

# Lesson 3 Keywords and Phrases

## 1. Cahokia

Built in present day Illinois, the great mounds at Cahokia are some of the most spectacular examples of early engineering and social sophistication yet remaining on the North American continent. At the high point of its development, Cahokia was the largest urban center north of the great stone Mesoamerican cities of Mexico. Archaeologists estimate the city's population at between 8,000 and 40,000 at its peak, with more people living in outlying farming villages that supplied the main urban center. In 1250, its population was larger than that of London England.

## 2. Tecumseh

Heralded as one of the finest military leaders of his time and renowned for his skills of oration, Tecumseh also known as Tecumth or Tekamthm, was a leader of the Shawnee, an Algonquian-speaking

Native American people. He was born along the Scioto River in Ohio, at a time when the Shawnee were attempting to defend their territory against white expansion and reunite in the Ohio Valley, from which they had been displaced in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Tecumseh and his brother the prophet, spent several years traveling among the northwestern tribes attempting to build a united front against the Americans. A fierce proponent of pan-Indianism, Tecumseh believed that Indians held land in common and that no individual or tribe had the right to cede territory without the consent of the others. For more than two decades he fought along the American frontier to advance his cause, but he died at the Battle at the Thames in 1813, attempting to lead a depleted army and having betrayed by his allies.

### 3. Treaty of Greenville (1795)

Signed on August 3, 1795, in Fort Greenville, between a coalition of

Native Americans and Frontiers men, known as the Western Confederacy and the United States following the Native American loss at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. It put an end to the Northwest Indian War. The United States were represented by General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, who led the Victory at Fallen Timbers. In exchange for goods to the value of \$20,000 (such as blankets, utensils, and domestic animals), the Native Americans turned over to the U.S. large parts of modern-day Ohio, the future site of downtown Chicago, the Fort-Detroit area, and other parts of the Ohio River Valley. Like the Proclamation Act of 1763 and the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, the Treaty of Greenville established a treaty line that was intended to keep peace on the frontier. Like in each case before it, and all the cases that were to come after it, the treaty line concept failed.

#### 4. Petroglyphs