

Oklahoma History  
Chapter 8, Section 2

First and Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_

*Find the vocabulary entry in your class notes and put it on the line. Spelling counts!  
Remember to use full names, military rank, and/or titles when applicable.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
He was the Confederate Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was sent to persuade the Indians to join the fight against the North.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
He was the military leader of the Cherokee. He quickly organized the Cherokee Mounted Rifles.
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
He was the chief of the Upper Creek. To avoid a confrontation with Confederate troops, he tried to lead more than 6,500 Indians north into Kansas.
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Confederate forces attacked the Loyal Creek at this conflict in November 1861. The two sides fought to a stalemate, and withdrew.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
This conflict was part of the Indian Expedition. Col. William Weer's forces defeated the Confederates and took control of Fort Gibson and Tahlequah.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
At this meeting in July of 1863, the Cherokee withdrew from the Confederacy, declared rebel Cherokee as outlaws, and abolished slavery.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
This was the first military engagement of the Civil War in which black, white, and Indian troops fought side by side.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
This was the largest, bloodiest, and most decisive conflict in Indian Territory. The outstanding Union soldiers were the First Kansas Colored Infantry.
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
General Blunt defeated the Confederates in this military rout, driving them from Indian Territory. He then burned the town to the ground.
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
Confederate Col. William Quantrill led this group, who attacked and annoyed Union forces in the territory after 1863.