

1492 & 1493

- 1. What is the primary guiding incentive for European nations to start explorations??**
 - A) Direct trade with the orient (Indies).**

- 2. Christopher Columbus:**
 - A) Born...1451...Genoa, Italy.**
 - B) Name...Cristoforo Colombo.**
 - C) Self-educated.**
 - D) Map-maker and Navigator.**
 - E) Speaks Genoese, Latin, Portuguese, and Spanish.**
 - F) Does NOT believe the world is round:**
 - I. Believes it is pear shaped.**

- 3. Convinces King & Queen of Spain to finance the voyage:**
 - A) Is financed with funds taken by the Spanish Crown from Spanish Jews:**
 - I. They have been expelled from Spain by a royal decree in 1492.**

- 4. August 3, 1492...Palos, Spain...3 ships set sail:**
 - A) Columbus and his heirs are to get the title and office of "Admiral in all the Islands and Continents of the Ocean":**
 - I. Covers any lands he or they might discover.**

B) He is Captain of the “Santa Maria”:

I. 90 feet long...Weighs less than 100 tons.

C) The Pinzon brothers Captain the “Nina” and “Pinta”.

5. October 11, 1492...Night...Rodrigo de Triana and Luis Torres on the “Pinta” sight land:

A) Both men are “Secret Jews.”

6. October 12, 1492...After 70 days at sea...Land on Watling’s Island in the Bahamas:

A) He takes possession in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

B) Names the new area “San Salvador.”

C) Sails the area...Discovers Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic:

I. Names them “La Isla Espanola.”

II. Builds Fort La Navidad on Haiti and leaves a small garrison to hold it:

(1) This is the 1st European foothold in America.

6. December 25, 1492...The “Santa Maria” is wrecked.

7. Columbus mistakes the Taino people of the Caribbean for people of the East Indies:

A) Calls them “Indios” (Indians):

I. Will kidnap 6 of them and take them back to Spain.

8. January 1493...Heads back to Spain.

9. Reaches Spain:

A) King and Queen are NOT happy...NO riches!

B) Voyage has cost them \$6,951.62:

I. What does Columbus get?

(1) \$59.28!!!!

10. September 25, 1493...Cadiz, Spain...Sails on his 2nd voyage:

A) 17 ships...1,500 men and colonists:

I. Includes the first women to be brought to the New World.

B) Discovers Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

C) Finds Fort La Navidad destroyed and all the men killed by Indians:

I. He destroys Indian villages.

II. Enslaves them.

III. Demands gold.

IV. Sends some back to Spain as slaves:

(1) All will die!

D) Builds a new settlement named "Isabella":

I. Leaves his brother, Bartholomew in Charge:

(1) Sails back to Spain.

1497 (June)

1. John Cabot:

A) Venetian Navigator.

B) Explorer – Sails for King Henry VII of England.

C) June 24th – North of New England:

I. Reaches and sights the coast of Canada.

II. 1st European to see North America.

D) Returns to England.

E) 1498 – 2nd Voyage – With son, Sebastian.

F) His 2 voyages give England her claim to the New World.

1498

1. May 30, 1498...Columbus sets sail from Spain on his 3rd voyage:

A) Discovers Trinidad.

B) August 1, 1498...Reaches the South American continent...At the mouth of the Orinoco River.

1499

1. Amerigo Vespucci – Voyage for Spain to the Caribbean area:

A) Born...Florence, Italy...1454.

B) Will later make 2 voyages for Portugal in 1501 and 1503.

C) Describes Columbus' discoveries as "Mundus Novus"...NEW WORLD!

1500

- 1. Revolt in Haiti – Columbus and his brother are shipped back to Spain in chains as prisoners.**

- 2. 1500 – The Indian population of what is now the United States is 8,500,000:**
 - A) By 1800 there will be only 1 million left alive.**
 - B) 1980 – Discovery – Links Indians to Asians:**
 - I. Common and distinctive patterns of teeth.**
 - II. Almost identical genetic DNA.**
 - C) Indians will develop hundreds of distinctive cultures:**
 - I. Will meet and adapt to geographic and climatic limitations of areas:**
 - (1) North...Hunt...Furs...Etc.**
 - (2) Coasts and Rivers...Fish...Etc.**
 - (3) Southwest...Irrigation...Farming...Etc.**
 - D) One major disease the Indians will give to the Europeans is SYPHILIS:**
 - I. Taken back to Spain by some of Columbus' sailors:**
 - II. Epidemic in 1493...First ever!**

1502

1. Columbus – 4th voyage – Still looking for a passage to the Indies:

A) Lands on the coast of Honduras.

B) Lands on the coast of Costa Rica.

C) Lands on the coast of Panama.

1504

1. Columbus returns to Spain in disgrace:

A) May 20, 1506 – Spain – At age 65 – Dies of Syphilis:

I. A major contribution has been his discovery that the circulation of the winds and currents of the Atlantic Ocean are clockwise.

1507

**1. Martin Waldseemuller...Names the New World
“America”...To honor his friend Amerigo
Vespucci.**

1508

1. The Spanish invade, plunder, rape, pillage, and enslave the Indians of Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

1509

**1. Juan Ponce de Leon completes the conquest
of Puerto Rico.**

1511

**1. The Spanish invade, plunder, rape, pillage, and
enslave the Indians of Cuba.**

1513 (August)

1. Juan Ponce de Leon:

A) Gov. of Puerto Rico.

B) Lands near, what is now, St. Augustin, Florida.

C) Is in search of "The Fountain of Youth."

D) Names the land he has discovered - "Florida":

I. In honor of the Easter Season - "Pascua Florida."

E) "Florida" is the oldest European place name in the United States.

1513 (September)

1. Vasco Nunez de Balboa:

- A) Crosses the Isthmus of Darien in Panama.**
- B) Sept. 25th – Becomes the 1st European to see/
discover the Pacific Ocean.**

1517

1. The Protestant Reformation against the Catholic Church starts:

A) Martin Luther lists his protests:

I. Eternal salvation is a gift from God, NOT related to work or service to the Catholic Church:

(1) Becomes known as “Protestantism.”

(2) Gains a following from all over northwestern Europe.

(3) A key believer and follower is France.

1518

1. The 1st Smallpox epidemic in the New World to hit the Indians starts:

A) Has been brought from Spain.

1519

1. Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda:

A) Explores the Gulf of Mexico.

B) Explores from Florida to Veracruz, Mexico:

I. POSSIBLY discovers:

(1) The Mississippi River.

(2) Mobile Bay in Alabama.

2. Pedro Arias:

A) Officially founds – “Panama.”

1519 (September)

1. Ferdinand Magellan:

A) Born – 1480 – Nobility.

B) With 5 Spanish ships, sets sail for South America.

C) Oct. 21, 1520 – At the tip of South America - Enters the 360 mile long straits that now bear his name:

I. Takes his fleet 38 days to pass through to the Pacific Ocean.

D) Later – 1522 – Philippines:

I. Killed by the natives.

E) 1 of the ships under Captain Juan Sebastian del Campo – Makes it back to Spain:

I. 1st circumnavigation of the Globe.

II. Even though dead...Magellan...Credit.

1522

- 1. Juan Ponce de Leon – Makes 2nd trip to Florida:**
 - A) Wounded by Indians.**
 - B) Returns to Cuba – Dies from wound.**

1524

1. Florentine mariner – Giovanni de Verrazano – Sails in the name of Francis I of France:

A) Sails along the North American coast from what is now North Carolina to Newfoundland:

I. Voyage – Basis for France's claim to North America.

****From the time of the French arrival – Their sole reason for being here is the fur trade!**

1533

1. John Calvin:

A) French.

B) Flees to Switzerland.

**C) Preaches a radical theology of –
“Predestination”:**

I. God has chosen a small number of men and women for salvation.

II. The rest of mankind has been condemned to eternal damnation.

III. Virtues of...Thrift, Industry, Sobriety, and Personal Responsibility...Must be strictly followed.

**D) His French followers are called –
“Huguenots.”**

1533 (March)

1. Diego Becerra de Mendoza:

A) March 18th – Discovers – Baja California.

1534

1. Jacques Cartier of France makes the first of his three voyages to the New World:

A) Is looking for a northwest passage to the Indies:

I. Explores the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River:

(1) Takes possession of the area in the name of the King of France.

(2) Becomes France's claim to Canada.

B) 1535 – 2nd voyage – Names a mountain and the area around it “Montreal” – Means “Mount Royal.”

C) 1541 – 3rd voyage.

1539

1. Exploring – Fray, Marcos de Niza – Has helped explore Peru and Guatemala:

A) With him are: Brother, Onorato and black slave, Esteban.

B) Onorato becomes ill:

I. March 7, 1539 – He is left at an Indian village.

II. Niza and Esteban move on.

C) Esteban goes in advance of Niza:

I. He crosses the Arizona border into the San Pedro River Valley.

II. Reaches the Zuni pueblo of Hawikuh, 50 miles south of Gallup, New Mexico:

(1) Pueblo will be called “Cibola” by the Spanish.

(2) Zunis kill Esteban!

D) Niza comes within view of the pueblo:

I. Fears for his life...Retreats.

II. Brings back word of “riches in the city.”

2. May 1539 – Hernando de Soto – With an army from Cuba of over 700 men – Lands at Tampa Bay, Florida:

A) Starts a 4 year exploring expedition.

B) Will cover 350,000 square miles.

C) Alabama – Besieged by thousands of Indians – Loses half his men.

D) 1541 – Discovers the Mississippi River.

E) 1542 – Battle with Indians – He is wounded:

I. Dies of wounds.

II. Night – Buried in Mississippi River.

1540

1. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado:

A) 30 years old.

2. Sunday – February 22, 1540 – From Compostela, the capital of New Galicia, on the west coast of Mexico:

A) Heads out with 336 men.

B) Sends Hernando de Alarcon up the Gulf of California with a ship loaded with all the baggage:

I. Alarcon discovers that Baja California is not an island!

II. Sails up the Colorado River past Yuma, Arizona.

III. Lands in California – 2 years before Cabrillo!

C) Melchor Diaz is sent by Coronado to make contact with the ship.

D) At Culiacan - Coronado and 200 men push ahead of the others:

I. Pass Benson, Arizona.

II. Cross the Gila River.

III. Go up the Little Colorado River near St. Johns, Arizona.

IV. Meet 4 Indians:

a. Give them trinkets.

V. That night the Indians drive off most of

the horses!

E) June 1540 - 4 months after leaving

Compostela:

I. Coronado reaches Cibola.

II. Battle:

**a. Coronado is wounded in the head by
a stone:**

(1) Zunis flee.

**III. Fray Marcos de Niza is ordered back to
Mexico in disgrace for lying about the
wealth of Cibola!**

**F) July 15, 1540 – Captain Pedro de Tovar is
sent northwest with 17 horsemen and 6
infantrymen:**

**I. They find the Hopi villages in
northeastern Arizona called “Tusayan”:**

a. Battle with a group of Hopis:

(1) Route the Indians.

(2) Peace is made.

**II. Indians tell Tovar of a huge
canyon.....the Grand Canyon:**

a. Tovar reports it to Coronado.

**G) Coronado sends Captain Garcia Lopez de
Cardenas and 25 men to see if the story of
the canyon is true:**

I. True!! – The Grand Canyon is discovered!

**H) Coronado moves east to a place above
Albuquerque, New Mexico:**

I. Move to Tiguex.....Bernalillo, New Mexico.

I) Captain Hernandez de Alvarado brings in "The Turk" – "El Turco":

I. Tells Coronado of a land to the east with GOLD and SILVER!!

a. It is called "Quivira."

J) The Indians of Tiguex revolt:

I. Many Spaniards are killed.

II. 150 Indians are killed or burnt alive at the stake.

K) April 25, 1541 – Coronado heads east into Texas in search of Quivira:

I. The Turk has been bribed by the Tiguex Indians to lure the Spanish away from their homeland!

II. Indian, Ysopete, tells Coronado that The Turk is lying!

L) Coronado with 300 men crosses the Canadian River:

I. Goes through the panhandle of Oklahoma.

II. Enters Kansas.

M) July 6, 1541 – Reach the 1st Indian village at Lyons, Kansas:

I. NO WEALTH!

II. The Turk is tortured:

a. Admits its all a lie!

b. Garroted to death!

- N) Coronado reaches Lindsborg, Kansas:
 - I. Turns back!****
- O) December 27, 1541 – Coronado is kicked in the head by a horse:
 - I. He will NEVER fully recover!****
- P) April 1542 – Head back for Mexico.**
- Q) June 24, 1542 – Leaves Culiacan headed for Compostela.**
- R) Will face 2 trials for misconduct!**
- S) September 22, 1555 – At age 44 – Dies:
 - I. Mexico City's Church of Santo Domingo holds his remains.****
- T) What has he done???**
 - I. Blazed a trail from California almost to the Nebraska border:
 - a. Like going from Maine to Florida!****
 - II. Discovers the Colorado River.**
 - III. Discovers the Grand Canyon.**
 - IV. Discovers the Pueblos of Arizona.**
 - V. Discovers the Pueblos of New Mexico.**
 - VI. Discovers the Great Divide.**
 - VII. Discovers the Staked Plains of Texas.**
 - VIII. Discovers the prairies of Oklahoma and Kansas.**

1541

1. Jacques Cartier:

A) France.

B) Founds the city of Quebec in Canada.

1542

1. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo:

A) For Spain.

B) Explores the coast of California:

I. Claims it for Spain.

C) Is the 1st man to sail into San Diego Harbor.

1564

1. Jean Ribault founds a Huegenot colony on the St. John's River in Florida:

A) Called Fort Caroline.

B) South of present day Jacksonville.

C) Spanish will learn of this and become alarmed:

I. See the protestants as a threat.

1565

1. Spanish send Don Pedro Menedez de Aviles to wipe out the Huegenots at Fort Caroline:

A) Takes 600 soldiers and settlers with him.

B) On the way – Establishes St. Augustine:

I. Becomes the oldest, continuous, occupied, permanent European city in what will become the United States.

D) Kills Ribault and over 500 French Huegenots.

2. France and Spain both are unwilling to transport large numbers of their people to the New World:

A) Both will rely on converting the Indians into subjects.

B) Will result in a great deal of cultural and sexual mixing between them both and the Indians.

1581

1. Black slaves belonging to the King of Spain are sent to St. Augustine, Florida:

A) 1st slaves into what is now the United States.

1584

1. Walter Raleigh:

A) England.

B) Lands in New World.

C) Names the area - "Virginia."

1587 (July)

1. Walter Raleigh:

A) Establishes a colony on Roanoke Island:

I. Off North Carolina.

B) Leaves the settlement.

C) Sails back to England for supplies.

1587 (August)

1. August 18th – Virginia Dare is born:

A) 1st English child born in New World North America.

1591

1. Walter Raleigh returns to Roanoke Island from England:

A) All settlers have mysteriously disappeared:

I. Carved on a tree is the word "Croatan."

1598

1. Juan de Onate of Spain:

A) Colonizing expedition made up of Indians and Mestizo soldiers:

I. 2 goals...Gold and Souls!

B) Reach the upper Rio Grande Valley:

I. Lay the pueblo of Acoma under siege.

II. Dozens of Spanish soldiers are killed by stones or arrows.

C) Falls to the Spanish:

I. 800 Indian men, women, and children are killed!

II. Surviving warriors have one foot cut off!!

III. Over 500 Indians are enslaved.

1600

1. Are 25,000 Black Slaves in Hispaniola & Brazil.

1602

1. Bartholomew Gosnold:

A) England.

B) 1st Englishman to set foot on the New England coast.

1603

1. Sebastian Vizcaino:

A) Spain.

B) Becomes the 1st man to sail into Monterey Bay in California.

1606

1. In England – John Robinson:

A) Founds the Separatist Congregation:

I. Later becomes the “Pilgrims”:

(1) Will establish Plymouth Colony.

1607

1. Henry Hudson:

A) Sailing for England.

B) Looking for a northeast passage to the Orient.

C) Reaches Greenland.

D) Discovers the Bay named after him.

1607 (May)

1. The Virginia Company of London:

A) Has financed a 3 ship expedition to Virginia:

I. Commanded by Captain Christopher Newport.

B) May 24th – Land on an Island in the James River of Virginia:

I. Start building James Fort as a trading settlement.

C) June 15th – James Fort is completed:

I. Becomes...Jamestown:

(1) 1st permanent English settlement in America.

D) Tobacco will be the crop that gives Jamestown it's stability:

I. Tobacco – 1st used by Europeans in 1550:

(1) As antidote to disease.

E) Crops grown in the New World and introduced to Europe:

I. Tobacco – Vanilla – Chocolate – Sugar –

Rice – Coffee – Cotton(MUCH better quality than that grown in Asia).

1607 (December)

1. December 29th – Jamestown – Captain John Smith:

A) Captured by Indians:

I. Saved from execution by Chief Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas.

1608

- 1. Samuel de Champlain – France – Founds Québec on the St. Lawrence River.**

- 2. Disease and Famine hit Jamestown:**
 - A) Captain John Smith forces the survivors to act like a civil society!**
 - B) Smith forces them to work to survive!**
 - C) Only through Smith's efforts do they survive!**
 - D) Some resort to eating the corpses of the dead:
 - I. One man eats the corpse of his dead wife.****

- 3. English are unique in their colonization of the New World:**
 - A) Allow private companies to get involved even though their motive is...PROFIT!**

1609 (January)

- 1. January 16th – Spanish settle at what becomes...
Santa Fe, New Mexico.**

1609 (July)

1. Samuel de Champlain:

A) For France.

B) Discovers Lake Champlain.

1609/1610 (Winter)

1. Jamestown:

A) Terrible.

B) At the start.....500 settlers.

C) Spring.....Only 60 will be left alive.

1612

1. Virginia – John Rolfe:

a) Starts the cultivation of Tobacco.

1613

1. Hendrick Christianson & Adriaen Block:

A) For the Dutch of Holland.

B) Establish a fur trading post on Manhattan Island, New York.

1614

1. Captain John Smith:

A) Explores, charts, and names the northeastern coastal area – “New England.”

2. John Rolfe:

A) Exports the 1st shipload of Tobacco to England:

I. On board the “Elizabeth.”

3. Sir Thomas Dale:

A) Virginia.

B) Gives 3 acres to each settler.

C) This is the start of “Private Holdings” in the New World.

1614 (April)

1. April 5th – Pocahontas:

A) Has adapted to the English way of life.

B) Marries, John Rolfe.

C) 1617 – Visits England:

I. Is preparing to return to America.

II. Gets sick.

III. Dies at age 21.

1615

1. Samuel de Champlain:

A) For France.

B) Explores all the way to Lake Huron.

C) Establishes the fur trade to the interior of that region.

1619

1. Falling Creek, Virginia:

A) 1st Iron Works in America.

2. The Virginia Company:

A) Transports shiploads of women to Virginia:

I. For marriage.

B) A wife could be purchased for 120 pounds of tobacco.

1619 (July)

1. July 30th – Jamestown, Virginia:

A) The House of Burgesses:

I. 22 men:

(1) 2 Burgesses from each of the 11 Plantations.

B) 1st Representative Assembly in America.

1619 (August)

1. Virginia – Robert Rich:

- A) Brings the first 20 Black Slaves to America:**
 - I. Sold as servants.**
- B) Starts Slavery in America.**

2. Information and facts on slavery:

- A) “Slave” comes from the Slavic word “Slav.”**
- B) Originally - Use of Slave labor is dictated by 4 major crops:**
 - I. Tobacco – Sugar – Rice – and Indigo (Blue Dye).**
- C) In 4 Centuries of the Slave Trade:**
 - I. 10 ½ million Black African Slaves are brought to America:**
 - (1) Most are aged 15 to 30.**
 - II. Trip on Slave Ships:**
 - (1) Horrible!**
 - (2) Overcrowded.**
 - (3) Cramped.**
 - (4) Sleep and wallow in own urine and feces.**
 - (5) 1,000’s die on the trip from:**
 - a. Dysentery (Flux).**
 - b. Smallpox.**

c. Measles.

d. Yellow Fever.

D) Slave Clothing:

I. Rude.

II. Crude.

III. "Hand-Me-Downs" from Master to Slave.

IV. Sufficient for Summer.

V. TOTALLY inadequate for Winter.

E) Slave Food:

I. Pork – Vegetables – Corn.

II. SOMETIMES...Game – Fish – Wild Plants.

F) Slaves & Marriage:

I. Not allowed:

(1) Would contradict the Master's right to dispose of his property.

II. Most "Slave Marriages" are performed by the Slaves themselves:

(1) Most are after the woman is already pregnant.

III. Common – Slave families to be broken up by being sold:

(1) Even Mothers from Children.

G) Slave Religions:

I. Combination of their Culture and:

(1) Grab Bag & Some Christianity.

II. Most will not be converted to Christianity until:

(1) The Great Awakening after the 1760's.

H) Some things Slaves introduce to the New World:

I. Barbecue.

II. Fried Chicken.

III. Black-Eyed Peas.

IV. Collard Greens.

V. Red Pepper.

VI. Sesame Seeds.

VII. Spicy Foods.

VIII. Gumbo.

IX. Jambalaya.

X. Words:

(1) "Goober" - Peanuts.

(2) "Yam" - Sweet Potatoe.

(3) "Tote" - Carry.

(4) "Buddy" - Friend.

I) Slavery is based on force & violence as a means of control.

J) Slave Punishments:

I. Extra work.

II. Public humiliation.

III. Solitary confinement.

IV. Lashing (Flogging).

V. Stabbings.

VI. Maiming.

VII. Mutilating.

VIII. Burning.

IX. Rape.

X. Castration.

K) Slavery contributes Economically to the development of England in 3 ways:

I. Huge colonial market for exports.

II. Generate huge profits.

III. Supply raw cotton during the Industrial Revolution.

L) Southern Wealthy Planters:

I. Make up 10% of the population.

II. Control 60% of the wealth in Colonial America.

III. Plantations average several thousand acres in size.

IV. Average owning over 100 Slaves each.

V. Mansions.....LUXURY!!

M) VERY common for Masters to have sex with Slave Women:

I. Willingly and unwillingly.

II. Children – “Mulattos.”

1620

1. September 6, 1620 – “Mayflower” sails from Plymouth, England:

A) On board...101 people...Led by William Bradford:

I. 33 religious dissenters...Pilgrims.

II. 66 others...called “Strangers” by the Pilgrims:

(1) Have been added to make the trip feasible.

B) 66 days at sea:

I. 1 old man dies during the voyage.

II. 1 baby is born during the voyage.

III. 101 have started...101 complete trip.

C) November 9, 1620 – What is now Cape Cod, Massachusetts is sighted.

D) November 11, 1620 – Anchored in what is now Provincetown Harbor – The Mayflower Compact is signed by the Pilgrims:

I. Is a declaration designed to provide self-government until English legal codes can be put into place:

(1) Will be the basis of their government in the colony.

(2) 1st document of self-government in America.

E) December 11, 1620 – Exploring party from the “Mayflower” lands.

**F) December 16, 1620 – Pilgrims go ashore at
Plymouth:**

I. 1st English colony in New England.

1621

- 1. January 31, 1621 – Pilgrims gather for their 1st church service.**

- 2. March 22, 1621 – Chief Massassoit of the Wampanoag Indians makes peace with the Pilgrims:**
 - A) Gives them food and advice on planting corn IN RETURN for an alliance against the Naraganset Indians:**
 - I. Squanto – Indian – Learns English – Will become the translator between the Pilgrims and the Indians:**
 - (1) Teaches the Pilgrims how to plant corn.**

- 3. Spring 1621 – Only 50 Pilgrims left alive.**

- 4. May 12, 1621 – Edward Winslow and Susanna Fuller White are married:**
 - A) 1st marriage in Plymouth.**

- 5. 1st Thanksgiving is held...Lasts for 3 days.**

Basics of Colonial Warfare

1. Waterways:

A) Are the paths of trade and war.

B) 4 primary craft used:

I. Bateaus:

(1) Like a modern dory.

(2) Standard lake and river craft of both French & British.

II. Whaleboats:

(1) Can carry a maximum of 10 men.

(2) Used primarily for scouting.

III. Barges:

(1) Used primarily to haul supplies.

IV. Birch-Master Canoes:

(1) Used to transport men quickly.

C) Drawback of waterways:

I. In the north, they freeze in the winter:

(1) Thus, shipping of goods or military operations cease until spring thaw.

D) Advantages of British over French:

I. Spring comes 2 weeks earlier:

(1) Thus, British...Have 2 week head start on French.

II. British have ice-free ports:

(1) Allows:

a. Constant communication with England.

b. Allows constant flow of supplies from England.

2. Forts:

A) 3 primary types:

I. Stockade:

(1) Simple and quick to build.

(2) Square or rectangular.

(3) Trench...3 to 4 feet deep...2 to 3 feet wide.

(4) Logs...12 to 15 feet long...Sharpened at one end.

(5) Blunt ends down...Up vertically.

(6) Tied together...Flush...No space between.

(7) Tamped with earth or sand.

(8) At intervals...Loopholes to fire through.

(9) Barracks and storehouses are built on the inside.

(10) Sometimes...Blockhouses...On corners ...Overhanging and overlooking the walls.

(11) Cannons can make "short-work" of them.

II. Earth:

- (1) 2 trenches....4 to feet apart...Parallel.**
- (2) Logs...Upright...Tied together...Tamped.**
- (3) Earth between.**
- (4) Excellent against artillery...Like a "sponge."**
- (5) BUT, earth rots the logs.**

III. Stone:

- (1) Strongest.**
- (2) Earth walls...Faced with stone...Mortar.**
- (3) Square, rectangular, or 5 pointed star in shape:**
 - a. Cannons fire from the corners.**

B) Putting a Fort under siege:

- I. Follow certain procedures & formal rules.**
- II. Heavy artillery.**
- III. Bombard...Hole in wall called a "Breach."**
- IV. Give commander a chance to surrender.**
- V. If refused...Assault through "Breach" or use scaling ladders.**
- VI. No mercy required.**

3. Artillery:

- A) Bronze is best...Won't rust...But, is more expensive.**

B) Iron is preferred:

- I. Holds up better under constant firing.**
- II. Cheaper than Bronze.**

C) Firing:

- I. Powder in silk bags down muzzle into barrel.**
- II. Projectile down barrel...Tamped against powder.**
- III. Top of breech is "Touch-Hole"...Leads to "Flash-Hole"...Into barrel to powder bags...BOOM!**

D) Projectiles:

- I. Solid iron or lead balls.**
- II. Musket Balls.**
- III. Grapeshot.**
- IV. Cannister.**
- V. Explosive Shells.**
- VI. Incendiary Shells.**

E) 3 Types:

I. Cannons:

- (1) Long barrels.**
- (2) Size of cannon depends on weight of ball fired:**
 - a. 3 Pounder...Bore size is 2 & 7/8 inches.**
 - b. 12 Pounder...Bore is 4 & 5/8 inches.**

c. 24 Pounder...Bore is 5 & $\frac{3}{4}$ inches and weighs 3 tons.

(3) When used in a Fort or Defensive Position:

a. Mounted on a low carriage with 2 or 4 wooden or iron wheels.

(4) When used in the Field:

a. Mounted on 2 large wheels.

b. Extension of the "Body" toward the rear.

c. Attached to a "Limber" to pull it.

d. Pulled by horses or oxen.

II. Howitzers:

(1) Short barrels.

(2) Fires same shot as Cannons.

(3) More easily moved and adjusted than Cannons.

(4) Easier to move, haul, or transport in the field.

III. Mortars:

(1) Short, "Fat", and "Stubby."

(2) Used to "lob" shells into the air at 45 degree angles to fall behind walls or into a defensive position.

(3) Mounted on a flat bed with no wheels.

(4) Transported usually in a wagon.
(5) Moved into place with crowbars.
(6) Range is adjusted by moving a wooden wedge under the barrel, PLUS, powder charge:

a. Later...Screw Elevators are used.

(7) Maximum range is 1/2 mile.

(8) Effective range is 200 yards.

(9) Shell...Fuse...Length determines time of burning:

a. Gunner estimates time to target...Cuts fuse...Lights...Down barrel...Fired!

4. Flintlock Musket:

A) Standard Infantry weapon.

B) Sound and practical weapon for the time.

C) Will misfire 1 out of 20 shots.

D) Useless in the rain.

E) "Fouled Touch-Hole" results in a "Flash-In-The-Pan."

F) Average specifications:

I. Barrel is 3 1/2 feet long.

II. Bore is 3/4 inches.

III. Are smooth bore.

IV. Weighs 10 pounds.

V. No rear sight.

VI. Poor accuracy.

VII. Extreme range is 1/4 of a mile.

VIII. Accuracy range is 20 to 50 yards.

G) Fires a round lead ball...Sometimes buckshot.

H) Fired by Black Powder:

I. STINKS!

II. Corrosive.

III. Thick white smoke:

(1) Sometimes clouds the battlefield.

(2) Sometimes sides cannot see each other...Pray for breeze during battle.

I) Flint used for Firing Spark:

I. Wears with use.

II. Good for an average of 25 shots.

III. Cheap.

IV. Available in large quantities:

(1) Example: Braddock's Expedition of 2,100 men...Takes 142,000 for Muskets and 1,800 for the Pistols.

J) Colonials use a Powder Flask or Powder Horn.

K) Soldiers use Paper Cartridges:

I. Paper Tube...Powder...Lead Ball.

II. Need good teeth to tear open cartridge:

(1) Hire...Knock out front teeth.

- L) Little or no marksmanship is taught.**
- M) Fire – Volleys – Massed lines of men – Hard to miss.**
- N) Standard firing formation:
 - I. 4 men abreast.**
 - II. 3 men deep.****
- O) Civilian Muskets – Vary greatly.**
- P) Indians prefer smaller calibers...Kick.**
- Q) French Army...Smaller caliber than the British.**

5. Bayonet:

- A) Developed in the 1600's:
 - I. One shot...Close...No time to reload...Used like a "Pike"...Down barrel.**
 - II. Late 1600's...Socket around barrel...Offset blade.****
- B) Necessary weapon of both the French & British Armies.**
- C) NOT used by Colonials.**

6. Short Sword:

- A) NOT used by Colonials.**
- B) Carried by Infantry.**
- C) Thrown away on expeditions.**

7. Colonial Soldiers:

A) Poor.

B) Lack of training.

C) In battle...Shockingly, does well!

D) When not in action...Lazy & dirty!

E) If an officer is lax and stupid...So are his men!

F) Leaders and Officers...Usually, little or no military qualifications.

G) Will have discipline problems throughout the Colonial Period.

H) As Colonial Wars continue, experience is gained...Competent leaders will emerge.

I) Officers:

I. Primary requirements for a Senior Officer:

(1) Political connections.

(2) Ability to persuade men to enlist.

II. Primary requirement for a Junior Officer:

(1) Be popular with the men!

III. All Officers:

(1) Subservient to men!

(2) Results in hardly any discipline!

8. Uniforms:

A) British & French regulars wear the uniform of their country.

B) In cases of shortages...Will modify:

I. Example...Moccasins.

II. Example...Mitasse:

(1) Indian in origin.

(2) Circular tube-like Leggings made from buckskin or canvas.

(3) Worn around legs to just below the knee.

(4) Used as protection against terrain.

(5) Used for warmth.

C) When uniforms start to wear:

I. Patched with whatever is available.

II. Skirts from jackets...Cut off...Saved...Used as patching material.

D) Sometimes – Sailcloth is used to make pants and overalls.

E) Overcoats are issued in the winter:

I. French call them: "Greatcoats."

II. British call them: "Watchcoats."

F) Colonial Militias:

I. No specific uniform.

II. Some officers...Have their own uniforms.

III. Most men wear dirty, shabby, worn, everyday, clothing.

9. Food:

A) The 2 basic foods are Salt Pork & Bread:

I. Salt Pork:

(1) Packed in barrels of brine to preserve.

II. Bread:

(1) In a Fort or Stationary Position...Soft.

(2) In the Field...Rock hard biscuits.

B) French:

I. Use a lot of Dried Peas and Wine.

II. Issue salt.

III. Sometimes...Fresh beef and/or chocolate.

IV. Wine is considered a necessity:

(1) Thus, takes up valuable cargo space on supply ships, that could have been used for food.

C) British:

I. Longer growing season than the French.

II. No blockades on their ports to stop cargo ships.

III. Have more fresh meat than the French.

IV. WHEN available, regular issue of:

(1) Salt Pork.

(2) Salt Beef.

(3) Salt Codfish.

(4) Oatmeal.

(5) Cornmeal.

(6) Beans.

(7) Peas.

(8) Rice.

(9) Vinegar.

(10) Butter.

(11) Cheese.

(12) Sugar.

V. Prefer Rum:

(1) Runs out...Make Spruce Beer:

a. Boil tips of spruce branches until they start to disintegrate.

b. Skim of material at top.

c. Add molasses.

d. Let it cool.

e. Add yeast.

f. Let nature take it's course for a few days.

(2) Biggest drawback...LAXATIVE!!!!

D) Sutlers:

I. Follow the British Army into the field.

II. Are civilians.

III. Sell liquor and food supplies to the Army.

IV. Sometimes licensed by the Commanding Officer to sell certain goods at certain

prices.

V. Sometimes they sell anything at any price.

10. Sickness, Disease, Wounds, and Care:

A) In any of these...Little or nothing in the way of treatment!!

I. Knowledge of causes, infections in wounds, and prevention is nil!!!

II. Men are usually left to rest, lie down, and recover or die!

B) 1 Doctor/Surgeon and 1 Assistant per regiment.

C) Hospital:

I. Set up in any old building or tent!

D) Sanitation is nonexistent!

E) Scurvy:

I. Primarily a Naval disease.

II. Troops wintering in Forts suffer from it.

III. More common to the French than British.

IV. By the mid 1770's – Cause, cure, and prevention are known by both sides.

F) Dysentery:

I. "The Bloody Flux."

II. Caused by poor sanitation and improper disposal of human waste.

III. Most common disease of Armies in the field.

G) Smallpox:

I. Primarily a civilian disease.

H) Bullet or bayonet wounds:

I. To the body cavity, are considered fatal.

II. To the limbs...AMPUTATION!!!!

I) Women:

I. Usually 4 to 6 will accompany an Army to act as laundresses and nurses.

II. Many will accompany their husbands.

III. Many follow as prostitutes.

March 22, 1622

The 1st James River Indian War

- 1. Virginia – Indian leader...Opechanacanough:**
 - A) Hates the English.**
 - B) Plots against them.**
 - C) His goal is to kill all of them or drive them back into the sea.**

- 2. March 22, 1622 – Good Friday – Indians hit with total surprise:**
 - A) Catch the men in the fields.**
 - B) Catch the women and children in the houses.**
 - C) Primarily knives and tomahawks.**
 - D) In one hour they kill 350 men, women, and children up and down the James River.**
 - E) Destroy 80 of the 86 plantations.**

- 3. Spring and summer – Things quiet down:**
 - A) Colonists plot revenge.**
 - B) Offer peace to Opechanacanough.**
 - C) Indians are invited to attend a peace council – Are assured no harm will come to them.**
 - D) Many Chiefs and warriors attend.**
 - E) Surrounded by armed colonists.**
 - F) Signal...Slaughter of the Indians starts.**
 - G) Opechanacanough escapes...He will plot to**

get even.

4. This has been America's 1st Indian War.

Westward Expansion & Indian Treatment

1. The Indian and the Land:

A) Land is sacred!

I. The Indians will come and go leaving “no marks.”

B) NOBODY owns the land, water, sky, game, etc.!

C) Cannot comprehend “ownership” by:

I. Trappers.

II. Traders.

III. Emigrants.

IV. Miners.

V. Cattlemen.

VI. Sheepmen.

VII. Homesteaders.

VIII. Farmers.

IX. Soldiers.

D) To the Whites...The land is there to be taken!

I. What do a few Indian lives matter if you are building an Empire?

E) To the Whites...Taking by “conquest” is justified!

F) To the Whites...The Indians on the land are no better than wild animals!

G) To the Whites...Indians are a “roadblock to civilization!”

H) To the Whites...The Indians make no productive use of the land!

I) To the Whites...Indians are only savages that:

I. God, for some unknown reason:

(1) Has allowed to hinder the progress of:

a. His “chosen people”...The Whites!

J) To the Whites...Indians have no rights against the “superior White Civilization!”

K) To the Whites...Killing an Indian was like killing a poisonous snake!

L) What do Whites do in regards to the land??

I. Trespass.

II. Brings:

(1) Guns.

(2) Cattle.

(3) Sheep.

(4) Plows.

(5) Axes.

III. Results:

(1) Camps.

(2) Earth chopped up.

(3) Rivers are polluted.

(4) Erosion.

(5) Buffalo grass is destroyed.

(6) Barbed wire.

(7) Overgrazing.

2. Indians are portrayed as being cruel and savage:

A) Could be at times.

B) Whites...Just as cruel and savage:

I. AND, at times...Worse than the Indians!

3. Indians and torture:

A) Torture in the east was the worst.

B) Iroquois:

I. Torture is a sacrifice to the God of War & Hunting.

II. ONLY prisoners of great courage are given the privilege of being tortured to death:

(1) Bride for the night.

(2) Treated well.

(3) During torture are given food and water.

(4) After death...Dismembered...Pieces...Pot:

a. Cooked and eaten.

C) Cherokee:

I. Women primarily carry out the torture:

(1) Are allowed to avenge the death of a husband, son, or brother killed by the enemy.

D) Karankawa:

I. Texas.

II. Eat victims alive:

(1) Tie down.

(2) Cut strips of flesh.

(3) Lightly cook.

(4) Eat.

(5) Done until death!

(6) Bones are divided up and eaten.

III. Sometimes...Roast victim alive:

(1) Eat.

E) Chickasaw:

I. Strip victim naked.

II. Burning wooden rods up rectum until insane.

III. Hack to pieces while still alive.

F) Yemassee:

I. Dozens & dozens of pine needles into the body:

(1) Light them!

II. Cut apart joint by joint until death.

III. Bury alive up to neck:

(1) Use head for arrow practice.

G) Apache:

I. Hang upside down:

(1) Small fire under head...Slowly roast brain inside skull!!

II. Ant hill:

(1) Stake victim down.

(2) Cut off eyelids and/or cut out tongue.

(3) Honey to draw the ants.

4. Fiercest of the western tribes into the early 1800's:

A) Gros Ventres:

I. Means: "Big Bellies."

II. Allies of the Blackfoot.

5. "The 5 Civilized Tribes/Nations":

A) Cherokee.

B) Chickasaw:

I. Most warlike of the 5.

C) Choctaw:

I. Least impact of the 5.

D) Creeks:

I. Strongest of the 5.

E) Seminole:

I. Branch of the Creeks.

6. Indians.....Musical instruments:

A) Drums:

I. Most significant.

B) Whistles.

C) Flutes.

D) Rattles.

7. Indian men....Primary duties:

A) Hunt.

B) Fish.

C) Fight.

8. Indian women....Primary duties, etc.:

A) Outside of hunting, fishing, and fighting.....:

I. Do the rest!!

B) Infidelity:

I. Death or end of nose is cut off.

C) During periods:

I. Considered unclean.

II. Live by themselves.

D) Childbirth:

I. Not allowed to interfere with daily chores!

II. ONLY assistance...1st baby...After that...NONE!

III. After birth:

- (1) Cleans and washes herself and the baby.**
- (2) Back to work.**

9. Indian weapons:

A) Knives.

B) Clubs.

C) Tomahawks.

D) Lances:

I. 7 feet long.

II. 1 ½ inches in diameter.

III. Used for stabbing...NOT throwing!

E) Bows & Arrows:

I. Accurate up to 80 yards.

II. Arrows are 30 inches long.

III. Arrows can travel 150 feet per second.

F) Shields:

I. Buffalo hide...Covered with glue.

II. Stuffed.

III. Can actually deflect bullets.

10. Inter-tribal feuds – WILL prevent defense of areas from the Whites!

A) Why??.....No unification!

11. Before the Whites:

A) No mumps!

B) No TB!

- C) No measles!**
- D) No diphtheria!**
- E) No cholera!**
- F) No smallpox! – Etc. – Etc.!**
- G) DO HAVE VD!!!**

12. Indians...Sickness & Diseases:

A) Sicknesses are considered supernatural:

I. Due to evil spirits.

B) Contagious diseases:

I. Almost always fatal.

II. Primary “killers” of the Indians:

(1) TB.

(2) Measles.

(3) Smallpox:

- a. Will kill more Indians than ALL of the Indian Wars combined!**
- b. Sometimes intentionally given to the Indians by the Whites:**
 - i. Presents of infected handkerchiefs, blankets, etc.**
 - ii. Bodies...Dug up by Indians.**
- c. Will kill 1/2 of the Cheyenne tribe.**
- d. Will kill 7,000 of the Crees.**
- e. Will kill over 5,000 Blackfoot.**
- f. 1837 – Fort Clark on the Missouri River – Hits the Mandan Indians:**
 - i. MANY die!**

- ii. Grief!**
- iii. Warriors cut own throats!**
- iv. Warriors shove arrows down throats into lungs!**
- v. Mothers slit throats of children, then their own, or hang themselves!**
- vi. Fever...Many...River...Drown!**
- vii. LESS than 100 of the tribe will survive!**

13. Later.....Indian Agents:

A) Buffalo are gone.

B) Promise the Indians food if they surrender and live on the reservations:

I. Promise will not be kept!!

C) 3 types of agents:

I. Outright...Thieves!

(1) Corrupt.

(2) Take Indian valuables.

(3) Cut or stop delivery of staple foods to a fraction.

(4) Use starvation as a means of control.

(5) Substitute rotten, wormy, moldy, food...Sell off the good!

(6) Sell goods for huge profits.

(7) Keep the Indians in debt on purpose.

(8) Give contracts to White Ranchers.

(9) "Juggle" books

II. Religious Fanatics!

(1) Sometimes will only feed those whose souls have been “saved” or have been converted.

III. Men of goodwill and decency:

(1) Not very many of them!!

D) Basically handle all non-military matters pertaining to the Indians.

14. Later.....Post Traders:

A) Have a monopoly on dealing with the Indians.

B) Agents will not let the Indians buy from anybody but the Post Traders:

I. Why?...They are in partners to get wealthy at the expense of the Indians!

C) Dilute sugar with...Sand.

D) Dilute flour with...Sawdust.

E) Falsify records on “sales.”

15. Later...Indian Reservations:

A) Each has an Agent

B) Not enough food.

C) Not enough warmth.

D) Most land is not good for farming.

E) No freedom of choice.

F) No work opportunities for males.

G) Most children go uneducated.

H) Children that are educated are done so in the “White System & Fashion”:

I. Separated from parents!

- II. Sent to boarding schools.**
- III. Given a "Christian" name.**
- IV. Forced to cut hair short.**
- V. Attempt to destroy their Indian culture and "civilize" them.**
- VI. Forced to wear "White" clothing.**
- I) Army is in charge of keeping order:**
 - I. Bad idea.....Why?**
 - (1) Presence of Soldiers is demeaning to the Warriors...Symbol of defeat!**

16. Later...Authority to oversee the Indians:

- A) Up to 1890 – The Army will never have TOTAL authority!**
 - I. Divided between the Army and the Department of the Interior:**
 - (1) The Indian Bureau...Part of the Department of the Interior:**
 - a. Later becomes The Bureau of Indian Affairs.**
- B) Army cannot act for or against the Indian Agents:**
 - I. Only upon the request of the Agent.**
- C) Territories:**
 - I. Each has a Superintendent of Indian Affairs.**
 - II. Every Reservation has an Agent.**

17. Later...White military attitudes:

- A) General William Tecumseh Sherman:**
 - I. "The only good Indian I ever saw was dead!"**

B) General Sherman:

I. **"Give the Indians whiskey, it kills them like flies!"**

C) Colonel John Chivington – Sand Creek:

I. **"Kill and scalp them all, big and little."**

D) General Phil Sheridan – In defense of the Indian:

I. **"The Indian was at peace, then along came 19th century progress, or whatever it may be called to disturb his happy condition. In other words we took away his country and his means of support, broke up his mode of living, his habit of life, introduced disease and decay to him, and it was for this and against this, that he made war. Could anyone expect less?"**

18. White barbarism:

A) Blankets made from Indian scalps.

B) Indian skulls:

I. **Worth \$1.25 each.**

C) Indian arm and leg bones:

I. **Used to make knife handles.**

19. Summary:

A) Indian...Shamefully neglected!

B) Indian...Belittled!

C) Indian...Robbed from!

D) Indian...Cheated!

E) Indian...Stolen from!

F) Indian...Swindled!

G) Indian...Defrauded!

H) Indian...Deceived!

I) Indian...Imposed upon!

J) Indian...At times, murdered!

**K) NO other minority has less cause to love the U.S. or
it's Government!**

1623

1. York, Maine – 1st Sawmill in America.

2. Piscataqua, New Hampshire – 1st Salt Works in America.

1624

1. Plymouth Colony – Massachusetts - Edward Winslow arrives from England:

A) Brings the first 3 cows and a bull to America.

2. Of the 14,000 people in Virginia:

A) Nearly 13,000 die of disease and exposure.

1626

**1. Amsterdam (New York) – 1st Flour Mill in
America.**

1628 - September

1. September 6, 1628 – John Endicott & 40

Colonists:

A) Start the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1630

1. Population – 14,600.

2. John Billington:

A) 1620 – Has arrived in Plymouth with the Pilgrims.

B) Rowdy & Foul-mouthed:

I. Considered to be “The Black Sheep of Plymouth.”

C) For years...Feuds with neighbor, John Newcomen.

D) 1630 – Ambush – Shoots and kills Newcomen.

E) Arrested...Tried...Hanged for the murder.

F) America’s 1st Murderer.

G) 1st man legally executed in America.

1630 - May

1. May 29, 1630 – Puritans led by John Winthrop –

Sail for New England:

A) Establish – Salem, Massachusetts.

B) Establish – Boston, Massachusetts.

**C) July 30, 1630 – At Charlestown,
Massachusetts – Establish The
Congregational Church:**

I. Are followers of John Calvin.

**II. Goal...Purify and reform the English
Church.**

1633

1. Dorchester, Massachusetts – 1st Watermill in America.

1633 - October

1. October 8, 1633 – Dorchester, Massachusetts:

A) 1st Town Government in America is organized.

1634 - February

1. Lord Baltimore's catholic Calvert Family:

A) Establishes the colony of Maryland:

I. Named in honor of the wife of King Charles the 1st.

II. Only colony with a large Catholic minority.

1635 - October

1. October 9, 1635 – Roger Williams:

A) Massachusetts Bay Colony.

B) 1st man in America to advocate the separation of Church and State.

C) Banished from the Colony.

1636

1. Thomas Hooker:

A) Disagrees with the Puritans.

B) Leaves.

**C) He & his followers establish Hartford,
Connecticut.**

1636 - June

1. Roger Williams & Followers:

A) At what is now Providence.

B) Establish the colony of Rhode Island.

1636 - November

1. November 15, 1636 – Plymouth Colony:

A) Adopt the 1st Code of Laws in New England.

Summer of 1636

The Pequot Indian War

1. Fought in Connecticut.

2. Causes:

A) Connecticut River Valley – Pequot Indians are hemmed in by the Colonists.

B) Pequots are forced from their land.

3. Indians are forced to fight for what is theirs!

4. Summer of 1636 – Fighting starts.

5. Governor Vane of Massachusetts acts:

A) Sends a force of 90 men under John Endicott to the Pequot Village at Block Island:

I. Secretly surround the village.

II. Attack.

III. Kill every single man, woman, and child!

IV. Burn the village to the ground.

V. Return to Boston having suffered no casualties.

B) Results:

- I. Pequot Nation rises to defend itself.**
- II. They strike back.**
- III. Over 1,000 Warriors go on the warpath.**
- IV. Many individual settlers in rural areas are killed.**

6. May 1, 1637 – General Court declares war on the Pequots.

7. Massachusetts sends professional soldier, John Mason, to help Connecticut.

8. May 1637 – Mason assembles his force:

A) 80 Colonists – 125 Mohican Indian allies under Chief Uncas.

B) At Fort Saybrook:

I. Joined by John Underhill and 19 men from Massachusetts.

C) Mason's force at this point:

**I. 101 Colonists – 125 Indian Allies:
(1) Total...226 men.**

9. May 20, 1637 – Mason's force leaves Fort Saybrook:

A) Sunday – May 21, 1637:

I. Spend the day praying for God to help them exterminate the Pequots.

B) Twilight – Thursday – May 25, 1637:

I. Force reaches the main Pequot fort on the Mystic River:

(1) Today – The site of Groton, Connecticut.

II. The Indian Fort:

(1) Covers an acre of ground.

(2) Surrounded by a 12 foot high stockade.

(3) Inside – Wigwams – Sit in neat rows.

(4) 2 gates – One at each end of the stockade.

III. Pequots have no idea the Colonial force is there!

C) Mason plans to divide his force:

I. Hit both gates at the same time.

II. Will attack at dawn.

10. Friday – May 26, 1637 – The Mystic River Battle/ Massacre:

A) Dawn – Mason attacks both gates.

B) Enter – Bloody hand-to-hand combat.

C) Wigwams are set on fire.

D) Mason orders men outside.

E) Fire forces Indians to flee out the 2 gates.

F) Mason's men are waiting.

G) Massacre!!!

H) Men, women, children, and babies are slaughtered without mercy.

I) Those that escape Mason's men are killed by his Indian allies.

J) Mason yells: "God is with us!"

K) Every single Pequot is killed.....750!!!

11. Mason's force heads back:

A) Ambushed by a 300 man Pequot force.

B) Running fight.

C) Force makes it back.

12. Mason re-supplies – Leads his force out again:

A) Kills every single Pequot he comes into contact with.

B) Burns all villages.

C) Burns or destroys all crops.

D) A few survivors surrender:

I. Shipped to Bermuda in chains.

II. Every single one dies in slavery.

13. Results of the war:

- A) Brings peace to the Northern Frontier for the next 40 years.**
- B) Opens a new period of expansion.**
- C) Totally removes an Indian tribe & their culture from the face of the earth.**

1639

- 1. Roger Williams – Providence, Rhode Island:**
 - A) Starts the 1st Baptist Church in America.**

- 2. Stephen Day – Cambridge, Massachusetts:**
 - A) 1st Printing Press in the English colonies.**

- 3. Richard Fairbank – Boston, Massachusetts:**
 - A) 1st Post Office in America.**

- 4. Mary Mandame – Plymouth, Massachusetts:**
 - A) Discovered that she has had a sexual affair with an Indian:**
 - I. Whipped through the streets.**
 - II. Forced to wear a sewn-on badge of shame on her left sleeve.**
 - III. America's 1st female sex offender.**
 - B) 1658 – Law is extended to wives who commit adultery:**
 - I. Leads to the writing of "The Scarlet Letter."**

1640

1. Population of Colonies – 27,300:

A) 22,500 of them live in New England.

1641

1. Salem, Massachusetts – 1st Glass Factory in America.

1642-1683
(41 Years)
The Iroquois War

1. The Iroquois Confederation:

A) Made up of 5 Nations:

- I. Mohawk.**
- II. Oneida.**
- III. Onondaga.**
- IV. Cayuga.**
- V. Seneca.**

B) Word "Iroquois":

- I. French version of an Indian word meaning:
(1) Rattlesnake People.**

C) Iroquois call themselves: "People of the Long Houses."

D) Primarily an agricultural people:

- I. BUT, men do hunt.**

E) Women do the field work of:

- I. Corn.**
- II. Beans.**
- III. Squash.**

F) Highly organized politically, militarily, and socially.

G) Government is a crude form of Democracy.

H) Women elect the Chiefs.

I) Women can vote and inherit property.

J) Cannibalism...On enemies.

K) Villages:

I. As many as 3,000 people.

II. Compact.

III. Surrounded by high stockade walls.

L) Houses:

I. Made of bark.

II. 60 feet long.

III. Shaped like a Quonset Hut.

M) Primary white friends...The Dutch:

I. Why?...Supply them with guns!!!

N) Will not accept the English King.

**O) Primary enemies are the French (Hate them)
and their Algonquin/Huron Indian Allies.**

**P) Algonquin/Hurons are their hereditary
Enemies:**

I. Goal...Exterminate them and the French!!

2. The Algonquin/Huron Confederacy:

A) Made up of 6 Nations:

I. Algonquins.

II. Hurons.

III. Penobscots.

IV. Abnakis.

V. Montagnais.

VI. Micmacs.

B) Will later be joined by the Ottawas.

C) Hereditary enemies of the Iroquois.

D) Cannibalism.....Of enemies.

E) Hunters:

I. BUT, grow crops:

(1) Corn.

(2) Beans.

(3) Pumpkins.

F) In all of the Colonial Wars they will side with the French.

3. 1642 - Iroquois strike first:

A) Kill Algonquin/Huron Indians.

B) Kill French Jesuit Missionaries.

4. 1653 - Iroquois propose peace:

A) To no avail.

B) Fighting continues.

5. Town of Montreal, Canada:

A) Controls navigation on the St. Lawrence.

B) Is the “jump off” point for those headed west.

C) Consists of:

I. 40 Houses.

II. Fort.

III. Stone Windmill.

IV. 150 Frenchmen.

6. Iroquois plan to attack Montreal:

A) 25 year old, French Officer, Adam Dollard...

Learns of the plan:

I. Intends to stop it!

B) Dollard gathers 16 volunteers:

I. All swear to fight to the death.

II. Is joined by 40 Algonquin/Huron Indian allies:

(1) Led by Chief Annahotaha.

C) Total force numbers...61.

D) Journey to the old Long Sault Stockade:

I. Decide to make their stand there.

7. 200 Iroquois attack Dollard:

A) Repulsed!

B) 2nd attack – Repulsed!

C) Several more attacks – All repulsed!

D) Fight goes on for days.

E) Defenders run out of water:

I. Food becomes very short.

F) 4th Day – Algonquin/Hurons start to desert:

I. Only Chief Annahotaha and 4 Warriors are left to help.

G) 5th Day – More Iroquois warriors arrive:

I. Now number...700!!

H) 3 more days of attacks.

I) 8th Day – Iroquois break into the Fort:

I. All the Frenchmen are killed except 1.

II. 2 of the Algonquin/Hurons escape.

J) The Frenchman and all the Algonquin/Hurons caught trying to escape are burnt alive!

K) The brave action has.....Saved Montreal!!!

8. October 1666 – Viceroy, Marquis de Tracy:

A) Leads an expedition of:

I. 300 boats & canoes.

B) Along Lake George.

C) Burn 5 Iroquois towns to the ground.

9. Iroquois request peace:

A) Ask that Missionaries be sent to them.

10. Raiding continues.

11. By 1675 – Indians have almost decimated each other.

12. Raids get smaller and smaller:

A) Finally stop.

1643

1. 20,000 Puritans leave England:

A) Go to Massachusetts.

B) Called "The Great Migration."

1644

1. Roger Williams is granted a royal charter to found Rhode Island.

1644

The 2nd James River Indian War

1. Virginia.

**2. Indians are led by 100 year old, Chief,
Opechancanough:**

A) Has to be carried into battle on a litter.

**3. April 18, 1644 – Indians – Attack – Total
surprise:**

A) 2 day rampage:

**I. Up and down the James, York, and
Pamunkey Rivers.**

B) Kill 500 settlers.

4. Governor William Berkeley:

A) Organizes a strongly armed militia:

**I. Their firepower will offset numerical
advantage of Indians.**

5. 1645 - 2 sides meet in battle – Vicious fighting:

A) Indians are defeated.

B) Old Chief is captured:

I. Taken to Jamestown on a litter.

II. Jailed in a building.

III. Guard at door.

6. Night – Guard – Walks in – Muzzle of musket to heart:

A) Shoots – Kills him!

B) His death brings war to an end.

1647

1. Ann Hibbins – Massachusetts:

A) 1st “Witch” – America – To be executed.

B) 1647 to 1662 – Massachusetts & Connecticut:

I. 14 “Witches” hanged!

1650

- 1. Population of the English Colonies – 51,200!!**
- 2. Dutch pass the French in the Fur Trade in the New World.**

1652 - May

1. May 18, 1652 – Rhode Island:

A) 1st Law in America – Against Slavery.

1653

1. 1st settlement in North Carolina.

1654 - September

1. New Amsterdam:

A) 1st Jews arrive in America:

I. 23 men, women, and children.

1655

1. Deborah Moody - Long Island, New York:

A) Town meeting.

B) Allowed to vote.

C) ONLY known female suffrage in Colonies.

1660

1. Population – English & Dutch Colonies – 80,000!

1661

1. Virginia:

A) Legally recognizes the institution of Slavery.

1670

1. Population – 111,900.

1675-1676
(1 Year)
King Philip's War

- 1. Indian population of New England is 20,000.**
- 2. Colonial population of New England is 38,000.**
- 3. Causes:**
 - A) Possession or ownership of land:**
 - I. Indians are being cheated out of it.**
 - II. Indians are being “legally” cheated.**
 - III. Indians do view fish or game as part of the land.**
 - B) English Law:**
 - I. Indians believe it does not apply to them.**
 - II. Indians are forced to obey Puritan Laws they don't understand:**
 - (1) Like...No hunting on Sunday!!**
 - (2) Like...No firearms!**
 - III. Indians are used and abused under the laws:**

(1) Example...Drunk on purpose...Have to work off sentence.

(2) Example...English Traders let the Indians get deeply into debt...Take or work off.

C) Christian Activities:

I. English try to convert the Indians to Christianity:

(1) Indian Medicine Men resent this.

II. English consider the Indians inferior or sub-human.

4. King Philip:

A) Wampanoag Indian - 24 years old.

B) Son of Massasoit.

C) Indian name is...Metacomet:

I. English have named him "Philip."

D) Resourceful.

E) Intelligent.

F) Thoughtful.

G) Determined.

H) Brother is...Wamsutta:

I. Named "Alexander by the English.

I) 1660 - Becomes Co-Chief with his brother.

5. 1662 – Colonists – Stupidly believe the Indians are plotting war:

A) Plot doesn't exist!

B) Wamsutta is summoned to answer questions:

I. Literally put on trial!

II. After...Visits home of friend, Josiah Winslow in Marshfield:

(1) Few days later – “Sick” – Dies!

(2) His widow claims he was poisoned.

C) Philip is now the sole Chief.

D) An uneasy peace is at hand.

6. 1671 – Colonists summon Philip to Taunton:

A) He is treated like dirt!!

B) English demand a peace treaty from him!

C) English demand that the Indians turn in all guns!

D) Philip is angry:

I. BUT, he knows his people are not ready to fight...YET!

II. He signs the treaty.

III. Only a few guns are turned in.

E) Later – He is called back:

I. Forced to sign ANOTHER treaty:

(1) Means absolutely nothing.

7. 1671 to 1675 – Philip plots:

A) Needs allies.

B) Sends out runners inviting various tribes to a council.

8. January 1675 – Converted Christian Indian, “John Sassamon”, tells the English about Philip’s plot:

A) They don’t believe him.

9. January 29, 1675 – 15 miles southwest of Plymouth:

A) John Sassamon is found in a pond...Dead!

I. Killed before body thrown into pond.

B) Indian tells the Authorities he saw 3 Wampanoags kill Sassamon.

10. The 3 Indians are arrested:

A) Tried.

B) Convicted.

C) Sentenced to hang.

11. June 8, 1675 – One of the 3 confesses:

A) All 3 are hanged!

12. June 24, 1675 – Indians attack several settlements:

A) Swansea:

I. Kill 9 people.

B) Taunton.

C) Rehoboth.

D) Middleborough.

E) Dartmouth.

13. June 26, 1675 – Relief force leaves Boston:

A) 110 men – Under Captain Samuel Mosley.

14. June 28, 1675 – Relief force reaches Swansea:

A) Fight.

B) Continues on the 29th.

15. June 30, 1675 – A Colonial force finds Philip's deserted village:

A) Find the heads of 8 Colonists spitted on poles.

16. July 1, 1675 – A Colonial scouting party – Ambushes an Indian war party:

A) Kill many of the Indians.

B) Scalp the bodies:

I. Send to Boston as tokens of victory.

II. 1st Scalps taken in America.

III. Later:

(1) Bounties paid for scalps or the entire head.

17. Indians put the town of Brookfield under siege:

A) 102 people take refuge in the blockhouse.

B) Indians burn the rest of the town.

C) Try for days to take the blockhouse...Can't!

D) Try to burn it...It rains...Puts out fire!!

E) August 4, 1675 – Relief force of 49 men under Captain James Parker attacks the Indians from the rear:

I. Kill 80 of the Indians.

II. Rest flee.

18. Indians attack Hadley:

A) Are driven off.

19. Indians attack Deerfield:

A) Are driven off.

20. Late August 1675 – Hopewell Swamp:

A) Indians are badly defeated.

21. September 1, 1675 - Indians attack Deerfield for the 2nd time:

- A) Kill several Colonists.**
- B) Colonists flee the town.**
- C) 80 Colonial men return:**
 - I. Secure a grain supply.**
 - II. Head back to re-join the others.**
 - III. Ambushed by 700 Indians.**
 - IV. 78 of the 80 are killed.**

22. Indians attack the Northfield Blockhouse:

- A) Kill 12 Colonists.**
- B) Relief column of 30 men are ambushed:**
 - I. 20 of the 30 are killed.**

23. Indians attack:

- A) Northampton.**
- B) Hadley.**
- C) Hatfield.**
- D) Springfield.**

24. Governor Josiah Winslow:

- A) Leads a 1,129 man force against the Indians.**

25. Main Indian camp:

- A) In the great swamp near Kingston, Rhode Island.**
- B) 3,000 Warriors.**
- C) 600 Wigwams...Surrounded by a stockade.**
- D) 1 entrance.**
- E) Camp is surrounded by swampy ground.**
- F) In charge...Narragansett Chief...Canonchet.**

**26. December 19, 1675 – Cold – Snowing –
Winslow's men attack the Indian camp:**

- A) Fighting is fierce and bloody.**
- B) Finally...Benjamin Church and his men enter the village:**
 - I. Set fire to the Wigwams.**
 - II. Indians start streaming out thru the only entrance/exit:**
 - (1) Literally slaughtered.**
 - (2) 650 killed...Most are women and children!!**
- C) Most of the Warriors escape.**
- D) Winslow has lost 80 killed and 180 wounded.**

**27. Month of December 1675 – English burn the
Indians crops and villages:**

- A) Kill any Indian they come into contact with.**

28. February 5, 1676 – Indians raid Lancaster:

A) Burn the entire town to the ground.

B) Kill all the men.

C) Capture all the women.

29. March 17, 1676 – Indians destroy:

A) Warwick, Massachusetts.

B) Providence, Massachusetts.

30. April 1676 – Tide of the war starts turning in favor of the English:

A) PRIMARILY because they start using Indian Scouts.

B) Also, Narragasset Chief, Canonchet is captured and shot.

31. May 1676 – At Peskeompskut:

A) Indians are surprised.

B) Every single Indian man, woman, and child is killed.

32. May 10, 1676 – At Deerfield:

**A) A 101 man Colonial force attacks the Indians:
I. Kill 275 Indians.**

B) THEN, a large Indian war party under Philip:

I. Surprises the Colonial force.

II. Kills 35 of them.

33. May 30, 1676 – Indians burn Hatfield, Massachusetts.

34. June 12, 1676 – Indians attack Hadley, Massachusetts.

35. July 20, 1676 – Captain Benjamin Church's force attacks King Philip's village:

A) Kill over 130 Warriors.

B) Capture Philip's wife and son.

C) Philip escapes into the swamp with a handful of followers.

36. Philip:

A) Warrior suggests he surrender:

I. Philip clubs him to death!

(1) This action will come back to haunt him.

B) Followers desert him.

C) Alone.

D) A fugitive.

E) Cuts his hair as a disguise.

**37. Brother of the Warrior Philip clubbed to death –
Tells Benjamin Church where Philip is hiding.**

**38. August 12, 1676 – Church, 18 Colonists, 22
Christian Indians:**

A) Surround Philip in Mt. Hope Swamp.

B) He runs.

**C) Indian named “Alderman” shoots him 2
inches above the heart:**

I. Falls into a pool of muddy water, dead!

D) Head is cut off and sent to Plymouth:

I. Spitted on a pole.

**II. Exhibited publicly for 20 years as warning
to the Indians.**

E) Body is dismembered:

I. 1 hand is sent to Boston.

II. Body is left to rot.

39. Results:

A) One of the bloodiest Indian Wars in history.

B) Over 600 New England men are dead:

I. 1/6 of the male population.

C) 52 of 90 towns have been attacked.

D) 15 towns have been totally destroyed.

E) 500 buildings burnt to the ground.

F) Indians suspected of taking part are killed or sold into slavery.

G) Indian lands are given to the soldiers as rewards.

Pope's War: 1675-1694 (19 Years)

1. Pope:

A) Influential medicine man of the Pueblo Indians:

I. Hates the Spanish.

2. Spanish Government receives news of an impending uprising:

A) Has Pope and 46 other Medicine Men arrested and brought to Santa Fe:

I. Charged with sorcery and witchcraft.

II. 3 are hanged.

III. Others are publicly whipped and thrown into jail.

3. News of the arrests reach the Pueblo villages:

A) They plot war!

4. Band of Tewa warriors go to Santa Fe:

A) Demand the release of the Medicine Men!

I. Spanish release them.

5. Pope will be the uniting force in the Indians plotting and acting against the Spanish!

6. August 10, 1675 – Daybreak – The Revolt starts!!!

A) Pueblo and Apache Indians strike Taos and

Picuris:

- I. Kill every single person except 2 Spanish soldiers who escape!**

7. Northern Indians under Pope march south along the Rio Grande:

- A) Join the Tewa Indians!**
- B) March on Santa Fe!**
- C) 500 Pueblo Indians approach Santa Fe from the south and join Pope!**

8. In the Rio Grande Valley – From Taos to Isleta:

- A) Indians kill over 400 people!**
- B) 1,000 settlers flee to Santa Fe for protection!**

9. Pope and his warriors sweep westward towards Acoma – Then to Zuni and Hopi country!

10. Pueblo Indians from the south under Juan approach Santa Fe.

11. Spanish Governor, Otermin, decides to attack Juan's camp at San Miguei before he join Pope and attack Santa Fe:

- A) Hard fighting – All day – Indians retreat!**

12. Indians from Taos, Picuris, and Tewa arrive to the north of Santa Fe:

A) Fighting all day:

I. Night falls – All but the Palace have fallen to the Indians!

13. August 20, 1675 – Santa Fe – Spanish launch a surprise attack on the Indians:

A) Hours of fighting!

B) City is cleared of the Indians!

C) 300 Indians killed!

D) 47 Indians taken prisoner!

I. All are shot!

E) The siege is over!

14. Spanish abandon Santa Fe and flee to Isleta:

A) It is deserted!

B) They retreat to El Paso, Texas.

15. Pope becomes ruler of the Indians:

A) Tyrant and dictator:

I. He's as bad as the Spanish!!!

16. Fall – 1681 – Otermín and 150 men – March north out of Santa Fe:

A) Winter sets in – Forces him to El Paso.

17. 1692 – Spanish launch an all-out effort to

regain the lost territory:

A) Led by Governor Diego de Vargas.

B) Pope is dead!

C) One by one the Indian pueblos fall!

18. 1694 – Not only Santa Fe, but, all of New Mexico is back in Spanish hands!

1676

Bacon's Rebellion

1. Late 1670's – Frontier Society – 2 types:

A) Frontier Farmer:

I. Democratic.

II. Liberal.

III. Makes a minimal living.

B) Eastern Planter:

I. Aristocratic.

II. Conservative.

III. Close cultural ties with England.

IV. Consider themselves to be better than the Farmers.

2. Tobacco is the primary crop:

A) Late 1670's – Economic depression hits the tobacco colonies:

I. Frontier Farmers are hit harder than the Eastern Planters.

B) Farmers plead with the Assembly to pass laws limiting production:

I. Nothing is done.

C) Hard feelings between the 2 Social Groups!

D) Mobs start roaming the countryside:

I. Burn crops to force the price back up.

E) Governor William Berkeley of Virginia does nothing!!!

I. 70 years old.

II. Has been Governor for over 20 years.

III. Rules with an iron hand.

IV. Refuses to allow an Assembly Election to replace the people elected in 1661!!!

(1) Why?...They do as he tells them to do!

V. He hand picks men to hold offices.

VI. He hand picks men to serve on councils.

VII. He hand picks men to serve as Judges.

VIII. He levies a Poll Tax.

IX. He allows "Land Grabbing" by his friends.

X. He is a cousin by marriage to Nathaniel Bacon.

3. July 1675 – A Planter has refused to pay Doeg Indians for goods he has purchased from them:

A) They kill 1 of his Servant/Overseers.

B) Farmers retaliate:

I. Totally destroy the village and slaughter 400 members of an innocent Susquehannock Indian group!

C) 1 week later:

I. 5 Susquehannock Chiefs.

II. Flag of truce.

III. Murdered.

4. 19 friendly tribes go on the warpath.

5. January 1676 – 725 Warriors attack outer small settlements:

A) 36 people are killed.

B) Rest flee to protection of towns or large settlements.

6. Governor Berkeley calls the Virginia Assembly into session:

A) Appropriate money to:

I. Build a series of defensive forts.

II. 500 Rangers to occupy the forts and defend the settlements.

B) They restrict the fur trade to only a few:

I. If they promise not to supply the Indians with guns or powder:

(1) Berkeley is involved in the fur trade!

(2) Berkeley is NOT restricted by the Assembly!!!

a. What has the Assembly done?...They have eliminated his competition!!!

7. March 1676 – Enter...The “Border Barons”:

A) Wealthy Traders; They dominate Frontier Society.

B) Are angry at Berkeley for almost destroying their Fur Trade.

C) Stir up the Farmers.

D) Farmers gather in great numbers:

I. Talk of killing friendly Indians and taking their lands.

E) Elect Nathaniel Bacon as their leader:

I. 29 years old.

II. Virginia Planter.

III. Hot-headed.

IV. Hates Indians.

V. Obsessed with killing Indians.

VI. Will recruit 266 followers to “kill Indians.”

8. April 20, 1676 – Bacon’s force starts out.

9. May 10, 1676 – Governor Berkeley:

A) Hears of Bacon & his followers AND their purpose.

B) Declares Bacon to be in rebellion.

C) Gathers 300 men and goes looking for Bacon:

I. Can't find him.

10. Back to...Bacon:

A) All but 57 followers have left him and gone home.

11. Governor Berkeley offers Bacon and his followers a deal:

A) Amnesty and an Election IF...Bacon will cease his Indian killing activities!

12. Meanwhile...Back to Bacon:

A) Bacon & followers enlist the aid of friendly Indians.

**B) Destroy a village of Susquehannock Indians:
I. Kill 150 of them.**

C) Bacon and the Colonists get drunk:

I. Murder all of the Indians who have helped them!!!

II. Return home as heroes!!!

13. Farmers elect Bacon to the Assembly:

A) With 40 armed followers:

I. He heads for Jamestown.

14. June 6, 1676 – Bacon arrives in Jamestown:

- A) Captured by Berkeley's men.**
- B) He apologizes to the Governor and Assembly for his actions.**
- C) He is forgiven and pardoned!**
- D) He is allowed to take his seat in the Assembly.**

15. Assembly passes legislation.

16. Bacon becomes bored and leaves.

17. After he leaves – Assembly passes legislation:

- A) Come to be called "Bacon's Laws":**
 - I. He has had nothing to do with them.**
- B) Abolishment of some of the old bad laws.**
- C) Open public offices to small land owners.**
- D) Restructuring of taxes.**
- E) Person cannot hold more than 1 public office at a time.**
- F) Sheriffs...No more than 2 consecutive terms.**
- G) Tax Collectors to be appointed by the Assembly.**

18. June 23, 1676 – Bacon & 460 followers returns to Jamestown:

A) Demands to be made commander of all the Virginia military forces:

I. Berkeley refuses:

(1) Bacon threatens the Assembly.

19. June 25, 1676 – The Assembly votes him commander:

A) Bacon and his followers leave to kill Indians.

20. Berkeley declares Bacon in rebellion...Again!!

A) Starts raising troops to fight Bacon.

B) Bacon hears of this...Returns to Jamestown:

I. BUT, Berkeley has fled for his life.

21. Bacon issues a “Declaration of the People”:

A) Orders his enemies to surrender.

B) Bacon then leaves to continue killing Indians.

22. August 3, 1676 – Bacon calls for a convention:

A) To be held at Middle Plantation near Williamsburg:

I. Makes followers take an oath of allegiance to him.

II. Declares his actions to be legal.

III. Declares Berkeley's actions to be illegal.

IV. Makes his followers swear to oppose any royal force sent against them from England.

23. Early September 1676 – Berkeley recaptures Jamestown.

24. September 18, 1676 – Bacon returns to Jamestown:

A) Forces Berkeley out.

B) Next day – September 19th – Bacon burns Jamestown to the ground:

I. Leaves.

25. Berkeley forms a small Army:

A) Chases Bacon.

B) Never a major battle:

I. Only small skirmishes.

26. October 26, 1676 – Bacon dies of Dysentery:

A) Rebellion dies with him.

B) Berkeley regains power:

I. Catches some of Bacon's followers:

(1) Hangs 30 of them.

(2) Sends many others to prison.

27. MANY complaints against Berkeley:

A) May 1677 – King Charles II of England recalls him home.

28. Summary:

A) Bacon has NOT led a Democratic Revolt.

B) Bacon is NOT responsible for the passage of “Bacon’s Laws.”

C) Typical Anglo belief...Indians should be exterminated.

D) Typical Anglo belief...Indian lands should be taken.

E) Typical Anglo belief...Indians don’t matter.

1677

1. Thomas Thacher:

A) 1st written medical work in America:

I. Subject...Smallpox.

1678

1. *New England – Smallpox Epidemic.*

1680

1. Population – 151,500.

1681

1. Robert Sieur de la Salle:

A) Starts navigating the Mississippi River:

I. 1682 – Reaches the mouth at the Gulf of Mexico.

1682 (October)

1. October 29, 1682 – William Penn:

A) Lands on what will become Pennsylvania.