

BIOGRAPHIES OF FAMOUS PEOPLE

5 PART SERIES

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BIOGRAPHIES
of
**FAMOUS
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CHIEF
SITTING BULL

Tatanka-lyotake

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies / humanities curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. The Biographies of Famous People Series features men and women who are from divergent walks of life, and geographic regions of North America, who have made a recognized and significant contribution to history and the arts.

As a complementary device with each video, an instructional guide suggests exercises to help teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

Vocabulary
Biography
Chronology / Q & A
Discussion Points / Activities

**Permission granted to copy the
exercises provided in this guide.
For educational use ONLY.**

E-Guides available at
www.filmideas.com

Other Famous People

ANNIE OAKLEY: Sharp shooter who along with Sitting Bull travelled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

WILD BILL HICKOCK: Sharp shooter and skilled horse rider who along with Sitting Bull travelled with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

CRAZY HORSE: Led 500 Sioux warriors against U.S. troops at the Battle of Rosebud and who helped Sitting Bull defeat Gen. George Custer at the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.sittingbull.com>
<http://www.sittingbull.org>

CHIEF SITTING BULL

Fill in the blank by selecting the words from the answers list:

ANSWERS LIST :

Fort Dakota Treaty • Mystical Canyon • Ghost Dance
Sioux Lions • Rolling Rock • Black Hills • Silent Eaters
Fort Laramie Treaty • Standing Rock

- A)** _____ was an Indian group concerned with tribal interests and welfare.
- B)** On December 15, 1890 the U.S. government, worried about Sitting Bull leading another rebellion, sent 43 Lakota policemen to arrest Sitting Bull at _____.
- C)** An agreement made but later broken by the U.S. government which forbid white settlement in the Black Hills region was known as the _____.
- D)** Located in South Dakota, the _____ was considered sacred land among many Native American Indians.
- E)** The _____ was a spiritual Native American ceremony and movement which promised the return of native lands, the rise of dead ancestors, the disappearance of all white people and eternal peace and prosperity.

Many people struggle to achieve fame, some stumble upon it , and others seem to be destined for it. One such man was a Native American—the great Lakota Sioux Chief Sitting Bull. Besides being a great warrior, inspirational leader and powerful medicine man, Chief Sitting Bull was also a loving father, a composer of songs, an artist, and a loyal friend.

After killing his first buffalo at age 10, and protecting his native tribe against enemy attack at age 14, Sitting Bull demonstrated early signs of great fortitude. Throughout his life he sacrificed personal ambitions for the sake of his beloved Sioux Nation. Because of broken treaties by the United States Government and European expansion into the West, Chief Sitting Bull naturally defended his people and their promised land. His mystical visions proved true both in victory at Little Big Horn and in his death at Standing Rock.

Students will be enlightened as they learn about the courageous life of a famous yet unfamiliar man who was unwilling to give up the cultural autonomy of his people in order to adapt to life on the reservation. Even upon his death he continued to valiantly seek a free and independent Native American way of life.

... I can see that something else died there in the bloody mud and was buried in the blizzard ... a people's dream died there.

-Fellow Indian Black Elk

VOCABULARY of *Chief Sitting Bull*

BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN: In 1876, gold was discovered near the Black Hills of South Dakota. The Sioux Indians led by Sitting Bull refused to leave this area as demanded by the U.S. government. This refusal prompted the government to send Gen. George Custer's 7th cavalry to force Sitting Bull's Tribe to relocate onto a reservation. Sitting Bull's Sioux tribe prevailed during this fierce battle where Gen. Custer along with 265 U.S. soldiers died in what is otherwise known as "Custer's Last Stand".

BLACK HILLS: Located in South Dakota, this area became the battle ground between various Indian tribes who considered the land sacred – and the U.S. government which wanted to mine the gold discovered there in 1874.

FORT LARAMIE TREATY: An agreement made but later broken by the U.S. government which forbid white settlement in the Black Hills region.

GEN. GEORGE CUSTER: Led the 7th cavalry into the Black Hills region to force the Sioux Indians off their land and onto U.S. Indian reservations. During the battle Custer along with approximately 265 U.S. soldiers died.

GHOST DANCE: A spiritual Native American ceremony and movement which promised the return of native lands, the rise of dead ancestors, the disappearance of all white people, and eternal peace and prosperity.

Discussion Points / Activities

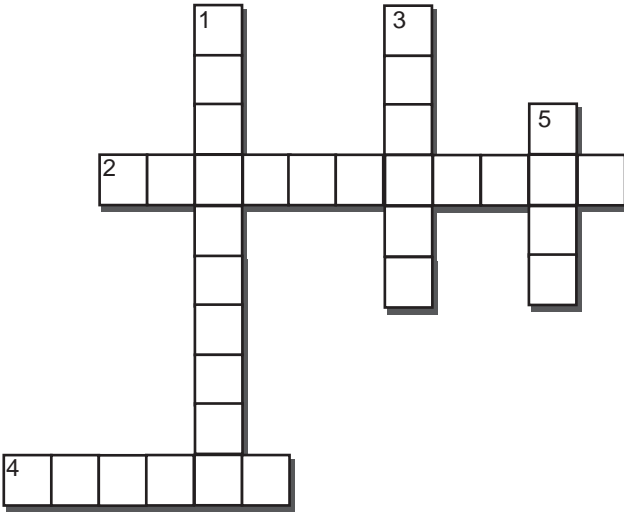
1. Sitting Bull became a great leader for the Sioux Nation. His convictions and love for his native people led him to be imprisoned and to his eventual death. Throughout history many notable people like Sitting Bull have fought against injustices which have led them to persecution and death. Have students write a biography about other honorable people who have fought against injustices and oppression. How were they similar to Sitting Bull? How were they different?

2. The Indian culture is rich in religious rituals, dance, music, art, clothing, survival techniques, food, building, farming, hunting methods, etc. Have students present the Indian culture which Sitting Bull fought so valiantly to preserve. Create posters with illustrations (use a computer), narrate a slide presentation, present & describe Indian artifacts to the class, perhaps build a miniature Indian village with toothpicks, clay, paper mache and other materials etc.

3. If possible visit a pueblo or museum and observe how an Indian community lives. Invite a guest speaker or attend a powwow. How have Indian villages changed through time? What customs have not changed and are still being used by Native Americans today? Research on the Internet.

4. Today many schools use Indian symbols as their mascot. However a recent debate has challenged schools to change their mascots at the request of Native Americans who argue the mascots demonstrate disrespect for their heritage. Some argue, including some Native Americans, the mascot honors the heritage. Is society becoming too sensitive or is political correctness gone too far? Are other heritages being offended by school mascots? Is this a form of stereotyping? Sitting Bull left Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show because he despised how Native Americans were represented. Have the class discuss this issue.

Use the words described in this guide on pgs. 2, 3 & 5 to complete the crossword.



DOWN:

- 1) Spiritual Ceremony
- 3) Canadian fur trapper who negotiated Sitting Bull's return to the U.S.
- 5) Buffalo Bill's real name.

ACROSS:

- 2) Public land set aside for Native Americans.
- 4) Battle of the Little Big Horn became his "Last Stand".

JEAN-LOUIS LEGARE: Canadian fur trader who Sitting Bull trusted and befriended. After settling in Canada, Sitting Bull later chose Legare to negotiate his return to the U.S.

RESERVATION: Public land set aside by the U.S. Government to be used exclusively for Native Americans.

SITTING BULL: Warrior and Chief of the Dakota Sioux. On June 25, 1876 he successfully defended a Sioux village located in what was then called the Dakota Territory in the famous Battle of the Little Big Horn against Gen. George Custer's 7th cavalry.

STANDING ROCK: An Indian reservation where the U.S. government, worried about Sitting Bull leading another rebellion, sent 43 Lakota policemen to arrest Sitting Bull. During the arrest a gunfight broke out killing thirteen people including Sitting Bull.

WILD WEST SHOW: A show which travelled throughout the country and entertained city slickers from the East about what life was like in the West. These shows presented stereotypes of the West like horseback riding and gun fights. Sitting Bull participated in these shows for about four months.

WILLIAM F. CODY: Also known as "Buffalo Bill" who lead the Wild West Shows and invited Sitting Bull to participate.

ANSWERS:
Down - (1) Ghost Dance, (3) Legare, (5) Cody
Across - (2) Reservation, (4) Custer

CHRONOLOGY of *Chief Sitting Bull*

1765-1788 & 1812: During both the American Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 the Sioux Nation fought on the side of the British.

1825: Newly formed U.S. Government signs a treaty with the Sioux for much of the area known as the Great Plains.

1834: Sitting Bull born in Grand River, South Dakota.

1849: Discovery of gold in California brings gold seeking travelers, prospectors and settlers, into the Great Plains region.

1854: Nineteen U.S. soldiers are killed during a fight between the U.S. Army and the Sioux near Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

1865: Battle of Killdeer Mountain.

1868: Fort Laramie Treaty is signed giving the Sioux possession of the sacred Black Hills region.

1874: General George Custer leads an expedition into the Dakota Territory to confirm gold has been discovered.

1876: The Fort Laramie Treaty is broken as the U.S. government announces that all Native Americans leave the Black Hills region and move onto Indian reservations. The Battle of the Rosebud and the famous Battle of the Little Big Horn occur. After defeating Custer's 7th cavalry at the Battle of the Little Big Horn, Sitting Bull and fellow Sioux Indians travel north to seek refuge in Canada.

1881: Sitting Bull and his Sioux tribe return to the United States from Canada. After their return, Sitting Bull is arrested by the U.S. government and held as a prisoner of war for two years at Fort Randall, South Dakota.

1883: Sitting Bull is released from prison and rejoins his Sioux Tribe at Standing Rock North Dakota.

1885: Sitting Bull joins Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

1890: Worried about Sitting Bull's participation in the Ghost Dance movement, the U.S. government sends 43 Lakota policemen to arrest Sitting Bull at Standing Rock reservation. A gunfight breaks out during the arrest and thirteen people are killed including Sitting Bull.

Q & A for *Chief Sitting Bull*

1. As a young man Sitting Bull showed great signs of strong leadership. Describe some of the promising signs which indicated Sitting Bull's future potential?

2. Throughout the mid 1800's the U.S. Army and Sioux Indians fought many battles. Name some of these battles and why they were fought?

3. After their victory in the Battle of the Little Big Horn why did Sitting Bull and his Sioux tribe travel north to Canada? Who negotiated Sitting Bull's return to the U.S.?

4. What happened to Sitting Bull upon his return to the United States from Canada?

5. In 1885 Sitting Bull joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Why after only four months did Sitting Bull quit the show? How much was Sitting Bull paid to do the show?

6. Sitting Bull was not alone in his refusal to obey rules on the reservation. By 1890 a new spiritual ceremony and movement, which like Sitting Bull, promoted the Indian way of life began to emerge on other reservations. Name and define this popular movement.

7. On December 15, 1890 why did the U.S. government send 43 Lakota policemen to arrest Sitting Bull? What happened during this encounter?