

army and the navajo the bosque redondo reservation experiment 1863 68

Army and the Navajo: The Bosque Redondo Reservation Experiment (1863-1868)

The period between 1863 and 1868 marked a significant and tumultuous chapter in the history of the Navajo Nation and the United States Army, culminating in the forced relocation of the Navajo people to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. This event, often referred to as the Bosque Redondo experiment, was a critical moment in the broader context of U.S. expansion and the approach to Native American relations during the mid-19th century. The Army's actions during this period reflected not only military objectives but also the cultural and social dynamics of the time, leading to profound and lasting impacts on the Navajo people.

Background: The Navajo and U.S. Relations

The Navajo Nation, known as Diné Bikéyah, has a rich cultural heritage and a deep connection to their ancestral lands in the Southwest. By the mid-19th century, relations between the Navajo and the United States were strained due to increasing encroachments on their territory, fueled by westward expansion and the discovery of resources such as gold and silver.

Pre-Conflict Tensions

- Settler Expansion: The arrival of European settlers and the establishment of new territories led to conflicts over land and resources.
- Military Engagements: The U.S. Army engaged in military actions against the Navajo, including raids and skirmishes, as settlers moved into traditional Navajo lands.
- Cultural Misunderstandings: Fundamental differences in worldviews and cultural practices contributed to escalating tensions.

The Long Walk: Forced Relocation

In 1863, the U.S. Army, under the leadership of Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson, initiated a campaign against the Navajo people. This campaign culminated in the forced relocation of thousands of Navajos to Bosque Redondo, a desolate area along the Pecos River in eastern New Mexico.

Operation and Strategy

- **Military Campaigns:** The Army employed scorched-earth tactics, destroying crops, livestock, and homes. Carson's strategy aimed to break the will of the Navajo by targeting their resources.
- **The Long Walk:** In the winter of 1864, approximately 8,000 Navajos were marched over 300 miles to Bosque Redondo. This harrowing journey, known as the Long Walk, resulted in the deaths of many due to exposure, starvation, and disease.

Conditions at Bosque Redondo

Upon arrival at Bosque Redondo, the Navajo faced dire conditions:

- **Crowded and Unsanitary:** The reservation was overcrowded and lacked adequate sanitation, leading to the rapid spread of illness.
- **Food Insecurity:** The promised provisions frequently fell short, and the quality of food was inadequate, leading to widespread malnutrition.
- **Cultural Disruption:** The forced relocation disrupted traditional practices and ways of life, contributing to a loss of cultural identity.

The Bosque Redondo Experiment

The Bosque Redondo experiment was intended to serve as a model for future relations between the U.S. government and Native American tribes, promoting assimilation into Euro-American culture. However, the experiment ultimately failed.

Goals of the Experiment

- **Agricultural Reform:** The Army aimed to teach the Navajo agriculture and ranching techniques suited to the climate and soil of Bosque Redondo.
- **Cultural Assimilation:** The U.S. government sought to encourage the Navajo to abandon their traditional customs in favor of Euro-American practices.
- **Economic Independence:** Officials believed that by teaching the Navajo to be self-sufficient, they could reduce reliance on government support.

Challenges and Failures

Despite the intentions behind the Bosque Redondo experiment, several challenges rendered it a failure:

- **Inadequate Resources:** The land was not suitable for the agriculture that officials had envisioned, leading to crop failures.
- **Cultural Resistance:** Many Navajo resisted the imposition of foreign agricultural practices and maintained their traditional ways of life.
- **Health Crises:** The poor living conditions led to outbreaks of diseases such as smallpox

and tuberculosis, which decimated the population.

Return to Navajo Lands

By 1868, the failures of the Bosque Redondo experiment became evident, leading the U.S. government to reconsider its approach to the Navajo people.

The Treaty of 1868

- Negotiations and Outcomes: In 1868, the U.S. government negotiated a treaty with the Navajo, allowing them to return to their ancestral lands. The treaty recognized the importance of the Navajo's homeland and aimed to establish a framework for coexistence.
- Restoration of Lands: The treaty allowed the Navajo to reclaim a significant portion of their territory, although not all of their original lands were returned.
- Continued Challenges: Despite the treaty, the Navajo faced ongoing challenges, including encroachments on their land and continued cultural pressures.

Impact on the Navajo Nation

The events surrounding the Bosque Redondo reservation experiment had lasting effects on the Navajo people and their cultural identity.

Cultural Resilience

- Preservation of Traditions: Despite the challenges, the Navajo demonstrated resilience by preserving their language, traditions, and customs during and after the period of forced relocation.
- Adaptation and Change: The experiences at Bosque Redondo led to adaptations in the Navajo way of life, with some incorporating elements of agriculture while maintaining their cultural identity.

Modern Implications

- Land Rights: The history of the Bosque Redondo experiment has influenced contemporary discussions about land rights, sovereignty, and self-determination for Native American tribes.
- Cultural Revitalization: Today, the Navajo Nation is actively engaged in cultural revitalization efforts, reclaiming language, traditions, and arts that were at risk of being lost.

Conclusion

The Bosque Redondo reservation experiment from 1863 to 1868 represents a dark chapter in the history of the U.S. Army and the Navajo Nation. While it was intended to serve as a model for assimilation and cultural integration, it ultimately resulted in profound suffering, loss, and resilience for the Navajo people. Understanding this period is crucial for recognizing the ongoing challenges faced by Native American communities and the importance of honoring their history, culture, and rights in the contemporary landscape. The legacy of the Bosque Redondo experiment continues to shape the relationship between the Navajo Nation and the United States government, reminding us of the importance of cultural understanding and respect.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the Bosque Redondo Reservation experiment?

The Bosque Redondo Reservation experiment was a government initiative from 1863 to 1868 aimed at relocating Navajo people to a designated area in New Mexico, known as Bosque Redondo, as part of a broader strategy to control and assimilate Native American tribes.

Why did the U.S. Army establish the Bosque Redondo Reservation?

The U.S. Army established the Bosque Redondo Reservation to confine the Navajo and prevent their raids on settlers, thereby promoting settlement in the region and asserting U.S. control over the territory.

What were the conditions like at Bosque Redondo for the Navajo?

The conditions at Bosque Redondo were harsh and inadequate, with insufficient food, poor shelter, and lack of medical care, leading to high mortality rates and suffering among the Navajo people.

How did the Navajo people respond to the Bosque Redondo experiment?

The Navajo people resisted the Bosque Redondo experiment through various means, including attempts to escape, and they faced numerous hardships while trying to adapt to the forced relocation.

What was the outcome of the Bosque Redondo

Reservation experiment?

The Bosque Redondo Reservation experiment ultimately failed, leading to the return of many Navajo to their homeland in 1868 after the U.S. government acknowledged the poor conditions and lack of success in assimilating them.

What treaty ended the Bosque Redondo experiment?

The Treaty of 1868, signed between the United States and the Navajo Nation, marked the end of the Bosque Redondo experiment, allowing the Navajo to return to their ancestral lands.

What impact did the Bosque Redondo experiment have on Navajo culture?

The Bosque Redondo experiment had a lasting impact on Navajo culture, leading to significant trauma, loss of life, and changes in their social structure, but also fostering resilience and a renewed emphasis on cultural preservation following their return.

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