

Southern Arapaho: The Civilization of the American Indian

Assistant



Chief Left Hand: Southern Arapaho (The Civilization of the American Indian Series Book 159) by Margaret Coel

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 6343 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 380 pages



The Southern Arapaho people are a Native American tribe who have lived in the Southern Plains region of the United States for centuries. They are a proud and resilient people who have faced many challenges over the years, but they have maintained their culture and traditions.

Early History

The Southern Arapaho people are descended from the Apache people who migrated north from the Southwest into the Southern Plains region. They settled in the area that is now Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado. The Southern Arapaho were a nomadic people who hunted buffalo and other animals for food. They also gathered plants and berries.

The Southern Arapaho were a warlike people who often raided other tribes for horses and other goods. They were also known for their skill as warriors.

Contact with Europeans

The Southern Arapaho first came into contact with Europeans in the 17th century. The Spanish explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado visited the Southern Arapaho in 1541. The Spanish were interested in the Southern Arapaho's horses and other resources.

The Southern Arapaho were not impressed with the Spanish. They saw the Spanish as a threat to their way of life. The Southern Arapaho fought against the Spanish and other Europeans for many years.

The 19th Century

The 19th century was a difficult time for the Southern Arapaho. The United States government began to pressure the Southern Arapaho to give up their land and move to reservations. The Southern Arapaho resisted, but they were eventually forced to move to reservations in Oklahoma.

Life on the reservations was difficult for the Southern Arapaho. They were forced to live in poverty and were often subjected to discrimination. The Southern Arapaho struggled to maintain their culture and traditions.

The 20th Century

The 20th century saw some improvements in the lives of the Southern Arapaho. In 1934, the Indian Reorganization Act was passed. This act gave the Southern Arapaho more control over their own affairs. The Southern Arapaho have also been able to regain some of their land.

The Southern Arapaho are still a proud and resilient people. They have faced many challenges over the years, but they have maintained their culture and traditions. The Southern Arapaho are a vital part of the American Indian community.

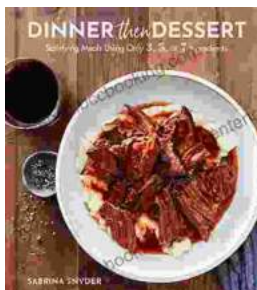
The Southern Arapaho people are a fascinating and complex people. Their story is one of struggle, resilience, and survival. The Southern Arapaho are an important part of the American Indian community, and their story is one that should be told.



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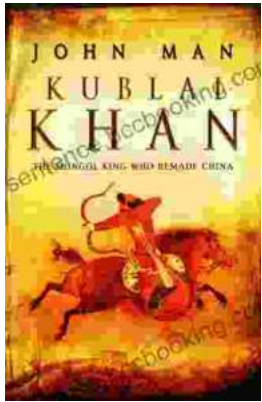
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