

American Indians

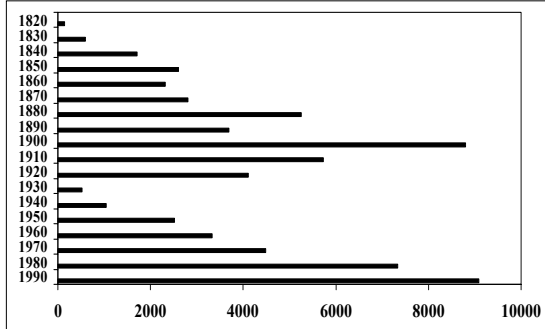
History 1865-1900

Sociology 220, Pamela Oliver

After 1865

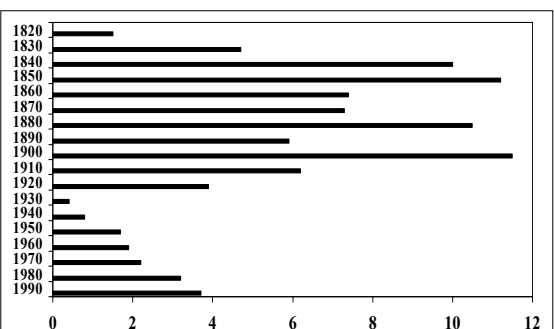
- After the Civil War, the US moves to finish its conquest of the American Indians
- The pressure on the land is due to the enormous rates of immigration into the US from Europe
- Indigenous Americans lose the rights of self-government and self-determination

Immigration to US, in 1000s



Sociology 220, Pamela Oliver

Immigration to US as a % of Base



European Americans 1870-1900

- High rates of immigration (see charts)
- Much ethnic conflict, riots in the streets: descendants of European migrants violently attack the new migrants as “foreigners” who are too “different” to fit in to democracy
- Northern Europeans view eastern and southern Europeans (and Jews, Gypsies etc.) as different “races” that are sub-types of “White”
- Capitalism consolidating, middle classes seizing political control from the immigrant working classes

Sociology 220, Pamela Oliver

The Final “Indian” Wars 1870-1900

- 1871 Indian Appropriations Act. US decides it will no longer sign treaties, will just legislate. Land belongs to EurAms.
- NOTE: the treaties are legacies of the period when the US was NOT strong enough to just legislate. Were not consolation prizes from the conquerors, but the price of gaining land from relatively powerful opponents
- US Army battles native people on the western plains, forcing them all onto reservations.

Sociology 220, Pamela Oliver

South Dakota

