

# LONG WALK OF THE NAVAJO

**1864 - 1866:** For 2 years, the Navajo people were rounded up and forced to walk eastward to a reservation called Bosque Redondo. **1/3 died:** About 1/3 of the Navajo people died while living at Bosque Redondo.

**James H. Carleton:** As U.S. Commander over the New Mexico territory, he came up with the plan to move the Navajo to a reservation.

**300 Miles:** The Navajo were forced to walk about 300 miles to Bosque Redondo.

**4 YEARS:** The Navajo people lived at Bosque Redondo from 1864-1868.

**Pecos River:** This river supplied water for the Bosque Redondo reservation. Its poor water quality caused many diseases and illness among the Navajo.

**10,000 NAVAJO:** 10,000 Navajo were forced to move to the reservation.

**40 square Miles:** The 40 square miles that made up Bosque Redondo was insufficient for the population contained there.

**1868:** U.S. acknowledged the sovereignty of the Navajo and they were allowed to return to their native lands.

**BOSQUE REDONDO:** The reservation, named for a grove of cottonwood trees, was home to Apaches and Navajos from 1862-1868.

**MANUELITO:** Navajo leader who led Navajo raids against the settlers.

**FAILURE:** The attempt to Americanize the Navajo at Bosque Redondo was a horrific failure. Poor planning, disease, and poor crop yields left the Navajo starving, disease stricken, and without the necessary supplies to survive.