



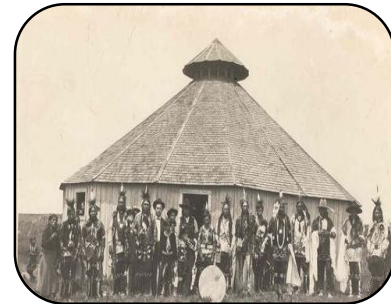
TREACHERY AND TERROR AGAINST INDIAN TRIBES OF USA

Shri Raje S. S.

Assistant Professor, Department Of Economics.

ABSTRACT:

Over two centuries prior, the American landmasses all around, had a place with the Red Indians. Since the European colonization, the Indian populace has turned into a vanishing race. They were vanquished by the whites and removed from their countries. When in doubt the Indians trusted in one all amazing Supreme Being. He was the Great Spirit or the Master of life. Prof. K.Rajayyan makes reference to in his book "Bad form and Terror Against Indian Tribes of USA, The Great Spirit who was the wellspring of all abhorrent. Everything in the nature had a soul. Manittoes were subordinate gods who having a place with two classifications, for example, great and shrewdness. Both in North America and South America the occupants venerated their saints, living and also dead, planets and plants. They thought about the mountains, waterways lakes and trees as the sacrosanct homes their divine beings and revered by them. All Indians rehearsed self torment and offered drink and meat to appease the incensed spirits of the dead. Manittoes was made of wood, an icons of minor divinities. Prof. K.Rajayyan says that the conspicuous Tribals were the Wyandots, Ottawas, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Delawares, Potawatomies, Piakeshawas, Illinois, Miamis, Kickapoos, Shawanees, Cherokees, Creeks and Miami.



INTRODUCTION

Tribal Grievances of Cheating

As indicated by Prof. K.Rajayyan, The United States removed the Indian domains for the sake of Adjustment of limits and settlement of cases and debate. The costs of terrains were settled at one rate yet were given at lower rates. The lones were given to the Indians. When they neglected to paid the credit, the grounds were appropriated by the Americans. They provided alcohol in particular fire water to the Indians for inebriating. Through this arrangement a portion of the land swore involved by the Americans.

Exodus of the Tribes

The Westward development of American pioneers, which picked up force since the foundation of autonomy of USA. The whites possessed the chasing grounds of the tribals. Potawatomie's and Delaware's and souks had moved southward, as the prolific area. The Indians who found another home in the southern area, anyway expected that the dynamic settlement.

In 1793 Blue Jacket, the Shawnee boss educated to the National government about the complaints. The response of the Indians to the unfavorable risk displayed by the ever forceful United States, singular States and boondocks men showed itself into two assorted developments neither of which can be characterized emphatically as traditionalist or radical. Tecumseh, the Shawnee expected the authority of self fortifying development. He instructed them to continue the utilization with respect to the weapons, that were natural to them before, and to wear the skins of brutes. Another imperative development was reformist development which was driven by Red Jacket, the Sauk clan. He recommended that all the inborn countries to join under a typical standard. Prof. K.Rajayyan clarifies that oneself fortifying development worked in three unique structures like religious, political and military. The idea of the development was a scholarly arousing, and the religious mix which combined the powers of solidarity. Crafted by the prophets who spread a religious enthusiasm of activist request and coordinated against the American usurpations. A prophet by name Le Maiquoiss who was the principal man of the world, he lectured the prevalence of the Indian over the American.

Confederacy of Tribes

Prof. K.Rajayyan gives a nitty gritty record of the Confederacy of Tribes. Tecumseh was the coordinator of the fabulous union of Indian Nations. He was conceived in 1768 at Piqua which is arranged south West of spring field in Ohio. Puckehinawa, his dad was of the Kishopohe group of the Shawnee clan in the North, while Methoataski, his mom was of the Turtle faction of the stream Tribe in the South. By the Treaty of Greenville, an ever increasing number of pilgrims individuals came to Ohio for building up their settlements. So Tecumseh chose to build up another town of Tippecanoe. In 1808 Tecumseh with the guide the gifts of his prophet sibling Tenskwatawa established the town of Tippecanoe as the new focal point of his political and social movement, which is arranged at the conversion of waterway Tippecanoe. The Indians were settled in the town and raised agrarian items.

Battle of Tippecanoe

Prof. K.Rajayyan likewise clarifies about the Battle of Tippecanoe. In 1811 the United States made a military endeavor to the head quarters of Indian confederates when Tecumseh was engaged with mission of South, Tenskwatawa was in charge of the circumstance. The alliance was sorted out for the shield of Indian rights. The military was driven by Harrison when they achieved the bank of waterway Vermillion; he raised a square house for the assurance of the pontoons. Harrison requested such a benefits from the Indian tribals. They were the Indians should surrender the stolen ponies and furthermore surrender the supposed killers. At the point when Tecumseh was away in the far South and the clans made no arrangements for war. The activity was kept up with the best assurance and tirelessness on either side. The Indians opposition was obstinate to the point that it was extraordinary.

In 1811 Tecumseh came back from the Creek Nation and discover the decimation of their central station. His warriors were dispersed. So he committed himself to the recovery of Indian from the contention and re-raised his hovel on the burned field and gathered the warriors from the wild. After the campaign to Tippecanoe, the Americans possessed progressively innate terrains and struck the towns who established new settlements. The American powers moved an undertaking against the Kickapoo's in 1811. General Hopkins who direction the troops yet he was constrained to withdraw. So the military was driven by Colonel William Russell who walked to the Kickapoo town on the Illinois. They annihilated the kayaks and seized Horses having a place with the tribals of Indians. The United States took powerful measure to the concealment of the inborn alliance. General invalid the officer of the powers in the Northwest who assembled a gathering at Fort Wayne. Tecumseh went to this gathering anyway it met with disappointment.

War in the North

As indicated by Prof. K.Rajayyan, The contentions and conflicts that denoted the time of American intrusion of Tippecanoe finished in the flare-up of threats on a considerable extent in 1812. The alliance of

Indian forces was upheld by the Great Britain. They guaranteed to reestablish to the clans nation of north of waterway Ohio. General Hull, the leader of the powers in the North – West amassed his troops at Detroit in 1812 on the twelfth of July 1812. General Hull order the military and crossed stream Detroit. The principal focus of American campaign was Malden. General Hull thought of it as Vulnerable yet it was a wrong computation. Tecumseh steered a gathering driven by Major Van Home, remove the interchanges of Hull and caught Mackinac and Fort Dearborn. Huge numbers of the troops from the threatening camp fell as detainees however Tecumseh requested his warriors to treat them with the most extreme humankind rather than general Hull's arrangement of moment destruction.

Tecumseh was injured who battled at Monguaga when he continued to Malden proposed to General Brock for freedom of the North West. Brock additionally acknowledged his arrangement. Yet, Hull was surrendered without safe. The Indians who increased more triumphs because of the surrender of Hull Tecumseh chose to assault the remote and defenseless strongholds Fort Wayne, garrisoned by seventy Americans, and Fort Harrison held by fifty, preceding the adversary got fortifications. In 1812 President Madison named Henry Harrison in officer of the military in the North – West Harrison defined to wage a war against the tribals of Tippecanoe and Mississinewa. General Harrison designated General Hopkins, who lead the military and sent an endeavor to Tippecanoe. As the Indians dodged encounter, Hopkins conveyed scouts to find their focuses. The scouts revealed that they went over an Indian camp close to the wrecked town of the Winnebago's a direct result of insufficient quality the troops needed to come back to prophet's town, however one of them by name Dunn proclaimed that he would not return without a shot.

Fall of Tecumseh

Prof. K.Rajayyan made references to the fall of Tecumseh. At the conjunction of Mc Gregor's Creek with River Thames, Tecumseh found a key place appropriate for protection. Delegate assessed the spot. Harrison's military arrived at Malden, Proctor left his better half and little girl to security at reasonable field a Delaware Indian town. Delegate came back from Fairfield, when his military effectively moved six miles past the Creek. Tecumseh was irate however was defenseless. He wrecked the scaffolds on the Creek and posted his warriors on the north save money with requests to check the propelling foe. The troops of Harrison crossed the Thames and caught the British Boats. So Proctor sent his ambassador to Tecumseh. He raced to the field wearing his standard buckskin, stockings and moscasins conveying his rifle, Tomakawk and war club. The warriors moved to one side and made counter assault on the Americans. They made somewhere down in streets, in spite of the selling out by the English. The Indians withdrew to the Thames Rapids, while Proctor resigned to his camp close Thames Ville. Delegate hung tight for the start of weapon discharge with the goal that when every one of the Indians were occupied with fight. Tecumseh imagined that, it was an actual existence and passing battle and a last war with regards to his country. The warriors proceeded with battled gallant deeds. In any case, Tecumseh got many wounds with blood pouring from his body.

War in the South

In 1813 Indians of the South shaped themselves and made an arrangement for activities against the Americans. The vast majority of the warriors of the South were guided by Menewa, the Shawanee boss. The tribals were driven by Hobobeilchle Micco, Auttossee and Foosee Hatchee in the war against the United States. From that point onward

Fall of Menewa

Prof.K.Rajayyan also gives a detailed account about the fall of Menewa. In 1813 Andrew Jackson and James Cooke marched from the River Tennessee. The expedition crossed the ridges of the Raccoon and Lookout Mountains and entered the heart of the Creek country. Jackson made a preparation and marched to the Indian camp. The Indians army who led by Menewa continued fought against USA with heroic. The American army was assisted by colonial Russell and defeated the Creek. They captured Kahaba, the stronghold of the Indian chief, Black warrior. In the course of war, Menewa was hit by rifle fire several times

and he fell. Thus the Indians of the South found it impossible to sustain their resistance for long with any hope of victory. The fall of the Creeks marked the collapse of the league of the tribes which was organised by Tecumseh.

Treaty of Detroit

Prof. K. Rajayyan additionally gives a point by point account about the fall of Menewa. In 1813 Andrew Jackson and James Cooke walked from the River Tennessee. The campaign crossed the edges of the Raccoon and Lookout Mountains and entered the core of the Creek nation. Jackson made an arrangement and walked to the Indian camp. The Indians armed force who driven by Menewa proceeded with battle against USA with chivalrous. The American armed force was helped by provincial Russell and vanquished the Creek. They caught Kahaba, the fortress of the Indian boss, Black warrior. Over the span of war, Menewa was hit by rifle shoot a few times and he fell. In this way the Indians of the South thought that it was difficult to continue their opposition for long with any expectation of triumph. The fall of the Creeks denoted the crumple of the association of the clans which was sorted out by Tecumseh.

Christianity – A Victim of Conflict

Increasingly over Prof. K.Rajayyan has featured that, in 1815 the United States chose to gather another chamber of the Indians and force crisp settlements on the clans of the North West. The arrangements were Americans needed to disclose to the Indians the idea of the complementary stipulation made in the bargain of harmony and friendship finished up between the United States and Great Britain at Ghent. Not long after the settlement of Detroit was marked, the prophet together with his Shawanees resigned to Canada. Menewa, the Creek saint, when his injuries were mended, discovered his most loved nation possessed by the whites. A considerable lot of the Creeks needed to withdraw from their dear land for the desolate West. Before he left his home for his obscure goal, he went to the place where he grew up okfuskee

Marudu and Ramnad league

Prof. K.Rajayyan makes reference to that the administration of the Moravian Mission in the Indian Tribes. The Moravian sibling of Germany tried to lecture the gospel. The Moravian church was called as the Unitas Fractrum or Unity of brethren or Society of Friends established in 1457. The Missionaries of the general public was known as siblings or companions. The Moravian Mission lectured love and peacefulness. The evangelists of the Moravian church were called as the Brothers who achieved Georgia in 1735. They started endeavors to convey the message of harmony and salvation to the clans and established the southern Mission to work among the Cherokees and the Creeks, two crowded clans of the South. Sibling Hagan established Moravian church focuses at Salem, Wachovia and Bethabara. The Indians took enthusiasm to take in expressions of the human experience and specialties from the siblings. Be that as it may, they were not enthusiasm for religious exercises. Moravian and their Indians who moved to another region and established another settlement called New Salem on the Huron. Hence died in flame the congregation of the Moravian Brothers and their fantasy of sparing the Indians through the Christian confidence to agree with the fall of Indian alliance and its vision of a serene conjunction between the reds and the whites.

Marudu's Proclamations

The earliest pioneers of the resistance to the British Marudu siblings directions the most critical place for a few reasons. Because of the patriot and hostile to British intensity of the Marudu siblings, the Carnatic governmental issues which focused round Arcot and Tirunelveli was moved to Ramannathapuram. He made arrangements for the development of an association with the likeminded against British pioneers drawn especially from South India. As the British considered Marudu Pandyan as a noteworthy foe for their provincial structure alongside Tipu Sultan in South India. At first they marked the Carnatic Treaty in 1792

with Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Arcot. By which, the Nawab was diminished to main head. The British inspired the privilege to gather peshcushss over the Sivagangai Pollam. In the wake of getting the right, the British needed to bring the organization of Sivagangai Pollam under their control.

Martyrdom of Marudu Brothers

Immediately, a since July 27th, 1801, the British began their last purposeful military tasks. The consolidated powers of Agnew and Innes walked towards Siruvayal. The loyalists opposed the compelling British powers by setting flame to Siruvayal. Agnew broadcasted Padmattur Wodaya Tevar as the Rajah of Sivagangai with incredible presentation and magnificence, which partitioned the renegades into two adversary camps of Vengumperia Wodaya Tevar and Padmattur Wodaya Tevar. Major Agnew propelled a second hostile against Kalayarkoil, involved Piranmalai and caught the dissident posts of Vaniamkudi and Cholapuram. October first, three separations driven by Agnew from the east and Macaulay from the South walked against Kalayarkoil and won an unequivocal triumph. In 1801 Kalayarkoil was caught. On the October nineteenth, 1801, Marudu Pandyan alongside his sibling Vella Marudu occupied with an experience against British at Cholapuram. They were injured and caught. On October 24, 1801, Marudu Pandyan together with his sibling Vella Marudu were executed on the remnants of the stronghold of Tirupatore in Ramnad locale. Oomathurai and Sevathiah were guillotined on sixteenth November at Panchalamkurichi.

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