

Alliances and Homelands

Trace how wartime alliances affected Native land and movement.

7.6a "Some Native Americans who aligned with the British during the American Revolution lost land and were forced to move."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each phrase that explains why some Native Americans aligned with Britain. Circle each result of that alliance, then draw an arrow from one underlined cause to a circled result.

Choices After the Revolution

- ① During the American Revolution, Native nations made difficult choices about alliances. The British promised support against colonial settlement, so some Native Americans fought beside British forces. The Haudenosaunee, also called the Iroquois Confederacy, did not all choose the same side. Many Mohawk, Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga people supported Britain, while Oneida and Tuscarora people generally supported the Patriots. These choices reflected each community's own goals and dangers. Leaders considered trade relationships, safety, and protection of homelands.
- ② After the war, the Treaty of Paris ended fighting between Britain and the United States. Britain gave the United States land claims east of the Mississippi River without Native nations taking part in the agreement. U.S. officials often treated Native allies of Britain as defeated enemies. At the 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix, representatives of the Six Nations were pressured to cede western land claims, including claims in the Ohio country. Their communities had little power in the negotiations.
- ③ For many people, land loss meant leaving villages, farms, and burial places. Mohawk families who had supported Britain were among those who moved north to British Canada. There, the Crown set aside land along the Grand River for some Haudenosaunee refugees. Other Native communities faced pressure to move from lands claimed by the United States. These postwar losses showed how military alliances could affect Native homelands long after battles ended. They also weakened resistance to later U.S. expansion.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What promise from the British helped lead some Native Americans to align with Britain?

2 Why did the Treaty of Paris make Native land claims more vulnerable after the war?

3 What happened to representatives of the Six Nations at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix?

4 How did land loss affect some Native people after the Revolution? Use two details from the passage.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Write exactly three sentences explaining how an alliance during the American Revolution could lead to loss of a homeland after the war. Include two specific details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each phrase that explains why some Native Americans aligned with Britain. Circle each result of that alliance, then draw an arrow from one underlined cause to a circled result. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What promise from the British helped lead some Native Americans to align with Britain?	The British promised support against colonial settlement.
2	Why did the Treaty of Paris make Native land claims more vulnerable after the war?	Britain gave the United States land claims east of the Mississippi River, and Native nations did not take part in the agreement.
3	What happened to representatives of the Six Nations at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix?	They were pressured to cede western land claims, including claims in the Ohio country.
4	How did land loss affect some Native people after the Revolution? Use two details from the passage.	Land loss meant leaving villages, farms, and burial places. Some Mohawk families moved north to British Canada, while other communities faced pressure to leave lands claimed by the United States.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Some Haudenosaunee nations supported Britain because British leaders promised help against colonial settlement. After the war, Britain transferred land claims to the United States without Native nations taking part in the Treaty of Paris. U.S. pressure for land cessions, including at Fort Stanwix, left many people with fewer homelands and pushed some families to move.

Accept answers that connect support for Britain to postwar U.S. land claims, land cessions, or movement. For Part 3, students should write exactly three sentences and include at least two accurate passage details.