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# **Uncle Sams Stepchildren The Reformation Of United States Indian Policy 1865 1887 Bison Book**

The Restless Americans  
Great plains quarterly  
Selected Proceedings of the Annual Conference on Minority Studies  
The Sioux in South Dakota History  
Essays in Colorado History  
The Indian Reform Letters of Helen Hunt Jackson, 1879-1885  
Dissenting Voices in America's Rise to Power  
The Politics of Structural Reform  
The Ordeal of the Reunion  
Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age  
The National Experience  
Crooked Paths to Allotment  
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Native Americans in the Twentieth Century  
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The United States 1865-1900: September, 1941-August, 1942  
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Native American Cultural and Religious Freedoms  
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American Indian Legal Materials  
The Philadelphia Quakers in the Industrial Age, 1865-1920  
Minnesota History

## **The Restless Americans**

Helen Hunt Jackson's passionate crusade for Indian rights comes to life in this collection of more than 200 letters, most of which have never been published before. With Valerie Sherer Mathes's helpful notes, the letters reveal the behind-the-scenes drama of Jackson's involvement in Indian reform, which led her to write *A Century of Dishonor* and her protest novel, *Ramona*. Ralph Waldo Emerson described Jackson as the "greatest American woman poet." These stirring letters will intrigue anyone interested in Indian affairs, nineteenth-century women's studies, or the social history of Victorian America, where Jackson made her mark despite the restrictions on women. Among her correspondents were Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Moncure D. Conway, Henry B. Whipple, Henry L. Dawes, Henry Teller, Carl Schurz, and of course, commissioners of Indian affairs and such prominent editors as Whitelaw Reid, Charles Dudley Warner, and Richard Watson Gilder. The letters are presented in sections on the Ponca and Mission Indian causes, allowing readers to focus on the time period and Indian group of choice.

## **Great plains quarterly**

## **Selected Proceedings of the Annual Conference on Minority Studies**

## **The Sioux in South Dakota History**

## **Essays in Colorado History**

In this book a distinguished authority in the field presents an account of United States Indian policy in the years 1865 to 1900, one of the most critical periods in Indian-white relations. Francis Paul Prucha discusses in detail the major developments of those years—Grant's Peace Policy, the reservation system, the agitation for transfer of Indian affairs to military control, the General Allotment Act (the Dawes Act), Indian citizenship, Indian education, Civil Service reform of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the dissolution of the Indian nations of the Indian Territory. *American Indian Policy in Crisis* focuses on the Christian humanitarians and philanthropists who were the ultimate driving force in the "reform" of Indian affairs. The programs of these men and women to individualize and Americanize the Indians and turn them into patriotic American citizens indistinguishable from their white neighbors are examined at length. The story is not a pretty one, for reformers' changes were often disastrous for the Indians, and yet it is a tremendously important work for understanding the Indians' situation and their place in American society today. Prucha does not treat Indian policy in isolation but relates it to the dominant cultural and intellectual currents of the age. This book furnishes a view of the evangelical Christian influence on American policy and the reforming spirit it engendered, both of which have a significance extending beyond Indian policy alone. Thorough documentation and an excellent bibliography enhance its value.

## **The Indian Reform Letters of Helen Hunt Jackson, 1879-1885**

### **Dissenting Voices in America's Rise to Power**

For a generation, scholarship on the Reconstruction era has rightly focused on the struggles of the recently emancipated for a meaningful freedom and defined its success or failure largely in those terms. In *The Ordeal of the Reunion*, Mark Wahlgren Summers goes beyond this vitally important question, focusing on Reconstruction's need to form an enduring Union without sacrificing the framework of federalism and republican democracy. Assessing the era nationally, Summers emphasizes the variety of conservative strains that confined the scope of change, highlights the war's impact and its aftermath, and brings the West and foreign policy into an integrated narrative. In sum, this book offers a fresh explanation for Reconstruction's demise and a case for its essential successes as well as its great failures. Indeed, this book demonstrates the extent to which the victors' aims in 1865 were met--and at what cost. Summers depicts not just a heroic, tragic moment with equal rights advanced and then betrayed but a time of achievement and consolidation, in which nationhood and emancipation were placed beyond repeal and the groundwork was laid for a stronger, if not better, America to come.

### **The Politics of Structural Reform**

## **The Ordeal of the Reunion**

### **Historical Dictionary of the Gilded Age**

Standard narratives of Native American history view the nineteenth century in terms of steadily declining Indigenous sovereignty, from removal of southeastern tribes to the 1887 General Allotment Act. In *Crooked Paths to Allotment*, C. Joseph Genetin-Pilawa complicates these narratives, focusing on political moments when viable alternatives to federal assimilation policies arose. In these moments, Native American reformers and their white allies challenged coercive practices and offered visions for policies that might have allowed Indigenous nations to adapt at their own pace and on their own terms. Examining the contests over Indian policy from Reconstruction through the Gilded Age, Genetin-Pilawa reveals the contingent state of American settler colonialism. Genetin-Pilawa focuses on reformers and activists, including Tonawanda Seneca Ely S. Parker and Council Fire editor Thomas A. Bland, whose contributions to Indian policy debates have heretofore been underappreciated. He reveals how these men and their allies opposed such policies as forced land allotment, the elimination of traditional cultural practices, mandatory boarding school education for Indian youth, and compulsory participation in the market economy. Although the mainstream supporters of assimilation successfully repressed these efforts, the ideas and policy frameworks they

espoused established a tradition of dissent against disruptive colonial governance.

## **The National Experience**

### **Crooked Paths to Allotment**

### **South Dakota Historical Collections**

Annoteret bibliografi om de nordamerikanske indianere.

### **Red River Valley Historical Review**

### **Confining Indians**

### **How to Use a Book**

Written especially for the general reader and for college students, *Native Americans in the Twentieth Century* makes available for the first time a concise yet comprehensive survey of Native American history from the 1890s to the present. With clarity and balance the volume conveys the complex web of economic, political, and cultural forces that have characterized relations between Native and non-Native Americans for the past century. For anyone wanting a better understanding of the crucial issues and events that have led to the contemporary "Indian

Problem," this is the best place to start.

## **Herbert Hoover and the Republican Era**

Until now Apache history has been fragmented, offered in books dealing with specific bands or groups—the Mescaleros, Mimbrenos, Chiricahuas, and the more distant Kiowa Apaches, Lipans, and Jicarillas. In this book, Donald E. Worcester synthesizes the total historical experience of the Apaches, from the post-Conquest Spanish era to the late twentieth century. In clear, fluent prose he focuses primarily on the nineteenth century, the era of the Apaches' sometimes splintered but always determined resistance to the white intruders. They were never a numerous tribe, but, in their daring and skill as commando-like raiders, they well deserved the name "Eagles of the Southwest." The book highlights the many defensive stands and the brilliant assaults the Apaches made on their enemies. The only effective strategy against them was to divide and conquer, and the Spaniards (and after them the Anglo-Americans) employed it extensively, using renegade Indians as scouts, feeding traveling bands, and trading with them at their presidios and missions. When the Mexican Revolution disrupted this pattern in 1810, the Apaches again turned to raiding, and the Apache wars that erupted with the arrival of the Anglo-Americans constitute some of the most sensational chapters in America's military annals. The author describes the Apaches' life today on the Arizona and New Mexico reservations, where they manage to preserve some of the traditional ceremonies, while trying to provide

livelihoods for all their people. The Apaches still have a proud history in their struggles against overwhelming odds of numbers and weaponry. Worcester here re-creates that history in all its color and drama.

## **Canadian Journal of Native Education**

This award-winning history of the Sioux in the 19th century ranges from its forced migration to the reservation to the Wounded Knee Massacre. First published in 1963, Robert M. Utley's classic study of the Sioux Nation was a landmark achievement in Native American historical research. The St. Louis Dispatch called it "by far the best treatment of the complex and controversial relationship between the Sioux and their conquerors yet presented and should be must reading for serious students of Western Americana." Today, it remains one of the most thorough and accurate depictions of the tragic violence that broke out near Wounded Knee Creek on December 29th, 1890. In the preface to this second edition, western historian Robert M. Utley reflects on the importance of his work and changing perspectives on Native American history. Acknowledging the inaccuracy of his own title, he points out that "Wounded Knee did not represent the end of the Sioux tribes...It ended one era and open another in the lives of the Sioux people." Winner of the Buffalo Award

## **Classroom Activities on Wisconsin Indian Treaties and Tribal Sovereignty**

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First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

## **Native Americans**

### **Uncle Sam's Stepchildren**

"Paul Hutton's study of Phil Sheridan in the West is authoritative, readable, and an important contribution to the literature of westward expansion. Although headquartered in Chicago, Sheridan played a crucial role in the opening of the West. His command stretched from the Missouri to the Rockies and from Mexico to Canada, and all the Indian Wars of the Great Plains fell under his direction. Hutton ably narrates and interprets Sheridan's western career from the perspective of the top command rather than the battlefield leader. His book is good history and good reading."-Robert M. Utley

### **The American Indian**

Vol. 6 includes the 23d Biennial report of the Society, 1923/24, as an extra number.

### **Phil Sheridan and His Army**

This book offers a major rereading of US foreign policy from Thomas Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana expanse to the Korean War. This period of one hundred and fifty years saw the expansion of the United States from fragile republic to transcontinental

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giant. David Mayers explores the dissenting voices which accompanied this dramatic ascent, focusing on dissenters within the political and military establishment and on the recurrent patterns of dissent that have transcended particular policies and crises. The most stubborn of these sprang from anxiety over the material and political costs of empire while other strands of dissent have been rooted in ideas of exigent justice, realpolitik, and moral duties existing beyond borders. Such dissent is evident again in the contemporary world when the US occupies the position of preeminent global power. Professor Mayers's study reminds us that America's path to power was not as straightforward as it might now seem.

## **Yale Historical Publications**

### **AIQ**

## **Native Americans in the Twentieth Century**

In 1863 the Dine began receiving medical care from the federal government during their confinement at Bosque Redondo. Over the next ninety years, a familiar litany of problems surfaced in periodic reports on Navajo health care: inadequate funding, understaffing, and the unrelenting spread of such communicable diseases as tuberculosis. In 1955 Congress transferred medical care from the Indian

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Bureau to the Public Health Service. The Dine accepted some aspects of Western medicine, but during the nineteenth century most government physicians actively worked to destroy age-old healing practices. Only in the 1930s did doctors begin to work with--rather than oppose--traditional healers. Medicine men associated illness with the supernatural and the disruption of nature's harmony. Indian service doctors familiar with Navajo culture eventually accepted traditional medicine as a valuable complement to their health care. Superior scholarship . . . especially rich in new material.--David Brugge, author of The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute.

## **The Last Days of the Sioux Nation**

## **The Apaches**

## **The United States 1865-1900: September, 1941-August, 1942**

## **South Dakota History**

## **Pacific Northwest Quarterly**

## **Native American Cultural and Religious Freedom**

## **American Indian History**

American Indian History chronicles the dynamic process of interaction among Indian nations, Europeans and the United States during the past five centuries. Through his meticulous research and excellent narrative style, Robert Venables, Ph.D., makes this history come alive. Starting with the early period of contact, discovery and conquest, this two-volume set presents a detailed study of all sides of many complex issues, allowing the reader to look at American history from a new perspective and presenting, often for the first time, the Native sides of these issues. The work also provides insights into the cultural misunderstandings between Indian nations and the Eurocentric-thinking U.S. government. The survival of both cultures despite their conflicts has brought about an alliance between the two, both still struggling to shape their identities while sharing the same lands, as well as the values of freedom and individual liberties. Volume II continues the saga of Indian-U.S. government relations, beginning after the Revolutionary War, when the United States turned on both its former Indian enemies and allies. Mississippi. New policies such as the Dawes Act of 1887 succeeded in breaking up the communal land holdings of many Indian nations. The tragic end of the era's struggles occurred at Wounded Knee, where Lakota followers of the Ghost Dance religion were slaughtered by the Army. During the first half of the 20th century, different Indian programs reflected the goals of their United States government and eras

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more than they recognised the variety of Indian perspectives. After World War II, U.S. policies such as the relocation of thousands of Indians to urban areas and the attempted termination of treaty rights and reservations eventually forced a choice between assimilation and political resistance. Treaty rights and land claims demonstrate how the present day continues past history, even as new controversies, such as casino gambling on Indian reservations, arise. Because Indian America remains diverse, all the issues remain complex.

## **Essays on Minority Cultures**

### **American Indian Policy in Crisis**

Details the calamitous history of the national government's attempts to provide for the welfare of the American Indian

### **White Man's Medicine**

### **Mid-America**

These thirteen essays, taken from the pages of South Dakota History, the quarterly journal of the South Dakota State Historical Society, explore modern American Indian political and cultural life. In five themed sections, contributors examine the tremendous changes the Sioux experienced during the twentieth century. The political and social

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ramifications of land heirship, the damming of the Missouri River, and shifting federal policies are among topics discussed. Health care, recreation, and education are viewed through the windows of a psychiatric facility, reservation rodeos, and the experiences of a day-school teacher. The tumultuous build-up to the violence at Wounded Knee in 1973 is covered as well, along with issues surrounding land allotment and efforts to eradicate tuberculosis. Editor Richmond L. Clow contributes an introduction and afterword providing context for the essays and suggesting avenues for further study. Contributors: Harry H. Anderson, Roger Bromert, Richmond L. Clow, Joshua Garrett-Davis, Frederick E. Hoxie, Michael L. Lawson, Allison Fuss Mellis, Akim D. Reinhardt, Scott Riney, Steven C. Schulte, Don Southerton, Laura Woodworth-Ney.

### **American Indian Legal Materials**

Covers all the people, events, movements, subjects, court cases, inventions, and more that defined the Gilded Age.

### **The Philadelphia Quakers in the Industrial Age, 1865-1920**

This guide contains information and learning activities for teaching elementary and secondary school students about federal-Indian relations, treaty rights, and tribal sovereignty in Wisconsin. The guide was developed to meet provisions of the 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 that required social studies curriculum to

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include instruction on treaty rights and tribal sovereignty. The first three sections are self-contained teaching sections for elementary, middle, and high school students that begin with a brief overview of Wisconsin Indian cultures, political structures, and relationships to the environment. Each section includes nine learning activities that address the nature of the federal-Indian relationship up to the end of the treaty-making era, examine reservations established for Wisconsin Indians and the status of nonreservation Indians, consider the relationship of acculturation to treaty rights, and explore the reaffirmation of treaty rights and the status of Wisconsin Indian peoples today. Each lesson consists of objectives, concepts, fundamentals, treaties, procedures, and a list of additional resources. The fourth section of the guide provides fundamental materials for each learning activity including pretests, maps, primary source materials such as treaty journals and manuscripts, and information on tribal life; the federal-Indian relationship; Indian gaming and economic development; and other matters concerning American Indian tribes in Wisconsin. The fifth section includes the 29 treaties that were negotiated between the Indians of Wisconsin and the United States government, 1795-1856. Appendices include a glossary, a list of Wisconsin Native American Tribal and Intertribal Offices, and a bibliography. (LP)

## **Minnesota History**

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