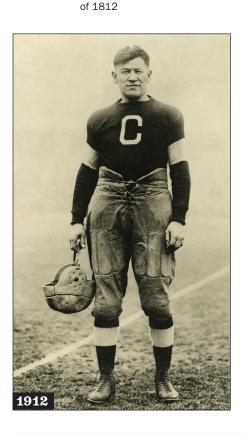
demands

National Native American Heritage Month

Timeline

1614	Pocahontas (Algonquian Indian) marries English Jamestown colonist John Rolfe in Virginia				
1626	Dutch colonist Peter Minuit buys Manhattan from Indians for \$24 worth of goods				
1758	First North American Indian reservation is established in New Jersey				
1776	Continental Congress fails in attempt to recruit 2,000 Indians to fight Revolutionary War				
1778	U.S. signs first Indian treaty, with Delaware Indians				
1804-1806	Sacagawea (Shoshone) accompanies Lewis and Clark on their expedition				
1812	Tecumseh (Shawnee) fights				

alongside British in the War



1817	Indian Country Crimes Act provides federal jurisdiction for crimes committed by or against an Indian on Indian land	1890	About 300 Sioux are killed at Wounded Knee in last battle between U.S. troops and Indians Jim Thorpe (Sac and Fox) wins Olympic gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon		
1824	Office of Indian Affairs (now Bureau of Indian Affairs) is established	1912			
1828	The Cherokee Phoenix becomes first U.S. newspaper printed in an Indian language	1916	New York becomes first state to celebrate American Indian Day		
1830	Indian Removal Act leads to the forced relocation of	1924	Indian Citizenship Act grants citizenship to all Indians born in the U.S.		
	thousands of Indians from the Southeastern U.S. to west of the Mississippi River. An estimated 4,000 die during the migration	1929	Charles Curtis, whose mother is three-fourths Indian and who grew up on a Kaw reservation,		
1834	Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834 bans sale of alcohol in "Indian Territory"		becomes Vice President. Curtis was the first Indian to serve in the House (1893–1907) and the Senate (1906–1929)		
1851	Indian Appropriations Act of 1851 allocates funds to move tribes onto reservations	1934	Indian Reorganization Act decreases federal control of Indian affairs and re-establishes tribal governance		
1862	Homestead Act allows Americans to settle on Indian land	1944	National Congress of American Indians is founded Indian Claims Commission is established. Over the next 32 years, it awards more than		
1864	During the Long Walk of the Navajo, 8,000 Indians are forced to walk 450 miles from Arizona to a reservation in New Mexico	1946			
1871	Indian Appropriations Act of 1871 dissolves the status of	4050	\$800 million in judgments, largely for land claims		
1876	Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse (Lakota) defeat George Custer	1956	Indian Relocation Act establishes vocational training to encourage Indians to move off reservations		
1885	at Battle of Little Bighorn Major Crimes Act provides federal jurisdiction for seven crimes (including murder, rape	1968	Indian Civil Rights Act grants Indians most of the protections of the Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment		
	and arson) if committed by an Indian on Indian land	1968	The first tribal college, Navajo Community College (now Diné		
1886	Legendary warrior Geronimo (Apache) surrenders to U.S. troops	1972	College), is founded in Arizona The American Indian Movement		
1887	Dawes Act allows government to divide Indian land into		seizes the Bureau of Indian Affairs national headquarters and presents a 20-point list of		

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individually owned parcels

1973	Indians occupy Wounded Knee,				
	S.D., during a 71-day armed standoff				
1975	Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act simplifies Indian access to federal funds and gives tribes help in meeting the educational needs of children	1992			
1978	tribes exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction over custody proceedings involving Indian children	1988	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act affirms right of tribes to open casinos on Indian land	2009	President Obama signs Native American Apology Resolution
1978		1990	Native American Languages Act protects right of Indians to "use, practice and develop"	2011	New York State begins to collect sales tax on tobacco products sold on Indian reservations
	Freedom Act protects Indians' right to "believe, express, and exercise" traditional religions	1990	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act requires	2012	HEARTH Act allows tribal governments to approve leasing of tribal lands
1979	979 Seminole Tribe of Florida opens first casino on Indian land		institutions that receive federal funds to return Indian remains and artifacts to tribes upon request	2013	Indian Health Service's budget is cut \$220 million (5 percent) by the sequester
		1992	Foxwoods Casino opens on Pequot Reservation in Connecticut	2014	Keith Harper is confirmed as U.S. Ambassador to United Nations Human Rights Council,
		2000	U.S. Mint issues a dollar coin with the image of Sacagawea		becoming first American Indian ambassador
		2002	John Bennett Herrington (Chickasaw) becomes the first Indian in space	2015	Judge rules to cancel the Washington Redskins' trademark registration. However, the ruling does not stop the NFL
1985		2004	National Museum of the American Indian opens in	2016	franchise from using the name Judge rules to cancel the
1982	Indian Mineral Development Act allows tribes to develop and sell resources mined on their land	2005	Washington, D.C. National Collegiate Athletic Association bans use of "hostile and abusive" American Indian mascots in postseason	2010	Washington Redskins' trademark registration. However, the ruling does not stop the NFL franchise from using the name
1984	U.S. Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, reestablished in 1976, is made a permanent committee	2009	Federal government agrees to \$3.4 billion settlement with Indians who say they were swindled out of royalties overseen by the Department of the Interior since 1887	2016	The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, along with over 300 other Indian Nations, protest the construction of the Dakota Access Tribe, calling it a threat to their sacred land should an oil spill occur
1985	Wilma Mankiller becomes first female Chief of the Cherokee Nation				

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