Polly Cooper was a hero to the American soldiers stationed at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, during the Revolutionary War. She and other Oneida Nation representatives travelled more than four hundred miles through the bitter cold during the winter of 1777–78 to deliver corn to General George Washington’s starving troops. While the rest of the Oneida relief party returned home, Cooper stayed, saying it was the Oneida’s duty to help their allies.

Near the entrance of the Nation to Nation exhibition, Cooper is the central figure in a sculpture that honors this alliance between the Oneida Nation and the United States. The Seneca woman’s outfit, 1830–1870, is also on view in the exhibition.

Meet six American Indian women who have blazed new trails, led nations, and challenged the status quo. Histories of the United States have not always included stories about Native women. Learn more as you explore the exhibition Nation to Nation: Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations.

Zitkála-Šá, or Gertrude Simmons Bonnin, was a dedicated activist for Native American rights. A gifted writer, she was an outspoken critic of Indian boarding schools, having experienced as both student and teacher their policy of forced assimilation. In 1926, Zitkála-Šá founded the National Council of American Indians, a pan-Indian organization dedicated to social and political reforms.

Asdzáá Tł’ogi, or Juanita, was a warrior and is a symbol of resistance to Diné (Navajo) people. In late 1863, the United States began to force about 11,500 Diné men, women, and children from their homelands in the Four Corners area of the Southwest to the Bosque Redondo prison camp in southeastern New Mexico. Four years later, a group of Diné women that likely included Juanita were instrumental in successfully negotiating for their people’s return. Later, Juanita often traveled to Washington, DC, with her husband, Manuelito, and Diné delegations to advocate for her nation.

Have you ever taken a stand for something you believe in?
Debra Haaland (Laguna Pueblo) and Sharice Davids (Ho-Chunk)

Debra Haaland and Sharice Davids made history in 2018 as the first Native American women elected to the United States Congress, joining a record number of Native women who ran for public office that year.

A tireless advocate of Indian rights, Suzan Shown Harjo was key to the passage of several acts of Congress related to Indian cultural issues, including the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978), the National Museum of the American Indian Act (1989), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990). She has helped Native peoples recover more than one million acres of land and press for their treaty-guaranteed fishing and hunting rights. Since 1992, Harjo has also led the campaign against disparaging sports team names. In 2014, Harjo received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in recognition of her outstanding service to civil rights.

How do you define “ally”?

Who has influence in your community?
Why?

Debra Haaland and Sharice Davids made history in 2018 as the first Native American women elected to the United States Congress, joining a record number of Native women who ran for public office that year.

Apsáalooke (Crow) delegation, 1872.

The four women in this photo are identified as Stays with the Horses, Bear Wolf’s wife, wearing long earrings, a garment decorated with elk teeth, and a trade blanket (front row, far left); Good Medicine Pipe, Old Crow’s wife (front row, far right); Blackfoot’s wife (back row, 4th from left); and Iron Bull’s wife (back row, 3rd from right).

Suzan Shown Harjo (Cheyenne and Hodulgee Muscogee)

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American Indian women have influenced our national narrative for generations, yet their stories have not been widely told. Learn about how they helped pave the way for future generations seeking equity and opportunity for Native peoples and all Americans.