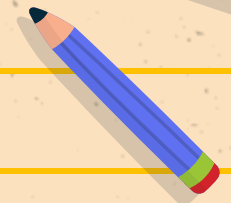
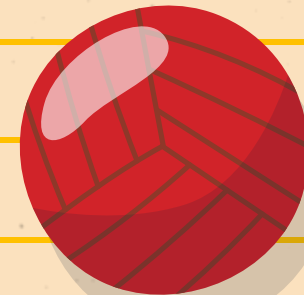
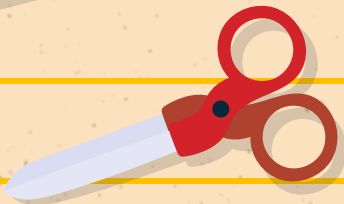
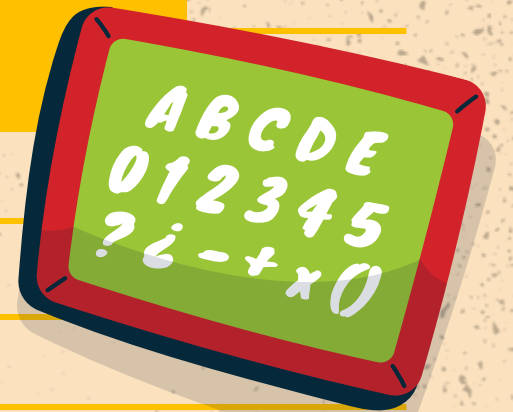
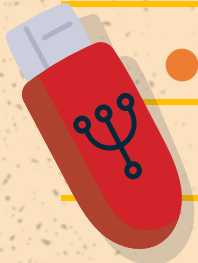


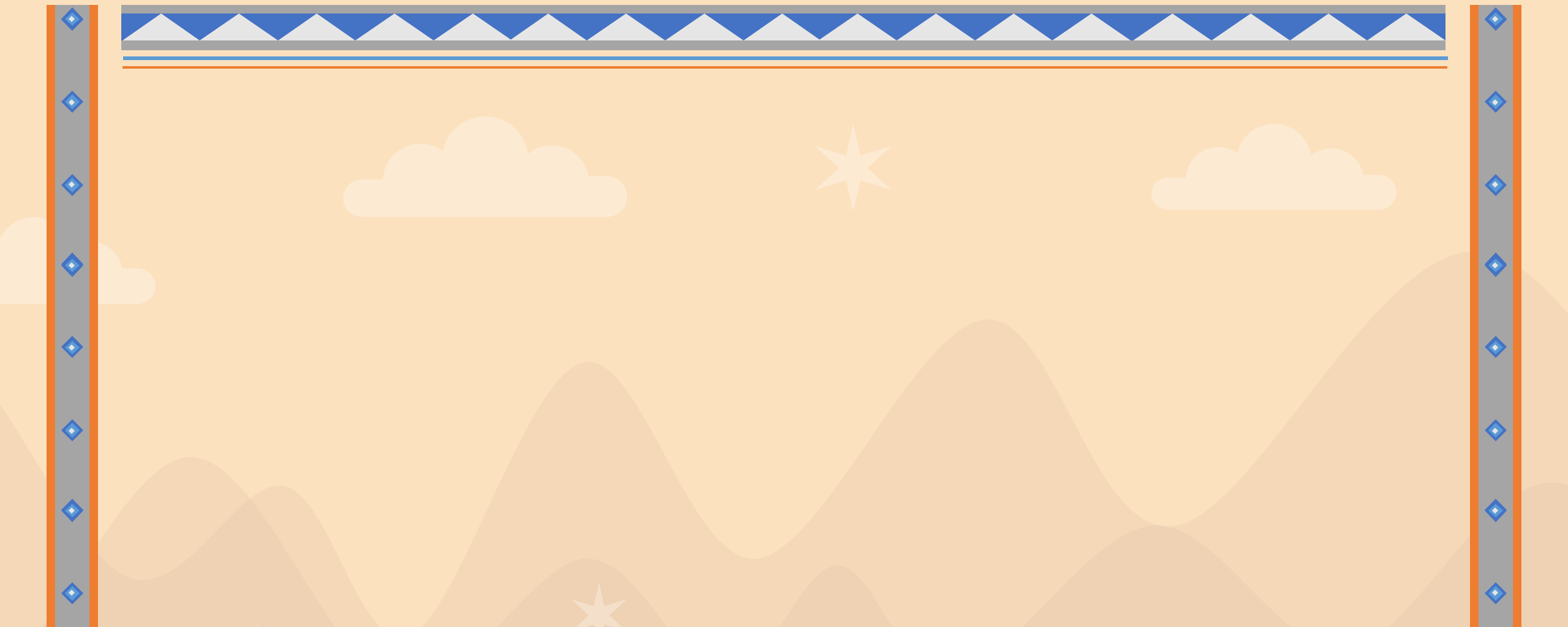
How do you think Native Americans were involved in the American Revolution?

INVESTIGATE



3.7

The American Revolution



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Identify the issues Native Americans saw with the American Revolution**
- **Compare & Contrast Neutrality vs choosing a side**
- **Hypothesize how the impact of the war would affect future tribal relations**

Before The Revolution

All Plains Nations had acquired horses, making it easier to follow the bison & transport goods

Horse ownership became a symbol of prestige & ownership within tribes

Neolin of the Delaware tribe begins spread his message across the northwest

He had a vision of removing Europeans & returning to the old ways

Before the Revolution

Benjamin Franklin collected 13 Indian treaties & published them, studying Indian treaty-making

Colonists begin to protest British tax efforts & tensions rise

Indian leaders begin to evaluate their future between the colonists & British crown

Most Indians east of the Mississippi viewed the conflict between the colonists & Britain as another conquest for empire

Before the Revolution

Tribes began to notice a conflict between supporting the colonies & believing these quarrels were a European empire tactic

The “Patriots” were most responsible for encroaching, exploiting, & killing Indians

The British were committed to upholding the commands of George III, no colonization west of the Appalachians

The question became, support the colonist who viewed them less than human, or bow to the crown of England

The Catawba

The Catawba were located in the Carolinas made up of 15 separate people

They began to rent their reservation land to make money for the tribes, renting most of it by 1770

They began to side with the patriots & bringing food to them during the war

The goal was to create their own identity should the patriots win

The Cherokee

During the French & Indian War, the Cherokee had sided with the British

When the American Revolution began, Cherokee chief Dragging Canoe pressed for military action

He allied with the British, Shawnee, Lenape, & Mohawk to push out the colonists from hunting grounds

Colonial forces began to destroy Cherokee towns & cornfields, losing more than 75% of their territory

The Iroquoia

The Iroquois League became divided on how to give their support between the colonists or the crown

The tribes began to split in their choices & by 1777, the American Revolution became a Civil War for the Iroquois

After a campaign of terror against the Britain Iroquois, George Washington earned the name “Town Destroyer” in Seneca

Eventually, the pro-British faction of the Confederacy fled to Canada

Gnadenhutten

Gnadenhutten was a group of Lenape & Shawnee converts of Christianity in Ohio Country

They wanted to remain neutral during the war, with other Indians, colonists, & British viewing them with distrust

A group of Indians were carrying out raids in Pennsylvania & Virginia & a militia blamed Gnadenhutten

Colonel David Williamson bludgeoned to death the Christian Indians there & murdered more burning Fort Pitt down

Gnadenhutten Revenge

1782- Colonel Willian Crawford begins a march to annihilate the Wyandot & Lenape in North Ohio...

Only to meet an Indian & British force by the Sandusky river, more than 70 patriots were killed in battle

Colonel Crawford was captured & the [Wyandot Half-King & Lenape Captain Pipe](#) tortured him as revenge for Gnadenhutten

Signified that neutrality was not an option during the war.

A “Nonevent”

1783- The Treaty of Paris ended the War & the United States was born, did not have Indian representation

The Indians west of the Mississippi were unaffected by the war

The U.S. began a focus on realizing one people’s freedom through the dispossession of others.