

Greenville Treaty Lesson Plans

Objective:

- The student will be able to examine and interpret primary source documents
- The student will be able to use map skills to plot locations related to the Greenville Treaty

Background: General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers on August 20, 1794. The Indians surrendered and came to Greenville one year later to sign a peace treaty. General Wayne said he hoped the treaty would hold “as long as the woods grow and waters run.” The Treaty of Greenville marked the end of the Indian Wars in Ohio.

Tecumseh, a Shawnee Chief, refused to sign the Greenville Treaty. Instead, he started a settlement in violation of the Treaty. He traveled extensively among various Native American tribes and worked to form a confederation that would present a united resistance to the United States. His plans failed when his brother, “The Prophet,” foolishly became engaged in and lost the battle with American forces in Indiana.

Procedure:

1. Introduce the setting for the Greenville Treaty.
2. Distribute copies of Greenville Treaty Excerpts to students in small groups.
3. Have students read and summarize each article and answer the following:
 - a. What agreement was made about prisoners? (all returned)
 - b. Plot the treaty line on a map. Color the Indian lands red and the U.S. lands blue. (see map)
 - c. Now plot your school on the map. Which side are you on?
 - d. What rights did the Indians keep? (hunt peaceably in US lands)
 - e. What rights did the Americans keep? (use of waterways, harbors)
 - f. In the Treaty, money and goods were to be exchanged. Who gave money and goods and who received money and goods? (US gave money to various tribes and goods worth \$9,500)
 - g. What would happen to American settlers who violated the Treaty?
(Indians may drive them off or punish them)
 - h. Read the names of the signers. Do you recognize any of the names? Choose several names of the Native Americans and speculate about their meaning. (i.e. why would a Native American be called Crane, or Moses, or Soldier?)
4. After groups have had time to discuss the Treaty, return to the whole group and compare answers.

Extension: Some students may want to explore treaties that followed the Treaty of Greenville to find out what happened to the Native American Treaty Lands.

Assessment: Evaluate group answers and class participation.

Greenville Treaty – Student Group Activity

Read and summarize each article of the Greenville Treaty.

Then answer the following:

1. What agreement was made about prisoners?
2. Plot the treaty line on a map. Color the Indian red and the U.S. blue.
3. Now plot your school on the map. Which side are you on?
4. What rights did the Indians keep?
5. What rights did the Americans keep?
6. In the Treaty, money and goods were to be exchanged. Who gave money and goods and who received money and goods?
7. What would happen to American settlers who violated the Treaty?
8. Read the names of the signers. Do you recognize any of the names? Choose several names of the Native Americans and speculate about their meaning. (i.e. why would a Native Americans be called Crane, or Moses, or Soldier?)



The Treaty of Greenville (Selected Excerpts)

(August 3, 1795)

A treaty of peace between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatimas, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias.

To put an end to a destructive war..., and to restore harmony ... between the said United States and Indians tribes, Anthony Wayne, major general commanding the army of the United States, ..., and the said tribes of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, met together at Greenville... have agreed on the following articles...

Article 1 Henceforth all hostilities shall cease, **peace** is hereby established, and shall be perpetual...

Article 2 All **prisoners** shall, on both sides, be restored...

Article 3 The general **boundary line** between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum, thence down that branch to the crossing place above fort Lawrence, thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River, running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loromie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio, and St. Mary's river, which is a branch of the Miami which runs into lake Erie; thence a westerly course to fort Recovery, ...the said Indians tribes do hereby cede and relinquish forever, all their claims to the lands lying eastwardly and southwardly of the general boundary line... And the said Indian tribes will also allow to the people of the United States, the free use of the harbors and mouths of rivers along the lakes adjoining the Indian lands, for sheltering vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

Article 4 ...the **United States (will)** relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands ...the United States (will) now deliver to the said Indian tribes a quantity of goods to the value of twenty thousand dollars, ...; and henceforward every year, forever, the United States will deliver the useful goods, suited to the circumstances of the Indians, of the value of nine thousand five hundred dollars... The tribes to which those goods are to be annually delivered, are the following:

- 1st. To the Wyandots, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 2nd. To the Delawares, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 3rd. To the Shawanees, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 4th. To the Chiantis, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 5th. To the Ottawas, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 6th. To the Chippewas, the amount of one thousand dollars.
- 7th. To the Pattawatimas, the amount of one thousand dollars, and
- 8th. To the Kickapoo, Wea, Eel River, Piankeshaw, and Kaskaskia tribes, the amount of five hundred dollars each.

Article 5 ...the **Indian tribes** who have a right to those lands, are quietly to enjoy them, hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon, so long as they please; but when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their

lands, they are to be sold only to the United States; and until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude upon the same.

Article 6 If any **citizen of the United States**, or any other white person or persons, shall presume to settle upon the lands now relinquished by the United States, such citizen or other person shall be out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe, on whose land the settlement shall be made, may drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as they shall think fit;

Article 7 The said tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, **shall be at liberty to hunt** within the territory and lands which they have now ceded to the United States... so long as they demean themselves peaceably...

Article 8 **Trade** shall be opened with the said Indian tribes...

Article 9 Lest the firm peace and friendship now established, should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States, and the said Indian tribes agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, **no private revenge** or retaliation shall take place,,,

Article 10 **All other treaties** heretofore made between the United States, and the said Indian tribes, ...that come within the purview of this treaty, shall henceforth cease and become void.

- In testimony whereof, the said Anthony Wayne, and the sachems and war chiefs of the before mentioned nations and tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.
- Done at Greenville, in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Wyandots · Tarhe, or Crane,

· J. Williams, jun. his x mark,

Delawares · Tetabokshke,

or Grand Glaize King,

· Lemantanquis, or Black King

· Qeshawksey, or George Washington,

· Moses, his x mark,

Shawanees · Misquaconacaw, or Red Pole

· Weyapiersenwaw, or Blue Jacket,

Ottawas · Aугооshaway, his x mark,

· La Malice, his x mark

Chippewas · Mashipinashiwish, or Bad Bird, his x mark

· Peshawkay, or Young Ox, his x mark,

Ottawa · Chegonickska, an Ottawa from Sandusky,

his x mark,

· Nawac, for himself and brother Etsimethe,

Miamis · Meshekunnoghquoh,

or Little Turtle, his x mark,

Miamis and Eel Rivers

· Peejeewa, or Richard Ville, his x mark,

Eel River Tribe · Shamekunnesa, or Soldier

Miamis · Wapamangwa, or the White Loo4

Weas, for themselves & the **Piankeshaws**

· Amacunsa, or Little Beaver, his x mark,

Kickapoos and Kaskaskias · Keeawahah,

· Nemighka, or Josey Renard, his x mark,

Delawares of Sandusky · Peyamawksey

· Reyntueco, (of the Six Nations, living at Sandusky)

(United States)

H. De Butts, first A.D.C. and Sec'ry to Major Gen.

Wayne,

Wm. H Harrison, Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Wayne,

Sworn interpreters:

Wm. Wells, Isaac Zane, his x mark.