

2008 Back to History Lesson Plan

Ohio Frontier

July 23, 2008

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Instructional Unit: Ohio Frontier 1790's

Title of Lesson: Ohio Indian Wars of the 1790's

Grade Level: Fourth Grade

Description:

This lesson is going to be broken up into three instructional periods. During the first period we will discuss the First Battle of Fort Recovery and the importance of the Native American victory and how that affected future wars. The second period will be devoted to the second Battle of Fort Recovery and the Battle of Fallen Timbers. We will discuss the cause and effect of the war on each side and the future Treaty of Greenville. The last period will be used as time to review and summarize what has been taught with a final activity planned to revisit what has been learned, for reinforcement.

Standards: History: Settlement #3. Explain their causes and effects of the frontier wars of the 1790's, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on American Indians in Ohio and the United States.

Duration: 5-45 Minute Instructional Periods

Primary Source:

Picture of St. Clair's Defeat.

http://shawnee-bluejacket.com/HalSherman/St.Clair'sDefeat_.jpg

Picture of Battle of Fallen Timbers.

http://shawnee-bluejacket.com/HalSherman/Battle_of_Fallen_Timbers_.jpg

Picture of The Treaty of Greenville.

http://shawnee-bluejacket.com/Hal_Sherman/GreenvilleTreaty1795_.jpg

Warm Up:

1. Show picture of St. Clair's Defeat, Picture of Battle of Fallen Timbers, and the picture of the Greenville Treaty.
2. List, on the board or on a sheet of big lined paper, what the students see in each of the three pictures.
3. The students will discuss what they think is going on in each picture. The teacher will provide a little background information for each picture.

Instructional Strategies:

Day 1

Together the class will read the informational pages about St. Clair's defeat. The students will answer the comprehension questions related to the reading. Remind them that the Indians were strong and knew the area. Have students predict what they think will happen next. Show section 1:40:14 to 1:50:16 of the DVD *Opening the Door West*. This section of this movie describes briefly the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greenville. Discuss if student predictions were correct. Have students discuss in groups

why the Battle of Fallen Timbers was so important to the American settlers.

Day 2:

Review the points of the movie that were watched yesterday. Have students summarize what has already happened so far between the U.S. and the American Indians. Introduce the reading about the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Read and review for details. Read The Treaty of Greenville and have students underline the main ideas with highlighters.

Day 3:

Discuss what forts were used for and talk about the importance of how they were made for the settlers protection. Also, spend a few minutes discussing forms of housing for the Indians.

Topics to discuss:

1. Talk about the board and groove style of framing the fort. This let the settlers take their home with them when the fort was no longer needed.
2. The settlers would build the outside wall first. When the section was purchased the owner would finish the home.
3. The fort was located on higher ground and on occasions when the settlers feared for their safety a wall would be built around the fort.
4. The settlers supplies were stored in the fort.
5. Look at pictures of Indian villages.
6. Notice that some live in Tee-pees and some live in lodges.
7. They would like to live near water and close to areas to hunt for food.

Upon a brief discussion of the uses of the fort and the livelihood of the Indians, have students divide into four or five groups.

Extension Activity:

Have the students work on their own fort, or Indian Village. Have supplies such as popsicle sticks, glue, scraps of material, paper, construction paper, tooth picks, and markers.

Day 4:

Continue to work on the settlements or villages.

Day 5:

Have students display their villages or forts and describe why they built things the way they did. Complete the final assessment question.

Homework and Practice:

In my class I would not assign homework because it would not come back to the classroom. If There was to be an assignment I might have the students do research on forts and Indian villages so that they will be prepared with more information to build the examples of each.

Assessment Question:

Why do you think the Native American Indians in Ohio won the battles at the beginning of the 1790's? What changes did the U. S. Army make to limit the future successes of the Native Americans that caused the Indians to sign the Treaty of Greenville? What was the reason that made the signing of The Treaty of Greenville so important to the U.S. (4pts.)

Reteach Activity:

To reteach this lesson I would read the articles over to the students and have them organize the events in order as to how they happened. I would give them highlighters and tell them to highlight what I tell them to. Then we would review the material together.

St. Clair's Defeat Questions

True or False:

1. St. Clair's defeat was also known as The Battle of Blue Jacket.
2. The battle was between the United States and the Western Confederacy of American Indians.
3. The American Indians were led by Little Turtle, Blue Jacket, and Buckongahelas.
4. The battle was the most severe defeat ever suffered by the United States at the hands of the American Indians.
5. The United States Army was well prepared and well supplied for the battle.
6. The American Indians were no match to the U.S. Soldiers and lost to St. Clair..
7. The battle took place in an area now called Fort Recovery.
8. The Indians surprised the U. S. Army and defeated them.

Battle of Fallen Timbers

The Battle of Fallen Timbers was an important victory for the United States Army against natives in the Northwest Territory.

In 1792, President George Washington appointed Anthony Wayne as the commander of the United States Army of the Northwest, then currently serving in the Northwest Territory. The major purpose of this army was to defend American settlers from Indian attack. Josiah Harmar and Arthur St. Clair had both suffered defeat at the hands of Native Americans in the previous few years, and Washington hoped that Wayne would be more successful. Wayne arrived with additional troops to supplement the Army of the Northwest in May 1793. He positioned his force at Fort Washington, near Cincinnati. Wayne repeatedly drilled his troops, hoping to avoid the horrific defeats that befell Harmar and St. Clair. In October, Wayne finally left the Cincinnati area and headed to Fort Jefferson. He proceeded six miles to the north of Fort Jefferson and ordered the construction of Fort Greene Ville. His army remained here for the winter of 1793-1794. He also had his men build Fort Recovery on the site of St. Clair's Defeat.

Tensions escalated between the Americans and the Indians during the summer of 1794. On June 30, 1,500 Shawnee Indians, Miami Indians, Delaware Indians, Ottawa Indians, and Ojibwa Indians led by Little Turtle attacked a supply train leaving Fort Recovery for Fort Greene Ville. In late July, Wayne moved into the heart of Indian Territory. In early August, he ordered his men to construct Fort Defiance to protect his army as well as to serve as a supply depot. During this time, Wayne's men also destroyed native villages and crops. Believing that the Indians needed to sue for peace, Little Turtle, a leader of the Miami Indians refused to lead the tribes into battle and deferred to Blue Jacket, a Shawnee leader.

As Wayne moved toward the Maumee River, the Indians prepared to attack him in an area known as Fallen Timbers. It was a place where a tornado had knocked down many trees. The Indians expected the Americans to arrive on August 19, but the white soldiers did not arrive until the next day. The natives fasted before the battle for spiritual and cultural reasons and to avoid having food in their stomachs. The likelihood of infection increased if a person was wounded in the stomach and there was food in it. By August 20, the natives were weak from hunger.

Although the Indians used the fallen trees for cover, Wayne's men quickly drove the Indians from the battlefield. The Americans had thirty-three men killed and roughly one hundred wounded, while the Indians lost approximately twice that number. The fight became known as the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Blue Jacket's followers retreated to Fort Miamis, hoping the English would provide them with protection and assistance against Wayne's army. The English refused. Wayne followed the natives to the fort. Upon his arrival, Wayne ordered the British to evacuate the Northwest Territory. The English commander refused. Rather than force the issue, Wayne decided to withdraw to Fort Greene Ville.

For the next year, Wayne stayed at Fort Greene Ville, negotiating a treaty with the Indians. The natives realized that they were at a serious disadvantage with the Americans, especially because of England's refusal to support the Indians. On August 3, 1795, the Treaty of Greeneville was signed. Representatives from the Miami Indians, the Wyandot Indians, the Shawnee Indians, the Delaware Indians, and several other tribes agreed to move to the northwestern part of what is now the State of Ohio. Not all Indians concurred with the treaty, and bloodshed continued to dominate the region for the next twenty years as Americans and Indians struggled for control.

Test Question Rubric

- 4** The student's answer contains the relevant information in the learning process and is written in an organized way that captures the main ideas and any important supporting ideas. In addition, the format of the student's answer makes it easy to see relationships among information.
- 3** The student's answer contains the relevant information presented in the learning experience and is organized in a way that it captures the main ideas and any supporting Ideas.
- 2** The student's answer is missing some important information or is not organized in a way that captures the main ideas and important supporting ideas.
- 1** The student's answer does not contain the relevant information presented in the learning experience.
- 0** Not enough information to make a judgment.