

Navajo Honors The Long Walk



Send a Runner: A Navajo Honors the Long Walk

by Jim Kristofic

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 8804 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 209 pages



The Long Walk was a forced relocation of the Navajo people from their ancestral lands in the Southwest to Fort Sumner in New Mexico. The Navajo people were forced to walk over 300 miles in the winter of 1864-1865, and many died along the way. The Navajo people have never forgotten The Long Walk, and they continue to honor the memory of those who died.

The Causes of The Long Walk

The Long Walk was the result of a series of conflicts between the Navajo people and the United States government. The Navajo people had been living in the Southwest for centuries, but they had never been conquered by the United States government. In the 1850s, the United States government began to put pressure on the Navajo people to give up their land and move to reservations. The Navajo people resisted, and the United States government responded by sending troops into Navajo territory.

In 1863, the United States government ordered the Navajo people to move to Fort Sumner in New Mexico. The Navajo people were given 30 days to comply with the order, but they refused. In response, the United States government sent troops into Navajo territory and began to round up the Navajo people. The Navajo people were forced to walk over 300 miles to Fort Sumner, and many died along the way.

The Journey to Fort Sumner

The journey to Fort Sumner was a difficult one. The Navajo people were forced to walk over 300 miles in the winter of 1864-1865. The weather was cold and snowy, and the Navajo people were not prepared for the journey. Many of the Navajo people died along the way. Those who survived the journey arrived at Fort Sumner in a weakened and malnourished condition.

At Fort Sumner, the Navajo people were held as prisoners of war. They were forced to live in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions, and they were given little food. Many of the Navajo people died at Fort Sumner. The Navajo people were eventually released from Fort Sumner in 1868, but they were forced to give up much of their land.

The Legacy of The Long Walk

The Long Walk is a reminder of the dark history of the United States government's treatment of Native Americans. The Navajo people have never forgotten The Long Walk, and they continue to honor the memory of those who died. The Long Walk is a reminder of the importance of fighting for justice and equality.

How to Honor The Long Walk

There are many ways to honor The Long Walk. One way is to learn about the history of The Long Walk and the Navajo people. Another way is to visit Fort Sumner and the Navajo Nation. You can also support organizations that work to protect the rights of Native Americans.

The Long Walk is a reminder of the importance of fighting for justice and equality. We must never forget the sacrifices that the Navajo people have made, and we must continue to work to create a more just and equitable world.

- Navajo Nation Museum: The Long Walk
- Fort Sumner National Historic Site
- National Congress of American Indians



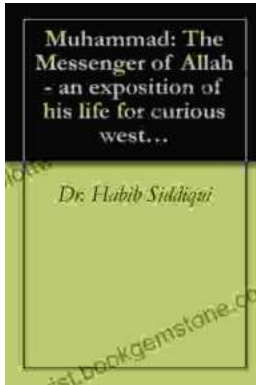
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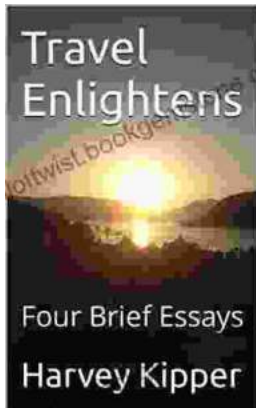
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