

LESSON :

A Five-Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory
(A lesson plan for Grades 5 and 8)

LESSON SUMMARY:

In this lesson students will gain an understanding that the American victory over the English following the American Revolution was one of the factors that led to growth of United States. They will learn that acquiring the territory in the Northwest created new domestic and international problems, which the United States attempted to solve by instituting a five-step plan. Students will consider the effectiveness of the plan and how portions of the plan may have led to further problems and eventually to war with the American Indians and again with England. In researching one of the steps and sharing that research, in either a written or oral presentation, students will learn how Ohio progressed from a territory to statehood and how the Northwest Ordinance established principles and procedures for the orderly expansion of the United States.

During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, Britain recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the Northwest Territory and the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without British restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory.

Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

ESTIMATED DURATION:

Two class periods

COMMENTARY:

In this lesson each student will participate in an activity, which will help him/her to structure his or her research and to evaluate the effectiveness of a solution.

PRE-ASSESSMENT:

Ask your students to brainstorm what they already know about the settlement of the territory in the Northwest. Have them write a short paragraph on the topic.

POST-ASSESSMENT:

Complete the activity and worksheet. Compare written research paper with pre-assessment paragraph.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURES:

Materials and Resources:

Worksheet 1: The Colonial Land Claims
Worksheet 2: American Indian Land Claims to the Land
Worksheet 3: Continued English Presence on American Soil
Worksheet 4: Lack of a System to Measure and Allocate Land
Worksheet 5: Lack of a System of Government
Worksheet 6: Research Questions to Organize Project
Map: United States after 1783
Timeline: Exploration, Settlement, Conflict, Peace, 1643 to 1817
Computer for research

Procedures:

Five worksheets, which correspond to the five problems the American government faced and the five solutions they instituted, accompany this lesson. Each of these pages includes introductory information, a problems the country faced, a proposed solution, and suggested Internet resources to learn more about the topic.

Have your students select and research one of the steps in this plan and write a short three to five paragraph paper or prepare an oral presentation. Once they've completed this task, have the students share their findings with the whole class.

DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT:

Instruction is differentiated according to a learner's needs, to help all learners either meet the intent of the specified indicator(s) or, if the indicator is already met, to advance beyond the specified indicator(s). Students with reading difficulties may need partners to read the information aloud. Be sure the partner is able to assist without enabling. Students who have difficulty in writing could present their finding orally.

EXTENSION:

Have students find articles in newspapers or news magazine, which evaluate the effectiveness of local, state, or federal government plans for dealing with domestic or international problems.

The Frontier Wars of Ohio case history, traveling trunk, will be available fall 2006. The trunk contains primary and secondary source objects and documents and a curriculum guide with lots of suggested activities, and is available for rent at www.ohiohistoryteachers.org/02/01/index.shtml

HOMEWORK OPTIONS AND HOME CONNECTIONS:

Students can share information learned from the documents and artifacts with their families and ask for any information that they may have to share with them about this time in history. The research and writing could be a homework assignment.

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS:

History. Students use materials drawn from the diversity of human experience to analyze and interpret significant events, patterns, and themes in the history of Ohio, the United States and the world.

Benchmark C (Growth). Explain how new developments led to the growth of the United States.

Grade 4

Indicator 4. Explain how Ohio progressed from territory to statehood, including the terms of the Northwest Ordinance.

Grade 5

Indicator 6. Explain the impact of settlement, industrialization and transportation on the expansion of the United States.

Benchmark D (First Global Age). Describe the effects of interactions among civilizations during the 14th through the 18th centuries.

Grade 8

Indicator 2. Describe the political, religious, and economic aspects of North American colonization including: c. Interactions between American Indians and European settlers, including the agricultural and cultural exchanges, alliances, and conflicts.

Benchmark E (Revolution). Explain the causes and consequences of the American Revolution, with emphasis on both Colonial and British perspectives.

Grade 8

Indicator 4. Explain the results of important developments of the American Revolution including: d. Impacts on American Indians.

Benchmark F (A New Nation). Explain the political and economic challenges faced by the United States after the Revolutionary War and the actions that resulted in the adoption of the U.S. Constitution.

Grade 8

Indicator 5. Explain the major domestic problem faced by the leaders of the new republic under the Articles of Confederation, including: a. Maintaining national security.

Benchmark G (Civil War and Reconstruction).

Grade 8

Indicator 6. Describe and analyze the territorial expansion of the United States, including: a. The Northwest Ordinance.

People in Societies. Students use knowledge of perspectives, practices, and products of cultural, ethnic, and social groups to analyze the impact of their commonality and diversity within local, national, regional, and global settings.

Benchmark B (Interaction). Analyze examples of interactions between cultural groups and explain the factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict.

Grade 8

Indicator 3. Analyze how contact between white settlers and American Indians resulted in treaties, land acquisition, and Indian removal.

Government. Students use knowledge of the purposes, structures, and processes of political systems at the local, state, national, and international levels to understand that

people create systems of government as structures of power and authority to provide order, maintain stability, and promote the general welfare.

Benchmark A (Role of Government). Explain why people institute governments, how they influence governments, and how governments interact with each other.

Grade 6

Indicator 3. Explain the ways that countries interact with each other including: a. Diplomacy; b. Treaties; c. International meetings and exchanges; d. Military conflict.

Grade 8

Indicator 6. Explain how the Northwest Ordinance established principles and procedures for the orderly expansion of the United States.

KEY VOCABULARY:

allocate – To divide and distribute for a special reason.

Articles of Confederation – The document that established and defined the first American government, 1781–1788. The United States Constitution replaced it in 1789.

Confederation Congress – Legislative assembly that represented American citizens from 1781-1789 and operated under the Articles of Confederation

Continental Congress – Either of two legislative assemblies that represented the American colonies from 1774 to 1781. The second Continental Congress, 1775 to 1781, adopted the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation.

diplomacy – The art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations.

legislation – The exercise of the power and function of making rules or laws.

treaty – An agreement negotiated between two or more countries or rulers; an agreement, especially one between nations, signed and approved by each nation.

TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS:

Ohio Historical Society’s online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Ohio Historical Society’s picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

RESEARCH CONNECTIONS:

Marzano, R. et al. Classroom Instruction That Works: Research-Based Strategies for Increasing Student Achievement. Alexandria, VA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, 2001.

Nonlinguistic representations help students think about and recall knowledge.

GENERAL TIPS:

Excitement and enthusiasm for this research project could be enhanced by treating it as a mission similar to that in the television program Mission Impossible—“Your mission if you choose to accept it is” to learn about one of the five-steps plan and to evaluate its effectiveness.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Worksheet 1: The Colonial Land Claims
- Worksheet 2: American Indian Land Claims to the Land
- Worksheet 3: Continued English Presence on American Soil
- Worksheet 4: Lack of a System to Measure and Allocate Land
- Worksheet 5: Lack of a System of Government
- Worksheet 6: Research Questions to Organize Project
- Timeline: Exploration, Settlement, Conflict, Peace – 1643 to 1817
- Map: United States after 1783

This project was made possible by the generous support of



Fort Meigs is one of sixty sites operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a non-profit organization that serves as the state's partner in preserving and interpreting Ohio's history, archaeology, and natural history.

WORKSHEET 1: THE COLONIAL LAND CLAIMS (1)

INTRODUCTION

- During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, England recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the newly acquired Northwest including the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without English restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory.
- Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

PROBLEM ONE

Several states claimed lands in the newly acquired territories based on lands granted to them in their original colonial charters. Conflicts arose when the charters granted the same land to different colonies.

THE SOLUTION

The United States needed to negotiate with these states in order to establish its ownership of these lands.

TASK

Your task is to investigate and determine the effectiveness of the governments plan to address the claims several states had to land in the Northwest Territory.

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS

Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Land Ordinance of 1785

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1472>

Connecticut Western Reserve

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=691>

Virginia Military District

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=817>

Ohio Historical Society's picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

OTHER TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

US History www.u-s-history.com

Articles of Confederation Period--Western Land Claims

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1160.html>

Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

State Cessions

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_cessions

WORKSHEET 1: THE COLONIAL LAND CLAIMS (2)

Roots Web

U. S. Genealogy Map Project, U. S. Border/Land Claims through 1803

<http://usgenmap.rootsweb.com/us1783.htm>

Auditor State of Ohio

Along the Ohio Trail: A Story History of Ohio Lands (student)

http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/AlongTheOhioTrail/student_version_small.pdf

The Official Ohio Lands Book. by George Knepper. (adult)

http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/OhioLands/ohio_lands.pdf

WORKSHEET 2: AMERICAN INDIAN CLAIMS TO THE LAND (1)

INTRODUCTION

- During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, England recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the newly acquired Northwest including the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without English restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory.
- Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

PROBLEM TWO

The American government viewed the Indians of the Ohio Country as a defeated people because of their alliances with the English during the American Revolution. They also recognized that the American Indians possessed the land because they already resided on the land.

THE SOLUTION

The American government attempted to negotiate possession of the land through treaties with various Indian tribes.

TASK

Your task is to investigate and determine the effectiveness of the governments plan to gain ownership of lands Northwest Territory from the American Indians who were already living there.

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS

Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Land Ordinance of 1785

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1472>

Connecticut Western Reserve

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=691>

Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1420>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=449>

Treaty of Fort McIntosh (1785)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1422>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=433>

Treaty of Fort Finney (1785)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1425>

WORKSHEET 2: AMERICAN INDIAN CLAIMS TO THE LAND (2)

Treaty of Fort Harmar (1789)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1424>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=451>

Treaty of Greene Ville (1795)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1418>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=435>

Ohio Historical Society's picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

OTHER TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

Auditor State of Ohio Historical Society

Along the Ohio Trail: A Story History of Ohio Lands (student)

http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/AlongTheOhioTrail/student_version_small.pdf

The Official Ohio Lands Book by George Knepper. (adult)

<http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/OhioLands/ohiolands.pdf>

WORKSHEET 3: CONTINUED ENGLISH PRESENCE ON AMERICAN SOIL AND INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS (1)

INTRODUCTION

- During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, England recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the newly acquired Northwest including the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without English restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory
- Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

PROBLEM THREE

Although the Treaty of Paris, 1783, required the English to withdraw from the ceded territory soil at the conclusion of the American Revolution. The English continued to maintain forts in the Northwest. The English, from these forts, maintained a relationship with their fur trading partners, the Indians of the Northwest, and hoped to establish a buffer state of Indians between themselves and the United States. Also, the border between the two countries was not fixed, in part because few people actually lived in the area. People from both countries moved back and forth across the border freely and in some cases were desirous of the lands beyond their borders. Finally, England began to interfere with American trade.

THE SOLUTION

Diplomacy, particularly Jay's Treaty was one answer. The United States used various diplomatic approaches to address its ongoing difficulty with England to avoid taking sides in the ongoing conflicts between France and England.

TASK

Your task is to investigate and determine the effectiveness of the governments plan to persuade the British to give up their fortresses in the Northwest.

Note: Eight grade students should examine endnotes and websites included at the end of the timeline *Exploration, Settlement, Conflict, and Peace* paying particular attention to events beginning in 1793 and ending in 1795. For other diplomatic solutions, eighth graders may also wish to look at the diplomatic solutions found in Washington's Farewell Address and the acts of Congress in 1807 and 1809.

WORKSHEET 3: CONTINUED ENGLISH PRESENCE ON AMERICAN SOIL
AND INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN FOREIGN AFFAIRS (2)

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS

Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Treaty of Paris (1783)

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1412>

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=431>

Ohio Historical Society picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

OTHER TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

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http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/AlongTheOhioTrail/student_version_small.pdf

The Official Ohio Lands Book. by George Knepper. (adult)

<http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/OhioLands/ohiolands.pdf>

Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

Jay's Treaty

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_Treaty

Yale Law School

Jay's Treaty (advanced)

<http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/1987Sovereignty.pdf>

<http://www.law.yale.edu/documents/pdf/1989Marbury.pdf>

WORKSHEET 4: LACK OF SYSTEM TO MEASURE AND ALLOCATE LAND (1)

INTRODUCTION

- During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, England recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the newly acquired Northwest including the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without English restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory
- Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

PROBLEM FOUR

The United States had no organized system to distribute the newly acquired land in the Northwest.

THE SOLUTION

The Confederation Congress passed legislation: the Land Ordinance of 1784 and the Land Ordinance of 1785, also known as the Public Land Act of 1785.

TASK

Your task is to investigate and determine the effectiveness of the government's plan to divide, sell, and provide assurance of ownership.

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS

Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Land Ordinance of 1785

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1472>

Ohio Historical Society's picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

OTHER TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

Auditor State of Ohio Historical Society

Along the Ohio Trail: A Story History of Ohio Lands (student)

http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/AlongTheOhioTrail/student_version_small.pdf

The Official Ohio Lands Book. By George Knepper. (adult)

<http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/OhioLands/ohiolands.pdf>

US History <http://www.u-s-history.com/>

Public Land Policy—Ordinance of 1785

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1150.html>

WORKSHEET 5: LACK OF A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT (1)

INTRODUCTION

- During the American Revolution, the Second Continental Congress drafted the Articles of Confederation. Adopted in 1781, the Articles of Confederation formed the first government of the United States. It established a loose alliance of state governments rather than a strong central government. At the end of the American Revolution in 1783, England recognized the United States as an independent nation and gave up its claim to the newly acquired Northwest including the Ohio Country. American colonists had had their eyes on this land since the 1740s. And now, without English restraint, Americans were set to homestead in the new territory.
- Before Americans could settle the land, the government had a series of problems to address. In order to solve these problems, the Confederation Congress devised a five-step plan to organize the settlement of this newly acquired frontier. The Confederation Congress' greatest success was the creation of this plan.

PROBLEM FIVE

The United States did not have a system of government to govern this newly acquired territory in the Northwest.

THE SOLUTION

The Confederation Congress passed legislation: The Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

TASK

Your task is to investigate and determine the effectiveness of the government's plan to divide, sell, and provide assurance of ownership.

OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY TECHNOLOGY CONNECTIONS

Ohio Historical Society's online encyclopedia www.ohiohistorycentral.org

Northwest Ordinance

<http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=1747>

Ohio Historical Society's picture website www.ohiohistory.org/ohiopix

OTHER TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES

Auditor State of Ohio Historical Society

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The Official Ohio Lands Book. By George Knepper. (adult)

http://www.auditor.state.oh.us/StudentResources/OhioLands/ohio_lands.pdf

US History <http://www.u-s-history.com/>

Ordinance of 1787

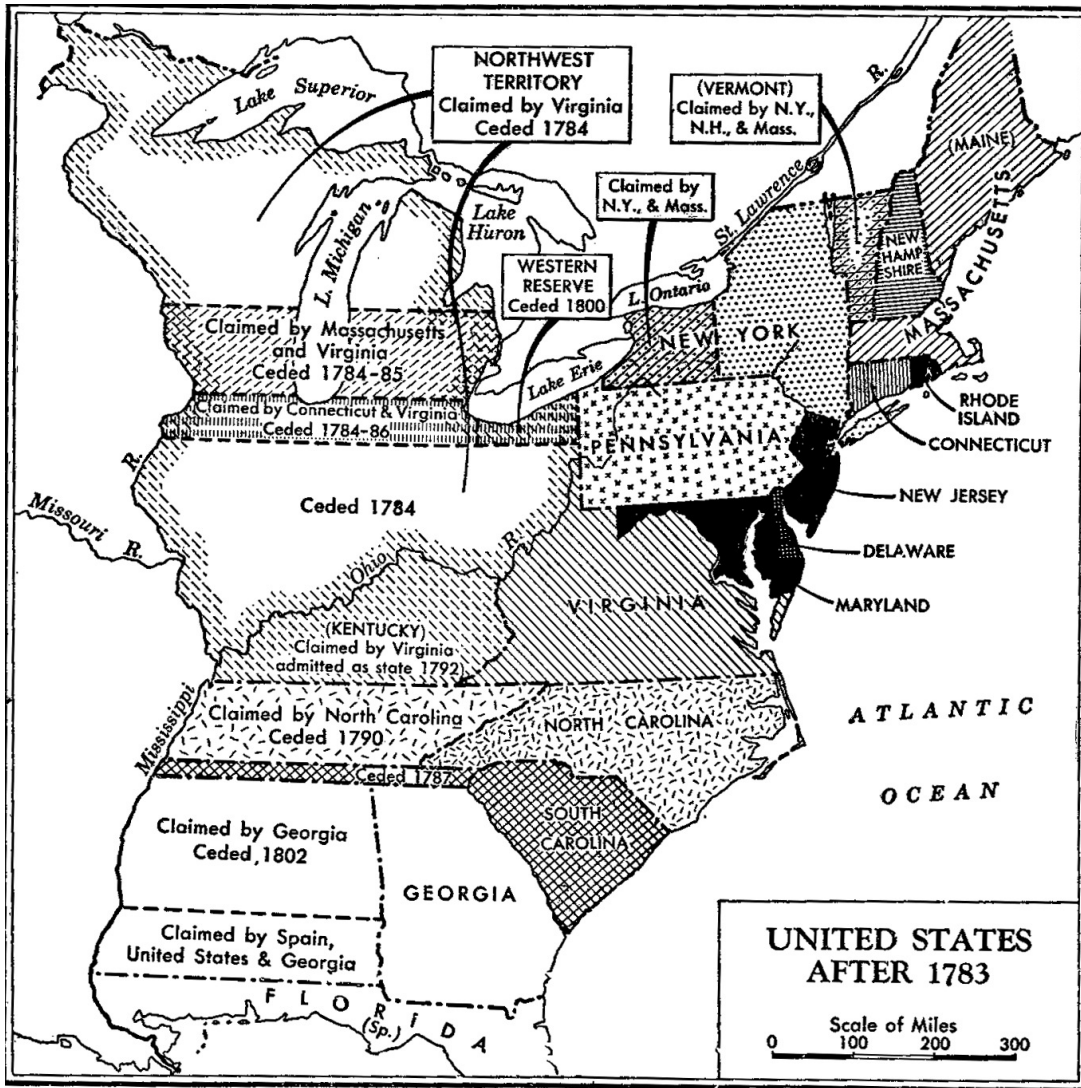
<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h365.html>

WORKSHEET 6: RESEARCH QUESTIONS TO ORGANIZE PROJECT

My topic:
What was the problem?
Who was involved?
Who benefited?
What method or methods did the United States use to solve the problem: Diplomacy, Legislation, Treaties, Military conflict?
Where did the government attempt to work out the solution?
When did the government begin to address the problem?
How long did it take?
How did the solution contribute to the settlement of the Northwest and the westward expansion of the United States?
Was the solution effective? Why or why not?
Did the solution or lack of solution end up causing further problems for the United States? Explain.
Did these problems and solutions contribute to the continued tensions between the settlers and the American Indians and between the United States and the England? Explain.
Did these problems and solutions contribute to the outbreak of the War of 1812? Explain.

When writing your essay be sure to cite your sources!

MAP: UNITED STATES AFTER 1783



Map courtesy of:
Encyclopedia of American History
Richard D. Morris
Harper & Brothers Publishers 1953
New York, NY

TIMELINE: EXPLORATION, SETTLEMENT, CONFLICT, AND PEACE

YEAR	OHIO FRONTIER	UNITED STATES	WORLD
1643			1643 – 1715 Reign of Louis XVI of France
1650	1650 – 1700 The Iroquois Era: The time period when the Indians claim the land now known as Ohio.	1650 – 1700 The Iroquois Era: The time period when the Indians claim the land now known as Ohio.	
1650	1650 – 1700 The Beaver Wars: The Iroquois drive out most of the descendants of Ohio’s prehistoric cultures. The Iroquois want the land for its rich game resources.	1650 – 1700 The Beaver Wars: The Iroquois drove out most of the descendants of Ohio’s prehistoric cultures. The Iroquois want the land for its rich game resources.	
1660			1660 – 1685 Reign of Charles II of England
1669		1669 French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle ventures into region between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, discovers Ohio River and claims the area for France	1669 French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de LaSalle ventures into region between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, discovers Ohio River and claims the area for France
1669	1669 Frenchman, Joliet explores Lake Erie	1669 Frenchman, Joliet explores Lake Erie	1669 Frenchman, Joliet explores Lake Erie
1673	May 1673 Two French explorers, Father Jacques Marquette, and fur trader Jouis Joliet, traveled from the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River.	May 1673 Two French explorers, Father Jacques Marquette, and fur trader Jouis Joliet, traveled from the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River.	May 1673 Two French explorers, Father Jacques Marquette, and fur trader Jouis Joliet, traveled from the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River.
1685	1685 New York Governor Dongan licenses traders collecting furs along the north shore of Lake Erie, at Mackinac [Michigan] and possibly the Scioto River valley [Ohio]	1685 New York Governor Dongan licenses traders collecting furs along the north shore of Lake Erie, at Mackinac [Michigan] and possibly the Scioto River valley [Ohio].	1685 – 1688 Reign of James II of England
1689			1689 – 1702 Reign of William and Mary of England
1689		1689 – 1697 King William’s War of the League of Augsburg between France and England extended from Europe to the North American colonies..	1689 – 1697 King William’s War of the League of Augsburg between France and England extended from Europe to the North American colonies.

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

1697		September 20, 1697 The Peace Treaty of Ryswick following King William's War strengthens the French claim to the Ohio country.	September 20, 1697 The Peace Treaty of Ryswick following King William's War strengthens the French claim to the Ohio country.
1700	1700 French traders begin to build trading posts in the region and dominate the fur trade with the Indians. The power of the Iroquois decline and other tribes begin to move into the area.	1700 French traders begin to build trading posts in the region and dominate the fur trade with the Indians. The power of the Iroquois declines and other tribes begin to move into the area.	
1702			March 8, 1702 – 1714 Reign of Anne of England
1702			May 4, 1702 – 1713 Queen Anne's War (War of the Spanish Succession). France and England are at war primarily on the European continent in order to maintain the balance of power among European states.
1704		1704 French erect Fort Miamis to guard the route from Canada to the Mississippi via Lake Erie and the Maumee and Wabash Rivers.	
1713	April 11, 1713 England gains strong claims to the Great Lakes with the Treaty of Utrecht ending Queen Anne's War	April 11, 1713 England gains strong claims to the Great Lakes with the Treaty of Utrecht ending Queen Anne's War	April 11, 1713 England gains strong claims to the Great Lakes with the Treaty of Utrecht ending Queen Anne's War
1714			August 1, 1714 – 1760 Reign of George I of England
1715			1715 – 1774 Reign of Louis XV of France
1719		1719 French construct Fort Quiataon on the Wabash River to guard the route from Canada to the French settlements in the Mississippi River Valley	
1720		1720 French build Fort Niagara to protect the area surrounding the lower Great Lakes	
1724		1724 French construct Fort	

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

		Vincennes on the lower Wabash River to protect the route from Canada to the French settlements in the Mississippi valley.	
1727			1727 – 1760 Reign of George II of England
1729		1729 French dispatch Chaussegros de Lery to build a chain of forts along the Ohio River in order to bar the increasing westward expansion of the English colonies	
1730	1730 – 1749 The Shawnee Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country.	1730 – 1749 The Shawnee Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country.	
1735		1735 French establish a settlement at Vincennes [Indiana].	
1740		1740 – 1748 Colonial engagements take place along the American frontier.	December 16, 1740 – 1748 King George’s War (War of the Austrian Succession). France and England are at war on the European continent in order to maintain the balance of power among European states.
1740	1740 The Delaware Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country.	1740 The Delaware Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country.	
1740	1740 The Hudson Bay Company begins to establish commercial relations with the Ohio Indians	1740 The Hudson Bay Company begins to establish commercial relations with the Ohio Indians	
1741	1741 The Ottawa Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	1741 The Ottawa Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	
1744	1744 A Treaty is negotiated at Lancaster, Pennsylvania between the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and, Virginia and the Six Nations of the Iroquois League over land in northern Ohio territory for trade and venture.	1744 A Treaty is negotiated at Lancaster, Pennsylvania between the colonies of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and, Virginia and the Six Nations of the Iroquois League over land in northern Ohio territory for trade and venture.	1744 War is renewed war between France and England
1744	1744	1744	

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	Pennsylvania fur-traders, led by Croghan and Weiser, begin to expand their posts in the Ohio territory	Pennsylvania fur-traders, led by Croghan and Weiser, begin to expand their posts in the Ohio territory	
1745	1745 The Wyandot Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	1745 The Wyandot Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	
1745	1745 English build their first fort, Fort Sandoski, on Sandusky Bay in Ohio Country.	1745 English build their first fort, Fort Sandoski, on Sandusky Bay in Ohio Country.	
1747	November 1747 Ten Ohio Indians went to Philadelphia to discuss trade and territory	November 1747 Ten Ohio Indians went to Philadelphia to discuss trade and territory	
1748	October 20, 1748 Ohio Land Company of Virginia organizes, reaches Ohio territory with plans to colonize Ohio	October 20, 1748 Ohio Land Company of Virginia organizes, reaches Ohio territory with plans to colonize Ohio	
1749	May 19, 1749 King George II gives royal charter to the Ohio Company. The company receives an additional 5,000,000 acres along the upper Ohio River	May 19, 1749 King George II gives royal charter to the Ohio Company. The company receives an additional 5,000,000 acres along the upper Ohio River	May 19, 1749 King George II gives royal charter to the Ohio Company. The company receives an additional 5,000,000 acres along the upper Ohio River
1749	Spring 1749 Officials from colony of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Virginia treaty with the Iroquois and the Ohio tribes, making English influence paramount in the west.	Spring 1749 Officials from colony of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Virginia treaty with the Iroquois and the Ohio tribes, making English influence paramount in the west.	Spring 1749 Officials from colony of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Virginia treaty with the Iroquois and the Ohio tribes, making English influence paramount in the west.
1749	1749 The Mingo Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	1749 The Mingo Indian tribes begin to move into the Ohio Country	
1749	1749 Celeron de Bienville journeys down the Ohio River, burying lead plates at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio River to reclaim the Ohio Country for France.	1749 Celeron de Bienville journeys down the Ohio River, burying lead plates at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio River to reclaim the Ohio Country for France.	1749 Celeron de Bienville journeys down the Ohio River, burying lead plates at the mouths of the rivers emptying into the Ohio River to reclaim the Ohio Country for France.
1750	1750 Christopher Gist, explorer and agent for the Ohio Land Company of Virginia, explores the Ohio Country for England and visits American Indian towns in Ohio.	1750 Christopher Gist, explorer and agent for the Ohio Land Company of Virginia, explores the Ohio Country for England and visits American Indian towns in Ohio.	1750 Christopher Gist, explorer and agent for the Ohio Land Company of Virginia, explores the Ohio Country for England and visits American Indian towns in Ohio.

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

1752	July 1752 French, with the Ottawa and Ojibwa, attack the English trading post at Pickawillany [Shelby County, Ohio] and burn the Miami Indian Village of Pickawillany	July 1752 French, with the Ottawa and Ojibwa, attack the English trading post at Pickawillany [Shelby County, Ohio] and burn the Miami Indian village of Pickawillany	July 1752 French, with the Ottawa and Ojibwa, attack the English trading post at Pickawillany [Shelby County, Ohio] and burn the Miami Indian village of Pickawillany
1753	October 31, 1753 – 1754 Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie dispatches George Washington to protest the French construction of forts in the West, but is ignored.	October 31, 1753 – 1754 Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie dispatches George Washington to protest the French construction of forts in the West, but is ignored.	October 31, 1753 – 1754 Virginia Governor Robert Dinwiddie dispatches George Washington to protest the French construction of forts in the West, but is ignored.
1754	February 1754 French build Fort Duquesne [Pittsburgh]	February 1754 French build Fort Duquesne [Pittsburgh].	February 1754 French build Fort Duquesne [Pittsburgh]
1754	April 17, 1754 – 1763 French and Indian War also called the Seven Years War. The French with their Indian allies fought the English and their Indian allies.	April 17, 1754 – 1763 French and Indian War also called the Seven Years War. The French with their Indian allies fought the English and their Indian allies.	April 17, 1754 – 1763 French and Indian War also called the Seven Years War. The French with their Indian allies fought the English and their Indian allies.
1754	May 28, 1754 George Washington constructs Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, Pennsylvania, and aided by reinforcements, fights off French military	May 28, 1754 George Washington constructs Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, Pennsylvania, and aided by reinforcements, fights off French military	
1754	July 3, 1754 George Washington surrenders Fort Necessity to the French	July 3, 1754 George Washington surrenders Fort Necessity to the French	July 3, 1754 George Washington surrenders Fort Necessity to the French
1755	July 9, 1755 British General Braddock and Lt. Col. George Washington challenge the French at Fort Duquesne and face defeat in the Battle of the Wilderness	July 9, 1755 British General Braddock and Lt. Col. George Washington challenge the French at Fort Duquesne and face defeat in the Battle of the Wilderness	July 9, 1755 British General Braddock and Lt. Col. George Washington challenge the French at Fort Duquesne and face defeat in the Battle of the Wilderness
1756			May 15, 1756 The English declares war on France beginning the European stage of the French and Indian War, also known as the Seven Years War
1758	November 25, 1758 General John Forbes captures Fort Duquesne, renaming it Fort Pitt [Pennsylvania]	November 25, 1758 General John Forbes captures Fort Duquesne, renaming it Fort Pitt [Pennsylvania]	
1758	1758 Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Post persuaded the Delaware	1758 Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Post persuaded the Delaware	1758 Moravian missionary Christian Frederick Post persuaded the Delaware

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	Indians and some other tribesmen to remain neutral in the French-English colonial struggle.	Indians and some other tribesmen to remain neutral in the French-English colonial struggle.	Indians and some other tribesmen to remain neutral in the French-English colonial struggle.
1760			October 26, 1760 – 1820 Reign of George III of England
1760		November 29, 1760 French surrender Detroit outpost to the English	
1761		September 9, 1761 English refuse to accept demand of Indians for supplies of ammunition and low-priced trade goods. This policy leads to further conflict.	
1763		February 10, 1763 The Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. For seven years England and their colonists had battled against the French and their American Indian allies. The war had originated in North America, but it quickly encompassed Europe, Africa, and India as well. Although the war had ended in 1760 in North America with England's capture of Montreal, the conflict continued to rage on in other parts of the world until 1763.	February 10, 1763 The Treaty of Paris ended the French and Indian War. For seven years England and their colonists had battled against the French and their American Indian allies. The war had originated in North America, but it quickly encompassed Europe, Africa, and India as well. Although the war had ended in 1760 in North America with England's capture of Montreal, the conflict continued to rage on in other parts of the world until 1763.
1763	February 10, 1763 As a result of the French and Indian War and the Treaty of Paris, Britain acquires all French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi, including the Ohio Country, except New Orleans.	February 10, 1763 As a result of the French and Indian War and the Treaty of Paris, Britain acquires all French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi, including the Ohio Country, except New Orleans.	February 10, 1763 As a result of the French and Indian War and the Treaty of Paris, Britain acquires all French possessions in North America east of the Mississippi, including the Ohio Country, except New Orleans.
1763	1763 –1783 English Era begins	1763 –1783 English Era begins	1763 –1783 English Era begins
1763		May – November 1763 Fearing English settlement, Pontiac, Ottawa chief, leads Indian uprising in the "West". American Indians destroy every fort west of Fort Niagara [New York] except for Fort Pitt [Pennsylvania] and Fort Detroit [Michigan]	

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

1763		October 7, 1763 In order to maintain peace with the Indians, King George III issues the Proclamation of 1763 that forbids settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.	October 7, 1763 In order to maintain peace with the Indians, King George III issues the Proclamation of 1763 that forbids settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
1763	1764 Col. Henry Bouquet leads 1,500-armed men into Ohio to recover white captives. Indians release 206 captives near Coshocton [Ohio]	1764 Col. Henry Bouquet leads 1,500-armed men into Ohio to recover white captives. Indians release 206 captives near Coshocton [Ohio]	
1765	1765 After the defeat of Chief Pontiac, the English at Fort Pit [Pennsylvania] send small pox-infected blankets to the cold and starving American Indians living in the Ohio river valley.	1765 After the defeat of Chief Pontiac, the English at Fort Pit [Pennsylvania] send small pox-infected blankets to the cold and starving American Indians living in the Ohio river valley.	
1768		November 5, 1768 The Treaty of Stanwix [New York] between Indian Commissioner Sir William Johnson and the Iroquois Indians grants western New York state and the area between the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers	
1769	December 27, 1769 The Grand Ohio Company is organized and receives 20 million acres of land from the English under the provisions of Fort Stanwix.	December 27, 1769 The Grand Ohio Company is organized and receives 20 million acres of land from the English under the provisions of Fort Stanwix.	
1772	1772 Missionaries David Zeisberger and John Heckwelder and a band of Christian Indians establish the Moravian community of Schoenbrunn		
1773	1773 Moravian missionaries at Schoenbrunn opens the first school west of the Allegheny Mountains		
1774	October 10, 1774 Kentucky and Virginia forces, mobilized by Virginia Governor Lord Dunmore and led by Col. Andrew Lewis, win the battle against the	October 10, 1774 Kentucky and Virginia forces, mobilized by Virginia Governor Lord Dunmore and lead by Col. Andrew Lewis, win the battle against the	1774 – 1792 Reign of Louis XVI of France

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	Shawnee at Point Pleasant. Dunmore parleys in Pickaway County where Cornstalk sues for peace and agrees that the Indians would stay north of the Ohio River. Mingo, Chief Logan refuses to take part in the talks.	Shawnee at Point Pleasant. Dunmore parleys in Pickaway County where Cornstalk sues for peace and agrees that the Indians would stay north of the Ohio River. Mingo, Chief Logan refuses to take part in the talks.	
1775	1775 – 1783 American Revolution	1775 – 1783 American Revolution	1775 – 1783 American Revolution
1775		1775 Indian tribes gather at Fort Pitt to insure friendship and neutrality in the war with England	
1776		July 4, 1776 Continental Congress formally endorses the Declaration of Independence.	
1776		1776 American Indians have ceded more than 90% of their land east of the Ohio River	
1777	1777 Schoenbrunn is abandoned. Fort Laurens, first army fort in Ohio is established.	1777 Schoenbrunn is abandoned. Fort Laurens, first army fort in Ohio is established.	
1777	1777 Frontiersmen murder Cornstalk and his son causing new uprisings and raids by both Indians and settlers		
1778	1778 – 1779 A network of trails between Fort Pitt and Kentucky to Detroit and Illinois settlements are the scene of many skirmishes. Fort Laurens is constantly under Indian attack and is evacuated in August 1779.	1778 – 1779 A network of trails between Fort Pitt and Kentucky to Detroit and Illinois settlements are the scene of many skirmishes. Fort Laurens is constantly under Indian attack and is evacuated in August 1779.	
1778	1778 Kentuckians attack a Shawnee village near Xenia, forestalling a major raid to the south.	1778 Kentuckians attack a Shawnee village near Xenia, forestalling a major raid to the south.	
1780	1780 George Rogers Clark, with a thousand woodsmen, marches up the Little Miami and Mad River valleys destroying Shawnee towns. The Shawnee, worried about American settlement of the	1780 George Rogers Clark, with a thousand woodsmen, marches up the Little Miami and Mad River valleys destroying Shawnee towns. The Shawnee, worried about American settlement of the	

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	Ohio Country, ally themselves with the English during the American Revolution.	Ohio Country, ally themselves with the English during the American Revolution.	
1780	1780 The state of New York gives up its claims to the western region.	1780 The state of New York gives up its claims to the western region.	
1781	1781 Pennsylvania militia destroys Delaware Indian towns on the Tuscarawas River.	1781 Pennsylvania militia destroys Delaware Indian towns on the Tuscarawas River.	
1781	1781 American Forces from Fort Pitt broke the power of the Delaware in the battle of Goschochgung [Coshocton].	1781 American Forces from Fort Pitt broke the power of the Delaware in the battle of Goschochgung [Coshocton].	
1781		Oct. 19, 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown.	Oct. 19, 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown.
1782	March 9, 1782 Pennsylvania militia under Col. David Williamson, massacres peaceful Christian Delaware and Wyandot Indians at Gnadenhutten (Moravian) in retaliation for Indian raids. Indians were not involved in the raids.		
1782	Jun. 4 – 5, 1782 Delaware Indians capture, torture, and kill Col. William Crawford after he leads a failed campaign against American Indians allied with the English	1782 Betty Zane, delivering gunpowder concealed in her clothing, saves Fort Henry [(West) Virginia] from sieges by the Indians	
1782	August 19, 1782 Indians ambush a force of Kentuckians at the Blue Licks on the Licking River.	August 19, 1782 Indians ambush a force of Kentuckians at the Blue Licks on the Licking River.	
1782	September, 1782 In their last offensive, the British and Indians besiege Fort Henry [Ohio] for three days unsuccessfully.	September, 1782 In their last offensive, the British and Indians besiege Fort Henry [Ohio] for three days unsuccessfully.	September, 1782 In their last offensive, the British and Indians besiege Fort Henry [Ohio] for three days unsuccessfully.
1782	November, 1782 George Rogers Clark leads an expedition up the Miami Valley to the British trading post at Loramie's Store, burning Shawnee towns and supplies.	November, 1782 George Rogers Clark leads an expedition up the Miami Valley to the British trading post at Loramie's Store, burning Shawnee towns and supplies.	November, 1782 George Rogers Clark leads an expedition up the Miami Valley to the British trading post at Loramie's Store, burning Shawnee towns and supplies.
1782		November 30, 1782 Preliminary Articles of Peace between the United States	November 30, 1782 Preliminary Articles of Peace between the United States

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		and England. The king of England recognizes the United States. The U.S. border is defined. ¹	and England. The king of England recognizes the United States. The U.S. border is defined. ¹
1783		April 15, 1783 Congress ratifies the Articles of Peace.	
1783	Sept. 3, 1783 Treaty of Paris grants American Independence, England cedes land in North America except for Florida and Canada. In defiance of the peace treaty, the English retain the forts in the Northwest Territory, from which they maintain a relationship with their fur-trading partners, the Indians of the American Northwest, with the hope to establish a buffer state of American Indians between themselves and the United States. During the colonial era, English try to restrict American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, but without any foreign restrictions, Americans begin flooding into the Ohio Country. ²	Sept. 3, 1783 Treaty of Paris grants American Independence, England cedes land in North America except for Florida and Canada. In defiance of the peace treaty, the English retain the forts in the Northwest Territory, from which they maintain a relationship with their fur-trading partners, the Indians of the American Northwest, with the hope to establish a buffer state of American Indians between themselves and the United States. During the colonial era, English try to restrict American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, but without any foreign restrictions, Americans begin flooding into the Ohio Country. ²	Sept. 3, 1783 Treaty of Paris grants American Independence, England cedes land in North America except for Florida and Canada. In defiance of the peace treaty, the English retain the forts in the Northwest Territory, from which they maintain a relationship with their fur-trading partners, the Indians of the American Northwest, with the hope to establish a buffer state of American Indians between themselves and the United States. During the colonial era, English try to restrict American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, but without any foreign restrictions, Americans begin flooding into the Ohio Country. ²
1784	1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwick [New York]. Iroquois cede land including Ohio Country. The tribes living in the Ohio area do not accept the treaty.	1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwick [New York]. Iroquois cede land including Ohio Country. The tribes living in the Ohio area do not accept the treaty.	
1784		1784 Spain closes the Mississippi River to American Shipping.	1784 Spain closes the Mississippi River to American Shipping.
1785		July 20, 1785 John Jay meets with Spanish minister Don Diego de Gardoqui regarding Spain's disagreement with U.S. border provisions in the Treaty of Paris (1783) as well as Spain's closure of the Mississippi. The negotiations end without resolution	July 20, 1785 John Jay meets with Spanish minister Don Diego de Gardoqui regarding Spain's disagreement with U.S. border provisions in the Treaty of Paris (1783) as well as Spain's closure of the Mississippi. The negotiations end without resolution
1785	January 9, 1785 Delaware, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Chippewa tribes surrender their land claims to	January 9, 1785 Delaware, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Chippewa tribes surrender their land claims to	

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	much of Ohio in the Treaty of Fort McIntosh [Pennsylvania]. The Shawnee do not sign it.	much of Ohio in the Treaty of Fort McIntosh [Pennsylvania]. The Shawnee do not sign it.	
1785	Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785, which creates a plan for land division and sales. This is part of a plan to help fund the American government and to pay Revolutionary War soldiers for their services	Congress passes the Land Ordinance of 1785, which creates a plan for land division and sales. This is part of a plan to help fund the American government and to pay Revolutionary War soldiers for their services	
1786	1786 Representatives of the Shawnee (although not representing all Ohio Shawnee) relinquish tribal land claims east of the Great Miami River with the Treaty of Fort Finney, Ohio. The Treaties of Fort Stanwick [New York], Fort McIntosh [Pennsylvania], and Fort Finney [Ohio] lead to later Indian Wars.	1786 Representatives of the Shawnee (although not representing all Ohio Shawnee) relinquish tribal land claims east of the Great Miami River with the Treaty of Fort Finney, Ohio. The Treaties of Fort Stanwick [New York], Fort McIntosh [Pennsylvania], and Fort Finney [Ohio] lead to later Indian Wars.	
1786	1786 Ohio Company of Associates [Massachusetts] forms to purchase \$1 million worth of Ohio land	1786 Ohio Company of Associates [Massachusetts] forms to purchase \$1 million worth of Ohio land	
1787	Sept. 17, 1787 The U.S. Constitution is adopted in Convention.	Sept. 17, 1787 The U.S. Constitution is adopted in Convention.	
1787	1787 Northwest Ordinance establishes a plan for developing a strong government in the Northwest Territory with a process that would eventually lead to statehood. It also requires settlers to deal fairly with the American Indians in the Ohio Country. ³	1787 Northwest Ordinance establishes a plan for developing a strong government in the Northwest Territory with a process that would eventually lead to statehood. It also requires settlers to deal fairly with the American Indians in the Ohio Country. ³	
1788	April 7, 1788 With 48 settlers, Marietta becomes the first official American settlement in the Northwest Territory. Settlers seeking farmland and many Revolutionary War soldiers begin to move to the Ohio Country to claim their land grants.	April 7, 1788 With 48 settlers, Marietta becomes the first official American settlement in the Northwest Territory. Settlers seeking farmland and many Revolutionary War soldiers begin to move to the Ohio Country to claim their land grants.	
1787	July 9, 1787	July 9, 1787	

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	Gen. Arthur St. Clair is appointed governor of the Northwest Territory	Gen. Arthur St. Clair is appointed governor of the Northwest Territory	
1789	1789 U.S. states ratify the United States Constitution	1789 U.S. states ratify the United States Constitution	
1789	1789 Fort Washington is built [Cincinnati].	1789 Fort Washington is built [Cincinnati].	
1789		July 14, 1789 Bastille Day is the beginning of the French Revolution. At first, many Americans are sympathetic to the French Revolution, especially those who support Jefferson and Madison.	July 14, 1789 Bastille Day is the beginning of the French Revolution. At first, many Americans are sympathetic to the French Revolution, especially those who support Jefferson and Madison.
1789			1789 – 1799 French Revolution
1790	April 1790 George Washington becomes the first president of the United States	April 1790 George Washington becomes the first president of the United States	April 1790 George Washington becomes the first president of the United States
1790		1790 Washington D.C. is founded.	
1790	1790 Indians resist establishment of new American settlements northwest of the Ohio River. Under the leadership of Little Turtle [Miami] and Blue Jacket [Shawnee], Ohio Indians defeat the American Army, under the command of Josiah Harmar, near the site that will become Fort Wayne [Indiana]. Besides military action, Americans use diplomatic means to achieve peace and to acquire more Indian land.	1790 Indians resist establishment of new American settlements northwest of the Ohio River. Under the leadership of Little Turtle [Miami] and Blue Jacket [Shawnee], Ohio Indians defeat the American Army, under the command of Josiah Harmar, near the site that will become Fort Wayne, [Indiana]. Besides military action, Americans use diplomatic means to achieve peace and to acquire more Indian land.	
1791	November 4, 1791 Little Turtle [Miami], and Blue Jacket [Shawnee] lead Ohio Indians and defeat the American army lead by Territorial Governor and Commander Arthur St. Clair near the site that will become Fort Recovery [Ohio].	November 4, 1791 Little Turtle [Miami], and Blue Jacket [Shawnee] lead Ohio Indians and defeat the American army lead by Territorial Governor and Commander Arthur St. Clair near the site that will become Fort Recovery [Ohio].	
1792	1792 – 1794 American army, lead by Gen. Anthony Wayne, constructs a series of forts, including Fort Recovery, in western Ohio to	1792 – 1794 American army, lead by Gen. Anthony Wayne, constructs a series of forts, including Fort Recovery, in western Ohio to	

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	protect his supply line from Indian attack	protect his supply line from Indian attack	
1792			1792 – 1795 French National Convention
1792		September 21, 1792 The French Republic proclaims that American sympathy toward France begins to weaken.	September 21, 1792 The French Republic proclaims. that American sympathy toward France begins to weaken.
1793			January 21, 1793 Execution of King Louis XVI
1793		February 1, 1793 France declares war on England, Spain, and Holland	February 1, 1793 France declares war on England, Spain, and Holland
1793		1793 Britain joins other European monarchies in war against France. Both France and England interfere with American trade and shipping	1793 Britain joins other European monarchies in war against France. Both France and England interfere with American trade and shipping
1793		April 22, 1793 Washington issues the Proclamation of Neutrality in the hostilities between England and France. ⁵	April 22, 1793 Washington issues the Proclamation of Neutrality in the hostilities between England and France. ⁵
1793	1793 – 1794 Chief Justice John Jay is sent to England to address why England still maintains forts on American soil and the belief that the English are inciting American Indians to attack American settlements. 4	1793 – 1794 Chief Justice John Jay is sent to England to address why England still maintains forts on American soil and the belief that the English are inciting American Indians to attack American settlements. 4	1793 – 1794 Chief Justice John Jay is sent to England address why England still maintains forts on American soil and the belief that the English are inciting American Indians to attack American settlements. 4
1793	1793 Indian forces and Canadian militia, disguised as Indians, attack Fort Recovery [Ohio].	1793 Indian forces and Canadian militia, disguised as Indians, attack Fort Recovery [Ohio].	
1794	1794 General Wayne’s American army defeats the Indian forces (Miami, Shawnee, Ojibwa, Delaware, Potawatomi, and Ottawa) led by Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River. As a result, more settlers move into the Ohio frontier	1794 Gen. Wayne’s American army defeats the Indian forces (Miami, Shawnee, Ojibwa, Delaware, Potawatomi, and Ottawa) led by Blue Jacket at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on the Maumee River. As a result, more settlers move into the Ohio frontier.	
1795	1795 Jay’s treaty with England requires the English to leave their forts on American soil and to depart from Fort	1795 Jay’s treaty with England requires the English to leave their forts on American soil and to depart from Fort	1795 Jay’s treaty with England requires the English to leave their forts on American soil and to depart from Fort

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	Detroit [Michigan]. Is also persuades the Indians to seek peace and to give up a large portion of the Ohio Country. 6	Detroit [Michigan]. It also persuades the Indians to seek peace and to give up a large portion of the Ohio Country. 6	Detroit [Michigan]. It also persuades the Indians to seek peace and to give up a large portion of the Ohio Country. 6
1795	1795 Treaty of Greene Ville establishes peace between the U.S. government and Indian tribes (Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia). It also determines the boundary line between lands controlled by Americans and those reserved for the Indians.	1795 Treaty of Greene Ville establishes peace between the U.S. government and Indian tribes (Wyandot, Delaware, Shawnee, Ottawa, Chippewa, Potawatomi, Miami, Eel River, Wea, Kickapoo, Piankashaw, and Kaskaskia). It also determines the boundary line between lands controlled by Americans and those reserved for the Indians.	
1796	Town of Cleveland is founded.		
1796	Zane's Trace, Ohio's first formal road is completed. It is little more than a blazed trail that follows earlier animal and American Indian footpaths.		
1796	Sept. 17. 0796 Washington gives farewell address. ⁷	Sept. 17. 0796 Washington gives farewell address. ⁷	
1797	April 1797 John Adams becomes president. ⁸	April 1797 John Adams becomes president. ⁸	
1798		1798-1800 Undeclared Naval War (Quasi War) with France. ⁹	1798-1800 Undeclared Naval War (Quasi War) with France. ⁹
1799	1799 First Northwest Territory legislature meets in Cincinnati.	1799 First Northwest Territory legislature meets in Cincinnati.	
1799			1799 – 1840 French Consulate. Napoleon one of three Consuls
1799			1799 – 1815 Napoleonic Era
1800		1800 American Indian population that was once estimated at 30 million is now 600,000. Reasons for decrease include disease, displacement, and war.	
1800	1800 Ohio and Indiana territories separate.	1800 Ohio and Indiana territories separate.	

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1800		1800 Treaty of San Ildefonso. Spain secretly cedes Louisiana back to France. ¹⁰	1800 Treaty of San Ildefonso. Spain secretly cedes Louisiana back to France. ¹⁰
1801	1801 Thomas Jefferson becomes President.	1801 Thomas Jefferson becomes President.	
1803	1803 Ohio becomes 17th state. Chillicothe is the first state capital. Edwin Tiffin is the first governor.	1803 Ohio becomes 17th state. Chillicothe is the first state capital. Edwin Tiffin is the first governor.	
1803		May 1803 France declares war on England. Again, both countries interfere with American shipping, however, England is the greater offender. ¹¹	May 1803 France declares war on England. Again, both countries interfere with American shipping, however, England is the greater offender. ¹¹
1803		1803 The Louisiana Purchase: In 1803, Jefferson sends Monroe as a special envoy to France to help negotiate the United States' purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Napoleon needs the proceeds to support his military campaigns in Europe. ¹²	1803 The Louisiana Purchase: In 1803, Jefferson sends Monroe as a special envoy to France to help negotiate the United States' purchase of the Louisiana Territory. Napoleon needs the proceeds to support his military campaigns in Europe. ¹²
1803		1803 – 1807 Monroe serves as the U. S. minister to England but fails to persuade the English to stop the impressment of U. S. sailors on the high seas or to convince Spain to settle the disputed boundaries in Florida. ¹³	1803 – 1807 Monroe serves as the U. S. minister to England but fails to persuade the English to stop the impressment of U. S. sailors on the high seas or to convince Spain to settle the disputed boundaries in Florida. ¹³
1804	1804 Ohio University founded in Athens		1804 – 1814 French Empire, Napoleon Emperor
1807		Dec. 22, 1807 The Embargo of 1807 is an attempt to economically punish England and France for their interruption of American shipping and trade. ¹⁴	Dec. 22, 1807 The Embargo of 1807 is an attempt to economically punish England and France for their interruption of American shipping and trade. ¹⁴
1808	1808 Tecumseh, who did not participate in the Treaty of Greene Ville, and his brother Tenskwatawa, the Prophet, move from Ohio to Indiana to begin forming a broad	1808 Tecumseh, who did not participate in the Treaty of Greene Ville, and his brother Tenskwatawa, the Prophet, move from Ohio to Indiana to begin forming a broad	

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	alliance of Indian tribes.	alliance of Indian tribes.	
1808		1808 The men's fashion of wearing pigtales disappears.	1808 The men's fashion of wearing pigtales disappears..
1808			1808 Excavations begin at the Italian city of Pompeii.
1808			1808 – 1814 The Napoleonic War, also known in Spanish history as the War of Independence. Ferdinand VII, the king of Spain who enjoys great popularity when he assumes the throne in 1808, is eventually imprisoned in France.
1809		1809 James Madison becomes president.	
1809		1809 Congress enacts the Non-Intercourse Act to attempt to economically punish England and France for their interruption of American shipping and trade.	1809 Congress enacts the Non-Intercourse Act to attempt to economically punish England and France for their interruption of American shipping and trade.
1810		May 14, 1810 Congress declares that west Florida is part of the Mississippi Territory. ¹⁵	
1810	1810 Zanesville becomes the state capital.		
1811	1811 – 1825 Construction begins on the National Road. Both the Wilderness Road and the National Road follow routes across the Appalachian Mountains that were originally Indian trails. The National Road reaches Ohio in 1825.	1811 – 1825 Construction begins on the National Road. Both the Wilderness Road and the National Road follow routes across the Appalachian Mountains that were originally Indian trails. The National Road reaches Ohio in 1825.	
1811	Nov. 7, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe. Fearing the increasing strength of the Indian alliance in northern Indiana, Territorial Gov. William Henry Harrison moves against the alliance and defeats them along the Wabash River at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Many	Nov. 7, 1811 Battle of Tippecanoe. Fearing the increasing strength of the Indian alliance in northern Indiana, Territorial Gov. William Henry Harrison moves against the alliance and defeats them along the Wabash River at the Battle of Tippecanoe. Many	

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	Americans believe the English are responsible for inciting the Indians. Tecumseh and the remainder of the confederation move into Michigan and Canada under the protection of the English. ¹⁷	Americans believe the English are responsible for inciting the Indians. Tecumseh and the remainder of the confederation move into Michigan and Canada under the protection of the English. ¹⁷	
1812		1812 – 1819 Five new states added to the U.S.	
1812	1812 Columbus is selected as the permanent capital of Ohio. State government moves back to Chillicothe while new government buildings are constructed in Columbus.		
1812		Jun. 18, 1812 Congress declares war against England, citing interference with American shipping, impressments, and English encouragement of the Indian resistance to American settlement. ¹⁸	Jun. 18, 1812 Congress declares war against England, citing interference with American shipping, impressments, and English encouragement of the Indian resistance to American settlement. ¹⁸
1812	1812 Shawnee tribe allies with England in the War of 1812 between England and the U.S. government.	1812 Shawnee tribe allies with England in the War of 1812 between England and the U.S. government.	
1813		Jan. 18 – 22, 1813 The English, under the command of Gen, James Winchester, defeat American forces at the Battle of Frenchtown. An Indian massacre of the wounded fuels American resentment against the English and their Indian allies.	Jan 18 – 22, 1813 The English, under the command of Gen, James Winchester, defeat American forces at the Battle of Frenchtown. An Indian massacre of the wounded fuels American resentment against the English and their Indian allies.
1813	Feb. 2, 1813 American troops begin building Fort Meigs as a staging area for the invasion of Canada and to protect the land and water routes into Ohio and the Old Northwest.	Feb. 2. 1813 American troops begin building Fort Meigs as a staging area for the invasion of Canada and to protect the land and water routes into Ohio and the Old Northwest.	Feb. 2. 1813 American troops begin building Fort Meigs as a staging area for the invasion of Canada and to protect the land and water routes into Ohio and the Old Northwest.
1813	Apr. 28 – May 9, 1813 Americans successfully defend Fort Meigs against a siege by the English and their Indian allies.	Apr. 28 – May 9, 1813 Americans successfully defend Fort Meigs against a siege by the English and their Indian allies.	Apr. 28 – May 9, 1813 Americans successfully defend Fort Meigs against a siege by the English and their Indian allies.
1813	Jul. 21 – 28. 1813 Americans successfully	Jul. 21 – 28, 1813 Americans successfully	Jul. 21 – 28, 1813 Americans successfully

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	defend Fort Meigs in a second attack by the English and their Indian allies.	defend Fort Meigs in a second attack by the English and their Indian allies.	defend Fort Meigs in a second attack by the English and their Indian allies.
1813	Sept. 10, 1813 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the English fleet on Lake Erie. Tecumseh delivers a speech to British Col. Henry Proctor, reminding him of their alliance.	Sept. 10, 1813 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the English fleet on Lake Erie. Tecumseh delivers a speech to British Col. Henry Proctor, reminding him of their alliance.	Sept. 10, 1813 Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeats the English fleet on Lake Erie. Tecumseh delivers a speech to British Col. Henry Proctor, reminding him of their alliance.
1813		Sept. 29, 1813 American army, under the command of Gen. Harrison, invades upper Canada. Detroit is captured two days later.	Sept. 29, 1813 American army, under the command of Gen. Harrison, invades upper Canada. Detroit is captured two days later.
1813		Oct. 5, 1813 American army, led by Gen. Harrison, defeats the English and Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh is killed. The Indian alliance is shattered. No major hostilities occur in the Old Northwest for the rest of the war.	Oct. 5, 1813 American army, led by Gen. Harrison, defeats the English and Indian forces at the Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh is killed. The Indian alliance is shattered. No major hostilities occur in the Old Northwest for the rest of the war.
1814			1814 – 1815 Reign of Louis XVIII king of France
1814		1814 Ferdinand VII is restored to the Spanish throne. He immediately assumes absolute power, dismisses the Cadiz Corte (Spain's representative assembly which first met in 1810), and revokes the 1812 Constitution – which had been a revolutionary document for Spain. During years of chaos in Spain, its American colonies begin proclaiming themselves independent; most established republican governments.	1814 Ferdinand VII is restored to the Spanish throne. He immediately assumes absolute power, dismisses the Cadiz Corte (Spain's representative assembly which first met in 1810), and revokes the 1812 Constitution – which had been a revolutionary document for Spain. During years of chaos in Spain, its American colonies begin proclaiming themselves independent; most established republican governments.
1814	1814 Treaty of the Wyandot (including Wyandot, Delaware, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Seneca) at GreeneVille. Tribes agree to ally with United States	1814 Treaty of the Wyandot (including Wyandot, Delaware, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Miami, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Seneca) at GreeneVille. Tribes agree to ally with United States	

5 Step Plan for the Ohio Country and the Northwest Territory

	against England.	against England.	
1814		Dec. 24, 1814 Peace Treaty with England ¹⁹	Dec. 24, 1814 Peace Treaty with England ¹⁹
1815		1815 Battle of New Orleans and the end of the War of 1812.	1815 Battle of New Orleans and the end of the War of 1812.
1815			1815 Napoleon resumes rule of France
1815			1815 – 1824 Reign of Louis XVIII king of France
1817	Mar. 4, 1817 James Monroe becomes president initiating the Era of Good Feelings. ²⁰	Mar. 4, 1817 James Monroe becomes president, initiating the Era of Good Feelings. ²⁰	
1868		1778 – 1868 American Indians negotiated and signed 414 treaties with the U. S. Government.	

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