Trade and Territory

How cooperation in the Ohio River valley gave way to conflict

5.C.2.5 "Analyze the evolving relationship between American Indians and the British colonists by describing how although colonists and American Indians benefited from trade, disputes erupted over territorial claims..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one benefit of trade for each side, circle the two competing land claims, and put a star beside a sentence showing harm to both sides.

Along the Ohio River

1. Along the Ohio River in the 1700s, traders from British colonies met people from Native nations, including the Shawnee and Delaware. Native hunters traded animal furs for iron tools, cloth, and other goods. British traders sold the furs for money. Trade gave each side things it wanted, and some people built working relationships through repeated visits.

2. Yet the same river valley became a place of dispute. The Shawnee and Delaware lived and hunted there and claimed rights to the land. British colonists also claimed land west of the Appalachian Mountains and began moving toward it. Many Native people saw settlers' farms and forts as threats to their homes and hunting grounds. Trading together did not mean agreeing about who controlled the land.

3. In 1763, after Britain won a war against France, British leaders kept forts in the region. Warriors from several Native nations attacked British forts and frontier settlements to resist British control and settlers moving onto their land. British troops and settlers fought back, including attacks on Native villages. People on both sides died or fled, and homes and food supplies were destroyed. The earlier trade ties could not stop the violence.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did trade benefit Native hunters and British traders in different ways?

2. What two claims to land clashed in the Ohio River valley?

3. Why did some Native people see settlers' farms and forts as threats, even though they traded with British colonists?

4. How did the fighting damage both British settlements and Native communities?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label for an iron tool traded in the Ohio River valley. Explain what the tool reveals about trade, how land claims changed the relationship, and one way the fighting harmed each side.

ANSWER KEY

Trade and Territory

GRADE 5 · 5.C.2.5

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one benefit of trade for each side, circle the two competing land claims, and put a star beside a sentence showing harm to both sides. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did trade benefit Native hunters and British traders in different ways?	**Native hunters received tools, cloth, and other goods for their furs. British traders sold the furs for money.**
2	What two claims to land clashed in the Ohio River valley?	**The Shawnee and Delaware claimed rights to land where they lived and hunted. British colonists also claimed land in the valley.**
3	Why did some Native people see settlers' farms and forts as threats, even though they traded with British colonists?	**The farms and forts stood on land Native people considered their homes and hunting grounds. Trading did not settle who controlled that land.**
4	How did the fighting damage both British settlements and Native communities?	**Warriors attacked British frontier settlements, and British forces attacked Native villages. People on both sides died or fled, and homes and food supplies were destroyed.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Native hunters could get iron tools by trading furs to British traders. The traders could sell those furs for money. Although trade helped both sides, British colonists claimed land where Native nations lived and hunted. Later fighting damaged British frontier settlements and Native villages, forcing people from both sides to flee.

Accept answers that distinguish the benefits of trade from agreement about land. For the museum label, look for four sentences that connect trade, competing claims, and harm to both British settlements and Native communities.