Land and Choices

Trace the causes, battles, and effects of the Creek War.

SS24.4.9 "Outline the major causes and events of the War of 1812. 9a Describe the causes of the Creek War within the context of the War of 1812 and explain the social, political, and economic effects on Alabama and the nation..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle two reasons the United States fought Britain, underline two reasons the Creek War began, and number the three battles in time order. Your marks will help you trace how the wars were connected.

Two Wars, Changing Land

1 In 1812, the United States went to war with Britain. British ships restricted American trade and took sailors from American ships. Britain also supported some Native groups resisting U.S. settlement. At the same time, settlers were moving onto Creek lands in what is now Alabama. Some Creek people, called Red Sticks, wanted to fight this land loss. Other Creek people wanted peace. These disagreements helped start the Creek War.

2 In 1813, fighting broke out at Burnt Corn when territorial militia attacked Red Sticks returning with supplies. Later that year, Red Sticks attacked Fort Mims, killing many people inside, including settlers and Creek people. U.S. forces and their Native allies fought back. In 1814, General Andrew Jackson led U.S. troops, Cherokee fighters, and Creek allies at Horseshoe Bend. Their victory broke the Red Sticks' power.

3 After the fighting, Jackson forced Creek leaders to sign the Treaty of Fort Jackson in 1814. The Creek Nation gave up millions of acres in today's Alabama and Georgia, even though some Creek people had fought beside Jackson. Creek families lost homes and land. More U.S. settlers moved in, and cotton farming spread, often using enslaved workers. The United States gained land, and Jackson became more famous across the nation.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Name two reasons the United States went to war with Britain in 1812.

2. How did settlement and disagreements among Creek people help cause the Creek War?

3. Which battle broke the Red Sticks' power? Name its leader and two groups that fought with his U.S. troops.

4. Give one effect of the Treaty of Fort Jackson on Creek families and one effect on farming in what is now Alabama.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a three-sentence museum label correcting this claim: "All Creek people fought against the United States, so only their opponents lost land." Use a battle and its leader as evidence, then explain what the treaty did and how it changed settlement.

ANSWER KEY

Land and Choices

GRADE 4 · SS24.4.9

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle two reasons the United States fought Britain, underline two reasons the Creek War began, and number the three battles in time order. Your marks will help you trace how the wars were connected. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two reasons the United States went to war with Britain in 1812.	**British ships restricted American trade and took sailors from American ships.**
2	How did settlement and disagreements among Creek people help cause the Creek War?	**Settlers moved onto Creek lands. Red Sticks wanted to fight the land loss, while other Creek people wanted peace.**
3	Which battle broke the Red Sticks' power? Name its leader and two groups that fought with his U.S. troops.	**At Horseshoe Bend, General Andrew Jackson led U.S. troops alongside Cherokee fighters and Creek allies.**
4	Give one effect of the Treaty of Fort Jackson on Creek families and one effect on farming in what is now Alabama.	**Creek families lost homes and land. Cotton farming spread as more U.S. settlers moved in.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At Horseshoe Bend, General Andrew Jackson fought alongside Creek allies against the Red Sticks, so not all Creek people opposed U.S. forces. Under the Treaty of Fort Jackson, even Creek people who had helped Jackson lost land. Creek families lost homes, and more U.S. settlers moved onto the land.

Accept answers that distinguish the Red Sticks from Creek allies and connect the treaty to both Creek land loss and increased U.S. settlement. For the marking job, the battles should be numbered Burnt Corn, Fort Mims, and Horseshoe Bend.