Three Changing Relationships

U.S. diplomacy, trade, and land claims from 1789 to 1812

SS24.US1.3d "Describe relations of the United States with Britain, France, and Native American nations from 1789 to 1812."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Read the passage, then underline one detail about U.S. relations with Britain, circle one about France, and number two details that show how relations with Native nations changed or continued.

A Nation Among Neighbors

1. In the 1790s, U.S. leaders claimed land north of the Ohio River, but Native nations already lived there and defended their homelands. A confederation including Shawnee, Miami, and other peoples defeated U.S. forces in 1791. After U.S. troops won at Fallen Timbers in 1794, several Native leaders signed the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, ceding much of present-day Ohio. That treaty did not end Native resistance or make all Native nations agree to U.S. expansion. Meanwhile, Britain still held forts in the Northwest and traded with Native communities. British troops left those forts after Jay's Treaty took effect, but border tensions continued.

2. When Britain and revolutionary France went to war in 1793, President George Washington declared U.S. neutrality. Both powers later interfered with American shipping, making neutrality hard to protect. Jay's Treaty, signed with Britain in 1794, eased some disputes, including the forts, but angered Americans who thought it favored Britain over France. Tensions with France grew after French agents demanded payments before talks with U.S. diplomats in 1797. The episode, called the XYZ Affair, helped spark an undeclared naval conflict with France from 1798 to 1800. A new agreement in 1800 ended the fighting, without making France a permanent enemy.

3. In 1803, the United States bought Louisiana from France, doubling the area it claimed while ignoring the sovereignty of Native nations living there. Trade disputes with Britain and France then deepened as their war resumed. Britain seized U.S. sailors and forced some into its navy, a practice called impressment. France also seized American ships. Congress tried an embargo in 1807 to pressure both powers, but it hurt U.S. merchants, too. Meanwhile, Tecumseh and other Native leaders opposed further U.S. land seizures. Some sought British support. By 1812, disputes over sailors, trade, and Native lands contributed to war with Britain.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did U.S. relations with Native nations change between 1791 and 1795, and why did the treaty not settle the conflict?

2. What did Jay's Treaty change in U.S. relations with Britain, and what tension remained?

3. How did U.S. relations with France shift from the XYZ Affair through the Louisiana Purchase?

4. How did Britain and France each challenge U.S. interests after 1803, and how did Congress respond in 1807?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write an 80 to 100 word newspaper editorial set in 1812. Explain how U.S. relations with Britain, France, and at least one Native nation or Native-led alliance differed, show one connection between two of those relations, and include two dated events from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

Three Changing Relationships

GRADE 10 · SS24.US1.3d

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Read the passage, then underline one detail about U.S. relations with Britain, circle one about France, and number two details that show how relations with Native nations changed or continued. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did U.S. relations with Native nations change between 1791 and 1795, and why did the treaty not settle the conflict?	**A Native confederation defeated U.S. forces in 1791, but U.S. troops won at Fallen Timbers in 1794. Several Native leaders then signed the Treaty of Greenville, ceding land, but not all Native nations agreed to U.S. expansion.**
2	What did Jay's Treaty change in U.S. relations with Britain, and what tension remained?	**British troops left their Northwest forts after the treaty took effect, but border tensions continued.**
3	How did U.S. relations with France shift from the XYZ Affair through the Louisiana Purchase?	**The XYZ Affair helped spark an undeclared naval conflict. An agreement ended the fighting in 1800, and France sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803.**
4	How did Britain and France each challenge U.S. interests after 1803, and how did Congress respond in 1807?	**Britain forced some seized U.S. sailors into its navy, while France seized American ships. Congress imposed an embargo to pressure both powers.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In 1812, our republic faces three different relationships. Britain left its Northwest forts after Jay's Treaty, signed in 1794, but now forces some American sailors into its navy. France fought our ships in an undeclared naval war, yet sold us Louisiana in 1803. Native nations are not one country or one opinion: the Shawnee and their allies have resisted U.S. claims to their homelands. Tecumseh's movement seeks to stop more land seizures, and some Native leaders have sought British support. Thus, U.S. expansion and conflict with Britain can deepen each other.

Accept other passage-supported explanations that distinguish among Native nations rather than treating them as a single government. The editorial should connect two relationships, include two dated events, and stay within 80 to 100 words.