**Timeline of Westward Expansion**

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| 1763 | The first Treaty of Paris is signed, ending the French and Indian War. Under the treaty, France relinquishes its claim to Canada and the Ohio Valley to England.  |
| 1763 | Hoping to end Indian attacks in the Ohio Valley, the British issue the Proclamation of 1763, which recalls and prohibits settlements west of the Appalachian crest. |
| 1775 | Daniel Boone cuts the first road over the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. |
| 1776 | The Revolutionary War begins.  |
| 1783 | The Revolutionary War ends. The second Treaty of Paris grants the newly formed United States of America all of the territory from the Great Lakes south to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Appalachian Mountains west to the Mississippi River. |
| 1783 | To raise revenues, the newly formed U.S. government claims all of the Indian lands east of the Mississippi River to sell to settlers. The Chippewa, Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi, Shawnee, and Wyandot nations and some Iroquois warriors join together to oppose U.S. settlers in their territory. |
| 1787 | The Northwest Ordinance provides for the orderly creation of future states and establishes a system of laws in the territories. |
| August 20, 1794 | The Battle of Fallen Timbers takes place near present-day Fort Wayne, Indiana. Bands of Shawnee and Miami Indians go into battle against General Anthony Wayne. The Indians are forced to retreat when British support disappears. |
| November 19, 1794 | Jay’s Treaty is signed, reestablishing trade between Great Britain and its former colonies. In late 1794 the British agree to withdraw from fur trading and military posts they occupy in U.S. territory. With the withdrawal of the English, Indian nations lose an important ally against the United States. |
| May 1803 | The United States purchases from France more than 800,000 square miles of land west of the Mississippi River for $15 million. The Louisiana Purchase doubles the size of the United States.  |
| May 14, 1804 | Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and their entourage set out from St. Louis. |
| 1805 | Tenskwatawa becomes known as the "Shawnee Prophet." The Prophet travels widely among the western tribes, urging Native Americans to reject European ways and renew Indian traditions. Tenskwatawa's brother, Tecumseh, uses these teachings to begin creating a military and political confederacy of Indian tribes. |