Bacon's Rebellion, a significant uprising in 1676 Virginia, was driven by Nathaniel Bacon's frustration with the colonial government's policies regarding Native Americans and land. Bacon, along with indentured servants, small farmers, and enslaved Africans, rebelled against Governor Berkeley's administration demanding protection from Native American attacks, political representation, and westward expansion. This rebellion, marked by violence against Jamestown, the colonial capital, exposed the colony's social and economic tensions, highlighting inequality and dissatisfaction. Bacon's unexpected death in 1676 led to the rebellion's collapse, but its impact was lasting, including increased tensions between colonists and Native Americans, stricter labor control, and changes in colonial governance. Bacon's Rebellion remains a pivotal moment in American history, reflecting the challenges of the colonial period.

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