

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA pdf

## 1: Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes

*Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma shall be the name of this organization, and it shall be composed of all persons who qualify for membership pursuant to Article II of this constitution. The word tribes, as used in this document, shall have the same meanings as Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma. Section 2.*

History Arapaho camp, The Cheyennes and Arapahos are two distinct tribes with distinct histories. The latter is believed to have joined the Tsis Tsis Tas in the early 18th century 1: The Tsis Tsis Tas, represented by a man named Sweet Medicine, were bestowed with the care of a bundle of sacred Arrows, kept among the Southern Family. The prophet Sweet Medicine organized the structure of Cheyenne society, including the Council of Forty-four peace chiefs and the warrior societies led by prominent warriors. They adopted horse culture and became successful nomadic hunters. In , the tribe began coalescing into northern and southern groups. Although the Arapaho had assisted the Cheyenne and Lakota in driving the Kiowa and Comanche south from the Northern Plains, in they made peace with both tribes. They became prosperous traders, until the expansion of American settlers onto their lands after the Civil War. Together they were a formidable military force, successful hunters, and active traders with other tribes. At the height of their alliance, their combined hunting territories spanned from Montana to Texas. It recognized and guaranteed their rights to traditional lands in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The US could not enforce the treaty, however, and European-American trespassers overran Indian lands. There were repeated conflicts between settlers and members of the tribes. The US government brought the tribes to council again in , to achieve peace under the Medicine Lodge Treaty. It promised the Arapaho a reservation in Kansas , but they disliked the location. They accepted a reservation with the Cheyenne in Indian Territory , so both tribes were forced to remove south near Fort Reno in present-day Oklahoma. All land not allotted to individual Indians was opened to settlement in the Land Run of The Curtis Act of dismantled the tribal governments in an attempt to have the tribal members assimilate to United States conventions and culture. After the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act passed in , the Cheyenne and Arapaho organized a single tribal government in The Tribal Council includes all tribal members over the age of The Legislative Branch is made up of legislators from the four Arapaho districts and four Cheyenne districts. Of 12, enrolled tribal members, 8, live within the state of Oklahoma. Henrietta Mann, enrolled tribal member, currently is president.

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## 2: Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA PREAMBLE We, the Indians of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, in order to promote more unified tribal economic progress, to better.*

Of 12, enrolled tribal members, 8, live within the state of Oklahoma. The Tribal Council includes all tribal members over the age of 18. The Legislative Branch is made up of legislators from the four Arapaho districts and four Cheyenne districts. Governor Teresa Dorsett was named acting Tribal Governor. She replaced Governor Darrell Flyingman, who was removed from office on 13 November by a cabal of individuals both tribal and non-tribal associated with Southwest Casino Corporation. Flyingman was removed pursuant to Section 8 of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribal Law and Order Code, in order that his interference with the schemes practiced on the tribes by Southwest Casino Corporation with the aide of chosen tribal members bent on removing Flyingman who had terminated Southwest Casino Corporation during his term as governor. Flyingman was elected first in on the platform of corruption reform and won. During his term as Governor 14 tribal members were prosecuted for embezzlement and other related charges. Flyingman was recalled twice through the efforts of the Legislature who included Janice Boswell who replaced Flyingman as governor. The Tribal Court overturned the recall both times. Shortly after replacing Gov. Flyingman, Boswell appointed her own tribal court and legislatures who are elected. Flyingman was accused of bad accounting of tribal funds, although he maintains that a National Indian Gaming Commission audit cleared him of wrongdoing. The Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Culture and Heritage Program teaches hand games, powwow dancing and songs, horse care and riding, buffalo management, and Cheyenne and Arapaho language, and sponsored several running events. Henrietta Mann, enrolled tribal member, was president in 1998. The latter is believed to have joined the Tsitsistas in the early 18th century. The Tsitsistas, represented by a man named Sweet Medicine, were bestowed with the care of a bundle of sacred Arrows, kept among the Southern Family. The prophet Sweet Medicine organized the structure of Cheyenne society, including the Council of Forty-four peace chiefs and the warrior societies led by prominent warriors. They adopted horse culture and became successful nomadic hunters. In 1776, the tribe began coalescing into northern and southern groups. Although the Arapaho had assisted the Cheyenne and Lakota in driving the Kiowa and Comanche south from the Northern Plains, in 1805 they made peace with both tribes. They became prosperous traders, until the expansion of American settlers onto their lands after the Civil War. Together they were a formidable military force, successful hunters, and active traders with other tribes. At the height of their alliance, their combined hunting territories spanned from Montana to Texas. It recognized and guaranteed their rights to traditional lands in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The US could not enforce the treaty, however, and European-American trespassers overran Indian lands. There were repeated conflicts between settlers and members of the tribes. The US government brought the tribes to council again in 1850, to achieve peace under the Medicine Lodge Treaty. It promised the Arapaho a reservation in Kansas, but they disliked the location. They accepted a reservation with the Cheyenne in Indian Territory, so both tribes were forced to remove south near Fort Reno in present-day Oklahoma. All land not allotted to individual Indians was opened to settlement in the Land Run of 1889. The Curtis Act of 1898 dismantled the tribal governments in an attempt to have the tribal members assimilate to United States conventions and culture. After the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act passed in 1906, the Cheyenne and Arapaho organized a single tribal government in 1907.

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*Title: Constitution of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Author: Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Created Date: 3/29/ AM.*

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## 4: Tribal Newspaper | Cheyenne & Arapaho Tribes

*Get this from a library! Amendment to constitution and by-laws of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.. [Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma.]*

History Arapaho camp, The Cheyenne and Arapaho come from two different tribes with distinct histories. The Cheyenne were once agrarian people located near the Great Lakes in present-day Minnesota. The prophet Sweet Medicine organized the structure of Cheyenne society, including the Council of Forty-four peace chiefs and the warrior societies led by prominent warriors. They adopted horse culture and became successful nomadic hunters. In , the tribe began coalescing into northern and southern groups. Although the Arapaho had assisted the Cheyenne and Lakota in driving the Kiowa and Comanche south from the Northern Plains, in they made peace with both tribes. They became prosperous traders, until the expansion of American settlers onto their lands after the Civil War. Together they were a formidable military force, successful hunters, and active traders with other tribes. At the height of their alliance, their combined hunting territories spanned from Montana to Texas. It recognized and guaranteed their rights to traditional lands in portions of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The US could not enforce the treaty, however, and European-American trespassers overran Indian lands. There were repeated conflicts between settlers and members of the tribes. The US government brought the tribes to council again in , to achieve peace under the Medicine Lodge Treaty. It promised the Arapaho a reservation in Kansas , but they disliked the location. They accepted a reservation with the Cheyenne in Indian Territory , so both tribes were forced to remove south near Fort Reno in present-day Oklahoma. All land not allotted to individual Indians was opened to settlement in the Land Run of The Curtis Act dismantled the tribal governments in an attempt to have the tribal members assimilate to United States conventions and culture. After the Oklahoma Indian Welfare Act passed in , the Cheyenne and Arapaho organized a single tribal government in The Tribal Council includes all tribal members over the age of 18 [4]. The Legislative Branch is made up of legislators from the four Arapaho districts and four Cheyenne districts. Of 12, enrolled tribal members, 8, live within the state of Oklahoma. Henrietta Mann, enrolled tribal member, currently is president.

## 5: Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes

*Constitution and By-laws of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma: ratified September 18,*

## 6: Native American Constitutions

*The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma Culture and Heritage Program teaches hand games, powwow dancing and songs, horse care and riding, buffalo management, and Cheyenne and Arapaho language, and sponsored several running events.*

## 7: Cheyenne Arapaho | Revolv

*The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes are headquartered in Concho, [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) 12, enrolled tribal members, 8, live within the state of Oklahoma. The tribal jurisdictional area includes Beckham, Blaine, Canadian, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Kingfisher, Roger Mills, and Washita Counties.*

## 8: Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes - Wikipedia

*Welcome to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes website serves as a friendly guide*

# CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CHEYENNE-ARAPAHO TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA pdf

*with the latest information regarding programs, services, events, culture, language, history and more.*

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*The Skull Beneath the Skin (Cordelia Gray Mysteries) Dictionary of Greek and Roman geography. Racial logics and (trans)racial identities : a view from Britain France Winddance Twine Markets : mechanisms for creating good and exercising Christian responsibility Carrozzeria Fissore The house of diamond Physiology and pathology of the cerebrospinal fluid Japanese industrialization and the Asian economy Renaissance friendships : traditional truths, new and dissenting voices The Chiquita accord and labor responses Integral transforms lecture notes Crochet slipper patterns Hydrologic analysis and design Marxism and class theory : a bourgeois critique Erik Olin Wright Guinness book 2014 portugues San Gabriel Country Club Letter to R.B. Cunninghame Graham, February 8, 1899. She keeps me warm sheet music A Martians Dream of Christmas Latin Unseen Translation (BCP Latin Language (BCP Latin Language) Rca vacuum tube manual Cool Careers Without College for People Who Love Food (Cool Careers Without College) Parenting partners Threshold of love Prayers promises for teachers The ultimate cigar book 4th edition Salomon De Brosse and the Development of the Classical Style in French Architecture from 1565 to 1630 (Zw Choosing your way through the worlds ancient past James joyce dubliners A catalogue of Sanskrit epic literature in the Australian National University Library. The Social World of Older People Guy langman crime scene procrastinator Katy perry roar sheet music E.S. Paxson, frontier artist Beginning Reading Self-liberation through seeing with naked awareness The environmental policy paradox Hanging an innocent Universitty physics 14th edition solutions manual Promises, Promises, Promises: 62*