Land and Conflict

Read how land disputes led to different responses.

4.SS.2.3 "Describe conflicts resulting from land disputes, including but not limited to the Battle of Four Lakes, Bear River Massacre, Nez Perce Flight of 1877, Bannock War of 1878, and Kootenai War of 1974."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB For each of the four conflicts, underline the land problem and circle what people did in response. Number each matching problem and response with the same number.

When Land Was Disputed

1. Land disputes happen when people disagree about who may live on or use a place. In the 1850s, more settlers crossed lands used by Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Palouse, and other Native peoples. Fighting followed as Native groups resisted the growing U.S. presence. In 1858, U.S. soldiers fought these groups at the Battle of Four Lakes in what is now Washington. The soldiers won, and Native communities faced greater pressure to give up land.

2. Along the Bear River in what is now Idaho, settlers moved into areas used by Northwestern Shoshone families and competed for food. Clashes grew. In 1863, U.S. soldiers attacked a Shoshone winter village, killing hundreds of people in the Bear River Massacre. Years later, the U.S. government ordered Nez Perce families to leave their homeland in Oregon for a reservation in Idaho. In 1877, some families fled after fighting began, and U.S. soldiers pursued them.

3. Land disputes did not always lead to battles. The Kootenai Tribe in Idaho said the U.S. government had taken its land without a treaty. In 1974, the tribe declared war on the United States but used a peaceful protest instead of weapons. Members set up a toll station on a highway to call attention to their claim. No one was killed in this "war." Later, the tribe received 12.5 acres of land.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the dispute over land lead to the Battle of Four Lakes?

2. What land and food problem came before the Bear River Massacre, and what did U.S. soldiers do?

3. How did an order about Nez Perce land lead to the flight of 1877?

4. What land claim led to the Kootenai protest, and how did the tribe make its claim known?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label comparing the Kootenai protest with one of the other conflicts. Explain the land problem in each, how people responded, and one important difference between the responses.

ANSWER KEY

Land and Conflict

GRADE 4 · 4.SS.2.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

For each of the four conflicts, underline the land problem and circle what people did in response. Number each matching problem and response with the same number. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the dispute over land lead to the Battle of Four Lakes?	**Settlers crossed lands used by Native peoples. Native groups resisted the growing U.S. presence, and U.S. soldiers fought them.**
2	What land and food problem came before the Bear River Massacre, and what did U.S. soldiers do?	**Settlers moved into areas used by Northwestern Shoshone families and competed for food. U.S. soldiers attacked a Shoshone winter village, killing hundreds.**
3	How did an order about Nez Perce land lead to the flight of 1877?	**The U.S. government ordered Nez Perce families to leave their Oregon homeland for a reservation in Idaho. Some families fled after fighting began, and soldiers pursued them.**
4	What land claim led to the Kootenai protest, and how did the tribe make its claim known?	**The tribe said the U.S. government had taken its land without a treaty. Members set up a highway toll station as a peaceful protest.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Kootenai Tribe said the U.S. government had taken its land without a treaty. Tribe members set up a highway toll station to make their claim known. Earlier, settlers crossed lands used by Native peoples, and U.S. soldiers fought Native groups at the Battle of Four Lakes. The Kootenai protest was peaceful, but the Battle of Four Lakes involved fighting.

Accept accurate descriptions of the land problem and response for each conflict. In Part 3, the comparison must name a difference between the responses, not just describe two events.