Creek War Turning Points

Identify key battles and the leaders connected to them.

SS24.4.9b "Identify significant battles and leaders of the Creek War."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the names of battles and circle the names of leaders. Number the underlined battles 1, 2, and 3 in the order they happened.

Three Battles of the Creek War

1. In 1813, Creek people disagreed about changes to their lands and ways of life. Some Creek fighters, called Red Sticks, fought against U.S. forces and other Creek groups. At the Battle of Fort Mims in Alabama, Red Sticks attacked and took a crowded fort in August. Many people inside died. William Weatherford was a Red Stick leader linked to the attack. The news spread fear across the region.

2. The fighting continued that fall. In November 1813, U.S. general Andrew Jackson led soldiers to the Battle of Talladega in Alabama. Red Sticks had surrounded a fort where Creek people who opposed them had taken shelter. Jackson's soldiers attacked the Red Sticks and broke the circle around the fort. The people inside could then leave safely. The battle showed that not all Creek people fought on the same side.

3. The war's biggest battle came in March 1814 near a bend in Alabama's Tallapoosa River. Red Stick leader Menawa helped lead fighters behind a strong wall there. Andrew Jackson led U.S. soldiers, joined by Cherokee and Creek allies, in an attack on their position. Jackson's force won the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The loss badly weakened the Red Sticks and helped bring the war to an end.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Which battle took place at a crowded fort in August 1813? Name the Red Stick leader linked to the attack.

2. At which battle did Andrew Jackson's soldiers break the Red Stick circle around a fort?

3. Which battle did Menawa help lead Red Stick fighters in? Who led the force that defeated them?

4. Name the two battles in the passage where Andrew Jackson led soldiers.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a three-sentence museum label comparing the Battle of Fort Mims and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Name at least two leaders and explain how the results of the battles differed.

ANSWER KEY

Creek War Turning Points

GRADE 4 · SS24.4.9b

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the names of battles and circle the names of leaders. Number the underlined battles 1, 2, and 3 in the order they happened. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which battle took place at a crowded fort in August 1813? Name the Red Stick leader linked to the attack.	**The Battle of Fort Mims; William Weatherford.**
2	At which battle did Andrew Jackson's soldiers break the Red Stick circle around a fort?	**The Battle of Talladega.**
3	Which battle did Menawa help lead Red Stick fighters in? Who led the force that defeated them?	**The Battle of Horseshoe Bend; Andrew Jackson.**
4	Name the two battles in the passage where Andrew Jackson led soldiers.	**The Battle of Talladega and the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At the Battle of Fort Mims, Red Sticks took the fort, and William Weatherford was linked to the attack. At the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Menawa helped lead Red Stick fighters against Andrew Jackson's force. The Red Sticks took the fort at Fort Mims, but Jackson's force defeated them at Horseshoe Bend.

Accept labels that accurately name both battles, identify at least two leaders and their roles, and contrast the results. Students may name Weatherford, Menawa, or Jackson.