

**Sand Creek
Massacre:
A Westward
Expansion
Story of
Tragedy**



1864: Beckwourth lived in the territory of Colorado and worked as a Scout for the militia. The militia attacked a village of Cheyenne and Arapaho Native Americans, killing 70-163 people, 2/3 women and children.

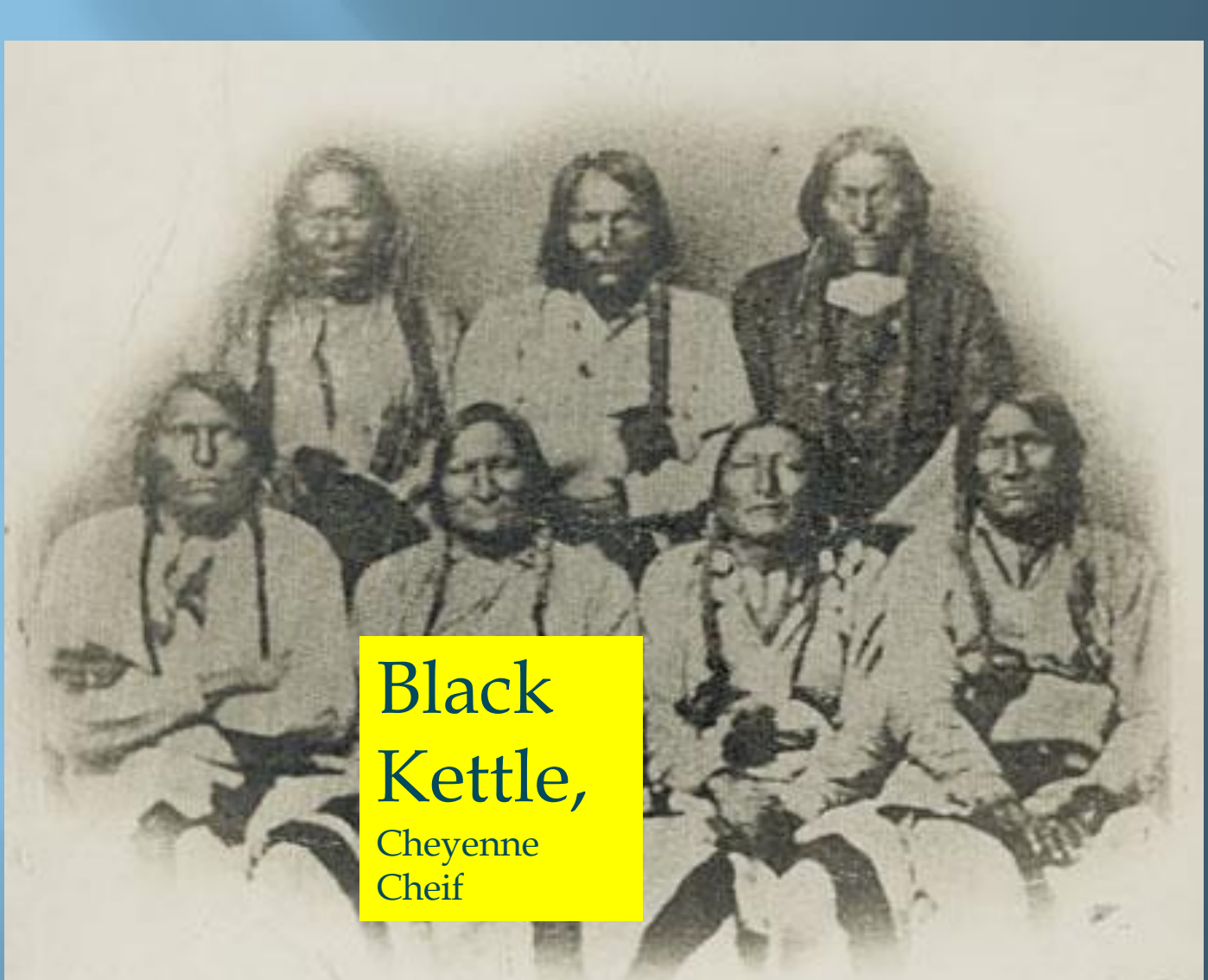


1864: Cheyenne and other Native American Chiefs were forced to sign over most of their land to the United States. Many Cheyenne Indians were upset about this loss of land and about settlers moving into their land. Some called themselves “Dog Soldiers,” and they raided white settlements.



Black Kettle

1864: Because U.S. settlers complained that Native Americans were stealing their livestock, the Colorado militia began attacking Cheyenne villages.



Black Kettle,

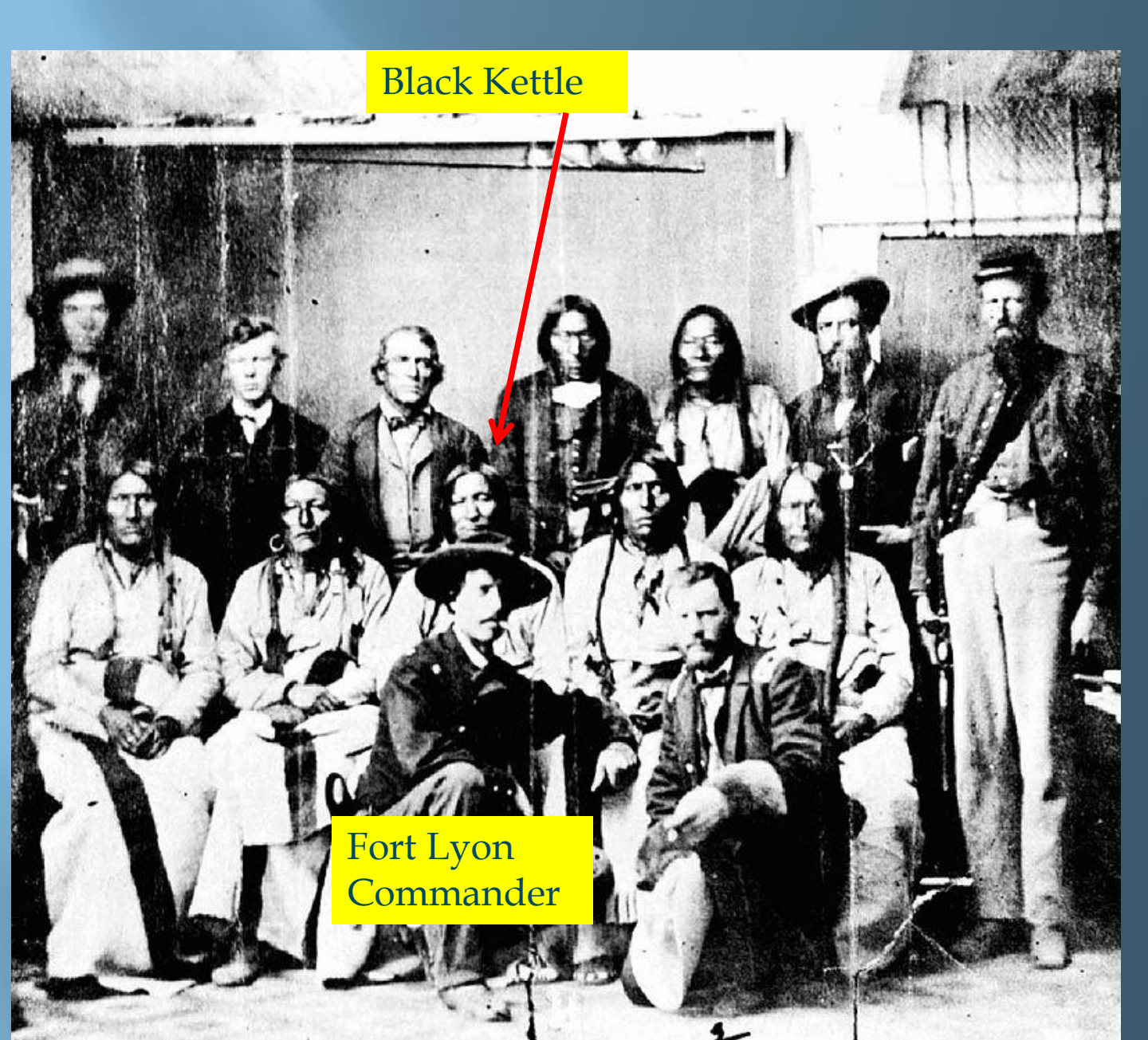
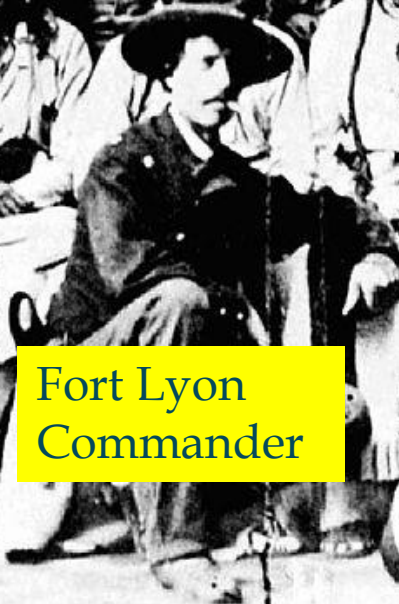
Cheyenne
Chief

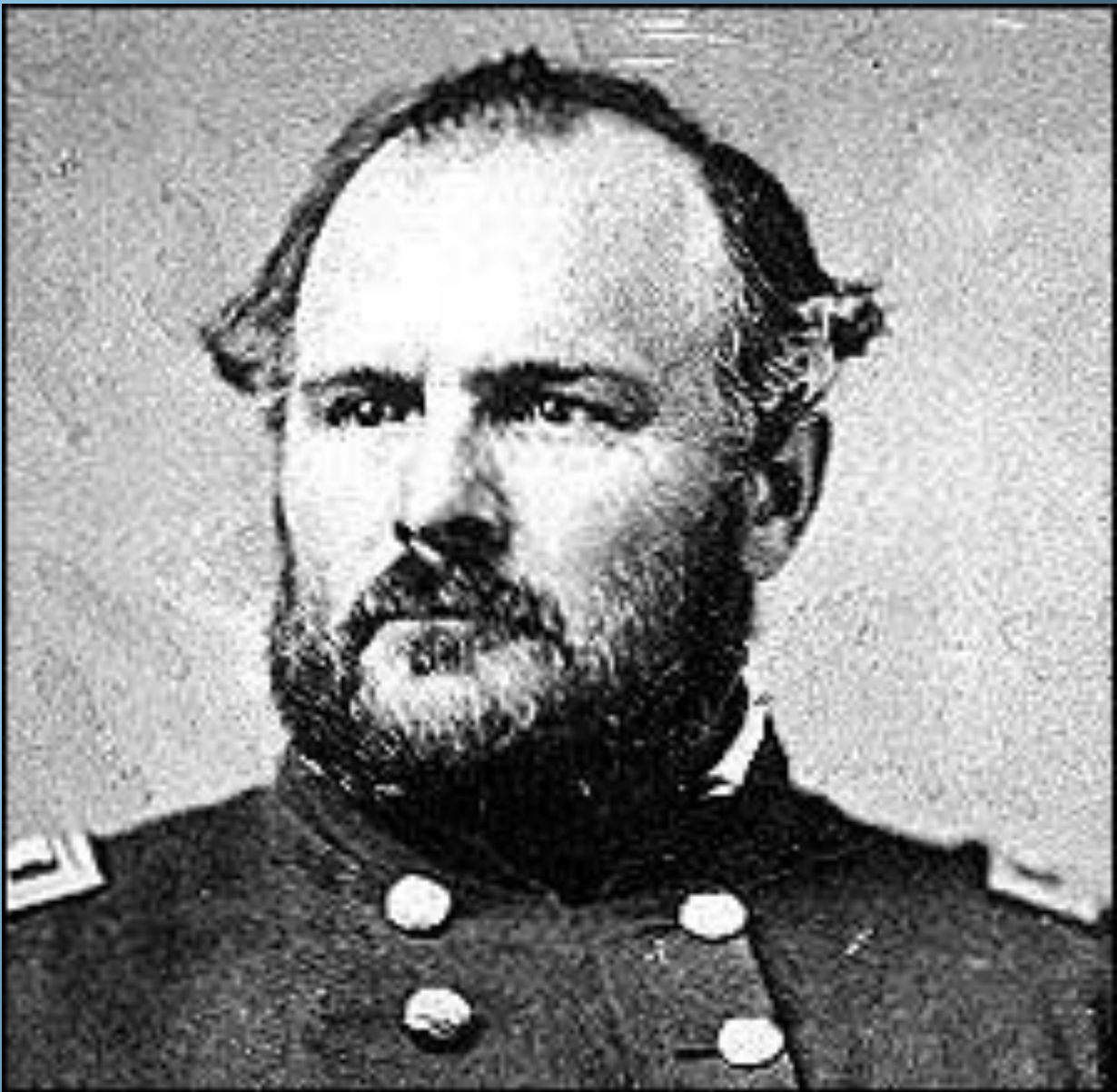
11/29/1864, the commander of Fort Lyon told Black Kettle that it would be safe for his men to leave their land to go hunt. Black Kettle flew the U.S. flag and a white flag of truce over his camp.

Black Kettle



Fort Lyon
Commander





However, U.S. Army Colonel John Chivington, a man who was opposed to slavery and was a Methodist preacher, rode out to Black Kettle's settlement. Beckwourth was his guide. Chivington ordered the attack.

Black Kettle

Captain Silas
S. Soule

Fort Lyon
Commander

Captain Soule ordered his men to not obey Chivington's orders.

Despite that, Chivington's men started shooting and continued shooting.



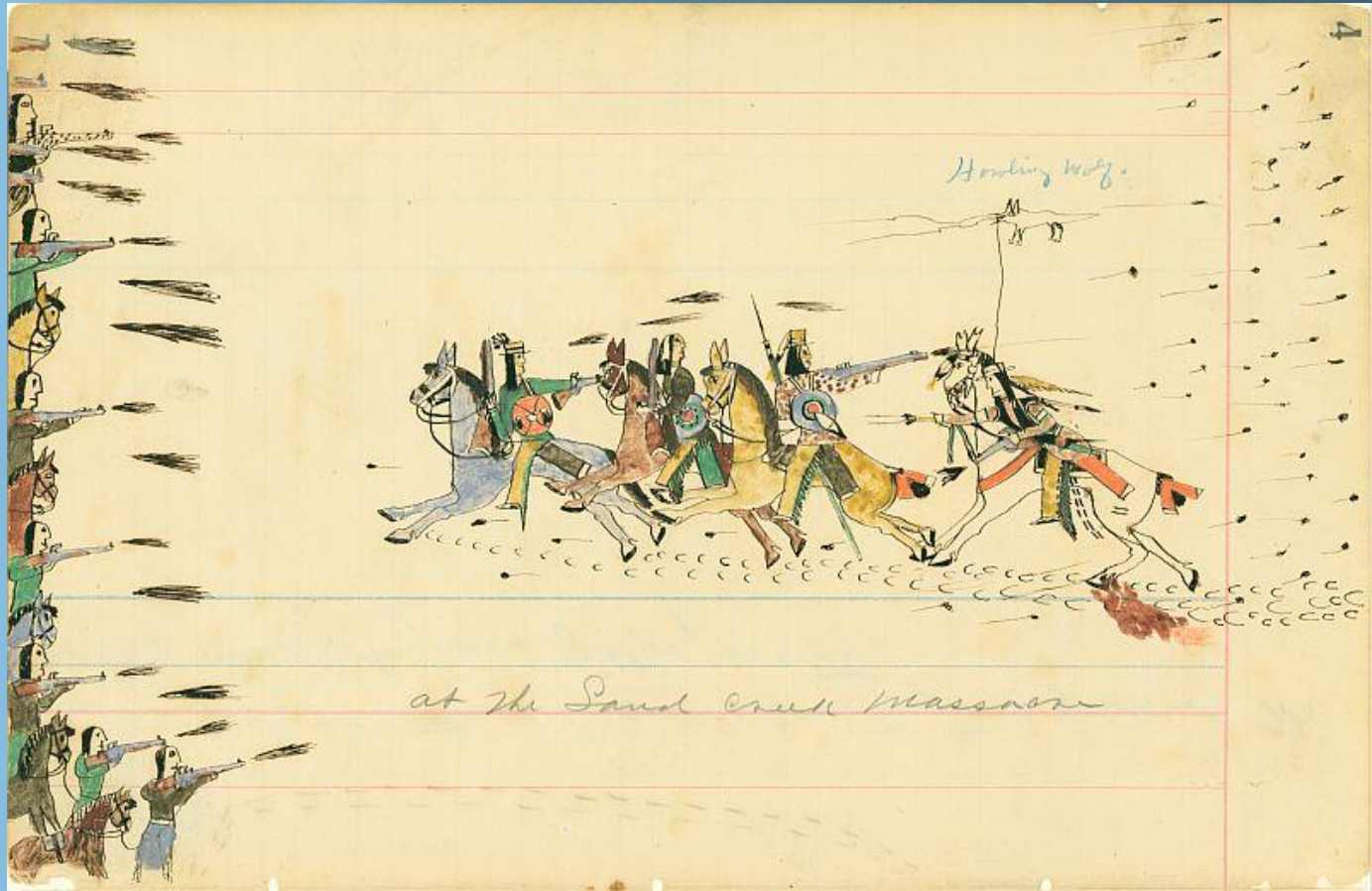
Captain Silas S. Soule testified against Chivington in a Congressional hearing, despite the death threats that he received. He was murdered a several weeks later.



Mochi, a 24 year old Cheyenne woman in Black Kettle's village, survived. She spent the next 11 years fighting back, raiding white settlements with her husband.



Lone Tree Massacre: Mochi, along with others, attacked a surveying party in KS. They attacked a German family, killing the parents and two older daughters. They kept 4 daughters as captives and finally traded two. The last two were given up when they surrendered to the military. She served 4 years in a U.S. Camp as a prisoner of war. Released in 1878, she lived in OK until her death in 1881.



Howling Wolf,
15 year old
Cheyenne
Indian,
survived the
Sand Creek
Massacre and
drew this
picture of it.

