## *Teacher Resource Information*:
## Timeline of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation since Euro-American Contact

**1810** Approximate time fur traders move into Shoshone territory.

**1823** The Supreme Court hands down a decision which states that Indians could occupy lands within the United States, but could not hold title to those lands.

**1856** Mormon settlers first come to Cache Valley – the very heart of Northwestern Shoshone traditional lands.

**1863** On 29 January, Colonel Patrick Connor and about 200 U.S. Army volunteers from California, attack a Shoshone winter village located at the confluence of Beaver Creek and Bear River, twelve miles northwest of the village of Franklin in Cache Valley. Chief Bear Hunter is killed along with sub-chief, Lehi. Approximately 300 Shoshone men, women and children are also slain.

July 30, the Treaty of Box Elder is signed, "re-establishing . . . friendly and amicable relations" between the U.S. and Shoshone.

**1869** Transcontinental Railroad is completed at Promontory, Utah.

**1875** Spring: Over 600 Shoshone are baptized into the LDS church.

Summer: The first permanent home is established near Corinne, Utah. Under direction of the LDS church, George W. Hill is sent to work among the Shoshone to teach them farming practices. However, by late summer, the non-LDS settlers of Corinne call on the U.S. Army to force the Shoshone to leave the area and abandon their crops just as they are ready for harvest.

**1876** Using the Homestead Act, Isaac Zundel, a local Mormon, helps many Shoshone acquire land near Elwood, Utah.

**1880** Due to insufficient resources, the Shoshone move to the LDS Cooperative Farm, located 20 miles south of Malad, Idaho. They name the settlement Washakie after the well-respected Shoshone leader.

**1882** The Washakie Day School is founded. Among the lessons taught is English. Most students only attend through the 3rd grade.

**1917** Despite being denied the right to U.S. citizenship, many Native Americans join the Great War and fight for the Allies.

**1924** Under the Indian Citizenship Act, all Native Americans born in the U.S. receive citizenship.

**1942** Due to World War II, many Shoshone leave Washakie to work support jobs in Ogden, Utah, or to join the military.

**1960** During the 1960s, most of the remaining homes in Washakie, which appeared to be abandoned, are burned to the ground in preparation for the 1972 sale of the LDS Church-owned farm.

**1984** By 1984, in consolation for the sale of the LDS church-owned land, the LDS church gives the Northwestern Shoshone 184 acres in the vicinity of Washakie to enable them to receive government aid.

**1987** The Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation is federally recognized as a distinct tribe.

**1988** The Northwestern Band adopts a new constitution, reaffirming their rights and powers as a federally recognized tribe.

**2003** 26 acres of land associated with the Massacre is returned to the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation.

The Northwestern Band creates an Economic Development Corporation that enables the Tribe to pursue business opportunities separate from political influence that sometimes hindered tribal business development.