4-2.4 *How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?*
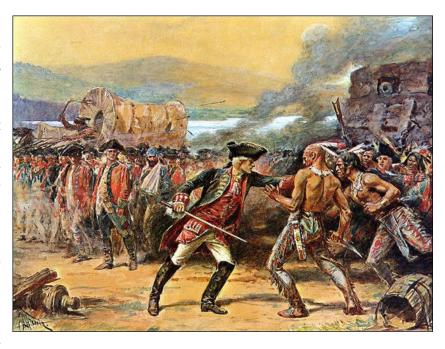

Conflict and Cooperation

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**.

Land ceded to Britain as a result of 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.

4-2.4 *How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?*

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.

4-2.4 *How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?*

Political impacts on settlement	Economic impacts on settlement	Geographical impacts on settlement	Social impacts on settlement

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.	

4-2.4 *How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?*

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?

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**?