

Teacher Resources:

How to Measure Distance Between Points on Google Maps:

1. On your computer, open Google Maps.
2. Right-click on your starting point.
3. Select Measure distance.
4. To create a path to measure, click anywhere on the map. To add another point, click anywhere on the map.
...
5. When finished, on the card at the bottom, click Close.

Links to online Resource for Using Google Maps:

https://support.google.com/maps/answer/144349?hl=en&ref_topic=3092425&sjid=15733219546094218568-NA

How to Measure distance between points on Google Maps:

<https://support.google.com/maps/answer/1628031?hl=en&co=GENIE.Platform%3DDesktop>

The Long Walk Part 1:

<https://video.search.yahoo.com/search/video?fr=mcafee&ei=UTF-8&p=The+Long+Walk+story&type=E211US714G0#id=11&vid=cdb3e00c0029a48e4c6ec7f057f46112&action=view>

Navajo Long Walk to the Bosque Redondo

<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/na-navajolongwalk/>

The Long Walk of the Navajo, also called the Long Walk to Bosque Redondo, was an Indian removal effort of the United States government in 1863 and 1864. Early relations between Anglo-American settlers of New Mexico were relatively peaceful, but the peace began to disintegrate following the killing of a respected Navajo leader named Narbona in 1849. By the 1850s, the U.S. government had begun establishing forts in Navajo territory, namely Fort Defiance, Arizona, and Fort Wingate, in northeast New Mexico. Further, the Bonneville Treaty of 1858 reduced the extent of land, and the relatively pro-Navajo local U.S. Army leader and Indian agent was reassigned to West Point.

By the 1860s, as more and more Americans pushed westward, they met increasingly fierce resistance from the Mescalero Apache and Navajo people, who fought to maintain control of their traditional lands and way of life. Under the leadership of the new commander of Fort Defiance, William T. H. Brooks, the Navajo, and the U.S. Army began a destructive cycle of raids and counter-raids culminating in the near-sacking of Fort Defiance by approximately 1,000 Navajo warriors under the leadership of Manuelito and Barboncito on April 30, 1860.

Despite another treaty signed on February 15, 1861, relations quickly got worse when a dispute over a horse race of questionable fairness resulted in the massacre of 30 Native Americans on the orders of Colonel Manuel Chaves, commander of Fort Wingate. Following this massacre, which took place on September 22, 1861, military leaders began drafting plans to send the local Navajo on the Long Walk.

Originated by General James H. Carleton, New Mexico's U.S. Army commander, the plan called for the removal of the Navajo from their native lands, including areas in northeastern Arizona, through western New Mexico, and north into Utah and Colorado.

To accomplish their plan, the U.S. Army made war on the Mescalero Apache and Navajo Indian tribes, destroying their fields, orchards, houses, and livestock. Before the Indians were even defeated, Congress authorized the establishment of Fort Sumner, New Mexico, at Bosque Redondo on October 31, 1862, a space 40 miles square.

Though some officers specifically discouraged the selection of Bosque Redondo as a site because of its poor water and minimal provisions of firewood, it was established anyway. It was to be the first Indian reservation west of Oklahoma. The plan was to turn the Apache and Navajo into farmers on the Bosque Redondo with irrigation from the Pecos River. They were also to be “civilized” by attending school and practicing Christianity.

The Apache and Navajo, who had survived the army attacks, were starved into submission. During a final standoff at Canyon de Chelly, the Navajo surrendered to Kit Carson and his troops in January 1864. Following orders from his U.S. Army commanders, Carson directed the destruction of their property and organized the Long Walk to the Bosque Redondo reservation, already occupied by Mescalero Apache.

Soon, 8,500 men, women, and children were marched almost 300 miles from northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico to Bosque Redondo, a desolate tract on the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico. Traveling in harsh winter conditions for almost two months, about 200 Navajo died of cold and starvation. More died after they arrived at the barren reservation. The forced march, led by Kit Carson, became known by the Navajo as the “Long Walk.”

Some Navajo managed to escape the Walk, variously surviving in the territory of the Chiricahua Apache, the Grand Canyon, Navajo Mountain, and in Utah.

The ill-planned site, named for a grove of cottonwoods by the river, turned into a virtual prison camp for the Indians. The brackish Pecos water caused severe intestinal problems in the tribe, and disease ran rampant. Armyworm destroyed the corn crop, and the wood supply at the Bosque Redondo was soon depleted. Most of the Mescalero Apache eluded their military guards and abandoned the reservation on November 3, 1865; but, for the Navajo, another three years passed before the United States Government recognized that their plan for Americanizing the Navajo had failed.

Bosque Redondo was hailed as a miserable failure, the victim of poor planning, disease, crop infestation, and generally poor conditions for agriculture. The Navajo finally acknowledged sovereignty in the historic treaty of 1868.

The Navajo returned to their land along the Arizona-New Mexico border hungry and in rags. Though their territory had been reduced to an area much smaller than what they had occupied before the departure to Bosque Redondo, they were one of the few tribes that were allowed to return to their native lands. The U.S. government issued them rations and sheep, and within a few years, the Navajo multiplied their livestock numbers and began to prosper once again.

The Long Walk Slide

Navajo Long Walk

Attack on the Navajo People

Having completed the roundup of the Mescalero Apache, General Carleton turned his attention to solving the "Navajo problem" and again enlisted the help of Colonel Kit Carson. On June 15, 1863, Carson issued an order to Carson to attack the Navajo "...until it is considered at these headquarters that they have been effectually punished for their long continued atrocities."

Carson knew that the Navajo campaign would fail unless he had experienced guides and trackers who knew Navajo ways and hiding places. Since Carson knew of the hatred the Utes had for the Navajo, he employed 100 Utes for the attack. Other enemies, the Pueblos and Hopis, also helped Carson. Even other Navajos, the Cañoncito and Alamo Bands, called *tiné anaaí*, assisted as informants and guides for the army.

Navajo land under siege

During the winter of 1863-64, New Mexico Volunteers, aided by the Utes, ravaged the countryside at Canyon de Chelly in eastern Arizona. The soldiers carried out Carleton's orders by killing or capturing Navajo, burning crops and orchards, killing livestock, destroying hogans, and contaminating water sources. Some Navajo took food and their families and hid deep in the canyons or escaped to high rock formations. Many of the ancestors of the Utah Navajos and the Western Navajos hid out in the Grand Canyon and on Navajo Mountain. Some families escaped to neighboring Pueblos where they had relatives. A few were on the run constantly. Most Navajo, however, were starved into submission and surrendered.



Leaving their beloved land

The Navajo were forced to march to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. Several marches took place between 1863 and 1866 as people were captured or recaptured. This time of suffering is remembered by the Navajo People as "The Long Walk."

A deadly journey

The Rio Grande was the largest of the three rivers the Navajo had to cross on the journey to Bosque Redondo. It was the eastern boundary of Navajo land. At that time there were no dams on the Rio Grande and it flowed freely. This made it the most dangerous crossing for the people. Many lost their belongings and drowned while crossing this treacherous river.

About 8,500 of the Navajo reached Fort Sumner.

Some of the missing had escaped from the Army and fled far to the west. Some were captured by slave traders and many died along the way.



Carson/Johnson/Chase/Brady, Aug. 15, 1863
Known by the soldiers as Jim, this Navajo man survived the Long Walk.



There is a Navajo story of a large, strong Navajo man that served as a forger during the river crossing. He would extend his long arms and have women and children hold on to him to cross the river.

On the walk, the Navajo were given rations such as bacon, white flour and coffee. Since they did not know how to cook these strange foods, many got sick trying to use them. However, they knew which wild plants were good to eat. So when they could, they secretly searched for foods such as wild berries, wild potatoes and yucca fruit. The oral tradition of the Navajo states that there were gross acts of brutality. Stories tell that stragglers were shot and pregnant women were killed if they could not keep up with the group. Because the Navajo believed the soldiers who said that conditions would be better at the reservation, they trudged on to Bosque Redondo with hope.

Long Walk Graphic Organizer

The Long Walk Graphic Organizer

Name: _____

Date: _____

Who?

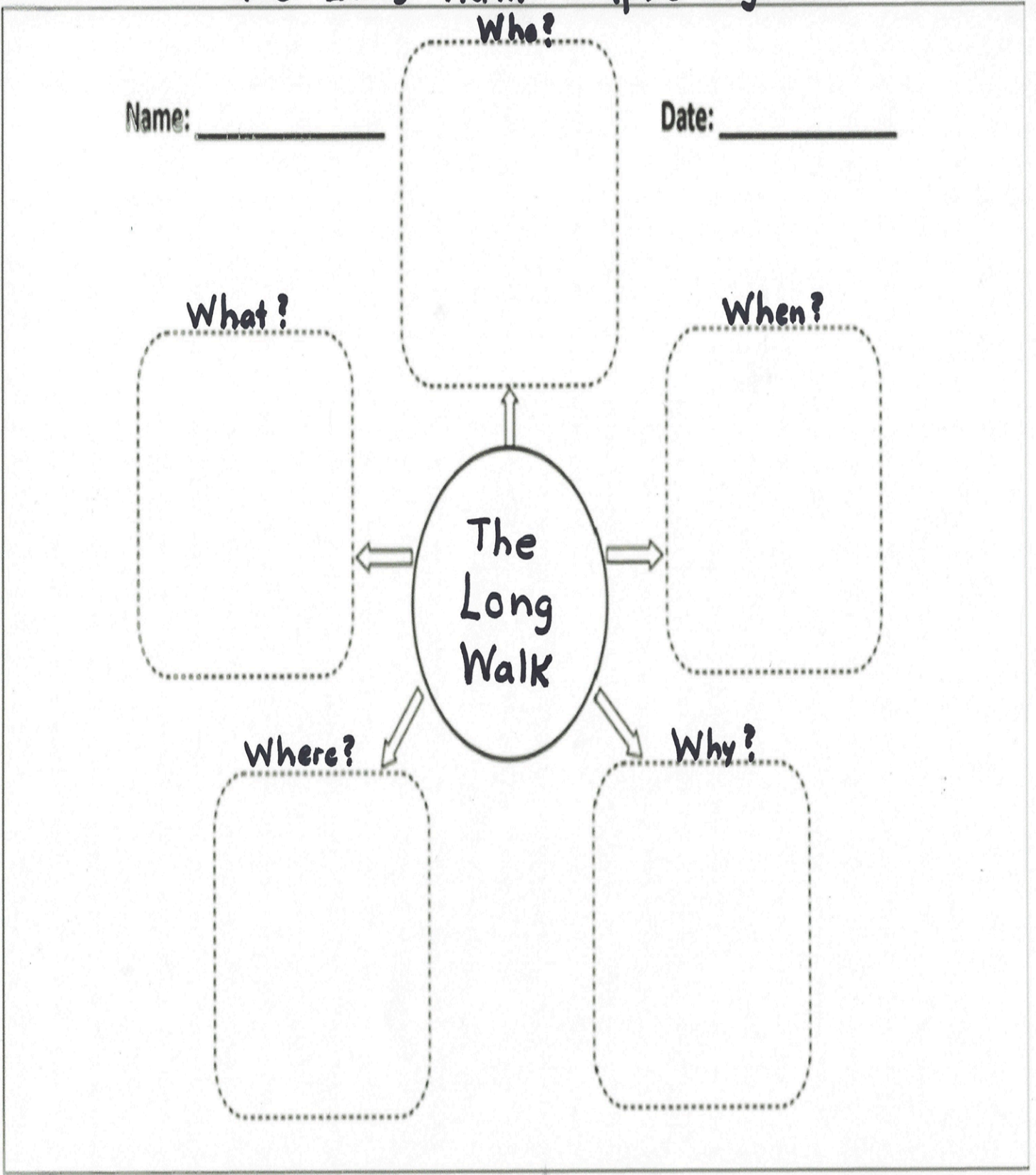
What?

When?

The
Long
Walk

Where?

Why?



The Long Walk Graphic Organizer **Answer Key**

Name: _____

Who?

Date: _____

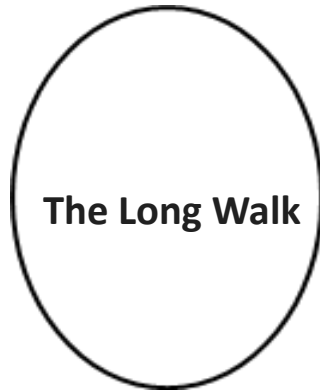
Navajo (Dine') people

U.S. Military: General Carleton & Colonel Kit Carson

Navajo's enemies: Utes, Pueblos, Hopis

What?

U.S. military employed the Navajo's enemies to attack the Navajo People, killing and capturing them and destroying their homes and lands. The Navajo (Dine') were forced to leave their land and march to Bosque Redondo. On this Long Walk, many Navajo died from drowning, or starvation, or being killed by the soldiers.



When?

The Long Walk took place between 1863 and 1866.

Where?

The Navajo (Dine') people were forced to leave their homeland in eastern Arizona and take the Long Walk to Bosque Redondo Reservation in New Mexico.

Why?

The U.S. military saw the Navajo people as the "Navajo Problem". They attacked them in order to force them to leave their homeland to be relocated on a reservation at Bosque Redondo, New Mexico.

Jamboard Sticky Note Resource Sheet

Indian

Removal

Homestead

During the Long Walk

1868 Navajo chief Barboncito, along with numerous other leaders, sign a treaty with General William T. Sherman, agreeing to peace with the Americans in exchange for loss of rights.

**1864-1866 "Long Walk"
Navajo and Mescalero
Apache forcibly
relocated to Bosque
Redondo Reservation.**

The Navajo (Dine') were forced to take on white American cultural values (cultural assimilation)

During the Long Walk, the soldiers showed no regard for women, children, or families.

The Navajo (Dine') faced lack of food and water leading to starvation, disease, and death.

When the Navajo (Dine') become exhausted during the Long Walk, the soldiers would shoot them instead of allowing them to rest,

The Navajo walked southeastward through rough terrain across the Colorado Plateau, through timbered mountain slopes and rough canyons and across rivers of frozen lava.

Answer Key - Jamboard Sticky Notes Put into Sequential Order and Categorized

Sticky Note Facts in Sequential Order of the Long Walk:

1830 Indian Removal Act

1862 Homestead Act

1864-1866 "Long Walk"
Navajo and Mescalero
Apache forcibly relocated
to Bosque Redondo
Reservation.

1868 Navajo chief
Barboncito, along with
numerous other leaders, sign
a treaty with General William
T. Sherman, agreeing to
peace with the Americans in
exchange for loss of rights.

Sticky Note Facts with Social Aspects of the Long Walk:

The Navajo (Dine') were
forced to take on white
American cultural values
(cultural assimilation)

During the Long Walk, the
soldiers showed no regard
for women, children, or
families.

Sticky Note Facts with Physical Aspects of the Long Walk:

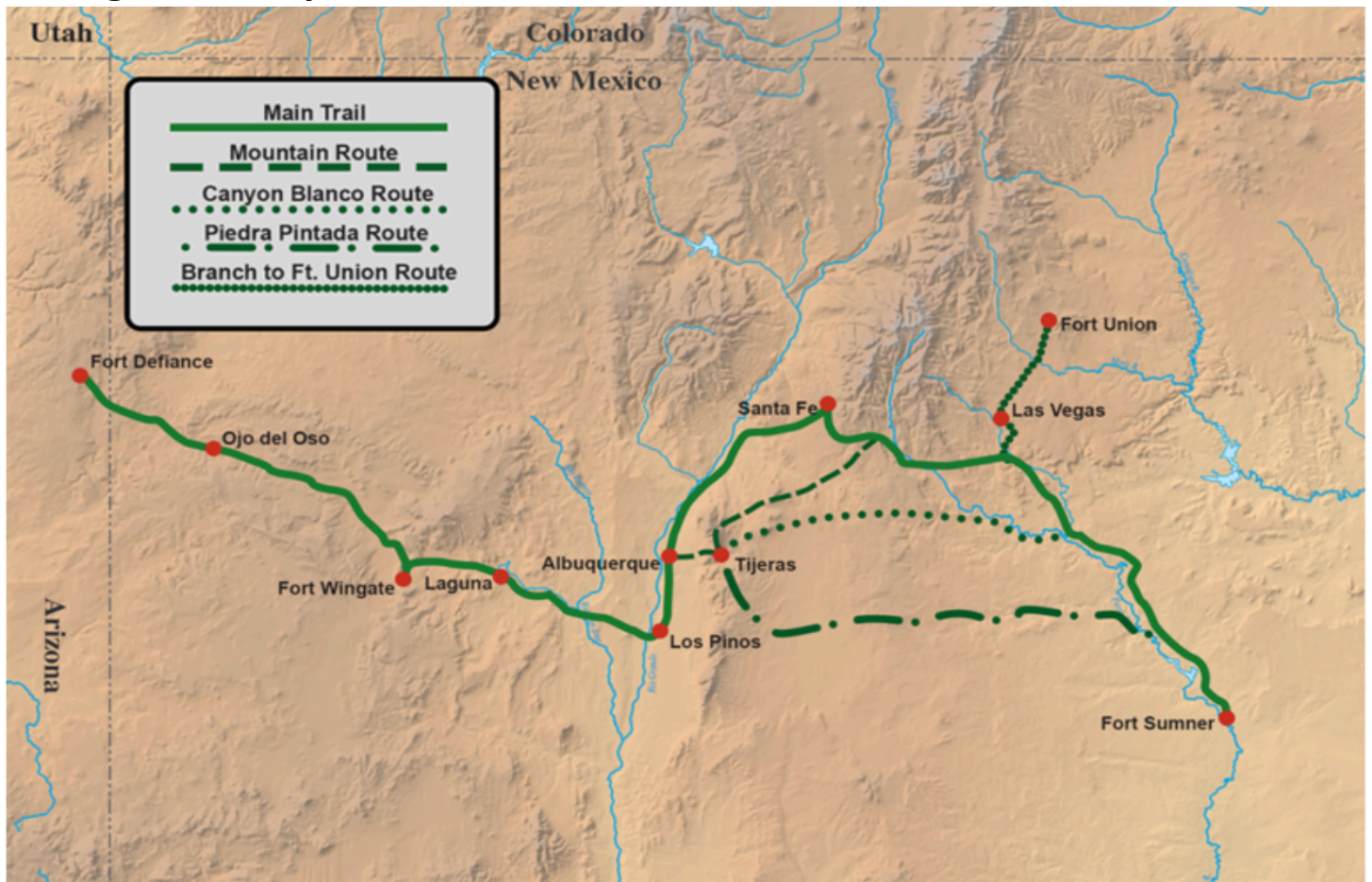
Navajo (Dine') men, women,
and children had to march
between 250 and 450 miles to
Bosque Redondo.

The Navajo (Dine') faced lack
of food and water leading to
starvation, disease, and
death.

When the Navajo (Dine')
become exhausted during the
Long Walk, the soldiers
would shoot them instead of
allowing them to rest,

The Navajo walked
southeastward through
rough terrain across the
Colorado Plateau, through
timbered mountain slopes
and rough canyons and
across rivers of frozen lava.

The Long Walk Maps



The Long Walk This map illustrates the various routes taken at various times during the Navajo Long Walk, between the fall of 1863 and late 1866.



3-D Map of the “Long Walk” Rubric

	4 points Excellent	3 points Strong	2 points Satisfactory	1 point Emergent	0 Points Incomplete
Landmarks	Labeled at least 6 landmarks	Labeled at least 4 landmarks	Labeled at least 2 landmarks	Labeled 1 landmark	Labeled 0 landmarks
Physical Features	Labeled landforms	Labeled landforms	Labeled landforms	Labeled landforms	Did not include labeled landforms
Compass Rose	Correctly labeled all 8 cardinal and intermediate directions	Correctly labeled 5-7 cardinal and intermediate directions	Correctly labeled 3-4 cardinal and intermediate directions	Correctly labeled 1-2 cardinal and intermediate directions	Did not include cardinal and intermediate directions
Map Title	Included map title	-	-	-	Did not include map title
Key	Includes 5 elements	Includes 4 elements	Includes 3 elements	Includes 1-2 elements	Did not include elements
Routes	Includes all 5 routes	Includes 4 routes	Includes 3 routes	Includes 1-2 routes	Did not include a route
Towns	Labeled 7 towns	Labeled 5-6 towns	Labeled 3-4 towns	Labeled 1-2 towns	Did not label any towns
Forts	Labeled 4 Forts	Labeled 3 Forts	Labeled 2 Forts	Labeled 1 Fort	Did not label any Forts
Due Date	Project was turned in on time	Project was turned in 1 day late	Project was turned in 2 days late	Project was turned in 3 days late	Project was turned in 4 days or later

3-D Maps of the Long Walk - SAMPLES

