

# Guide to Wyoming Historic Sites

## Introduction

Welcome to the Guide to Wyoming Historic Sites, your comprehensive guide to Wyoming's rich and fascinating history. From the first peoples who roamed the land to the modern era, Wyoming has played a vital role in the development of the American West.

In this book, we will explore Wyoming's ancient past, when the land was home to mammoths, saber-toothed tigers, and giant ground sloths. We will learn about the Native American tribes who lived in Wyoming for thousands of years, and the European explorers who first ventured into the region.

We will also explore Wyoming's role in the fur trade, the homesteading era, and the mining era. We will learn about the boomtowns that sprang up overnight,

and the challenges that faced the people who settled in Wyoming.

We will also explore Wyoming's military history, from the Indian Wars to World War II. We will visit the historic forts that were built to protect the settlers, and learn about the soldiers who served in Wyoming.

Finally, we will explore Wyoming's modern history, from the growth of the oil and gas industry to the development of the tourism industry. We will learn about the challenges that Wyoming faces in the 21st century, and the opportunities that lie ahead.

Whether you are a lifelong Wyoming resident or a visitor to the state, we hope that you will find this book to be an informative and enjoyable guide to Wyoming's rich and storied history.

Wyoming is a state of contrasts. It is a land of wide-open spaces and rugged mountains, of deserts and forests, of cities and small towns. It is a land of cowboys

and Indians, of miners and farmers, of soldiers and scientists.

Wyoming is also a state of great beauty. Its mountains are some of the most beautiful in the world, and its lakes and rivers are crystal clear. Its prairies are vast and its deserts are otherworldly.

But Wyoming is more than just a beautiful place. It is also a state with a rich and fascinating history. Wyoming was home to some of the first people to live in North America, and it played a vital role in the development of the American West.

In this book, we will explore Wyoming's history from its earliest days to the present. We will learn about the people who have lived in Wyoming, the events that have shaped its history, and the challenges that it faces today.

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This book is perfect for anyone who is interested in learning more about Wyoming's history. It is also a great resource for teachers, students, and anyone who is planning a trip to Wyoming.

# Chapter 1: Ancient Wyoming

## 1. The First Peoples

The first people to live in Wyoming arrived around 13,000 years ago, during the last Ice Age. These early inhabitants were nomadic hunter-gatherers who followed the herds of bison and other animals across the vast plains.

Over time, the climate began to warm, and the glaciers receded. The people of Wyoming adapted to the changing environment, and they developed new ways of life. They began to grow crops, such as corn, beans, and squash. They also domesticated animals, such as dogs and horses.

By the time Europeans arrived in Wyoming in the 19th century, the region was home to a number of Native American tribes, including the Cheyenne, the Arapaho, the Shoshone, and the Crow. These tribes had their

own unique cultures and traditions, and they played a vital role in the history of Wyoming.

The first peoples of Wyoming lived in a harsh and unforgiving environment. The winters were long and cold, and the summers were short and hot. The land was also prone to droughts and wildfires.

Despite the challenges, the first peoples of Wyoming managed to thrive. They were skilled hunters and gatherers, and they developed a deep understanding of the natural world. They also had a strong sense of community, and they helped each other to survive.

The first peoples of Wyoming left a lasting legacy on the state. They were the first to live on the land, and they shaped the way that the land was used. They also passed down their knowledge and traditions to future generations.

Today, the Native American tribes of Wyoming continue to play a vital role in the state's culture and

history. They are proud of their heritage, and they are working to preserve their traditions for future generations.

# Chapter 1: Ancient Wyoming

## 2. The Clovis Culture

The Clovis culture was a Paleo-Indian culture that existed in North America from around 13,500 to 12,900 years ago. It is named after the city of Clovis, New Mexico, where the first Clovis points were found in 1932.

Clovis points are distinctive spear points that are typically made from a single piece of flint or chert. They are characterized by their long, narrow shape and their fluted base. Clovis points were used for hunting large game, such as mammoths, mastodons, and bison.

The Clovis culture was widespread across North America, and Clovis points have been found from Alaska to Florida. The Clovis people were nomadic hunters and gatherers who lived in small bands. They followed the herds of large game animals, and they

camped in temporary shelters made from animal skins and brush.

The Clovis culture is one of the most important Paleo-Indian cultures in North America. It represents the first widespread human occupation of the continent, and it played a major role in the development of later Native American cultures.

The Clovis culture declined around 12,900 years ago, and it was replaced by a number of different regional cultures. However, the Clovis people left a lasting legacy on North America. Their distinctive spear points are still found today, and they are a reminder of the first people who lived in the land that we now call Wyoming.

The Clovis culture is a fascinating and important part of Wyoming's history. It is a reminder of the first people who lived in the state, and it provides a glimpse into the lives of these early Americans.

# Chapter 1: Ancient Wyoming

## 3. The Folsom Culture

The Folsom culture was a Paleo-Indian culture that existed in North America from about 9000 to 8000 BC. The Folsom people were nomadic hunters who followed herds of bison across the Great Plains. They were skilled flintknappers, and they are best known for their distinctive Folsom points, which were used to tip their hunting spears.

The Folsom culture was first identified in 1926, when a group of archaeologists led by George F. Will and H. Marie Wormington excavated a site near Folsom, New Mexico. At the site, the archaeologists found a number of Folsom points, as well as the remains of a bison kill.

Since then, Folsom points have been found at sites across North America, from the Great Plains to the East Coast. The Folsom culture is thought to have originated in the Great Plains, and it is believed that the Folsom

people migrated to other parts of North America in search of food.

The Folsom culture was a major force in the development of Paleo-Indian culture in North America. The Folsom people were skilled hunters, and they played a vital role in the development of the bison hunting economy on the Great Plains. The Folsom culture also had a significant impact on the development of flintknapping technology in North America.

The Folsom culture declined around 8000 BC, and it is thought that the Folsom people were replaced by the Plano culture. However, the Folsom culture left a lasting legacy on the Great Plains. The Folsom points are still considered to be one of the finest examples of flintknapping technology, and the Folsom culture is still studied by archaeologists today.

The Folsom culture is a fascinating example of a nomadic hunting culture. The Folsom people were

skilled hunters, and they played a vital role in the development of the bison hunting economy on the Great Plains. The Folsom culture also had a significant impact on the development of flintknapping technology in North America.

**This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.**

**Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.**

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