

Research Article

Pontiac's uprising against British colonialism in Michigan 1763-1766.

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Abstract

The research deals with the refusal of the American Indians led by Pontiac to the presence of the British colonizer in Detroit (Michigan), due to the British policy being characterized by arrogance and arrogance in their treatment of the American Indians, as they began to seize and expand on the lands of the American Indians and expand it indifferent to its original inhabitants. Therefore, the Pontiac uprising was only a reaction to the bad British policy, and that uprising inflicted heavy losses on the British forces. that the British make peace with Pontiac, and on his terms, and this indicates the strength of Pontiac's personality and his position among the American Indian tribes and his influence on the conduct of the political, military and commercial situation in Michigan.

Keywords: Pontiac, Britons, Native Americans, Fort Detroit.

The importance of the topic: The importance of the topic comes to the strength of Pontiac's personality and his ability to persuade others, which prompted the British to change their arbitrary policy towards the Red Indians, and the British also suffered greatly from attacks by Pontiac warriors and incurred losses in lives and equipment, as well as the cessation of their commercial activity (fur trade).

Research problem: To find out the reasons that prompted the Red Indians, led by Pontiac, to rise up against the British colonizer, who replaced the French colonizer based on the Treaty of Paris concluded between them.

Search objective

1. Clarify the British view of the peoples who acquiesce under their colonialism.
2. Highlighting the strength of the American Indians and the courage of their warriors, and the influence of Pontiac's personality on the tribes and his evasion of the British.
3. Knowing the relationship between the British and the American Indians.

After the British imposed their control over the lands of North America and kept the French out of their way, a new phase of British colonialism began in North America, especially in Michigan,

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and the confrontation with the Indian tribes that did not want the British presence instead of the French who were allied with them, so it became The British should be careful and careful in their dealings with the American Indian tribes, and at the same time, they tried to win their friendship by offering them gifts from time to time.

In 1760, shortly after the French lands in North America were handed over to Britain, he sent Major Robert Rogers ⁽¹⁾, at the head of a military force, to seize French possessions at the outpost of Detroit, and during the course of his military forces, on Along the southern shore of Lake Erie, they met the messengers of the Indian chief, Pontiac ⁽²⁾, to inform the British that he was forbidden

¹-Born in Dunbarton - New Hampshire in 1730, he participated with General James Wolfe in his campaign against Quebec, and in the Montreal campaign in 1760. Then General Geoffrey Amherst sent him to capture the northwestern positions in 1763, during the Pontiac War. After a while, he was accused of plotting treason and conspiring with the French, which led to her arrest and referral to the court in England in the years (1765-1766). And then released, he died in England in 1800 p.215. For more see:

Rea ,Caleb, The Journal of Dr. Caleb Rea, Salem Mass,1881,p.97.

²- An Indian leader born in 1720, anti-British influence in North America, belongs to the Catawba tribe), he fell into captivity when he was a child in the hands of the Ottawa tribe and they adopted him. , who was killed in his battle against the French. He became the actual leader of the Union of (Ottawa, Ojibwa and Potawatomi). Some tribes such as (Sawok, Miami) also claimed that they had a connection with him. Pontiac, a brilliant orator and his words of great influence, enjoyed a strong distinctive charisma, rose to the highest position among the ranks of the Indians and is considered one of the best rulers of the Indian tribes. In 1762 he sent delegates on his behalf to the chiefs of the Indian tribes in the south of the country up to the upper Mississippi for the sake of union, and he opposed the Peace of Paris in 1763 because, in his opinion, he conquered the way to the British occupation of the land belonging to the Indian tribes. So he held a gathering with the Indian tribes in Detroit in 1763, and Britain considered the gathering directed against them. Pontiac relied in his war on deception, surprise and assassinations. He failed to seize Detroit, which was under the command of the British commander Henry Claddon, and he also failed again to seize it and returned to conclude a peace treaty with General William Johnson in 1766, refused French pressure to continue the war after losing much of his influence, was killed in 1769 when visiting the village Cahokia by one of its men. For more see:

Wallace ,Joseph, The History of Illinois and Louisiana Under the French Rule, Robert Clarke, Co , Cincinnati ,1893,p.346 ; **Americana** Journeys Collection , Journal of Pontiac's Conspiracy, 1763 **Document** No. AJ-135 , Wisconsin Historical Society ,2003,p.20 ; Cox ,William J., A Primer of.

They have to go further without Pontiac's approval. But soon the latter appeared in person in the places where the English were and demanded that they leave his possessions. Major Rogers' response to that came: "His advance and entry into those possessions aimed at expelling the French, and that the latter were an obstacle to establishing a friendly relationship between the

Indians and the English." Pontiac was convinced of his words and allowed British forces to enter Detroit ⁽³⁾.

It is clear from the above that Pontiac's first appearance was face to face with the British in Detroit, an attempt by him to show his strength and influence in the region in which he is located, and at the same time to know the intentions of the British and how to deal with them.

In November 1760, the French commander Seor D. Bellestre ⁽⁴⁾, surrendered to the British and handed them over to Pont Garterin (Detroit), thus the British took complete control of the site. The population of Detroit and the surrounding area at that time had a population of about (2500) people, in addition to the castles in (Michellemakinac, South Saint Mary, Saint Joseph), they were not occupied by the English until the fall of 1760 ⁽⁵⁾.

The peace and prosperity that prevailed in North America came to an end precisely in the spring of 1763, when the French forces were expelled from Canada and from all the French fortresses and outposts, along the Saint Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, the Ohio River, Illinois and the Mississippi. And it became in the hands of Britain, and as a result of the

Michigan History, With a Brief Sketch of the Material Resources of the state, Michigan,1911,p.19;

Barkess, Henry Bamford, United States History, the expansion of Europe (the preparatory stage for the discovery of the new world) until the growth of social idealism 1492-1850

³-Michigan State Administrative Board , **Inventory** of the **County Archives** of Michigan, No . 9 - Bay County , Bay City ,Michigan, Detroit, 1940,p.9; Williams , **Magazine of Western History** ,vol. 3,1886,p.97 ; Cox, op.cit.,p.17.

⁴-Born in Montreal in 1719, the last French commander in Detroit was appointed in 1758 and held office until Detroit and the entire Northwest were handed over to Major Robert Rogers in the fall of 1760. When the Legislature of Lower Canada was organized in 1763 under British rule one of its members died In Quebec in 1793, see more:

⁵-**Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,p.40.

-Cox, op.cit.,p.17; Williams , **Magazine of Western History** ,vol. 3, 1886, p.97

Britain seized the sites of Duquesene and Quebec, the Indians felt sad and bad because of that change, because the Indians coexisted with the French and established relations through marriage with the French as well as trading with them, so they strongly prefer the French colonizer and hate the British ⁽⁷⁾.

It is useful here to point out an important point, that the American Indians did not welcome the British due to: "The fear of the American Indians that the British would expand their settlements to the west and with time expel the Indians from their hunting grounds, and there is no doubt that the French merchants They did everything in their power to reinforce this belief."

The period between 1760-1763 was sufficient for Pontiac to know the intentions of the British, and this gave an indication of the main reasons that led to Pontiac's launch of a major uprising, as it included most of the former French lands controlled by the English. The French used to

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distribute gifts to the American Indians to show respect and diplomacy, and for this reason the Indians were accustomed to this friendly French behavior, while the British did not follow such behavior with the American Indians ⁽⁸⁾.

The British practiced a behavior characterized by roughness and arrogance towards the Red Indians, so we find that they failed to win the love and popularity of those tribes, in addition to the fact that the British, as a rule, did not socially integrate with the Red Indians and intermarry with them, as the French did, which was one of the ways in which they succeeded from During which he established close friendships with the Indians. Not to mention the behavior of British merchants with the American Indians, which was characterized by deception and cunning in buying and selling and loss of confidence, not to mention that the British always made trouble with the Native Americans ⁽⁹⁾.

The documents state that: "British control generated increasing hostility among the American Indians, as soon as the French competition was withdrawn from the Indian fur trade and the British monopoly prevailed. The Indian also found that the way to deal with it is characterized by indifference, contempt and neglect, and it is imposed on him to provide comfort to the British leaders and administrators with them" ⁽¹⁰⁾.

The Red Indians were subjected to daily humiliation and killing by English officers, as Chief Pontiac presented, when meeting with the Indian tribes, the incident of how a woman was killed by an English guard and they shot her in front of him, as that woman was his cousin, taking advantage of weakness and the small population of the tribes of Michigan. He also mentioned his conversation with the English commander about the causes of the many deaths among the American Indians and the spread of diseases, so he did not answer him and laugh at him and did not care, unlike what the French leaders used to show regret and pain ⁽¹¹⁾.

Undoubtedly, all these events led to the resentment of the Native Americans, especially their leader, Pontiac, from the policy of English arrogance towards them.

In April 1763, a great meeting of all the chiefs of the Indian tribes was held at a place on the Ecorces River, under the supervision of Pontiac, as the chief of all the tribes of the northern region, who offered them war belts (red belts), which he claimed he had obtained from the King of France to attack The English, and he began to show them the disadvantages of the British forces and what they did to them and how they were humiliated, he addressed them saying: "O my brothers, we must all swear to their destruction and we will not wait any longer, nothing prevents us, they are few in number, we can defeat them we can achieve That is, all nations who are our brothers attack them, so why do we not attack the Sunnis like them? Did I not show you the belts of Wampum) Which I received from our French father, he tells us to hit them, why don't we listen to his words, what do we fear? It's time, do we fear our French brothers who are among us, they don't know our plans and they can't block our plans in any way" ⁽¹²⁾. Pontiac went on with his speech and made a comparison Between the behavior of the British and that of the French, who were always seen by the Indians as their brothers, "The English invaded the French and

⁶-Cort ,Cyrus, Col. Henry Bouquet of 1763-1764, Steinman Hensel Printers , Lancaster ,1883,p.18; **Michigan State Administrative**, op.cit.,pp.9-10.

⁻⁷⁻**Alvord** , Carter ,Clarence Walworth, Clarence Edwin, *The Critical Period 1763-1765, Documents* March, 1763-July, 1765, *The British Occupation of The Illinois Country, 1763-1765*,vol.1, Illinois,1915,p.241.

⁻⁸⁻ Gasparro ,Joseph D., *Te Desired Effect Pontiac's Rebellion and the Native American Struggle to Survive in Britain's North American Conquest*, Getysburg College of 2007,p.38; Calloway, Colin G., *The scratch of a pen,1763 and the transformation of North America, USA*, Oxford University Press,2006,p.67.

But they did not invade us why, because we are not slaves, and as long as the Great Spirit ⁽¹³⁾ is the ruler, we will keep our rights. Those lakes and forests, were given to us by our fathers and grandfathers, and we will preserve them with our souls ⁽¹⁴⁾.

That speech by Pontiac, bolstered by the enthusiastic words of the other chiefs, had made the Indians ready to fight, so it was agreed that a heavy blow should be delivered to all British castles next month (May). It is worth noting that (18) tribes of the Red Indians attended the meeting in which Pontiac was the leader. He united the Indian tribes, from the Mississippi to the Alicantian, in one fighting battalion, which bore great hostility against the British ⁽¹⁵⁾.

A- Announcing the plan of the Indian tribes attacking the British castles and fortresses in May 1763.

The plan for the attack was prepared on May 6, 1763, by Chief Pontiac, on almost all the British military positions west of the Alicant Mountains, at the same time ⁽¹⁶⁾, as there were (13) fortifications and outposts under British guard ⁽¹⁷⁾, and Pontiac began to work clandestinely He also sent spies to count the number of British soldiers present in the castles ⁽¹⁸⁾.

The attack began on the morning of May 26 on Saint Joseph fortress, which was protected by (14) soldiers and one lieutenant officer.

⁹ - Cox, op.cit.,p.19.

¹⁰ - **Michigan State Administrative** , op.cit.,p.9.

¹¹ - **Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,p.20.

¹²-Cox, op.cit.,p.20; **Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,p.21.

¹³-Great Spirit: It means the special deity that the American Indians worship.

¹⁴ - Brown ,Henry, *The History of Illinois, From Its First Discovery and Settlement to the present time*, New York , 1844,p.198; Cort, op.cit.,p. 20.

¹⁵ - Cort, op.cit.,p.20.

¹⁶ **Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,p.40 ; Cox, op.cit.,p.19.

¹⁷- Represented by the castles of Mackinaw, Pontchartrain, Detroit, Saint Joseph, Shadtiers, Sandusky, Miami, Otanon, Presque Island, Le Boivi, Vinaco, Niagara, De Cousin. For more see:

Lieb ,Sarah, *History of Michigan*, University of Michigan, Chicago,1889, p.103.

⁻¹⁸⁻Hodgins ,John George, *A History of Canada, and of the Other British Provinces in North America*, Montreal, Prated and Published by John Lovell ,1866,p.118; Lieb , op.cit.,p.103.

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As for the rest of the garrison, they were captured and taken bound to Pontiac, and thus the first fortresses fell to the Indians ⁽²⁰⁾.

At the same time, the British, led by Major Etherington, and his division of (92) soldiers and (4) merchants, occupied Mackinaw Castle, which is located southwest of the city of Mackinac, surrounded by cedar trees on all sides and (30) houses. The residence of the soldiers there was under French control ⁽²¹⁾. And the British Major was arrogant and arrogant, and he even denied the reports he received from the other British colonies, which stress that great care and caution must be taken against the deception and deceit of the Red Indians. But he did not heed those warnings and calls, and the unthinkable happened. On June 2, 1763, a group of the Indians were playing a ball near the castle, so the British officers and soldiers rushed to watch them play, ignoring the warnings they received about not giving complete safety to the Red Indians. With them women inside the castle on the pretext of returning the ball They carried with them the axes and knives they had obtained from the Squaws Indians, and hid them under their robes, and they suddenly attacked the British, who did not have enough time to take the necessary measures to repel the attack. They incurred heavy losses in lives and equipment. Lieutenants Elephant and Jamette, 70 soldiers and one merchant were killed. As for the fate of Major Ethernkton, he was captured and with him were ⁽²²⁾ soldiers and (3) merchants, and they were released after a while

The old Tomahawk has stone heads, then it was developed into an iron industry. Most of the length of the Tomahawk is 45 centimeters, and it is light and can be used with one hand. For more see:

Hussein, Naglaa Adnan, George Washington and his role in US domestic and foreign policy 1789-1797, Baghdad, Al-Kitab Press, 2016, p. 190.

²⁰ - Cox, op.cit.,p.25; Lieb, op.cit.,p.103.

²¹- Lieb, op.cit.,p.105.

²² - Quimby ,George Irving, Indian Culture and European Trade Goods, The Archaeology of the Historic, Wisconsin, Univar of Wisconsin Press,1966,p.161; Adie ,Madeline Okerman , Mackinaw City, USA, 2007, p.1; Cox, op.cit.,pp.25-27.

For more details about the English merchant named Henry, as well as how the English commander Ethernkton was released, the merchant escaped from the castle and was hidden by a French family called Lankland, who asked them to cover him up, as an Indian girl of the Pawnee tribe, a servant When Lankland hid it in a small room and locked it with the key We conclude from the above, that the Indians used a variety of methods in attacking the fortified castles, especially the method of cunning and deception in attacking the British, eliminating them and controlling their fortresses.

B- Attacks by Native Americans and other English castles:

Detroit was the largest and most interested in the American Indians, for the presence of a large fort in it, which is a fortress with a height of (20) feet and a circumference of (1005) meters and contains inside (80) houses located on the north bank of the river. The fortress garrison consisted of (8) officers, (130) soldiers and (40) merchants, and there were two armed ships anchored in the river in front of the city ⁽²³⁾.

The plan to attack the fortress in Detroit was personally led by Pontiac, who initially sought an interview with the fortress commander, the British Major Gladwyn, on May 7, 1763. The British commander had agreed to Pontiac's request.

By hiding it in a small room and locking it with the key, when the Indians entered that house they asked them if there was any Englishman, and they answered this house in front of you. Do a search. They searched the house, so Henry the merchant hid himself inside the straw and did not see him, but then they came in the morning and They took him out of the house, and took him captive and wanted to take him to the forest, to kill him, but he refused and fled from them to the house of the Frenchman to Landland, so they followed him there, so the owner of the house begged them to stay with him tonight, and the next morning he was taken with the commander and The captured soldiers took boats to an area called Fox Point, if they wanted to kill them there, but a verbal argument broke out between the Ottawa and the Ojibwa, about this behavior they did without their knowledge, especially the storming of the castle, the Ojibwa were expelled And the Ottawa became the leaders, after a night of negotiation between the two tribes, the captives, including Commander Ethernecton, were released from the hands of the Ojibwa, as they became captives at the mercy of the Ottawa, but there was an Indian chief named Wawatam, who saved the life of the Indian merchant with the rest of the captives. For more see:

Lieb, op.cit.,pp.113-114; Quimby, op.cit.,p.161.

²³ - Burton ,C.M., The City of Detroit Michigan 1701-1922 , Detroit, Clark Published Company , 1922,p.120; Michigan state gazetteer and business directory, Raymond ,F., Michigan State Gazetteer and Business Directory , Vol. 1, Michigan ,1859, p.21; **Americana** Journeys Collection, op.cit.,p.54.

It is worth mentioning with regard to Detroit, as there is the Detroit River, which is bordered by forests and streams together and arable lands, and this arouses the strong desire for it, as it produces crops of corn and wheat, as well as forests full of buffalo, deer, quail, partridge and wild turkeys In addition to the waterfowl that used to hover along its streams, which gives the fisherman an abundant catch of fish, especially white fish. There can be a table of all kinds. For more see: Burton, op.cit., p.120.

- A military commander born in 1730 in Derbyshire in England, became an officer in the ranks of the English infantry, rose in positions to eventually become the third commander of Fort Detroit, was able to meet him inside the fort, Pontiac came to the fort with a group of (60) Indian warriors, who hid their weapons under their robe(25), as the plan of the attack is that Pontiac first speaks with the fortress commander Cladwin, and when Pontiac presents him with a gift which is the wombom belt (Wampum (26)), which is a signal for the start of the attack of the warriors accompanying him on the English officers, while there were Indian warriors outside the fortress waiting for the signal from within (27), but that plan was revealed to Major Cladwin before it was carried out, as it was revealed by an Indian girl named Catherine of The Ojibwa tribe, a day before the expected attack on Detroit, told him the details of the attack (28).

During the meeting Pontiac felt that his plan had been revealed, when he noticed the English soldiers ready to fight, but he controlled himself and showed no emotion and remained

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completely calm and asked the major, "Why do I see so many of my father's sons standing with their rifles?"

Withstanding the siege imposed by Pontiac for several months, as he fought bravely and valiantly against the attacks of the Indians, he died in 1794. For more see:

Sigsby, Rick, Gladwin County,USA,2008,p.9

²⁵ - Cox, op.cit.,p.21.

²⁶-These belts consist of tubular beads made of Atlantic coast shells, white shells often consist of snail shell and purple oyster shells, belts made of wambum were used to mark agreements between Indian tribes. The Wambum belts, of particular importance in relation to the treaties and covenants concluded between the Indian tribes and the European colonial powers, are also painted in two colors, red denotes war and white color denotes peace, and the meaning of the word wambum which comes from the word Narragansett means Algonquian language family. For more see:

Gasparro ,Joseph D.,Te Desired Effect Pontiac's Rebellion and the Native American Struggle to Survive in Britain's North American Conquest,vol.6, Getysburg College,2007,p.47.

²⁷ - Martelle ,Scott, Detroit, A Biography, USA, Chicago Review Press, ,2014,p.12; **Dunbar**, Willis F., Michigan A History of the Wolverine State, USA, Michigan State Library, 1995,p.66; Lieb, op.cit.,p.115.

²⁸ - Caroline ,Marie, Hamlin ,Watson, Legends of Le Detroit, Detroit, Thorn dike Nourse, ,1884,p.123; Calloway, op.cit.,p.70.

After the English took control of Detroit and came under the command of Colonel Rogers, there was a family living in a factory, and this factory had a red mill where a Canadian family lived, they adopted a daughter from the Pontiac tribe, who called them Catherine, who was loved by a British officer named Campbell, as this girl belongs to the Ottawa tribe, the day before the attack, she informed Commander Cladwin of Pontiac's plan and that he would attack the fort, and she informed him of the full details of the plan of the attack, after hearing the news from the Indian girl, the major gave orders to his officers and soldiers to prepare, they were Well armed, some of them were trained to stand by the commander when Pontiac came the next day with his warriors and entered the castle.more see:

Caroline and Hamlin ,op.cit.,p.123; Lieb, op.cit.,p.117.

During the meeting Pontiac felt that his plan had been revealed, when he noticed the English soldiers ready to fight, but he controlled himself and did not show any emotion and remained completely calm and asked the major, "Why do I see so many of my father's sons standing with their rifles?", Major Cladwin Quietly: "Soldiers carry rifles for training and discipline." Pontiac and his men sat on mats and began to smoke. Pontiac was holding a wampom in his hand, and then said that he wished to declare his intimate friendship to the English, in the meantime Pontiac wanted to confirm his suspicions that his plan had been revealed, and when he lifted the wampom, Cladwin quickly passed his hand over his forehead, a sign which agreed On it with his soldiers and quickly rushed towards the room that they gather there, and the soldiers lined up behind Commander Cladwin and their guns aimed at Pontiac and his men, Pontiac felt turbulent, and his suspicions were right that his plan had been discovered, and that the English had been

told of the attack in advance. But Pontiac remained in control, and he presented the belt as a gift to Cladwin, and he listened attentively. Cladwin received the gift from him, his eyes fixed on Pontiac tightly. After a short silence, Cladwin walked over to one of the seated warriors, pulled out his robe, and revealed a concealed rifle. Then he denounced Pontiac and his comrades as treacherous cowards, saying to them: "You came here pretending to be peace, but in reality you were planning to kill my soldiers and women and helpless children, I know all about your betrayal, which you tried to hide with a false tongue. Each of you is armed with a short rifle, and each of you is ready at some signal to shoot one of us, and drive the others into a state of panic. I also planned to open the gates and to let your followers who are waiting outside enter to the events of a great massacre." Then he finished his words: "As long as you and your men are worthy of our friendship, you will have the friendship of the English, and that friendship will serve you, but as soon as the first act of hostility on your part occurs, you will The fiercest vengeance that our armies can carry out against you (29).

After Pontiac returned from the castle of Detroit, he met the Indian tribes and told them what had happened inside the castle and that he and his men had failed to take the castle. But he preferred to pretend that he was a constant friend with Britain, and that he would go the next day to the castle to find out exactly who revealed his plan. The next day, Pontiac, accompanied by the chiefs of the Indian tribes, went to the castle to see Major Cladwin.

²⁹ - Ellis, Edward S., the National History of the United State's, vol. 1 ,Ohio, 1899, p.376; Lieb, op.cit.,p.117.

It contains calumet, (the sacred pipe, a symbol of peace). They were let in, and when Pontiac presented his peace pipe he said, "Father, the evil birds have sung lies in your ears, that we stand before you as true friends, that we love you as we love our brothers. And as a sign of our love for you we have come this day to smoke a pipe with you. Peace "(30).

On the next day, large numbers of American Indians came with their leader Pontiac and gathered around the castle, so Pontiac wanted to enter the castle, but he refused his request, which increased their anger against the English, so they began to kill every British settler and burn their homes, and Pontiac began preparing to besiege the fort and The impregnable castle of Detroit, a request from the Ottawa tribe to provide assistance in order to attack the castle of Detroit, and all the warriors of the Red Indians were armed, and a battalion of them was stationed near the castle waiting for the signal to attack at night, and the Indian war cries were heard on the morning of May 16, 1763, so the English began shooting On the wooden barrier in front of the castle, where warriors were hiding The Indians, the attack lasted for (6) hours, and (6) British soldiers and a few Indians were wounded, and with the military supplies running out in the castle, Commander Cladwin decided to send two French men, Champeton and Codefrosse) to negotiate with Pontiac, and Upon the arrival of the French, Pontiac asked Pontiac to lift the siege of the castle, and the latter's response was: "If Major Campbell comes to my residence, we will smoke the guile of peace together, and we will settle everything."(31).

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³⁰ - Gatlin ,George B., the Story of Detroit, Detroit, Librarian of The Detroit News, ,1923,p.48-49; Lieb, op.cit.,p.118.

³¹ - **Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,pp.54-71.

It is worth noting an important point. The role of Indian women in the Pontiac War was very important, both at the level of participation in the war, and in particular the married women who accompanied their husbands in the war. They killed many settlers and British soldiers. As for the logistical level, the woman was Al-Hindi makes weapons and clothes and serves food to the Native Americans and their children, as well as participating in the sacred spiritual ceremonies of the Native Americans and war dances. It is useful to mention that the Indian woman has a great advantage in the heart of the Indian tribe, especially those who give birth to males, as it makes the tribe strong and cohesive through human reproduction. For more see:

Zwinggi ,Stephanie, Strength, Tradition, and Adaptation: Native American Women in Pontiac's War, the Trail of Tears, and the Wounded Knee Massacre, for the of **Degree Master**, The University of Texas,2018 , pp.15-22.

As for the two ships, they participated in the war, and were able to hit many of the Indian boats that wanted to seize them, but as directed by Commander Cladwin, they raised their anchor. When Major Cladwin was informed of Pontiac's request, he was afraid of Campbell trying to kill him, but the latter insisted on going to Pontiac, hoping for the siege to be lifted. Major Campbell asked to return to the castle, but Pontiac refused and raised his hand, saying, "My father means (Campbell) you will sleep tonight with my children," which means that he will remain captive tonight (³²).

It can be said from the above, that Pontiac's goal is to keep Major Campbell as a hostage for a period of time, to use him as a means of pressure on the British to surrender Fort Detroit, and then release him.

The siege of Pontiac's forces on the Detroit castle lasted for about (6) months, but he could not seize it (³³), so he decided to head to Miami and tried to persuade the French in New Orleans to help him on the fortress of Detroit and strike the British forces, but he failed in his endeavor as he lost. The French refused to help (³⁴).

It was difficult for Pontiac to seize Fort Detroit, so he decided to attack and take control of the other forts supporting him, including Fort Sandusky. His regiment on May 16, 1763, a group of Indian warriors, mostly from the village of Wyndat, attacked Fort Sandusky through the use of deception and surprise. They were able to seize the fort and kill most of its soldiers, in addition to taking the officer Pauli captive after the Native Americans burned the fort completely (³⁵).

And they headed towards Lake Superior and from there to Niagara, because of the small number of soldiers present in them, as well as the fear of seizing it.

³² - The Encyclopedia of North American Indian Wars, 1607–1890 , 2011,p.635; **Americana** Journeys Collection,op.cit.,pp.68-76; Gatlin, op.cit.,p.49.

³³ - Kendall, Frankin Mason, Michigan, Its Geography, History, Resources and Civil Government, Michigan,1889,p.69.

³⁴ - Winsor, The United States of North America, Vol. 1,New York ,1887,p.701.

³⁵- James, A., History of Sandusky County, Ohio, With Portraits and Biographies of Prominent Citizens and Pioneers, Ohio, H. Z. Williams , Bro,1882,pp.28-29; **Public Archives of Canada**, Annual Report - Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Printed By Maclean Roger Co,1886,p.190; **Americana** Journeys Collection, op.cit.,p.132.

And we can conclude that the fall of Fort Sandusky, which was of importance to the American Indians, because it represents the main pillar of Fort Detroit, and thus Fort Detroit became besieged from all sides.

C - The English military tendency to respond to attacks on the Native Americans (1764-1765)

News of the fall of Fort Sandusky reached the English command, and the latter decided to send a large military force consisting of (300) fighters, led by Captain Dalzell), on boats heading to Sandusky through the coast that leads to Detroit, and then they walked inland until they reached the village of Sandusky. In retaliation for the May 16 massacre, Captain Dalziel went north to launch a surprise attack on the Indians under cover of night. , and decided to attack on July 31, with approximately (250) fighters, but Pontiac received news of the attack in advance, so he prepared for the battle that was called the Battle of Bloody Run, in which the Red Indians won and taught the British a lesson they will not forget after Captain Dalziel was killed while trying to save one of the soldiers, as well as killing (70) soldiers and wounding (40) others (³⁶).

Despite this, Fort Detroit remained immune to American Indian attacks, so Pontiac moved his headquarters to the Maumee River. which she was defending. Among the prisoners were children and women, about (2000) prisoners, some of whom were killed and others were transported across the river to become slaves (³⁷).

³⁶ - Cox, op.cit.,pp.24-25; James, op.cit.,p.29.

³⁷ - Laning ,J. F., The Growth and History of Ohio ,Ohio , The Laning Printing Co ,1897,p.13.

The Native Americans, feeling proud, continued their attacks and besieged the castle of Pett, which is located on the Ohio River, but they soon ended the siege, as they were subjected to a severe defeat by the British forces under the command of Colonel Henry Bouquet (³⁸). This defeat made the Indians lose their courage and abandon their villages along the Ohio River, and flee to the lands on the Muskingum River, to get rid of the pursuit and revenge of the British forces (³⁹).

It is useful to mention an important point, that the English, after the fall of (9) castles, used the method of grudge and deadly revenge against the Red Indians, and the degree of hatred reached the point where the English offered covers used by English soldiers infected with smallpox, as gifts to the families of the Delaware tribe. As a sign of good faith, but in fact the English wanted to spread an epidemic of smallpox among the ranks of the Native Americans (⁴⁰).

From the foregoing, we conclude that this malicious behavior by the English is the first bacterial war used against the Red Indians, which killed an entire village from

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³⁸- He was born in 1719 in the region of Rolle in Switzerland, he entered the Dutch military service for the first and then moved to live in Sardinia, in 1756 he entered the English military service, and obtained the rank of colonel after getting two years, in 1762, then he obtained the rank of brigadier in the year 1765. In 1763 he ordered the relief of Fort Pitt he managed to defeat the Indians at Bushy Run. In October 1764, he led and succeeded in an expedition against the Ohio Indians. He died of fever in Pensacola, Florida in 1765. For more see:

Americana Journeys Collection,op.cit.,p.68.

³⁹ - Sarles ,Charles ,Frank B.,E. Shedd ,Colonials and Patriots, Historic Places ,Vol.6 , Washington, 1964,p.140; Laning, op.cit.,p.14; Williams ,The National Magazine, Vol. 1, November 1884-April 1885, Cleveland, Ohio,1884, p.526.

⁴⁰ - Lambing ,Andrew Arnold, Register of Fort Duquesne 1754-1756, Pittsburg , Pennsylvania, St. Joseph's Protectory Print ,1885,p.97; Gasparro, op.cit.,p.38; Calloway, op.cit.,pp.72-73.

It is worth noting that it was General Amherst who ordered the blankets to be distributed to the Indian families, as Colonel Bouquet stated: "You cannot send smallpox among the disaffected Indian tribes. Merchant William Trent recalled in his memoirs, "Out of our respect we gave them two blankets and a handkerchief from our small smallpox hospital. I hope they will have the desired effect." At the end of the month, smallpox had destroyed the entire Indian village. For more see:

Calloway, op.cit.,p.73; Spingola ,Deanna, The Ruling Elite , A Study in Imperialism , Genocide and Emancipation , USA,2011 ,p.562; Lambing , op.cit.,p. 97.

The tribes of Delaware with the exception of their leader nicknamed the "turtle heart", which history does not mention a similar incident like it. As it was not the conduct of British military operations, even if it required the extermination of an entire people. It must be noted that the castles that did not fall in the hands of the American Indians are (Detroit - Pitt and Niagara).

The British military operations against the Red Indians continued, and in July 1764, an English force of (1,200) fighters under the command of General Bradstreet ⁽⁴¹⁾, headed towards Detroit in order to help it against the attack on it by the Pontiac warriors, and the force arrived On August 26, 1764, to Fort Detroit for General Bradstreet to take command in place of Commander Cladwin.

The Indians' attacks on the Detroit fortress for a year, but resulted in nothing but losses for both parties and a lack of ammunition and supplies, and the Indians' preoccupation with the war led to the deterioration of their commercial interests, due to the cessation of the fur trade that they were practicing. All these reasons, prompted the Pontiac warriors to conclude a temporary peace with the English forces on September 10, 1764. It also led to the two parties feeling despair of not being able to defeat the other, and this showed the clear moral impact on the Indian warriors, forcing them to go to peace with the English ⁽⁴²⁾.

⁴¹- Born in 1711, he served in the British army against Logsburg in 1745, as he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in Maine and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1757. In 1758, he was under the command of Abercrombie in his deadly attack on Fort Ticonderoga, = On August 27, 1758, he captured Fort Frontenac. He took command of Fort Detroit in 1764, replacing Commander Cladwin, becoming major general in 1772. He has been described as a man of little principle, who deceived the Indians into treaties they did not understand, and granted fraudulent

land, which caused much trouble in subsequent years. One of Bradstreet's first acts was to strike a deal with the Indians in which they ceded fiefs of land starting west of Fort Detroit and extending as far as Lake St. Clair, to the white settlers. This led to a conflict of schemes for special interests, and thus to delaying the growth of the city. He died in 1774. See:

New York Historical Society, Collections , New York, University of California , 1881 , p.253.

⁴² - Baxter ,Katharine Schuyler, A Godchild of Washington A Picture of the Past, New York,1897,p.30; **O'Callaghan, Documents** relative to the colonial history of the state of New York, vol. 8, Albany, weed Parsons and Company, 1857,p.379; Laning, op.cit.,p.14.

But, at the same time, there was a campaign planned under the leadership of Bradstreet, and there was a force of more than (1500) fighters, which had been organized in Castle Pitt, under the command of Colonel Henry Bouquet, to attack the Indian villages on the Muskincom River, This English force includes some of the women, mothers whose children were kidnapped by the Indians. Also among the ranks of that military force are a number of soldiers who are eager to take revenge on the Indians, because their wives and sisters have been kidnapped and become captives to the American Indians. This force is considered the first British military force, to penetrate and penetrate into the North American continent. I arrived at Logstown, Pennsylvania, October 5, and the army camped there not far from The city of Tuscarora, by the River Muskincom Valley On October 14, 1764, the army moved along the river near Coshocton, when the Native Americans felt panic and fear, and they came to meet the English commander Bouquet, to offer him peace, and Bouquet imposed conditions on them Surrender, after that he gave them a period of (12) days to hand over to him the Indian village near Wakatamak, all the English prisoners without exception, and he personally received them (⁴³). All prisoners were handed over quietly and according to the orders that were agreed upon, as the number of prisoners reached approximately (205), including (25) women, while the rest of the prisoners were mostly children (⁴⁴).

Based on the foregoing, one of the objectives of that campaign was to recover the prisoners and children who were captured by the Indians.

And it is worth noting, the English administration was trying to formulate the initial lines through which to achieve peaceful reconciliation with the Indian tribes, and news of the outbreak of war in the colonies reached England in August 1763, and the matter was discussed and plans were immediately drawn up without resorting to force, and a royal proclamation was issued in November 1763, which aimed to pacify the Indians through They held at present all the lands west of the Alicante Mountains, and laid down the guidelines for the administration of Indian trade. This royal announcement came late, as it was possible to avoid the occurrence of multiple battles and war clashes between the English and the Red Indians, or at least limit the conflict to narrower limits (45). Despite the announcement

⁴³ - The American Association for State and Local History, American Heritage, United States,1952,p.43; Laning, op.cit.,p.14.

⁴⁴ - Laning, op.cit.,p.15.

⁴⁵ - **Alvord** and Clarence,op.cit.,p.38.

The royal family in 1763, but the English forces did not stop expanding their colonies in the land of Illinois (⁴⁶), which was one of their priorities, because in that region a small French force is

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still present in it, as they were castle chatters, to which they were conquered. Pontiac with his warriors, which became a center for the launch of the Red Indian resistance movement against the English forces, as well as the presence of a French military force in the Onotio region, which provides assistance to the Indian warriors, and thus the French did not abandon the friendship of the Indians even after the The British colonizers replaced them. ⁽⁴⁷⁾

The English commander, Thomas Gage ⁽⁴⁸⁾, decided to eliminate the power of Pontiac, by obtaining the confidence of the Indian tribes, and at the same time sent the Peace Belt to Pontiac, to build a peace relationship between the two parties . Meanwhile, incidents of murder occurred between a group of Kickapoo, Mascouten, and Shawnee Indians, forcing Officer George Croakan to intervene as a mediator in ending the incident because the Shawnee Indians were cooperating with The British, as the leader of the Kikapo tribe, nicknamed the Wolf, asked the officer crokan on July 13, 1765, intervened to stop the killing among the Indians, saying: "Our French father has always succeeded in settling disputes among the Indian tribes, and we know that you have the ability to resolve them also, and we ask you to have pity on us and on our women and children." Officer crokan took advantage of this, and helped stop the fighting between the tribes

⁴⁶-A state from the United States of America. Extending south (620 km) from the border of Wisconsin to the north as well as Wisconsin, the state borders Lake Michigan to the northeast, Indiana to the east, Kentucky to the southeast, Missouri to the west, and Iowa to the northwest. Illinois is named after the Illinois Indians, the capital, Springfield, in the western-central part of the state. For more, see:

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Illinois-state>

⁴⁷ - Parmenter ,Jon William, Pontiac's War, Forging New Links in the Anglo-Iroquois Covenant Chain, 1758-1766,vol.44, Duke University Press,1997,p.635.

⁴⁸- Born in 1721 in England of Irish parents, in 1740 he entered the British army, commanding a regiment in the massacre of General Braddock. He was appointed Governor of Montreal in 1760, participated in the Seven Years' War, and from 1763 to 1772 became Commander-in-Chief of British forces in America. He resigned from his mission shortly after the Battle of Bunkerhill in 1775, died in 1787. For more see:

Edward Sylvester Ellis, Young People's History of Our Country, Chicago , Thomas R. Shewell, Co,1899,p.138.

⁴⁹ - **Alvord** and Carter, op.cit.,p.11; Parmenter, op.cit.,p.635.

He also asked them to make a deal, which is to allow them to seize the areas ceded by the French to the Indians. Hoping that one day the French will take back what they once owned ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

In the same context, Colonel Sir William Johnson ⁽⁵¹⁾, the British political official for Indian affairs, was able to persuade the Indians of Delaware and the Indian Shawnee to ratify the concession in May 1765, according to which peace was made with the English, and they also pledged the Indians not to take part in the war. Pontiac Uprising ⁽⁵²⁾.

After those changes that occurred in the relations between the English and the Indian tribes, Pontiac took advantage of that opportunity to obtain concessions from the English government, especially as the season of fur is at the door, and he offered them conditions, the most important

of which was supplying him with weapons and gunpowder instead of giving them unnecessary gifts. In return, he promised them to give them part of the lands for hunting without giving it up, as well as to contribute with them in commercial profits, and the English government agreed to those conditions which

⁵⁰- Parmenter, op.cit.,pp.636-637.

⁵¹- Born in Ireland in 1714, he was very popular among the Indians, through his residence among them, his customs and familiar associations and his adoption of their dress and knowledge of their language, soon the government appointed him Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he was many years ago a colonel in the Albany militia, and became a member of His Majesty's Council for the county New York . A member of the Albany Convention of 1754, he played a prominent role in arranging negotiations with the Indians. Appointed with the rank of major general in 1755, he was assigned an expedition to Crown Point. He achieved a victory at Lake George, which guaranteed him great brilliance and a great reward. The title = = Noble and (5000) British Pounds equivalent. With the death of Commander Prideaux, he succeeded in leading the Western Brigade, which had been sent in 1759, to capture Niagara and succeeded in taking this important fortified position Which added a lot to his military reputation. He died in 1774.

For more see:

Rensselaer ,Cortlandt van, An Historical Discourse on the Occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Battle of Lake George, 1755, Philadelphia, C. Sherman and Son, Printers,1856,pp.51-52.

⁵² - National Republic, Vol. 36-37 , the University of Michigan ,1948,p.16; Weslager , Clinton Alfred, The Delaware Indians, A History, New Jersey, Rutgers University Press ,1989,p.251; Gale ,George, Upper Mississippi Historical Sketches' the Mound-Builders, the Indian Tribes, Chiago,1867, p.89; Parmenter, op.cit.,p.636.

Show them Pontiac. It is clear from the above, that Pontiac achieved even a small part of what he aspired to, which is to obtain the help of the English financially and militarily (⁵³).

The question that arises is why the English agreed to Pontiac's terms, even though they speak from a source of strength and control over the conditions of the American Indians?

To answer the question: We say that the consent of the English government is for two reasons, the first is to show goodwill, which is hidden by deception, towards the Indian tribes, and to protect their commercial interests represented in the fur trade, and the second is to protect the settlers.

H- Peace Agreement between Pontiac and the English at Oswego in 1766.

Based on the foregoing, Pontiac decided to move to the city of Oswego (), in order to conclude the peace agreement, and announced in July 1766: "The great God commanded that the British should be fathers, and that the Indians would be sons." Thus, the official procedures for concluding the peace agreement between the two parties took place during the period (3-23 July 1766), and Colonel Johnson affirmed in a speech before the meeting that he pledged to the

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Native Americans security in their lands and a fair trade, and he also urged them to return to their previous lifestyle of practicing hunting, agriculture and stability. The war chiefs of the Irkua and Algonquin Indians pulled the belts of war from each other and replaced them with the belts of peace. Pontiac also took a hand Colonel Johnson put the Peace Belt in it, as an expression of his renewed friendship and peace, then Pontiac delivered the final speech to the British-Indian Peace Assembly and thanked Johnson for his kind words, to begin

⁵³- Parmenter, op.cit.,pp.637-638.

⁵⁴-Oswego, New York, is located along the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Oswego River. It was named by the Iroquois Indians, which means, the place where the waters flow, and is one of the oldest freshwater ports in North America. It was discovered by the French explorer Champlain in 1615. For more see:

⁵⁵- New York State, Downtown Revitalization Initiative Strategic Investment Plan City of Oswego, Central New York Regional Economic Development Council , 2017,p.3.

But the English did not trust Pontiac's intentions, so they decided to get rid of him as soon as possible, so they recruited an Indian from the Kaskaskia tribe to monitor his movements and kill him, after bribery with a barrel of alcohol and what the English wanted was achieved. The opportunity arose when Pontiac accompanied his warriors to visit the tribe Illinois in Cahokia, on the shore of the Mississippi River, and upon his arrival to the tribe, they held him a great feast to welcome him, and then Pontiac left alone the place of celebration, heading towards

Woods (⁵⁶). The opportunity came, and the Indian spy killed Pontiac in the woods, taking advantage of his drunkenness. Soon, news of Pontiac's killing spread to the American Indian tribes, especially his Ottawa tribe. Cries of revenge rose from his killer. Entirely in retaliation for the death of their leader (⁵⁷).

Subsequently, General Cage sent a telegram to Colonel William Johnson on July 10, 1769, informing him of the killing of Pontiac at the hands of a Cascaskia Native American. Our settlers (⁵⁸).

⁵⁵ - **Magoc** , Bernstein ,Chris J., David, Imperialism and Expansionism in American History, A Social, Political, and Cultural and **Document** collection , USA,2015,p.66; Parmenter, op.cit.,pp.638-639; Parkman ,The Conspiracy of Pontiac and the Indian War, Vol. 3, Boston, Little Brown, and Company,1890,pp.175-180.

⁵⁶ - Velie ,Alan R., American Indian Literature, An Anthology ,University of Oklahoma Press,1991,p.145; Steele ,Joel Dorman, A Brief History of the United States, Chicago,1885,p.90.

⁵⁷ - Biddle ,John, A Discourse Delivered on the Anniversary of the Historical Society of the Historical Society of Michigan, Detroit ,1832,pp.87-88; Parkman ,The Conspiracy of Pontiac, op.cit.,p.185.

⁵⁸ - Parkman ,The Conspiracy of Pontiac, op.cit.,p.188.

After the murder of Pontiac, a clergyman named Saint Ange, who was a friend of Pontiac, sent someone to demand the body and burial, and this was done and he was buried with honorable ordinances worthy of a brave warrior near a castle in St. Louis. For more see:

Rader ,Perry Scott, The Civil Government of the United States and the State of Missouri And The History of Missouri, Missouri,1898,p.157; Shepard ,Elihu Hotchkiss, The Early History of

St. Louis and Missouri, From Its First Exploration by White Men in 1673 to 1843, St. Louis ,1870 , p.18.

It is useful here to point out an important point, although the American Indians did not win the victory in the Pontiac uprising, but they succeeded in bringing about a political change in the policy of the British government towards the American Indians, and it made the English recognize peace by providing protection for the American lands, and establishing laws to increase The commercial activity between the two parties, as well as the boundary line that marks the Appalachian Mountains as the boundary between the lands of the American Indians and the British colonies (⁵⁹).

Based on the foregoing, the Pontiac War had great and widespread effects. That war proved that oppression, arbitrariness, and oppression are not an effective strategy for colonial domination, although the British government continued to use its strategy to strengthen its control in North America. This strategy was very prominent during the various actions imposed by the English on their colonies. Moreover, the prohibition of the establishment of English settlements in Native American lands, especially in the Ohio Valley, sparked resentment among white Americans, as it was possible that resentment was one of the reasons for the American revolution of independence in 1775, and freedom from British control (⁶⁰).

⁵⁹ - Locke , Wricht ,Joseph L., Ben, The American Yawp A Massively Collaborative Open U.S. vol. 1, California, History Text book,1877,p.102.

⁶⁰ - Locke, op.cit.,p.103.

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