

The Wampanoag

The Wampanoag and the Pilgrims

Name: Julie Bachese Date: 11/5

The Mayflower arrived in Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620. They lived on the east coast. That means they were first to see the sun rise. Most of the year, the Wampanoag lived near the ocean. They grew corn, squash, and beans. They fished and hunted deer. England winters were cold. That's when the Wampanoag lived inland. They made their homes in the forests and valleys. The Wampanoag lived in shelters made of sticks and bark. They had a smoke from the fire. The Wampanoag also made canoes for fishing and smoke signals to send messages. Wampanoag children did learned from the adults. Girls sew. They planted and harvested fish. They used a bow and arrow. They swam and played games.

Life as a Wampanoag in 1621

Name: Julie Bachese Date: 11/7

The Wampanoag people lived near the ocean for most of the year, but they moved inland during the cold winters. Wampanoag people lived in wigwags, which were long, narrow houses with fire hearths. Often, two families lived together.

Springtime harvest was an important time. The Wampanoag gave thanks and prayed to Mother Earth, who grows food. The Wampanoag dug holes and fertilized the soil with fish. They planted corn, beans, and squash.



The Wampanoag

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*This product includes a nonfiction-guided reading passage on three differentiated levels. The passages are in the 2nd-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-5th grade is 450-980).

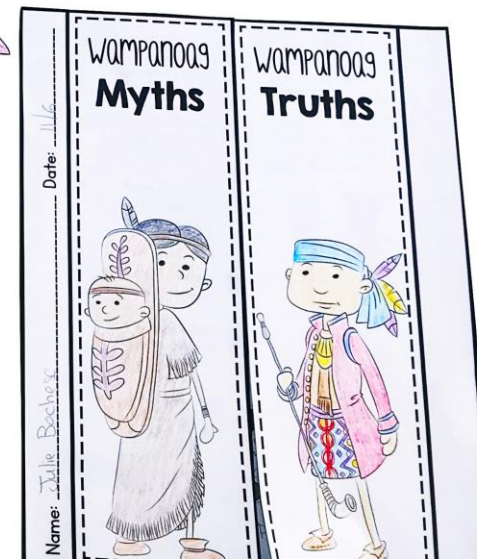
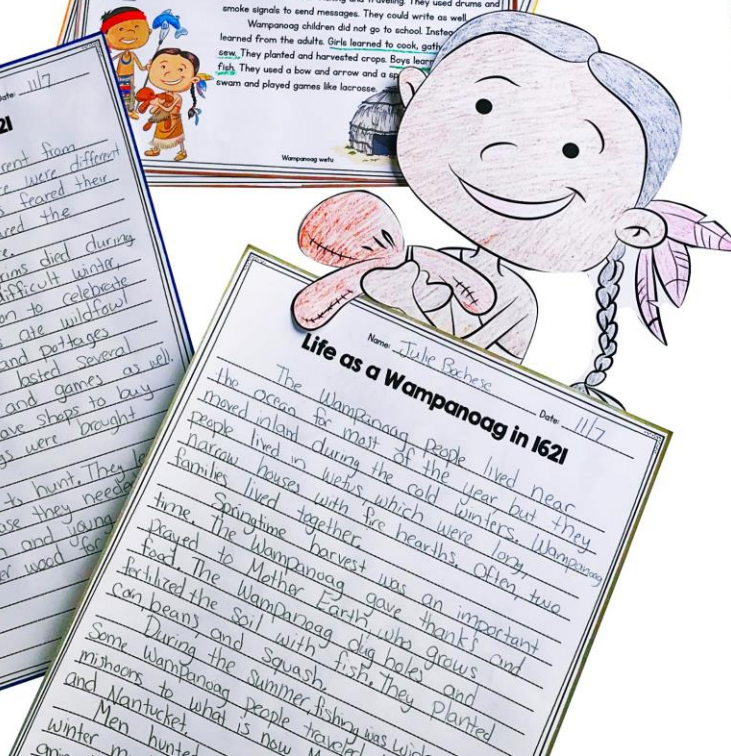
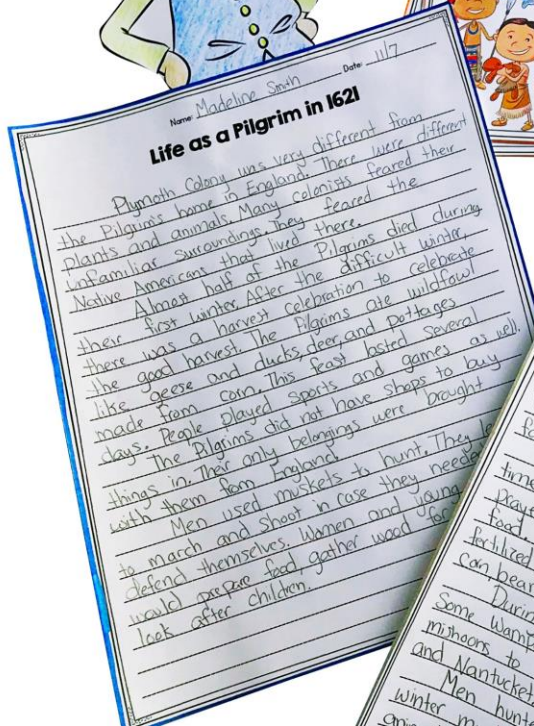
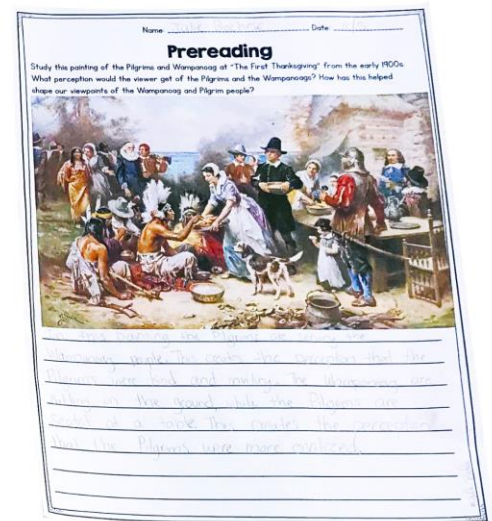
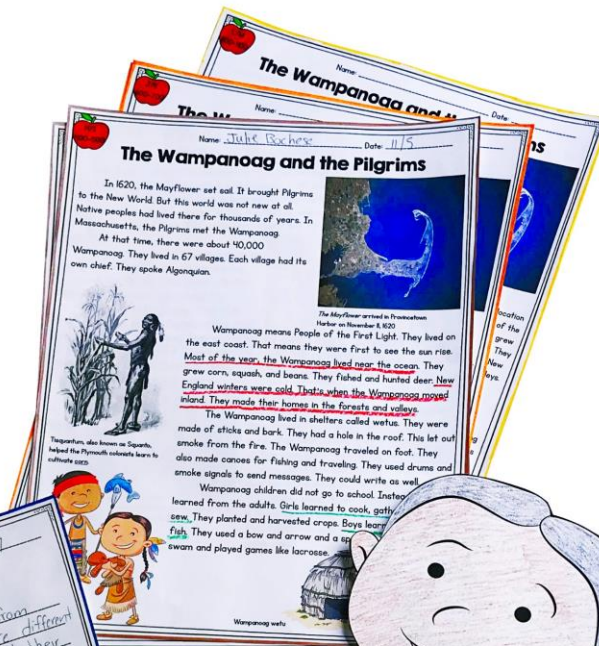
1. Prereading Photo Prompt
2. Differentiated Wampanoag People Article
3. Comprehension Questions
4. Myths vs. Truths Foldable
5. Writing Prompt with Toppers (Please note: For this activity you will need access to the internet to explore the Plimoth Plantation website.

What Is Included?

Passage on
Three
Levels

Text-
Dependent
Questions

Prereading
Activity



Writing
Craftivity

Foldable

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prereading

Study this painting of the Pilgrims and Wampanoag at "The First Thanksgiving" from the early 1900s. What perception would the viewer get of the Pilgrims and the Wampanoags? How has this helped shape our viewpoints of the Wampanoag and Pilgrim people?



Kingdom

The Wampanoag and the Pilgrims

In 1620, the Mayflower set sail. It brought Pilgrims to the New World. But this world was not new at all. Native peoples had lived there for thousands of years. In Massachusetts, the Pilgrims met the Wampanoag.

At that time, there were about 40,000 Wampanoag. They lived in 67 villages. Each village had its own chief. They spoke Algonquian.



The Mayflower arrived in Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620



Tisquantum, also known as Squanto, helped the Plymouth colonists learn to cultivate corn.

Wampanoag means People of the First Light. They lived on the east coast. That means they were first to see the sun rise. Most of the year, the Wampanoag lived near the ocean. They grew corn, squash, and beans. They fished and hunted deer. New England winters were cold. That's when the Wampanoag moved inland. They made their homes in the forests and valleys.

The Wampanoag lived in shelters called wetus. They were made of sticks and bark. They had a hole in the roof. This let out smoke from the fire. The Wampanoag traveled on foot. They also made canoes for fishing and traveling. They used drums and smoke signals to send messages. They could write as well.

Wampanoag children did not go to school. Instead, they learned from the adults. Girls learned to cook, gather wood, and sew. They planted and harvested crops. Boys learned to hunt and fish. They used a bow and arrow and a spear. For fun, children swam and played games like lacrosse.



Wampanoag wetu

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Pilgrims came to Massachusetts in 1620. Before them, other Europeans had been there. They fished and traded with the Wampanoag. A Wampanoag named Samoset learned English from them. He was the first to befriend the Pilgrims. Squanto also spoke English. He could interpret for the two groups. In 1621, the Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest. About 90 Wampanoag joined them. This celebration lasted a few days. This is where "Thanksgiving" came from.

Early settlers did not treat many natives fairly. At first the Pilgrims and Wampanoag were civil. The Pilgrims made peace with the high priest Massasoit. They traded. The Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims. Over time, there was more conflict. English settlers tried to "improve" the Wampanoag. They wanted the Wampanoag to speak English. They wanted the Wampanoag to become Christians. These changes harmed Wampanoag culture.



Massasoit smoking a ceremonial pipe with Governor John Carver in Plymouth 1621.



Engraving depicting the colonial assault on the Narragansetts' fort in the Great Swamp Fight in December 1675.

When Massasoit died, his son Metacom took charge. He led the tribes in a fight against the colonists. The colonists killed Metacom and many other Wampanoag. They drove others off of their land. Many Wampanoag also died from sickness. Europeans had brought over diseases that the Wampanoag had never known.

Today, about 4,000 Wampanoag still live in New England. They keep their culture alive. They tell stories, sing songs, and have gatherings.

The Wampanoag and the Pilgrims

In 1620, the Mayflower sailed from England. It brought Pilgrims to the New World. However, this world was not new at all. Native peoples had lived there for thousands of years. In the area now known as Massachusetts, the Pilgrims met the Wampanoag.

At that time, there were about 40,000 Wampanoag. They lived in 67 villages. Each village had its own chief, or sachem (SAY-chum). Together, the villages made up the Wampanoag Nation. They shared the Algonquian language with other Native American groups in New England.



The Mayflower arrived in Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620

Wampanoag means People of the First Light. This is probably because they lived on the east coast and were first to see the sun rise. Most of the year, the Wampanoag lived near rivers, ponds, and the ocean. They grew corn, squash, and beans. These were important staples of their diet. They also fished and hunted game, such as deer and turkey. New England winters were cold. During this season, the Wampanoag moved inland to the forests and valleys.

The Wampanoag lived in shelters called wetus. They were made of cedar saplings and bark. A hole in the roof let out smoke from the cooking fire. They traveled on foot. They also made canoes for fishing and traveling long distances. The Wampanoag used drums and smoke signals to send messages. They had written language as well. Runners delivered written messages to distant villages.

Wampanoag children did not go to school. Instead, they learned from the adults in their village. Girls learned to cook, gather wood, plant and harvest crops, stretch leather, and sew. Boys learned to hunt and fish, use a bow and arrow and a spear, and run long distances. For fun, children swam and played games like lacrosse.



Tisquantum, also known as Squanto, helped the Plymouth colonists learn to cultivate corn.



Wampanoag wetu

Name: _____ Date: _____

Before the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts in 1620, other Europeans had been to the area. They fished and traded with the Wampanoag. A Wampanoag named Samoset learned English from them. He was the first to befriend the Pilgrims when they came. One of the most famous Wampanoag was Squanto. He was kidnapped and brought to England, where he learned to speak English. He later interpreted for the colonists and Wampanoag. The Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest in the New World in 1621. About 90 Wampanoag joined them. This gathering that lasted a few days is where our Thanksgiving tradition originated.

At first, the Pilgrims and Wampanoag were friendly to one another. The Pilgrims made a peace treaty with the high priest Massasoit. They traded fairly. The Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims adapt to their new home. Over time, their interactions became less friendly. English settlers tried to "improve" the Wampanoag. They wanted the Wampanoag to speak English and become Christians. These changes were harmful to Wampanoag culture and traditions.



Massasoit smoking a ceremonial pipe with Governor John Carver in Plymouth 1621.



Engraving depicting the colonial assault on the Narragansett's fort in the Great Swamp Fight in December 1675.

Across the continent, Native Americans and Europeans clashed over land rights. The disputes often turned violent. When Massasoit died, his son Metacom took charge. He organized tribes to fight back against the colonists. Eventually, the colonists killed Metacom and many other Wampanoag. They drove most of the rest of the Wampanoag off of their land. In addition, many Wampanoag died from diseases brought over by Europeans.

Today, about 4,000 Wampanoag still live in New England. The main groups are the Mashpee, Aquinnah, and Manomet. They keep their traditional culture alive through stories, songs, ceremonies, and social gatherings.

The Wampanoag and the Pilgrims

In 1620, the Mayflower brought Pilgrims from England to the New World. However, this world was not new at all to the native peoples who had lived there for thousands of years. In the area now known as Massachusetts, the Pilgrims met a group called the Wampanoag.

At that time, approximately 40,000 Wampanoag were living in 67 villages. Each village had its own chief, or sachem (SAY-chum). Together, the villages made up the Wampanoag Nation. They shared the Algonquian language with other Native American groups in New England.



The Mayflower arrived in Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620

Wampanoag means People of the First Light because their location on the east coast meant they were first to see the sun rise. Most of the year, the Wampanoag lived near rivers, ponds, and the ocean. They grew corn, squash, and beans, which were important staples of their diet. They also fished and hunted game, such as deer and fowl. During the cold New England winters, the Wampanoag moved inland to the forests and valleys.

The Wampanoag lived in shelters called wetus, made of cedar saplings and bark. A hole in the roof let out smoke from the indoor cooking fire. They traveled on foot and did not use horses until the colonists brought them over. They made canoes, which they used for fishing and traveling long distances. The Wampanoag communicated using drums and smoke signals. They had written language as well, and runners delivered written messages to distant villages.

Wampanoag children did not go to school but learned from the adults in their village. Girls learned to cook, gather wood, plant and harvest crops, stretch leather, and sew. Boys learned to hunt and fish, use a bow and arrow and a spear, and run long distances. For fun, children swam and played games like lacrosse.



Tisquantum, also known as Squanto, helped the Plymouth colonists learn to cultivate corn.



Wampanoag wetu

Name: _____ Date: _____

Before the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts in 1620, other European fishermen and merchants had been to the area. A Wampanoag named Samoset learned a few English words from them. He was the first to befriend the Pilgrims when they settled in Massachusetts. One of the most famous Wampanoag was Squanto. The English kidnaped him and brought him to England, where he learned to speak English. He then interpreted for the colonists and Wampanoag. When the Pilgrims celebrated their first harvest in the New World in 1621, about 90 Wampanoag joined them. This gathering was the first of the tradition we know as Thanksgiving.

At first, the Pilgrims and Wampanoag had friendly interactions. The Pilgrims made a peace treaty with the Wampanoag high priest Massasoit. They traded fairly, and the Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims adapt to their new environment. Over time, their interactions became less friendly. English settlers tried to "improve" the Wampanoag. They wanted the Wampanoag to speak English and become Christians, which had a negative impact on Wampanoag culture and traditions.



Massasoit smoking a ceremonial pipe with Governor John Carver in Plymouth 1621.



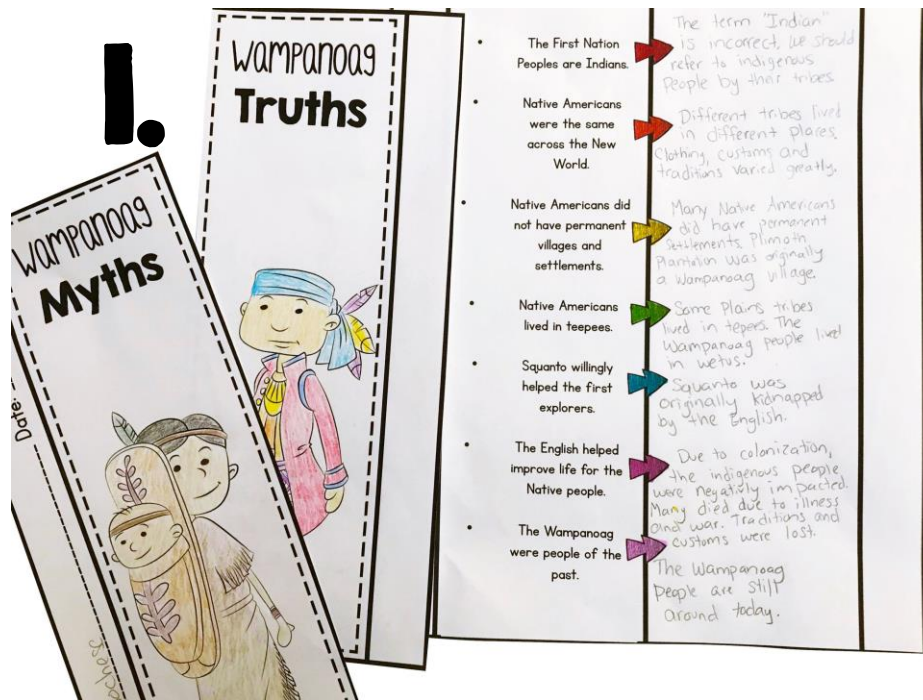
Engraving depicting the colonial assault on the Narragansett's fort in the Great Swamp Fight in December 1675.

Across the continent, Native Americans and Europeans clashed over land rights. The disputes often turned violent. When Massasoit died, his son Metacom organized tribes to fight back against the colonists. Eventually, the colonists killed Metacom and many other Wampanoag. They drove most of the rest of the Wampanoag off of their land. In addition, many Wampanoag died from diseases brought over by Europeans.

Today, about 4,000 Wampanoag still live in New England. The main groups are the Mashpee, Aquinnah, and Manomet. They keep their traditional culture alive through stories, songs, ceremonies, and social gatherings.

Foldable Activity Instructions

1. Cut out the two pages as shown. Page 1 should get cut down the middle, while page 2 should stay in tact.
2. Paste the two flaps from page 1 onto page 2 to make a flap-book.



2.

3.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Wampanoag Myths



Wampanoag Truths



Name: _____ Date: _____

- The First Nation Peoples are Indians.



- Native Americans were the same across the New World.



- Native Americans did not have permanent villages and settlements.



- Native Americans lived in teepees.



- Squanto willingly helped the first explorers.



- The English helped improve life for the Native people.



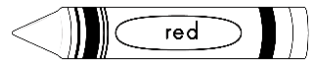
- The Wampanoag were people of the past.



The Wampanoag People

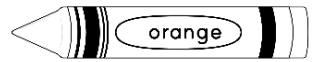
Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Which of these statements best describes the Wampanoag way of life?



- a. They moved according to the seasons.
- b. They constantly traveled to new places.
- c. They stayed in permanent villages.
- d. Many moved to Europe.

2. What does the author want readers to understand from this text?

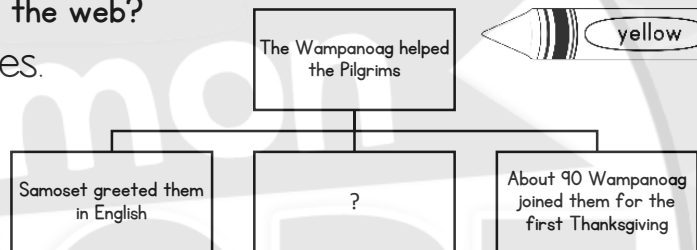


- a. The Wampanoag learned to live in an area with cold winters and little food.
- b. The Wampanoag had their own way of life that was impacted by European colonists.
- c. The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag worked together to make the world a better place.
- d. The Pilgrims were terrible people who should never have come to America.

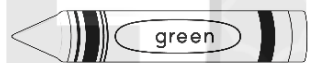
3. Which detail from the article best completes the web?



- a. Massasoit taught them to build canoes.
- b. Metacom got tribes to attack them.
- c. Pocahontas showed them around.
- d. Squanto interpreted for them.

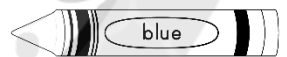


4. Which of these best describes the structure of Paragraph 5?



- a. cause and effect
- b. problem and solution
- c. compare and contrast
- d. chronological order

5. How did the arrival of European colonists affect the Wampanoag? Use details from the text to support your answer.



Explore More!

Visit the Plimoth Plantation website with your students. Explore what it was really like to be a Wampanoag or Pilgrim.

<https://www.plimoth.org/sites/default/files/media/olc/intro.html>

Option A

Explore the interactive adventure as a class to discover what life was like for Pilgrims and Wampanoags.

Option B

Have students independently explore the interactive adventure. After they have ample time to explore both the Pilgrim and Wampanoag stories, have them write about life for either.

Option C

Split the class into groups. Have some groups explore the Pilgrim story and some groups explore the Wampanoag story. Each group writes about what they learned and presents it to the class.

Students complete the writing prompt and attach the topper of their choice.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Life as a Wampanoag in 1621

Common
CORE
Kingdom

Name: _____ Date: _____

Life as a Pilgrim in 1621

Common
CORE
Kingdom

Writing Craft Instructions

1. Have students complete "Life as a Wampanoag Person" or "Life as a Pilgrim" prompt.
2. Print out a variety of toppers. Have students color their topper.
3. Tape or glue the topper to the prompt sheet.



Name: Madeline Smith Date: 11/7

Life as a Pilgrim in 1621

Plymouth Colony was very different from the Pilgrims home in England. There were different plants and animals. Many colonists feared the unfamiliar surroundings. They feared the Native Americans that lived there.

Almost half of the Pilgrims died of their first winter. After the difficult winter there was a harvest celebration to celebrate the good harvest. The Pilgrims ate wild geese and ducks, deer, and potatoes made from corn. This feast lasted several days. People played sports and games.

The Pilgrims did not have shoes. Their only belongings were things from England.

Men used muskets to hunt. They needed to march and shoot in case they needed to defend themselves. Women and young girls would prepare food, gather wood for fire, and look after children.

Name: Julia Brown Date: 11/7

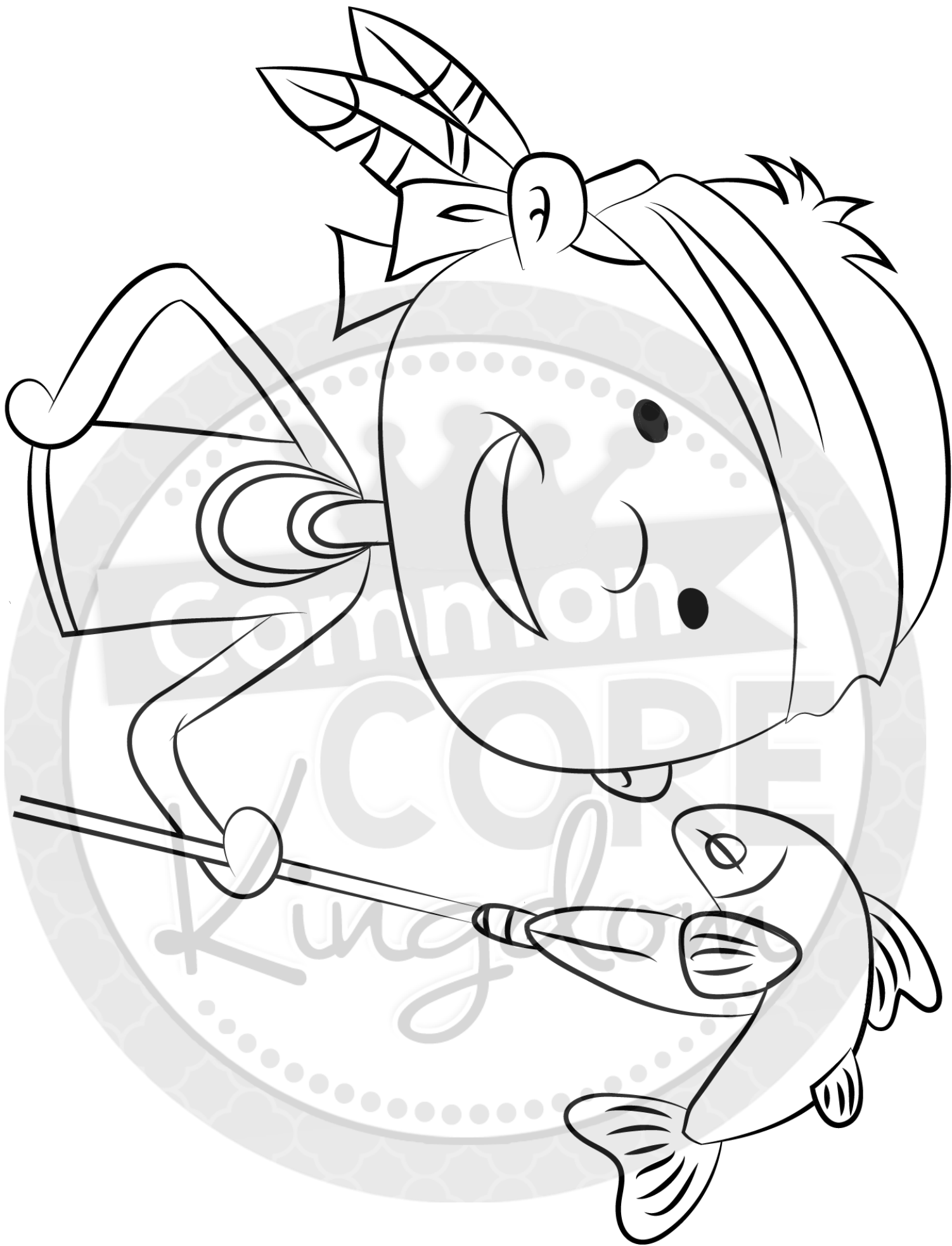
Life as a Wampanoag in 1621

The Wampanoag people lived near the coast for most of the year. They made plant during the cold winter. Wampanoag people lived in houses which were large. Families lived together.

Sometimes harvest was an important time. The Wampanoag gave thanks and food. The Wampanoag played games and killed the soil with fish. They planted corn, beans, and squash.

Some Wampanoag people traveled by dugout canoes to what is now Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Men hunted mostly during the fall and winter months because this was the time animals were fully grown. The Wampanoag hunted deer, turkey, and beaver. Women would clean and skin the animals. They smoked and dried the meat.







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