**Study Guide for Northwest Ordinance/War of 1812**

**Vocabulary Words:**

**Confederation:** A group united for one purpose

**Representative:** A person chosen to speak or act for others

**Constitution:** Written plan of government

**Squatter:** A person who lives on land without permission

**Profit**: Money gained when a good or service is sold for more money than it costs to make or buy.

**Reservation:** An area of land set aside by the United States government for American Indians.

**Ordinance:** A law made by the government

**Frontier:** Edge between settled and unsettled area

**Land Ordinance of 1785:** Set up rules saying how to divide and use the land

**Northwest Ordinance:** Set up rules for the government of the Northwest Territory and told how parts of the territory could one day become states.

The government of the United States wanted to sell the land in the Ohio Country in order to **repay debt from the Revolutionary War.** The government was having a hard time selling the land in the Ohio Country because **families could not afford to buy land at the government’s prices.** Settlers chose to move the rural areas of Ohio to **farm**.

After the Revolutionary War, the land in the Northwest Territory was given to **veterans** that fought in the war for their service.

**Extended Response #1:**

The Northwest Ordinance guaranteed rights to the people such as freedom of religion, and the right to a trial by jury. Education was encouraged and the Indians would be treated in good faith. It also banned slavery in the Northwest Territory.

**Extended Response #2:**

The Northwest Ordinance established a 3 step plan for admitting states from the Northwest Territory to the United States. The steps include:

1. Congress would appoint a group of leaders to govern people in the territory
2. 5,000 adult men had to live in a territory before the territory could form its own government
3. . After 60,000 people lived there, a territory could become a state.

**Essay Questions:**

A coalition of American Indians rejected the American’s claim that the Treaty of Paris gave the United States title to Indian lands in the Ohio Valley. **Tribal leaders, such as Blue Jacket and Little Turtle** fought to resist American settlers moving into their region. Blue Jacket and his men attacked **Anthony Wayne’s troops** (Anthony Wayne was in charge of the Ohio Country) at the **Battle of Fallen Timbers,** but Wayne’s army defeated them. The American Indians lost many men. The Indians tried to get British to help them, but they refused because they didn’t want to make the Americans mad. After the Battle of Fallen Timbers, many Indians signed the **Treaty of Greenville**. **The Greenville Treaty Line divided the Ohio Country. Land north and west of this line was saved for the Indian use. The area south and east of the lines was for American settlement.** Some Indians agreed with this Treaty, while other refused to leave land set aside for the settlers.

**The War of 1812** was between **Great Britain and America**. After two years of fighting, neither Britain nor the United States was winning the war. In 1814 the decided to end the War, **no one won/it was a draw.**

The United States did not gain or lose land in the war. After the war the British stopped helping the Indians fight the United States. Without the British support, American Indians had no choice but to sign more treaties, giving up more land. **One result of the War of 1812 was the Indians were forced to live on reservations.**

**Anthony Wayne** won the Battle of Fallen Timbers

**Oliver Hazard Perry** won the Battle of Lake Erie

Ohio became a state in **1803.** It was the **17th** state admitted to the Union.