

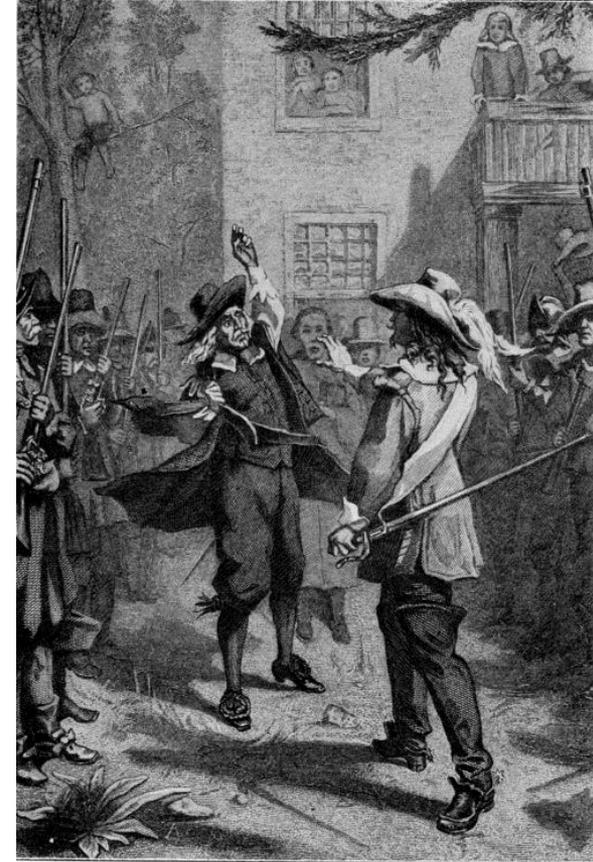
Colonial Conflicts

Bacon's Rebellion



- Where: Virginia
- Who: Nathaniel Bacon vs. Native Americans; lower classes vs. wealthy
- When: 1676
- What Happened:
 - Whites wanted land > looked to Native American land
 - Native Americans = resentful of the encroachment > fight back > killed 500 of 8,000 living in Virginia > Tensions flared
 - Governor Berkley = fur-trade monopolies with Native Americans... needed friendly relations
 - Freedmen and wealthy planters = mad b/c excluded from the trade and wanted to expand
 - Anger with Governor and Lord Baltimore fused with anger against Native Americans

- Lord Berkley suggested building forts linked by patrols to alleviate tensions
 - Farmers wanted war of extermination
 - Bacon led group of 300 colonists against nearby Indians (April 1676)
 - Peaceful Indians, but massacred them anyway
 - Bacon demanded right to wage war against “all Indians in general” > Berkley granted it
 - Berkley had second thoughts about letting Bacon’s men plunder and kill Native Americans > called them back
 - Rebels returned > forced Berkley to flee > burned the capital and looted enemies’ plantations
 - Bacon died of dysentery and followers dispersed



GOV. BERKELEY AND BACON THE "REBEL."

Significance: Revealed pent-up frustration by marginal taxpayers and former servants seeking land and racial hostility

Pueblo Revolt

- Where: Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Who: Spanish colonists vs. Pueblo Native Americans
- When: 1680
- What Happened:
 - Pueblo population shrinking due to starvation (drought) and diseases
 - Christian Indians resumed traditional Pueblo ceremonies (bring rainfall, good health, peace)
 - Franciscan missionaries destroyed religious objects and whipped Native religious leaders/followers
 - 1675 – Governor Juan Francisco Trevino ordered soldiers to sack kivas and arrest Pueblo religious leaders
 - Armed warriors from several pueblos demanded prisoners' release > Gov gave in
 - Pueblo leaders began meeting secretly to overthrow Spanish
 - August 1680 – Popé and followers attacked Spanish in Taos and Santa Fe
 - About 400 Spanish killed
 - Led to expulsion of Spanish from New Mexico for 12 years
 - Spanish had to later appease Pueblo since needed their defense from Apache
- Significance:
 - The most successful Indian uprising in American history
 - Led Spanish to abolish *encomienda* system
 - Less attempt to change Native religious practices

Pequot War

- Where: Connecticut
- Who: Connecticut colonists vs. Pequot Indians
- When: 1637
- What Happened:
 - Colonists' movement inward = NA resistance
 - Pequot natives controlled trade in furs and wampum with New Netherland
 - Tensions escalated into violence
 - Connecticut colony joined by MA + Mohegan and Narragansett Indians
 - waged ruthless campaign against Pequot > set fire to villages, cut down all who tried to escape
 - Several hundred (mostly women and children) killed
 - Survivors taken by pro-English Indians as captives or by English as slaves
 - Pequot land awarded to colonists of Connecticut and New Haven
- Significance: Colonists gain land; example of Native Americans allying with colonists against other Indians in favor of trade relationship

King Phillip's War

- Where: Plymouth, MA
- Who: Wampanoag NA (King Phillip = Metacom) vs. colonists
- When: 1676
- What Happened:
 - Growing conflict because of pressures imposed on Indians to sell land and accept missionaries and legal authority of colonial courts
 - Tension high in Plymouth, MA
 - English had engulfed Wampanoag and convinced many to renounce loyalty to Metacom
 - Forced humiliating concessions on Metacom
 - Incident: several Wampanoags shot while burglarizing a farmhouse ignited King Phillips War

- What Happened:

- War between 2/3 of colonies' NA > well-armed > led by Metacom
 - NA raiders attacked 52 of colony's 90 towns, burned 1200 houses, slaughtered 8000 heads of cattle, killed 2500 colonists (5%)
 - Tide turned against Metacom in 1676 after Mohawk Indians (NY) and Christian Indians joined against him
 - English and Mohawk Indians scattered enemies and destroyed food supplies > 5000 NA starved or died in battle or fled to NY or Canada
 - After crushing rebellion, English sold hundreds of captives into slavery

- Significance:

- Reduced southern New England's NA pop by 40%
- Eliminated overt resistance to white expansion
- Deepened English hostility toward all NA, even Christian ones

Chickasaw Wars

- Where: Louisiana
- Who: French + Choctaw vs. British + Chickasaw
- When: 1730s
- What Happened:
 - French could not afford to ally with all Native American groups > presents = too expensive
 - French allied with Choctaw for strategic reasons: lived closer to FR settlements & larger population
 - FR believed peace between Choctaw and Chickasaw would lead to extension of British trade > better if in a constant state of war
 - FR paid Choctaw for Chickasaw slaves and scalps
 - Chickasaw = harder to wipe out than FR imagined
- Significance:
 - Proxy war – French and British using natives in war against each other
 - Demonstrates increasing reliance of natives on European goods
 - Willing to destroy other native groups in order to maintain Euro ties