

Name _____

Date _____

Tecumseh - Answer Key

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. Tecumseh was born in present-day Ohio in 1768. He grew up in a time of violent conflict between encroaching white settlers and Native Americans. When Tecumseh was six, his father was killed in combat with settlers. One year later, his mother left for Missouri, leaving Tecumseh under the care of his older sister. Tecumseh's sister taught him the Shawnee code of honesty, while his older brother taught him how to hunt. Throughout Tecumseh's childhood, he witnessed the destruction of his people's land and the massacre of Native Americans who fought back. This instilled in him a deep disdain toward white settlers and their Manifest Destiny approach to westward expansion.

As a young warrior, Tecumseh quickly rose up the ranks. His skill in battle coupled with his charisma as a speaker earned him a position of leadership. Although Tecumseh held a deep-seated hatred of the settlers he fought, he held an even deeper sense of honor. Tecumseh criticized excessive violence and torture carried out by Shawnee warriors, even if it took place in the heat of battle.

Based on the passage, which of the following best describes the cause of Tecumseh's disdain for white settlers?

- A. His mother left him in the care of his sister at a young age to move to Missouri.
- B. He saw and criticized excessive violence carried out by Shawnee warriors during battle.
- C. He witnessed the destruction of Native American land and massacre of his people.
- D. His brother taught him that white settlers were not to be trusted, even if they offered assistance.



- C. He witnessed the destruction of Native American land and massacre of his people.

According to the passage, "he witnessed the destruction of his people's land and the massacre of Native Americans who fought back. This instilled in him a deep disdain toward white settlers."

2. As American settlers continued to moved west at the turn of the 19th century, Native American tribes were pressured to sell their land to the American government. Tecumseh was deeply opposed to these transactions. He believed that no chief or tribe could own land in the first place, and therefore had no right to sell it. He thought Native Americans were too divided and the continued sale of shared land would only increase division between tribes. Around this time, Tecumseh’s younger brother, Tenskwatawa, began having visions. Nicknamed “The Prophet,” he gained a religious following. He preached Native American values and the importance of rejecting white norms. Tecumseh saw this as an opportunity to begin building a confederacy of Native Americans. With his leadership skill and his brother’s following, Tecumseh believed he could unite Native Americans to resist westward expansion. In 1808, Tecumseh and The Prophet established Prophetstown in present-day Indiana as the capital of their confederacy. Tecumseh recruited tribes from as far as New York, Iowa and Florida to join the confederacy. Tecumseh aimed to transcend tribal affiliation with a message of unity for all Native American people.

Which of these best describes Tecumseh when he began forming his confederacy?

A. narrow-minded



B.

ambitious

According to the passage, “Tecumseh aimed to transcend tribal affiliation with a message of unity for all Native American people.” He had ambitious plans to unify all Native American people.

C. uncertain

D. violent

3. As Tecumseh built his confederacy, his primary adversary was William Henry Harrison, an eventual president of the United States. As governor of the Indiana Territory, Harrison purchased a large amount of land from a number of tribes including the Miami, Delaware and Potawatomi. He used treaties like the 1809 Treaty of Fort Wayne to purchase the land on behalf of the American government. Harrison's methods angered Tecumseh, who believed these purchases were illegitimate. The following year, Tecumseh and members of his confederacy confronted Harrison at his home to explain their objections. Tecumseh is thought to have said the following:

* "The way, the only way to stop this evil, is for the red men to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was at first, and should be now—for it was never divided, but belongs to us all.

* No tribe has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers...

* Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the great sea, as well as the earth? Did not the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?"

With which of the following statements would Tecumseh most likely agree?



A.

Land belongs to everyone, so it cannot be bought or sold.

According to the passage, Tecumseh believed land "belongs to us all. No tribe has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers."

B. Land can be bought and sold, but only by Native Americans.

C. Land is meant to be shared, but only with those who pay for it.

D. Land is a government resource, so it cannot be bought or sold.

4. Tecumseh was steadfast in his refusal to acknowledge Harrison's treaties. Frustrated with Tecumseh's resistance, Harrison prepared his army to descend upon Prophetstown in November 1811. With Tecumseh away recruiting, Harrison's army camped near the confederacy's settlement. Left in charge, The Prophet became nervous and ordered his men to strike first. The ensuing battle became known as the Battle of Tippecanoe. Both sides suffered serious damage, but Harrison's army ultimately won. The next day, Harrison's army burned Prophetstown to the ground.

With the War of 1812 looming and Prophetstown in ruins, Tecumseh decided to join forces with the British army to defend the Great Lakes region and Canada against American invasion. With a common enemy and few other options left, Tecumseh believed a British victory would allow Native Americans to keep the land the Americans had purchased.

Which of the following best describes why Tecumseh sided with the British army?

- A. He was humiliated after losing the Battle of Tippecanoe and wanted revenge.
- B. He did not have enough men or resources left to fight the Americans.
- C. He believed Native Americans would get their land back if the British won.
- D. He believed Prophetstown would be rebuilt to its original state if the British won.

According to the passage, "Tecumseh believed a British victory would allow Native Americans to keep the land the Americans had purchased."

5. Early in the War of 1812, Tecumseh partnered with British General Isaac Brock. Brock's aggressive approach to leadership matched well with Tecumseh's. Their combined power proved successful as they captured Fort Detroit and defended the Canadian border. Things were going well until Brock was killed. After a failed attack on Fort Maumee, Tecumseh and his men retreated into Canada along the Thames River. With none other than William Henry Harrison's army in pursuit, the Battle of the Thames erupted. British defenses were quickly dismantled, causing most British soldiers to retreat farther. This left Tecumseh and his men to take on Harrison's army alone. Outnumbered, they were easily defeated and Tecumseh was killed.

After Tecumseh's death, his confederacy and mission of unification crumbled. Over the coming decades, westward expansion wiped out the vast majority of Native American settlements. Many believe the final opportunity for Native Americans to retain power in North America died with Tecumseh. No one can know for sure if Native American unification could have slowed westward expansion, but Tecumseh was correct in his belief that a divided population would be defeated.

Based on the passage, which of the following led to Tecumseh's death?

- A. Isaac Brock disappeared just before the Battle of the Thames.



B.

The British army retreated, leaving Tecumseh and his men outnumbered.

According to the passage, "British defenses were quickly dismantled, causing most British soldiers to retreat farther. This left Tecumseh and his men to take on Harrison's army alone. Outnumbered, they were easily defeated and Tecumseh was killed."

- C. Isaac Brock shared information with Harrison's army to help them find Tecumseh.

- D. Tecumseh's men left him alone after a disagreement in William Henry Harrison's territory.

6. Over time, Tecumseh has become a respected figure in American military history. After Tecumseh's death, William Henry Harrison praised him as a worthy adversary. Harrison even used his victory over Tecumseh to propel his successful presidential campaign in 1840. "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" served as his slogan, reminding voters of his military success. Today, Tecumseh's reputation as a skilled warrior is commemorated in a bronze statue at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Tecumseh holds a unique position in the American imagination. While he was alive, he was considered a dangerous threat to American expansion. After he was killed, he became known as a worthy adversary with a commitment to a noble cause.

With which of the following statements would the author of this passage most likely agree?

A. Tecumseh was never a worthy adversary and does not deserve a statue.



B.

Tecumseh only got respect when he no longer stood in the way of American interests.

According to the passage, Tecumseh shifted from "a dangerous threat to American expansion" to "a worthy adversary with a commitment to a noble cause" only after he was killed.

C. Tecumseh and William Henry Harrison are more similar to each other than one might think.

D. Tecumseh does not receive proper credit for his contribution to Harrison's 1840 presidential campaign.