it was fought by the troopers. At the time this book was written in 1892, John Gibbon and Chief Joseph had become friends and met at the old battlefield. Every memoir of the American West provides us with another view of the period that changed the country forever. For the first time, this long out-of-print volume is available as an affordable, well-formatted book for e-readers and smartphones. Sure to LOOK INSIDE by clicking the cover above or download a sample.

Over 17,000 Native Americans registered for military service during World War I. Of these about 10,000 either enlisted or were drafted into the American Expeditionary Force. Three related questions are examined in depth for the first time in this book: What were the battlefield experiences of Native Americans? How did racial and cultural stereotypes about Indians affect their duties? Were Native American veterans changed by their military service? Many American Indians distinguished themselves fighting on the Western Front. And as compared to black and Mexican American soldiers, Indians enjoyed near universal respect when in uniform. To celebrate their patriotism during and after the war, Indians could even perform warrior society dances otherwise proscribed. Both in combat and in their support roles on the home front, including volunteer contributions by Indian women, Native Americans hoped their efforts would result in a more vigorous application of democracy. But the Bureau of Indian Affairs continued to cut health and education programs and to suppress Indian culture. The Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest inhabit a vast region extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and from California to British Columbia. For more than two decades, A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest has served as a standard reference on these diverse peoples. Now, in the wake of renewed tribal self-determination, this revised edition reflects the many recent political, economic, and cultural developments shaping these Native communities. From such well-known tribes as the Nez Perces and Cayuses to lesser-known bands previously presumed "extinct," this guide offers detailed descriptions, in alphabetical order, of 150 Pacific Northwest tribes. Each entry provides information on the history, location, demographics, and cultural traditions of the particular tribe. Among the new features offered here are an expanded selection of photographs, updated reading lists, and a revised pronunciation guide. While continuing to provide succinct histories of each tribe, the volume now also covers such contemporary—and sometimes controversial—issues as Indian gaming and NAGPRA. With its emphasis on Native voices and tribal revitalization, this new edition of the Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest is certain to be a definitive reference for many years to
Mention “ethnic cleansing” and most Americans are likely to think of “sectarian” or “tribal” conflict in some far-off locale plagued by unstable or corrupt government. According to historian Gary Clayton Anderson, however, the United States has its own legacy of ethnic cleansing, and it involves American Indians. In Ethnic Cleansing and the Indian, Anderson uses ethnic cleansing as an analytical tool to challenge the alluring idea that Anglo-American colonialism in the New World constituted genocide. Beginning with the era of European conquest, Anderson employs definitions of ethnic cleansing developed by the United Nations and the International Criminal Court to reassess key moments in the Anglo-American dispossession of American Indians. Euro-Americans’ extensive use of violence against Native peoples is well documented. Yet Anderson argues that the inevitable goal of colonialism and U.S. Indian policy was not to exterminate a population, but to obtain land and resources from the Native peoples recognized as having legitimate possession. The clashes between Indians, settlers, and colonial and U.S. governments, and subsequent dispossession and forcible migration of Natives, fit the modern definition of ethnic cleansing. To support the case for ethnic cleansing over genocide, Anderson begins with English conquerors’ desire to push Native peoples to the margin of settlement, a violent project restrained by the Enlightenment belief that all humans possess a “natural right” to life. Ethnic cleansing comes into greater analytical focus as Anderson engages every major period of British and U.S. Indian policy, especially armed conflict on the American frontiers where government soldiers and citizen militias alike committed acts that would be considered war crimes today. Drawing on a lifetime of research and thought about U.S.-Indian relations, Anderson analyzes the Jacksonian “Removal” policy, the gold rush in California, the dispossession of Oregon Natives, boarding schools and other “benevolent” forms of ethnic cleansing, and land allotment. Although not amounting to genocide, ethnic cleansing nevertheless encompassed a host of actions that would be deemed criminal today, all of which had long-lasting consequences for Native peoples. This four-volume encyclopedia chronicles the historical roots of the United States’ current military dominance, documenting its growth from continental expansionism to hemispheric hegemony to global empire. • Overviews the history of American imperialism through chronologically arranged entries that are multidisciplinary, incisively written, and informed by the latest scholarship • Covers issues ranging from the fur trade of the frontier era to today’s complex engagement in the Middle East and Africa • Shares key insights on the intersection of popular culture with the projection of U.S. military power • Includes background material and an extensive selection of primary documents that will help students practice critical reading, thinking, and writing skills • Features numerous photos, illustrations, and sidebars that enliven the text and engage students in participatory learning

With the wars between the US and the Native Americans drawing to a close, one tribe in Eastern Oregon continued to resist. The Nez Perce, led by the ‘Red Napoleon’ Chief Joseph, refused to surrender and accept resettlement. Instead, Chief Joseph organized a band of 750 warriors and set off for the Canadian border, pursued by 2,000 US Army troops under Major-General Oliver Howard. The army chased the natives for three months, fighting 13 actions. Finally, just 40 miles from the Canadian border, the Army ran Chief Joseph to the ground, and forced him to surrender after a five-day battle near Bear Paw Mountain.* A first-person account of the military campaign into the heart of the Columbia Plateau to punish and subdue its Native peoples

This newest volume in Oxford’s acclaimed Pivotal Moments series offers an unforgettable portrait of the Nez Perce War of 1877, the last great Indian conflict in American history. It was, as Elliott West shows, a tale of courage and ingenuity, of desperate struggle and shattered hope, of short-sighted government action and a doomed flight to freedom. To tell the story, West begins with the early history of the Nez Perce and their years of friendly relations with white settlers. In an initial treaty, the Nez Perce were promised a large part of their ancestral homeland, but the discovery of gold led to a stampede of settlement within the Nez Perce land. Numerous injustices at the hands of the US government combined with the settlers’ invasion to provoke this most accommodating of tribes to war. West offers a riveting account of what came next: the harrowing flight of 800 Nez Perce, including many women, children and elderly, across 1500 miles of mountainous and difficult terrain. He gives a full reckoning of the campaigns and battles--and the unexpected turns, brilliant stratagems, and grand heroism that occurred along the way. And he brings to life the complex characters from both sides of the conflict, including cavalrymen, officers, politicians, and--at the center of it all--the Nez Perce themselves (the Nimipuu, “true people”). The book sheds light on the war's legacy, including the near sainthood that was bestowed upon Chief Joseph, whose speech of surrender, "I will fight no
more forever,” became as celebrated as the Gettysburg Address. Based on a rich cache of historical
documents, from government and military records to contemporary interviews and newspaper
reports, The Last Indian War offers a searing portrait of a moment when the American identity—who
was and who was not a citizen—was being forged.Als jong meisje werd Eliza Spalding Warren
gegijzeld. Nu ze moeder van twee jonge kinderen is, dreigt Eliza’s bestaan weer te worden ontwricht:
haar impulsieve echtgenoot besluit te verhuizen om elders een nieuw leven op te bouwen. Eliza zal
niet alleen haar geliefde thuis én het graf van haar moeder moeten verlaten; veel erger is dat ze zal
verhuizen naar de streek waar ze ooit gevangenzat. Eliza krijgt het dagboek van haar moeder in
handen, en ontdekt tot haar verbijstering dat haar eigen herinneringen niet het hele verhaal
vertellen. Kan ze het duistere verleden onder ogen zien en verdergaan? Of zullen haar
jeugdherinneringen haar voorgoed in hun greep houden? Een emotioneel verhaal over herinneringen
die je beklemmen en over de genezing die volgt als je de draden van het verleden daadwerkelijk
durfte ontrafelen. • Verhaal zit psychologisch zeer goed in elkaar • Indrukwekkende
dagboekfragmenten van Eliza’s diepgelovige moeder • Interessant om te lezen over het
zendingswerk in de 19e eeuw • Gebaseerd op het leven van een zendingsechtpaar dat echt bestaan
heeft "Sets a new standard for Western Indian Wars history." —Stuart Rosebrook, True West
Magazine *Winner of the Gilder Lehrman Prize for Military History and the 2017 Caroline Bancroft
History Prize *Finalist for the Western Writers of America’s 2017 Spur Award in Best Western
Historical Nonfiction Bringing together a pageant of fascinating characters including Custer,
Sherman, Grant, and a host of other military and political figures, as well as great native leaders
such as Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Geronimo, and Red Cloud, The Earth is Weeping—lauded by
Booklist as “a beautifully written work of understanding and compassion”—is the fullest account to
date of how the West was won…and lost. With the end of the Civil War, the nation recommenced its
expansion onto traditional Indian tribal lands, setting off a wide-ranging conflict that would last more
than three decades. In an exploration of the wars and negotiations that destroyed tribal ways of life
even as they made possible the emergence of the modern United States, Peter Cozzens gives us
both sides in comprehensive and singularly intimate detail. He illuminates the encroachment
experienced by the tribes and the tribal conflicts over whether to fight or make peace, and explores
the squalid lives of soldiers posted to the frontier and the ethical quandaries faced by generals who
often sympathized with their native enemies. *A Times "History Book of the Year" and A Smithsonian
"Top History Book of 2016" *Shortlisted for Military History Magazine’s Book of the Year AwardIn June
1877 the final great American Indian War began when Chief Joseph lead his group of Nez Perce off
the reservation attempting to retain their freedom. Their flight lead them through the heart of
Yellowstone, a newly created national park. In the park the Indians encountered several groups of
whites. The consequences were fatal for some and life-changing for all. This is a first-hand account of
four groups and their encounters told by survivors.Scholars and enthusiasts of western American
history have praised Elliott West as a distinguished historian and an accomplished writer, and this
book proves them right on both counts. Capitalizing on West’s wide array of interests, this collection
of his essays touches on topics ranging from viruses and the telegraph to children, bison, and Larry
McMurtry. Drawing from the past three centuries, West weaves the western story into that of the
nation and the world beyond, from Kansas and Montana to Haiti, Africa, and the court of Louis XV.
Divided into three sections, the volume begins with conquest. West is not the first historian to write
about Lewis and Clark, but he is the first to contrast their expedition with Mungo Park’s
contemporaneous journey in Africa. “The Lewis and Clark expedition,” West begins, “is one of the
most overrated events in American history—and one of the most revealing.” The humor of this
insightful essay is a chief characteristic of the whole book, which comprises ten chapters previously
published in major journals and magazines—but revised for this edition—and four brand-new ones.
West is well known for his writings about frontier family life, especially the experiences of children at
work and play. Fans of his earlier books on these subjects will not be disappointed. In a final section,
he looks at the West of myth and imagination, in part to show that our fantasies about the West are
worth studying precisely because they have been so at odds with the real West. In essays on buffalo,
Jesse James and the McMurtry novel Lonesome Dove, West directs his formidable powers to subjects
that continue to shape our understanding—and often our misunderstanding—of the American West,
past and present.A complete and devastating look at the genocide of the remaining native American
peoples.Over the course of three centuries, American settlers helped to create the richest, most
powerful nation in human history, even as they killed and displaced millions. This groundbreaking work shows that American history is defined by settler colonialism, providing a compelling framework through which to understand its rise to global dominance. In 1877 the United States waged war against the "nontreaty" Nez Perce. For four months, the war unfolded along a 1,350-mile trail stretching from Oregon to the Bear's Paw Mountains in Montana. Masters of their weaponry and excellent horsemen, the Nez Perce presented a cunning enemy who mixed their traditional ways of battle with the use of modern rifles. When hostilities began with the Nez Perce, the Army was a relatively small force having been drawn down to 27,000 men, many of whom were Civil War veterans. Among them, the Army inherited a lot of older officers who, at times, struggled with the physical demands associated with pursuing and fighting against the unorthodox Indians. At the time of the Nez Perce War, the Army was transitioning to adopt and train to its newly developed war doctrine. Another complication for the Army was the lack of understanding the Indian's culture and fighting-style. That misunderstanding often resulted in miscalculations and underestimations being made that led to the Army getting out maneuvered, outflanked, and soundly beaten in several battles with Nez Perce warriors. Adding to the Army's difficulties was the presence of political infighting among several members of the senior leadership. "In "Saga of Chief Joseph," Helen Addison Howard has written the definitive biography of the great Nez Perce chief, a diplomat among warriors. In times of war and peace, Chief Joseph exhibited gifts of the first rank as a leader for peace and tribal liberty. Following his people's internment in Indian Territory in 1877, Chief Joseph secured their release in 1885 and led them back to their home country. Fiercely principled, he never abandoned his quest to have his country, the Wallowa Valley, returned to its rightful owners. The struggle of the Nez Perces for the freedom they considered paramount in life constitutes one of the most dramatic episodes in Indian history. This completely revised edition of the author's 1941 version (titled War Chief Joseph) presents in exciting detail the full story of Chief Joseph, with a reevaluation of the five bands engaged in the Nez Perce War, told from the Indian, the white military, and the settler points of view. Especially valuable is the reappraisal, based on significant new material from Indian sources, of Joseph as a war leader. The new introduction by Nicole Tonkovich explores the continuing relevance of Chief Joseph and the lasting significance of Howard's work during the era of Angie Debo, Alice Marriott, and Muriel H. Wright."--Provided by publisher. 'The Nez Perce' describes the history, beliefs, customs, homes, and day-to-day life of the Nez Indians. It also discusses how they live today. Distributed by the University of Nebraska Press for Caxton Press The Nez Perce campaign is among the most famous in the brief and bloody history of the Indian wars of the West. Yellow Wolf was a contemporary of Chief Joseph and a leader among his own men. His story is one that had never been told and will never be told again. A first person account, through author L.V. McWhorter of the Nez Perce's ill-fated battle for land and freedom. A comprehensive account of four hundred years of struggle draws on contemporary accounts--missionary journals, captivity narratives, and oral testimonies--to describe how native American nations fought to protect their land from white colonizers. In 1875, the Great Sioux War of 1876–77, the last serious Sioux war erupted, when the Dakota gold rush penetrated the Black Hills. The U.S. Government decided to stop evicting trespassers from the Black Hills, and offered to buy the land from the Sioux. When they refused, the Government decided instead to take the land, and gave the Lakota until January 31, 1876 to return to reservations. They were led in the field by Crazy Horse and inspired by Sitting Bull's earlier vision of victory. Sitting Bull was a Hunkpapa Lakota leader who led his people during years of resistance to United States government policies. He was killed by Indian agency police on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation during an attempt to arrest him, at a time when authorities feared that he would join the Ghost Dance movement. Contents: War With the Pueblos The Shoshone Uprising Wars With the California Tribes A Yuma Massacre The Rogue River Wars War With the Cheyennes Navajo Hostilities The Affair of Mountain Meadow The Spokane Wars The Fierce Apaches and Arrapahoes The Piegan Punishment Modoc and Lava Bed Custer and the Sioux The Nez Perces Wars The Utes of White River Messiah Craze and Ghost Dance Mastering the Situation Sentiment Respecting the Uprising The untold history of the multiracial making of the border between Canada and the United States. Often described as the longest undefended border in the world, the Canada-US border was born in blood, conflict, and uncertainty. At the end of the American Revolution, Britain and the United States imagined a future for each of their nations that stretched across a continent. They signed treaties with one another dividing lands neither country could map, much less control. A
century and a half later, Canada and the United States had largely fulfilled those earlier ambitions. Both countries had built nations that stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and had made an expansive international border that restricted movement. The vision that seemed so clear in the minds of diplomats and politicians never behaved as such on the ground. Both countries built their border across Indigenous lands using hunger, violence, and coercion to displace existing communities and to disrupt their ideas of territory and belonging. The border's length undermined each nation's attempts at control. Unable to prevent movement at the border's physical location for over a century, Canada and the United States instead found ways to project fear across international lines. They aimed to stop journeys before they even began.

Idaho's Place is an anthology of the most current and original writing on Gem State history. From the state's indigenous roots and early environmental battles to recent political and social events, these essays provide much-needed context for understanding Idaho's important role in the development of the American West. Through a creative approach that combines explorations of concepts such as politics, gender, and race with the oral histories of Idaho residents - the very people who lived and made state history - this unique collection sheds new light on the state's surprisingly contentious past. Readers, whether they are longtime residents or newcomers, tourists or seasonal dwellers, policy makers or historians, will be treated to a rich narrative in which the many threads of Idaho's history entwine to produce a complete tapestry of this beautiful and complex Western state.

*Includes pictures of important people, places, and events. *Explains several Lakota Sioux oral legends, as well as the origins of the names of each Native American icon. *Explains the Battle of the Little Bighorn, the Nez Perce War, and Geronimo's final campaign.

Five of the best known Native American legends in history are Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph and Red Cloud, celebrated by Americans today for the very reason they were reviled by Americans of their own day. Americans have always appreciated plucky, persistent, and dogged individuals, and there are few examples in the nation's history that represent the fighting spirit better than these Native American leaders. The name "Geronimo" evokes a number of different emotions. Those who believed in 19th century America's "Manifest Destiny" viewed Geronimo and all Native Americans as impediments to God's will for the nation. Even today, many Americans associate the name Geronimo with a war cry, and the name Geronimo itself only came about because of a battle he fought against the Mexicans. Over time, however, those who empathized with the fate of the Native Americans saw Geronimo as one of a number of Native American leaders who resisted the U.S. and Mexican governments as their lands were being appropriated, often eluding large numbers of soldiers pursuing them. Around the same time, Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse became legends at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, during which an estimated 2,000 Sioux and Cheyenne warriors inspired by one of Sitting Bull's visions routed and then annihilated the 7th U.S. Cavalry led by George Custer. That disaster led the American government to double down on its efforts to "pacify" the Sioux, and by the end of the decade many of them had surrendered and been moved onto a reservation. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse were two of the last Sioux leaders to surrender, and both suffered controversial deaths on reservations. Though he has not been remembered as vividly as another member of the Oglala Lakota, Crazy Horse, Red Cloud led the group for 40 years, in war, in peace, and on a reservation, becoming so esteemed and influential that Americans began to mistakenly take him for the leader of the entire Sioux tribe. When he died in 1904, most Americans who knew his people's story considered Chief Joseph, whose Nez Percé name is Himahtooyahlatket ("Thunder Rolling Down from the Mountains"), a military genius and an "Indian Napoleon." This assessment of the Native American leader was based on a 1,500-mile odyssey during which he and his people left their reservation in the hopes of escaping to Canada, where the Nez Percé intended to join Sitting Bull and his Hunkpapa Sioux band. The real Chief Joseph was a gifted speaker and more diplomat than war leader. It's not surprising that Chief Joseph was misunderstood and misrepresented by Americans because his people's name was as well; Nez Percé literally means "pierced nose" in French, but it is unclear whether the tribe ever used nose piercing as a form of ornament. Native American Icons profiles the amazing lives of the 5 Native American leaders, from their origins to their legendary confrontations with the U.S. Army, while also analyzing their lasting legacies. Along with pictures of the Native American icons and other important people, places, and events in their lives, you will learn about Geronimo, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph and Red Cloud like you never have before.