

	General	Pueblo	Navajo	Jicarilla	Mescalero
1861 – 1870	<p>1861 – 1865: Indigenous peoples are drawn into the American Civil War on both sides, especially in Indian Territory, or what is now Oklahoma;</p> <p>1862: 38 Dakota are publicly hanged in Mankato, Minnesota and more than 250 Dakota are captured at the conclusion of 1862 “Minnesota Uprising”</p>		<p>1864-1866: Approximately over 10,000 Navajos were rounded and forcibly marched to Bosque Redondo starting in the winter of 1864; continuous marches would occur until 1866;</p> <p>1868: Treaty was negotiated and signed (Navajo Treaty of 1868); they began to return to their homeland beginning fall of 1868.</p>		<p>1860s: Approximately 500 Mescaleros were at Bosque Redondo.</p> <p>1866: Mescaleros were allowed to return to their former homeland.</p>
1871 – 1880	<p>U.S. Congress enacts legislation on March 3, 1871 to end treaty making with Native Nations</p>	<p>1871: Decentralization of Laguna Pueblo</p> <p>1875: The position of interpreter is</p>	<p>1871: Manuelito is recognized as leader of the Diné people and becomes Chief of the Navajo Police</p>	<p>1873: Agreement was entered between Jicarillas and the U.S.</p> <p>1874: Jicarilla Reservation</p>	<p>1871: Agent A.J. Curtis reached an agreement where Mescaleros were allowed to retain all their stock, get a school, and retain</p>

		<p>established for Pueblos 1876: U.S. Supreme Court declared Pueblo peoples are considered wards of the U.S. government as are other Native Nations</p> <p>1879: The railroad comes to NM</p> <p>1880: Laguna people migrate to Isleta Pueblo</p>	<p>1874: Manuelito and Juanita (his wife) lead a Navajo delegation to Washington, D.C. to advocate for more reservation land and the Diné people</p>	<p>established in northwestern NM 1876: Decision was abrogated</p>	<p>land for cultivation in return for remaining at peace in the vicinity of Fort Stanton.</p> <p>1873: A reservation consisting mostly of the eastern slopes of the White and Sacramento Mountains was created by executive order.</p> <p>1877: Smallpox epidemic</p> <p>1877: Desert Land Act; Chiricahua who lived west of Mescaleros were ordered to take up residence with San Carlos Apaches; Victorio didn't comply; Army disarmed and imprisoned the Mescalero</p>
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					<p>1877: Day school established at Mescalero</p> <p>1880: Mescalero ordered to Fort Stanton</p>
1881 – 1890	<p>1882: Executive Order establishes a 2.4 million acre reservation for use and occupancy by Hope and “other such Indians...”</p> <p>1883: Religious Crime Code</p> <p>1883: Ex Parte Crow Dog, U.S. Supreme Court case, determines federal courts have no jurisdiction over crimes committed on reservation treaty lands</p> <p>1885: Major Crimes Act</p>	<p>1880: Martín del Vallo is selected as governor of Acoma Pueblo; reselected as governor of Acoma Pueblo</p> <p>1881: Albuquerque Indian School in Duranes</p> <p>1882: AIS moves to 12th and Menaul</p> <p>1886: Solomon Bibo is selected governor of Acoma Pueblo</p> <p>1887: Maria Martinez (San Ildefonso), famous</p>	<p>1883: First boarding school opens at Fort Defiance, Arizona</p> <p>1880s: Henry “Chee” Dodge is recognized as leader of the Diné people</p>	<p>1883: Jicarilla were removed to the Mescalero Apache Reservation</p> <p>1886: Jicarilla decided to return to northern NM</p>	<p>1883: Jicarilla were ordered to report to the Mescalero reservation</p> <p>1883: Tertio-Millennial Celebration in Santa Fe and a large contingent of Mescalero went to SF.</p> <p>1884: Boarding school at Mescalero was established.</p> <p>1884: Christianity is introduced when a priest from Lincoln county baptized 173 Mescaleros into</p>

	<p>1885: A court of Indian Offenses is set up</p> <p>1887: General Allotment Act (Dawes)</p> <p>1890: Ghost Dance is banned on Pine Ridge and Rosebud</p> <p>December 1890: Chief Big Foot Massacre at Wounded Knee Creek; over 300 old men, women, and children are massacred by U.S. troops of the 7th Cavalry</p>	<p>potter is born at the pueblo</p>			<p>Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>1887: Mescalero youth taken to Albuquerque Indian School</p>
1891 - 1900	<p>1898: Native Nations in Indian Territory, what is now Oklahoma, are dissolved by the Curtis Act</p>	<p>1900: Pojoaque Pueblo is abandoned and survivors migrate to Nambe</p>	<p>1894: Manuelito dies</p>		

	1900: Native population in the entire U.S. is estimated to be 237,000				
1901 – 1910	<p>1906: Burke Act</p> <p>1908: Winters v. United States</p> <p>1910: Sun Dance, spiritual ceremony exercised by Plains Native Nations, is prohibited by the U.S. government because it is viewed as self-torture</p>	<p>1906: U.S. government seizes more than forty thousand acres of Taos Pueblo land known as Blue Lake wilderness area</p> <p>1910: Enabling Act</p> <p>1911: Southern Pueblos Agency is established in Albuquerque. Northern Pueblos are administered through offices in Santa Fe</p>	<p>1902: Tuba City Boarding school opens</p> <p>1903: The San Juan (Shiprock) Boarding school opened</p> <p>1904: Tohatchi boarding school opens</p> <p>1909: Shiprock Trading Fair</p> <p>1909: Leupp boarding school opens</p> <p>1909: Crownpoint boarding school opens</p>	<p>1903: Government boarding school built in Dulce</p> <p>1907-1908: Two reservation day schools were established at Dulce and LaJara</p>	<p>1903: 37 Lipan Apaches were brought into Mescalero to live</p> <p>1909: Roosevelt issued Executive Order which added the reservation to an adjoining national forest</p>

			1910: Chinle boarding school opens		
1911 – 1920	<p>1911: Society of American Indians is founded and advocates for U.S. citizenship for Indigenous peoples</p> <p>1912: Jim Thorpe (Sac & Fox/Potawatomi) wins gold medal for decathlon and pentathlon at Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden</p> <p>1918: Native American Church is incorporated in Oklahoma by members of Apache, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Otoe, and Ponca Nations</p>	<p>1912: NM is admitted to the Union (47th state)</p> <p>1913: United States v. Sandoval (reversed Joseph case of 1876)</p> <p>1914: Robert Lewis (Zuni), future governor, is born</p> <p>1916: Edward P. Dozier (Santa Clara) is born; he becomes first Santa Clara person to earn a Ph.D.</p> <p>1918: Pablita Velarde (Santa Clara), artist and painter, is born</p>	1913: Toadlena boarding school opens	1913: Small farm and domestic cottage were developed to teach agriculture and domestic arts	1913: 187 Chiricahua chose to settle in Mescalero and others took allotments in Oklahoma

	<p>1918: Choctaw Code Talkers play a pivotal role in helping U.S. forces win key battles in the Meuse-Argonne Campaign in France during World War I</p> <p>1919: U.S. Citizenship for WWI Veterans</p>				
1921 – 1930	<p>1921: Snyder Act</p> <p>1922: Bursum Bill</p> <p>1924: Indian Citizenship Act</p> <p>1928: Meriam Report</p> <p>1929: Stocks Crash</p>	<p>1922: Reorganization meeting of the All Indian Pueblo Council is held at Santo Domingo</p> <p>1923: Popovi Da (San Ildefonso), potter and artist, is born</p> <p>1923: Joe Sando (Jemez), author, is born</p>	<p>1921-1927: Navajo Tribal Council created; chapters are established</p> <p>1922: Oil discovered on Navajo land</p> <p>1922: Kay C. Bennett, author and singer, is born</p> <p>1923: Navajo Tribal Council changed with U.S. Government</p>	<p>1921: Dutch Reformed Church of America established school in Dulce</p>	<p>1922: Indian title to the land was confirmed.</p>

		<p>1924: Pueblo Lands Board</p>	<p>involved (interest in oil and gas)</p> <p>1925: Fort Wingate boarding school opens</p> <p>1926: Dillon Platero, author and educator, is born</p> <p>1930: U.S. Senate Investigating Committee confirmed the systematic kidnapping of Navajo children to put them in boarding schools</p>		
1931 - 1940	<p>1930s: Creation of day schools in NM</p> <p>1933-45: Indian New Deal</p> <p>1933: John Collier appointed as Indian Commissioner</p>	<p>1931: Original land grant to Zuni Pueblo is confirmed</p> <p>1933: The land of Pojoaque Pueblo is restored</p>	<p>1933: Livestock Reduction</p> <p>1934: Legislation adds certain lands and defines the boundaries of the Navajo Nation in Arizona</p>	<p>1937: Organized first formal government, adopted a constitution, and bylaws</p> <p>1937: Corporate charter adopted with formal name</p>	<p>1934: Chato, leader during the 1881 - 1886 conflict with the U.S., dies in automobile accident on the Mescalero reservation</p>

	<p>1934: Johnson-O'Malley Act</p> <p>1934: Wheeler-Howard Act (IRA)</p> <p>1936: Indian Arts and Crafts Board</p> <p>1939: Tonawanda Seneca band declares their independence from the state of New York</p>	<p>1933: Land patent is issued to Zuni Pueblo by the U.S.</p> <p>1935: The United Pueblos Agency is established in Albuquerque by the BIA</p> <p>1939: Alfonso Ortiz (San Juan Pueblo), author and scholar, is born</p>	<p>1934: Navajo Mounted Police was formed.</p> <p>1934: Ruth Roessel, author and educator, is born</p> <p>1935: Navajo Nation rejects IRA</p> <p>1935: Navajo syllabary is devised, using the Harrington-La Farge alphabet; enables the Navajo language to be written</p> <p>1936: Navajo Patrol replaces Navajo Mounted Police</p> <p>1936: District Six is recognized as encompassing all of the lands exclusively</p>	<p>of Jicarilla Apache Tribe</p>	
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			<p>occupied by the Hopi</p> <p>1933: District six is expanded and Navajo families are forced to move out and never compensated or provided replacement homes</p> <p>1936: Window Rock is chosen for the site of the Navajo Central Agency (later Navajo Tribal Council)</p> <p>1937: Navajo Tribal Council was formed</p>		
1941 – 1950	<p>1941-45: U.S. in World War II</p> <p>1941-45: All American Indian men were required to register for the draft; Refusals to</p>	<p>1941: Simon Ortiz (Acoma), poet and author, is born</p> <p>1943: Los Alamos National Labs is established</p>	<p>1941: Idea for Navajo Code Talkers</p> <p>1942-45: Navajo Code Talkers in WWII</p>	1948: Apache Nation v. United States Docket No. 22	<p>1944: Richard Lucero, health-care advocate, is born</p> <p>1946: Lorenzo Baca, author, is born</p>

	<p>enlist by some Hopis, Seminoles, and Papagos</p> <p>1942: 17 Comanche Code Talkers devise innovative phrases in their language to communicate important military information during World War II</p> <p>1944: National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) is founded in Denver</p> <p>1946: Indian Claims Commission Act</p> <p>1948: Denial of the right to vote for Pueblos and tribes in New Mexico is overturned in federal court</p>	<p>1947: Isleta Pueblo Constitution is approved by Secretary of Interior</p> <p>1948: Indians in NM granted suffrage</p> <p>1948: Leslie Marmon Silko (Laguna), author, is born</p> <p>1949: Laguna Pueblo constitution is approved</p>	<p>1942: Joe Kieyoomia captured by Japanese; Bataan Death March survivor; tortured for access to code even though he was not a Code Talker</p> <p>1942: Alice Neundorf, author and educator, is born</p> <p>1945: Navajo Code Talker the first to hear that the Atomic Bomb exploded over Hiroshima</p> <p>1945: Emerson Blackhorse Mitchell, author, is born</p> <p>1947: BIA reported that 50% of Navajo children had</p>		
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			<p>starved and that 50% of new born Navajo children died before the age of 5</p> <p>1947: Informal Indian placement program (Morman)</p> <p>1948: Navajo granted suffrage</p> <p>1950: Navajo Hopi Rehabilitation Act</p> <p>1950: Intermountain Intertribal Boarding School</p>		
1951 – 1960	<p>1951: Korean Conflict</p> <p>1952: Relocation program is established by the BIA</p>	<p>1951: Ted Jojola (Isleta), scholar and author, is born</p> <p>1952: First lease between Laguna Pueblo and Anaconda Company (uranium)</p>	<p>1951: Anne Dodge Wauneka, first woman elected to Navajo Tribal Council</p> <p>1951: Uranium discovered on the Navajo reservation</p>	<p>1958: Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation v. United States of America Docket No. 22-A</p> <p>1960: Constitution is revised and</p>	<p>1953: All Mescalero children were in public schools that serve the Mescalero area</p>

	<p>1953: House Concurrent Resolution 108</p> <p>1953: Public Law 280</p> <p>1953: Commission of Indian Affairs is established by the NM State Legislature</p> <p>1954: Relocation to Urban Areas</p> <p>1955: PHS takes over responsibility for health and medical care of Indigenous peoples</p> <p>1958: More than three thousand Lumbee break up a Ku Klux Klan rally in Robeson County, North Carolina</p>		<p>1952: The Morman Church inaugurated the Indian Student Placement Program</p> <p>1952: Laura Tohe, author and poet, is born</p> <p>1953: Luci Tapahonao, author and poet, is born</p> <p>1953: Navajo Tribal Scholarship program begins</p> <p>1959: Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council</p> <p>1959: Navajo Police Department replaces Navajo Patrol</p> <p>1959: <i>The Navajo Times</i> was</p>	<p>accepted with new provisions</p> <p>1963: Constitution was amended</p>	
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			published for the first time		
1961 – 1970	<p>1961: Task Force on Indian Affairs</p> <p>1961: National Indian Youth Council created</p> <p>1962: Institute for American Indian Arts (IAIA) opens</p> <p>1966: AIM is formed in Minneapolis</p> <p>1966: Alaska Federation of Natives is founded in Anchorage</p> <p>1967: American Indian Law Center is founded in Albuquerque</p> <p>1968: Civil Rights Act (Titles II – VII)</p>	<p>1960: Flood Control Act of 1960 authorized the construction of Cochiti Lake</p> <p>1962: SFIS is replaced by IAIA</p> <p>1964: Beryl Blue Spruce (Laguna/San Juan) receives his M.D. degree from USC and becomes first to do so</p> <p>1965: The All Indian Pueblo Council adopts constitution and bylaws</p> <p>1965: Construction of Cochiti Lake and Dam began</p>	<p>1961: Navajo Tribal Museum established at Window Rock</p> <p>1963: Annie Dodge Wauneka presented with Presidential Medal of Freedom</p> <p>1963: Navajo Tribal Zoo opened</p> <p>1966: Rough Rock Demonstration School, first tribally community control, opens</p> <p>1968: Navajo Tribe becomes Navajo Nation and adopts Navajo flag</p> <p>1968: Navajo Community College opens</p>	<p>1962: <i>Jicarilla Chieftain</i>, biweekly newspaper began publication</p> <p>1968: Constitution amended</p>	<p>1964: Tribal constitution was revised</p>

	<p>1968: <i>House Made of Dawn</i> is published</p> <p>1969: Report on Indian Education</p> <p>1969: Activists begin a 19-month occupation of Alcatraz</p> <p>1969: <i>Custer Died for Your Sins</i> is published</p> <p>1970: Nixon's Special Message on Indian Affairs</p> <p>1970: Activists occupy Mount Rushmore</p> <p>1970: Native American Rights Fund is founded in Boulder</p>	<p>1970: Return of Blue Lake Lands to Taos Pueblo</p>	<p>1969: The Navajo language was declassified as a top-secret military code</p> <p>1970: The Navajo Code Talkers Association was organized</p>		
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<p>1971 – 1980</p>	<p>1971: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act</p> <p>1972: Indian Education Act</p> <p>1972: Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan Arrives in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>1972: AIM opens Survival Schools</p> <p>1973: Activists occupy Wounded Knee</p> <p>1973: <i>God is Red</i> is published</p> <p>1974: International Treaty Council</p> <p>1974: Indian Financing Act</p>	<p>1973: Water from Cochiti Lake was impounded</p> <p>1976: AIPC takes administrative control of AIS</p> <p>1978: <i>Ceremony</i> is published</p> <p>1980: The Pueblos observe the 300th anniversary of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt</p> <p>1980: Maria Montoya Martinez (San Ildefonso), famous potter, dies</p>	<p>1971: <i>Navajo History Volume 1</i> is published</p> <p>1972: U.S. v. Kabinto: More than 50 Navajo families are evicted from District Six without relocation assistance</p> <p>1973: Larry Casuse, co-founder of Indians Against Exploitation, murdered in Gallup.</p> <p>1974: Congress authorizes partition of the surface rights in the JUA.</p> <p>1975: Occupation of Fairchild Plant to protest the layoff and treatment of 140 Navajo workers</p>		
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	<p>1974: Students Rights and Due Process Procedures</p> <p>1975: Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act</p> <p>1975: The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT) is organized</p> <p>1976: Indian Crimes Act of 1976</p> <p>1976: Indian Health Care Improvement Act</p> <p>1977: Position of Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs is created in the U.S. Department of the Interior</p> <p>1978: American Indian Religious Freedom Act</p>		<p>1974: Chokecherry Canyon murder of three Navajo men</p> <p>1975: Civil Rights Commission release "The Farmington Report: A Conflict of Cultures"</p> <p>1979: The largest nuclear accident in the U.S. occurred at a United Nuclear Company milling plan in Church Rock, NM</p> <p>1979: Mutton Man cartoon strip is developed</p>		
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	<p>1978: Federal Acknowledgment of Indian Tribes</p> <p>1978: Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act</p> <p>1978: Education Amendments Act of 1978 Title XI Indian Education</p> <p>1978: Indian Child Welfare Act 1978: Longest Walk begins</p> <p>1979: Archaeological Resources Protection Act</p>				
1981 – 1990	1981: <i>Lakota Times</i> , precursor to <i>Indian Country Today</i> , begins publication	1981: AIS is closed and moves to IAIA/Santa Fe	1985: Navajo Nation government passes Navajo Business Preference Law,	1982: <i>Merrion v. Jicarilla Apache Tribe</i> ; acknowledges limited sovereignty	1983: <i>New Mexico v. Mescalero Apache Tribe</i> acknowledges Mescalero Apache regulatory

	<p>1982: Gay American Indians is founded in New York City</p> <p>1986: Report of the Task Force on Indian Education Development</p> <p>1987: National Native News network program of Anchorage, Alaska begins broadcasting and aired on more than two hundred radio stations across Turtle Island</p> <p>1988: Report on BIA Education</p> <p>1988: Tribal Self-Governance Act</p> <p>1988: Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988</p>	<p>1987: Verna Williamson is elected first woman governor of Isleta Pueblo</p> <p>1990: Smithsonian returns 3,500 photos taken in the 19th and 20th centuries to Zuni Pueblo</p> <p>1990: Zuni Pueblo celebrates the passage of the Zuni Land Conservation Act of 1990</p>	<p>which requires first preference to Navajo-owned business on all contract jobs</p> <p>1990: Due to reform, the first Navajo President elected is Peterson Zah</p>	<p>for Jicarilla on severance taxes and sovereignty</p> <p>1985: Jicarilla Apache becomes first Native Nation to sell tax exempt A-rated municipal bonds to institutional investors</p>	<p>jurisdiction over hunting and fishing</p>
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	<p>1988: Indian Gaming Regulatory Act</p> <p>1990: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</p>				
1991 – 2000	<p>1992: National Coalition of Racism in Sports and Media forms</p> <p>1994: Indian Self-Determination Act Amendments</p> <p>1994: An Act to Amend the American Indian Religious Freedom Act to Provide for the Traditional Use of Peyote by Indians for Religious Purposes</p>	<p>1992: <i>Pueblo Nations: Eight Centuries of Pueblo Indian History</i> is published</p>	<p>1993: Peter McDonald is sentenced to 14 years in federal prison.</p> <p>1994: Robert Blackgoat is named “America’s Unsung Woman”</p> <p>1995: Peter McDonald is pardoned by Albert Hale</p> <p>1999: Navajo Nation filed a lawsuit against the Peabody Western Coal Company</p>		

	<p>1996: Native American House Assistance Act</p> <p>2000: BIA's 175th birthday-Apology Never Again</p> <p>2000: Indian Tribal Economic Development and Contract Encouragement Act</p> <p>2000: Indian Land Consolidation Act Amendments</p>		<p>1999: Navajo Nation sued 9 of U.S.'s tobacco giants</p> <p>1999: Navajo Nation Excise Fuel Tax is passed</p> <p>2000: Navajo Code Talker GI Joe doll makes its debut</p> <p>2000: Annie Dodge Wauneka passes away</p>		
2001 - 2010	<p>2004: Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act (PL 109-394)</p> <p>2007: Native American Home Ownership Opportunity Act of 2007</p>		<p>2001: McDonald received commutation from Clinton</p> <p>2001: Navajo Code Talkers receive Congressional Medals</p> <p>2005: State of NM and Navajo Nation sign a water right</p>		

	<p>2007: UNDRIP adopted by the UN General Assembly</p> <p>2008: Code Talkers Recognition Act</p> <p>2009: Bennett Freeze Repeal Act of 2009</p> <p>2009: U.S. President Barack Obama becomes first president to hold Tribal Nations Summit in Washington, D.C.; it would continue the rest of his term to 2016</p> <p>2010: Tribal Law and Order Act</p> <p>2010: U.S. acts on UNDRIP with statement of support</p>		<p>settlement (San Juan River Basin)</p> <p>2008: NM officially adopts a Navajo textbook, <i>Dine Bizaad Binahoo aah</i> (Rediscovering the Navajo Language)</p>		
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2011 – 2020	<p>2011: Keystone XL Pipeline Protesters launch campaign</p> <p>2016: Standing Rock Sioux oppose the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL)</p>		<p>2017: Final decree of the Aamdt case (State of NM, ex rel. State Engineer v. Aamodt)</p>		
2021 - 2030	<p>2021: President Joe Biden hosts first Tribal Nations Summit since 2016</p> <p>2021: Deb Haaland (Laguna Pueblo) becomes first Indigenous woman selected and confirmed as Secretary of the Department of the Interior</p> <p>2021: U.S. President Joe Biden issues proclamation designating October 11 as Indigenous People's Day</p>				