



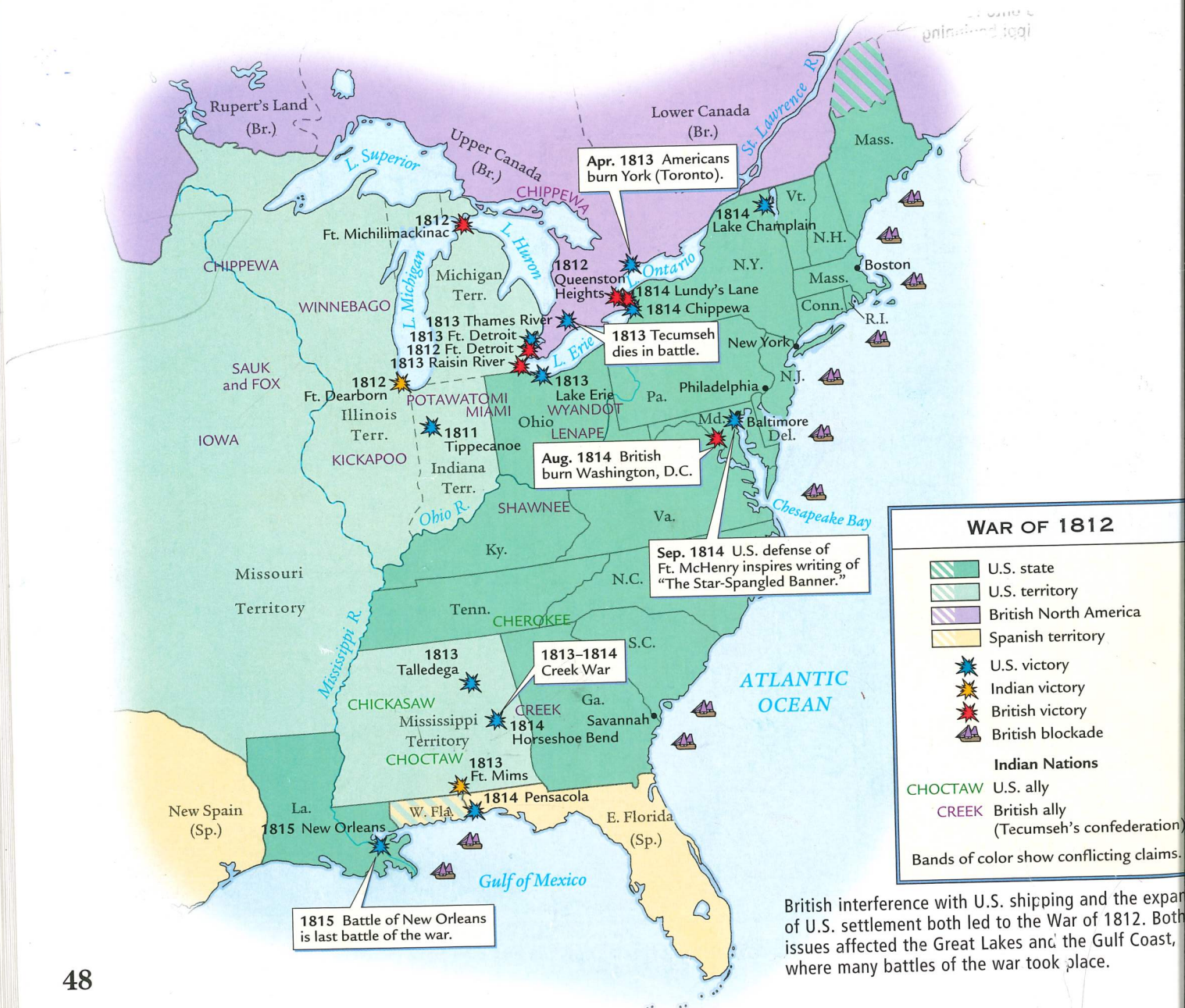


War of 1812 and Indian Resettlement











-  In 1812 the United States went to war with Great Britain over the seizure of American ships trading in Europe.
-  Organized by the Shawnee leader Tecumseh, a confederation of eastern American Indian tribes had been fighting U.S. expansion. Now they joined forces with the British.
-  In 1814 the Treaty of Ghent officially ended the war. Neither country lost or gained territory, but the British gave up attempts to stop U.S. expansion.
-  Indians lost the most. By 1840 the United States gained control of more than 100 million acres of Indian land.



The Battle of New Orleans, the most famous American victory of the War of 1812, was fought after the war was officially over. Neither side knew that a peace treaty had been signed weeks before.



WAR OF 1812

-  U.S. state
-  U.S. territory
-  British North America
-  Spanish territory
-  U.S. victory
-  Indian victory
-  British victory
-  British blockade
- Indian Nations**
-  CHOCTAW U.S. ally
-  CREEK British ally (Tecumseh's confederation)

Bands of color show conflicting claims.

British interference with U.S. shipping and the expansion of U.S. settlement both led to the War of 1812. Both issues affected the Great Lakes and the Gulf Coast, where many battles of the war took place.

**REMOVAL OF INDIANS
1830-1850**

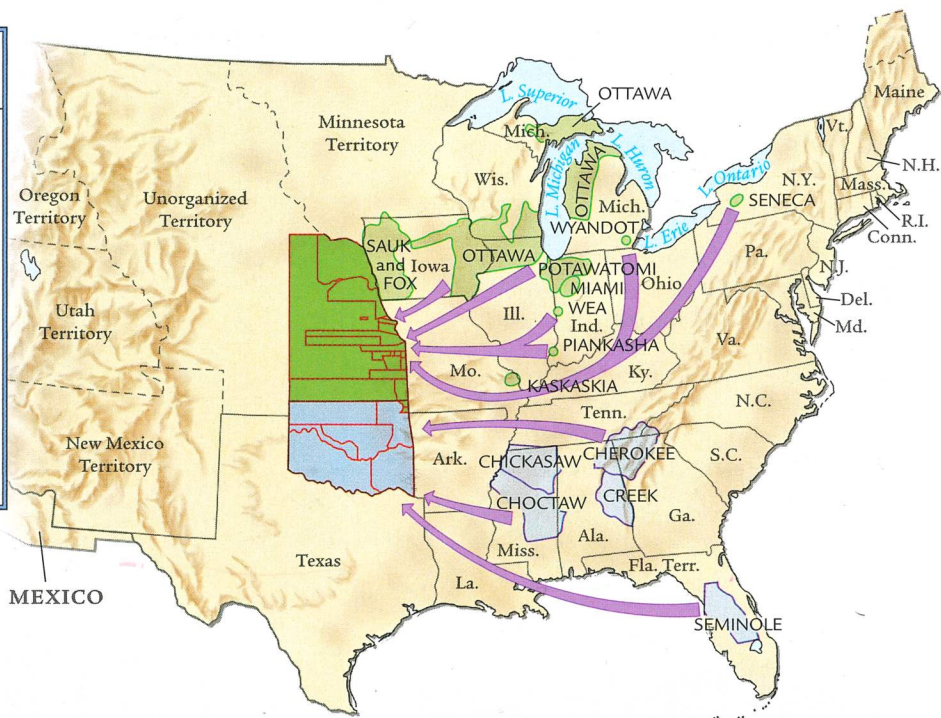
Northern Indians
 Traditional lands
 Reservation lands

Southern Indians
 Traditional lands
 Reservation lands

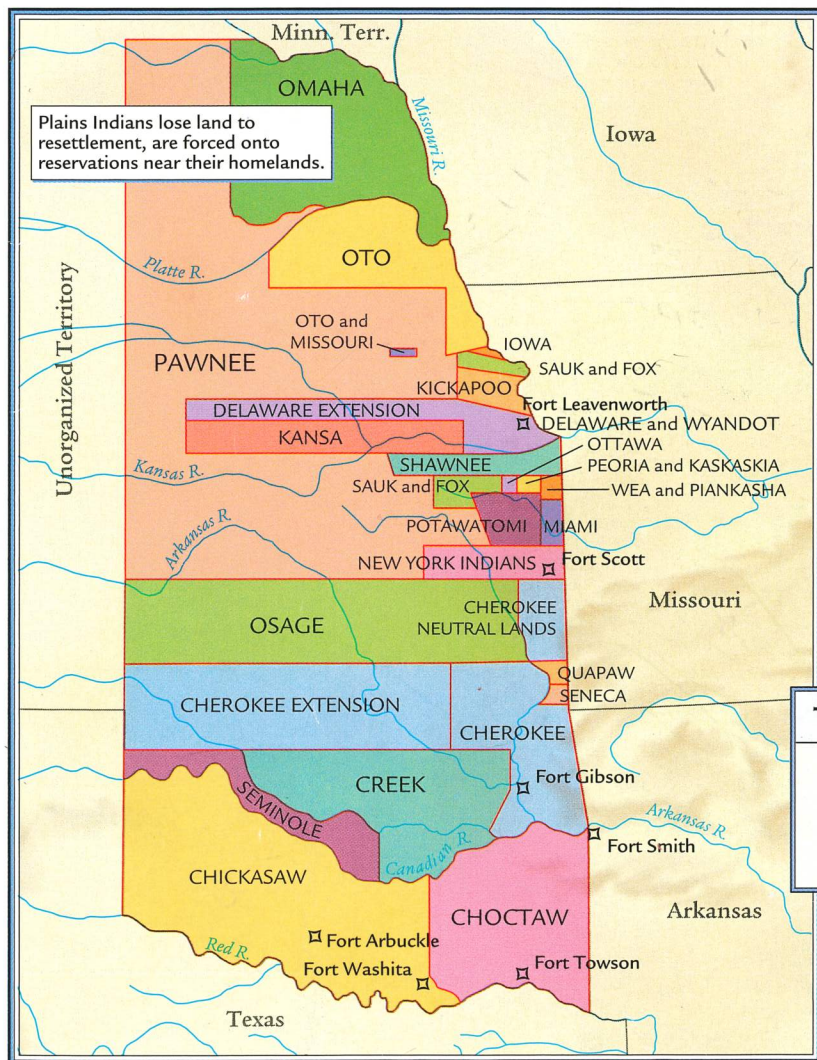
← Forced Indian migration
 MIAMI Indian nation

Political boundaries of 1850

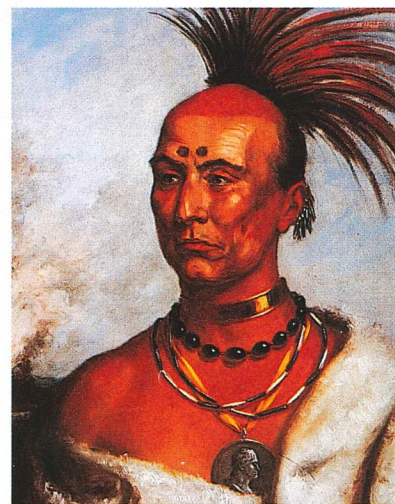
0 150 300 miles
 0 150 300 kilometers



The United States encouraged settlement west of the Appalachians, pushing Indians farther west. After much resistance, Indians were forced onto reservations west of the Mississippi beginning in 1830.



Plains Indians lose land to resettlement, are forced onto reservations near their homelands.



In 1832 Black Hawk led Sauk and Fox Indians against white settlers backed by the U.S. Army. Black Hawk and his followers were defeated and forced onto a tiny reservation.






THE INDIAN TERRITORY, 1854

— Reservation boundary
 SAUK Indian nation

0 50 100 miles
 0 50 100 kilometers

The five so-called "civilized tribes" of the South were farmers like the white settlers displacing them. These tribes got most large tracts of land in Indian Territory.

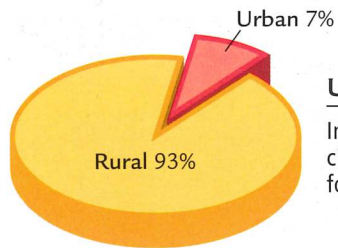
Exploration Opens the West

-  Between 1790 and 1820, the United States doubled its size and added ten new states.
-  The larger country offered new opportunities to the white settlers who replaced the Indians.
-  During the first half of the 1800s, Americans blazed new trails, gathered information, and scouted the West for places to settle.
-  By 1860 older territories were settled by farmers who grew crops where forests and prairies had been.
-  Few settlers moved farther west onto the vast, treeless Great Plains.



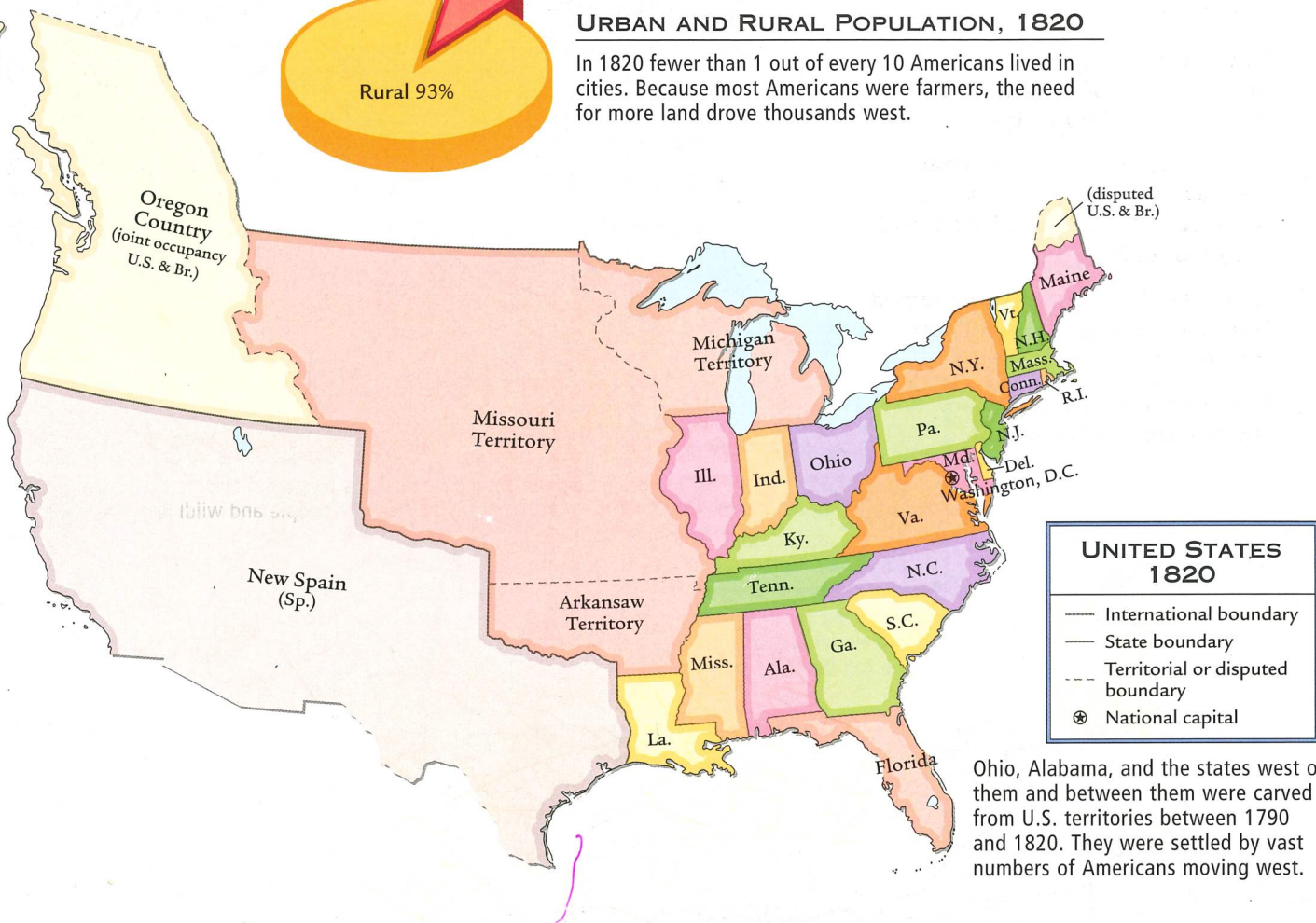
In 1820 Captain Stephen Long described the western plains as the "Great American Desert." Few settlers disturbed the people and wildlife of the plains for years afterward.



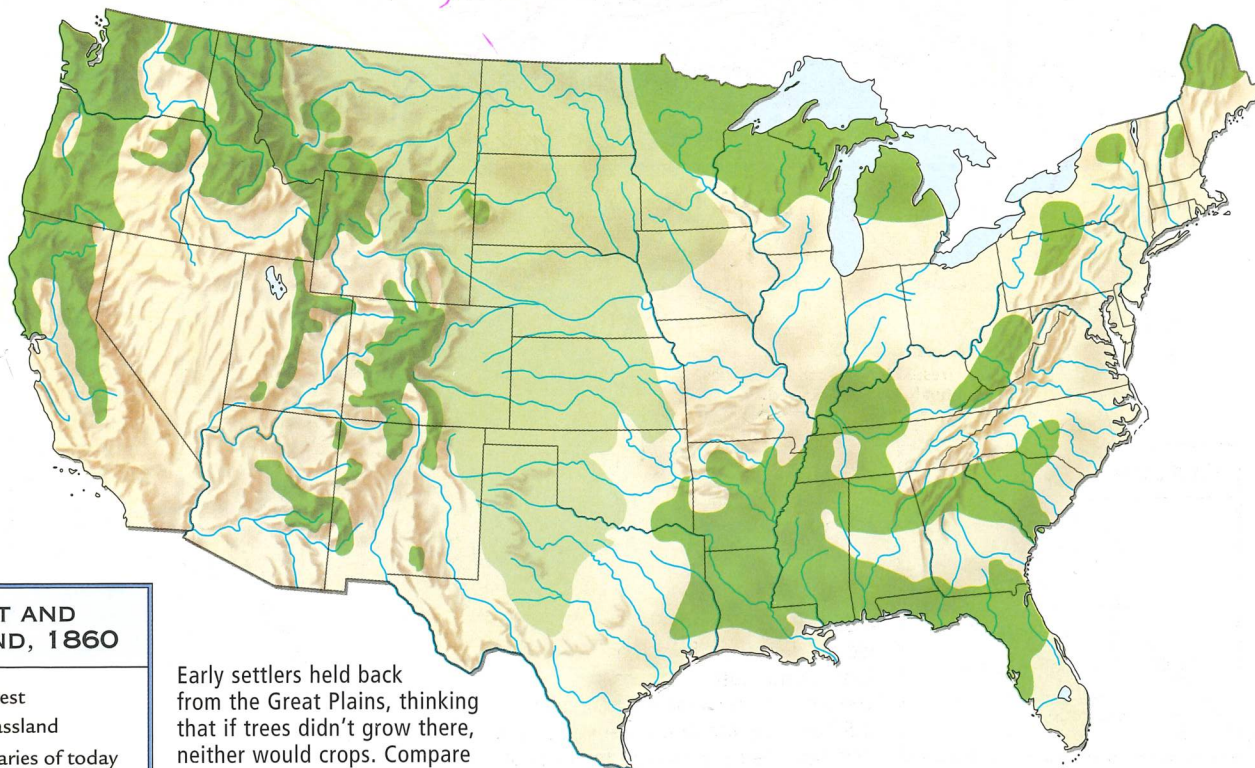


URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1820

In 1820 fewer than 1 out of every 10 Americans lived in cities. Because most Americans were farmers, the need for more land drove thousands west.



Ohio, Alabama, and the states west of them and between them were carved from U.S. territories between 1790 and 1820. They were settled by vast numbers of Americans moving west.



FOREST AND GRASSLAND, 1860

Forest
 Grassland
 Political boundaries of today

Early settlers held back from the Great Plains, thinking that if trees didn't grow there, neither would crops. Compare this map with the map on page 26.