

Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

(Oklahoma Social Studies Standards, OSDE)

Tribe: Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma

Tribal website(s): <http://kickapootribeofoklahoma.com>

1. Migration/movement/forced removal

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 2.3 *“Integrate visual and textual evidence to explain the reasons for and trace the migrations of Native American peoples including the Five Tribes into present-day Oklahoma, the Indian Removal Act of 1830, and tribal resistance to the forced relocations.”*

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 2.7 *“Compare and contrast multiple points of view to evaluate the impact of the Dawes Act which resulted in the loss of tribal communal lands and the redistribution of lands by various means including land runs as typified by the Unassigned Lands and the Cherokee Outlet, lotteries, and tribal allotments.”*

Originally located in the Great Lakes region (Michigan and Ohio); The tribe split into different bands in the 1700's (Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin areas). Each band was to sign a treaty in 1819 to cede land in Illinois. Those bands who did not adhere to the 1819 treaty were forcibly moved.

In 1832, a treaty was signed giving the Kickapoo a 12 square mile reservation in Kansas. Railroad promoters swindled the bands out of their land and many moved to Northern Mexico and Texas.

In 1873, almost half of the tribe moved to a reservation in Indian Territory. In 1891, the Oklahoma Kickapoo tribe divided over the selling of “surplus land”. Many who disagreed moved to Northern Mexico and Texas.

In 1997, representatives from the Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, and Mexico bands met for their first summit. This was the first meeting of the bands since the 1800's.

Sources:

Oklahoma Historical Society source to consider for Indian Removal information:

<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/i/in015.html>

The Library of Congress documents:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/Indian.html>

Oklahoma Indian Country Guide, Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department pg 40

http://s3.amazonaws.com/content.newsok.com/newsok/images/NIE/nie_docs/Indian%20Country%20Tab,%2036%20page.pdf

2. Maps

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 2.3 *“Integrate visual and textual evidence to explain the reasons for and trace the migrations of Native American peoples including the Five Tribes into present-day Oklahoma, the Indian Removal Act of 1830, and tribal resistance to the forced relocations.”*

3. Population Past/Present

- Present Population: 2,713
- Tribal enrollment in Oklahoma: 1,779

4. Government; Chiefs vs Chairman; Elected or Paternal

US Government C3 Standard 3.4 *“Summarize and explain the relationships and the responsibilities between national and state governments including tribal and local governments.”*

Oklahoma History C3 Standard

“The student will analyze the formation and development of constitutional government in Oklahoma. 1) Compare and contrast the development of governments among the Native American tribes, the movement for the state of Sequoyah. 2) Describe and summarize attempts to create a state constitution joining Indian and Oklahoma Territories including the impact of the Progressive and Labor Movements resulting in statehood on November 16, 1907.”

- An elected chair and five-member business committee govern the tribe.
- The Oklahoma Kickapoo tribe follows a constitution written in 1937 that was amended in 1977.

5. Language Group

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 4.1 *“Compare and contrast the successes and failures of the United States policy of assimilation of the Native Americans in Oklahoma including the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 and the effects of the Indian Boarding Schools (1880s-1940s) upon Native Americans’ identity, culture, traditions, and tribal government and sovereignty.”*

- Central Algonquian

6. Cultural Identifiers - ie. Mound Builders; Plains

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Tribal customs:

- The Kickapoo lived in their traditional bark-covered houses, which were arranged in villages, up to the last years the reservation existed. They mainly farmed, but went to hunt buffalo in the West. They became one of the first tribes from the Great Lakes region to learn about horses.

Oklahoma Historical Society source to consider for Boarding Schools:

<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/encyclopedia/entries/a/am012.html>

7. Fine arts

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 4.1 *“Compare and contrast the successes and failures of the United States policy of assimilation of the Native Americans in Oklahoma including the passage of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924 and the effects of the Indian Boarding Schools (1880s-1940s) upon Native Americans’ identity, culture, traditions, and tribal government and sovereignty.”*

- Music –
- Art -

8. Significant events (i.e. Massacres, Battles, Supreme Court cases...)

Oklahoma History C3 Standard 2.4C *“Summarize the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction Treaties on Native American peoples, territories, and tribal sovereignty including the a) Required enrollment of the Freedmen, b) Second Indian Removal and the role of the Buffalo Soldiers, c) Significance of the Massacre at the Washita, d) Reasons for the reservation system, and e) Establishment of the western military posts of Fort Sill, Fort Supply, and Fort Reno.”*

- Maps and treaties: <http://ktik-nsn.gov/maps.htm>
- Kickapoo and Lewis & Clarke record
http://www.nationalgeographic.com/lewisandclark/record_tribes_008_22.html

Oklahoma Historical Society source to consider:
<http://www.okhistory.org/research/indianrecs>

9. Current Information on tribe

10. Other information (ie. Elder testimonials; Guest speakers; Literature; Famous Tribal members...)

Sources:

Oklahoma Historical Society
Oklahoma Indian Country Guide, Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department
The Library of Congress