

1783 - Many white settlements are raided by members of the Shawnee. This was also the year the Shawnee capture American legend Daniel Boone.

1789-1797 - The Presidency of George Washington (*pictured to the right*).

1789 – January. Treaty of Fort Hammer is signed, validating the government’s claims to lands in eastern Ohio. This begins the Shawnee journey to present day Tippecanoe County.



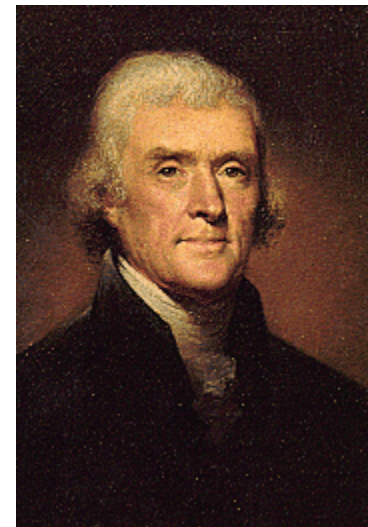
1797-1801 - The Presidency of John Adams (*pictured to the left*).

1801-1809 - The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson (*pictured to the right*).

1801 - Tribe Chiefs meet with Little Turtle, the Chief of the Miamis to ask the U.S. government officials for supplies to aid their tribes. Little Turtle was one of many old Chiefs who opposed Prophet’s new religion.

1803 - Louisiana Purchase. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million. Napoleon agreed to sell this territory because he

was desperately in need of cash. Acquiring the Louisiana Territory doubled the size of the United States. Jefferson, who was unsure of the constitutionality of the move, rushed to complete the sale anyway, lest Napoleon change his mind.



1803 - Marbury vs. Madison. In this landmark decision the Supreme Court effectively stated that it was the final arbiter of law. This established the Supreme Court as a co-equal branch of government



1803 - Lewis and Clarke Expedition. On May 14, 1804, Lewis and Clark's expedition set off from St. Louis. The crew consisted of 32 soldiers and 10 civilians. They headed up the Missouri River as far as South Fork, Montana. They spent the first winter among the Mandan Indians in South Dakota. They crossed the Rockies and were able to float down the Clearwater River, into the Snake River, and then onto the Columbia River. Then, on November 5, 1805, they reached the Pacific Ocean. The expedition returned to St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

1805 - A Shawnee Indian named Lalawethika, notorious alcoholic and an embarrassment to his tribe and family has a near dead experience. A vision comes to him just before

he awakes from his blackout which leads him to turn over a new leaf. He was now a changed man and to signify the change he would now be referred to Tenskwatawa. His new title is translated as, “the Open Door” symbolizing his new role as holy man destined to lead his people down the narrow road to paradise. Thus the Shawnee Prophet reawakens as Lalawethika (*pictured to the left*).

1806 - June 16th. Tenskwatawa (the Prophet) is constantly challenge in his fight for the status of a Prophet. His opposition wanted a demonstration of his “new power.” The Prophet finally accepted the challenge, but he used his knowledge of an upcoming solar eclipse to prove his power. This day, Prophet confronted the crowd and proceeded to “darken the sun” and please his followers.

1807 - Embargo Act The U.S. Chesapeake was fired upon and boarded in open waters by the British. Twenty-one American sailors were killed or wounded; the British, who claimed the four were British deserters, took four sailors away.

As a result, Congress passes a law banning trading with almost every nation.

1808 – Spring. Due to the previously signed treaties, the Shawnee withdrawal from Ohio. This pleases the American Indian Agents. The Prophet leads his people to the land which would be known as “Prophetstown.”

1808 – Summer. The Chippewa towns along the shores of Lake Superior all became deserted. The Prophet was beginning to receive great influence with many tribes. The tribes formally living along Lake Superior migrated to Prophet’s Village.

1808 - Beethoven's 5th Completed. Ludwig van Beethoven the world famous composer finishes his famous Fifth Symphony.

1808 – Fall. Prophet’s camp continues to grow at Prophetstown. The Shawnee begins to welcome Indians from as far as Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

1808-1809 - Winter- Just as the Prophet’s influence and acceptance were forming, his followers must struggle through heavy snowfall over the long winter months. The situation was becoming very bleak, many Indians in Prophetstown died from another contagious disease spread by the white people (Long Knives) and as usual supplies were low.

1809 - January 19th. The birth of famous American author Edgar Allen Poe.

1809 - February 12th. Abraham Lincoln is born.

1809 - July. Aaron Burr challenges Federalist Alexander Hamilton, his longtime rival, to a duel after Hamilton had successfully foiled Burr's bid to become governor of New York. Burr shoots Hamilton, who dies 10 hours later. 1809 September 30- Indians signed a treaty ceding over 3 million acres in Indiana and Illinois to the United States.



1809-1817 - The Presidency of James Madison (*pictured to the right*).



1810 - August 12. Tecumseh (brother of the Prophet and *pictured to the left*) arrived in Vincennes and met with William Henry Harrison to discuss the plans of him and his brother. Tecumseh commanded the end to Indians signing off any further land the Americans. He made public his intentions of uniting the tribes into one political assembly and the consequences to be felt by all the chiefs who signed the Treaty of Fort Wayne.

1810-1811 – Winter. The British Indian Agents residing in Canada sent food and ammunition to Prophet. The British knew if they were going to go to war with the Americans, the Indians would be needed. British Agents knew the Indians were having conflicts with the Americans, but they



were careful to not involve themselves in a war not of their choosing. Therefore, they warned the Prophet that premature attack on the Americans would be disastrous to the Indians.

1811 - Early Months. The Prophet took the advice of the British and Harrison (*pictured to the right*) mistakenly thought the lack of Indian activity meant the decline of the Prophet's influence among the Indians.



1811 - October and into November. Fort Harrison was fully armed and Harrison's army was ready for combat. On November 5th the army was 12 miles from Prophetstown. Harrison planned his attack since his sources were telling him the

Prophet's influence was diminishing. His goal was a surprise attack on Prophetstown, but his

troops were discovered before an attack.

1811 - November 7th. The Battle of Tippecanoe (*pictured to the left*). Prophet assured victory to his followers if Harrison died, he plotted a surprise attack two hours before dawn. He took out his medical instruments and began reciting Indian incantations to protect his warriors. Amidst all the confusion William Harrison mounted the wrong horse and his assistant took his horse. The Indian warriors used the horse as identification of Harrison and if he would have gotten on the correct horse, the Shawnee would have won the battle and driven the Long Knives from their land.

1811 - November. The post Battle of Tippecanoe began the Prophet's decline of power. He blamed the loss on his wife's curse she passed on to his medical instruments, but his followers did not agree. Prophetstown would soon become deserted.

1812 - Despite Tecumseh demanding of his brother not to meet the Long Knives in battle, Prophet let his power go to his head. He wanted to take complete credit for the victory, but he lost and power over the Indians shifted to Tecumseh. It was Tecumseh who would negotiate peace deals through political means until his death. With the fall of Prophet's influence, the U.S. government with the assistance of the Chiefs of the other tribes began plotting against him and planning his assassination.

1812 – October. General Hopkins and four thousand Kentucky Militia marched up the Wabash, Intending to attack Prophetstown. The Indian warrior numbers were now depleted making Prophetstown vulnerable to an attack. Luckily Hopkins and his men got lost in their search for the location of the Indian village.

1812 - November. Another attempt for a Prophetstown attack was made on behalf of the Kentucky Militia. After news of this attack Prophet decided to flee to Canada.

1813 - October 5th. Battle of Thames. By the time Prophet and Tecumseh reached the mouth of the Thames, they had already lost 1500 of their followers. Prophet spent the morning boosting the morale of the troops. However, the Long Knives were just too powerful and after their first push Prophet decided to again flee, rather than risk his life. Prophet soon learned that his actions ended up costing Tecumseh his life. His death is surrounded by mystery, to this day historians still wonder where his body was laid to rest. This battle brought another failure in Prophet's medicine, he was still alive but his movement was very much ended.

1814 - Embargo Act repealed.

1814 - April. The Prophet attempting to take back the power he has craved since his rebirth persuaded a council in Quebec that he was in power until the son of Tecumseh took over as village chief. He assembled his hardcore supporters and announced the refuge Shawnee people elected him as their new war chief. It is evident that it is still easier for Prophet to claim leadership than to exercise it.

1815 - May. Prophet, now village Chief had become everything his forming teachings rejected in their leaders. His influence would for the remainder of his days be reliant on his ability gain supplies for his people. A peace offering was suggested with the Americans, but Prophet would only agree peace if the Long knives gave him the status he was accustomed to. The Americans would not comply; they wanted peace without giving Prophet back his power. This resulted in another assassination plot on the Prophet's life.



1815 - September 8th. Treaty of Spring Wells completed Prophet did not sign this treaty because he left after news that he would only be admitted back into America as a regular tribesman in Black Hoof's (another Shawnee Chief) village. During the conference he would also be told he was never allowed back in Tippecanoe.

1817-1825 - The Presidency of James Monroe (*pictured to the left*).

1819 - Fall. Prophet is declared no longer a danger to the United States following his interviews with Lewis Cass. The Prophet met frequently with Cass and gave him the history of the Shawnee tribe.

Following their meetings Cass deems the Prophet harmless and if utilized correctly, he could serve the US government. And so he did.

1820 - Missouri Compromise. This was the first major compromise between those states favoring slavery and those opposing slavery. Under the terms of the agreement, Missouri was to be admitted as a slave state, while Maine was admitted as a free state. The rest of the territory acquired from France north of the latitude 36° 30' would be free states, while south of that point would be slave states.

1825-1829 - The Presidency of John Quincy Adams.

1825 - November. Cass employed the Prophet to work of the government; Prophet enjoyed his power role and began recruiting Indians to move from Missouri to the lucrative lands of Kansas. Everyone seemed to be benefiting, Prophet got his power, America was given their Indian removal request, and the Shawnees were given what they fought for-land.

1825 - Erie Canal Opened. The Erie Canal consisted of a series of 83 locks along a 363-mile course. The opening of this canal made it possible for people and goods to travel as far west as Minnesota by barge and ship, substantially opening up the West to settlement. It was not until 1852 that trains began traversing the Appalachian Mountains, and could compete with the canal.

1826 - First American Railroad completed in Quincy Massachusetts.

1826 - July 4. The death of both Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

1827 - April 2nd. Prophet cataloged all the government's promises; the Shawnee were halted as they reached Illinois. Their supplies were spreading thin and their situation was very wretched.

An American agent was sent to determine why the Shawnee ended their journey. Upon his arrival he saw the harsh conditions facing the Indians. During a two-day conference, the Prophet pleaded with the agent for mercy from the American government. The agent would report back to Clark to explain the situation he witnessed personally.

1827 - August-29th. The agent reached Clark on this day and warned him that if the US government did not step in, the Indians would have to resort to killing livestock from the local white settlements. To avoid this consequence Clark immediately increased the supplies given to help the Shawnee finish their migration into Kansas

1827 - September-8th. Prophet and other Shawnees left Saint Louis for Kansas.

1828 - May 14th. A journey which began September 30, 1826 was finally complete. The Prophet and his followers had struggled through over 20 months to reach their lands in Kansas.

1829-1837 - The Presidency of Andrew Jackson (*pictured to the right*).



1830 - Indian Removal Act. The Indians in the South were constantly under pressure from white settlers. Only the federal government had the ability to protect the Indians. President Jackson removed that federal protection. In 1830, the federal government passed the "Indian Removal Act," which allocated funds to negotiate with the Indians regarding their removal from the southern states. The federal government then began enforcing the Indian Removal Act by forcefully evicting 15,000 Indians from their land and compelling them, at gunpoint, to migrate to Oklahoma. The road to Oklahoma was named the "Trail of Tears."

1836 - November. The Prophet's life committed to embracing leadership, fighting to reassert power, and maintain his influence among his people finally comes to an end. His legacy will live on through the Museum at Prophetstown (Tippecanoe County, IN) and in Kansas where he established a new Prophetstown following his banishment from the original. He is pictured below the way he wished to be remembered, traditional garb and displaying symbols of his Indian religion.



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