The colonists faced more hardships over the next several months. Many of them were not accustomed to hard labor. Because the London investors expected a quick profit from their colony, the settlers searched for gold and silver when they should have been growing food. In addition, disease and hunger took a huge toll on the colonists. By spring 1608, when ships arrived with supplies and more settlers, only 38 of the Jamestown colonists remained alive.

**Captain John Smith**

Governing Jamestown was perhaps the biggest obstacle the colonists faced. The colony survived its first two years because of 27-year-old Captain John Smith, an experienced soldier and explorer. Smith forced the settlers to work, explored the area, and managed to get corn from the local Native Americans led by Chief Powhatan. In August 1609, 400 new settlers arrived. Two months later, John Smith returned to England. Without strong leadership, the colony could not feed so many people. The winter of 1609–1610 became known as “the starving time.” Fighting broke out with the Native Americans. When more settlers arrived in the spring, they found only 60 survivors.

**Economics**

**Farming the Land**

Although the Virginia colonists did not find any gold or silver, they did discover another way to make money for the investors. One colonist, John Rolfe, learned to grow a type of tobacco using seeds from the West Indies. The first crop was sold in England in 1614. Soon planters all along the James River were raising tobacco, and the colony of Virginia began to prosper and grow. Relations with the Native Americans also improved after Rolfe married Pocahontas, the daughter of Chief Powhatan.

In 1614 some of the colonists were allowed to rent plots of land. Most of what they grew on their plots was their own. This move toward private ownership encouraged the colonists to grow food crops to sell—and work harder. One of the colonists explained that the colonists often avoided work when

"our people were fed out of the common store, and labored jointly together."

Now that the colonists could farm their own land and operate for profit in a competitive system, they made greater efforts to succeed.
Private land ownership was expanded in 1618. All the colonists who had paid their own way to America were granted 100 acres of land. In order to attract more colonists, the company gave a land grant called a headright of 50 acres to those who paid their own way. A settler also received 50 acres for each family member over 15 years of age and for each servant brought to Virginia. This system convinced thousands of people to move to Virginia.

**Citizenship**

**Representative Government**

At first nearly all of Jamestown’s settlers were men. They worked for the Virginia Company and lived under strict rules. As the colony grew, the settlers complained about taking orders from the Virginia Company in London. In 1619 the company agreed to let the colonists have some say in their government. Ten towns in the colony each sent two representatives called burgesses to an assembly. The assembly had the right to make local laws for the colony. On July 30, 1619, the House of Burgesses met for the first time in a church in Jamestown.

**New Arrivals in Jamestown**

In 1619 the Virginia Company sent 90 women to Jamestown. As a company report noted: “The plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children fix the people on the soil.” Colonists who wanted to marry one of the women had to pay a fee of 120 pounds of tobacco. Men still outnumbered women in the colony, but marriage and children became a part of life in Virginia.

A Dutch ship brought another group of newcomers to Jamestown in 1619—twenty Africans who were sold to Virginia planters to labor in the tobacco fields. These first Africans may have come as servants—engaged to work for a set period of time—rather than as slaves.

Until about 1640 some African laborers in Jamestown were free and even owned property. William Tucker, the first African American born in the American colonies, was a free man. In the years to follow, however, many more shiploads of Africans would arrive in North America, and those unwilling passengers would be sold as slaves. Slavery was first recognized in Virginia law in the 1660s.

In the early 1620s, the Virginia Company faced financial troubles. The company had poured all its money into Jamestown, but little profit was returned. The colony also suffered an attack by the Native Americans. In 1624 King James canceled the company’s charter and made Jamestown the first royal colony for England in America.

**Reading Check**

**Analyzing** Why was the House of Burgesses important?
sold Williams land where he founded the town of Providence. Williams received a charter in 1644 for a colony east of Connecticut called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. With its policy of religious toleration, Rhode Island became a safe place for dissenters. It was the first place in America where people could worship freely.

Others followed Williams's example, forming colonies where they could worship as they pleased. In 1638 John Wheelwright led a group of dissenters from Massachusetts to the north. They founded the town of Exeter in New Hampshire. The same year, a group of Puritans settled Hampton. The colony of New Hampshire became fully independent of Massachusetts in 1679.

Conflict With Native Americans

Native Americans helped the settlers adapt to the land. They also traded with the settlers, exchanging furs for goods such as iron pots, blankets, and guns. In Virginia the colonists had frequent encounters with the many tribes of the Powhatan confederacy. In New England the settlers met the Wampanoags, Narragansets, and other groups.

Conflicts arose, however. Usually settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission or payment. Throughout the colonial period, English settlers and Native Americans competed fiercely for control of the land.

In 1636 war broke out between the settlers and the Pequot people. After two traders were killed in Pequot territory, Massachusetts sent troops to punish the Pequot. The Pequot then attacked a town in Connecticut killing nine people. In May 1637, troops from Connecticut attacked the main Pequot fort with the help of the Narraganset people. They burned the fort, killing hundreds.

In 1675 New England went to war against the Wampanoag people and their allies. Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief, was known to settlers as King Philip. He wanted to stop the settlers from moving onto Native American lands. The war began after settlers executed three Wampanoags for murder. Metacomet's forces attacked towns across the region, killing hundreds of people.

The settlers and their Native American allies fought back. King Philip's War, as the conflict was called, ended in defeat for the Wampanoag and their allies. The war destroyed the power of the Native Americans in New England, leaving the colonists free to expand their settlements.

**Reading Check** Evaluating Describe the significance of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.
Main Idea
Rivalry between Great Britain and France led to a long-lasting conflict.

Key Terms
Iroquois Confederacy, militia

Reading Strategy
Organizing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the events that led to conflict in North America.

Read to Learn
- how wars in Europe spread to the American colonies.
- about the purpose of the Albany Plan of Union.

Section Theme
Continuity and Change American colonists and Native American groups were drawn into the clash between France and Britain.

Preview of Events
1740
1745 New England troops seize Fort Louisbourg from France
1750
1753 George Washington sent to Ohio country to protest French actions
1754 Benjamin Franklin proposes Albany Plan of Union

AN American Story
In 1689 England and France began competing to be the most powerful nation in Europe. This contest for power went on for generations, with only short intervals of peace. In 1758 writer Nathaniel Ames noted, "The parts of North America which may be claimed by Great Britain or France are of as much worth as either kingdom. That fertile country to the west of the Appalachian Mountains [is the] 'Garden of the World!'"

British-French Rivalry
Britain and France had been competing for wealth for centuries. By 1700 they were two of the strongest powers in Europe. Their long rivalry aroused bitter feelings between British and French colonists in North America.

As the growing population of the American colonies pushed up against French-held territory, hostility between England and France increased. At the same time, some land companies wanted to explore opportunities in the Ohio River valley. However, the French, who traded throughout the Ohio country,
regarded this territory as their own. They had no intention of letting British colonists share in their profitable fur trade.

In the 1740s British fur traders went into the Ohio country. They built a fort deep in the territory of the Miami people at a place called Pickawillany. Acting quickly, the French attacked Pickawillany and drove the British traders out of Ohio. The French then built a string of forts along the rivers of the upper Ohio Valley, closer to the British colonies than ever before. Two mighty powers—Great Britain and France—were headed for a showdown in North America.

In the early 1700s, Britain had gained control of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay region. In the 1740s French troops raided towns in Maine and New York. In response a force of New Englanders went north and captured the important French fortress at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, north of Nova Scotia. Later Britain returned Louisbourg to France, much to the disgust of the New England colonists.

Native Americans Take Sides

The French traders and the British colonists knew that Native American help would make a difference in their struggle for North America. The side that received the best trade terms from Native Americans and the most help in the war would probably win the contest for control of North America.

The French had many Native American allies. Unlike the British, the French were interested mainly in trading for furs—not in taking over Native American land. The French also had generally better relations with Native Americans. French trappers and fur traders often married Native American women and followed their customs. French missionaries traveled through the area, converting many Native Americans to Catholicism.

During the wars between Great Britain and France, Native Americans often helped the French by raiding British settlements. In 1704, for example, the Abenaki people joined the French in an attack on the British frontier outpost at Deerfield, Massachusetts, in which almost 50 settlers were killed.
In the sixteenth century, Europeans became aware of a larger world around them—a world where they could claim new lands and profits. Soon a desire arose in England and France to conquer these lands and the people in them, and a race began to be the first to make those claims.

Drake claims South and North America for England, June 1579

This country our general named Albion, and that for two causes; the one in respect of the white banks and cliffs, that it might have some affinity [similarity], even in name also, with our own country, which was sometime so called.

Before we went from there, our general caused to be set up, a monument of our being there; as also of her majesties, and successors right and title to that kingdom, namely, a plate of brass, fast nailed to a great and firm post; whereon is [carved] her graces name, and the day and year of our arrival there, and of the free giving up, of the province and kingdom, both by the king and people, into her majesties hands.

Sieur de St. Lusson Claims West and Northwest America for France, 1671

In the name of the Most High, Mighty, and Redoubted Monarch, Louis the Fourteenth of that name, Most Christian King of France and Navarre, I take possession of this place, Ste. Marie of the Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the Island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes, and streams ... both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded on the one side by the seas of the North and of the West, and on the other by the South Sea: Declaring to the nations thereof that from this time forth they are vassals [servants] of his Majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs.

British and reluctantly became their allies. By taking this step, the Iroquois upset the balance of power between the French and British that had been so difficult to establish.

Reading Check Explaining Why were Native Americans more likely to help the French than help the British?

American Colonists Take Action

A group of Virginians had plans for settling the Ohio Valley. In the fall of 1753 Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia sent a 21-year-old planter and surveyor named George Washington into the Ohio country. Washington's mission was to tell the French that they were trespassing on territory claimed by Great Britain and demand that they leave.

Washington delivered the message, but it did no good. "The French told me," Washington said later, "that it was their absolute design to take possession of the Ohio, and by God they would do it."

Washington's First Command

In the spring of 1754, Dinwiddie made Washington a lieutenant colonel and sent him back to the Ohio country with a militia—a group of civilians trained to fight in emergencies—of 150 men. The militia had instructions to build a fort where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers meet to form the Ohio River—the site of present-day Pittsburgh. When Washington and his troops arrived, they found the French were already building Fort Duquesne (doo•KAYN) on that spot.

Washington established a small post nearby called Fort Necessity. Although greatly outnumbered, the
forces of the inexperienced Washington attacked
a French scouting party. The French surrounded
Washington's soldiers and forced them to surren­
der, but the soldiers were later released and they
returned to Virginia. Washington's account of his
experience in the Ohio country was published,
and his fame spread throughout the colonies and
Europe. In spite of his defeat, the colonists
regarded Washington as a hero who struck the
first blow against the French.

The Albany Plan of Union

While Washington struggled with the French,
representatives from New England, New York,
Pennsylvania, and Maryland met to discuss the
threat of war. In June 1754, the representatives
gathered in Albany, New York. They wanted to
find a way for the colonies to defend themselves
against the French. They also hoped to persuade
the Iroquois to take their side against the French.
The representatives adopted a plan suggested
by Benjamin Franklin. Known as the Albany
Plan of Union, Franklin's plan called for “one
general government” for 11 of the American
colonies. An elected legislature would govern
these colonies and would have the power to col­
clect taxes, raise troops, and regulate trade. Not a
single colonial assembly approved the plan.
None of the colonies were willing to give up any
of their power. The Albany meeting failed to
unite the colonists to fight the French. Disap­
pointed, Franklin wrote,

"Everyone cries, a union is necessary, but when
they come to the manner and form of the union, their
weak noodles [brains] are perfectly distracted."

Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity marked
the start of a series of clashes and full-scale war.
The colonists called it the French and Indian
War because they fought two enemies—the
French and their Native American allies.

Reading Check Analyzing

What was the purpose
of the Albany Plan of Union?
Main Idea
England and France fought for control of North America. The French and Indian War resulted from this struggle.

Key Terms
alliance, speculator

Reading Strategy
Organizing Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the effects these events had on the conflict between France and Britain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turning point</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitt takes charge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebec falls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
- how British fortunes improved after William Pitt took over direction of the war.
- how Chief Pontiac united his people to fight for their land.

Section Theme
Individual Action Victory or loss in war often depended on the actions of a single leader.

Preview of Events

1754
French and Indian War begins

1758
French forces driven out of Fort Duquesne

1759
British forces capture Quebec

1763
Proclamation of 1763 established

AN American Story

"These lakes, these woods, and mountains were left [to] us by our ancestors. They are our inheritances, and we will part with them to no one....[Y]ou ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us in these spacious lakes and on the woody mountains...."

These words, spoken by Chief Pontiac, served as a warning to the British colonists who wanted to take Native American lands.

The British Take Action

During the French and Indian War, some Native Americans fought on the side of the British. Many others fought against the British. The war that raged in North America through the late 1750s and early 1760s was one part of a larger struggle between England and France for control of world trade and power on the seas.

In 1754 the governor of Massachusetts announced to the colonial assembly that the French were on the way to “making themselves masters of this Continent.”
The British colonists knew that the French were building well-armed forts throughout the Great Lakes region and the Ohio River valley. Their network of alliances, or unions, with Native Americans allowed the French to control large areas of land, stretching from the St. Lawrence River in Canada all the way south to New Orleans. The French and their Native American allies seemed to be winning control of the American frontier. The final showdown was about to begin.

During the early stages of the French and Indian War, the British colonists fought the French and the Native Americans with little help from Britain. In 1754, however, the government in London decided to intervene in the conflict. It was alarmed by the new forts the French were building and by George Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity. In the fall of 1754, Great Britain appointed General Edward Braddock commander in chief of the British forces in America and sent him to drive the French out of the Ohio Valley.

**Braddock Marches to Duquesne**

In June 1755, Braddock set out from Virginia with about 1,400 red-coated British soldiers and a smaller number of blue-coated colonial militia. George Washington served as one of his aides. It took Braddock's army several weeks to trek through the dense forest to Fort Duquesne. Washington reported that Braddock

> "halted to level every mole-hill and to erect bridges over every brook, by which means we were four days in getting twelve miles."

Washington tried to tell Braddock that his army's style of marching was not well suited to fighting in frontier country. Lined up in columns and rows, the troops made easy targets. Braddock ignored the advice.

On July 9 a combined force of Native American warriors and French troops ambushed the British. The French and Native Americans were hidden, firing from behind trees and aiming at the bright uniforms. The British, confused and frightened, could not even see their attackers.

One of the survivors of Braddock's army, Captain Orne, later described the "great confusion"
After their victory at the French city of Quebec, in what direction did the British troops advance?

Why would Ft. Duquesne be a valuable fort to control?

that overcame Braddock's troops when they were attacked. Braddock called for an orderly retreat, "but the panic was so great he could not succeed." Braddock was killed, and the battle ended in a bitter defeat for the British, who suffered nearly 1,000 casualties. Washington led the survivors back to Virginia.

Britain Declares War on France

The fighting in America helped start a new war in Europe, known as the Seven Years' War. After arranging an alliance with Prussia, Britain declared war on France in 1756. Prussia fought France and its allies in Europe while Britain fought France in the Caribbean, India, and North America.

The first years of the war were disastrous for the British and their American colonies. French troops captured several British forts, and their Native American allies began staging raids on frontier farms from New York to Pennsylvania. They killed settlers, burned farmhouses and crops, and drove many families back toward the coast. French forces from Canada captured British forts at Lake Ontario and at Lake George.

Pitt Takes Charge

Great Britain's prospects in America improved after William Pitt came to power as secretary of state and then as prime minister. An outstanding military planner, Pitt knew how to pick skilled commanders. He oversaw the war effort from London.

To avoid having to deal with constant arguments from the colonies about the cost of the war, Pitt decided that Great Britain would pay for supplies needed in the war—no matter the cost. In doing so Pitt ran up an enormous debt. After the French and Indian War, the British raised the colonists' taxes to help pay this debt. Pitt had only delayed the moment when the colonists had to pay their share of the bill.
Pitt wanted more than just a clear path to the Western territories. He also intended to conquer French Canada. He sent British troops to North America under the command of such energetic officers as Jeffrey Amherst and James Wolfe.

In 1758 Amherst and Wolfe led a British assault that recaptured the fortress at Louisbourg. That same year a group of New Englanders, led by British officers, captured Fort Frontenac at Lake Ontario. Still another British force marched across Pennsylvania and forced the French to abandon Fort Duquesne, which was renamed Fort Pitt.

**Reading Check** Describing What abilities did William Pitt bring to the post of prime minister?

### The Fall of New France

The year 1759 brought so many British victories that people said the church bells of London wore thin with joyous ringing. The British captured several French islands in the West Indies and the city of Havana in Cuba. They defeated the French in India, and destroyed a French fleet that had been sent to reinforce Canada. The greatest victory of the year, though, took place in the heart of New France.

**The Battle of Quebec**

Perched high on a cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence River, Quebec, the capital of New France, was thought to be impossible to attack. In September 1759, British general James Wolfe found a way.

One of Wolfe’s scouts spotted a poorly guarded path up the back of the cliff. Wolfe’s soldiers overwhelmed the guards posted on the path and then scrambled up the path during the night. The British troops assembled outside the fortress of Quebec on a field called the Plains of Abraham. There they surprised and defeated the French army. James Wolfe died in the battle. The French commander, the Marquis de Montcalm, was wounded and died the next day.

**"If you are French... join us. If you are English, we declare war against you. Let us have your answer."**

---Pontiac, 1763

### The Treaty of Paris

The fall of Quebec and General Amherst’s capture of Montreal the following year brought the fighting in North America to an end. In the Treaty of Paris of 1763, France was permitted to keep some of its sugar-producing islands in the West Indies, but it was forced to give Canada and most of its lands east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain. From Spain, France’s ally, Great Britain gained Florida. In return, Spain received French lands west of the Mississippi River—the Louisiana Territory—as well as the port of New Orleans.

The Treaty of Paris marked the end of France as a power in North America. The continent was now divided between Great Britain and Spain, with the Mississippi River marking the boundary. While the Spanish and British were working out a plan for the future of North America, many Native Americans still lived on the lands covered by the European agreement.

**Reading Check** Summarizing What lands did Spain receive under the Treaty of Paris?
Trouble on the Frontier

The British victory over the French dealt a blow to the Native Americans of the Ohio River valley. They had lost their French allies and trading partners. Although they continued to trade with the British, the Native Americans regarded them as enemies. The British raised the prices of their goods and, unlike the French, refused to pay the Native Americans for the use of their land. Worst of all, British settlers began moving into the valleys of western Pennsylvania.

Pontiac's War

Pontiac, chief of an Ottawa village near Detroit, recognized that the British settlers threatened the Native American way of life. Just as Benjamin Franklin had tried to bring the colonies together with the Albany Plan, Pontiac wanted to join Native American groups to fight the British.

In the spring of 1763, Pontiac put together an alliance. He attacked the British fort at Detroit while other war parties captured most of the other British outposts in the Great Lakes region. That summer Native Americans killed settlers along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers in a series of raids called Pontiac's War.

The Native Americans, however, failed to capture the important strongholds of Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit. The war ended in August 1765 after British troops defeated Pontiac's allies, the Shawnee and Delaware people. In July 1766, Pontiac signed a peace treaty and was pardoned by the British.

Geography

The Proclamation of 1763

To prevent more fighting, Britain called a halt to the settlers' westward expansion. In the Proclamation of 1763, King George III declared that the Appalachian Mountains were the temporary western boundary for the colonies. The proclamation angered many people, especially those who owned shares in land companies. These speculators, or investors, had already bought land west of the mountains. They were furious that Britain ignored their land claims.

Although the end of the French and Indian War brought peace for the first time in many years, the Proclamation of 1763 created friction. More conflicts would soon arise between Britain and the colonists in North America.
Jefferson wanted to know more about the mysterious lands west of the Mississippi. Even before the Louisiana Purchase was complete, he persuaded Congress to sponsor an expedition to explore the new territory. Jefferson was particularly interested in the expedition as a scientific venture. Congress was interested in commercial possibilities and in sites for future forts.

To head the expedition, Jefferson chose his private secretary, 28-year-old Meriwether Lewis. Lewis was well qualified to lead this journey of exploration. He had joined the militia during the Whiskey Rebellion and had been in the army since that time. The expedition's co-leader was William Clark, 32, a friend of Lewis's from military service. Both Lewis and Clark were knowledgeable amateur scientists and had conducted business with Native Americans. Together they assembled a crew that included expert river men, gunsmiths, carpenters, scouts, and a cook. Two men of mixed Native American and French heritage served as interpreters. An African American named York rounded out the group.

The expedition left St. Louis in the spring of 1804 and slowly worked its way up the Missouri River. Lewis and Clark kept a journal of their voyage and made notes on what they saw and did.

Along their journey they encountered Native American groups. One young Shoshone woman named Sacagawea (sā·kuh·juh·WEE·uh) joined their group as a guide. After 18 months and nearly 4,000 miles, Lewis and Clark reached the Pacific Ocean. After spending the winter there, both explorers headed back east along separate routes.
When the expedition returned in September 1806, it had collected valuable information on people, plants, animals, and the geography of the West. Perhaps most important, the journey provided inspiration to a nation of people eager to move westward.

Pike’s Expedition

Even before Lewis and Clark returned, Jefferson sent others to explore the wilderness. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike led two expeditions between 1805 and 1807, traveling through the upper Mississippi River valley and into the region that is now the state of Colorado. In Colorado he found a snow-capped mountain he called Grand Peak. Today this mountain is known as Pikes Peak. During his expedition Pike was captured by the Spanish but was eventually released.

Federalists Plan to Secede

Many Federalists opposed the Louisiana Purchase. They feared that the states carved out of the new territory would become Republican, reducing the Federalists’ power. A group of Federalists in Massachusetts plotted to secede—from the Union. They wanted New England to form a separate “Northern Confederacy.”

The plotters realized that to have any chance of success, the Northern Confederacy would have to include New York as well as New England. The Massachusetts Federalists needed a powerful friend in that state who would back their plan. They turned to Aaron Burr, who had been cast aside by the Republicans for his refusal to withdraw from the 1800 election. The Federalists gave Burr their support in 1804, when he ran for governor of New York.

Burr and Hamilton

Alexander Hamilton had never trusted Aaron Burr. Now Hamilton was concerned about rumors that Burr had secretly agreed to lead New York out of the Union. Hamilton accused Burr of plotting treason. When Burr lost the election for governor, he blamed Hamilton and challenged him to a duel. In July 1804, the two men—armed with pistols—met in Weehawken, New Jersey. Hamilton hated dueling and pledged not to shoot at his rival. Burr, however, did fire and aimed to hit Hamilton. Seriously wounded, Hamilton died the next day. Burr fled to avoid arrest.

Reading Check

Summarizing

Why did France sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States?
Lewis collects the bitterroot and some 240 other plant specimens on the journey.

As they travel through the Great Plains, the expedition sees animals that are unknown in the East, including prairie dogs, coyotes, and antelope. The men capture a prairie dog to ship to President Jefferson.

Sacagawea helps guide the expedition and communicates with many of the Native Americans they meet along the route.
INTO THE UNKNOWN

LEWIS AND CLARK In 1803 President Jefferson set up the Corps of Discovery to find a water route to the Pacific and explore the recently acquired Louisiana Purchase. In the spring of 1804, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis, with a company of recruits, set off from St. Louis.

1804 THE JOURNEY WEST

1. MAY 14 The members of the Corps of Discovery, which number over 45, embark on the expedition, which would eventually cover over 7,700 miles.

2. NOVEMBER The explorers set up a winter camp near the villages of the Mandans and Hidatsas. Sacagawea, a Shoshone woman who had been kidnapped by the Hidatsa, joins the expedition.

1805

3. APRIL 7 Lewis and Clark send a group back on the keelboat with reports and specimens of some of the plants and animals that were unknown in the East. The expedition continues in smaller boats.

4. AUGUST 12 Lewis realizes that there is no Northwest Passage—or river route—to the Pacific. The Corps continues on horseback.

5. DECEMBER 25 The expedition celebrates Christmas in its new winter quarters, Fort Clatsop.

1806 THE RETURN TRIP

6. JULY 3 The expedition splits into smaller units to explore more of the Louisiana Territory. They reunite on August 12.

7. SEPTEMBER 23 The Corps of Discovery finally arrives back in St. Louis. The explorers had established peaceful contact with many Native Americans and accumulated a wealth of geographic information. Fur traders and others, armed with the new knowledge, soon start heading west.

LEARNING FROM GEOGRAPHY

1. What obstacles do you think would have been the most difficult for the expedition?

2. Write a paragraph that describes the importance of teamwork in helping the Corps of Discovery reach its goals.
Main Idea
As more white settlers moved into the Southeast, conflict arose between the Native Americans who lived there and the United States government.

Key Terms
relocate, guerrilla tactics

Guide to Reading

Reading Strategy
As you read Section 2, create a chart like the one below that describes what happened to each group of Native Americans as the United States expanded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk/Fox</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• how Native American peoples were forced off their lands in the Southeast
• how President Jackson defied the Supreme Court.

Section Theme
Groups and Institutions In the 1830s many Native American peoples were forced to relocate.

Preview of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1830</th>
<th>1833</th>
<th>1835</th>
<th>1838</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congress passes the Indian Removal Act</td>
<td>Black Hawk leads Sauk and Fox people to Illinois</td>
<td>Seminole refuse to leave Florida</td>
<td>Cherokee driven from their homelands on the Trail of Tears</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AN American Story

The Cherokee held their land long before European settlers arrived. Through treaties with the United States government, the Cherokee became a sovereign nation within Georgia. By the early 1800s the Cherokee had their own schools, their own newspaper, and their own written constitution. Sequoya’s invention of a Cherokee alphabet enabled many of the Cherokee to read and write in their own language. The Cherokee farmed some of Georgia’s richest land, and in 1829 gold was discovered there. Settlers, miners, and land speculators began trespassing on Cherokee territory in pursuit of riches.

Moving Native Americans

While the United States had expanded westward by the 1830s, large numbers of Native Americans still lived in the eastern part of the country. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida lived the “Five Civilized Tribes”—the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, Chickasaw, and Choctaw. The tribes had established farming societies with successful economies.
Because the area west of the Mississippi was dry and seemed unsuitable for farming, few white Americans lived there. Many settlers wanted the federal government to relocate Native Americans living in the Southeast. They proposed to force the Native Americans to leave their land and move west of the Mississippi River. President Andrew Jackson, a man of the frontier himself, supported the settlers' demand for Native American land.

Indian Removal Act

Congress responded by passing the Indian Removal Act in 1830. The act allowed the federal government to pay Native Americans to move west. Jackson then sent officials to negotiate treaties with Native Americans of the Southeast. Most felt compelled to accept payment for their lands. In 1834 Congress created the Indian Territory, an area in present-day Oklahoma, for Native Americans from the Southeast.
The Cherokee Nation, however, refused to give up its land. In treaties of the 1790s, the federal government had recognized the Cherokee people in the state of Georgia as a separate nation with their own laws. Georgia, however, refused to recognize Cherokee laws.

The Cherokee sued the state government and eventually took their case to the Supreme Court. In *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), Chief Justice John Marshall ruled that Georgia had no right to interfere with the Cherokee. Only the federal government had authority over matters involving the Cherokee. [See page 627 of the Appendix for a summary of *Worcester v. Georgia.*]

President Jackson had supported Georgia’s efforts to remove the Cherokee. He vowed to ignore the Supreme Court’s ruling. “John Marshall has made his decision,” Jackson reportedly said. “Now let him enforce it.”

The Trail of Tears

In 1835 the federal government persuaded a few Cherokee to sign a treaty giving up their people’s land. Yet most of the 17,000 Cherokee refused to honor the treaty. They wrote a protest letter to the government and people of the United States.

"We are aware that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to [re]move beyond the Mississippi... Our people universally think otherwise... We wish to remain on the land of our fathers."

The Cherokee plea for understanding did not soften the resolve of President Jackson or the white settlers of the area. In 1838 General Winfield Scott and an army of 7,000 federal troops came to remove the Cherokee from their homes and lead them west.

Scott threatened to use force if the Cherokee did not leave. He told them he had positioned troops all around the country so that resistance and escape were both hopeless. “Chiefs, head men, and warriors—Will you then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms?” The Cherokee knew that fighting would only lead to their destruction. Filled with sadness and anger, their leaders gave in, and the long march to the West began. One man in Kentucky wrote of seeing hundreds of Cherokee marching by:
Osceola was born in 1804. His ancestors were Creek, African American, British, Irish, and Scottish. After President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830, Osceola became the leader of the Seminoles and led successful attacks on United States forts. Hiding in the swampland of the Everglades, the Seminoles grew tired, sick, and hungry. Osceola attempted to surrender but was captured. He and his family were imprisoned at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, where he died of a throat infection in 1838. Although he had waged a war against the United States, the public considered Osceola an honorable hero and a victim of trickery, and he was given a funeral with full military honors.

"Even [the] aged... nearly ready to drop in the grave, were traveling with heavy burdens attached to their backs, sometimes on frozen ground and sometimes on muddy streets, with no covering for their feet."

Brutal weather along the way claimed thousands of Cherokee lives. Their forced journey west became known to the Cherokee people as the Trail Where They Cried. Historians call it the Trail of Tears.

**Reading Check**  
**Explaining** What was the purpose of the Indian Removal Act?

**Native American Resistance**

In 1832 the Sauk chieftain, Black Hawk, led a force of Sauk and Fox people back to Illinois, their homeland. They wanted to recapture this area, which had been given up in a treaty. The Illinois state militia and federal troops responded with force, gathering nearly 4,500 soldiers. They chased the Fox and Sauk to the Mississippi River and slaughtered most of the Native Americans as they tried to flee westward into present-day Iowa.

The Seminole people of Florida were the only Native Americans who successfully resisted their removal. Although they were pressured in the early 1830s to sign treaties giving up their land, the Seminole chief, Osceola, and some of his people refused to leave Florida. The Seminole decided to go to war against the United States instead.

In 1835 the Seminole joined forces with a group of African Americans who had run away to escape slavery. Together they attacked white settlements along the Florida coast. They used guerrilla tactics, making surprise attacks and then retreating back into the forests and swamps. In December 1835, Seminole ambushed soldiers under the command of Major Francis Dade. Only a few of the 110 soldiers survived the attack. The Dade Massacre pressured the call for more troops and equipment to fight the Seminole.

By 1842 more than 1,500 American soldiers had died in the Seminole wars. The government gave up and allowed some of the Seminole to remain in Florida. Many Seminole, however,
“We told them to let us alone and keep away from us; but they followed on.”

—Black Hawk, Sauk leader (far right), pictured here with his son, Whirling Thunder

had died in the long war, and many more were captured and forced to move westward. After 1842 only a few scattered groups of Native Americans lived east of the Mississippi. Most had been removed to the West. Native Americans had given up more than 100 million acres of eastern land to the federal government. They had received in return about $68 million and 32 million acres in lands west of the Mississippi River. There they lived, divided by tribes, in reservations. Eventually, these reservations, too, would face intrusion from white civilization.

The area of present-day Oklahoma became part of the United States in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. The United States set aside this area as the home for various Native American groups. The Five Civilized Tribes were relocated in the eastern half of present-day Oklahoma on lands claimed by several Plains groups, including the Osage, Comanche, and Kiowa. United States Army leaders got agreements from the Plains groups to let the Five Civilized Tribes live in peace. Settled in their new homes, the Five Tribes developed their governments, improved their farms, and built schools. The Five Tribes also developed a police force called the Lighthorsemen. This law enforcement unit maintained safety for the region.

Comparing How was the response of the Seminoles different from that of the Cherokee when they were removed from their lands?

Critical Thinking
4. Drawing Conclusions How was Georgia’s policy toward the Cherokee different from the previous federal policy?
5. Organizing Information Re-create the diagram below to show how the Cherokee were eventually removed from their land.

Analyzing Visuals
6. Geography Skills Study the maps on page 342. Which groups of Native Americans were located in Alabama? What does the inset map show? In what area of Florida was the Seminole reservation?

Interdisciplinary Activity
Persuasive Writing Write a letter to Andrew Jackson telling him why the Native Americans should or should not be allowed to stay in their homelands.
John Ross (left), the principal chief of the Cherokee, opposed the removal of his people. Rebecca Neugin (right) was one of the Cherokee forced to march west to Oklahoma. In this 1931 photograph, Neugin is 96 years old.

The Cherokee supplemented their meager diet with ground acorns and other foods they found along the route.
LONG BEFORE EUROPEAN EXPLORERS ARRIVED, the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole were living in eastern North America. The Native Americans built permanent communities, practiced agriculture, and developed complex tribal governments—thereby earning the name of Five Civilized Tribes.

REMOVAL

As white settlers moved into the southeastern states, they began demanding the land held by Native Americans. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act to move the Five Civilized Tribes west of the Mississippi. Under pressure, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek moved west while the Cherokee and the Seminole resisted.

RESISTANCE

Despite protests from the Cherokee people, they were forced to march west. In 1838, 13 ragged groups trekked to Fort Gibson in the newly created Indian Territory (see maps). Along the journey, which became known as the “Trail of Tears,” 4,000 Cherokee died of cold, hunger, or disease.

Some of the Seminole refused to abandon their homeland and waged a guerrilla war in the Florida Everglades until the government gave up its efforts to resettle them in 1842.

LEARNING FROM GEOGRAPHY

1. To what present-day state were the Five Civilized Tribes forced to move?
2. Through what cities did the Cherokee travel during the removal that began on June 6, 1838?