

American Indian Tribes & the US Government

I. Community Diplomacy between the Colonies and Sovereign Nation Tribes (1607-1778)

1607	Jamestown Colony saved by Powaton Indians
1675	King Philip's (Metacomet) War in New England
1680	Great Pueblo Revolt (Pueblo Indians Defeat Spanish Conquistadors in the Southwest)
1759	French and Indian War commences against British
1776	American Revolution commences

II. Treaty Negotiations with Sovereign Nation Tribes(1778-1871); 374 Treaty Total

The *Doctrine of Discovery*, adopted under US Law, specifying that indigenous people have a legal right to occupy the land on which they reside until they give consent to sell it in return for fair payment.

1778	Treaty with the Delaware Tribe
1830	The Removal Act (all tribes ordered to move West of the Mississippi River)
1838	Trail of Tears (Forced Military Removal of the Cherokee)
1837; 1842	Wisconsin Chippewa Treaties (Hunting, fishing, and timber rights ceded)
1868	Fort Laramie Treaty with the Sioux Nation
1874	Bogus Treaty cedes ownership of Black Hills

III. Reservations and Quasi-Sovereign Indian Peoples (1871-Present)

1871	Detribalization Act (Indian tribes become quasi-sovereign)
1876	Battle of the Little Big Horn (Custer defeated by Sioux and Cheyenne)
1887	Indian Schools created by the Bureau of Indian Affairs
1924	Dual Citizenship Act
1934	Indian Reorganization Act
1953	Termination Act
1978	Indian Self-Determination Act
1978	American Indian Religious Freedom Act
1987	Tribal Self-Governance Demonstration Project Act