

IN-TEXT MAP ACTIVITY 5

Native American Campaigns

Directions: Study the map on page 287 in your textbook and answer the questions below.

1. What is the title of this map?

2. According to the map key, what information will you find in the map?

3. According to the map, the route of General Arthur St. Clair begins near what river? Near what river does his route end?

4. In what territory did the Battle of Fallen Timbers and St. Clair's defeat take place?

5. What present-day states border the land ceded by Native Americans?

6. In what direction did General Anthony Wayne travel from Ft. Washington to Ft. Miami?

7. List the forts shown on the map.

8. What year was the Greenville Treaty line established?

9. What is the name of the northernmost fort?

10. **Activity** Look at the Greenville Treaty Line. On a separate sheet of paper, write directions following the line from Lake Erie to the border of Kentucky. Write the directions as if you were telling a friend how to find your house.

IN-TEXT MAP ACTIVITY 6

The Louisiana Purchase and Western Exploration

Directions: Study the map on page 316 in your textbook and answer the questions below.

1. What is the title of this map?

2. What area does the map show?

3. According to the map key, what explorers' routes does this map show?

4. At what ocean did Lewis and Clark end their journey? What is the name of the fort there?

5. Which expedition explored the farthest south in North America?

6. What is the name of the area where Lewis and Clark separated and took different routes on their return trip?

7. From what city on the Mississippi River did Lewis and Clark and Pike all set out?

8. On what river is Santa Fe located? Which explorer traveled through Santa Fe?

9. In what territory was Pikes Peak?

10. **Activity** On a separate sheet of paper, make a time line showing the expeditions of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike. Indicate details on the time line. For example, in 1804 write that Lewis and Clark began their journey west on the Missouri River.



US8.4.1 Describe the country's physical landscapes, political divisions, and territorial expansion during the terms of the first four presidents.

Struggle Over the West

Main Idea The new government faced difficult problems in the West.

Reading Connection Imagine you are a member of George Washington's government in 1791. Could you balance the interests of settlers who are moving into the Northwest Territory with the interests of the Native American nations who live there? Read on to see how President Washington handled a similar challenge.

The Native Americans who lived between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River insisted that the United States had no authority over them.

Armed to defend their lands and encouraged by the British and the Spanish, Native Americans battled settlers over frontier land. Hundreds of people were killed.

Washington sent an army under the command of General Arthur St. Clair to restore order in the Northwest Territory. In November 1791, St. Clair's forces were defeated by Little Turtle, chief of the Miami people. More than 600 American soldiers died in a battle by the Wabash River.

Battle of Fallen Timbers The Native Americans demanded that all settlers north of the Ohio River leave the territory. Washington sent another army headed by **Anthony Wayne**, a former Revolutionary War general, to challenge their demands. In August 1794, his army defeated more than 1,000 Native Americans who fought under Shawnee chief Blue Jacket at the **Battle of Fallen Timbers** (near present-day Toledo, Ohio). The Battle of Fallen Timbers crushed the Native Americans' hopes of keeping their land. In the **Treaty of Greenville** (1795), the Native Americans agreed to surrender most of their land in present-day Ohio.

Reading Check Explain Why did President Washington send troops to the Northwest Territory?



Using Geography Skills

General Anthony Wayne's forces marched north from Fort Washington to fight the Shawnee chief Blue Jacket.

- 1. Location** When and where was St. Clair defeated?
- 2. Location** On what lake was Fort Miami located?

Picturing History

Upon signing the Treaty of Greenville, 12 Native American nations received \$20,000 worth of goods to share.

How did the treaty affect white settlement?

Pike's Expedition Even before Lewis and Clark returned, Jefferson sent others to explore the wilderness. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two expeditions between 1805 and 1807, traveling through the upper Mississippi River valley and into the region that is now the state of Colorado. In Colorado, Pike found a snow-capped mountain he called Grand Peak. Today this mountain is known as Pikes Peak. Pike's account of his expeditions gave Americans their first detailed description of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains.

Federalists Plan to Secede Many Federalists opposed the Louisiana Purchase. They feared that the states carved out of the new territory would become Republican, reducing the Federalists' power. A group of Federalists in Massachusetts plotted to **secede** (seh • SEED)—withdraw—from the United States. They wanted New England to form a separate “Northern Confederacy.” The plotters realized that to have any chance of success, the Northern Confederacy would have to include New York as well as New England.

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