

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Crash Course U.S. History #3: The Natives & The English

Powhatan, John Smith, and Pocahontas

- The colonists of Jamestown (Virginia) discovered that local Amerindian tribes were unified under a guy they called _____. He quickly realized two things about the English colonists...
 - 1) They were terrible at _____.
 - 2) They had _____.
- Powhatan decided to help the English with #1 (partly in hopes of getting #2) and in return, John Smith ordered Jamestown to stop _____ from the local Amerindians.
- The Virginia Company existed to make money, and since the colonists hadn't found gold (and weren't farming enough to export crops), that meant they'd need to start _____ with the locals in order to have something of value to send back home to England.

Thought Bubble:

- Each side traded things they had _____ for stuff they needed. The English gave the Amerindians stuff like _____, _____, _____, and _____. The Amerindians provided the English with _____ and _____.
- Over time, however, the English wanted more and more furs. Amerindian men who liked the stuff they were getting from the English started spending more time _____ and less time _____.
- The English liked to put up _____ around their land, while Amerindians didn't do "private property" that way and resented not being able to travel freely. Also, they let their _____ roam around and eat _____.
- Amerindian tribes began fighting one another over _____, and thanks to all their trade with Jamestown, they were able to fight with _____.
- John Smith never actually fell in love with _____ or married her or anything. (She did eventually marry another white guy named John Rolfe and moved to _____).
- John Smith pretty much held Jamestown together while he was in charge. When he was _____ in an accident and moved back to England, however, the peace almost immediately fell apart. The English started stealing _____ from the tribes. Sometimes they just _____ them.
- Local Amerindians rebelled against the English and lost. The tribes had to move west to make room for more white people to settle. Things weren't that great for the Virginia Company either – it never made a _____ (plus everyone kept dying). Virginia became a _____ in 1644 .

The New England Colonies & the Pequot War:

- Tensions between the Puritans and local Amerindians in the northeast also largely revolved around how each side thought about _____ ownership.
- Most colonists saw the natives as heathens in need of _____. (They were supposed to be a "City on a Hill," which included sharing Christianity with everyone whether they wanted it or not.)

- On the other hand, they were worried people might like living with the _____ better than staying at home – so they passed laws against running off to live with the locals and published stories trying to make it sound like a horrible experience to live that way. (It wasn't.)
- The CAUSES of the Pequot War had been going on for some time. The TRIGGER was the death of an _____ at the hands of several Pequots.
- The “war” itself was very one-sided. Soldiers from _____, the new colony of _____, and an enemy tribe of the Pequots joined together and killed over 500 Pequots, including burning their village to the ground. The violence continued for several months, but the Pequot were almost all killed or sold into _____ within a few months.
- The Pequot War was important because...
 - 1) It opened up _____ to further (white) settlement.
 - 2) It showed how difficult it would be for Amerindians to _____ Europeans who had more people and better weapons (like _____).
 - 3) It showed how brutal and bloodthirsty Europeans could be when fighting against “savages” in the name of “civilization” and their Christian faith.
 - 4) New England Amerindians continued to _____ despite the odds. (This would also be a theme as the white folks expanded west – the native populations just kept resisting!)

King Philip’s War (Metacomet’s War)

- The biggest attack by Amerindians against New England colonists happened in the year _____ and was led by a Wampanoag chief named _____. (As a gesture of goodwill, he let the English call him _____ because it was more comfortable for them.)
- The war lasted for _____ and was probably the closest the Amerindians ever came to driving out the English in the northeast. They attacked over 40 English settlements and completely destroyed _____ of them. Around _____ Europeans and _____ Amerindians died. (This left over 50,000 Europeans alive, but only around 17,000 Amerindians.)
- War is always violent, but this one was particularly _____ and ugly. When Metacomet was finally killed, the English _____ and left it there for decades.
- Amerindians may have raped English women before killing them, and they also went after the colonists’ _____ – which they killed, but slowly and horribly. Both sides wanted to kill one another, but the Amerindians often wanted to do so in ways that made a statement, that sent a message.
- It’s also clear that both sides felt strongly that their _____ was in serious danger.

Reflection / Conclusion

- When things went badly for the Puritans, they assumed they must be failing at _____. They saw fighting off the Amerindians as part of their struggle to save _____ and get right with God again. (This happened to the Old Testament Jews a LOT; the Puritans didn’t just come up with this idea on their own.)
- It’s important we resist the urge to portray Amerindians as either “noble savages” OR as nameless, faceless victims of the actions of white folks. They had active roles in history just like the colonists did.
- Finally, the Amerindians aren’t something that happened TO Americans in history – they are PART of that history. Just because it’s harder to uncover their stories doesn’t make them any less important.