Meetings and Conflicts

Why people in the Southeast traded, worked together, and disagreed

SS24.3.10 "Explain why interactions and conflicts occurred between Europeans and Indigenous peoples in the Southeast from 1519 to the early 1700s, including differing beliefs regarding culture, land use and ownership, religion, and trade."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two reasons people met or worked together, and circle three reasons they disagreed or fought.

Newcomers in the Southeast

1 In 1539, Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto led a group into the Southeast. He met many Indigenous nations, each with its own leaders and ways of life. His group needed food and guides. At times, people shared supplies or traded with the visitors. But de Soto's group also took food and forced people to guide them. People fought to protect their homes and families.

2 In the 1600s, Spanish missionaries built missions in Florida and nearby areas. They taught Christianity and asked Indigenous people to change some of their ceremonies. Some people joined missions because they wanted Spanish goods or protection from enemies. Others refused because their own beliefs and ceremonies mattered to them. These different choices show that Indigenous people did not all respond to Spanish visitors in the same way.

3 By the late 1600s, English settlers and traders also came to the Southeast. Many Indigenous communities cared for shared lands used for growing crops and hunting. Some English settlers claimed parts of those lands for their own farms. This caused conflict over who could use the land. Traders exchanged goods for deer hides. Sometimes traders let people take goods now and pay later. Arguments began when traders demanded more hides as payment.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Why did de Soto's group meet with Indigenous people, and why did some people fight the group?

2. Why did some Indigenous people join Spanish missions while others refused?

3. Why did English settlers' farms cause conflict over land?

4. How could trading goods for deer hides lead to an argument?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a meeting in a Southeast village in the late 1600s. Write three sentences about a choice an Indigenous leader might make, a choice a European visitor might make, and how those choices could lead to trade or conflict. Use two facts from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

Meetings and Conflicts

GRADE 3 · SS24.3.10

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two reasons people met or worked together, and circle three reasons they disagreed or fought. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did de Soto's group meet with Indigenous people, and why did some people fight the group?	**De Soto's group needed food and guides. Some Indigenous people fought because the group took food and forced people to guide them.**
2	Why did some Indigenous people join Spanish missions while others refused?	**Some joined for Spanish goods or protection. Others refused because they wanted to keep their own beliefs and ceremonies.**
3	Why did English settlers' farms cause conflict over land?	**Indigenous communities used shared lands for crops and hunting, but some English settlers claimed parts of those lands for their own farms.**
4	How could trading goods for deer hides lead to an argument?	**Traders sometimes let people take goods and pay later. Arguments began when traders demanded more deer hides as payment.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A village leader might offer deer hides in trade but refuse to give up land used for hunting. An English visitor might offer goods but claim that land for a farm. They could trade goods and hides, but their different ideas about using the land could cause an argument.

Accept answers that connect a specific action or belief from the passage to a reason for cooperation or conflict. For Your Turn, look for two accurate passage facts used in a new, plausible meeting.