
The Battle Of The Greasy Grass Little Bighorn

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THE BATTLE OF THE GREASY GRASS LITTLE BIGHORN: A CLASH OF CULTURES AND ITS ENDURING LEGACY

June 25, 1876, stands as a pivotal date in American history, marked by a violent and decisive confrontation along the banks of the Little Bighorn River in southeastern Montana. While officially

recorded in military annals as the Battle of the Little Bighorn, it is known to the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho people by a more evocative name: **The Battle Of The Greasy Grass Little Bighorn.** This conflict, which resulted in the stunning defeat of Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer and the 7th Cavalry, was not an isolated incident but the culmination of decades of broken treaties, cultural misunderstanding, and a desperate struggle for survival. The

Greasy Grass, named for the nutrient-rich river grasses, became a symbol of indigenous resistance that resonates today. This article delves deep into the events leading up to the battle, the participants, the tactics, the aftermath, and the profound historical significance of this watershed moment.

The Seeds of Conflict: Broken Promises and the Black Hills Gold

Rush

To understand the desperation and unity that characterized the Native American forces at the Greasy Grass, one must first examine the context of the post-Civil War American West. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 had established the Great Sioux Reservation, encompassing a vast territory including the sacred Black Hills of South Dakota, as land set aside "for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation" of the Lakota people. This land was guaranteed to them forever. However, "forever" lasted only a few years.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874, by Custer's own exploratory expedition, triggered a massive influx of

prospectors and settlers. The U.S. government, unable and unwilling to control the illegal incursions, attempted to purchase the Black Hills. When negotiations failed, the government issued an ultimatum in January 1876: all Lakota and Cheyenne bands living off the reservation—the so-called "nontreaty" or "wild" Indians—must report to designated agencies by January 31, 1876, or be deemed hostile and subject to military action. The winter made this travel impossible, and the tribes, led by spiritual leaders like Sitting Bull, refused to be confined. They gathered in the Powder River and Bighorn country, the last great buffalo ranges, to live their traditional way of life. This set the stage for a military campaign intended to forcefully return

them to the reservation.

Key Commanders and Leaders of the Battle

The drama of the battle is driven by the decisions and leadership of a few key figures on both sides. Understanding their backgrounds and motivations is essential to grasping the flow of events.

- **Sitting Bull (Tatanka Iyotake):**
The supreme leader of the coalition, Sitting Bull was not a war

chief in the traditional sense but a holy man and a visionary. He conducted the Sun Dance ceremony in early June, receiving a vision of soldiers falling into his camp "like grasshoppers from the sky." This prophecy provided powerful spiritual fortification for the warriors and was crucial in uniting the fractious Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho bands. His role was primarily strategic and spiritual, guiding the overarching resistance.

- **Crazy Horse (Tasunka Witko):** An Oglala Lakota war leader, Crazy Horse was the tactical genius of the battle. Known for his fierce independence, personal bravery, and quiet demeanor, he was

revered by his warriors. His ability to maneuver his forces stealthily and strike with devastating effect was a key factor in the encirclement and destruction of Custer's battalion.

- **Gall (Pizi):** A Hunkpapa Lakota war chief, Gall was a formidable and experienced warrior. Historically, some accounts blame Gall for directing the final charge against Custer, a claim that stems from a desire to frame the battle as a personal vendetta after the death of his wives and children in a previous skirmish. While he certainly fought with ferocity, his leadership was part of the collective command structure.
- **Chief Joseph (the Younger):**

While not present at this battle, it is important to note the broader context of resistance. The Nez Perce War, featuring Chief Joseph, was just around the corner (1877), showing that the Battle of the Greasy Grass was part of a wider and ongoing struggle for land and freedom.

- **George Armstrong Custer:** A flamboyant and ambitious Civil War hero known for his "Custer's Luck," he led the 7th Cavalry. His strategy was to surprise and crush the large encampment he discovered. He divided his regiment into three battalions, a decision that proved fatal. Operating under a flawed assumption that the warriors

would flee rather than fight to defend their families, he led his men directly into the largest concentration of Plains warriors ever assembled.

- **Major Marcus Reno and Captain Frederick Benteen:**

These were the other battalion commanders in Custer's divided force. Reno's initial charge into the southern end of the village was repulsed, forcing him into a desperate defensive position on the bluffs across the river. Benteen, after a fruitless scouting mission, belatedly joined Reno. Together, they were pinned down and besieged for the next two days, unable to come to Custer's aid. Their conduct has been

endlessly debated, but their survival is a testament to their defensive tactics.

The Battle Unfolds: June 25, 1876

The sequence of events on that hot, dusty afternoon is a study in miscommunication, speed, and overwhelming force. Custer's intelligence was poor. He estimated the village to contain perhaps 800 warriors, but the gathering of thousands of people, including a large number of Teton Sioux, Oglala, and Miniconjou,

likely meant the fighting force was over 1,800 and possibly as high as 2,500 men. The Lakota village along the Greasy Grass was immense, stretching for miles along the riverbank.

Custer's Plan and the Fatal Division

Custer decided to attack before the village could scatter. He divided his 600+ men into four groups: a pack train with ammunition and supplies, a battalion under Reno, a battalion under Benteen, and his own five companies (C, E, F, I, and L). His plan was a classic pincer movement. Benteen was sent south and west to a valley to block any escape, Reno was ordered to charge the southern end of the village, and Custer planned to circle around the bluffs to the north to strike the village from the rear, trapping the inhabitants between his

force and Reno's.

Reno's Charge and Retreat

Reno's command crossed the Little Bighorn River and formed a skirmish line. They charged into the southern edge of the village. They were met not by fleeing people, but by a swarm of warriors, including many women who were fighting alongside their men. Outnumbered and taking heavy fire, Reno dismounted his men. Fearing being surrounded and overrun, he ordered a hasty retreat back to the timber and then across the river to the bluffs. This "Reno's Retreat" was a chaotic, bloody scramble that left many dead. He established a defensive position on the ridge, where he was soon joined by Benteen's battalion.

Custer's Last Stand on Cemetery

Ridge

While Reno was being driven back, Custer's column continued north along the bluffs. As he crested a ridge, he could finally see the full extent of the village, realizing his terrible miscalculation. He could also see Reno's retreat. His plan was in ruins. Now, the warriors who had repulsed Reno were free to turn their attention north. A massive force, under the leadership of Crazy Horse, Gall, and others, swarmed up the ravines and over the ridges to cut off Custer's advance. Custer's men were quickly surrounded on a long, dusty ridge that would become known as "Custer's Hill" or "Last Stand Hill."

The battle was not a long, heroic stand as often portrayed in paintings and films. It was a rapid, brutal, and overwhelming

defeat. Within perhaps an hour, all 210 men of Custer's five companies were dead. The warriors, using superior mobility, expert marksmanship, and knowledge of the terrain, methodically surrounded and annihilated the soldiers. There was no surrender, only a desperate, hopeless fight to the death. Custer, along with his two brothers, a nephew, and his brother-in-law, lay among the slain.

The Siege of Reno-Benteen Hill

The survivors, under Reno and Benteen, dug in on the bluffs to the south. For the next two days, they endured a siege, fighting off repeated attacks. They were completely cut off from water, and the heat was suffocating. The warriors, having achieved their main objective, eventually withdrew on June 27 when

General Terry's relief column approached. The siege was over, but the shock of the annihilation of Custer's command reverberated across the nation.

The Aftermath and Shifting Narratives

The immediate reaction in the United States was one of horror, fury, and disbelief. The "Custer Massacre," as it was immediately termed, was sensationalized by the press. The nation was preparing for its centennial celebration, and the news was a

devastating blow. The Army blamed the defeat on everything from Custer's insubordination to the incompetence of his subordinates.

For the Lakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho, it was a great victory, but a hollow one. They knew what would follow. The U.S. government, humiliated and enraged, poured massive resources into the Army. The military campaign increased tenfold. The tribes could not sustain the war. They were relentlessly hunted. Crazy Horse surrendered in May 1877 and was killed under a flag of truce a few months later. Sitting Bull fled to Canada for four years before finally returning to a life on the reservation. The great buffalo herds were decimated, a deliberate policy to force them onto reservations. The victory at the Greasy Grass was a

temporary triumph against a force that had the resources and will to commit genocide through attrition and assimilation.

The Enduring Legacy of the Greasy Grass

The Battle Of The Greasy Grass Little Bighorn is not a simple story of good versus evil. It is a complex, tragic, and powerful chapter in American history. Its legacy is multi-faceted.

- **A Symbol of Indigenous Resistance:** For Native Americans, the battle remains a

powerful symbol of their ancestors' bravery, unity, and willingness to fight to the death for their families and their way of life. It is a source of pride and a solemn reminder of the cost of that resistance. The site is now the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument, which has undergone significant changes to provide a more balanced and respectful narrative, including the magnificent Indian Memorial built in 2003.

- **A Cautionary Tale of Hubris:** Custer's defeat is often cited as a classic example of military overconfidence, poor intelligence, and underestimating one's opponent. "Custer's Last Stand" is a phrase that has entered the

popular lexicon to describe any last-ditch, doomed effort.

- **The "Custer Myth":** For over a century, the story of the battle was told almost exclusively from the white American perspective. Custer was painted as a gallant, martyred hero fighting against savage hordes. This myth served to justify the subsequent brutal campaigns against Native Americans. Modern historians have worked to dismantle this myth, presenting a far more nuanced and accurate picture that includes the Native American perspective.
- **Reconciliation and Remembrance:** Today, the Battlefield Monument is a place of healing. It is a site where both

sides can be honored. The names of the fallen Lakota and Cheyenne warriors are now listed on the Indian Memorial, alongside the names of the 7th Cavalry soldiers on the marble obelisk atop Last Stand Hill. The renaming of the battlefield in 1991 to the Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument was a step toward this

reconciliation.

Conclusion

The Battle Of The Greasy Grass Little Bighorn remains one of the most analyzed, debated, and symbolically charged events in American history. It was a clash born of theft, desperation,