

Trade, Trust, Tension

Examine how exchanges brought both cooperation and conflict.

USI.3.b "describing cultural and economic interactions between Indigenous people and Europeans that led to cooperation and conflict."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two details that show cooperation and circle two details that show conflict. Write E in the margin beside one interaction involving goods, food, or land.

Jamestown and Powhatan Territory

- ① In 1607, English settlers built Jamestown in Powhatan territory in Virginia. The Powhatan people grew corn, beans, and squash and knew the rivers and forests. Some English newcomers traded metal tools, copper, and glass beads for food. These exchanges helped settlers survive, while Powhatan communities gained useful goods. The two groups also shared information about local resources.
- ② Trade did not make the relationship equal or peaceful. English leaders wanted more land and demanded food from Powhatan villages. At times, Powhatan leaders supplied corn to avoid hunger among the settlers. At other times, both sides used force after disputes over food, land, and control. Different goals and misunderstandings increased fear and anger between the communities.
- ③ In 1622, attacks led by Opechancanough killed many English colonists in Virginia. English forces later attacked Powhatan towns and took more land. This conflict grew from years of tension, not from one event alone. Yet cooperation had been real too. Trade and shared knowledge showed that Indigenous people and Europeans could depend on one another, even as competition caused conflict.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 What goods did English settlers trade for food, and how did this trade help both groups?

2 Name one action by English leaders that increased conflict. Why could that action cause trouble?

3 Why does the passage say that the conflict did not grow from one event alone?

4 How does the passage show that cooperation and conflict happened in the same relationship? Use one detail for each.

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

Imagine an Indigenous community and European visitors meeting near a river. Write exactly four sentences that describe one economic exchange and one cultural exchange, explain how cooperation helps, name one possible conflict, and tell one way the groups could respond.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline two details that show cooperation and circle two details that show conflict. Write E in the margin beside one interaction involving goods, food, or land. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What goods did English settlers trade for food, and how did this trade help both groups?	Settlers traded metal tools, copper, and glass beads for food. The food helped settlers survive, and Powhatan communities received useful goods.
2	Name one action by English leaders that increased conflict. Why could that action cause trouble?	English leaders wanted more land or demanded food from Powhatan villages. This could cause trouble because it threatened Powhatan land, food, and control.
3	Why does the passage say that the conflict did not grow from one event alone?	Years of tension over food, land, control, different goals, and misunderstandings led to conflict.
4	How does the passage show that cooperation and conflict happened in the same relationship? Use one detail for each.	Cooperation included trade, sharing local-resource information, or supplying corn. Conflict included attacks, disputes over land and food, or English forces taking more land.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

A coastal Indigenous community trades dried fish for wool cloth from European visitors. The visitors learn a local fishing method, and the community learns a song played on a European instrument. Both groups benefit because they receive goods and knowledge they value. Conflict could begin if visitors cut trees without asking, so the groups could meet and agree on where wood may be gathered.

Accept equivalent passage-based details that clearly distinguish cooperation from conflict. For the open response, accept realistic exchanges, a plausible cause of conflict, and a peaceful response that addresses the problem.