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# Federal Indian Policy

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## 1774-1789: The Confederation Period

1. In the beginning of the Declaration of Independence it states, "*that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*" Did this apply to the Native Americans that were already living on the land? Explain your answer.

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2. What did the Articles of Confederation not give Congress the power to do?

- a. request money from the states
- b. regulate armed forces
- c. manage and deal with Native Nations
- d. declare war

3. What document designated who had power over "Indian Affairs"?

- a. The Declaration of Independence
- b. The Articles of Confederation
- c. The Trade & Intercourse Act
- d. The United States Constitution

## 1789-1825: Trade & Intercourse Era

1. The 1790 Trade & Intercourse Act demonstrated that Congress recognized that they must \_\_\_\_\_ the land from Native Americans to reduce conflicts and continue U.S. expansion as orderly and fairly as possible.

2. Explain why the United States Federal Government was legally able to create treaties with Native Nations.

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## 1825-1850: Removal Era

1. What was the ultimate goal of the 1830 Removal Act?
  - a. move all Native Nations past the Mississippi River and into Oklahoma
  - b. move all Native Nations past the Snake River and into Idaho
  - c. remove the treaty rights that had been previously established
  
2. Who was the United States President at the time the Removal Act was passed?

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## 1850-1887: Reservation Era

1. What two historic events led to the increase in settlers moving west?
  - a. the Civil War and the Dred Scott Decision
  - b. the Gold Rush and the Oregon Trail
  - c. the Fugitive Slave Act and the Great Chicago Fire
  - d. the defeat of Lieutenant Colonel Custer and the division of the U.S. into time zones
  
2. How were Reservations advertised to Native Peoples? Were they everything that had been promised?

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3. Who controlled the Indian Reservations after the end of treaty making in 1871?

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## 1887-1934: Allotment & Assimilation Era

1. What were the two goals of the Dawes General Allotment Act?

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2. Look at the quote below. How does this quote make you feel?

*"Kill the Indian, and Save the Man"*

-Capt. Richard H. Pratt on the Education of Native Americans

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## 1934-1940: Indian Reorganization Era

1. The Indian Reorganization Act forced Tribal governments to organize themselves under

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2. What was the purpose of this forced organization?

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## **1940-1961: Termination Era**

1. What were the results of the termination of legal status for the Native Nations? (circle all that apply)

- a. loss of federal benefits
- b. loss of 1.3 million acres of Tribal land
- c. loss of trust in the United States government
- d. loss of identity and culture
- e. relocation of many Tribal Nations' people from reservations to cities

## **1961-Present: Self-Determination Era**

1. What presidential administration refused to undertake any new actions to terminate more Tribal Nations?

- a. Jefferson
- b. Kennedy
- c. Grant
- d. Bush
- e. Jackson

2. In what year was the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde restored?

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**After everything you have learned, how would you summarize the relationship between the United States Federal Government and Tribal Nations in one word or sentence?**

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