Beyond the Fort

How frontier fighting harmed two kinds of communities

5.C.2.5.B "armed conflicts devastated both British settlements and Tribal communities."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline details that show harm to British settlements, and circle details that show harm to Tribal communities. Number one detail of each kind that shows an effect lasting beyond an attack.

War Reaches the Communities

1. In the 1750s, war spread across the land near the Ohio River. Britain and France fought over control of the region. Many Tribal nations had lived there long before either empire arrived. Some Tribal groups fought alongside the French, while others made different choices. Fighting reached British settlements in Pennsylvania and Tribal towns in the Ohio River Valley. Families on both sides faced danger far from the main forts.

2. In British settlements on the Pennsylvania frontier, families sometimes ran toward a fort when a warning came. During the French and Indian War, raids on frontier settlements killed some people and left houses and barns in ruins. Survivors could lose food, tools, and livestock. Many families fled to safer areas, leaving their farms behind. Even when a raid ended quickly, its effects could last for months.

3. Tribal communities also suffered terrible harm. In 1756, Pennsylvania militia attacked Kittanning, a Lenape town, and set buildings on fire. In other attacks, British forces destroyed fields of corn, so families lost food they had planted. Some people were killed, and others had to leave their homes. Fighting harmed communities in different ways, but neither group could simply return to life as it was before.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did fighting damage buildings in both British settlements and Tribal communities?

2. How could fighting make it harder for families in each kind of community to get food?

3. What happened to some families in both kinds of communities when fighting made their homes unsafe?

4. Why would it be wrong to say that only one kind of community suffered during this war? Give one detail about each.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum sign about how the war affected both British settlements and Tribal communities. Include one harm to each, explain an effect that lasted beyond an attack, and use passage details without copying a full sentence.

ANSWER KEY

Beyond the Fort

GRADE 5 · 5.C.2.5.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline details that show harm to British settlements, and circle details that show harm to Tribal communities. Number one detail of each kind that shows an effect lasting beyond an attack. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did fighting damage buildings in both British settlements and Tribal communities?	**Raids left houses and barns in ruins in British settlements. Pennsylvania militia set buildings on fire in the Lenape town of Kittanning.**
2	How could fighting make it harder for families in each kind of community to get food?	**Survivors in British settlements could lose food and livestock. In some Tribal communities, destroyed cornfields meant families lost food they had planted.**
3	What happened to some families in both kinds of communities when fighting made their homes unsafe?	**Many families from British settlements fled to safer areas. Some people in Tribal communities also had to leave their homes.**
4	Why would it be wrong to say that only one kind of community suffered during this war? Give one detail about each.	**Both suffered. Raids killed people and damaged farms in British settlements, while attacks burned buildings and destroyed crops in Tribal communities.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The French and Indian War harmed families in British settlements and Tribal communities. Raids left homes and barns in ruins in Pennsylvania settlements. At Kittanning, militia burned buildings in a Lenape town. Families who lost homes or fled could not return to their old lives right after an attack.

Accept other passage-supported examples of deaths, lost supplies or crops, and families leaving home. Responses should make clear that fighting harmed both British settlements and Tribal communities.