

conflict was competing claims for these lands. The 1783 Treaty of Paris had tried to resolve the claims. And some years later, Spain, Britain, the United States, and Native Americans all claimed parts of the area.

The strongest resistance to white settlement came from Native Americans in the **Northwest Territory**. This territory was bordered by the Ohio River to the south and Canada to the north. Native Americans in that territory hoped to unite to form an independent Native American nation. The British, who still held forts north of the Ohio River, supported Native Americans because they did not want to lose their access to trade in these territories.

Washington sent troops to the Northwest Territory to defend American interests. In 1790 this first federal army was no match for warriors led by Little Turtle. A second American force was defeated in 1791. Washington then formed another army and gave command to Revolutionary hero General Anthony (“Mad Anthony”) Wayne.

**Native Americans are Defeated** On August 20, 1794, a force of around 2,000 Native Americans met Wayne’s 1,000 troops near the future site of Toledo, Ohio. The Native Americans were easily defeated. The battlefield was covered with trees that had been struck down in a storm so the Americans called it the **Battle of Fallen Timbers**.

Native Americans were defeated by U.S. troops at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. They were disappointed when the British did not come to their aid.



## Trans-Appalachian West 1791–1795

0 50 100 miles  
0 50 100 kilometers



-  Land ceded by Native Americans in Treaty of Greenville (1795)
-  Battle
-  U.S. fort
-  British fort

### Connect Geography & History

1. **Region** What does the yellow area of the map represent?
2. **Critical Thinking** Why might the British forts be located near water?