



Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, was not born to be a chief but earned the esteem of his people by his leadership. The giant shell he wears is a symbol of wealth and status.

**The Threat to Native American Lands** The Treaty of Paris redrew the national boundaries with little concern for Native American interests. In Chapter 5, you learned that the British had attempted to keep white settlers away from Native American territory by establishing the Proclamation Line of 1763. Because of this, many tribes had supported the British in the war. But in the treaty, the British handed over Native American lands without even consulting their former allies. When Mohawk chief Joseph Brant heard the news, he was horrified by the betrayal.

#### PRIMARY SOURCE

“When I joined the English in the beginning of the War, it was purely on account of my forefathers’ engagements with the King. I always looked upon these engagements, or covenants between the King and the Indian nation, as a sacred thing.”

—Joseph Brant, 1783

Native Americans who lived east of the Mississippi found themselves living within the boundaries of a new nation that was intent on westward expansion. Their lands were now at risk.

▲ **MAIN IDEAS & DETAILS** Identify what America gained from the Treaty of Paris.

## Creating a New Nation

▼ **KEY QUESTION** What ideals emerged from the Revolution?

“Liberty” had been the rallying cry of the Revolution as Americans freed themselves from British rule. Now, the success of the Revolution challenged the existing world order. For the first time in the Americas, a colonial rebellion against an imperial power had succeeded. By destroying British authority, the Revolution offered political reformers a chance to prove that republicanism, the idea that a country can be governed by the people, and without a king, could work. Imperial powers around the world began to fear this new threat.

At the same time, the war created a new nation—one that valued the ideal of liberty. As Americans built their new society, the ideal of liberty became one of the most important legacies of the Revolution.

**New State and National Governments** As early as 1775 British rule had become ineffective in many areas of the colonies. Eventually, in May of 1776, the Continental Congress advised the colonies to establish new governments. By 1777 nearly all the former colonies had adopted written constitutions. Two colonies—Connecticut and Rhode Island—retained the governments established by their royal charters.