

interpretation of the matter. 16 But I have heard that you can give interpretations and solve problems. Now if you can read the writing and make known to me its interpretation, you shall be clothed with purple and have a chain of gold around your neck and shall be the third ruler in the kingdom.”

17 Then Daniel answered and said before the king, “Let your gifts be for yourself, and give your rewards to another. Nevertheless, I will read the writing to the king and make known to him the interpretation. 18 O king, the Most High God gave Nebuchadnezzar your father kingship and greatness and glory and majesty. 19 And because of the greatness that he gave him, all peoples, nations, and languages trembled and feared before him. Whom he would, he killed, and whom he would, he kept alive; whom he would, he raised up, and whom he would, he humbled. 20 But when his heart was lifted up and his spirit was hardened so that he dealt proudly, he was brought down from his kingly throne, and his glory was taken from him. 21 He was driven from among the children of mankind, and his mind was made like that of a beast, and his dwelling was with the wild donkeys. He was fed grass like an ox, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, until he knew that the Most High God rules the kingdom of mankind and sets over it whom he will. 22 And you his son, Belshazzar, have not humbled your heart, though you knew all this, 23 but you have lifted up yourself against the Lord of heaven. And the vessels of his house² have been brought in before you, and you and your lords, your wives, and your concubines have drunk wine from them. And you have praised the gods of silver and gold, of bronze, iron, wood, and stone, which do not see or hear or know, but the God in whose hand is your breath, and whose are all your ways, you have not honored.

24 “Then from his presence the hand was sent, and this writing was inscribed. 25 And this is the writing that was inscribed: Mene, Mene, Tekel, and Parsin. 26 This is the interpretation of the matter: Mene, God has numbered the days of your kingdom and brought it to an end; 27 Tekel, you have been weighed in the balances and found wanting; 28 Peres, your kingdom is divided and given to the Medes and Persians.”

² Vessels of His house: The gold and silver cups in (verse 2), that were taken from the temple.

And the king commanded, and those men who had maliciously⁷ accused Daniel were brought and cast into the den of lions—they, their children, and their wives. And before they reached the bottom of the den, the lions overpowered them and broke all their bones in pieces.

25 Then King Darius wrote to all the peoples, nations, and languages that dwell in all the earth: “Peace be multiplied to you. 26 I make a decree, that in all my royal dominion people are to tremble and fear before the God of Daniel,

for he is the living God,

enduring forever;

his kingdom shall never be destroyed,

and his dominion shall be to the end.

27 He delivers and rescues;

he works signs and wonders

in heaven and on earth,

he who has saved Daniel

from the power of the lions.”

28 So this Daniel prospered during the reign of Darius and the reign of Cyrus the Persian.

⁷ Maliciously: done with a will to do harm

had started. The rest of the explorers returned to St. Louis in September 1806.

From there, Meriwether Lewis continued on to Washington, D.C., to report to President Jefferson about this newest U.S. territory. Both Lewis and Clark had kept detailed accounts of the expedition and their findings. This information greatly helped the United States government.

The Lewis and Clark expedition traveled more than seven thousand miles in just under two-and-a-half years. They had crossed the North American continent from one side to the other.

Zebulon Pike
Lewis and Clark were the most famous American explorers of the West, but they were not the only ones. Another explorer was a U.S. Army officer named Zebulon Pike. In 1806, the same year that Lewis and Clark returned from their great journey, Pike set out toward the West from Missouri. Meeting the Arkansas River far upstream, he followed it toward its source in the Rocky Mountains. There he sighted the mountain named for him today, Pikes Peak, in present-day Colorado.

STOP

Answer question 2 and 3 on page 4 of your journal.

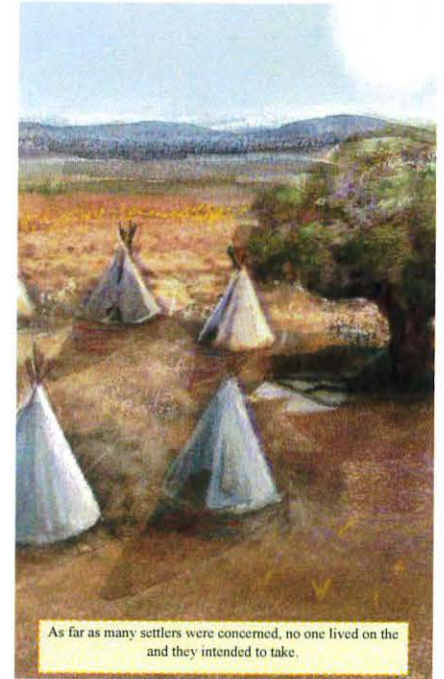
CHAPTER 3 NATIVE AMERICANS RESIST

Before you read, **STOP** and think...

Who may have been negatively affected by Lewis and Clark's expedition west?

Fallen Timbers Some settlers moving west liked to say they were moving to "empty land." The land, however, was far from empty. Much of it was inhabited by Native Americans who had lived there for hundreds, even thousands, of years. With every new push westward by the pioneers, the resentment of the Native American inhabitants grew.

The Big Question
Why was it a struggle for Native Americans to hold onto their land?



As far as many settlers were concerned, no one lived on the land and they intended to take it.

From time to time, organized fighting broke out. In an attempt to protect their land, Native Americans attacked groups of pioneers traveling on the Wilderness Trail. They raided settlements in new states and territories. They fired arrows at settlers traveling on flatboats on the Ohio River. The settlers and U.S. Army troops attacked and killed Native Americans in return.



Underline the ways the Native Americans responded to pioneers traveling on the Wilderness Trail.

Many conflicts occurred, and many lives were lost. Native American nations in the Ohio Territory managed to win several victories against the U.S. Army. In particular, the Battle of the Wabash in 1791 brought about one of the worst defeats of the U.S. Army by Native Americans. For Native Americans, this was their biggest victory. However, they were unable to stop the constant flow of settlers. They were also unable to prevent the American government from passing laws that allowed people to settle on what was once Native American land.

In 1794, several Native American tribes were finally defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers near the present-day city of Toledo. They were forced to give up nearly all of Ohio and move farther west. As the Native Americans left the Ohio Territory, settlers poured in. Soon there were enough settlers living there for Ohio to become a state in 1803.

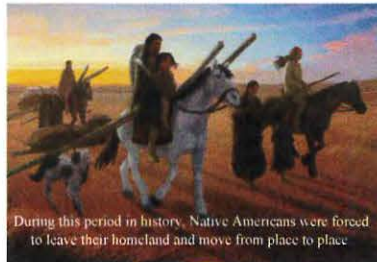


1. Circle the dates of the Battle of the Wabash and the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
2. Mark these dates on the timeline located on page 8 in your journal.

Before long, settlers began to push into the Indiana Territory, right next door. The governor of the Indiana Territory was William Henry Harrison, a man who would later become president of the United States.

Governor Harrison did not try to drive the Native Americans out by force. Instead, he pressured and tricked several of their chiefs into signing agreements. The chiefs gave up huge amounts of their lands in exchange for small amounts of money—sometimes as little as a half penny an **acre**.

Vocabulary
acre, n. an area of land that measures 4,840 square yards



During this period in history, Native Americans were forced to leave their homeland and move from place to place.

11



Underline the ways the strategy Governor Harrison used to drive the Native Americans off the land.

Tecumseh

A Shawnee Indian chief named Tecumseh watched with rising anger as one piece of Native American land after another was handed over to settlers. Tecumseh had been fighting against settlement since boyhood, when his father was killed by settlers. He had seen the remains of Shawnee villages after army troops had destroyed them. He had tasted the bitterness of being forced to leave the tribe's lands in Ohio after its defeat at Fallen Timbers.

Now, in the Indiana Territory, he was determined to stop the loss of Native American land. "These lands are ours," he declared. "No one has the right to remove us because we are the first owners. The Great Spirit above has appointed this place for us, on which to light our fires, and here we will remain."

After learning of another Native American sale of land, Tecumseh exploded: "Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the clouds and the great sea, as well as the earth? Did not the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children?" Unlike Americans, Native Americans did not believe that land could actually be *owned*.

But Tecumseh knew it would take more than words to stop the settlers from coming. He believed that uniting was the only way for Native Americans to do that.



Underline the Tecumseh's goal and strategy for reaching that goal.

Tecumseh spent several years traveling up and down the frontier, urging Native American nations to join together. A number of them did.

Meanwhile, Governor Harrison watched Tecumseh's successes with growing concern. In 1811, while Tecumseh was in the south urging more chiefs to join him, Harrison sent nine hundred American soldiers to the site of a Shawnee village on the Tippecanoe River. The soldiers camped near the Native American settlement. While Tecumseh was gone, his brother Tenskwatawa ordered the Shawnee to attack the American soldiers. Tenskwatawa told the Shawnee that the soldiers' bullets could not hurt them. It was a fatal mistake. The Shawnee attack began the Battle of Tippecanoe. Harrison's forces defeated the Shawnee and burned their village to the ground. Tecumseh returned to find his home in ruins. Worse still, the defeat at Tippecanoe weakened Tecumseh's efforts to get other Native American nations to unite with the Shawnee.

12



Answer questions 1 and 2 on page 6 of your journal.

Revenge

Tecumseh promised revenge. For the next year, Native Americans in the Northwest Territories attacked settlers. When the United States went to war against Great Britain in 1812, Tecumseh joined with British forces and led several Native American tribes into battle against the Americans.

His anger toward the Americans knew no limit. "We gave them forest-clad mountains and valleys full of **game**," Tecumseh told the British general, "and in return what did they give our warriors and our women? Rum and trinkets and a grave."

Vocabulary
game, n. animals that are hunted for sport or for food



Tecumseh (1768-1813), chief of the Shawnee

In 1813, however, Tecumseh was killed. His dream of protecting Native American lands died, but other Native American leaders continued the fight.



Answer questions 3 and 4 on page 7 of your journal.