

Timeline of Apache Relations with European Settlers

- 1598—first known use of the word Apache, by Spanish governor of New Mexico
- 1680—Pueblo Revolt (Apaches and Navajos help Pueblo Indians rebel from Spaniards)
late 1700s—Spaniards start settling Apaches near *presidios* (forts)
- 1846—US General Kearny, marching to California, allies Apaches against Mexican armed forces
- 1852—treaty signed by Mangas Coloradas and other Apache chiefs with the U.S. government at Acoma Pueblo, but Congress refused to ratify it after many settlers opposed the treaty.
- 1861—beginning of the Apache Wars
Cochise was accused of kidnapping a white child; both his followers and US soldiers took and executed hostages—some of the Apache hostages who were killed, by a force commanded by Lieutenant Bascom were Cochise' relatives
- 1863—Mangas Coloradas, a chief of the Mimbreno band of Apaches, was lured into a parley and killed
- 1867-- “Medicine Lodge” treaty, giving Apaches (and other tribes) land in western Oklahoma
- 1869—Congress created a Board of Indian Commissioners, who would, along with Dept. of Interior, monitor the allotment of land to the Indians, which clearly demonstrated disillusionment with the BIA. Vincent Coyle, the secretary of the Board, and a Quaker, visited the Apaches and wrote back to Washington DC that they actually wanted peace, but were only offered war.
- 1870—President Grant's Peace Policy
promoted moving American Indians onto reservations
invited many Indian chiefs to Washington, D.C.
Allowed religious organizations to nominate regional directors of Indian affairs (instead of allowing generals to do the job)
- April 30, 1871—Camp Grant Massacre
- 1872—Cochise surrendered and sent to reservation
- 1886—Geronimo surrendered, ending the Apache Wars
- 1887—Dawes Act
divided Indian land on the reservations into individual plots (160 acres to a head of family, less to other individuals), which could not be sold for 25 years. However, from 1887 to 1934 (when the act expired), American Indian land claims shrunk from 130 million acres, to 44 million acres. Land not deemed needed by individual Indians was sold to white settlers.
- 1934—Dawes Act terminated, at the recommendation of a federal commission that detailed many problems with it, including depriving Native Americans of their land.