

(Compiled and modified from a wide variety of sources and websites, especially <http://www.datesandevents.org/events-timelines/26-indian-wars.htm> for major events)

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.

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

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 Algonquian tribes were allied to the British.

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 James Moore and Yamasee warriors.

1715: The Yamasee War. An Indian confederation led by the Yamasee came close to exterminating the white settlements in their area of southern Carolina.

1722: Iroquois surrender claims to land south of the Ohio River in addition to counties in the eastern panhandle.

1756-1763: The Seven Years War (French and Indian War) due to disputes over land is won by Great Britain. France gives England all French territory east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans. The Spanish give up east and west Florida to the English in return for Cuba.

1763, February 10: Treaty of Paris ends French and Indian War (1754-1763). Canada east of the Mississippi River added to the British empire.

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.

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.

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 soldiers who defeated the 1000 Native Indians.

1776-1794: Chickamauga Wars. Cherokee involvement in the American Revolutionary War and continuing through late 1794.

1776-1783: [American War of Independence.](#)

1785-1895: Northwest Indian War in Indiana and Ohio. The Americans suffered 2 humiliating defeats by the Native Indians until they won the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

1785: Hopewell Treaty between Cherokees and state of Georgia establishing borders.

1787-1787: New American constitution written/approved.

1789: Indian affairs placed within the new War Department.

1803: Louisiana Purchase.

1811-1813: Tecumseh's War/Battle of Tippecanoe. 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.

1812-1814: War of 1812.

1813-1814: Creek War erupted in Alabama and Georgia. The Creek Indians were defeated by American forces led by Andrew Jackson. Battle of Horse Shoe Bend.

1813: Peoria 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.

1817-1819: First Seminole War erupted in Florida as the Seminole Indian tribe defended their lands and runaway slaves.

1820-1875: Texas-Indian Wars between Texas settlers and Plains Indians.

1824: Bureau of Indian Affairs created by John C. Calhoun (without Congressional authorization) as a division within his War Department.

1827: Winnebago War 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.

1830: Indian Removal Act.

1832: Bureau/Office of Indian Affairs—with a commissioner— within the War Department created by Congress.

1831: *Cherokee Nation v. State of Georgia*.

1832: *Worcester v. Georgia*.

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.

1834: First Dragoon Expedition (Dodge-Leavenworth Expedition; Pawnee Expedition). First official contact between the U.S. government and the Plains Indians.

1834: Restructure of Bureau of Indian Affairs into the new department.

1835-1837: Creek Alabama Uprising 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.

1835-1842: Second Seminole War in the Florida everglade area. Under Chief Osceola, the Seminole resumed fighting for their land and were decimated as a result.

1836-1877: Comanche Wars.

1837: Osage Indian War. 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.

1838: Beginning of Trail of Tears; 3000-4000 died in 800-mile march to Oklahoma Territory.

1846-1848: Mexican-American War

1846-1863: The Navajo conflicts in New Mexico and Arizona led to their forced occupancy of an inhospitable reservation.

1849: Indian Affairs moved from War Department to the Department of the Interior.

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.

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.

1855: Third Seminole War (1855-1858) 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.

1861-1865: American Civil War.

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.

1864: Sand Creek Massacre. Colonel John Chivington's forces massacre Cheyenne and Arapaho men, women, and children.

1865-1869: Building of the Union Pacific (transcontinental) Railroad—brings settlers, miners, ranchers, etc. to Indian lands.

1862: Homestead Act passed: opened western lands to settlers

1865, 1868, and 1879: Ute Wars broke out in Utah due to Mormon settlers taking over their lands.

1869: Ely Parker became the first Native American to serve as commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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.

1874: Red River War in Northern Texas against the Arapaho, Comanche, Cheyenne and Kiowa tribes, who eventually surrendered.

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.

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.

1887: Dawes General Allotment Act passed: leads to breakup of large Indian reservation and to the acquiring of Indian lands by whites.

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; massacred by the US Army at Wounded Knee Creek. **Often cited as the last incident in the Indian Wars; however:**

- **1893** Navajo war against white settlers. Northwestern New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona.
- **1895** Bannock Uprising at Jackson's Hole, Wyoming.
- **1896** Yaqui Uprising - conflict that took place in the Mexican state of Sonora and the American state of Arizona.
- **1898** Battle of Sugar Point US Infantry and Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.
- **1909** Crazy Snake Rebellion between the Creek Indians and white settlers in Oklahoma.
- **1911** Battle of Kelley Creek in Nevada. A small group of Bannock and Shoshone killed four men in an incident known as the Last Massacre. They were followed by a posse to Kelley Creek. 9 people were killed.
- **1915** The Bluff War, aka Posey War or the Polk and Posse War, Ute and Paiute and the US army. Location: San Juan County, Utah, and Montezuma County, Colorado.
- **1918** Battle of Bear Valley, Arizona between Yaqui Indians and the US cavalry - 1 Indian was killed and 9 were captured.

1892 – First Native American elected to Congress

1907 – First American Indian elected to the U.S. Senate

1949: Office of Indian Affairs became the Bureau of Indian Affairs

1969 – All Native Americans declared American citizens

1969 – American Indian Movement (AIM)

1979 – American Indian Religious Freedom Act passed

2014 – First Native American woman federal judge: Diane Humetewa (Hopi)