

*I have placed the example on the **next** page without a 5Ws chart so that it is like the Unit 1 Comparison, Unit 2 Comparison, and Major Comparison. Although I highly recommend using the 5Ws chart to help yourself observe, you do not have to submit a 5Ws chart with those assignments.*

This example is not from topics for the Introductory, Practice Comparison, but from the student example used in the Good Habits for Evidence.

This question required comparing Grant's "Peace Policy" with the Dawes Severalty Act. You can see from the links these things:

- *The student example at http://www.cjbibus.com/Good_Habits_for_Evidence_C_B_and_A_Papers.htm.*
- *The handwritten 5 Ws chart at http://www.cjbibus.com/1301_1302_Method_to_Read_Understand_5WsChart_for_GoodHabitsForEvidence.htm*

The page that follows would normally be with all of the student's words on one page and all of the endnotes on a second page—something that is OK according to the directions.

- *You can write a maximum of 330 words or 1 page.*
- *You may write fewer than 330 words of course.*

To make it possible for you to see both the student's words and all of the endnotes, this is displayed on a longer page than the 8-1/2 x 11 sheets you usually use.

Using the required readings, compare Grant's "Peace Policy" with the Dawes Severalty Act.

Grant's "Peace Policy" and Dawes Severalty Act reveal what western settlers and easterners wanted. Although different, what the two wanted damaged the Native Americans.

With both the "peace policy" and the Dawes Severalty Act, western settlers wanted Native Americans removed from where they were. In the 1860s, President Grant's "Peace Policy" reduced the Native Americans' land in the Great Plains to "reservations" for tribes in the Dakota and Oklahoma territories.¹ By the 1880s westerners wanted the tribes "gone." In 1887, the Dawes Act divided the land the tribes had owned into 160-acre farms for individual Native Americans and any leftover land was sold to whites. In the first 50 years after the passage of the Dawes Act, Native Americans lost nearly 2/3 of their land to whites.²

On the other hand, with both the "peace policy" and the Dawes Severalty Act, easterners wanted the Native Americans to become part of American life. Easterners favored Grant's "peace policy" because its plan was to teach Native Americans the "cultural values of white society" and agriculture. It also planned to pay them a stipend. President Grant even appointed a Seneca, Ely Parker, to head Indian affairs.³ In the 1880s, easterners had pushed for reform in the treatment of Indians and assimilation of them into American life, and the Dawes Act included a clause stating that any Indian who "adopted 'habits of civilized life' became a U.S. citizen," but that rarely happened.⁴

With both periods, the actions of westerners and easterners had a negative result for the Native Americans. Grant's "peace policy" was designed so that if the Native Americans cooperated with the presence of church officials on the reservations, the government would not interfere. However, the threat of military enforcement was ever present. The whites viewed the policy as "humane," but the Native Americans saw it as a way to "undermine their way of life."⁵ The Dawes Severalty Act damaged the Native Americans' "tribal structure and culture."⁶ It also "completed the process of stripping Indians of their rights."⁷ As Ayers notes, the "combined efforts" of easterners and westerners "devastated Indian culture."⁸

¹ Ayers, p. 414

² Ayers, p. 447

³ Ayers, p. 414

⁴ Ayers, p. 447

⁵ Ayers, p. 414

⁶ Ayers, p. 447

⁷ Ayers, p. 460

⁸ Ayers, p. 447