Land and Power

Trace how colonization and statehood changed Native lives in Indiana.

IS.1.2 "Explain how European colonization and the development of Indiana impacted Native Americans."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline three actions by European or U.S. powers, circle a result for Native peoples linked to each action, and give each linked pair the same number.

Who Controlled the Land?

1 Along the Wabash River, Miami communities farmed, hunted, and maintained trade networks long before Europeans arrived. In the 1700s, French traders built posts in the region and exchanged goods, including metal tools and cloth, for furs. Trade gave Native families access to useful goods, but European demand for furs also changed hunting and local economies. French officials sought Native allies in conflicts with Britain, and Native leaders made their own diplomatic choices. When Britain gained control of the region in 1763, Native nations faced another colonial power seeking influence over their homelands.

2 After the American Revolution, the United States claimed the land that became Indiana, although Native nations still lived there and defended their own claims. U.S. officials wanted land for settlers and pressured Native leaders to cede land through treaties. The 1809 Treaty of Fort Wayne transferred millions of acres in present-day Indiana and Illinois to the United States, but Shawnee leader Tecumseh argued that no single nation could sell land used by many. Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa organized resistance near the Tippecanoe River. In 1811, U.S. forces marched toward their settlement, Prophetstown. Fighting followed, and soldiers burned the settlement.

3 Indiana became a state in 1816, and its growing settler population increased pressure on Native homelands. State and federal officials promoted farms, roads, and towns on land obtained through treaties, while settlers limited Native access to hunting grounds and villages. In 1838, federal troops forced many Potawatomi from northern Indiana to Kansas in a removal remembered as the Trail of Death; people died along the route. Removal did not erase Native peoples from Indiana. Some families remained, and the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi maintained communities in the region. Statehood brought development for settlers alongside displacement and continued Native presence.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did French trade bring both a benefit and a change to Native communities?

2. Why did U.S. land claims after the American Revolution create conflict with Native nations?

3. How did the Treaty of Fort Wayne help lead to Tecumseh's resistance?

4. How did Indiana's development affect Native peoples after statehood, and what shows that Native presence continued?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 75 to 95 word exhibit label explaining how Native lives in the region that became Indiana changed over time. Link French trade and at least two later developments to their effects, and include an example of Native action or continued presence.

Land and Power

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline three actions by European or U.S. powers, circle a result for Native peoples linked to each action, and give each linked pair the same number. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did French trade bring both a benefit and a change to Native communities?	**Native families gained goods such as metal tools and cloth, but European demand for furs changed hunting and local economies.**
2	Why did U.S. land claims after the American Revolution create conflict with Native nations?	**The United States claimed land for settlers even though Native nations lived there and defended their own claims.**
3	How did the Treaty of Fort Wayne help lead to Tecumseh's resistance?	**The treaty transferred millions of acres to the United States. Tecumseh argued that one nation could not sell land used by many and organized resistance with Tenskwatawa.**
4	How did Indiana's development affect Native peoples after statehood, and what shows that Native presence continued?	**Settler farms, roads, and towns limited Native access to land, and federal troops later forced many Potawatomi to Kansas. Some families remained, and the Pokagon Band maintained communities in the region.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Native communities shaped life along the Wabash before Europeans arrived. French trade brought useful goods, but demand for furs changed hunting. Later, U.S. treaties transferred land to settlers, threatening Native control of homelands. Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa organized resistance to those losses. After Indiana became a state, growing farms and towns restricted Native access to land, and federal troops forced many Potawatomi west. Yet removal did not end Native life in the region: some families remained, and the Pokagon Band of Potawatomi maintained communities there.

Accept answers that explain a cause and an effect using passage evidence. Do not accept claims that all Native peoples left Indiana or that Native leaders agreed on land cessions.