<u>cabulary</u>

Tecumseh
You've probably heard of westward expansion—when American spread west
throughout the 18th and 19th century, at first past the Mississippi River, then all the way to the Pacific
Ocean. But did anyone try to stop westward expansion?
Tecumsehunpacked.
was born into a time of conflict around 1768 in present-day Ohio. Early in his life,
his father and older brother were killed by White frontiersmen who were pushing their way into land
inhabited by Indigenous tribes. Tecumseh developed a deep hatred for settlers as the American government
rapidly purchased land through treaties and by force. By the time Tecumseh had become a
warrior, he was focused on one thing: resisting westward expansion.
Tecumseh's reputation and influence grew quickly. Known for his fearlessness, compassion, and charisma as
a speaker, he was a natural leader. All around him individual chiefs were selling or being coerced into selling
land to the American government. Tecumseh was deeply opposed to this. He believed the land belonged to
everyone, and that no one chief had the right to sell it. He worried Indigenous tribes were too divided and
risked losing their home and culture to westward expansion.
By 1805, Tecumseh's brother, Tenskwatawa, began having visions. He became known as The Prophet and
earned a religious following, encouraging Indigenous people to preserve their traditions and reject White
norms. Tecumseh saw this as an opportunity to unify Indigenous people in a fight against westward
expansion. The two brothers formed a and established a capital called
in present-day Indiana in 1808. Tecumseh traveled far and wide to
recruit and spread his message of unity.
Meanwhile, Governor was
aggressively buying land for his Indiana Territory through treaties. Tecumseh, refusing to acknowledge these

With their capital in ruins and the War of 1812 looming, Tecumseh and what was left of the confederacy joined the British army to fight the Americans. He believed a British victory would allow his people to keep their land. The alliance started off strong, but it didn't last. A year into the war, at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the British and Tecumseh's troops were forced to retreat into Canada by none other than William Henry Harrison and his army. British defenses were quickly diminished, and their soldiers retreated further, leaving Tecumseh and his men to face Harrison's army alone. Greatly outnumbering Tecumseh's forces, American troops won easily and killed Tecumseh.

After Tecumseh's death, his confederacy crumbled, westward expansion pressed on, and Indigenous peoples lost nearly all of their land. Whether or not Tecumseh could have organized a unified front to resist westward expansion is unknowable. Nonetheless, his prediction was tragically correct.

Fast forward to 1840. Throughout William Henry Harrison's successful presidential campaign that year, he highlighted his victory over Tecumseh's confederacy in his campaign slogan: "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." By that time, Tecumseh's legacy had already made its way into American military history.

Tecumseh holds a unique position in American history. While he was alive, he was considered a dangerous threat to American expansion. After he was killed, he became known as a fearless warrior and a worthy adversary with a commitment to a noble cause and has even been commemorated with a bronze statue at the US Naval Academy.

Why do you think Tecumseh's position in American history shifted after his death?