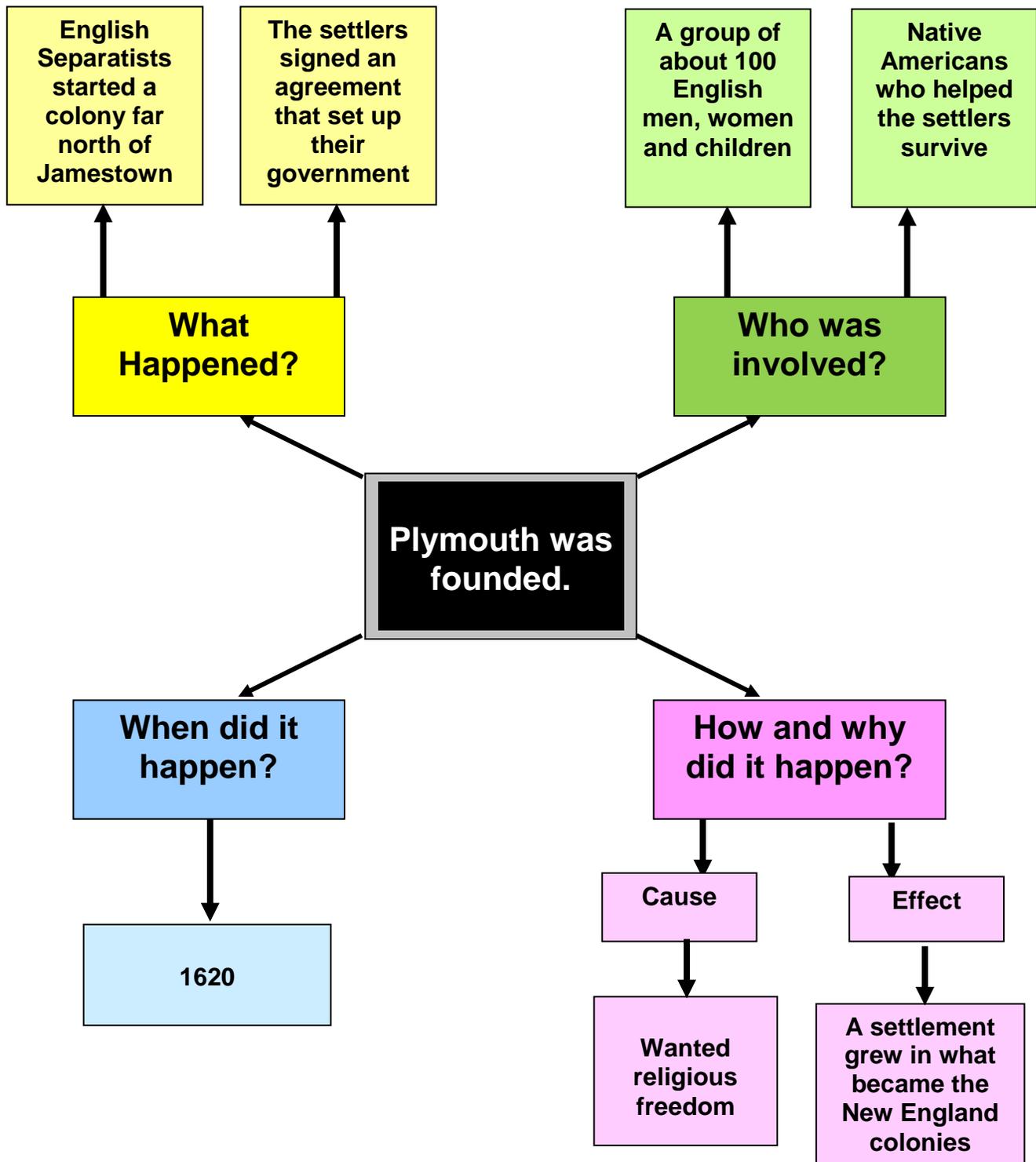


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 4, Unit 3

- The Separatists, or Pilgrims, wanted to start a settlement in North America for religious reasons. They were looking for religious freedom.
- The Pilgrims started the colony of Plymouth in what is now the state of Massachusetts.
- The Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact which was an agreement that set up their government. It was based on the core democratic value of the common good.
- The Pilgrims received lots of help from Native Americans.
- The first harvest festival the Pilgrims celebrated became the basis for our holiday of Thanksgiving.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Push Factors – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Pull Factors – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Colony– Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Settlement – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1
- Plantation – Word Card #7 from Lesson 1
- Charter – Word Card #11 from Lesson 2

21 Pilgrims

the group of English settlers who founded the Plymouth Colony

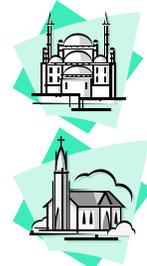


Example: The Pilgrims were first known as the Separatists.

(SS050304)

22 freedom of religion

the right to have any religious beliefs you want or no religious beliefs at all



Example: We have many different religions in our country because we believe in freedom of religion.

(SS050304)

23 compact

a written agreement



Example: The Pilgrims wrote a compact that would create a government for their group.

(SS050304)

24 Mayflower Compact

the agreement the Pilgrims signed that created a government for their colony



Example: The Mayflower Compact was signed to help keep order in the colony they were about to begin.

(SS050304)

25
core democratic values

ideals and beliefs that people in America have in common and upon which our country is based

Example: Freedom and fairness are examples of core democratic values.

(SS050304)

26
the common good



people working together for the benefit of everybody

Example: When you help clean up in the classroom you are doing something for the common good.

(SS050304)

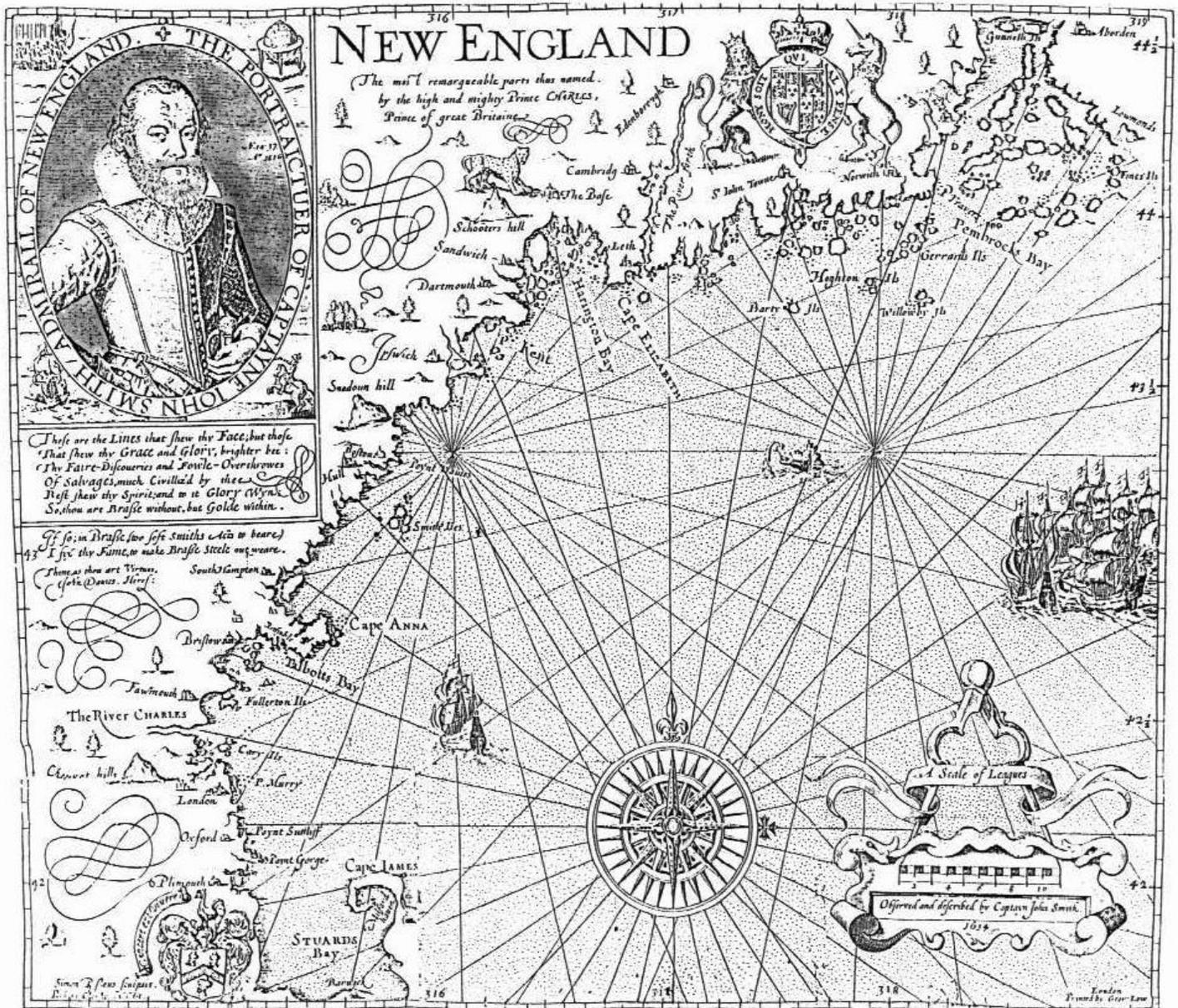
27
self-rule

when people in a colony are allowed to rule themselves instead of being ruled by a king or queen

Example: The Mayflower Compact was the first example of self-rule in the English colonies.

(SS050304)

John Smith's Map of New England, 1614



Source: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mosmd/nemap.htm>>.

The Journey Information Sheet

- The group had planned to leave in August of 1620, but each time they set out the Speedwell began to leak and they had to turn back.
- Finally, they set sail in the Mayflower alone on September 16 of 1620.
- The ship was very crowded with 30 sailors, over one hundred passengers and two dogs.
- The journey was long and difficult. There was not enough fresh water. They ate mainly hard biscuits, dried beef, and moldy cheese.
- Many people got ill on the trip and one passenger died.
- Terrible storms came up and blew them far to the north.
- After 66 days at sea they saw land but it was not the Virginia Colony. They were far to the north in the area that is now Massachusetts.



Children on the *Mayflower*

<p>ALLERTON: Bartholomew, b. 1612, 8-year-old Remember, b. 1614, 6-year-old Mary, b. 1616, 4-year-old</p>	<p>HOPKINS: Constance, b. 1606, 14-year-old Giles, b. 1607, 13-year-old Damaris, b. 1618, 2-year-old Oceanus, b. 1620 (born on voyage)</p>
<p>BILLINGTON: John, b. 1604, 16-year-old Francis, b. 1606, 14-year-old</p>	<p>MORE: Ellen, b. 1612, 8-year-old † Jasper, b. 1613, 7-year-old † Richard, b. 1614, 6-year-old Mary, b. 1616, 4-year-old †</p>
<p>BREWSTER: Love, b. 1611, 9-year-old Wrestling, b. 1614, 6-year-old</p>	<p>MULLINS: Priscilla, b. 1602, 18-year-old Joseph, b. 1614, 6-year-old †</p>
<p>CHILTON: Mary, b. 1607, 13-year-old</p>	<p>ROGERS: Joseph, b. 1602, 18-year-old</p>
<p>COOKE: John, b. 1607, 13-year-old</p>	<p>SAMPSON: Henry, b. 1603, 17-year-old</p>
<p>COOPER: Humility, b. 1612, 8-year-old</p>	<p>TILLEY: Elizabeth, b. 1607, 13-year-old</p>
<p>CRACKSTON: John, b. -- , unknown age † [Some evidence suggests he was old enough to be married.]</p>	<p>TINKER: (son)_____, b. -- , unknown age †</p>
<p>EATON: Samuel, b. 1620, infant-in-arms</p>	<p>TURNER: (son)_____, b. -- , unknown age † (son)_____, b. -- , unknown age †</p>
<p>FULLER: Samuel, b. 1608, 12-year-old</p>	<p>WHITE: Resolved, b. 1615, 5-year-old</p>
<p>HOOKE: John, b. 1606, 14-year-old †</p>	

† Died the first winter.

Source: <<http://www.rootsweb.com/~mosmd/mfchild.htm>>.

The Mayflower Compact

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.

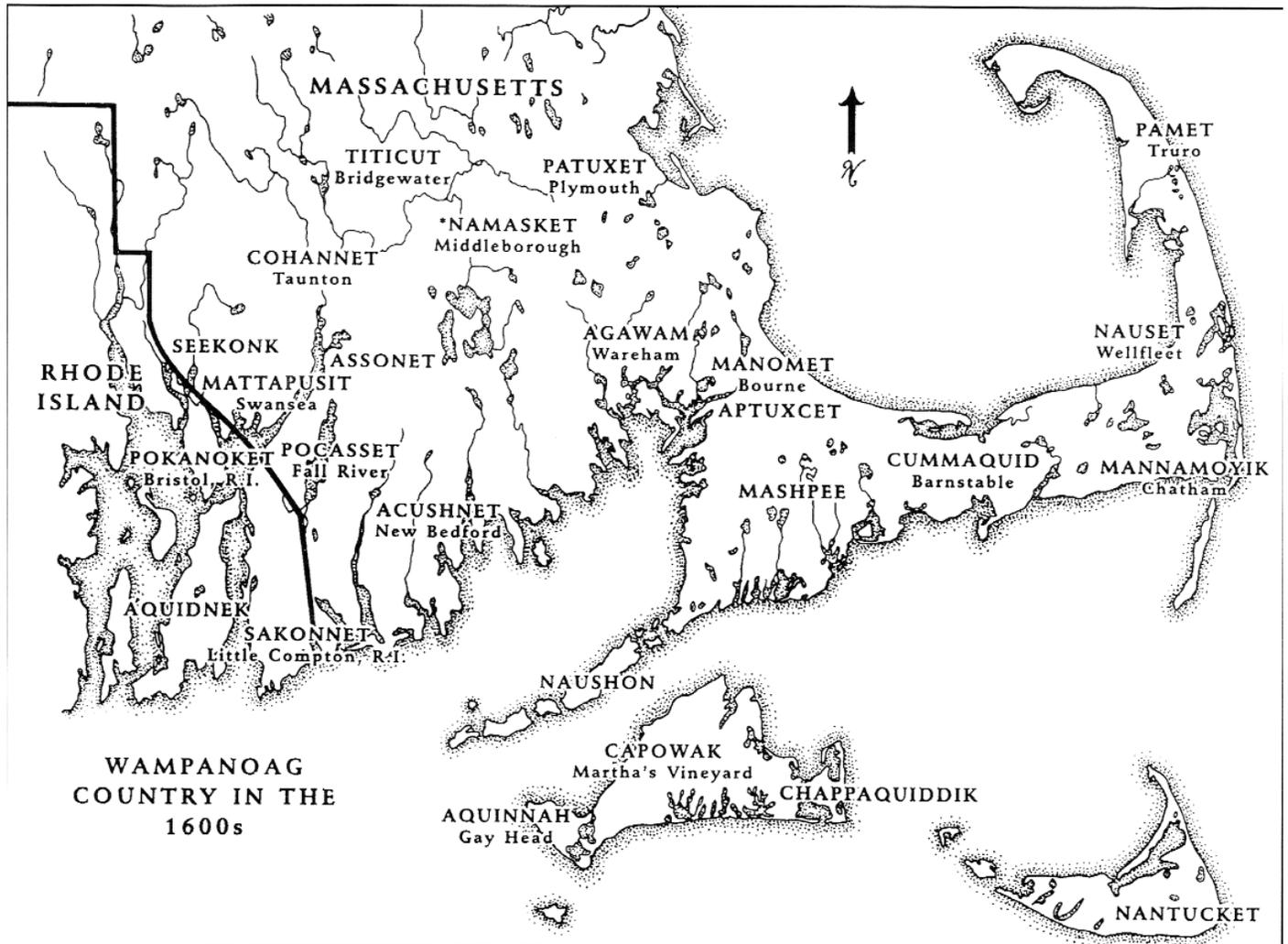
Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11 of November, the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord James; of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

Understanding the Mayflower Compact

With God in mind and as loyal subjects of our king, King James, we, whose names are at the bottom	IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc.
have for religious reasons and for the honor of our country	Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country,
journeyed to begin the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia	a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia,
In the presence of God and each other	do by these presents, solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and of one another,
we join together to form a government	covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic,
so that we can have order and safety and meet our goals	for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid;
and in order to do this create fair laws and choose leaders	and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices,
whenever it is needed for the common good of the colony	from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony:
we promise to obey this government and abide by its laws.	unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.
As a symbol of our promise we have written our names here at Cape Cod on November 11, 1620.	IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the 11 of November, the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord James; of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

Wampanoag Country in the 1600s



Source: http://www.plimoth.org/education/olc/Map_Wampanoag.pdf

The First Winter and Spring

The first winter at Plymouth was very hard. The weather was cold and there was not enough food. Many people became ill. By spring about one half of the settlers had died.

Help came in the spring when an Abenaki Native American named Samoset walked into the settlement. He shocked the group by speaking English to them. He explained that he had learned English from sailors who fished along the coast.

He returned to Plymouth with a Wampanoag who spoke English better than he did. He was Tisquantum. The Pilgrims ended up calling him Squanto. Years before Tisquantum had been taken and sold as a slave in Spain. He had later escaped and spent some years in England before returning to his homeland. He stayed with the Plymouth colonists and showed them where to fish and how to plant crops like squash, pumpkins, and corn.

Paragraph	Key Ideas
1	
2	
3	

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Paragraph	Key Ideas
1	<i>Many people died during the first winter because of several problems.</i>
2	<i>An English-speaking Native American helped the settlers in the spring.</i>
3	<i>Another Native American who had lived in England showed the settlers where to fish and how to plant crops like corn.</i>

Sequence Activity

<p>Plymouth started to grow and more settlers came.</p>	<p>The Separatists were treated badly in England because of their religious views.</p>	<p>The Pilgrims wrote the Mayflower Compact.</p>
<p>Native American neighbors helped the Pilgrims.</p>	<p>The Pilgrims were blown off course and found themselves far north of Virginia.</p>	<p>Many Pilgrims died of disease and starvation during the first winter.</p>
<p>The Separatists won a charter to set up an English colony in Virginia.</p>	<p>The Pilgrims had their first successful harvest in Plymouth.</p>	<p>The Separatists left England and went to Holland.</p>

Correct Sequence

1. The Separatists were treated badly in England because of their religious views.
2. The Separatists left England and went to Holland.
3. The Separatists won a charter to set up an English colony in Virginia.
4. The Pilgrims are blown off course and find themselves far north of Virginia.
5. The Pilgrims wrote the Mayflower Compact.
6. Many Pilgrims died of disease and starvation during the first winter.
7. Native American neighbors helped the Pilgrims.
8. The Pilgrims had their first successful harvest in Plymouth.
9. Plymouth started to grow and more settlers came.

Comparison Chart

	Jamestown	Plymouth
Location		
Characteristics of the region		
Reasons it was founded		
Early setbacks		
Government		
Interactions with Native Americans		
Successes		

Comparison Chart – Possible Answers

	Jamestown	Plymouth
Location	In what is now Virginia along the James River	In what is now Massachusetts along the bay
Characteristics of the region	warm climate, fertile soil	colder climate with four seasons; coastal
Reasons it was founded	economic – people wanted to make money	religious – people were looking for religious freedom
Early Setbacks	unwillingness by some to work, disease, lack of leadership; no families	hunger, disease, and cold
Government	House of Burgesses	Mayflower Compact
Interactions with Native Americans	often in conflict	peaceful for the first years
Successes	tobacco plantations	fishing, farming, and trading

Answers for a Venn Diagram

Similarities:

- Both chartered originally by the Virginia Company
- Both had a very difficult start
- Many deaths in each place in the beginning
- Both had a government
- Both received help from Native Americans
- Both had some good leaders
- Both had to meet many challenges

Differences:

- Jamestown started for economic reasons and Plymouth for religious reasons
- Plymouth began with families; Jamestown did not.
- African Americans part of Jamestown but not Plymouth
- Jamestown had plantations and Plymouth had small farms
- The people of Plymouth cooperated more
- The people of Plymouth got along with Native Americans better