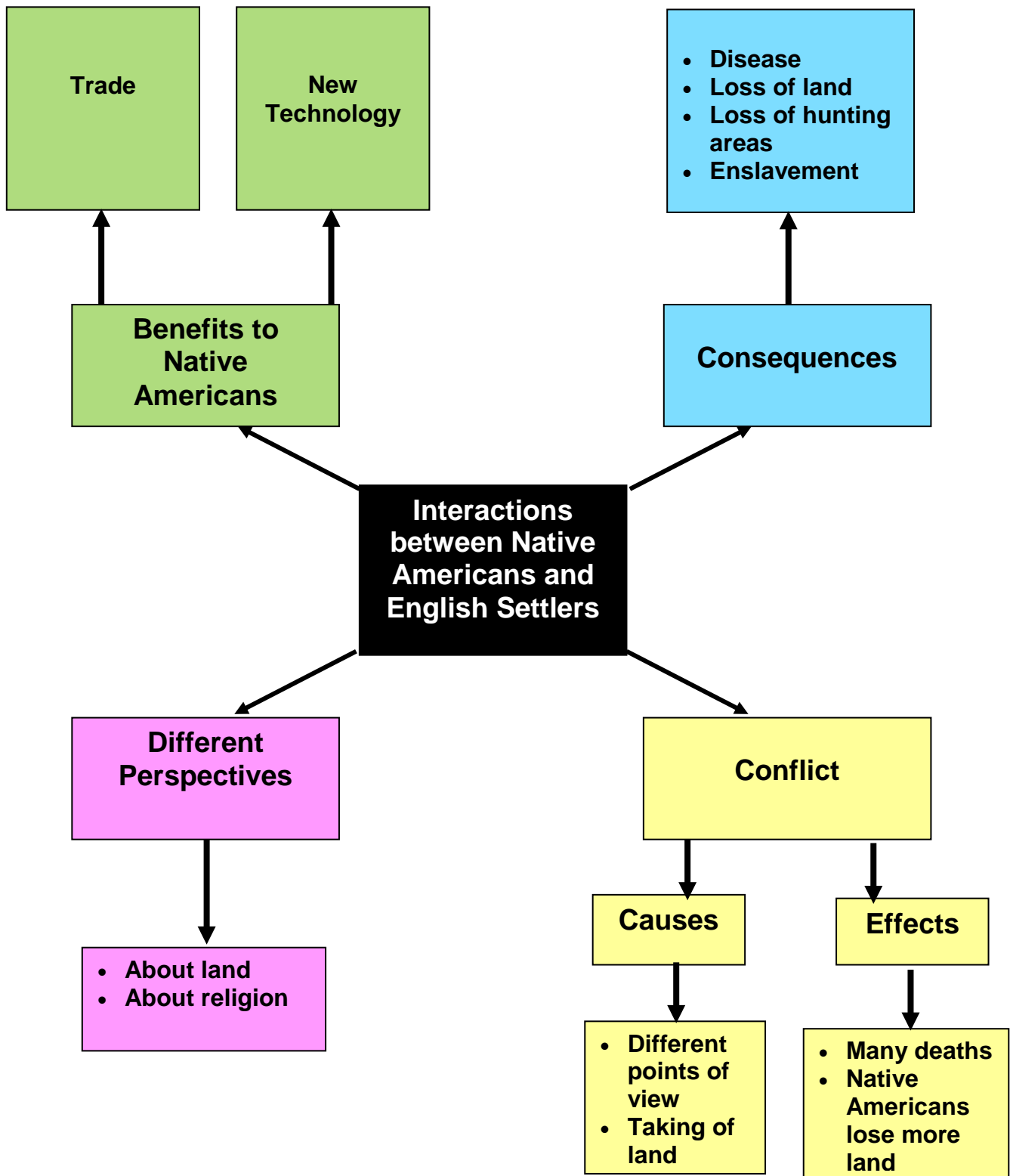


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 9, Unit 3

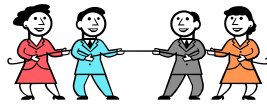
1. European settlement had many negative consequences for Native Americans. These included the loss of land, the loss of hunting areas, and disease.
2. Positive consequences included new technology and trade.
3. Over time, conflicts between English settlers and Native Americans increased. This was due to differing points of view as well as the settlers taking more and more land.
4. English settlers and Native Americans had different perspectives about many things including land and religion.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Settlement – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1
- Jamestown – Word Card #13 from Lesson 2
- Pilgrims – Word Card #21 from Lesson 4
- Freedom of Religion – Word Card #22 from Lesson 4

32 contradiction

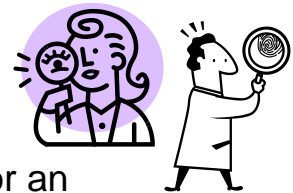


when two ideas or actions are in conflict

Example: The fact that the Puritans came to North America to find religious freedom but then denied others religious freedom is a contradiction.

(SS050309)

33 perspective



how a person looks at a problem or an event

Example: Native Americans and English colonists had different perspectives about land.

(SS050309)

34 treaty



a formal, signed agreement between two or more nations

Example: The English settlers and Native Americans signed treaties that often resulted in Native Americans losing their land.

(SS050309)

Conflict and Cooperation – Sample Completed Chart

Page(s)	Conflict or Cooperation	What happened?
50	Conflict	The Spanish forced Indians to work in mines
50	Cooperation	The Spanish traded with American Indians
57	Conflict	The Spanish fought with American Indians who opposed them.
61	Conflict	Ponce de Leon killed many native people
61	Conflict	American Indians resented the invasion and attacked
66	Cooperation	LaSalle learned American Indian languages.
67	Conflict	American Indians were enslaved
74	Cooperation	Roanoke Island had friendly people.
76	Cooperation	American Indians brought food to Jamestown
76	Conflict	Local tribes attacked people outside of Jamestown.
76	Cooperation	For a time American Indians and colonists were at peace.
76	Conflict	American Indians were tired of losing their land and attacked Jamestown
78	Cooperation	American Indians helped the Pilgrims.
79	Cooperation	American Indians and the Pilgrims signed a peace treaty

Conflict Increases

Jamestown

As more Powhatan land was taken for tobacco plantations in Virginia, conflicts between Native Americans and settlers increased. In 1622, angry Native Americans killed over 300 settlers in retaliation for the loss of farming and hunting land. The colonists fought back in an all-out war. The Powhatans were defeated and the last of their lands were taken.

The Pequot War

In 1637, fighting broke out between colonists and the Pequots in the Connecticut River Valley over the loss of Native American land. This conflict became known as the Pequot War. Connecticut settlers defeated the Pequots and more land was taken.

More conflicts arose over land ownership. These involved settlers and a variety of Native American groups including the Wampanoags, Narragansetts, and Mohegans.

King Phillip's War

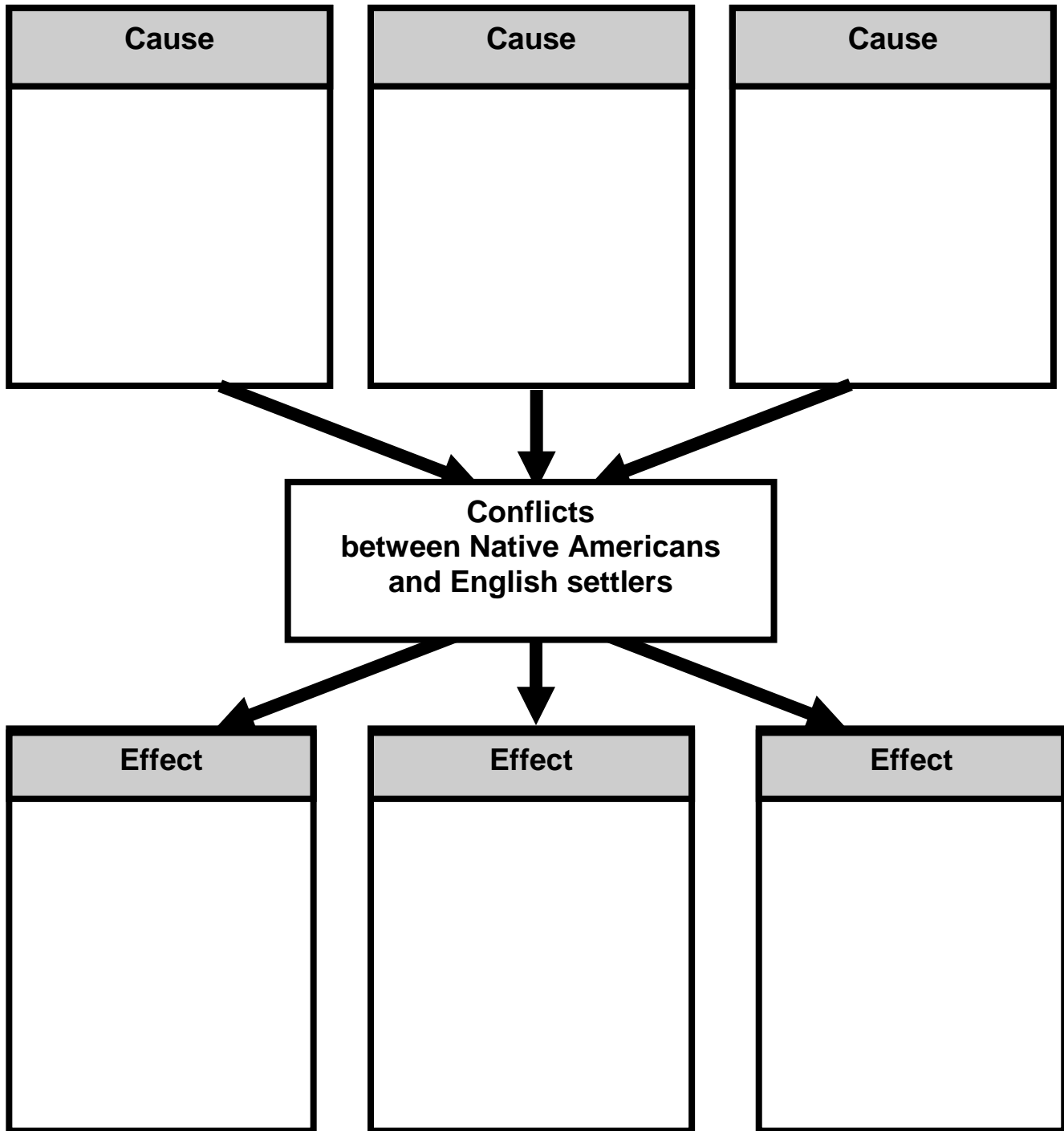
Tension had grown between the Wampanoag and the Plymouth settlers for years. One continuing problem was the trampling of Native American cornfields by colonists' livestock. There was also competition for resources such as land for planting, hunting, and fishing.

In 1662, the Plymouth Court summoned Wamsutta, the Wampanoag leader, to Plymouth. He was taken by gunpoint to be questioned. Later he sickened and died. His death made the Wampanoag very angry. Wamsutta's brother Metacom (who was known to the English as Philip) became the Wampanoag leader.

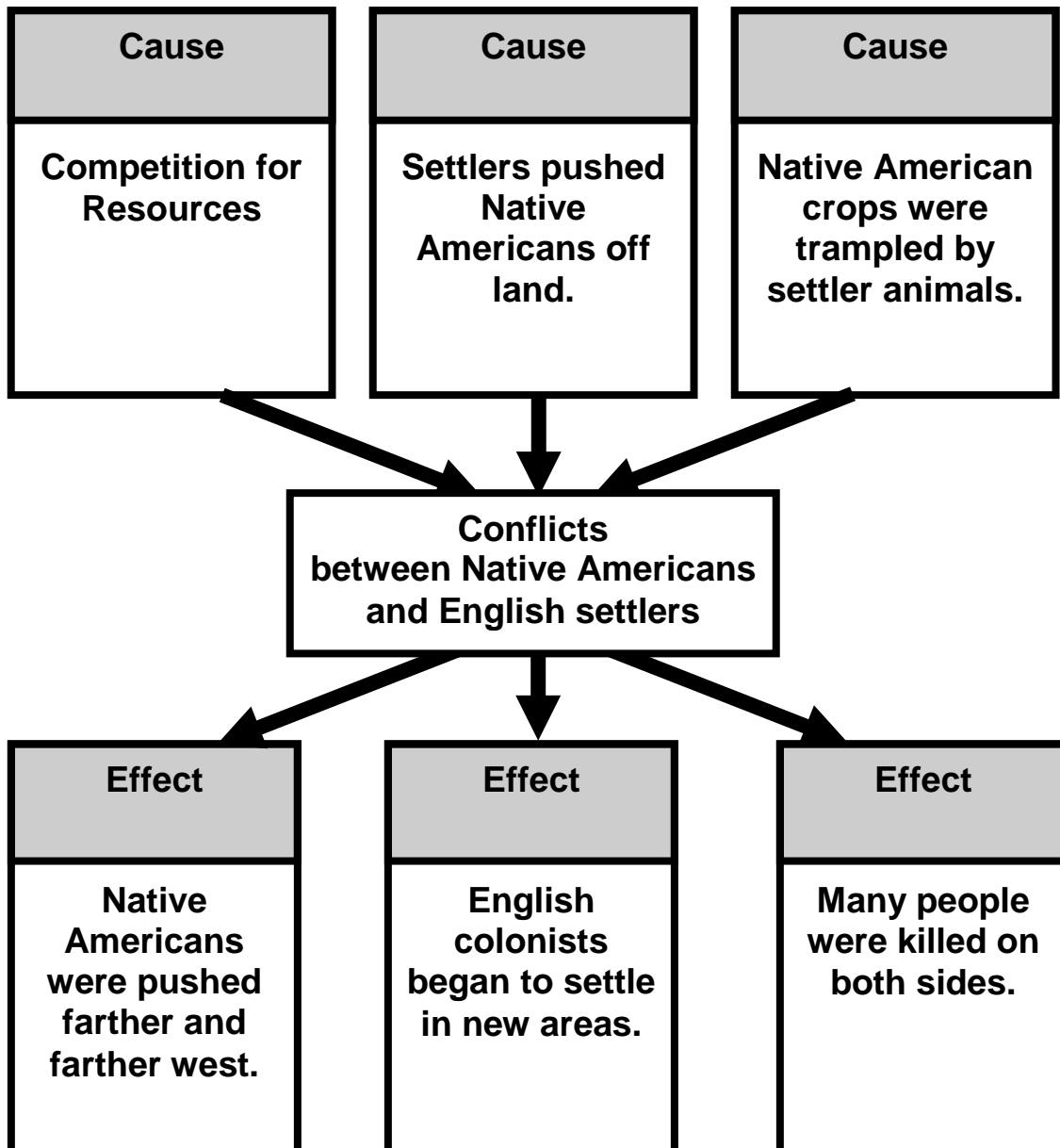
Tensions continued to rise and in 1675, conflict broke out. A war began which became known as King Philip's War. The war spread as far north as New Hampshire and as far southwest as Connecticut. Many people were killed on both sides.

The war ended in 1676, when Metacom (Philip) was killed. As a result of the war, many tribes were forced off their lands and very few Native Americans remained along the eastern seacoast of New England. This caused a wave of settlers to push farther north up the Connecticut River. Others moved even farther north into New Hampshire and what is now Maine.

Cause and Effect Chart



Sample Completed Cause and Effect Chart



Different Perspectives About Land

Native American	European
Native Americans believed you could use the land and its resources but not own it.	Europeans believed you had a right to own the land.
Native Americans believed that the land was never yours to own so the idea of fences was very strange to them.	Europeans felt that to show ownership you put a fence around land.
When Native Americans received money for land from Europeans they did not see it as “selling the land.”	Europeans felt you could buy land and then it would become yours to own.
When Native Americans signed treaties giving Europeans land they did not see the treaty in the same way as Europeans. Often they saw it as an agreement where both groups would still have the use of the land.	When Europeans signed a treaty that gave them Native American land, they believed they then owned the land.

Perspective #1

They have no respect for the land and what the land provides. They take what they want. They came here with little knowledge of how to survive. We gave them food, taught them what to grow, and shared the land. They thanked us by destroying our hunting areas and pushing us off the land we had lived on for thousands of years. Their animals trample our cornfields. Their fishermen claim the rivers and lakes as their own. They build fences trying to mark off land they cannot own. They disrespect our religion and our ways. They act as if their culture is superior to all other cultures. We have been patient and helpful, but it is time to take a stand against them. If we allow them to continue to expand, all that we have known will be gone. We have no choice but to act to stop them. If this means attacking their villages, it will have to be done.

Perspective #2

Their religion and their ways are primitive and misled. Their language is awkward. They have no understanding of the value of land. They don't even have the common sense to build fences to mark off one man's land from another. We own land now for the first time in our lives. It is ours and we intend to protect it. We've managed to survive in this tough new place and we've earned the right to own it. They signed papers giving us the land and took our money. Now, the land is ours. Let them move west. One piece of land is the same to them as any other piece. We had hoped to convert them to our religion and help them learn our ways. That does not seem possible now. They have become bloodthirsty and violent. They threaten our villages and our lives. But we will protect what is rightfully ours. If this means all-out war, we are ready for it.