

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

CELEBRATE, DISCOVER, AND LEARN THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST AMERICANS



HONOR THE PAST

Observed in November, **Native American Heritage Month**, is a time to celebrate the culture, history, and traditions of Native people. Pay tribute to their important contributions and unique challenges both past and present with *Gale In Context: U.S. History*.

TRIBES

APACHE once lived in a vast region of the American Southwest, including parts of present-day Arizona, Texas, and Colorado.

PUEBLO is a name given by early Spanish explorers to various Native groups living in a territory that is now part of the American Southwest.

IROQUOIS is a Native confederacy of five nations whose aboriginal territory included much of upstate New York.

CHEROKEE controlled a large area of what is now the southeastern United States but were eventually forced to move far west of their homeland.

NAVAJO comes from a Tewa Indian word that means “cultivated fields.” The Navajo call themselves Diné (“the People”) and reside in the largest reservation in the United States, covering northeastern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and southeastern Utah.

BATTLES

BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN occurred in southeastern Montana when Sioux and Cheyenne warriors under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other chiefs fought the *Seventh U.S. Cavalry* commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer.

PEQUOT WAR, KING PHILIP'S WAR, AND EARLY CLASHES WITH NATIVE AMERICANS and colonists in North America before 1783 played a vital role in shaping the attitudes and identities of both Native Americans and citizens of the United States.

INDIAN REMOVAL AND THE TRAIL OF TEARS

occurred because the incursion of European imperial powers into North America initiated an almost relentless assault on American Indian territorial claims and prompted military conflicts that continued until near the end of the nineteenth century.

WOUNDED KNEE MASSACRE occurred as a result of the U.S. army's campaign to suppress the Ghost Dance—an anticolonial religious movement—on Lakota Indian reservations in South Dakota.

INDIVIDUALS

CHIEF JOSEPH was a *Nez Percé* chief who resisted the forced removal of his people from their homeland in the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern Oregon.

SITTING BULL was a Sioux warrior and chief. He was one of the two honored sash wearers of the *Hunkpapa's Strong Heart* warrior society.

CRAZY HORSE was an Oglala Sioux warrior who led efforts in the 1860s and 1870s to combat the white advance onto Indian lands in present-day South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana.

GERONIMO was a legendary warrior of the Chiricahua bands of the Apache people. He devoted his life to fighting Mexican and U.S. settlers and soldiers who wanted to take his tribe's land.

POCAHONTAS was a Powhatan Indian woman who fostered peace between English colonists and Native Americans by befriending the settlers at the Jamestown Colony in Virginia.

SACAGAWEA was a Shoshone interpreter and guide for the *Lewis and Clark* expedition of 1804 to 1806, the first non-Indian U.S. land expedition to the Pacific Coast and back.

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