



JUMPING BULL, born of an enemy tribe, became Sitting Bull's adopted brother and lifelong companion.

In 1857, Sitting Bull led his first war party against a band of Hohe—enemy Assiniboine—Jumping Bull and his family. One by one, Lakota killed the conquered Hohe, leaving only Jumping Bull, who had fought hard and remained brave despite his young age. Though he had no chance against the warriors, the boy, sensing something about Sitting Bull, called him "Brother" and did not beg for mercy. Seeing his courage, Sitting Bull saved the Hohe boy and, having no brother of his own, adopted Jumping Bull as his brother-friend.

The Plains Indians were accustomed to war. Sitting Bull made certain his new brother became skillful with bow and arrow, and rode his horse with ease. After all, the Lakota had gained their prime hunting land by fighting other tribes, and true warriors were always ready to defend it. Jumping Bull soon gained the tribe's respect with his courage in battle and on the hunt.

Jumping Bull grew to be a master of the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. He remained a loyal brother to Sitting Bull, from preparing the chief for his sacred Sun Dance ceremony to leading warriors in the Battle of the Greasy Grass (known evermore as the Battle of Little Big Horn).

Jumping Bull showed his heroic spirit in a final, fateful act. Refusing to be sent away by Sitting Bull as the chief faced certain death, Jumping Bull did honor to the sacred words of his adopted father, Returns Again. By choosing to die alongside Sitting Bull, Jumping Bull showed himself to be the worthiest of Lakota warriors and a true brother-friend to the end.





GALL was a fearless Hunkpapa war chief and trusted childhood friend of Sitting Bull's.

The Lakota people were accustomed to war. They had gained their prime hunting land by fighting other tribes, and were always ready to defend it. Gall, like other war chiefs, was treated as a hero in his village. Without skilled hunter-warriors like him, life on the Great Plains would not be possible.

In June of 1876, Wasichu soldiers attacked the Lakota camp. Sitting Bull had foreseen this battle, so Gall and his band of Hunkpapa were well prepared. In the midst of combat, Custer's men killed Gall's two wives and three children. From that moment on, the war chief showed no mercy. Together, Gall and Crazy Horse formed a trap that left Custer and his men stranded on a hill with nowhere to run. This strategy proved effective, and the Lakota were able to defeat the Wasichu at Little Big Horn.

After the battle, life became difficult for the Indian nations. In the winter of 1877, when the Lakota could no longer avoid the oncoming Army, Gall joined Sitting Bull as he crossed the border, or the "Medicine Road," to seek protection in Canada. But soon tension grew high between the two chiefs, and Gall returned to the United States, where the Army had already eliminated the Lakota food source. By 1881, the great buffalo herd, once over 50 miles wide, was almost gone. With no more food and the Army tracking him down, Gall "came in" to the Reservation. But, in a twist, he soon became a supporter of the White Man's customs, criticizing Sitting Bull for holding on to the Old Ways. Now, Gall believed the Lakota should embrace the Wasichu, just as he had done.





WHITE BULL was the son of Good Feather, Sitting Bull's sister. A gifted Lakota hunter-warrior, White Bull fought bravely in the Valley of the Greasy Grass—known evermore as the Battle of Little Big Horn.

The Lakota people were accustomed to war. They had gained their prime hunting land by fighting other tribes, and were always ready to defend it. Without skilled warriors like White Bull, life on the Great Plains would not be possible.

White Bull was a master of the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. He was skillful with bow and arrow, and rode his horse with ease. It is said that Lakota warriors were among the best archers ever to ride horseback. As leader of his lodge, White Bull provided for the women and children, while always doing his best to keep them safe.

In June of 1876, Wasichu soldiers attacked the Lakota camp. Sitting Bull had foreseen this battle, so all of his warriors were well prepared. Still, White Bull did not know when he rode into battle that day that he would face Col. George Armstrong Custer himself—in hand-to-hand combat no less. Trapped on the top of a hill, with "Custer's Luck" his only hope of survival, the famed Wasichu fought White Bull to the death. The Lakota warrior finally seized the Colonial's gun to fire a final shot into Custer's chest.



After the battle, life became difficult for the Lakota people. The Wasichu government vowed to punish the tribes for their victory against the 7th Cavalry, and White Bull had no choice but to surrender in 1876. He was forced to "come in" to the Reservation, and eventually became a chief to his people—who would never again live in the Old Ways on the golden Great Plains.



CRAWLER was Sitting Bull's childhood friend. He was the only boy in his Lakota village able to out-run Sitting Bull. Like his friend Slow, Crawler became a skilled hunter and warrior. Because of these skills, he was an essential part of his Lakota community.

The Lakota people were accustomed to war. They had gained their prime hunting land by fighting other tribes, and were always ready to defend it. Hunter-

warriors like Crawler were treated as heroes in the village. Without them, life on the Great Plains would not be possible.

Crawler was a master of the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. He was skillful with bow and arrow, and rode his horse with ease. In fact, it is said that Lakota warriors were among the best archers ever to ride horseback. As leader of his lodge, Crawler provided for his wives and children, while always doing his best to keep them safe.

In June of 1876, Wasichu soldiers attacked the Lakota camp. Sitting Bull had foreseen this battle, so Crawler and the other warriors were well prepared. They rode into the fight with bravery, defeating the Wasichu at Little Big Horn.

After the battle, life became difficult for the Indian nations. While the Army did not defeat the Lakota on the battlefield, they did eliminate their food source—the buffalo. By 1881, the great herd, once over 50 miles wide, was almost gone. With no more food and the Army tracking down the tribe, Crawler—still Sitting Bull's companion and friend—was forced to "come in" to the Reservation alongside his great chief.





IRON HAWK was a gifted hunter and warrior who fought bravely at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

The Lakota people were accustomed to war. They had gained their prime hunting land by fighting other tribes, and were always ready to defend it. Without skilled hunter-warriors like Iron Hawk, who were treated as heroes in their villages, life on the Great Plains would not be possible.

Iron Hawk was a master of the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. He was skillful with bow and arrow, and rode his horse with ease. In fact, it is said that Lakota warriors were among the best archers ever to ride horseback. As leader of his lodge, Iron Hawk provided for the women and children, while always doing his best to keep them safe.

In June of 1876, Wasichu soldiers attacked the Lakota camp. Sitting Bull had foreseen this battle, so the warriors were well prepared. As soon as he heard the warning cry, Iron Hawk jumped into action, readying everyone to fight. The tribes rode into battle with bravery and were able to defeat the Wasichu at Little Big Horn. But Iron Hawk did not leave the battlefield unharmed. A bullet had pierced the flesh under his rib, nearly passing all the way through his body. Iron Hawk survived, but a scar remained, reminding him for the rest of his days of the tribes' great victory.

After the battle, life became difficult for the Lakota people. While the Army did not defeat the tribes on the battlefield, they did eliminate their food source—the buffalo. By 1881, the great herd, once over 50 miles wide, was almost gone. With no more food and the Army tracking him down, Iron Hawk was forced to “come in” to the Reservation and surrender the old Lakota way of life.





LUTHER STANDING BEAR was born in 1868 on the Pine Ridge Reservation. He was one of the first Lakota to grow up in this new way of life. When Standing Bear was a boy, he yearned to discover the secrets of his ancestors—noble chiefs on the golden Great Plains.

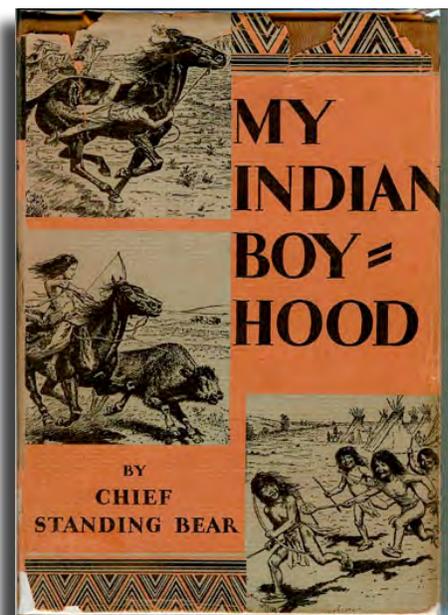
Standing Bear learned that a warrior must master the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. As a leader, a chief should inspire these qualities in the people of his tribe. Lakota hunter-warriors were always skillful with bow and arrow, in addition to riding horses with ease. Standing Bear longed to be like these noble men—like the great Sitting Bull himself.

When Standing Bear was eight years old, news of Sitting Bull's great vision spread like wildfire across the Reservation. Wasichu soldiers on horseback would soon attack a large gathering of Lakota. Under fierce Crazy Horse's command, the warriors were well prepared, ready to kill the Cavalry when it came. Standing Bear joined other Lakota on the Reservation as they asked Wakan Tanka for success, in hopes that they could return to the Old Ways on the Great Plains.

But despite victory at the Battle of Little Big Horn, life on the Reservation continued. Standing Bear became one of the first students at the Carlisle Indian School, learning the ways of the Wasichu—how to read and write. But he never forgot his Lakota heritage and one day became Chief to his people, writing books about Lakota the old Lakota ways.

Standing Bear wrote: "To the white man nature was a wilderness infested with wild animals and savage people. To us it was tame, earth was bountiful and we were surrounded with the blessings of the Great Mystery."

Chief Luther Standing Bear died in 1939.





Born to Sitting Bull's sister Good Feather, **ONE BULL** became the great chief's adopted son when just a boy. Good Feather suggested that Sitting Bull raise One Bull as his own after the chief's first wife—Light Hair—died during childbirth.

One Bull was a master of the four Lakota virtues: bravery, generosity, fortitude, and wisdom. He was skillful with bow and arrow, and rode his horse with ease. In fact, it is said that Lakota warriors were among the best archers ever to ride horseback. As he grew into a man and led his own lodge, One Bull provided for the women and children, while always doing his best to keep them safe.

Sitting Bull and One Bull shared a special bond throughout the chief's life. The night before the great battle, One Bull stood with his adopted father in a sacred ceremony. On the top of a nearby hill, across the Little Big Horn River from the rest of the Lakota camp, Sitting Bull called to Wakan Tanka—face painted and braids untied—with One Bull by his side. He asked Great Spirit to protect his people in the battle that would soon come, offering his pipe and tobacco as a gift.

When Custer's 7th Cavalry rode into the Lakota camp the following day, Sitting Bull knew he was too weak from the Sun Dance to lead the warriors. With Crazy Horse at the front, the great chief chose One Bull to carry his sacred shield, bow and arrows into battle. Sitting Bull knew that the Ancestors would protect his adopted son, who would fight—strong and brave—in his father's place.

