

	General	Pueblo	Navajo	Jicarilla	Mescalero
1861 - 1870			1968: Treaty of Bosque Redondo		1860s: Approximately 500 Mescaleros were at Bosque Redondo. 1868: Mescaleros were allowed to return to their former homeland.
1871 - 1880		1871: Decentralization of Laguna Pueblo 1875: The position of interpreter is established for Pueblos 1879: The railroad comes to NM 1880: Laguna people migrate to Isleta Pueblo		1873: Agreement was entered between Jicarillas and the U.S. 1874: Jicarilla Reservation established in northwestern NM 1876: Decision was abrogated	1871: Agent A.J. Curtis reached an agreement where Mescaleros were allowed to retain all their stock, get a school, and retain land for cultivation in return for remaining at peace in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. 1873: A reservation consisting mostly of the eastern slopes of the White and Sacramento Mountains was created by executive order.

					<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> <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>1881: Albuquerque Indian School in Duranes</p> <p>1882: AIS moves to 12<sup>th</sup> and Menaul</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</p>

	<p>1885: Major Crimes Act</p> <p>1885: A court of Indian Offenses is set up</p> <p>1887: General Allotment Act (Dawes)</p>				<p>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 Roman Catholic church.</p> <p>1887: Mescalero youth taken to Albuquerque Indian School</p>
1891 - 1900		<p>1900: Pojoaque Pueblo is abandoned and survivors migrate to Nambe</p>			
1901 - 1910	<p>1906: Burke Act</p> <p>1908: Winters v. United States</p>	<p>1910: Enabling Act</p> <p>1911: Southern Pueblos Agency is established in Albuquerque. Northern Pueblos are administered</p>	<p>1908: The San Juan (Shiprock) Boarding school opened</p> <p>1909: Shiprock Trading Fair</p>	<p>1903: Government boarding school built in Dulce</p> <p>1913: Small farm and domestic cottage were developed to teach</p>	<p>1903: 37 Lipan Apaches were brought into Mescalero to live</p> <p>1909: Roosevelt issued Executive Order which added</p>

		through offices in Santa Fe		agriculture and domestic arts 1907-1908: Two reservation day schools were established at Dulce and LaJara	the reservation to an adjoining national forest 1913: 187 Chiricahua chose to settle in Mescalero and others took allotments in Oklahoma
1911 – 1920	1919: U.S. Citizenship for WWI Veterans	1912: NM is admitted to the Union (47 <sup>th</sup> state) 1913: United States v. Sandoval (reversed Joseph case of 1876)			
1921 – 1930	1921: Snyder Act 1922: Bursum Bill 1924: Indian Citizenship Act 1928: Meriam Report 1929: Stocks Crash	1922: Reorganization meeting of the All Indian Pueblo Council is held at Santo Domingo 1924: Pueblo Lands Board	1921-1927: Navajo Tribal Council created; chapters are established 1922: Oil discovered on Navajo land 1923: Navajo Tribal Council changed with U.S. Government involved (interest in oil and gas)	1921: Dutch Reformed Church of America established school in Dulce	1922: Indian title to the land was confirmed.

			1930: U.S. Senate Investigating Committee confirmed the systematic kidnapping of Navajo children to put them in boarding schools		
1931 – 1940	1930s: Creation of day schools in NM 1933-45: Indian New Deal 1933: John Collier appointed as Indian Commissioner 1934: Johnson-O'Malley Act 1934: Wheeler-Howard Act (IRA) 1935: Indian Arts and Crafts Board	1931: Original land grant to Zuni Pueblo is confirmed 1933: The land of Pojoaque Pueblo is restored 1933: Land patent is issued to Zuni Pueblo by the U.S. 1935: The United Pueblos Agency is established in Albuquerque by the BIA	1933: Livestock Reduction 1934: Legislation adds certain lands and defines the boundaries of the Navajo Nation in Arizona 1934: Navajo Mounted Police was formed. 1935: Navajo Nation rejects IRA 1936: Navajo Patrol replaces Navajo Mounted Police 1936: District Six is recognized as encompassing all of the lands exclusively	1937: Organized first formal government, adopted a constitution, and bylaws 1937: Corporate charter adopted with formal name of Jicarilla Apache Tribe	

			<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 enlist by some Hopis, Seminoles, and Papagos</p>	<p>1943: Los Alamos National Labs is established</p> <p>1947: Isleta Pueblo Constitution is approved by Secretary of Interior</p> <p>1948: Indians in NM granted suffrage</p>	<p>1941: Idea for Navajo Code Talkers</p> <p>1942-45: Navajo Code Talkers in WWII</p> <p>1942: Joe Kieyoomia captured by Japanese; Bataan Death March</p>	<p>1948: Apache Nation v. United States Docket No. 22</p>	

	<p>1946: Indian Claims Commission Act</p>	<p>1949: Laguna Pueblo constitution is approved</p>	<p>survivor; tortured for access to code even though he was not a Code Talker  1942: Navajo Code Talker the first to hear that the Atomic Bomb exploded over Hiroshima  1947: BIA reported that 50% of Navajo children had starved and that 50% of new born Navajo children died before the age of 5  1947: Informal Indian placement program (Morman)  1948: Navajo granted suffrage  1950: Navajo Hopi Rehabilitation Act  1950: Intermountain Intertribal Boarding School</p>		
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1951 – 1960	<p>1951: Korean Conflict</p> <p>1952: Relocation program is established by the BIA</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>	1952: First lease between Laguna Pueblo and Anaconda Company (uranium)	<p>1951: Anne Dodge Wauneka, first woman elected to Navajo Tribal Council</p> <p>1951: Uranium discovered on the Navajo reservation</p> <p>1952: The Morman Church inaugurated the Indian Student Placement Program</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: The Navajo Times was published</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 accepted with new provisions</p> <p>1963: Constitution was amended</p>	1953: All Mescalero children were in public schools that serve the Mescalero area
1961 – 1970	1961: Task Force on Indian Affairs	1960: Flood Control Act of 1960 authorized the	1961: Navajo Tribal Museum established at Window Rock	1968: Constitution amended	1964: Tribal constitution was revised



	<p>1961: National Indian Youth Council created</p> <p>1966: AIM is formed in Minneapolis</p> <p>1968: Civil Rights Act (Titles II – VII)</p> <p>1969: Report on Indian Education</p> <p>1969: Activists begin a 19 month occupation of Alcatraz</p> <p>1970: Nixon’s Special Message on Indian Affairs</p> <p>1970: Activists occupy Mount Rushmore</p>	<p>construction of Cochiti Lake</p> <p>1962: SFIS is replaced by IAIE</p> <p>1965: The All Indian Pueblo Council adopts constitution and bylaws</p> <p>1965: Construction of Cochiti Lake and Dam began</p> <p>1973: Water from Cochiti Lake was impounded</p> <p>1970: Return of Blue Lake Lands to Taos Pueblo</p>	<p>1963: Annie Dodge Wauneka presented with Presidential Medal of Freedom</p> <p>1963: Navajo Tribal Zoo opened</p> <p>1968: Navajo Tribe becomes Navajo Nation and adopts Navajo flag</p> <p>1968: Navajo Community College opens</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>		
1971 – 1980	<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>1976: AIPC takes administrative control of AIS</p> <p>1980: The Pueblos observe the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1680 Pueblo Revolt</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</p>		

	<p>1972: AIM opens Survival Schools  1973: Activists occupy Wounded Knee  1974: International Treaty Council  1974: Indian Financing Act  1974: Students Rights and Due Process Procedures  1975: Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act  1975: The Council of Energy Resource Tribes (CERT) is organized  1976: Indian Crimes Act of 1976  1976: Indian Health Care Improvement Act  1978: American Indian Religious Freedom Act</p>		<p>Indians Against Exploitation, murdered in Gallup.  1974: Congress authorizes partition of the surface rights in the JUA.  1975: Occupation of Fairchild Plant to protest the layoff and treatment of 140 Navajo workers  1974: Chokecherry Canyon murder of three Navajo men  1975: Civil Rights Commission release "The Farmington Report: A Conflict of Cultures"  1979: The largest nuclear accident in the U.S. occurred at a United Nuclear Company milling plan in Church Rock, NM</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</p> <p>1978: Longest Walk begins</p> <p>1979: Archaeological Resources Protection Act</p>		<p>1979: Mutton Man cartoon strip is developed</p>		
1981 - 1990	<p>1986: Report of the Task Force on Indian Education Development</p> <p>1988: Report on BIA Education</p> <p>1988: Tribal Self-Governance Act</p>	<p>1981: AIS is closed and moves to IAIE/Santa Fe</p> <p>1987: Verna Williamson is elected first woman governor of Isleta Pueblo</p> <p>1990: Smithsonian returns 3,500</p>	<p>1990: Due to reform, the first Navajo President is elected: P. Zah</p>		

	<p>1988: Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988</p> <p>1988: Indian Gaming Regulatory Act</p> <p>1990: Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</p>	<p>photos taken in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries to Zuni Pueblo</p> <p>1990: Zuni Pueblo celebrates the passage of the Zuni Land Conservation Act of 1990</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>1996: Native American House Assistance Act</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>2000: BIA's 175<sup>th</sup> 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 it 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>2007: UNDRIP adopted by the UN General Assembly</p> <p>2008: Code Talkers Recognition Act</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 settlement (San Juan River Basin)</p> <p>2008: NM officially adopts a Navajo textbook, Dine Bizaad Binahoo aah</p>		

	2009: Bennett Freeze Repeal Act of 2009		(Rediscovering the Navajo Language)		
2010 – 2018	2010: Tribal Law and Order Act 2010: U.S. acts on UNDRIP with statement of support 2011: Keystone XL Pipeline Protesters launch campaign 2016: Standing Rock Sioux oppose the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL)		2017: Final decree of the Aamdt case (State of NM, ex rel. State Engineer v. Aamodt)		