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| **[Timeline of Indian Wars](http://www.datesandevents.org/events-timelines/24-timeline-of-war.htm)** |

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|  |  | **1622** | 1622-1624 The Powhatan Confederacy in Virginia between colonists and natives in [Colonial America](http://www.landofthebrave.info/glorious-revolution.htm) |  |
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|  |  | **1637** | The Pequot War - Many native Indians were killed and others sold into slavery |  |
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|  |  | **1640** | 1640 - 1701 - The Beaver Wars, also known as the Iroquois Wars or the French and Iroquois Wars |  |
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|  |  | **1655** | 1655 - The Peach Tree War, also known as the Peach War, was a large scale attack by the Susquehannock Nation and allied Native Americans on several New Netherland settlements centered on New Amsterdam |  |
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|  |  | **1675** | 1675 - 1677 King Philip's War so named after Metacomet of the Wampanoag tribe, who was called Philip by the English. The war was bloody and bitterly fought by the colonists against the Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Nipmucks, Pocumtucks, and Abenakis. During King Philip's War, up to one third of America's white population was wiped out. This war proved to be the final struggle by the Native Americans of Connecticut. |  |
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|  |  | **1680** | 1680-1692: The Pueblo Revolt occurred in New Mexico and Arizona between the Tuscarora Native Americans and the Spanish. This was a, initial great victory for the Pueblo but the Spanish re-conquered in 1692 |  |
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|  |  | **1689** | 1689 - 1763 The French and Indian War between France and Great Britain for the lands in the New World. The Iroquois Indians were allied to the French and the Algoquian tribes were allied to the British |  |
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|  |  | **1711** | 1711-1713: The Tuscarora War between the Tuscarora Native Americans led by Chief Hancock and European settlers in Northern Carolina. The Tuscarora were defeated by Janmes Moore and Yamasee warriors |  |
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|  |  | **1715** | The Yamasee War - An Indian confederation led by the Yamasee came close to exterminating the white settlements in their area of  Southern Carolina |  |
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|  |  | **1722** | Iroquois surrender claims to land south of the Ohio River in addition to counties in the eastern panhandle |  |

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|  |  | **1763** | February 10: Treaty of Paris ends French and Indian War (1754-1763). Canada east of the Mississippi River added to the British empire. |  |
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|  |  | **1764** | Pontiac's Rebellion broke out in the Ohio River Valley. The British treated the former Indian allies of the French like conquered peoples, which prompted the Ottawa Chief Pontiac (1720-1769) to lead a rebellion of a number of tribes against the British |  |
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|  |  | **1774** | December 16: The Boston Tea Party - Massachusetts patriots dressed as Mohawk Indians protest against the British Tea Act by dumping crates of tea into Boston Harbor. |  |
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|  |  | **1775** | Lord Dunmore's War in Southern Ohio erupted following hostilities between Native Indians and the settlers and traders in the area. Lord Dunmore, the Governor of Virginia sent 3000 solders who defeated the 1000 Native Indians |  |
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|  |  | **1776** | Chickamauga Wars (1776â€“1794) Cherokee involvement in the American Revolutionary War and continuing through late 1794 |  |
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|  |  | **1785** | Northwest Indian War (1785â€“1795) in Indiana and Ohio. The Americans suffered 2 humiliating defeats by the Native Indians until they won the Battle of Fallen Timbers |  |

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|  |  | **1811** | Tecumseh's War - Battle of Tippecanoe (1811â€“1813). The Prophet, brother of Shawnee chief Tecumseh, attacked Indiana Territory along the Wabash and Tippecanoe Rivers but were defeated by the troops of William Henry Harrison |  |
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|  |  | **1811** | Creek War (1813â€“1814) erupted in Alabama and Georgia. The Creek Indians were defeated by American forces led by Andrew Jackson |  |
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|  |  | **1813** | Peoria War (1813) was conflict between the U. S. Army, settlers and the Native American tribes of the Potawatomi and the Kickapoo tribes in the Peoria area of Illinois. Their villages were attacked and the tribes left the area. Hostilities resumed in the Winnebago War of 1827 and the Black Hawk War of 1832. |  |
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|  |  | **1812** | War of 1812 begins. |  |
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|  |  | **1817** | First Seminole War (1817â€“1818) erupted in Florida as the Seminole Indian tribe defended their lands and runaway slaves |  |
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|  |  | **1827** | Winnebago War (1827) was a small conflict which occurred in Wisconsin between the settlers and lead miners who were trespassing on their land and the Winnebago tribe. The Winnebago War preceded the larger Black Hawk War |  |
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|  |  | **1832** | Black Hawk War occurred in Northern Illinois and Southwestern Wisconsin. The Native Indian Sauk and Fox tribes were led by Chief Black Hawk in an attempt to re-take their homeland Department of Indian Affairs established |  |
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|  |  | **1835** | Creek Alabama Uprising (1835-1837) in Alabama and Georgia along the Chattahoochee River. It resulted in a defeat for the Creek forces and the removal of the Creek people from their native lands to the Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. |  |

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|  |  | **1835** | Second Seminole War (1835-1842) in the Florida everglade area. Under Chief Osceola, the Seminole resumed fighting for their land and were decimated as a result. |  |
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|  |  | **1837** | Osage Indian War (1837) After years of war with invading Iroquois, the Osage migrated west of the Mississippi River to their historic lands in present-day Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The conflict involved a number of skirmishes with the Osage Indians in Missouri. |  |
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|  |  | **1849** | 1846 - 1863 The Navajo conflicts in New Mexico and Arizona led to their forced occupancy of an inhospitable reservation |  |
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|  |  | **1854** | 1854 - 1890 The Sioux Wars in South Dakota, Minnesota and Wyoming were led by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull in a fight to keep their homelands |  |
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|  |  | **1855** | 1855 - 1856 Rogue River War in Oregon. Indian tribes were attacked in an attempt to start a war that would enable unemployed miners to work. Survivors were forced on to reservations |  |
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|  |  | **1855** | Third Seminole War (1855â€“1858) in the Florida everglade area. The Seminole led by Chief Billy Bowleg made their last stand and were defeated and deported to Indian territory in Oklahoma |  |
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|  |  | **1861** | 1861 - 1900 Apache Wars in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Leaving the reservation attacks were made on outposts led by Geronimo and Cochise. Geronimo surrendered in 1886 but others carried on the fight until 1900 |  |
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|  |  | **1865** | 1865 1868 and in 1879: Ute Wars broke out in Utah due to Mormon settlers taking over their lands |  |
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|  |  | **1872** | 1872 - 1873 Madoc War in California and Oregon when led by Captain Jack Native Indians left their terrible reservation and fought for 6 months, Captain Jack was hanged |  |

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|  |  | **1874** | Red River War in Northern Texas against the Arapaho, Comanche, Cheyenne and Kiowa tribes, who eventually surrendered |  |
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|  |  | **1876** | Battle of the Rosebud in Montana. Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne under Crazy Horse turned back soldiers commanded by General George Crook cutting off reinforcements intended to aid Custer at the [Battle of the Little Bighorn.](http://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/the-indian-wars/battle-of-bighorn.htm) |  |
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|  |  | **1877** | Nez Perce War in Oregon, Montana and Idaho. After fighting against the Americans Chief Joseph led his tribe 1700 miles to Canada but were forced to surrender near the border. |  |
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|  |  | **1890** | 1890 The Wounded Knee Massacre in South Dakota followed the killing of Chief Sitting Bull. Chief Big Foot led the last band of Lakota Sioux and were massacred by the US Army at Wounded Knee Creek. |  |