

Outline

- I. French
 - a. Fort Toulouse
 - b. Creek Indians
- II. 5 Nations
- III. Spanish Colonialism
- IV. Four big confederacies
- V. The English

- I. 1680-pueblo uprising and 1763-Proclamation Line. Indigenous slave trade tried to keep traditions. Mississippi river valley (gulf-Detroit) by the French to expand fur trade and control lead mines. They would place forts around territory in order to “scare off” other Indians and newcomers. 1702-mobile 1718-neworleans. In these new cities, there was never enough people or food, mainly because they wanted wheat but Indians mostly made corn. Fort Toulouse was a French military fort, which was allowed for Indians to build to irritate the English. The Creek Indians made powerful competitions with the French, English, and Spanish because they would say one would offer more and would go to them if they didn't get what they wanted. Also, this made the Creeks maintain neutrality because they traded with all three.
- II. The Iroquois Indians played all of the three empires too. The five nations consisted of the Mohawk, Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, and Senca Indians. The British would always tell them about the great father of England, but since the Indians were matrilineal then they didn't understand what they were talking about. The British see gift giving as bribery and this sets the stage for the empirical wars.
- III. In the southwest was Spanish territory. They were largely centered on the fur trade. They used the Indians for agricultural work and for mining. They controlled other tribes and was beginning to see the conflicts. By 1716 the Spanish modified the encomiando. They forbid priests from the quivas, which were the emergence centers the Indians created for the beliefs. Priests would destroy them and make the Indians mad. The tried a gentler colonialism to Christianity because of the French threatening them from the east and the Pueblo uprising. There was much interior conflict because everyone wanted to be more powerful. The Spanish take over Texas due to the French's moving southward. The Caddo Indians were very agricultural and stable. They lived in small villages, so when the Spanish priests came they tried to convince them to live in bigger towns. The Caddo's didn't want to,

they liked where they were. When the epidemic came around to the Caddo Indians they blamed the priests for such terrible thing. The Spanish were more reluctant to trade firearms because they believed giving weapons to someone your trying to control isn't a good idea. Many powerful groups broke apart creating coalescence, a multilingual village with diverse traditions. This happened because of colonial pressure. 1702-carolina invade Spanish FL. 1706-invade Charleston. 1713-peace, but English continue slave raid. The Tuscarawas were vigorously attacked by the English and killed John Lawson. The Indians fled and went to the Iroquois who became the sixth nation.

IV. The four big confederacies in the south east were the creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw Indians. The first three Indians were allies with the English, but the last Indians, the Choctaws, allied with the French. These Indians played games with the three empires because they wanted to keep their homelands, traditions, and control.

V. In the 1740's, the English destroy the missionary system to disperse the Indians because this was the backbone of the Spanish. 1744-King Georges war. The English and Spanish creek Indians break off and create Seminole in Spanish FL. The Spanish encourage slaves to stay away from the English because they are looking for slaves. Seminole was a mixture of creeks and slaves. During the French and Indian war the colonial population was booming and immigration soaring from Europe. Retreat was usually due to trying to keep neutrality, however the colonials kept closing into the interior and there ended up being now where to retreat to anymore, making it hard to maintain neutrality.