

# A Cheyenne Odyssey Learning Goals

*MISSION 3: “A Cheyenne Odyssey” provides rich content, context, and learning experiences to students. In addition to supporting the standards listed in the National Standards Alignment document, the game has also been constructed to help students achieve the following learning goals:*

## **MISSION US OVERALL LEARNING GOALS**

*Students will:*

- Learn how Americans struggled to realize the ideals of freedom, democracy, and equality
- Understand the role of ordinary men and women, including young people, in history
- Develop historical empathy
- Build understanding and critical perception to think like an historian

## **MISSION 3: “A CHEYENNE ODYSSEY” LEARNING GOALS**

### **Guiding Questions**

*The accompanying lessons are designed to support the following essential questions:*

1. What was daily life like for Plains Indians in the middle of the 1800s?
2. Why did violent conflict break out between the Plains Indians and European-Americans in the 1860s and 1870s? How did each side understand and respond to this conflict?
3. What strategies did the Cheyenne and other Plains Indians use to survive and adapt to the expansion of the United States?
4. How did Cheyenne children determine their future paths and roles in their communities?

### **Historical Understandings**

*By playing the game and engaging with the accompanying materials, students will also be able to reach the following historical understandings:*

<b>Historical Understandings</b>	<b>Key Related Vocabulary and Events</b>
Like many Plains Indian tribes, the Northern Cheyenne migrated from eastern North America and, with the introduction of the horse, changed their traditions and lifestyles to adapt to new environments. The migration to the Plains brought them into alliances and conflicts with other tribes, including the Lakota (Sioux) and Crow. Regardless of their location, the Northern Cheyenne maintained core values and traditions (importance of kin, modesty, bravery, generosity).	migration Northern Cheyenne Southern Cheyenne Lakota Crow Arapaho warrior societies tipi counting coup
Since the early 1800s, Plains Indians had been bartering with whites and other tribes for guns,	buffalo hides

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<p>ammunition, and metal goods. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, whites wanted to purchase buffalo hides, and trade between Cheyenne, Lakota, and whites was common. The Cheyenne received blankets, cloth, weapons, and cooking utensils in exchange for buffalo hides. The US government licensed trading companies to set up trading posts, often in conjunction with a military outpost.</p>	<p>trader/trading Post sign language</p>
<p>Railroad expansion into the Great Plains, along with gold discoveries (i.e. Pike's Peak in Colorado) brought dramatic changes to the Plains Indians, as a large influx of miners, workers, settlers, tourists, and increased trade in buffalo hides depleted buffalo herds. The US government made treaties with the Plains Indians to allow access to Native American lands in exchange for goods, and set up a string of military forts to protect whites.</p>	<p>Transcontinental Railroad Bozeman Trail treaty Manifest Destiny</p>
<p>Plains Indians saw railroads and overland emigrant routes as direct threats to buffalo herds, although the herds were already being depleted by high demand among white traders for buffalo skins.</p>	<p>prospectors homesteaders</p>
<p>The 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty sparked differing interpretations within, as well as between, American Indian tribes and the US government, and resulted in new strategies for Northern Cheyenne survival on the Plains.</p>	<p>reservation hunting grounds unceded territory 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty</p>
<p>The American Indian victory over the US Army at the Battle of the Little Bighorn became a turning point for both the Cheyenne way of life on the Plains and US Indian policy. While the West was initially viewed as open territory for American Indians, the US government increasingly sought to remove them from much of the territory, and limit the amount of land they could inhabit. The US military forced the Northern Cheyenne to relocate to the Southern Cheyenne reservation in Oklahoma.</p>	<p>Fight Where the Girl Saved Her Brother (The Battle of Rosebud Creek) The Battle of Greasy Grass Creek (The Battle of the Little Bighorn) regiment</p>

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<p>Government policy encouraged and enabled large numbers of white settlers to occupy former Native American territories. The subsidized railroads helped mining and homesteading across the Plains.</p>	<p>Homestead Act of 1862</p>
<p>Many considered the policies and actions of the US government to be a form of genocide. But despite these policies, the Northern Cheyenne, along with other Plains Indians tribes, managed to maintain their languages, cultures, and self-government, by fighting for their rights and adapting to a changing world.</p>	<p>odyssey sovereign assimilation Dawes Act</p>