

# A Territory in Turmoil



# The Utah War 1857-58

- Officials were sent to Utah and some did not want to be here
- Many came with Bitter feelings toward the Mormons and some left with the same.



# The Utah War 1857-58

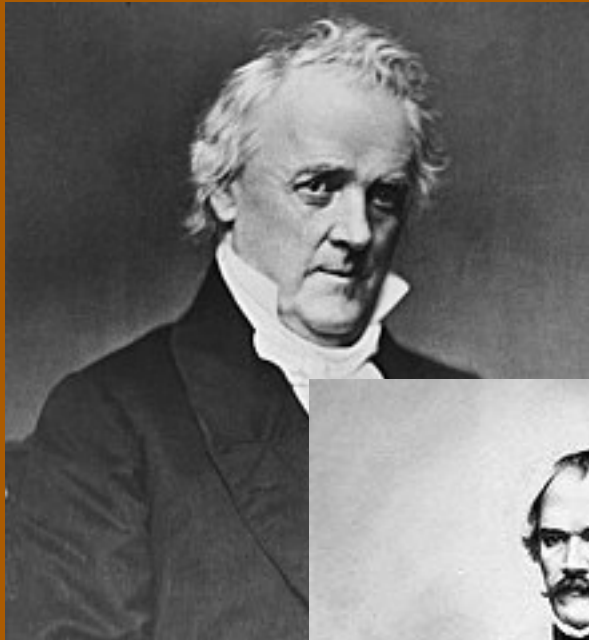
- **Judge William Drummond**
- Arrived in 1856 and was openly immoral and acted against the Mormon **populace** (people living in a certain area)



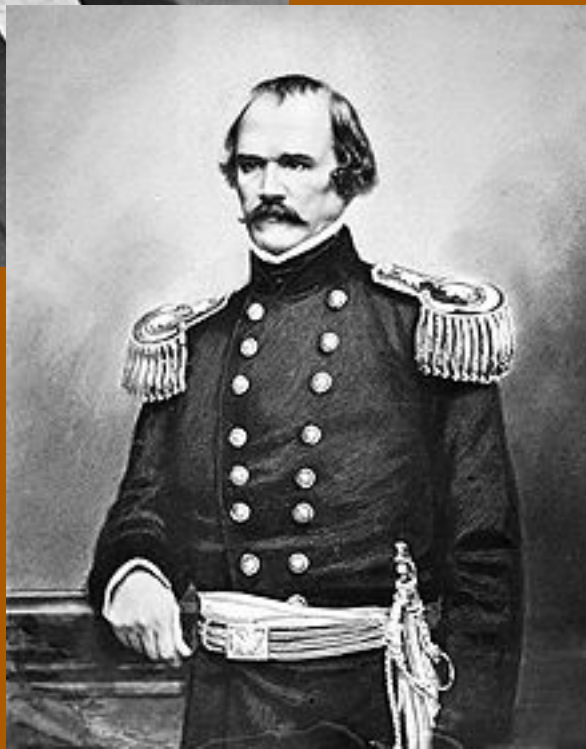
Reported to the United States Govt that the Mormons were raising an army to gain control of the Utah Territory

Claimed that women were being abused through the practice of polygamy and every other possible negative human characteristics

# President James Buchanan Prepares for War



- 1857, complaints from officials led president, James Buchanan, to take action against the leaders of the Utah Territory.



Republicans pushed for an end to the “Twin relics of Barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery”

Organized an army called the Utah Expedition under Albert Sydney Johnston

- stop possible rebellion against gov.

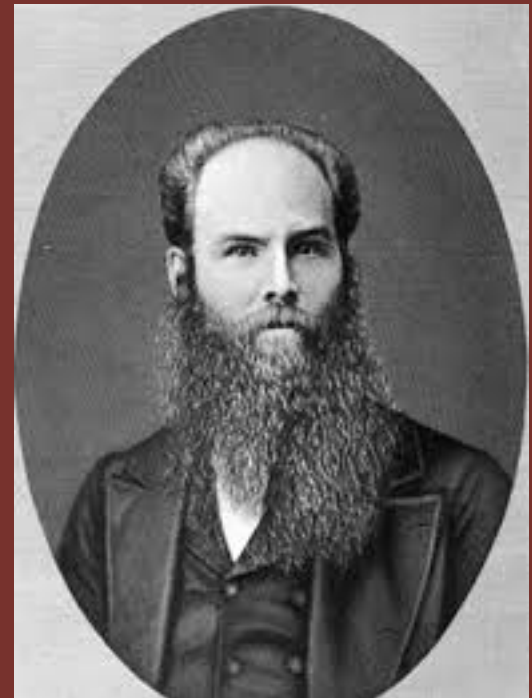
# Utah Territory Prepares for War

- Rumors of approaching army
  - July of 1857.
  - Threats of destruction to the religious community.
- The **Utah Militia** went from 200 volunteers to 5,000.
- Brigham Young declares **Martial Law** (military control of the government)



# Utah Territory Prepares for War

- Captain Lot Smith
  - Given the task of harassing the federal soldiers on their way.
  - Burned prairie grass in front of the Army
  - Burned supply wagons



# Johnston's Army Stopped by Winter Snows

- U.S. Army reached Fort Bridger,
  - Fort had been burned by **Wild Bill Hickman**
  - all the supplies were taken.
- Snowstorms
- Forced to wait until Spring.



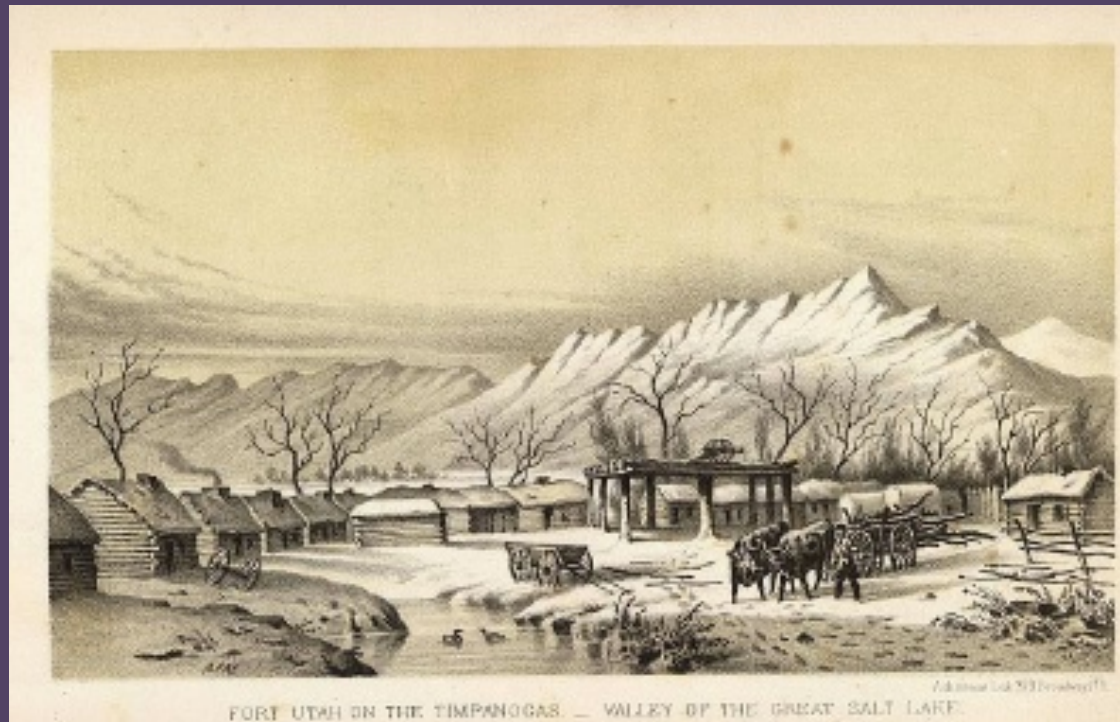
# Discussion

- What would you do if you knew soldiers were coming to destroy your home and community?



# The Evacuation of the North

- Brigham Young ordered the northern communities to be abandoned.
- Thousands of people moved south to Provo and other towns.



# Mountain Meadows Massacre



# During the Utah War...

- During the Utah War, people were still traveling to California
- Baker-Fancher Party
  - from Missouri and Arkansas in 1857
  - Decided to travel across Utah Territory from north to south on their way to California

# Baker-Fancher Party and Massacre

- Did not like LDS Pioneers
  - Mormons would not trade with them
  - Individuals in the immigrant party said cruel things in passing. Even suggesting a role in the murder of Mormons
- Southern Utah Mormons send runner to ask Young what to do
  - Did not wait for reply
- Indians were on good terms with Mormons
  - Attacked the immigrant party
- Mormon militia men from Cedar City and Parowan attack Baker-Fancher Party
  - Killed all but the small children

# Reasons for Native American Unrest



- Native Americans did not understand the rules and discipline of the Mormon Settlers
- Increased settlements led to decreased Native hunting grounds and animals populations
- Differed on how they got food and resources (Hunting and Gathering/Farming and Manufacturing)
- Natives suffered from diseases brought by the Mormon settlers

# Native Amer

- Mormon settlers have good relations with some native tribes
  - Paiute, Goshute
- Other tribes grew increasingly unhappy as settlements continued to increase
  - Ute, Shoshone



# Walker War 1853-54

- The Ute tribe under Chief **Walkara** became angry with the way the Mormon settlers were treating them.
  - Disputes over trade lead to the ought break of war between the Utah Militia and the Ute people
- A peace was negotiated by Brigham Young and Chief Walkara



# Bear River Massacre

1863





# Black Hawk War

1865-1868

- The Ute tribe became angry with the way the U.S. government and Mormon settlers were treating them.
  - Ute territory was repeatedly reduced until eventually many were forced to live on reservations
  - Promised gifts were never received
- **Chief Black Hawk**, a descendent of Chief Walkara of the Timpanogos Utes called on the Ute tribes to fight back against the U.S. Gov. and Mormon Settlers.



Chief Black Hawk. He died of an

- The Black Hawk War was the most destructive and longest conflict in the Utah Territory
  - 100-140 settlers and Native Americans died in this conflict
  - This war was marked by brutality and violence on both sides



# Results of the Black Hawk War

- Black Hawk eventually signed a peace **treaty** or agreement between his people and the U.S. Government
- About 1500 Utes had been forced off of their **ancestral** home lands to live on government reservations
- Many choose to stay risking further conflict with the white people

# Posey War 1923



- Considered The Last Indian War

# Utah Counties and Indian Tribal Lands

