

Settlement's Lasting Changes

Trace how British colonial growth changed Native American communities.

SS.8.A.2.5 "Discuss the impact of colonial settlement on Native American populations."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline colonial actions that changed Native life, then number each effect on Native communities, land, health, or power.

When Settlements Grew

- ① Before British settlers arrived, Native American nations across the Atlantic coast managed farms, hunting grounds, trade routes, and towns. They held different languages, governments, and alliances. In 1607, English settlers founded Jamestown in Powhatan territory. At first, the Powhatan people and colonists sometimes traded food and goods. As more English ships arrived, however, settlers wanted land near rivers and fields. Their growing settlement placed pressure on nearby Native communities and resources in the Chesapeake region.
- ② Colonial expansion changed the environment as well as control of land. Settlers cut forests, fenced fields, and raised livestock on areas Native people had used for planting, gathering, or travel. Colonists and Native nations fought several wars, including conflicts in Virginia and New England. After many conflicts, colonial governments claimed more territory. Some Native communities were forced to move, while others faced shrinking access to important food sources and trade connections with other communities nearby.
- ③ Disease brought by Europeans had a devastating effect. Native people had not previously been exposed to illnesses such as smallpox, so outbreaks killed many people in some communities. Losses made it harder to defend land and maintain families, farms, and political alliances. Native nations did not simply disappear or react in one way. They negotiated, traded, formed new alliances, moved when necessary, and resisted colonial expansion, yet settlement permanently disrupted many communities across the coast.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two actions by settlers that put pressure on Native American land or resources.

2 How did colonial expansion affect Native communities' access to resources and places they used?

3 How did disease increase the impact of colonial settlement on Native communities?

4 What are two ways Native nations responded to colonial expansion?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a five-sentence paragraph that makes a claim about the overall impact of colonial settlement on Native American life. Include one change to land, one change to health, and one Native response, using at least two details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline colonial actions that changed Native life, then number each effect on Native communities, land, health, or power. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two actions by settlers that put pressure on Native American land or resources.	Answers may include seeking land near rivers and fields, cutting forests, fencing fields, or raising livestock on land Native people used.
2	How did colonial expansion affect Native communities' access to resources and places they used?	Some communities were forced to move and had less access to food sources, planting and gathering areas, travel routes, and trade connections.
3	How did disease increase the impact of colonial settlement on Native communities?	Diseases such as smallpox killed many people in some communities, making it harder to defend land and maintain families, farms, and alliances.
4	What are two ways Native nations responded to colonial expansion?	Answers may include negotiating, trading, forming new alliances, moving when necessary, or resisting colonial expansion.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

British settlement changed Native American life by taking control of land and resources. Settlers fenced fields and raised livestock on places Native people used for planting and travel. European diseases, including smallpox, killed many people in some communities. Population losses made it harder to defend land and maintain alliances. Native nations responded by negotiating, moving, and resisting expansion. Accept equivalent passage-based examples of settlement's effects on land, resources, health, and Native political power. For the paragraph, look for a clear overall claim, the three required categories, and at least two accurate details from the passage.