

## Answer Keys

### Summary of Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851

Answers will vary but here are some examples:

1. Native nations and US government will stop hostilities.
2. The US government can establish roads, military and other posts within Native territory.
3. The US government will protect the Native nations from attacks.
4. Native nations will provide restitution for nonnatives passing through their territory.
5. US government establishes boundaries for the reservations for the Sioux, Gros Ventre, Mandans, Arrickaras, Assinaboin, Crow, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Nations.
6. The selection of head chiefs will represent the Native nations in dealing with the US government.
7. US government provides \$50,000 annually for 10 years and possibly another 5 years of provisions.
8. The violation of the treaty will cause US government to withhold any money or provision previous mention until a resolution has been reached.

### Summary of Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ Land for farming available for individual ownership by tribal member.

\_\_\_7\_\_\_ US will provide physicians, teachers, carpenters, engineers, farmer, and blacksmiths.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ The introduction of private property to be held by head of households.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Reservation is the permanent home of the tribes.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Tribes within one year will choose to live on one of three reservations: with the Crow on Otter Creek in Montana Territory, with the Sioux at Fort Randall in Dakota Territory or with their Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho relatives on Medicine Lodge Creek in what's now Oklahoma. Not all tribal members need to choose the same reservation.

\_\_\_2\_\_\_ Tribes will be allowed to hunt off their reservation as long as the game lasts.

\_\_\_8\_\_\_ A majority of males must sign any future treaty or agreement under which the tribes would give up more land, and no individual will be expected to give up lands acquired under the farming provision.

\_\_\_1\_\_\_ The reinforcement of the reservations to protect them against settlers.

\_\_\_5\_\_\_ The government will reimburse the Natives for farming.

\_\_\_4\_\_\_ The Natives will send their children to school.

\_\_\_6\_\_\_ Each family that is moving to reservation will receive clothes, food and other provisions.

\_\_\_7\_\_\_ The government will provide the services of a physician, teachers, a carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer and blacksmiths on the reservation.

\_\_1\_\_ If “bad men among the whites” harm natives, the U.S. government will prosecute the wrongdoers. If “bad men among the Indians” harm non-Indians, the tribes agree to turn wrongdoers over to the U.S. government for prosecution.

\_\_6\_\_ The government has right to within the first 10 years to use the funds set aside for clothing for other purposes to benefit the tribes, but in no circumstances may those funds be reduced.

\_\_9\_\_ An annual reward of \$500 per year for three years for the best crop produced by 10 people of the tribes.

#### Venn Diagram:

Answers will vary but here are examples:

Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851:

Native will handle restitution for non Native. Native nations select head chiefs to handle negotiation. There are only 8 short articles.

Both: Both treaties try to clarify boundaries for the Native nations. Both provided yearly payments. Both protect the expanding transportation system and military interest of the U.S. government.

Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868:

U.S. government has more jurisdiction over conflicts. U.S. government emphasizes farming. U.S. government provides more services to Native nations.