**Conflict and Cooperation**

**Conflict** and **cooperation** between the **Native Americans, Europeans,** and **Africans** influenced life in the new world. At first, Native **Americans helped the colonists** in Virginia and Plymouth to survive the first years by **teaching them to plant crops** such as tobacco and corn. But as more settlers came to the New World for land, the Native Americans began to **resist** them.

**Native Americans and Colonists**

Many **wars** were fought between the **colonists** and the **Native Americans**. With Robert LaSalle’s claim, the **French** had moved into the **Ohio River Valley** to claim this land for France. The **English** colonists and their mother country (England) then went to **war** with the **French** and their colonists in order to protect their claims. Many **Native American** tribes fought on the side of the **French** against the colonists and the British. This major **conflict** resulted in a series of **four wars** spanning over 74 years and fought on three different continents. The last of these series of wars is known as the **French and Indian War**.

****The **French** established **good working relationships** with the **Native Americans** because of their **fur trading**. Because **few French settlers** came to the New World and the ones who came **did not take much land** for families or settlement, the French did **not bother** the Native Americans as the English colonists did. Most **Native American** groups **allied** with the **French.** They hoped that a French victory (in the French and Indian War) would **stop** the English colonies from **expanding** into the Appalachian Mountains. However with the help of the Iroquois, Catawba and the Cherokee tribes, the **British won the French and Indian War.**  This forced the **French** to **lose control** of their **North American** **land** claims. Many **Native Americans** then **lost** their long term **trading partners** and **military allies** with the French.

**Slaves and Colonists**

**Plantation owners** considered **slaves** to be their **property** and were often **sold** without warning. **Slaves** wanted to gain their **freedom** from plantation owners. Some slaves **rebelled** against the **poor living conditions** and **abusive treatment** of their slave owners. They would **rebel** by holding **slave revolts**. However, **slave revolts** like South Carolina’s **Stono Rebellion** were mostly **unsuccessful**. Some slaves were discovered before the revolt could be carried out. Others were quickly and brutally put down. Because slaves tried to rebel against their abusive owners, colonists then created **slave codes.** The **slave codes** were used to **control** and **monitor** the **behavior** of **slaves** in the colonies. The codes included **rules** such as **limited** slave **education, purchases,** and ability to **sell goods**. Slaves were also **not allowed** to **travel** without their **master’s permission**. **Such revolts** also made the slave owners and the colonists more **fearful** of the enslaved African population because the **slave population** already **outnumbered** the **free population** (colonists). In order prevent the slaves from continually revolting; some slave owners used **violence** and **intimidation**. Although **slaves** continued to **resist** their **captivity** through work slowdowns, faked illnesses, breaking tools, and running away; most were **unsuccessful** in **escaping** **slavery**. Some **slaves did escape** the bonds of slavery by heading **North**. Still some in the **North** were able to **work** to **purchase** their **freedom** and the freedom of other slaves. These **free Africans** were able to **find work** as artisans or apprentices in the **New England** colonies.

**Slaves and Native Americans**

There was some **cooperation** between **slaves** and **Native Americans**. For instance, **runaway slaves** in South Carolina fled to Florida where they **joined Native American tribes**. However, some Native Americans tribes adopted the practice of slavery themselves and **enslaved** the runaway slaves anyways.

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| **Political impacts on settlement** | **Economic impacts on settlement** | **Geographical impacts on settlement** | **Social impacts on settlement** |

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| **Cause** | **Effect** |
| The French claimed land for their country. |  |
|  | Native Americans fought on both sides during the war. |
| The French lost the French and Indian War. |  |

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| **Native Americans cooperated** with the **French** because… | **Native Americans** had **conflict** with the **British** because… |
| Why did the British win the French and Indian War? | Why do you think it is called the French and Indian War? |

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| What were some examples of **conflict** between the **slaves** and **colonists**? | What were examples of **cooperation** between **slaves** and **Native Americans**? |
| What were examples of **conflict** between **slaves** and **Native Americans**? | Why do you think there was so much **conflict** between the **colonists** and the **slaves**? |