

The History Of King Philips War Also Of Expeditions Against The French And Indians In The Eastern Parts Of New England

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The Name of War - Jill Lepore
2009-09-23
Winner of the Bancroft Prize

King Philip's War, the
excruciating racial
war—colonists against

Indians—that erupted in New England in 1675, was, in proportion to population, the bloodiest in American history. Some even argued that the massacres and outrages on both sides were too horrific to "deserve the name of a war." The war's brutality compelled the colonists to defend themselves against accusations that they had become savages. But Jill Lepore makes clear that it was after the war—and because of it—that the boundaries between cultures, hitherto blurred, turned into rigid ones. King Philip's War became one of the most written-about wars in our history, and Lepore argues that the words strengthened and hardened feelings that, in turn, strengthened and hardened the enmity between Indians and Anglos. Telling the story of what may have been the bitterest of American conflicts, and its reverberations over the centuries, Lepore has enabled us to see how the ways in which we remember past events are as important in their effect on our history as were

the events themselves. Winner of the the 1998 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award of the Phi Beta Kappa Society
[Igniting King Philip's War](#) - Yasuhide Kawashima 2001
Although it is usually considered from a political or cultural standpoint, Kawashima retells the story of the murder and trial from the perspective of legal history and overlapping jurisdictions. He shows that Plymouth's aggressive extension of its legal authority marked the end of four decades of legal coexistence between Indians and colonists, ushering in a new era of cultural and legal imperialism.

The History of King Philip's War; Also, A History of the Same War - Increase Mather 1862

King Philip's War - Hourly History 2021-04-05
Discover the remarkable history of King Philip's War...King Philip's War was a conflict fought between English colonists and indigenous peoples in North America toward the end of the

seventeenth century. Primarily, the clash occurred because the European migrants were encroaching on native land. But more than that, it was also a struggle for survival: the fledgling colonies were fighting to establish a semblance of European society against the Native Americans, who saw their cultures evaporating with the tremendous loss of land and life. Although King Philip's War is not always well remembered, some historians have argued that it is of critical importance to understanding colonial history, as well as to the development of America itself. Discover a plethora of topics such as The Causes of King Philip's War The Raid of Swansea King Philip's War Escalates The Battle of Bloody Brook The Great Swamp Fight The Death of King Philip And much more! So if you want a concise and informative book on King Philip's War, simply scroll up and click the "Buy now" button for instant access! [King Philip's War 1675-76](#) - Gabriele Esposito 2020-10-29 King Philip's War was the

result of over 50 years' tension between the native inhabitants of New England and its colonial settlers as the two parties competed for land and resources. A coalition of Native American tribes fought against a force of over 1,000 men raised by the New England Confederation of Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven and Massachusetts Bay, alongside their Indian allies the Mohegans and Mohawks. The resultant fighting in Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and later Maine and New Hampshire, resulted in the destruction of 12 towns, the death of between 600-800 colonists and 3,000 Indians, making it the deadliest war in the history of American colonization Although war resulted in victory for the colonists, the scale of death and destruction led to significant economic hardship. This new study reveals the full story of this influential conflict as it raged across New England. Packed with maps, battle scenes, and bird's-eye-views, this is a comprehensive

guide to the war which determined the future of colonial America.

Soldiers in King Philip's War - George Madison Bodge
2015-08-13

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and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The History of the Indian Wars in New England - William Hubbard 2002

King Philip's War - George William Ellis

The period of the Indian war of 1676, known as King Philip's war, is one of the most interesting in the early history of the New England colonies. It was the first great test to which the New England Commonwealths were subjected, and it enforced upon them in blood and fire the necessity of a mutual policy and active cooperation. The lesson that union is strength was learned at that time and was never forgotten. New England, after the war, free from fear of any Indian attacks, was able to turn her attention

to her own peaceful industrial and political development undisturbed.

After King Philip's War -

Colin Gordon Calloway 1997

New perspectives on three centuries of Indian presence in New England

Our Beloved Kin - Lisa Tanya Brooks 2018-01-01

"With rigorous original scholarship and creative narration, Lisa Brooks recovers a complex picture of war, captivity, and Native resistance during the "First Indian War" (later named King Philip's War) by relaying the stories of Weetamoo, a female Wampanoag leader, and James Printer, a Nipmuc scholar, whose stories converge in the captivity of Mary Rowlandson. Through both a narrow focus on Weetamoo, Printer, and their network of relations, and a far broader scope that includes vast Indigenous geographies, Brooks leads us to a new understanding of the history of colonial New England and of American origins. In reading seventeenth-century sources

alongside an analysis of the landscape and interpretations informed by tribal history,

Brooks's pathbreaking scholarship is grounded not just in extensive archival research but also in the land and communities of Native New England."--Jacket flap.

The History of the Great Indian War of 1675 and 1676, Commonly Called Philip's War - Benjamin Church 1851

Facsimile edition of a work originally published at Hartford in 1861.

Memory Lands - Christine M. DeLucia 2018-01-09

Noted historian Christine DeLucia offers a major reconsideration of the violent seventeenth-century conflict in northeastern America known as King Philip's War, providing an alternative to Pilgrim-centric narratives that have conventionally dominated the histories of colonial New England. DeLucia grounds her study of one of the most devastating conflicts between Native Americans and European settlers in early

America in five specific places that were directly affected by the crisis, spanning the Northeast as well as the Atlantic world. She examines the war's effects on the everyday lives and collective mentalities of the region's diverse Native and Euro-American communities over the course of several centuries, focusing on persistent struggles over land and water, sovereignty, resistance, cultural memory, and intercultural interactions. An enlightening work that draws from oral traditions, archival traces, material and visual culture, archaeology, literature, and environmental studies, this study reassesses the nature and enduring legacies of a watershed historical event.

King Philip's War - Drake 1999
Sometimes described as "America's deadliest war," King Philip's War proved a critical turning point in the history of New England, leaving English colonists decisively in command of the region at the expense of native peoples.

Although traditionally understood as an inevitable clash of cultures or as a classic example of conflict on the frontier between Indians and whites, in the view of James D. Drake it was neither. Instead, he argues, King Philip's War was a civil war, whose divisions cut across ethnic lines and tore apart a society composed of English colonizers and Native Americans alike. According to Drake, the interdependence that developed between English and Indian in the years leading up to the war helps explain its notorious brutality. Believing they were dealing with an internal rebellion and therefore with an act of treason, the colonists and their native allies often meted out harsh punishments. The end result was nothing less than the decimation of New England's indigenous peoples and the consequent social, political, and cultural reorganization of the region. In short, by waging war among themselves, the English and Indians of New England destroyed the world they had

constructed together. In its place a new society emerged, one in which native peoples were marginalized and the culture of the New England Way receded into the past.

The History of King Philip's War - Benjamin Church
2018-10-11

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important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

King Philip's War - George William Ellis 1906

This extensive work details the history of many of the New England colonies and their interactions with the Native Americans of the area. The majority of the volume is dedicated to fleshing out the nuances of each armed conflict in King Philip's War. Many of the settlements throughout New England experienced direct contact with violence between the settlers and the Wampanoag and their allies.

King Philip's War: The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict - Eric B. Schultz

2000-12-01

King Philip's War--one of America's first and costliest wars--began in 1675 as an Indian raid on several farms in Plymouth Colony, but quickly escalated into a full-scale war engulfing all of southern New England. At once an in-depth history of this pivotal war and a guide to the historical sites where the ambushes, raids,

and battles took place, King Philip's War expands our understanding of American history and provides insight into the nature of colonial and ethnic wars in general.

Through a careful reconstruction of events, first-person accounts, period illustrations, and maps, and by providing information on the exact locations of more than fifty battles, King Philip's War is useful as well as informative. Students of history, colonial war buffs, those interested in Native American history, and anyone who is curious about how this war affected a particular New England town, will find important insights into one of the most seminal events to shape the American mind and continent.

[The History of King Philip's War ; Also of Expeditions Against the French and Indians in the Eastern Parts of New-England, in the Years 1689, 1690, 1692, 1696 and 1704. With Some Account of the Divine Providence Towards Col. Benjamin Church](#) - Thomas Church 2019-03-30

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. We have represented this book in the same form as it was first published. Hence any marks seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

Eulogy on King Philip - William Apes 2021-06-08

Eulogy on King Philip (1836) is a speech by William Apes. An indentured servant, soldier, minister, and activist, Apes lived an uncommonly rich life for someone who died at just 41 years of age. Recognized for his pioneering status as a Native American public figure, William Apes was an astute recorder of a life in between. His Eulogy on King Philip celebrates the Wampanoag sachem also known as Metacomet, whose attempt to live in peace with the Plymouth colonists ended in brutal warfare. “[A]s the immortal Washington lives endeared and engraven on the hearts of every white in America, never

to be forgotten in time- even such is the immortal Philip honored, as held in memory by the degraded but yet grateful descendants who appreciate his character; so will every patriot, especially in this enlightened age, respect the rude yet all accomplished son of the forest, that died a martyr to his cause, though unsuccessful, yet as glorious as the American Revolution.” Long considered an enemy of the American people, a rebel whose head was left on a pike for years in Plymouth, King Philip remained a hero to his descendants. In this fiery speech, Pequot activist William Apes portrays Philip as an impassioned defender of his people whose assassination and martyrdom serve as a reminder of the brutality of the early colonists. For Apes, a leader of the nonviolent Mashpee Revolt of 1833, Philip was a symbol of indigenous resistance whose legacy remained strategically misunderstood and misrepresented in American history. With a beautifully

designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of William Apes' Eulogy on King Philip is a classic of Native American literature reimagined for modern readers.

The Common Pot - Lisa Tanya Brooks 2008

Literary critics frequently portray early Native American writers either as individuals caught between two worlds or as subjects who, even as they defied the colonial world, struggled to exist within it. In striking counterpoint to these analyses, Lisa Brooks demonstrates the ways in which Native leaders including Samson Occom, Joseph Brant, Hendrick Aupaumut, and William Apessa adopted writing as a tool to reclaim rights and land in the Native networks of what is now the northeastern United States.

The History of King Philips War

- Thomas Church 2014-08-07
This Is A New Release Of The Original 1825 Edition. Also Of Expeditions Against The French And Indians In The Eastern Parts Of New-England,

In The Years 1689, 1690, 1692, 1696 And 1704.

King Philip's War - Daniel R. Mandell 2007

Describes the war between the Native Americans and the New England colonists that took place from 1675 to 1676, discussing the events that led to it, what happened during it, and its results for both groups.

Our Beloved Kin - Lisa Brooks 2019-02-19

"With rigorous original scholarship and creative narration, Lisa Brooks recovers a complex picture of war, captivity, and Native resistance during the "First Indian War" (later named King Philip's War) by relaying the stories of Weetamoo, a female Wampanoag leader, and James Printer, a Nipmuc scholar, whose stories converge in the captivity of Mary Rowlandson. Through both a narrow focus on Weetamoo, Printer, and their network of relations, and a far broader scope that includes vast Indigenous geographies, Brooks leads us to a new understanding of the history of colonial New

England and of American origins. In reading seventeenth-century sources alongside an analysis of the landscape and interpretations informed by tribal history, Brooks's pathbreaking scholarship is grounded not just in extensive archival research but also in the land and communities of Native New England."--Jacket flap.

King Philip - John Stevens Cabot Abbott 1904

Recounts the story of the Wampanoag Indian leader who led an uprising against the New England colonists in the seventeenth century.

Mayflower - Nathaniel

Philbrick 2006-05-09

"Vivid and remarkably fresh...Philbrick has recast the Pilgrims for the ages."--The New York Times Book Review Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History New York Times Book Review Top Ten books of the Year With a new preface marking the 400th anniversary of the landing of the Mayflower. How did America begin? That simple question launches the acclaimed author

of *In the Hurricane's Eye and Valiant Ambition* on an extraordinary journey to understand the truth behind our most sacred national myth: the voyage of the Mayflower and the settlement of Plymouth Colony. As Philbrick reveals in this electrifying history of the Pilgrims, the story of Plymouth Colony was a fifty-five year epic that began in peril and ended in war. New England erupted into a bloody conflict that nearly wiped out the English colonists and natives alike. These events shaped the existing communities and the country that would grow from them.

Metacomet's War - David Kerr Chivers 2008-11-24

Of all the wars fought in or by America, only one takes its name from a single person. In 1675, when the English hold on New England was still fragile, one Indian, King Philip, organized the separate Algonquin tribes into one powerful, military force with a single objective - to drive the English settlers back into the sea. King Philip's War almost

did just that. For a year Algonquin forces terrorized English settlements. Out of ninety New England towns, fifty-two felt the ferocity of the Algonquin attack. Twelve were completely destroyed before the English regained the upper hand. To the settlers, King Philip represented all that was despicable about the Indians. They considered him a wicked savage, a devilish scoundrel. But to himself, he wasn't even King Philip. He was - Metacomet - sachem of the Algonquin. But he did agree with the English on one thing. This was his war.

King Philip's War - Daniel R. Mandell 2010-09-01

This fast-paced history incorporates the most recent scholarship on the region and features nine new maps and a bibliographic essay about Native-Anglo relations.

History of King Philip, Sovereign Chief of the Wampanoags : Including the Early History of the Settlers of New England. By: John S. C. Abbott - John S. C. Abbott 2017-10-14

King Philip's War (sometimes called the First Indian War, Metacom's War, Metacomet's War, or Metacom's Rebellion) was an armed conflict between American Indian inhabitants of present-day New England and English colonists and their Indian allies in 1675-78. The war is named for Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief who adopted the English name Philip due to the friendly relations between his father and the Mayflower Pilgrims. The war continued in the most northern reaches of New England until the signing of the Treaty of Casco Bay in April 1678. Metacom (c. 1638-1676) was the second son of Wampanoag chief Massasoit, who had coexisted peacefully with the Pilgrims. He succeeded his brother in 1662 and reacted to rising tensions between the Wampanoags and the colonists. At Taunton in 1671, he was humiliated when colonists forced him to sign a new peace agreement that included the surrender of Indian guns. Officials in Plymouth Colony hanged three

Wampanoags in 1675 for the murder of an Indian, and Metacom's followers and allies launched a united assault on colonial towns throughout the region. Metacom's forces gained initial victories in the first year, but then the Indian alliance began to unravel. By the end of the conflict, the Wampanoags and their Narragansett allies were almost completely destroyed. Metacom anticipated their defeat, and returned to his ancestral home at Mt. Hope, where he was killed fleeing an English attack. The war was the single greatest calamity to occur in seventeenth century Puritan New England and is considered by many to be the deadliest war in the history of European settlement in North America in proportion to the population. In the space of little more than a year, twelve of the region's towns were destroyed and many more damaged, the colony's economy was all but ruined, and its population was decimated, losing one-tenth of all men available for military

service. More than half of New England's towns were attacked by Indians. King Philip's War began the development of an independent American identity. The colonists faced their trials without significant English government support, and this gave them a group identity separate and distinct from those who lived in Britain.....John Stevens Cabot Abbott (September 19, 1805 - June 17, 1877), an American historian, pastor, and pedagogical writer, was born in Brunswick, Maine to Jacob and Betsey Abbott. John Stevens Cabot Abbott (September 19, 1805 - June 17, 1877), an American historian, pastor, and pedagogical writer, was born in Brunswick, Maine to Jacob and Betsey Abbott. Early life He was a brother of Jacob Abbott, and was associated with him in the management of Abbott's Institute, New York City, and in the preparation of his series of brief historical biographies. Dr. Abbott graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, prepared for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary, and

between 1830 and 1844, when he retired from the ministry in the Congregational Church, preached successively at Worcester, Roxbury and Nantucket, all in Massachusetts.[1]Literary careerOwing to the success of a little work, The Mother at Home, he devoted himself, from 1844 onwards, to literature. He was a voluminous writer of books on Christian ethics, and of popular histories, which were credited with cultivating a popular interest in history. He is best known as the author of the widely popular History of Napoleon Bonaparte (1855), in which the various elements and episodes in Napoleon's career are described. Abbott takes a very favourable view towards his subject throughout. Also among his principal works are: History of the Civil War in America (1863-1866), and The History of Frederick II, Called Frederick the Great (New York, 1871). He also did a forward to a book called Life of Boone by W.M. Bogart, about Daniel Boone in 1876.In general,

except that he did not write juvenile fiction, his work in subject and style closely resembles that of his brother, Jacob Abbott.

The History of King Philip's War ... Also, a History of the Same War, by ... Cotton Mather ... to Which Are Added an Introduction and Notes, by S. G. Drake, Etc. L.P. - War College Series - Increase Mather 2015-02-23

This is a curated and comprehensive collection of the most important works covering matters related to national security, diplomacy, defense, war, strategy, and tactics. The collection spans centuries of thought and experience, and includes the latest analysis of international threats, both conventional and asymmetric. It also includes riveting first person accounts of historic battles and wars. Some of the books in this Series are reproductions of historical works preserved by some of the leading libraries in the world. As with any reproduction of a historical artifact, some of these books

contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. We believe these books are essential to this collection and the study of war, and have therefore brought them back into print, despite these imperfections. We hope you enjoy the unmatched breadth and depth of this collection, from the historical to the just-published works.

The Entertaining History of King Philip's War - Benjamin Church 1639-1718 Church 2021-09-09

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work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

History of Philip's War, Commonly Called the Great Indian War, of 1675 and 1676 - Benjamin Church 1827

Soldiers in King Philip's War - George Madison Bodge 2016-05-18

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So Dreadfull a Judgment -

Richard Slotkin 1978

A classic selection of materials on Philip's War. For the newly established New England colonies, the war with the Indians of 1675-77 was a catastrophe that pushed the settlements perilously close to worldly ruin. Moreover, it seemed to call into question the religious mission and

spiritual status of a group that considered itself a Chosen People, carrying out a divinely inspired "errand into the wilderness." Seven texts reprinted here reveal efforts of Puritan writers to make sense of King Philip's War. Largely unavailable since the 19th century, they represent the various divisions of Puritan society and literary forms typical of Puritan writing, from which emerged some of the most vital genres of American popular writing. Thoroughly annotated, the book contains a general introduction and introductions to each text.

The History of King Philips War - Thomas Church 2009-05
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that are true to the original work.

[This Land Is Their Land](#) - David J. Silverman 2019-11-05

Ahead of the 400th anniversary of the first Thanksgiving, a new look at the Plymouth colony's founding events, told for the first time with Wampanoag people at the heart of the story.

In March 1621, when Plymouth's survival was hanging in the balance, the Wampanoag sachem (or chief), Ousamequin (Massasoit), and Plymouth's governor, John Carver, declared their people's friendship for each other and a commitment to mutual defense. Later that autumn, the English gathered their first successful harvest and lifted the specter of starvation. Ousamequin and 90 of his men then visited Plymouth for the "First Thanksgiving." The treaty remained operative until King Philip's War in 1675, when 50 years of uneasy peace between the two parties would come to an end. 400 years after that famous meal, historian David J. Silverman sheds profound new light on the events that led to

the creation, and bloody dissolution, of this alliance.

Focusing on the Wampanoag Indians, Silverman deepens the narrative to consider tensions that developed well before 1620 and lasted long after the devastating war-tracing the Wampanoags' ongoing struggle for self-determination up to this very day. This unsettling history reveals why some modern Native people hold a Day of Mourning on Thanksgiving, a holiday which celebrates a myth of colonialism and white proprietorship of the United States. This Land is Their Land shows that it is time to rethink how we, as a pluralistic nation, tell the history of Thanksgiving.

Daniel Gookin, the Praying Indians, and King Philip's War - Louise Breen 2019-10

This volume presents a valuable collection of annotated primary documents published during King Philip's War (1675-76), a conflict that pitted English colonists against many native peoples of southern New England, to reveal the real-life experiences

of early Americans. Louise Breen's detailed introduction to Daniel Gookin and the War, combined with interpretations of the accompanying ancillary documents, offers a set of inaccessible or unpublished archival documents that illustrate the distrust and mistreatment heaped upon praying (Christian) Indians. The book begins with an informative annotation of Historical Account of the Doings and Sufferings of the Christian Indians in New England, in the Years 1675, 1675, and 1677, written by Gookin, a magistrate and military leader who defended Massachusetts' praying Indians, to expose atrocities committed against natives and the experiences of specific individuals and towns during the war. Developments in societal, and particularly religious, inclusivity in Puritan New England during this period of colonial conflict are thoroughly explored through Breen's analysis. The book offers students primary sources that are pertinent to survey

history courses on Early Americans and Colonial History, as well as providing instructors with documents that serve as concrete examples to illustrate broad societal changes that occurred during the seventeenth century.

King Philip's War - Daniel R. Mandell 2009

Between 1675 and 1676, King Philip's War shattered native tribes and devastated the new English colonies in one of the most significant American wars of the 17th century. The conflict that triggered this terrible war developed over 50 years, as Indians found their lands shrinking and their resources threatened by the colonists. The powerful Pequot and Narragansett tribes were subjugated, and Wampanoag leader King Philip (Metacom) saw his lands taken and his counselors executed. In July 1675, his warriors started an uprising that gained the support of other tribes and sent refugees streaming into Boston. King Philip's War is a penetrating account of this

decisive confrontation, which ultimately led to the end of native independence in the area.

Soldiers in King Philip's War - George Madison Bodge 1906

King Philip's War: The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict - Eric B. Schultz 2000-12

At the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving in 1621, chief among the honored guests was Massasoit, the sachem of the Wampanoag. Half a century later Massasoit's son, King Philip, had been shot at the end of a bloody two-year conflict. The war began as a skirmish between the Wampanoag and the English on the frontier of Plymouth colony and ended with many of New England's settlements reduced to ashes. As many as 800 colonists were killed, but the Native Americans suffered even greater losses in their pivotal struggle against the colonists. Devastated by disease and famine, the native peoples of southern New England were violently removed from their

ancestral homelands. Three hundred years later, their fight for justice has been all but erased from the history books.

John Eliot's Mission to the Indians before King Philip's War - Richard W. COGLEY 2009-06-30

No previous work on John Eliot's mission to the Indians has told such a comprehensive and engaging story. Richard Cogley takes a dual approach: he delves deeply into Eliot's theological writings and describes the historical development of Eliot's missionary work. By relating the two, he presents fresh perspectives that challenge widely accepted assessments of the Puritan mission. Cogley incorporates Eliot's eschatology into the history of the mission, takes into account the biographies of the proselytes (the praying Indians) and the individual histories of the Christian Indian settlements (the praying towns), and corrects misperceptions about the mission's role in English expansion. He also addresses

other interpretive problems in Eliot's mission, such as why the Puritans postponed their evangelizing mission until 1646, why Indians accepted or rejected the mission, and

whether the mission played a role in causing King Philip's War. This book makes signal contributions to New England history, Native American history, and religious studies.