

# What I learned working with **SXAA!**

Jaleesa Lopez

# The Dawes Act 1887

The Dawes Act is about how President Grover Cleveland stole land from us Native Americans and tried selling it.

This act effected Native Americans because not only was our land stolen from us, but we were also left with little of land which before we owned more than 150 million acres.

This act was also demanded by the federal government to separate tribal land, and which was passed by President Grover Cleveland.

During this act while they were still taking land from us they were also trying to have them work for farmers and do farming work and etc but during that time they had no experience so lack of experience meant that there plan wouldn't succeed and also there plots were to small for the area they were trying to place it at so sooner or later they started giving up because everything kept failing so in the end the act was a fail which is a good thing because what was done effected a lot of things and ruined beautiful land .

# INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**  
IRRIGATED GRAZING AGRICULTURAL  
IRRIGABLE DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD THROUGH STAGES 800 ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

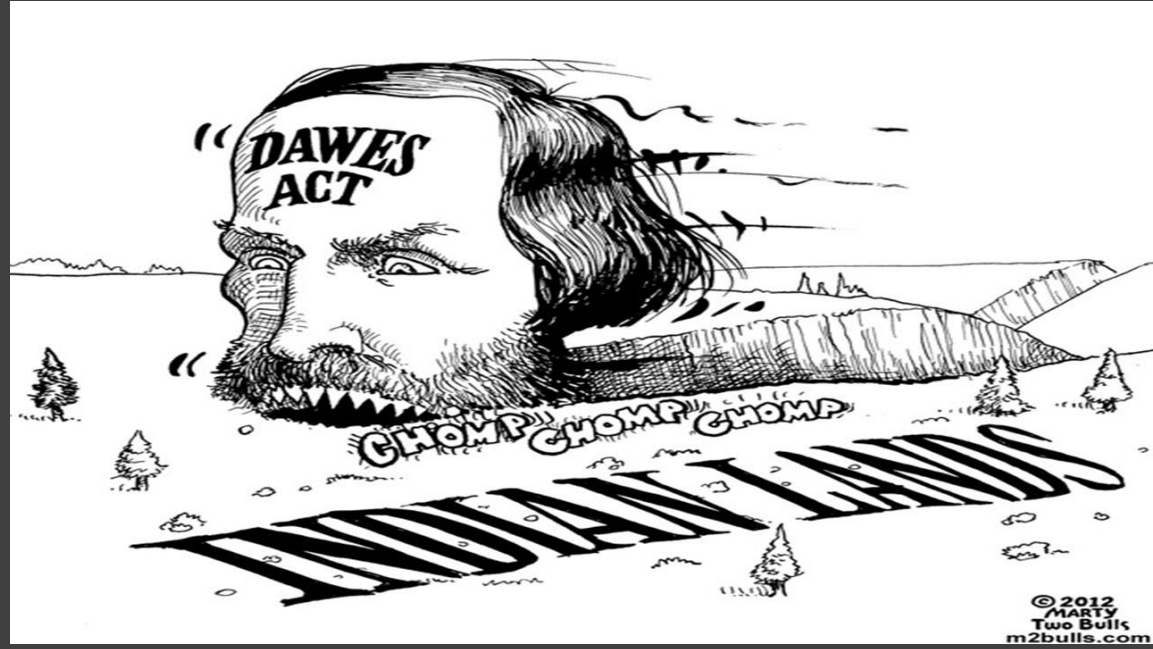
State	Acres	Value	State	Acres	Value
Colorado	5,111.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	14.85	Orego	1,030.00	15.43
Kansas	1,584.50	33.45	South Dakota	130,445.00	35.93
Montana	11,234.00	9.00	Washington	4,976.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.85	Wisconsin	1,265.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	885.00	20.54

FOR THE YEAR 1910 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 350,000 ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE  
for information of the purchaser of the land which for location, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE" in the  
Department of the Interior, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

WALTER L. FISHER, ROBERT G. VALENTINE.



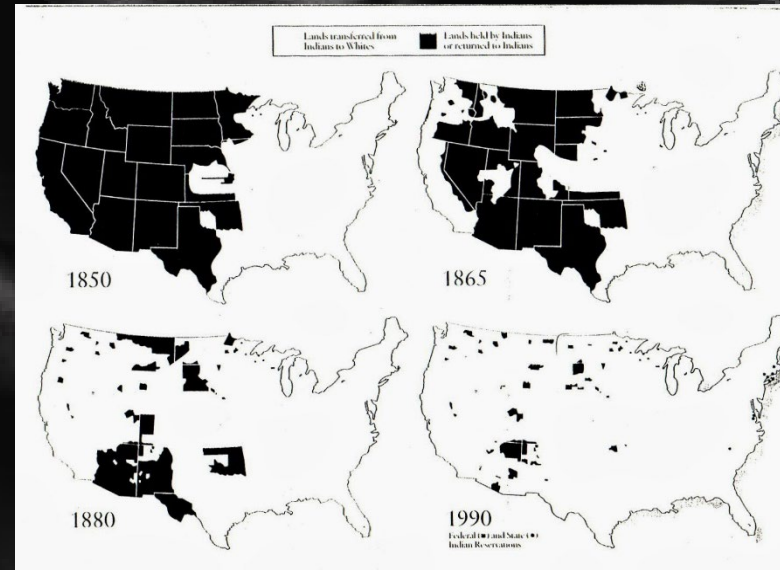
Here are some photos  
i've collected that  
describe The Dawes Act  
and what occurred during  
that time and the poster  
basically shows how they  
auction are land.



# Allotment Act 1887

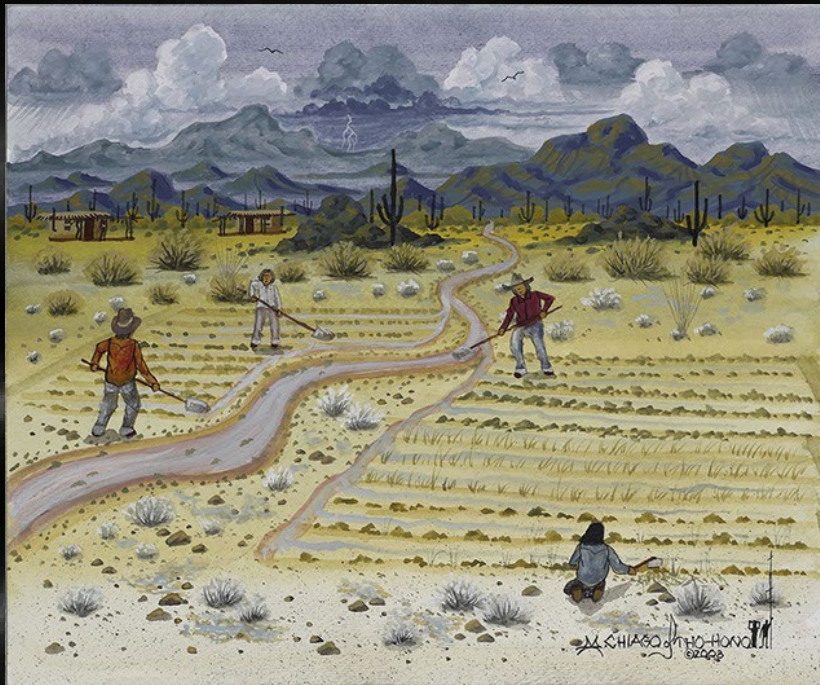
The Allotment Act was based off The Dawes Act during 1887 when the president was stealing land from us Natives and breaking pieces of are land for auction so the white people can have land to farm on and make money off until it was finally ended in 1934 by the (IRA) Indian Reorganization Act but during this process when they were taking land and relocating Natives many families where killed in the process and many where also forced to neglect are culture and turn into farmers but while they were still taking land the Indian Removal Act in 1830 didn't stop them either until a law passed where they could strip are land and take it without question and so then they took proximally 400 million acaras of land and so that how we lost so much land so finally in 1934 when it finally ended we lost all that land and never got it back but this act finally ended by the IRA (Indian Reorganization Act) when they told the Indian Government that the land the Government stole already they can keep because the more power they had the more land was token so they came to a decision to finally end it and that's when the Allotment General Act era was ended in 1934.

These photos describe how it effected children and families and how much land we had before these acts in 1887.



# Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act 1982

The S.A.W.R.S.A (Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act) began in 1982 when they notified the Secretary of Interior to deliver water supplies to the "Papago Tribes" all in Arizona and the members of each tribe but since there were private lands also they had to do a capacity history on each private land to go through on the water supplies because it was limited and split so finally the tribes and members began getting water from "beneath the San Xavier Reservation and the Schuk Toak District of the Sells Papago Reservation" but the Secretary made a decision that if any thing was to happen to the supplies or not get delivered the CAP (Central Arizona Project) would step in and help the members but since the tribes were working together they made another agreement that every purchases or constructions be talked about before going further so they all came to a decision it was the best choice and that how tribes and members continued to get water supplies.



## Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act

The Act allows tribes to make use of water rights that previously existed only on paper. In addition, it brings long-sought certainty to cities and communities as they plan their growth and development and is a major component of a long-term water plan for Arizona



# The Bureau of Indian Affairs

The Bureau of Indian Affairs is to promote the beauty of life and economic opportunity and to keep the Legacy, Protection, and Trust of Native Americans across the world such as Alaska Natives, American Natives, and many other Native Tribes.

The BIA was created on March 11, 1824 by Secretary John C. Calhoun he created an agency where the Federal Government and Treaty Relations could make agreements. The BIA was involved in many acts that happened over the years such as The Allotment act in 1887 when lands were being torn apart and when non-Native Settlers were taking advantage of our land the BIA made big changes in these acts such as making a treaty and working with the Federal Government through the complication of each problem.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has made dramatic changes over the years and continue to grow and help Native Tribes around the world.





This logo represents The Bureau of Indian Affairs

# Thank You!

Jaleesa Lopez