

**Chapter 1 : Custer's Last Stand ~ Page 4 of 6 ~ The Battle of Little Bighorn**

*Grade On his 15th birthday, Dakota, whose Lakota mother is divorced from his Caucasian father, is visiting the site of the Battle of the Little Bighorn when he is mysteriously pulled back in time to the year*

Custer also had three older half-siblings. Emanuel Custer was an outspoken Democrat who taught his children politics and toughness at an early age. He had to have a tooth drawn, and he was very much afraid of blood. When I took him to the doctor to have the tooth pulled, it was in the night and I told him if it bled well it would get well right away, and he must be a good soldier. When he got to the doctor he took his seat, and the pulling began. The forceps slipped off and he had to make a second trial. He pulled it out, and Autie never even scrunched. Going home, I led him by the arm. It was to train teachers for elementary schools. While attending Hopedale, Custer and classmate William Enos Emery were known to have carried coal to help pay for their room and board. His class numbered seventy-nine cadets embarking on a five-year course of study. With the outbreak of the American Civil War in , the course was shortened to four years, and Custer and his class graduated on June 24, He was 34th in a class of 34 graduates: In his four years at West Point, he amassed a record-total of demerits, one of the worst conduct records in the history of the academy. A fellow cadet recalled Custer as declaring there were only two places in a class, the head and the foot, and since he had no desire to be the head, he aspired to be the foot. A roommate noted, "It was alright with George Custer, whether he knew his lesson or not; he simply did not allow it to trouble him. All officers were needed. Civil War[ edit ] McClellan and Pleasonton[ edit ] Custer with ex-classmate, friend, and captured Confederate prisoner, Lieutenant James Barroll Washington, an aide to General Johnston , at Fair Oaks, Virginia, Like the other graduates, Custer was commissioned as a second lieutenant ; he was assigned to the 2nd U. Cavalry Regiment and tasked with drilling volunteers in Washington, D. After the battle, Custer continued participating in the defenses of Washington D. He was absent from his unit until February Johnston up the Peninsula, when General Barnard and his staff were reconnoitering a potential crossing point on the Chickahominy River , they stopped, and Custer overheard Barnard mutter, "I wish I knew how deep it is. The attack was successful, resulting in the capture of 50 Confederate soldiers and the seizing of the first Confederate battle flag of the war. McClellan termed it a "very gallant affair" and congratulated Custer personally. In his role as aide-de-camp to McClellan, Custer began his life-long pursuit of publicity. On July 17, he was reverted to the rank of first lieutenant. Recalling his service under Pleasonton, Custer was quoted as saying that "no father could love his son more than General Pleasonton loves me. Lee , moving north through the Shenandoah Valley in the beginning of what was to become the Gettysburg Campaign. On June 29, after consulting with his new commander, George Meade , Pleasonton began replacing political generals with "commanders who were prepared to fight, to personally lead mounted attacks". Wesley Merritt , Elon J. Farnsworth both of whom had command experience and George A. All received immediate promotions; Custer to brigadier general of volunteers, commanding the Michigan Cavalry Brigade "Wolverines". Custer lost no time in implanting his aggressive character on his brigade, part of the division of Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick. Now a general officer, Custer had great latitude in choosing his uniform. Though often criticized as gaudy, it was more than personal vanity. He intended to lead from the front, and to him it was a crucial issue of unit morale that his men be able to look up in the middle of a charge, or at any other time on the battlefield, and instantly see him leading the way into danger. Hearing gunfire, he turned and started to the sound of the guns. Reassembling his command, he received orders from Kilpatrick to engage the enemy northeast of town near the railway station. Custer deployed his troops and began to advance. After a brief firefight, the rebels withdrew to the northeast. This seemed odd, since it was supposed that Lee and his army were somewhere to the west. Though seemingly of little consequence, this skirmish further delayed Stuart from joining Lee. Further, as Captain James H. Kidd, commander of F troop, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, later wrote: Late in the morning they heard sounds of gunfire from the direction of Gettysburg. The next morning, July 2, , orders came to hurry north to disrupt General Richard S. Returning to his men, he carefully positioned them along both sides of the road where they would be hidden from the rebels. As he had expected, the rebels,

"more than two hundred horsemen, came racing down the country road" after Custer and his men. He lost half of his men in the deadly rebel fire and his horse went down, leaving him on foot. The rebels broke off their attack, and both sides withdrew. He was about to experience perhaps his finest hours during the war. To accomplish this, he sent Stuart with six thousand cavalymen and mounted infantry on a long, flanking maneuver. Custer then sent out scouts to investigate nearby wooded areas. About the same time Gregg received a message warning that a large body of rebel cavalry had moved out the York Pike and might be trying to get around the Union right. A second message, from Pleasonton, ordered Gregg to send Custer to cover the Union far left. Since Gregg had already sent most of his force off to other duties, it was clear to both Gregg and Custer that Custer must remain. They had about men facing Confederates. Soon afterward fighting broke out between the skirmish lines. Stuart ordered an attack by his mounted infantry under General Albert G. Custer ordered Pennington to answer. Resupplied, they again pressed the attack. Outnumbered, the Union cavalry fell back, firing as they went. The Fifth Michigan was forced back and the battle was reduced to vicious, hand-to-hand combat. Seeing this, Custer mounted a counter- attack, riding ahead of the fewer than new troopers of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, shouting, "Come on, you Wolverines! The horses and men became jammed into a solid mass and were soon attacked on their left flank by the dismounted Ninth and Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry and on the right flank by the mounted First Virginia cavalry. The pursuing Confederates were cut down by canister, then driven back by the remounted Fifth Michigan Cavalry. Both forces withdrew to a safe distance to regroup. The artillery barrage to the west had suddenly stopped. A grander spectacle than their advance has rarely been beheld". He must make one, last effort to break through the Union cavalry. Outnumbered but undaunted, Custer rode to the head of the regiment, "drew his saber, threw off his hat so they could see his long yellow hair" and shouted McIntosh was able to gather some of his men from the First New Jersey and Third Pennsylvania and charged the rebel left flank. Stuart knew that whatever chance he had of joining the Confederate assault was gone. He withdrew his men to Cress Ridge. She was not initially impressed with him, [33] and her father, Judge Daniel Bacon, disapproved of Custer as a match because he was the son of a blacksmith. It was not until well after Custer had been promoted to the rank of brevet brigadier general that he gained the approval of Judge Bacon. He married Elizabeth Bacon fourteen months after they formally met. Cheyenne oral history tells that she also bore a second child, fathered by Custer in late Some historians, however, believe that Custer had become sterile after contracting gonorrhea while at West Point and that the father was, in actuality, his brother Thomas. Stuart was mortally wounded. Sheridan and Custer, having defeated Early, returned to the main Union Army lines at the Siege of Petersburg , where they spent the winter. In April the Confederate lines finally broke, and Robert E. Lee began his retreat to Appomattox Court House , pursued by the Union cavalry. She treasured the gift of the historical table, which is now in the Smithsonian Institution. Custer rode Don Juan in the grand review victory parade in Washington, D. The owner, Richard Gaines, wrote to General Grant, who then ordered Custer to return the horse to Gaines, but he did not, instead hiding the horse and winning a race with it the next year, before the horse died suddenly. June 24, First Lieutenant, 5th Cavalry: June 5, Brigadier General, U. May 8, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel: April 15, Mustered out of Volunteer Service: February 1, Lieutenant Colonel, 7th Cavalry: Custer arrived at Alexandria on June 27 and began assembling his units, which took more than a month to gather and remount. On July 17, he assumed command of the Cavalry Division of the Military Division of the Gulf on August 5, officially named the 2nd Division of Cavalry of the Military Division of the Gulf , and accompanied by his wife, he led the division five regiments of veteran Western Theater cavalymen to Texas on an arduous day march in August. On October 27, the division departed to Austin. During his entire period of command of the division, Custer encountered considerable friction and near mutiny from the volunteer cavalry regiments who had campaigned along the Gulf coast. They desired to be mustered out of Federal service rather than continue campaigning, resented imposition of discipline particularly from an Eastern Theater general , and considered Custer nothing more than a vain dandy. Although their occupation of Austin had apparently been pleasant, many veterans harbored deep resentments against Custer, particularly in the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry , because of his attempts to maintain discipline. Upon its mustering out, several members planned to ambush Custer, but he was warned the night before and the attempt thwarted.

Chapter 2 : I need help with History HW can you please help me ? | Yahoo Answers

*Dakota Miles is the son of a Sioux mother and an Irish-American father. On his fifteenth birthday, Dakota's mother takes him to the Last Stand Monument, location of the Battle of Little Bighorn, in the hopes of awakening him to his Sioux heritage. When Dakota jogs on his own to the next historic.*

Parker, a Seneca Indian. As president, Grant tried with little success to ensure peaceful relations with Native Americans. Many Americans saw Indians as little more than animals that stood in the way of progress, and favored their extermination. At his inauguration, Grant said that he would "favor any course toward them which tends to their civilization and ultimate citizenship. He advanced a policy of peace. Grant also abided by the provisions of the second Fort Laramie Treaty, which gave the Lakota Sioux possession of much of Montana, Wyoming, and what is now South Dakota. But when gold was discovered in those hills, whites rushed to the territory, and clashes between Native Americans and whites began. The man who started it all was a career soldier named George Armstrong Custer. Custer had already gained a reputation for getting into trouble. He graduated from West Point last in his class. Just after his graduation, he was court-martialed for failing to stop a fight between two cadets. But by then the Civil War had broken out, and the Army needed all the officers it could get. Custer distinguished himself in several Civil War battles. After the war, he went West, where he led the Seventh Cavalry in a successful campaign against the Southern Cheyenne Indians. In , Custer was court-martialed again, this time for leaving his post without permission. The Army suspended him for a year without pay. But as trouble with the Indians grew, he was returned to duty. There, he confirmed the presence of gold -- and started a gold rush, which would soon cause trouble between Native Americans and white miners. Grant tried to honor the Treaty of Fort Laramie, but miners pressured him to let them search for gold in the sacred hunting grounds of the Sioux and Cheyenne. Grant gave in to the pressure. The federal government issued an order requiring all Indians to move onto reservations by January 31, , or be considered hostile. But many Indians did not hear the order or simply ignored it. At first, Custer was not included as part of the force. For Custer, the move would prove fatal. Custer arrived in Indian Territory first. In the fight that followed, a force of thousands of Sioux killed Custer and all of his men. By the following year, the Sioux had been forced to retreat into Canada. In death, Custer became a hero, the subject of songs, books, and poems. Ironically, the man who had led an attack on a peaceful Sioux village was remembered as the victim of a massacre. Learn More Related Features.

*The Battle of Little Bighorn was a two-day battle fought between several Native American tribes and the United States Cavalry (Army) on June 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>, It is also known as Custer's Last Stand. The battle was fought near the Little Bighorn River in Big Horn County, Montana, and was part.*

Movements of the 7th Cavalry A: Ordered to charge, Reno began that phase of the battle. They immediately realized that the Lakota and Northern Cheyenne were present "in force and not running away. The same trees on his front right shielded his movements across the wide field over which his men rapidly rode, first with two approximately forty-man companies abreast and eventually with all three charging abreast. The tepees in that area were occupied by the Hunkpapa Sioux. Neither Custer nor Reno had much idea of the length, depth and size of the encampment they were attacking, as the village was hidden by the trees. He ordered his troopers to dismount and deploy in a skirmish line, according to standard army doctrine. In this formation, every fourth trooper held the horses for the troopers in firing position, with five to ten yards separating each trooper, officers to their rear and troopers with horses behind the officers. After about 20 minutes of long-distance firing, Reno had taken only one casualty, but the odds against him had risen Reno estimated five to one, and Custer had not reinforced him. They forced a hasty withdrawal into the timber along the bend in the river. After giving orders to mount, dismount and mount again, Reno told his men, "All those who wish to make their escape follow me," and led a disorderly rout across the river toward the bluffs on the other side. The retreat was immediately disrupted by Cheyenne attacks at close quarters. Later, Reno reported that three officers and 29 troopers had been killed during the retreat and subsequent fording of the river. Another officer and 13–18 men were missing. Most of these missing men were left behind in the timber, although many eventually rejoined the detachment. Reno and Benteen on Reno Hill[ edit ] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Come on, Big Village, Be quick, Bring packs. The 14 officers and troopers on the bluffs organized an all-around defense and dug rifle pits using whatever implements they had among them, including knives. This practice had become standard during the last year of the American Civil War, with both Union and Confederate troops utilizing knives, eating utensils, mess plates and pans to dig effective battlefield fortifications. Thomas Weir and Company D moved out to make contact with Custer. By this time, roughly 5: The conventional historical understanding is that what Weir witnessed was most likely warriors killing the wounded soldiers and shooting at dead bodies on the "Last Stand Hill" at the northern end of the Custer battlefield. Some contemporary historians have suggested that what Weir witnessed was a fight on what is now called Calhoun Hill. The other entrenched companies eventually followed Weir by assigned battalions, first Benteen, then Reno, and finally the pack train. Growing native attacks around Weir Ridge forced all seven companies to return to the bluff before the pack train, with the ammunition, had moved even a quarter mile. The companies remained pinned down on the bluff for another day, but the natives were unable to breach the tightly held position. Benteen was hit in the heel of his boot by an Indian bullet. Army troops making their last charge at the Battle of the Little Bighorn Crow Indian Reservation, area and Yellow area is Crow treaty land ceded to the U. It was in the red area that the battle stood. The Lakotas were here without consent from the local Crow tribe, which had treaty on the area. Already in, Crow chief Blackfoot had called for U. Later accounts from surviving Indians are conflicting and unclear. They were reportedly stunned by the news. When the army examined the Custer battle site, soldiers could not determine fully what had transpired. Evidence of organized resistance included apparent breastworks made of dead horses on Custer Hill. Custer was found with shots to the left chest and left temple. Either wound would have been fatal, though he appeared to have bled from only the chest wound, meaning his head wound may have been delivered postmortem. He also suffered a wound to the arm. Some Lakota oral histories assert that Custer committed suicide to avoid capture and subsequent torture, though this is usually discounted since the wounds were inconsistent with his known right-handedness. Other native accounts note several soldiers committing suicide near the end of the battle. He was driven back, retreating toward the hill where his body was found. According to Pretty Shield,

the wife of Goes-Ahead another Crow scout for the 7th Cavalry , Custer was killed while crossing the river: Edward Settle Godfrey , Custer did not attempt to ford the river and the nearest that he came to the river or village was his final position on the ridge. The route taken by Custer to his "Last Stand" remains a subject of debate. One possibility is that after ordering Reno to charge, Custer continued down Reno Creek to within about a half-mile m of the Little Bighorn, but then turned north and climbed up the bluffs, reaching the same spot to which Reno would soon retreat. From this point on the other side of the river, he could see Reno charging the village. Riding north along the bluffs, Custer could have descended into Medicine Tail Coulee. According to some accounts, a small contingent of Indian sharpshooters effectively opposed this crossing. Lieutenant Colonel Custer and his U. While no other Indian account supports this claim, if White Bull did shoot a buckskin-clad leader off his horse, some historians have argued that Custer may have been seriously wounded by him. Some Indian accounts claim that besides wounding one of the leaders of this advance, a soldier carrying a company guidon was also hit. Other historians have noted that if Custer did attempt to cross the river near Medicine Tail Coulee, he may have believed it was the north end of the Indian camp, although it was only the middle. Some Indian accounts, however, place the Northern Cheyenne encampment and the north end of the overall village to the left and south of the opposite side of the crossing. Northwestern University Library Edward S. Edward Curtis , the famed ethnologist and photographer of the Native American Indians, made a detailed personal study of the battle, interviewing many of those who had fought or taken part in it. He also visited the Lakota country and interviewed Red Hawk , "whose recollection of the fight seemed to be particularly clear". However, "the Indians had now discovered him and were gathered closely on the opposite side". This was the beginning of their attack on Custer who was forced to turn and head for the hill where he would make his famous "last stand". Thus, wrote Curtis, "Custer made no attack, the whole movement being a retreat".

**Chapter 4 : Battle of Little Bighorn Reading Comprehension**

*Get this from a library! Passage to Little Bighorn. [Terry Kretzer-Malvey] -- Fifteen-year-old Dakota, who has Lakota blood in him, is hurled back through time to meet his ancestor Sitting Bull and witness the massacre at the Battle of Little Bighorn.*

Before the battle, in 1861, the U.S. The treaty had guaranteed that a portion of land in South Dakota to the tribe, which included the Black Hills. However, a few years later, gold was discovered in the Black Hills. Prospectors, people usually searching for gold or other valuable minerals, began to trespass on the Native American land. Prior to the battle, the army was sent to clear the land of tribes and they attacked their villages. It was discovered that members of the tribes were gathering near the Little Big Horn River and the U.S. One of the U.S. Cavalry leaders was Lieutenant General George Custer. The tribal army was led by Sitting Bull, who wanted to begin the war against the white Americans because they refused to leave the tribal lands located in the Black Hills. The fighters were divided into three columns. One of the columns was led by Custer. Another leader of the men was Major Marcus Reno, and in all, there were about 700 men. Reno began the attack from the south, approached and opened fire, but was immediately overwhelmed. They retreated into the hills and escaped and were saved when reinforcements arrived. The Native American forces, however, outnumbered the Cavalry three to one forcing Custer and the troops to reorganize their strategy. During this reorganization, and while waiting for back-up, another group of Native American fighters, led by Crazy Horse, cornered Custer and his men. Instead of retreating, and in desperation, Custer ordered his men off their horses and to stack their bodies forming a barricade for protection against the Native Americans. Custer did not know how many Native American fighters he was up against, and he and his men were overwhelmed. It is estimated there may have been around 2,000 Native American fighters. More forces from the U.S. Cavalry arrived and forced the Native Americans out of the Black Hills. Due to the brutal killing of Custer and his men, and the outrage of the deaths, the U.S.

### Chapter 5 : Battle of the Little Bighorn | Summary, Location, & Custer's Stand | calendrierdelascience.

*This gripping NO PREP reading passage and response question worksheet will bring the action of the Battle of Little Bighorn to life for you students. The passage summarizes key information about the massacre and includes primary source accounts of the event.*

Many of the Indian bands, in their remote and scattered winter camps, likely did not receive these orders and could not have reached the government agencies as whole communities including women and children if they had. In the face of events leading up to the confrontation were typical of the irresolute and confusing policy of the U. Although the Second Treaty of Fort Laramie, in effect, had guaranteed to the Lakota and Dakota Yankton Sioux as well as the Arapaho Indians exclusive possession of the Dakota territory west of the Missouri River, white miners in search of gold were settling in lands sacred especially to the Lakota. Unwilling to remove the settlers and unable to persuade the Lakota to sell the territory, the U. The improbability of getting that message to the hunters, coupled with its rejection by many of the Plains Indians, made confrontation inevitable. With the arrival of spring and the start of the hunting seasons, many more Indians left their reservations to join Sitting Bull, whose growing numbers of followers were camped on the Little Bighorn River a branch of the Bighorn River in southern Montana Territory at the end of June. Earlier in the spring, many of those Native Americans had congregated to celebrate the annual Sun Dance ceremony, at which Sitting Bull experienced a prophetic vision of soldiers toppling upside down in his camp, which he interpreted as a harbinger of a great victory for his people. That spring, under the orders of Lieut. Philip Sheridan, three army columns converged on Lakota country in an attempt to corral the rebellious bands. On May 17 Brig. Custer intended to move the 7th Cavalry to a position that would allow his force to attack the village at dawn the next day. When some stray Indian warriors sighted a few 7th Cavalrymen, Custer assumed that they would rush to warn their village, causing the residents to scatter. Custer chose to attack immediately. He sent three companies under the command of Maj. Reno to charge straight into the village, dispatched three companies under Capt. Benteen to the south to cut off the flight of any Indians in that direction, and took five companies under his personal command to attack the village from the north. That tactic proved to be disastrous. In fragmenting his regiment, Custer had left its three main components unable to provide each other support. As the Battle of the Little Bighorn unfolded, Custer and the 7th Cavalry fell victim to a series of surprises, not the least of which was the number of warriors that they encountered. Many of them were armed with superior repeating rifles, and all of them were quick to defend their families. Native American accounts of the battle are especially laudatory of the courageous actions of Crazy Horse, leader of the Oglala band of Lakota. Other Indian leaders displayed equal courage and tactical skill. Custer and Crazy Horse Lieut. Reconstructions of their actions have been formulated using both the accounts of Native American eyewitnesses and sophisticated analysis of archaeological evidence cartridge cases, bullets, arrowheads, gun fragments, buttons, human bones, etc. That horse, Comanche, managed to survive, and for many years it would appear in 7th Cavalry parades, saddled but riderless. The outcome of the battle, though it proved to be the height of Indian power, so stunned and enraged white Americans that government troops flooded the area, forcing the Indians to surrender.

### Chapter 6 : Battle of the Little Bighorn - HISTORY

*Battle of the Little Bighorn: a textbook version of the battle; a letter to the President from the Secretary of War a month after the battle; and the recollections of a Native American woman about the battle from*

### Chapter 7 : Battle of the Little Bighorn - Wikipedia

*Passage to Little Bighorn Kretzer-Malvey, Terry AR Quiz No. EN Fifteen-year-old Dakota, who has Lakota blood in him, is hurled back through time to meet his ancestor Sitting Bull and witness the massacre at the Battle of Little*

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*One of the greatest victories for the Indians was at the Battle of Little Bighorn. The battle is also known as Custer's Last Stand. 3 In late , some Sioux and Cheyenne Indians left the reservation they were living on.*