

General Statement

King Philip's War, sometimes called **Metacomet's Rebellion**, was an armed conflict between Native American inhabitants of present-day New England and English colonists and their Native American allies.

The war is named after the main leader of the Native American side, Metacomet, known to the English as “King Philip.”

Begun in 1675, the war in southern New England ended in late summer of 1676 with the death of Philip, but continued in northern New England (primarily in Maine at the New England and Acadian border) until a treaty was signed at Casco Bay in April 1678.

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 American history. 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 literally decimated, losing one-tenth of all men available for military service.

For Native people, the war was equally destructive. Community life was utterly transformed by colonial attacks on people, food resources, and forced movement outside of their traditional land base. While approximately 600 colonists were killed, the casualties were five times greater among Indian population. More than 3,000 Indians were killed and several hundred transported to foreign lands.

Colonial Forces

Connecticut Colony
Massachusetts Bay Colony
Plymouth Colony
Rhode Island Colony
Pequot
Mohegan
Western Niantic
Praying Indians
Mohawk

Native Rebellion Forces

Wampanoag
Narragansett
Eastern Niantic
Nipmuc
Massachusett
Podunk
Nashaway
Wabanaki
Pennacook