

ARIZONA INDIAN HISTORY: A BRIEF CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS *

Circa 300 B.C.	The first peoples of Arizona were the Anasazi, Hohokam, Mogollon, & Salado...ancestors of the native Americans now living in Arizona & the Southwest.
100 A.D.	Ancient Ones' culture, with advanced basket making, simple farming and construction of above-ground adobe dwellings, emerges in the Southwest.
1000	Hopi and Acoma pueblos are established in the Southwest. The Ancient Ones construct cliff-house communities and apartment-like complexes of up to 1,000 rooms.
1276 - 1299	Great drought strikes Arizona...100 years later there's a general decline in Hohokam culture in Arizona.
1492	Columbus discovers New World; native people already living there, 240 distinct tribal groups in the West speak an estimated 300 different languages.
1600	Franciscan missionaries attempt to convert Indians in New Mexico and northeastern Arizona.
1680	Pueblo revolt strikes Spanish culture on northern frontier.
1700	Father Kino begins Mission San Xavier del Bac.
1751	Pima uprising against Spanish rule at eight missions and in response, Spain fortifies its hold on the frontier and establishes Tubac.
1789	Congress ratifies the Northwest Ordinance, declaring that "the utmost good faith shall always be observed towards Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent."
1830 - 1850s	Indian Removal Act passed and Indian Removal Policy implemented throughout the U.S.
1850s - 1887	Federal government establishes Reservation Policy to "civilize" Indians; U.S. government now can obtain former Indian lands without costly wars.
1864	Col. Kit Carson destroys many Navajo villages; 8,000 surrendered Navajos are prisoners at Ft. Sumner, New Mexico until 1868.
1871	More than 100 Apaches, mostly women and children, are murdered outside Camp Grant, Arizona. Congress approves the Indian Appropriations Act.
1872	General Crook begins conquest of Apaches.

* Source: Tucson Citizen. *Arizona is An Indian Word*. A Special Advertising Section. Tucson, AZ. January 14, 2002.

1881	Helen Hunt Jackson publishes <i>A Century of Dishonor</i> , which examines federal treatment of Indians in the West.
1886	Geronimo and renegade Chiricahua Apaches captured and exiled to Florida, ending the Indian wars in Arizona.
1887 - 1934	Allotment Policy enacted; U. S. government overrode Indians' communal land ownership tradition. Tribal members were given set amounts of land. Surplus land was sold to non-Indians.
1887 - 1934	The Allotment System reduced Indian land holdings from 138 million acres in 1887 to 48 million acres by 1934.
1930	President F.D. Roosevelt's Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John Collier, begins implementation of the Indian Reform Movement.
1930	The Indian Reform Movement declared "no interference with Indian religious life or expression will hereafter be tolerated. The cultural history of Indians is in all respects to be considered equal to that of any non-Indian group."
1953 - 1974	Under the Termination Policy, Indians were relocated from reservations to cities under the guise of job opportunities.
1970	President Richard Nixon denounces Termination Policy, saying new goal of any new national policy toward Indians is "to strengthen the Indian sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community."
1975 - Present	The Indian Self-Determination & Education Assistance Act is passed. Giving Indians greater control over U.S. social service programs administered by the BIA & Indian Health Services.
Early 1980s	Several tribes start operating commercial bingo and poker games, as state lotteries proliferate throughout the U.S.
1987	U.S. Supreme Court ruled that state civil gaming regulations do not apply to tribes conducting gaming on tribal reservation lands. This led to passage of Indian Gaming Regulatory Act in 1988.
1993	First tribal gaming compacts signed in Arizona.
1994	Thirty-one tribal colleges in the U.S. are awarded land-grant status including Diné College in Arizona. (Source: UA Cooperative Extension)
1998	President's Advisory Board on Race states that "on virtually every indicator of social or economic progress, the indigenous people of this nation continue to suffer disproportionately in relation to any other group."
1999	Governor Jane Hull calls for public testimony on impacts of tribal governmental gaming in Arizona. Statewide testimony is overwhelmingly positive about impacts of gaming for tribes and surrounding communities.