

degradation, resource war, irrigation and the transformation of culture on Idaho's Snake River plain, 1805--1927.



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Newe country: Environmental degradation, resource war, irrigation and the transformation of culture on Idaho's Snake River plain, 1805--1927

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[Sterling Ross Johnson](#), *University of Nevada, Las Vegas*

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Master of Arts in History

**Department**

History

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## **Abstract**

Idaho's Shoshone and Bannock Indians have long relied upon waterway provides salmon and waters the vast Camas Prairie. Camas plant, the roots of which Shoshones and Bannocks har diet. Grass also grows on the prairie and the surrounding plair bison that Shoshones and Bannocks also relied upon for food trade. As a result of integration into the globalizing economy i Lewis and William Clark, indigenous peoples of the area and E bison populations, driving them to near extinction. Equestrian on the bison hunt as the primary means to accumulate wealth numbers declined, American cattlemen drove their herds ont consuming and trampling the plants and roots that Shoshones The combination of the decline of bison numbers, the severe Prairie and the failure of the federal government to provide S the Fort Hall Reservation with treaty promised food rations a coalition of Bannocks, Shoshones and Paiutes to war in 1878, l Buffalo Horn. The Bannocks quickly lost the war, but the conf transition period in the history of the Northwest in which indi colonization and the reservation system became no longer via Carey Act of 1896 opened the Snake River and southeastern Ic privatization. Wild speculation characterized much of the inve reservation farmers largely lacked the huge capital sums requi hydraulic value from the plan. Despite exclusion from Carey A reservation community continued using traditional irrigation raise low water crops and begin their own pastoral cattle indu

## **Keywords**

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