In the late 1800s, U.S. government agents and army officers conducted a campaign to round up bison in the Bridger-Teton region. Most were driven into the Yellowstone area, where the Indian wars continued to take place. One of these drives is said to have involved 10,000 bison. Some of these bison were trapped in the Yellowstone River, and many died, including one that was killed by a electrocution fence. This drove is often considered one of the most significant events in the history of the Yellowstone area.

In 1871, the government decided to establish Yellowstone as a national park. This decision was based on the idea that the park should be protected as a natural resource for future generations. The park remains one of the largest and most important national parks in the United States, and it continues to attract millions of visitors each year.

In conclusion, the history of Yellowstone is a story of conservation and preservation. The park has played an important role in the history of the United States, and it continues to be a symbol of the country’s commitment to protecting its natural resources.

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**Wildlife Viewing**

Yellowstone is a haven for wildlife, and visitors can see a variety of animals up close. It is an excellent place to view bison, elk, and other large mammals. In addition, there are many other species of wildlife that can be seen in the park, including bears, wolves, and coyotes.

**Outdoor Recreation**

Yellowstone offers a variety of outdoor activities, including hiking, fishing, and boating. The park is also home to many hot springs, which are a popular attraction for visitors. Some of the most famous hot springs in the park include Mammoth Hot Springs, which are located on the west side of the park, and West Thumb Geyser Basin, which is located on the east side of the park.

**Tourist Information**

For more information on the park and how to visit, please visit the park’s website at yellowstonenationalpark.gov.