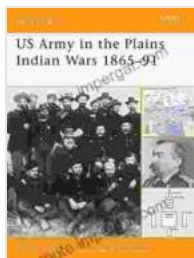


The US Army in the Plains Indian Wars 1865-1891: Battle Orders



US Army in the Plains Indian Wars 1865–1891 (Battle Orders Book 5) by Clayton K. S. Chun

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

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The US Army in the Plains Indian Wars 1865-1891: Battle Free Downloads is a fascinating and comprehensive look at the military campaigns and battles that took place between the US Army and the Plains Indians during the latter half of the 19th century.

This book is essential reading for anyone interested in American military history, the history of the American West, or the history of the Plains Indians.

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Chapter 1: The Prelude to War

The Plains Indian Wars were a series of conflicts between the US Army and the Plains Indians that took place in the latter half of the 19th century. The wars were caused by a number of factors, including the westward expansion of the United States, the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, and the US government's policy of forced assimilation of the Plains Indians.

The first major conflict between the US Army and the Plains Indians was the Red Cloud War, which took place from 1866 to 1868. The war was fought over the US government's decision to build a road through the Powder River Country, which was the traditional hunting grounds of the Sioux Indians.

Chapter 2: The Red Cloud War

The Red Cloud War was a major victory for the Sioux Indians. The US Army was unable to defeat the Sioux, and the government was forced to negotiate a treaty with the Indians that gave them control of the Powder River Country.

The Red Cloud War was a turning point in the Plains Indian Wars. It showed that the US Army could not defeat the Plains Indians in a conventional war. The government was forced to adopt a new strategy of pacification and assimilation.

Chapter 3: The Washita Campaign

The Washita Campaign was a US Army campaign against the Cheyenne Indians that took place in 1868. The campaign was led by Colonel George Custer. Custer's troops attacked a Cheyenne village on the Washita River, killing over 100 Cheyenne men, women, and children.

The Washita Campaign was a major defeat for the Cheyenne Indians. It broke the power of the Cheyenne and forced them to surrender to the US government.

Chapter 4: The Fetterman Massacre

The Fetterman Massacre was a US Army disaster that took place in 1866. A detachment of 81 US soldiers under the command of Captain William Fetterman was attacked by a force of over 1,000 Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. The entire detachment was wiped out.

The Fetterman Massacre was a major embarrassment for the US Army. It showed that the Army could not defeat the Plains Indians in a conventional war.

Chapter 5: The Battle of the Little Bighorn

The Battle of the Little Bighorn was a major defeat for the US Army that took place in 1876. A force of over 2,000 Sioux and Cheyenne Indians led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse attacked a US Army column led by

Lieutenant Colonel George Custer. Custer and his entire command were wiped out.

The Battle of the Little Bighorn was a major victory for the Plains Indians. It showed that the US Army could not defeat the Plains Indians in a conventional war. The government was forced to adopt a new strategy of pacification and assimilation.

Chapter 6: The Nez Perce War

The Nez Perce War was a US Army campaign against the Nez Perce Indians that took place in 1877. The war was fought over the US government's decision to force the Nez Perce to move from their traditional lands in the Wallowa Valley to a reservation in Idaho.

The Nez Perce War was a major victory for the US Army. The Nez Perce were forced to surrender to the government and were moved to a reservation in Idaho.

Chapter 7: The Bannock War

The Bannock War was a US Army campaign against the Bannock Indians that took place in 1878. The war was fought over the US government's decision to force the Bannock to move from their traditional lands in Idaho to a reservation in Oregon.

The Bannock War was a major victory for the US Army. The Bannock were forced to surrender to the government and were moved to a reservation in Oregon.

Chapter 8: The Ghost Dance War

The Ghost Dance War was a US Army campaign against the Sioux Indians that took place in 1890. The war was fought over the US government's decision to ban the Ghost Dance, a religious ceremony that the Sioux believed would bring back the buffalo and restore their traditional way of life.

The Ghost Dance War was a major defeat for the Sioux Indians. The US Army defeated the Sioux at the Battle of Wounded Knee, and the Sioux were forced to surrender to the government.

Chapter 9: The Wounded Knee Massacre

The Wounded Knee Massacre was a US Army massacre of Sioux Indians that took place in 1890. The massacre occurred after a group of Sioux Indians were disarmed and forced to march to a camp at Wounded Knee Creek. As the Sioux were marching, they were fired upon by US soldiers. Over 300 Sioux men, women, and children were killed.

The Wounded Knee Massacre was a major tragedy for the Sioux Indians. It marked the end of the Plains Indian Wars and the beginning of a new era of assimilation and oppression for the Sioux.

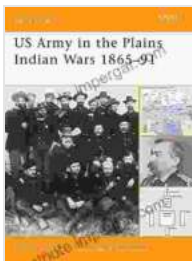
Chapter 10: The Legacy of the Plains Indian Wars

The Plains Indian Wars had a profound impact on the United States and the Plains Indians. The wars led to the death of thousands of Native Americans and the destruction of their way of life. The wars also led to the expansion of the United States and the establishment of the American West.

The legacy of the Plains Indian Wars is still felt today. The wars continue to be a source of controversy and debate. Some people believe that the wars were necessary to protect the United States from the threat of Indian attack. Others believe that the wars were a genocide against the Native Americans.

The Plains Indian Wars are a complex and tragic chapter in American history. The wars had a profound impact on the United States and the Plains Indians. The legacy of the wars is still felt today.

The US Army in the Plains Indian Wars 18

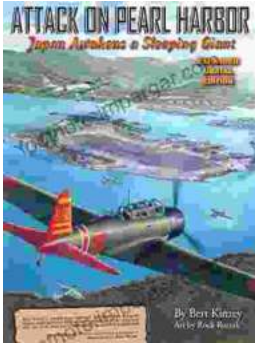


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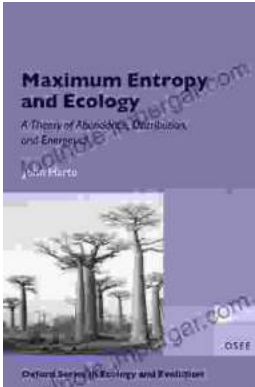
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