

**COLONIAL CONFLICTS**

WAR	COLONIAL MANIFESTATION	EUROPEAN MANIFESTATION?	NATIVE INVOLVEMENT?	RESULT
1622-44 POWHATAN WAR	1622 Jamestown Massacre leaves ~350 English dead; English retaliate with mock peace conference and attack. English continue to attack regularly for next several years.		Chief Powhatan died in 1618. His brother was not as friendly to English and attacked in 1622 with the Powhatan Confederacy (~30 Algonquin tribes); Christianized tribes supported English.	Powhatan Confederacy destroyed; English take control of Virginia and distribute land to each individual tribe
1637 PEQUOT WAR	New England (southern): Settlers in Connecticut encroach on Pequot lands. Settlers resent Indian interference with their trade with the Dutch.		Pequot were already warring with neighboring tribes, many of whom aided the English in the war.	Most of Pequot destroyed. Some sold as slaves to Caribbean. Small reservation on Mystic River remains to present day.
1644 CLAIBORNE'S REBELLION	Ongoing dispute between Maryland and Virginia over competing land grants results in inter-colonial fighting and some fighting at sea. Claiborne, a colonist from Virginia, incites anti-Catholic uprising in Maryland to destabilize government			Maryland's Religious War
1644-46 MARYLAND'S RELIGIOUS WAR	Protestant (Presbyterian) settlers vs. Catholic fighting in Maryland; Royalist Proprietor (Leonard Calvert) flees to Virginia; Proprietor regains control with invasion force from Virginia	English Civil War - Puritan Parliamentary forces vs. Anglican and Catholic Royalist forces; Puritan Parliament largely victorious by 1646		1649 Toleration Act for all Christians; Also ruling council of Proprietary government reorganized to include more equal representation for non-Catholics
1641-45 ALGONQUIN-DUTCH WAR	Dutch expanding from Manhattan Island into Staten Island and mainland coast (current New Jersey).		Algonquin attacked Staten Island and Manhattan in 1641. By 1643, the Mohawk were fighting the Algonquin on the Dutch side.	Algonquin retreat and peace settlement in 1645
1655-64 DUTCH INDIAN WARS	Algonquin attack Dutch on Manhattan and Long Island. Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant active during this time in fighting and negotiating.	Effective ending of these wars coincides with English-Dutch War of 1664, and Dutch loss of New Netherlands/New Amsterdam.	Regular Algonquin attacks on Long Island	Final peace concluded in 1664 on eve of English take-over of New Netherlands. English will inherit the larger conflict.

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1664 SEIZURE OF NEW NETHERLANDS	At the direction of James, Duke of York (future James II), the English attack the Dutch. Governor Stuyvesant hands over New Amsterdam after a brief war.	1665-67: England and Netherlands fight the second of a series of wars, in part provoked by the English seizure of New Netherlands.		New York, New Jersey, Delaware
1642-96 IROQUOIS FRENCH WARS	A war over the fur trade, not only what European country would get it, but what tribe would be reaping the newfound riches of that European trade.	This coincides with efforts by Louis XIV to defeat and conquer Netherlands in the European Dutch Wars.	Iroquois emerged as early as Champlain's 1609 expedition as enemies of French, and remain so. Iroquois supported and armed by Dutch from Fort Orange (Albany), and later English. Huron supported by French from Quebec. Iroquois-Huron War of 1650 essentially destroyed the Huron.	Huron power destroyed by 1650, but overall French victory by 1696. After Dutch hand-over power to England, the Iroquois remained English allies against the French through 1763.
1675-76 KING PHILIP'S WAR	Tribal confederation in southern New England opposes English attempts to control Indians; Colonists form New England Confederation to defeat each tribe individually		Wampanoag chief Metacomet (King Philip) forms and leads confederation of tribes; Narragansett defeated in the Swamp Fight (1675); First Abnaki War, 1675-78, to the north is an Indian victory.	Breaks the power of the southern New England tribes; King Philip hunted and killed, family enslaved; The Abnaki nation to the north forces English settlers in Maine and New Hampshire to pay tribute.
1676 BACON'S REBELLION	Virginia: Nathaniel Bacon leads colonists against Indian tribes, accusing Governor Berkeley of inaction. Bacon elected to House of Burgesses, but then arrested; Later marches on Jamestown and burns it		Numerous attacks against tribes, some of whom were friendly to the Virginians; The eastern elite of Jamestown demonstrate reticence to attack the Indians, preferring to from the lucrative fur trade. Governor Berkeley's Indian policy will be criticized as a result of the attention that Bacon draws to it	Bacon dies in midst of rebellion and it loses momentum; Restored Governor Berkeley exacts reprisals against rebels and is then recalled to England. This is the moment when the question is first asked whether a colonial government exists for all of the people or only for the wealthy.
1677-79 CULPEPPER'S REBELLION	Carolina: Dispute over duties on goods from England; Culpeper leads successful rebellion against Proprietary government and sets up self-rule with himself as Governor.			Culpepper returned to England, put on trial for treason, and found <i>not-guilty</i> ; Proprietorship restored and new Governor and administration appointed; It is important to note that some colonial rebellions could achieve their goals and even gain the sympathy of the British government. That was still a hope in Massachusetts as late as 1775.

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1688-89 GLORIOUS REVOLUTION	The very unpopular Dominion of New England, created by Charles II, is dismantled at this time; Numerous revolts against local authorities appointed by James II and perceived as Catholic	The Glorious Revolution of William and Mary arises as general discontent over pro-Catholic policies of James II boils over		King William's War; English Bill of Rights; Parliamentary administration of government, as well as colonial policy, from this point on; College of William and Mary founded in Virginia in 1693
1689-91 LEISLER'S REBELLION	New York City merchant rebellion against James II; Jacob Leisler proclaimed new head of government; Leisler subsequently recognizes William and Mary, but then refuses to hand over power to army and new governor	Glorious Revolution		Leisler hanged for treason in New York City in 1691
1689-97 KING WILLIAM'S WAR	British (New England) invasion of Nova Scotia; French invasion of New York and New England; British attempt to take Quebec and French attempt to take Boston. After it all, neither side manages to conquer and hold new territory from the other.	A.k.a. War of the English Succession/The War of the Grand Alliance/War of the League of Augsburg; William III fighting to suppress Catholic dissent and oppose Louis XIV of France; England allied to much of the rest of Europe; served as a follow-up war to the Glorious Revolution	Iroquois alliance with English opposes French and allied Indian influence in the Hudson and St. Lawrence River Valleys, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Hudson Bay	18th Century British-French rivalry over American holdings forming; Treaty of Ryswick gives Massachusetts colonists' territorial gains in Nova Scotia back to France, sowing seeds of discontent among some New Englanders.
1702-13 QUEEN ANNE'S WAR	British raid St. Augustine, Florida in 1702; French and Indians attack settlements in New England, most notably the 1704 Deerfield Massacre	War of the Spanish Succession; Once again most of Europe, with British leadership, ganging up on Louis XIV of France; Fought over French influence in Spain	1704 Deerfield Massacre; 1702-1712 Second Abnaki War	British obtain land in Canada; Spanish discontent at territorial losses will provoke future conflict with Britain; continued Massachusetts discontent over loss of territorial gains (again) in Peace of Utrecht
1711-13 TUSCARORA WAR	Carolina backcountry colonists' attempts to seize land and capture and enslave Tuscarora children provokes a backlash		Tuscarora were a southern branch of the Iroquois language family, its sixth nation. The war consisted of no more than 50 white settlers and up to 1000 Indians allied against the Tuscarora.	After defeat, the Tuscarora are forced to march north into New York to join the other five Iroquois nations, Carolina colonists perceive the backcountry as open for westward expansion.

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1715-16 YAMASEE WAR	Response to English encroachment further west into Carolina backcountry; War eventually won with the help of support from neighboring colonies	General British-Spanish rivalry	The Yamasee had recently arrived in Carolina as a result of Spanish expansion in Florida; Settlers initially unable to prevail because other Indians were helping the Yamasee	After the war, the Yamasee were able to return to Florida and become friendly with the Spanish now that they were enemies of the British
1722-25 THIRD ABNAKI WAR	French Jesuit influence induces Abnaki to resist English encroachment into Maine.	General British-French rivalry	Abnaki	The French Jesuit responsible for the expedition dies in fighting. Peace conference ends dispute.
1739-43 WAR OF JENKINS' EAR	Captain Jenkins' claim that a Spanish customs officer in the Caribbean seized his cargo and cut off his ear gives a British excuse to settle conflicts over shipping raids. Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia leads raids on Spanish positions, such as St. Augustine. Spanish attack Georgia.	General British-Spanish rivalry		British-Spanish rivalry continues into King George's War (War of Austrian Succession)
1744-48 KING GEORGE'S WAR	New England fighting French for control of Nova Scotia; Colonial soldiers take and hold territory until end of war	War of the Austrian Succession, ends with Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle	Indians allied to French raid towns in northern New England	New England colonial gains were once again reversed at the peace talks, building more resentment by colonists for British disregard of their interests.
1756-63 FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR	Most of the fighting is in the frontier wilderness; British incompetence suffers at the hands of the French early on; French eventually defeated; George Washington gets first real military experience and likes it; War in North America essentially ends with capture of Montreal in 1760	Seven Years War	Numerous tribes fought on both sides; Backdrop of James Fenimore Cooper's Last of the Mohicans; The Brave Old Hendrick, leader of the Iroquois Confederation, demands action from the British Parliament in 1754. The Albany Congress is convened at his request. It is important to note that Indian nations are seen at this time as partners in the management of the Empire, and this is an instance in which an Indian leader is helping to steer British foreign policy.	Continues to provoke discontent among colonists and resentment by British toward the colonial population; Canada becomes all British; Colonists perceive Ohio Valley as now open to English settlement, while London discourages it
1760-62 CHEROKEE WAR	Another outgrowth of Carolina expansion west		Cherokee	Opens Carolina backcountry to more settlement; Pushes Cherokee into Georgia and future Tennessee

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1763-66 PONTIAC'S WAR	Indian response to colonists' expansion into the Ohio Valley after the French and Indian War; British positions attacked from northern New York to Virginia		Confederation of tribes led by Ottawa Chief Pontiac	Pontiac signs treaty in 1766 and receives pardon from British; British respond to cause of the war by issuing the Proclamation of 1763, officially prohibiting colonists from crossing the Appalachians. British attempts to limit colonial expansion west foster tension.
PAXTON BOYS UPRISING 1763-64	Scots-Irish frontier settlers around present-day Harrisburg, tired of Philadelphia Quaker pacifism during Pontiac's War, take matters into their own hands in misplaced attacks on friendly tribes. When the colonial government takes steps to protect Indians, ~1000 westerners march on capital of Philadelphia.		Conestoga and Moravian Indians attacked and killed. About 120 Moravian Indians seek refuge in Philadelphia under protection of British troops.	John Penn issues arrest warrants for those responsible for attacks on the Indians. No arrests are made due to non-cooperation of the settlers. Mob attack on Philadelphia averted by the diplomatic efforts of Benjamin Franklin.
1771 REGULATORS' REVOLT	Essentially an agrarian revolt, backcountry settlers in North Carolina objected to the colonial government's manipulation of export duties and prices to the disadvantage of farmers. Forming a political association they got elected to Colonial Assembly, which the governor then dissolved in response. Calling themselves the Regulators, the settlers started a violent revolt.			Governor subdues revolt with troops; Six hanged; Others forced to swear allegiance to Carolina government
1774 LORD DUNMORE'S WAR	Virginians against Shawnee and Ottawa for control of Ohio Valley. Virginians use Fort Pitt (present Pittsburgh) as a starting point for their expedition down the Ohio River. Fighting in present-day West Virginia and Ohio. Treaty cedes Indians' Kentucky claims to Virginia.		Ottawa and Shawnee	Significance: Only one year before the fighting of the Revolution, Virginians are still busy securing their own westward expansion at the expense of other colonies. The expedition left from western PA. Observe how fluid the western borders were and how it was by no means certain that the colonies would not soon go to war with each other over territory. The advent of war with a common enemy, the British, the following year will distract from inter-colonial tensions for a time.