**REVIEW: NATIVE AMERICANS**

**1565,1607 - 1763: SETTLEMENT AND COLONIAL AMERICA**

1) Jamestown (1607): **Powhatan Confederacy**, Pocahontas, Opechancanough Rebellion (1622), Treaty (1646)

2) Plymouth (1620): **Pokanoket Indians**, Treaty with Massasoit (1621-1675), Squanto, Thanksgiving (1621)

3) **Pequot War** (1637): Connecticut River Valley; English and Narrangansett allies slaughter most of the Pequots

4) Miantonomi (1642-43): Narrangansett leader tried to form Pan-Indian alliance; unsuccessful, killed.

5) Beaver Wars (1640's-70's): French, Hurons, Algonquins vs. English and Iroquois. Fought for control of the fur trade.

6) **King Philip's War (1675-1678)**: Metacomet, a Pokanoket, son of Massasoit, led raids against the encroachments of white settlers many of whom were killed. Metacomet killed in 1676.

7) Delawares (1680's--): Fair treatment from William Penn

8) Tuscaroras War (1711-12): South Carolina

9) Yamasee War (1715): South Carolina

10) **French and Indian War (1754-63)**: Most Indians sided with the French except for the Iroquois who supported the English.

**1763 - 1783: REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD**

11) **Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1766)**: Ottawa war chief and his followers raided from the Great Lakes through Pennsylvania and Virginia. Treaty signed 1766.

12) **Proclamation of 1763**: Prohibited white settlement beyond the Appalachians. Promoted Indian loyalty toward Britain during the Revolution.

13) Lord Dunmore's War (1774): Shawnee fought the Virginia militia. Result: Kentucky opened to white settlement, Shawnee retained hunting and fishing rights.

14) Revolutionary War (1775-1783): Most Indians supported the English but few were involved in the actual fighting.

15) Cherokee Raids (1776): western borders of Carolinas and Virgina. Defeated by militia, ceded most lands to whites in treaty.

**1781 - 1789: GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**
**1789 - 1824: THE NEW NATION**

16) **Miami Confederacy (1789-1794)**: **Little Turtle**; **General "Mad" Anthony Wayne** victorious in **Battle of Fallen Timbers**. **Treaty of Greenville** (1795) - Northwest opened to white settlement.

17) Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806): **Sacagawea** served as guide and interpreter.

18) **Tecumseh and Prophet (1808-1813)**: Led the **Shawnee** against the settlers in the Indiana Territory. **William Henry Harrison** destroyed Tecumseh's headquarters in the **Battle of Tippecanoe Creek** (1811).Tecumseh was killed in the Battle of the Thames (1813).

19) Civilization Act (1819): Provided money for the founding of mission schools.

20) **Bureau of Indian Affairs (1824)**: Indian agents monopolized trade. Economic dependence of the Indians grew. Some attempts at education (boarding schools) and Christianizing.

**1825 - 1849: AGE OF JACKSON**

21) **Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831)**: The Court ruled that the state could not seize the Cherokee lands.

22) **Worcester v. Georgia (1832)**: The Court ruled that the laws of Georgia had no force within the territorial boundaries of the Cherokee Nation. PRESIDENT JACKSON REFUSED TO ENFORCE THE RULING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

23) **Trail of Tears (1830-1840)**: The Removal Act of 1830 provided for the resettlement of tribes to the west of the Mississippi River.

24) Black Hawk War (1832): Illinois militia attacked and killed Indians attempting to re-settle.

25) **Seminole War (1835-1838)**: Guerrilla war in the Florida Everglades

**1849 - 1877: SECTIONALISM, CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION**

26) **Destruction of the Buffalo (1850's-1884)**

27) **Reservation Policy (1860's-80's)**

28) **Sioux War (1876-77)**: **Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse** were leaders.June 25, 1876 **Custer** defeated at **Little Big Horn** (Montana)

29) **Nez Perces (1877)**: Unsuccessful resistance under **Chief Joseph** -"I will fight no more forever" speech.

30) **Apaches (1870's-80's)**: Led by **Geronimo**

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**1877 - 1901: BIG BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, LABOR, FARMERS, REFORM**

31) **Dawes Severalty Act (1887)**: Dissolved community-owned tribal lands and granted land allotments to individual families.

32) Sioux Ghost Dance Movement (1890)

33) **Wounded Knee Creek Massacre** (1890): 200 Sioux men, women, and children killed by U.S. army troops.

**1901 - 1913: PROGRESSIVE ERA**

34) Society of American Indians (1911-early 1920's): Unsuccessful attempt by Progressives to unify Indians to seek better education, civil rights and health care.

**1913 - 1921: WILSON AND WORLD WAR I**
**1921 - 1939: BOOM AND BUST AND A NEW DEAL**

35) **Hoover Administration (1929-1933)**: Bureau of Indian Affairs reorganized and expenditures for health, education, welfare increased.

36) **Indian Reorganization (Wheeler-Howard) Act (1934)**: Restored lands to tribal ownership. Attempt to preserve Indian culture and religion.John Collier appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs.

**1939 - 1945: WORLD WAR II**
**1945 - 1989+: COLD WAR AND AFTER**

37) **Termination Policy (1953-1960's)**:Liquidation of Indian reservations

38) Indian Bill of Rights (1968): Extended constitutional protections to reservation Indians living under tribal self-government