Chapter 8 “The Civil War in Indian Territory”

Section 1 – Divided Loyalties

Vocabulary

* Tariffs – taxes on goods both imported and exported
* States’ Rights – differences on whether federal or state authority should prevail
* Free States – did not allow slavery, only 11 at this time period of 1860
* Slave States – states that allowed slavery and 11 at this time of 1860
* Secede – break away or leave from a country
* **Compromise of 1850 –** **California becomes a free state, and South gets fugitive slave law act. Texas-New Mexico boundary was established**
* **Abolitionists – People who are against slavery**
* Underground Railroad – series of ways for slaves to escape or hide to the north
* Popular Sovereignty – deciding or voting for themselves on issues. Majority vote
* Confederate States of America – also known as the southern states that rebelled against the north for their way of life.
1. Increasing Tensions - Differences between North and South
	1. North (United States)
		1. Fueled by industry and factories, mostly by immigrants that work for cheap labor to maximize their profits.
		2. Had many railroads for easy transportation of products, soldiers, guns, ammo etc.
		3. Had vast amounts of telegraph lines for easy communication
		4. Banned slavery
		5. Large military
		6. President was Abraham Lincoln in 1860
		7. Capitol city was Washington D.C.
		8. **Most people were abolitionists (People who were against slavery)**
	2. South (Confederate States of America)
		1. Fueled by agriculture primarily cotton
		2. Slavery was big, many slaves picked the cotton and they were treated like cattle today.
		3. South had better Generals primarily Robert E. Lee
		4. South was very spread out and technology was scarce.
		5. Small military
		6. President was Jefferson Davis
		7. Few railroads and few telegraph lines
		8. Capitol was Richmond Virginia
		9. **In the 1850’s most people in the south lived on small farms and owned NO slaves.**
	3. **Missouri Compromise**
		1. **established the 36 degree 30-degree N parallel as the dividing line for free and slave states**
	4. **Compromise of 1850**
		1. **This made peace between the North and South temporarily**
		2. **Texas and New Mexico boundary was finally established**
		3. **New Mexico and Utah become territories**
		4. **A Stronger Fugitive Slave Law Act was installed**
			1. **Allowed slave holders to go after those who hid their slaves. It was illegal to hide them.**
			2. **Allowed slave holders to go after their runaway slaves.**
		5. **This was pushed by a man named John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.**
	5. **Underground Railroad**
		1. Led mainly by Harriet Tubman, nicknamed Black Moses
		2. Some of the trails went north to northern cities or all the way to Canada where slavery was banned.
		3. This was also a network of safe places for fugitive slaves to be free.
		4. This caused tensions between the north and the south because they felt abolitionists were hiding slaves to freedom
		5. **Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a book called, *“Uncle Tom’s Cabin”* This book showed the life of a slave that inspired many people to become abolitionists**
	6. **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
		1. **Kansas and Nebraska was slave or no slave was to be decided by popular sovereignty**
			1. **Popular Sovereignty = choose by majority vote.**
		2. **People cheated in these elections causing bloody chaos or “Bloody Kansas”**
		3. **Created the Public Land Strip or Oklahoma Panhandle and labeled it No Man’s Land**
	7. **Election of 1860**
		1. **Elected President Abraham Lincoln as President**
			1. **Created the Emancipation Proclamation that freed the Slaves in the Confederacy**
		2. **Lost or had the minority of the popular vote, but won majority the electoral vote**
		3. South had 4 candidates and the north had just won. This split the southern vote.
		4. Thus, South Carolina was the first state to leave the United States and create the: **Confederate States of America**.
			1. **Jefferson Davis was chosen and elected as their President**

**Section 2 – Indian Territory Joins the Confederacy**

**Vocabulary**

* **Neutral –** not taking any sides in warfare.
* **Guardianship –** occurs when someone has legal authority to make decisions and care for and control all of the property of someone
* **Guerrilla –** is a member of a small military group that harasses the enemy
1. **Taking Sides**
	1. Indian Territory had great resources that the south did not have:
		1. Cattle for meat and hides
		2. Grain for bread
		3. Lots of lead mines for making bullets
		4. Lots of salt for preserving food
		5. Tribes for additional soldiers
		6. But most of all, they wanted to use Indian Territory as a shield or “buffer” against the North.
	2. **Some tribes wanted to stay Neutral like Cherokee Chief John Ross. But his rival Chief in the Cherokee, “Stand Waite” wanted to fight for the Confederacy.**
		1. Waites band of Cherokee was called the “Cherokee Mounted Rifles”
		2. John Ross is pretty much out-voted and forced to join Waite with the South
	3. **Native tribes joined the South for the following reasons:**
		1. **Felt abandoned by the Union or the United States of America**
		2. **Felt it was a fight for survival**
		3. **Felt that if the south won the war they would get to return to their homes.**
	4. **South or the Confederacy promised the natives this:**
		1. **That they would assume guardianship and assume the debts they owed the United States of America**
		2. **Convinced by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Albert Pike**
	5. **The Creeks were the only tribe to split on decision on North and South.**
		1. **Lower Creeks joined the South under their new leader Chilly McIntosh.**
		2. **Opothleyola the leader of the Upper Creeks decided to fight for Abraham Lincoln and the Union. Called the “Loyal Creeks”**
		3. The Loyal Creeks fought bravely at The Battle of Round Mountain but were defeated. Opothleyola died in Kansas.
	6. **African American Troops “Black Troops”**
		1. **1861, Fredrick Douglas called for all free black men to fight for the Union**
		2. **The 11th regiment was recruited from Fort Smith and was a all-black regiment that fought in Indian Territory**
2. **Battles in Indian Territory**
	1. **Round Mountain – Natives Win**
		1. This battle was won by the Native Americans vs. the Confederates.
		2. This was a battle in which the South was testing the strengths of the Native Tribes.
		3. Because of this Battle, the south asked for the alliance of the Natives in Indian Territory.
	2. **Pea Ridge – North Win**
		1. Battle won by the North vs. around 800 Cherokee troops led by Stand Waite. Confederates had 16,0000 troops in this battle. The North had only 10,000 and still won.
		2. Confederate Generals: Major Earl Van Dorn, McCulloch, and Albert Pike.
			1. McCulloch died in battle.
			2. Pike Retreated
		3. 4,600 Confederates lost their lives
		4. After, Union forces took over Fort Gibson in Tahlequah. And Chief John Ross asked for Protective Custody and to move to Philadelphia for the rest of the war.
			1. Ross began convincing Cherokee to join the North not the south.
	3. **Battle of Cabin Creek – North Won**
		1. Commanded by William Phillips for the North
		2. He was helped by Union Cherokee Indians. Mid War, the Cherokee with the convincing of John Ross in Philadelphia joined the North and declared Stand Waite and his follower’s outlaws.
		3. The North had re-captured Fort Gibson and set up natural fortified spots called, “Fort Blunt” (Made of dirt and soil and clay)
		4. North was waiting for re-supplies from Colonel James Williams, but was delayed.
		5. Stand Waite attacked the supply train (wagons) but was defeated.
		6. Cabin Creek was the 1st engagement in the Civil War where black, white, and natives fought side by side.
	4. **The Battle of Honey Springs – North Won**
		1. **July 17, 1863 –** Union troops were tired and hungry, but were happy because they received word that the North had won at Gettysburg.
		2. South had a plan to attack Fort Gibson
			1. North decided under Colonel Blunt, to attack first before the south could get reinforcements to Indian Territory.
			2. Blunt had 3,000 men
		3. The South led by Colonel Cooper and General William Cabell and Cherokee General Stand Waite.
		4. The southern troops got unlucky because some of their gunpowder got wet. Their guns would not fire, and their cannons would not go off.
			1. This forced a south retreat.
		5. **Many people died on both sides. This was the bloodiest and most decisive Battle in the Civil War in Indian Territory**
	5. **Battle at Perryville – North Won**
		1. General Blunt continued after his Honey Springs victory. He wanted to defeat the South for good.
		2. South General Col. Cooper still had not got reinforcements, and his men were hurt, tired, and wounded still.
		3. Blunt found them at Perryville, a major supply depot for the Confederates located at Boggy Depot on the Texas Road.
		4. It was a night battle, and the Confederates retreated after a short fight, leaving their supplies there.
		5. Blunt burned the town to the ground. And took the supplies.
	6. Locust Grove – North Wins
	7. Chustenahlah – South Wins
	8. **Guerrilla Warfare and Indian Refugees**
		1. **Guerrilla Warfare**
			1. Military tactics used by the Native Americans in the Civil War.
			2. Also, known as hit and run tactics.
			3. Used often by a Confederate General named, “William Quantrill”
			4. They would sometime steal supplies, like cattle and horses.
			5. Stand Waite Cherokee troops would use hit and run tactics
			6. Stand Waite was the only Indian to be promoted to General in the Civil War.
			7. Stand Waite was the last Confederate General to surrender.
		2. **Indian Refugees**
			1. Toward the end of the war many Natives began to flee and seek protection with the North.
			2. Only one tribe refused to join the North and was punished for it, “Choctaw” tribe
			3. 90% of tribes joined the North by the end of the war fearing they would lose more of their land.
	9. **War Ends**
		1. The **war ended on April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House** in Virginia.
			1. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant
		2. General Stand Waite was the last General left; he gave up and surrendered at Doaksville.
		3. Many Indians tried to settle a peace with the North before wars end called, however the Union did not approve
		4. **Indian Territory was devastated**, many dead Natives, Livestock, fields, and homes were destroyed. Forcing the Natives to have to rebuild their lives once again.
			1. **This impacted them because their lives were setup before the war. Everything was once again broken, damaged, dead, or devastated.**