

Indian warriors, like all others, contained both strengths and weaknesses. what W...



The warriors' major weakness was their inability to fight during the winters. The Indian warriors used to hunt and engage in warfare during the summers but the winters posed a threat to their existence. The lack of internal defense and the presence of their women and children marred the Indians' prospect of winning the battle near their winter camps. They could flee and let their property and belongings to be plundered or fight and allow the security of their women and children to be threatened. The Indians were not properly trained and therefore the units lacked in discipline and proper fighting strategies. It was difficult for the Indians to fight such an army which had strong discipline and organization. Many of the Indians made use of repeaters along with the bows and arrows which gave them an advantage despite the opponents' better organization (Millett & Maslowski, 1994). Even with lack of discipline and ammunition, the warriors were skilled in catching their enemy by surprise. The Indian warriors especially in the west had no lands or vehicles to protect; hence they had greater mobility and could simply avoid the army in one-to-one battles where they could easily get outnumbered. They could lie low and spread around the land and sneak upon the opponents at the right time. It was hence very difficult for the attacking army to force the Indians into battle and this was very advantageous for the Indian warriors. It can be concluded that the Indian warriors had many weaknesses but their strengths helped prolong their struggle against the whites. Works Cited Millett, A. R., & Maslowski, P. (1994). For the common defense: a military history of the United States of America. Free Press; Rev Exp edition.