

LONG WALK OF THE NAVAJO

1860s:

*The Navajo and Apache nations fought against the settlers settling on their lands by conducting raids on the settlers. In retaliation, the U.S. Army conducted raids against the Navajos and Apaches.

*Then, in an attempt to starve the Native Americans into submission, the U.S. army destroyed their fields, orchards, livestock, and houses

1864 - 1866 300 Miles

James H. Carleton 4 YEARS

MANUELITO

10,000

40 square

1/3 died

APACHE:

1868

Ft. Defiance



NAVAJO

Ft. Sumner



BOSQUE

miles

* 1862 - many Apache were

tricked into going to Ft. Sumner and were

forced to work to turn the fort into an

Indian reservation that would be called Bosque Redondo

*Once the Navajo arrived in 1864, tensions between the 2 nations increased and, in 1865, the Apache tribe evaded patrols and escaped the reservation.

Pecos River

REDONDO FAILURE

CANYON DE CHELLY:

* 1864 - Here, after a final standoff between the Navajo and the U.S. Army, the Navajo surrendered to U.S. Commander Kit Carson

* They were forced to leave their land and walk to a reservation called Bosque Redondo

RESTITUTION:

*To apologize, the U.S. government gave the Navajo \$150,000, 15,000 sheep, and 500 heads of cattle