

# Colonists vs. Natives

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# Pequot War

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- New England's Native Ams were weakened in New England due to an epidemic that had killed many
- Began as peaceful friendship between Pilgrims and Wampanoags
- As settlers moved into Ct Valley, conflict became common
- Hostilities came to a head in 1637 between the English and the Pequot tribe.
- Eng militia men and Narragansett Indian allies invaded a Pequot village, burned it and shot the fleeing survivors; this decimated the Pequot tribe and left a tenuous peace between Puritans and Nat Ams.

# Pequot War, 1636-1637





# Reaction to Pequot War

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- Puritans made half hearted attempt to convert Natives to Christianity.
- Indians determined that the only way for them to survive was to create a pan-Indian alliance that would try to crush European expansion in the area

# King Phillip's War

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- 1675- Metacom- called King Phillip by the English (happened to be Massasoit's son) led the pan-Indian alliance in a series of assaults on villages throughout New England.
- Frontier settlements hardest hit
- Refugees fell back to Boston
- War ended in 1676



King Phillip



Massasoit

# Results of King Phillip's War

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- 52 Puritan towns had been attacked; 12 destroyed entirely
- 100s of colonists and many more Indians died
- Metacom's wife and son were sold into slavery
- Slowed Westward march of English settlement in New England
- Drastically reduced numbers and was a huge morale blow for NE Nat Ams
- Nat Ams only produced sporadic threats to New Englanders safety after this



# Pueblo Revolt

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- Also known as Pope's (Po'pay was the Pueblo leader's name) Rebellion
- Spanish had maintained their rule with terror and intimidation tactics
- 1680, Pueblo Indians rebelled against their Spanish overlords
- Pope united several neighboring Indian tribes in the rebellion including the Zuni and the Hopi
- On August 10, the Pueblos rose up, stole Spanish horses to prevent them fleeing, sealed off roads leading to Santa Fe, and pillaged Spanish settlements.
- A total of 400 people were killed

# Effects of the Pueblo Revolt

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- Pueblos were not traditionally unified until this revolt
- Other SW Natives took part in the rebellion like the Apaches and Navajos
- Pueblos were independent from 1680-1692
- Spanish come back and recolonize but Pueblo people remain in that area to this day– an assertion of their independence through the revolt



# Bacon's Rebellion (Crash Course)

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- Takes place in Virginia— ends with the burning of Jamestown, specifically
- Va Gov- Lord Berkley— goes on record stating he doesn't like poor planters
- Rebellion against Lord Berkley is led by a young planter, Nat Bacon
  - Resented Berkley's friendly policy towards the Indians
  - When Berkley refused to retaliate against Natives for frontier attacks, Bacon and his followers murdered both friendly and hostile Indians
- Frustrated Freemen followed suit and continued to plunder Virginia

Bacon and his men burn  
Jamestown.



# Bacon's Rebellion

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- Considered a Civil War in Virginia
- Bacon died of disease in the middle....dysentery
- Berkeley hangs 20 rebels. Charles I back in England stated “That old fool has put to death more people in that naked country than I did here for the death of my father.”

# Result of Bacon's Rebellion

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- Ignited resentment of landless farmer servants
- Pitted backcountry men vs. rich planters and gentry
- Freemen will no longer work for planters...so planters set their sights on Africa