

Black Hawk: Taking a Stand for His Homeland

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Historical Paper

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## Thesis

In the early 1800's, Native American tribes began ceding their lands to the U.S government, some by will and some by force. Under the Treaty of 1804, the Sauk and Fox tribes agreed to sell their lands in exchange for money and enough food to replace their lost corn.<sup>1</sup> Black Hawk took a stand by leading over 1000 Native Americans back to their cornfields in Saukenauk after the government failed to honor the treaty.<sup>2</sup> This resulted in the Black Hawk War where many of his followers died in battles across Wisconsin and Illinois. The defeat of the stand discouraged other tribes to resist western expansion after seeing the power of the U.S and it extinguished the Native people's hope of returning to their homes across the Mississippi.<sup>3</sup>

## Background

Before Columbus stepped foot on America, Indians used but did not own land. There were only hunting grounds, and borders were vague, which complicated land deals with whites. Black Hawk once stated, "My reason teaches me that land cannot be sold. The Great Spirit gave it to his children to live upon. So long as they occupy and cultivate it, they have a right to the soil. Nothing can be sold but such things as can be carried away."<sup>4</sup> The whites didn't make a good first impression on the Native Americans. They enslaved them, gave them diseases that

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<sup>1</sup> "Treaty of 1804." *National Archives Catalog*, United States Government, [catalog.archives.gov/id/7891103](https://catalog.archives.gov/id/7891103).

<sup>2</sup> Brown, Nicholas A., and Sarah E. Kanouse. *Re-Collecting Black Hawk: Landscape, Memory, and Power in the American Midwest*. Pittsburgh, PA, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Poulakidas, Georgene. *Black Hawk's War*. New York, NY, PowerKids Press/Primary Source, 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Hawk, Black, and Antoine LeClair. *Autobiography of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk*. United States, Publisher Not Identified, 2014.

wiped them out, and let loose animals that destroyed the Natives' crops.<sup>5</sup> It didn't help their relationship when they fought against each other in the Revolutionary War. Other conflicts erupted such as King Phillip's War as the whites continued to take land and resources. It was destined for there to be further conflicts as the U.S. expanded.<sup>6</sup>

### Build Up

In the signing of the Treaty of 1804, four men from the Sauk and Fox tribe agreed to cede all of their lands east of the Mississippi in exchange for \$1000 dollars yearly and enough food to make up for their lost harvest.<sup>7</sup> The treaty was later confirmed after the Sauk challenged the validity of the agreement by a rather confused Black Hawk. Looking back on this, he wrote, "Here for the first time, I touched the goose quill to the treaty not knowing however, that, by the act I consented to give away my village. Had that been explained to me I should have opposed it and never would have signed their treaty".<sup>8</sup> This treaty was not considered valid by the Sauk and Fox tribe because the four men had not been authorized to cede land. Only the tribe as a whole could make important decisions such as land agreements.<sup>9</sup> Black Hawk especially was against this treaty. He claimed that the signatories were given intoxicating beverages before they signed.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> America Before Columbus. Directed by Cristina Trebbie, Gruppe 5 Film production, 2009, [channel.nationalgeographic.com/a-night-of-exploration/galleries/america-before-columbus/at/the-new-world-718562/](http://channel.nationalgeographic.com/a-night-of-exploration/galleries/america-before-columbus/at/the-new-world-718562/).

<sup>6</sup> "Indian Wars." World Book, 2004th ed., vol. 10, World Book Incorporation, 2004, pp. 190–195.

<sup>7</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>8</sup> Hawk, Black, and Antoine LeClair. *Autobiography of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk*. United States, Publisher Not Identified, 2014.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> "Black Hawk." World Book, 2004th ed., vol. 2, World Book Incorporated, pp. 387–387.

The U.S government considered the treaty valid so the tensions heightened between the two groups. The Sauk and Fox were allowed to stay on their lands, but only until private settlers bought the land from the government.<sup>11</sup>

During the War of 1812, the British and Native forces fought over maritime and trade rights against the Americans. Most Native Americans including the Sauk and Fox fought on the British side because they treated them better than the Americans. The British promised to carve out a piece of land for them at the end of the war. But in the end, no one really lost except for the Indians who had lost many warriors and landholdings and did not get their promised section of land from the British.<sup>12</sup>

The relationship between the American Indians and the Americans worsened as time passed. During the 1820's, more settlers migrated to the Illinois territory. In 1820, over 55,000 non-Native Americans inhabited the area as compared to two decades prior when the U.S. didn't bother to count the scarce population. Miners tried to take over Sauk and Fox lead mines but were driven off the land.<sup>13</sup> In 1828, the Sauk and Fox were told to abandon their villages and to pack for their western trek across the Mississippi.<sup>14</sup> The Sauk and Fox denied ever ceding their village to the U.S, which raised tensions even higher than before, but the power of the U.S was too strong and they could not risk warfare.

Many members supported leaving, but some of the tribe was hesitant. Keokuk, Black Hawk's political rival, agreed to move west of the Mississippi River. Black Hawk and his

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<sup>11</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>12</sup> Heidler, David, and Jeanne Heidler. "War of 1812." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Encyclopedia Britannica, 8 Dec. 2016, [www.britannica.com/event/War-of-1812](http://www.britannica.com/event/War-of-1812). Accessed 16 Feb. 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Street, Joseph Montfort. "Prairie Du Chien." Received by Ninian Edwards, *Wisconsin Historical Society*, Nov. 1827, [content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/tp/id/59891](http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/tp/id/59891). Accessed 28 Feb. 2017.

<sup>14</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

followers reluctantly crossed with them. In 1831, Black Hawk and his followers returned to Saukenauk in hope of reclaiming the land of their birthplace that was much more fertile than the reservation. The militia thought of their return as an invasion and pushed them back across the Mississippi. While crossing the river, the Sauk and Fox violated the treaty which made the U.S. retaliate and not give the proper amount of food to the tribes. They had both broken the treaty of 1804, but the Natives received starvation and the U.S. citizens just got startled. Black Hawk had enough of this poor treatment, and he was determined to go back to their homeland and save his people from suffering. Black Hawk stood up for every cheated Native when he peacefully marched into Illinois.<sup>15</sup>

### The War Begins

In April of 1832, Black Hawk led a group of over a thousand Sauk, Fox, Ho-Chunk (Winnebago), and Kickapoo people across the Mississippi back into their homelands. The group was often called the British Band due to their allegiance to the British during the War of 1812. Over half of Black Hawk's followers who took part in the journey were women, elderly, and children, demonstrating that Black Hawk did not intend for there to be bloodshed.<sup>16</sup> Days after Black Hawk entered Illinois, the militia and Army began to mobilize. Keokuk refused to help the U.S. track down Black Hawk and his band despite their past, which led the U.S. to believe that the band was hostile and ready for an offensive.<sup>17</sup> Soon Black Hawk realized that there would be no further assistance from the Ho-Chunk and the British, who encouraged the revolt. The Ho-Chunk backed out of the conflict in fear of what would become of them if they got involved. The British never intended to help Black Hawk; they just wanted to annoy America because of the

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<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

grudge created by the War of 1812 and The Revolutionary War. The Sauk rivals, the Sioux and Menominee, along with the militia and some of the Ho-Chunk pursued Black Hawk's party.

Black Hawk decided he couldn't win and sent out three young men with a white flag to surrender to the Americans. Later, he sent out other men to see what had happened to the initial three. The first three were captured and later killed. The Americans misinterpreted the surrender and thought it was a trick. The men who went out to see what had become of the surrender saw a large force coming towards Black Hawk's camp. Two managed to escape the charging white men.<sup>18</sup> The two sides clashed in a battle in present day Stillman's Valley, Illinois, that would later be named Stillman's Run,<sup>19</sup> after the quick retreat of Major Stillman. Black Hawk's small force drove off Stillman's disorganized troops that were almost ten times the amount of Black Hawk's. There were only a few casualties on each side, but the quick skirmish ended any hopes of peace between Black Hawk's followers and the U.S troops. The whites broke the code of war when they ignored the white flag, and Black Hawk would not let them get away with it. "We set up the war-whoop, and dug up the tomahawk: our knives were ready..."<sup>20</sup>

Black Hawk and his band traveled north into Wisconsin where small fights occurred but never any full-fledged battles. His starving followers needed food quickly so Black Hawk authorized raids on settlements along the Apple River<sup>21</sup> near the border of Wisconsin and Illinois. The successful raids provided badly needed provisions for the band, whose condition worsened by the hour. The British Band attempted to ambush soldiers at Kellogg's Grove<sup>22</sup> but

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<sup>18</sup> Hawk, Black, and Antoine LeClair. *Autobiography of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk*. United States, Publisher Not Identified, 2014.

<sup>19</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>20</sup> Hawk, Black. "Black Hawk's Surrender Speech." Surrender, 5 Feb. 2017, Prairie du Chien, Surrender.

<sup>21</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*

were met with the militia. Nine of Black Hawk's warriors died in the retreat.<sup>23</sup> Some militia men found a trail of dead and starving Natives. They followed the trail and eventually reached Black Hawk's rear guard.<sup>24</sup> Black Hawk fled high ground and ran to low swamps and ravines near the Wisconsin River where they fired upon the heights as the militia fired upon them. The deadly exchange of bullets lasted for thirty minutes and was named the battle of Wisconsin Heights<sup>25</sup> (present day Sauk City). General James Henry and Colonel Henry Dodge decided to cease the attack to rest his soldiers. At the end of the battle, about sixty of Black Hawk's band were killed. Only one soldier was killed by the Indians. Black Hawk and his people quietly snuck across the river. Another offer of peace was attempted between Napope, a young Sauk leader, and the militia, but because no one spoke Sauk, the message was lost.<sup>26</sup>

The next day the chase resumed as white cavalry quickly gained ground and were hot on Black Hawk's trail. On August 1, the remaining 500 Sauk and Fox people attempted to fashion rafts and cross the Mississippi.<sup>27</sup> A few people made the voyage, but they were quickly interrupted by the U.S. Black Hawk made yet another attempt of surrender, but no one understood, and a massacre was unleashed. U.S troops advanced towards the Indians, mercilessly slaughtering women and children. John House, a scout of the U.S, said, "kill the nits and you'll

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<sup>23</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>24</sup> Trask, Kerry A. Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>25</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>26</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>27</sup> Simek, Josef. "Battle of Bad Axe." Military History of the Upper Great Lakes, Military History of the Upper Great Lakes, 11 Oct. 2015, [ss.sites.mtu.edu/mhugl/2015/10/11/battle-of-bad-axe-the-bad-axe-massacre/](http://ss.sites.mtu.edu/mhugl/2015/10/11/battle-of-bad-axe-the-bad-axe-massacre/).

have no lice" after murdering several Indian children.<sup>28</sup> The steamship *Warrior* fired upon the Natives who were frantically jumping into the water to escape the rain of artillery.<sup>29</sup>

In the militia's and military's eyes, they were getting rid of the evil demons who savagely murdered their people, but in reality, it was more the other way around. No one knows for sure how many were killed, but most of Black Hawk's remaining followers were dead by the end of the Battle of Bad Axe<sup>30</sup>. The people who made it across the river were hunted down by the Sioux in a matter of weeks.<sup>31</sup> Black Hawk and White Cloud, a Ho-Chunk leader, managed to escape the bloodbath. Back in Bad Axe, they rested at a Ho-Chunk village and started making preparations for their surrender.<sup>32</sup> On August 27, 1832, Black Hawk delivered his famous surrender speech at Prairie du Chien that ended the Black Hawk War. During his speech, he expressed his thoughts and reasons for his actions towards the swarm of white people flooding west. Then he announced that his legacy was over, "We were becoming like them, hypocrites and liars, adulterers, lazy drones, all talkers, and no workers...The white men do not scalp the head; but they do worse-they poison the heart...His sun is setting, and he will rise no more. Farewell to Black Hawk."<sup>33</sup>

### Short Term Effects

The death count stacked up against the Sauk and Fox at the end of the war far exceeded the few deaths among the opposing whites. We will never know the exact number of Native people lost, but over 600 Indians died during the war and about 70 were killed on the U.S. side.

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<sup>28</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>29</sup> Lewis, Henry. "Battle of Bad Axe." Library of Congress, Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a04085/](http://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a04085/).

<sup>30</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>31</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>32</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>33</sup> Hawk, Black. "Black Hawk's Surrender Speech." *Surrender*, 5 Feb. 2017, Prairie du Chien, Surrender.



Captain Henry Smith reported after the Battle of Bad Axe, "...doubtlessly many more were killed in the river and elsewhere, whose bodies were never seen afterwards."<sup>34</sup> The defeat of Black Hawk discouraged other tribes to resist western expansion because they saw what had happened to Black Hawk and his followers.<sup>35</sup> After the Black Hawk War, all of the prisoners except for Napope, White Cloud, and Black Hawk along with his son, Nasheweskaska were released from Fort Armstrong. Meanwhile, as an indemnity for the war, most of the Sauk territory in eastern Iowa was sold to the U.S. in exchange for 20,000 dollars and 40 barrels of salt and tobacco each year for 30 years.<sup>36</sup> Black Hawk and the remaining captives were toured around booming eastern cities by Lieutenant Thomas Alexander to show the dominance and strength of the U.S. Their tour also satisfied many curious Easterners who had not seen a live Indian. Black Hawk and his entourage were surrounded by fans at each stop. People flocked to get a glimpse of the "noble savages." Black Hawk's son, Nasheweskaska, was the most popular among the crowds, mostly because of his stature and handsomeness.<sup>37</sup>

### Historical Significance

The conflict greatly impacted the way Native Americans were viewed and still are viewed today. Some whites began to think of Natives as less savage because of Nasheweskaska's beauty and the rest of the band's civilized manner on their tour. White people were amazed to see how civilized Black Hawk was. According to the newspaper, *The Common Wealth*, "...he walks

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<sup>34</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

<sup>35</sup> Poulakidas, Georgene. *Black Hawk's War*. New York, NY, PowerKids Press/Primary Source, 2006.

<sup>36</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>37</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

out upon balconies, and bows to the multitude with unexceptionable grace."<sup>38</sup> The Black Hawk who eagerly fought with whites and other tribes disappeared during the war, he was replaced by a respectful man whose priorities were welfare and equality for his people. The first thing Black Hawk said to President Andrew Jackson on his tour was, "You are a man, and I, too am a man."<sup>39</sup> Even after the Black Hawk War, the Sauk and Fox still had a population of 6000, but because of the indemnity and Keokuk's drunkenness, which influenced his leadership, the population dropped to less than 3000 in 1845.<sup>40</sup> The Sauk and Fox still had 400 square miles and 3000 people in 1845, but now the tribe currently called the Meskwaki only has about 1400 members and 12.5 square miles of land in its reserve due to further expansion of the U.S. territory.<sup>41</sup>

## Conclusion

Many famous leaders fought in the Black Hawk War, such as Presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Zachary Taylor, along with Jefferson Davis, the first and only President of the Confederate States of America.<sup>42</sup> The end of the Black Hawk War did not put a stop to the acts of greed by the whites upon the Sauk and Fox, nor did it stop forced relocation of other tribes and westward expansion. After the Battle of Bad Axe, Phillip St. George Cooke reported seeing a "stray dentist from the East" who "gathered a rich harvest of teeth taken from the Indians."<sup>43</sup> Even after Black Hawk's death in 1838, he was not allowed to rest. His remains were stolen and

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<sup>38</sup> Brown, Orlando, editor. "Black Hawk." *The Common Wealth. Wisconsin Historical Society*, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13613](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13613). Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

<sup>39</sup> Smith, Elbert H. *Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk and Scenes in the West: a National Poem in Six Cantos ...* New York, E. Kearny, 1848,

<sup>40</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>41</sup> "Meskwaki Nation." *Meskwaki Nation*, [www.meskwaki.org/](http://www.meskwaki.org/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2017.

<sup>42</sup> Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

<sup>43</sup> Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: the Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

put on display. Even in death, the white men found a way to take from them.<sup>44</sup> The killings were unnecessary, and the conflict could have been resolved without a single gun firing, yet so much blood soaked into the ground. The Sauk and Fox suffered the same fate as the Cherokees who walked "The Trail of Tears" but as well as tears, motionless bodies marked Black Hawk's path.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> "Indian Wars." World Book, 2004th ed., vol. 10, World Book Incorporation, 2004, pp. 190–195.

Appendix A



“Black Hawk War: Battle Sites.” Encyclopædia Britannica Online, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc, 2017

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

Brookes, Samuel, and Thomas Stevenson. *Pecatonica Battleground*. *Wisconsin Historical Society*, Wisconsin Historical Museum, Madison, Wisconsin, 1857. Accessed 8 Mar. 2017.

This illustration along with its short description of the "Battle of Pecatonica" showed me how the thirteen Kickapoo men were ambushed in the large wooded area along the river during the Black Hawk War.

Brown, Orlando, editor. "Black Hawk." *The Common Wealth*. *Wisconsin Historical Society*, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13613](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13613). Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

This newspaper article written in 1833 on Black Hawk's tour in helped me understand how a majority of U.S. citizens viewed him when he was in captivity there. It also had statements regarding how proper he was that will support my paper.

Eastman, John. "Black Hawk War." *Wisconsin Historical Society*, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/) Accessed 6 Mar. 2017.

This article displays the militia man, John Eastman's account of the Black Hawk War. Even he thinks of the Battle of Bad Axe as a waste of human life which helps me to understand and compare the different emotions other militia men were feeling.

Greenough, Frederick. "Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiah, or Black Hawk, a Saukie Brave." *Library of Congress*, [www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3g02677/](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/resource/cph.3g02677/).

This hand colored lithograph created by Alfred HOFFEY and published by Frederick Greenough in 1838 gave me a visual image of what Black Hawk looked like at the time.

He wore many earrings, a medallion with a portrait of a British king, and a blanket draped over his shoulder.

Hawk, Black. "Black Hawk's Surrender Speech." Surrender, 5 Feb. 2017, Prairie du Chien, Surrender.

In his speech in 1832, Black Hawk describes the treachery of the white man and how they are a bad influence to Indians. He said you were to be fed to the wolves if you acted like the white man in their nation. It gave me insight into Black Hawk's perspective of the white man.

Hawk, Black, and Antoine LeClair. Autobiography of Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk. United States, Publisher Not Identified, 2014.

This autobiography conveyed Black Hawk's emotions, thoughts and a new perspective to me. It is extremely helpful to me because I can use his account of what happened to strengthen my paper.

Lewis, Henry. "Battle of Bad Axe." Library of Congress, Library of Congress, [www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a04085/](http://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3a04085/).

This engraving shows the steamship, Warrior opening fire on Black Hawk's followers who were trying to get across the Mississippi in 1832. The Natives frantically reacted by jumping off their raft into the river where many of them will drown. This illustration shows me what a brutal defeat this was for Black Hawk and why they called it a massacre.

Smith, Elbert H. Ma-Ka-Tai-Me-She-Kia-Kiak, or, Black Hawk and Scenes in the West: a National Poem in Six Cantos ... New York, E. Kearny, 1848, [archive.org/details/makataimeshekiak00smit](http://archive.org/details/makataimeshekiak00smit).

This poetic text described the events of the Black Hawk War very vividly. It also explained Black Hawk's actions while he was held captive and met with government officials. This book will help me write my paper by increasing the detail in my writing.

Street, Joseph Montfort. "Prairie Du Chien." Received by Ninian Edwards, Wisconsin Historical Society, Nov. 1827, [content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/tp/id/59891](http://content.wisconsinhistory.org/cdm/ref/collection/tp/id/59891). Accessed 28 Feb. 2017.

Joseph's writing told me about the complications between the eager white settlers who ignored the land treaties and ventured into Indian lands and the Native Americans who defended their lead-rich territory. This will help me explain the growing tensions between them that eventually started the Black Hawk War.

Sully, Robert. "Black Hawk." Wisconsin Historical Society, 1833, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/) Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

This portrait of Black Hawk shows the obvious change of Black Hawk's looks during his tour compared to his normal appearance. His more "civilized" appearance diminished the widespread impression that Natives were savages. This will help me explain the change in the white people's minds.

"Treaty of 1804." National Archives Catalog, United States Government, [catalog.archives.gov/id/7891103](http://catalog.archives.gov/id/7891103).

Specific details of the agreement were apparent after reading the treaty of 1804. This included money and goods that were to be exchanged for land and all of the signatories. This helped understand the deal and how it was violated.

United States, Congress, House, Cloud, Newton, and Joseph Wells. "Payment for Depredations Committed by Indians during Black Hawk War." *Payment for Depredations Committed*

*by Indians during Black Hawk War*, Wisconsin Historical Society, 1848. 30th Congress, 1st session, House Report 48, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/) Accessed 7 Mar. 2017.

This document stated that the government was going to supply the frontier citizens of the U.S with money to replace their hogs, horses, and destroyed corn that was vandalized by the British Band. This helps me understand what damage Black Hawk caused and why the indemnity took place after the Black Hawk War.

### Secondary Sources

America Before Columbus. Directed by Cristina Trebbie, Gruppe 5 Film production, 2009, [channel.nationalgeographic.com/a-night-of-exploration/galleries/america-before-columbus/at/the-new-world-718562/](http://channel.nationalgeographic.com/a-night-of-exploration/galleries/america-before-columbus/at/the-new-world-718562/).

This film gave me excellent information about how Native Americans and Europeans lived before they were introduced to each other. I gained a great understanding about how each lifestyle changed and about the context of my topic as it regards Native American history.

“Black Hawk War: Battle Sites.” Encyclopaedia Britannica Online, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc, 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War).

This map includes many battles, forts and settlements, It also shows me Black Hawk's route throughout the war. This helps me understand how far Black Hawk's followers traveled and how frequent battles were during their journey.

“Black Hawk.” World Book, 2004th ed., vol. 2, World Book Incorporated, pp. 387–387.

This article gave me information on what took place after the Black Hawk War. It marked the end of Native-held lands in the Illinois region. Black Hawks two sons were



captured along with himself. These facts increased my understanding of the effect of the war.

Brown, Nicholas A., and Sarah E. Kanouse. *Re-Collecting Black Hawk: Landscape, Memory, and Power in the American Midwest*. Pittsburgh, PA, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2015.

After reading this book, I now understand what Black Hawk's motives were for signing a document that sold his homeland and his reasons for coming back even though he signed. The U.S did not hold up their side of the agreement of providing the tribe enough food, so he felt that the agreement was invalid. This information helps my understanding of both points of view in the conflict and helps me judge who righteously acted.

Crosby, Alfred W. *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492*. Westport, Conn., Praeger, 2003.

This book describes the cause that led to many effects, Columbus setting foot on the new world. This will help me explain how everything changed once the two worlds connected.

Garret, T. M. "Was Black Hawk a Chief?" Burlington Hawk-

Eye, [www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963788&dsNavOnly=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13657&dsDimensionSearch=D:Black+Hawk,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:Black+Hawk,Dxm:All,Dxp:3](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Content.aspx?dsNav=Ny:True,Ro:0,N:4294963828-4294963788&dsNavOnly=N:4294963828-4294963788&dsRecordDetails=R:BA13657&dsDimensionSearch=D:Black+Hawk,Dxm:All,Dxp:3&dsCompoundDimensionSearch=D:Black+Hawk,Dxm:All,Dxp:3). Accessed 27 Feb. 2017.

This source confirmed my suspicions that Black Hawk was not a Sauk Chieftain and only a powerful leader. I need to know for sure because there was conflicting sources and my root understanding wouldn't be strong if it wasn't confirmed.

“Hawk, Black (1767-1838).” *American Eras*,

Encyclopedia.com, [www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/literature-english/american-literature/black-hawk](http://www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/literature-english/american-literature/black-hawk).

The article in this website gave me information on Black Hawk's birth. He was born in Saukenauk (present day Rock Island, Illinois,) into the Thunder clan of the Sauk nation. Learning about his childhood will help me understand why he came back for his homeland in later years.

Heidler, David, and Jeanne Heidler. “War of 1812.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 8 Dec. 2016, [www.britannica.com/event/War-of-1812](http://www.britannica.com/event/War-of-1812). Accessed 16 Feb. 2017.

This article provided me with great information about the War of 1812 that many Native Americans fought in. This helps me understand the tensions the war caused between Native Americans and the U.S, and I can use this to show context.

History.com Staff. “Black Hawk War Begins.” *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 2009, [www.history.com/this-day-in-history/black-hawk-war-begins](http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/black-hawk-war-begins).

This article helped me understand the circumstances Black Hawk was fighting under. None of his allies showed up to fight, and his truce bearers were killed in an attempt to surrender. The U.S was relentless, pursuing Black Hawk's band until they were destroyed.

“Indian Wars.” *World Book*, 2004th ed., vol. 10, World Book Incorporation, 2004, pp. 190–195.

Articles about Native American conflicts deepens my knowledge greatly about how many tribes resisted westward expansion and about how reasonable the government was being towards the Natives. The context this source gave me was extremely helpful and will be used in my paper.

Lewis, James. "Black Hawk War." Encyclopedia Britannica Online, Encyclopedia Britannica Inc., 2017, [www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495](http://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Hawk-War#ref1224495).

This article gave me specific data regarding the Black Hawk War, statistics greatly improve my understanding of the conflict. It also described the devastation of the Sauk people, lands, and independence.

"Marker History.com." *Marker History.com*, 2010. Accessed 27 Mar. 2017.

This photo of a historical marker in Virginia told me about Andrew Jackson's order to dress Black Hawk in European clothes as a punishment. This helps me compare Black Hawk's punishment and the later attempts to civilize Natives by forcing them to learn English and wear white clothes.

"Meskwaki Nation." Meskwaki Nation, [www.meskwaki.org/](http://www.meskwaki.org/). Accessed 17 Feb. 2017.

This site contains landholding and population information of the Meskwaki reservation in Iowa that is important so that I can compare what the Meskwaki Nation was like in the 1800's and what it is like now in my paper.

Poulakidas, Georgene. *Black Hawk's War*. New York, NY, PowerKids Press/Primary Source, 2006.

This book gave me information on the aftermath of the Black Hawk War. Over half of Black Hawk's followers were killed and the defeat of Black Hawk influenced other

tribes to not resist the U.S government. This helps me recognize Black Hawk's historical significance.

Simek, Josef. "Battle of Bad Axe." *Military History of the Upper Great Lakes*, Military History of the Upper Great Lakes, 11 Oct. 2015, [ss.sites.mtu.edu/mhugl/2015/10/11/battle-of-bad-axe-the-bad-axe-massacre/](http://ss.sites.mtu.edu/mhugl/2015/10/11/battle-of-bad-axe-the-bad-axe-massacre/).

This site conveyed the treachery of the Americans during the battle of Bad Axe against the Sauk and Fox Native Americans. Multiple times Black Hawk attempted a surrender but the steamboat, Warrior, the U.S military and the Sioux warriors relentlessly surrounded and murdered most of Black Hawk's Band. By giving me information on this battle, I am able to describe this important milestone in my project.

Sultzman, Lee. "Sauk and Fox." *Sauk and Fox*, 24 Nov. 1999, [tolatsga.org/sf.html](http://tolatsga.org/sf.html). Accessed 5 Mar. 2017.

This website explained the Fox Wars where the Fox were nearly exterminated by the French and had to take refuge with their allies, the Sauk. This helps me to explain how the title of the tribe I am focusing on, the Sauk and Fox, came to be with two names.

Thwhaites, Reuben. "Black Hawk, the Indian Patriot." *Wisconsin Historical Society*, Accessed 8 Jan. 1907.

This article gave me information on the damage the whites caused to the Sauk and Fox lands as they progressed into the West. They knocked down fences destroyed corn and violated land boundaries just like Black Hawk's group did to white settlements in the Black Hawk War. This helps me know how each side aggravated the other into a the war.

Trask, Kerry A. *Black Hawk: The Battle for the Heart of America*. New York, Owl Books, 2007.

This book gave me great information that allowed me to understand the militia men's perspective during the war. It also had multiple quotes from Black Hawk and U.S military leaders who witnessed the bloody events in the Black Hawk War.

“Tribal Nations.” U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S., 6 Jan. 2017, [www.doi.gov/tribes/#](http://www.doi.gov/tribes/#). Accessed 21 Feb. 2017.

The U.S. Department of the Interior explains their current goals and their purpose of maintaining healthy relationships with the 565 recognized Native American tribes in the U.S. This allows me to compare how the American Indians were treated by the government in the 1800's and how they are addressed now.

Wolf, Susan. “Black Hawk State Historic Site.” *Black Hawk State Historic Site*, Black Hawk State Historic Site, [www.blackhawkpark.org/History/Black\\_Hawk.html](http://www.blackhawkpark.org/History/Black_Hawk.html).

This website gave me a basic overview of Black Hawk's life and important background information that helps my understanding of the topic. It also gave me the essential locations and dates of events in Black Hawk's life.