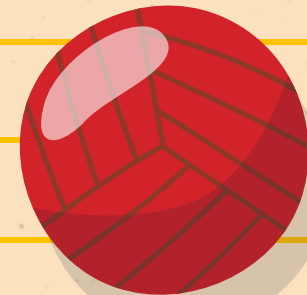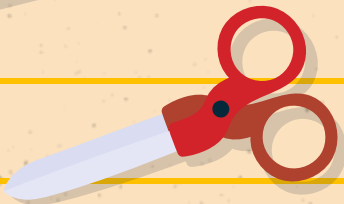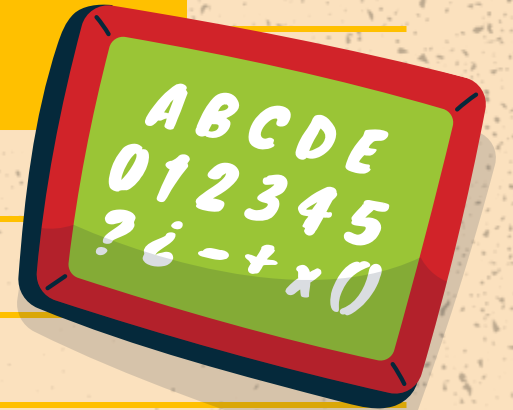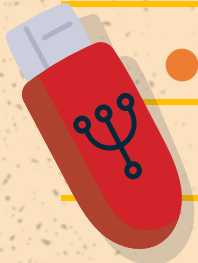What is the importance of the first Thanksgiving?

INVESTIGATE
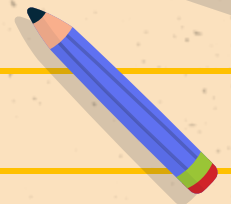
The English Colonies & The Tribes

As a Young Historian, I will be able to…

- Examine the Plymouth colony & the 1st Thanksgiving
- Analyze struggles of New England colonies & Indian relations
- Investigate the impact of King Phillips War

The Plymouth Colony

A group of puritan separatists (The Pilgrims)leave England, sailing to North America on the *Mayflower* (1620)

Massasoit of the Wampanoags makes contact with them, sending Squanto to serve as translator

Squanto works with Governor John Carver and Massasoit to create a pledge for peace

October 1621- Massasoit invites Pilgrims to Wampanoag annual harvest festival-The First Thanksgiving

The Pequot War

1634- Massachusetts and Rhode Island want Pequot lands for control of the Connecticut River

Indians of an unknown tribe kill a slave catcher & his eight companions, this is used as an excuse to attack the Pequot

The Mohegans, Wampanoags, Narragansets, & Niantics join forces with the English to fight the Pequot

1637- English forces set fire to the Pequot settlement of Ft. Mystic, killing over 700 men, women, & children

Struggles for Control of New England

Wealth came from fishing, farming, logging, and the fur trade (specifically beaver)

The Iroquois & Huron begin to war with each other over beaver populations. Smallpox drastically drops both groups numbers

1643-1701 The Iroquois Wars begin. Mohawks sign a treaty with the dutch & fight against French allied tribes

Dutch supplied firearms, knives, axes, cloth for beaver pelts & the removal of "enemy tribes"

Algonquians & Puritans

Wampum- Traditional shell beads of the eastern woodland tribes. Used in ceremonies & ornamental purposes

The Algonquins & Puritans begin to fight over Wampum, Praying Indians, Puritan "blue laws", & pigs

Puritan "Blue Laws"

THE

BLUE LAWS

OF

NEW HAVEN COLONY,

USUALLY CALLED

BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT;

QUAKER LAWS

OF

PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS;

BLUE LAWS

OF

NEW YORK, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA,

AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

FIRST RECORD OF CONNECTICUT;

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM CONNECTICUT RECORDS; CASES
OF SALEM WITCHCRAFT; CHARGES AND BANISHMENT OF
REV. ROGER WILLIAMS, &c.; AND OTHER INTER-
ESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE ANTIQUITIES.

COMPILED

By AN ANTIQUARIAN.

HARTFORD.
PRINTED BY CASE, TIFFANY & CO.
PEARL STREET.
1838.

No work on Sundays

No buying or selling

No Traveling

No public entertainment

No sports

No kissing

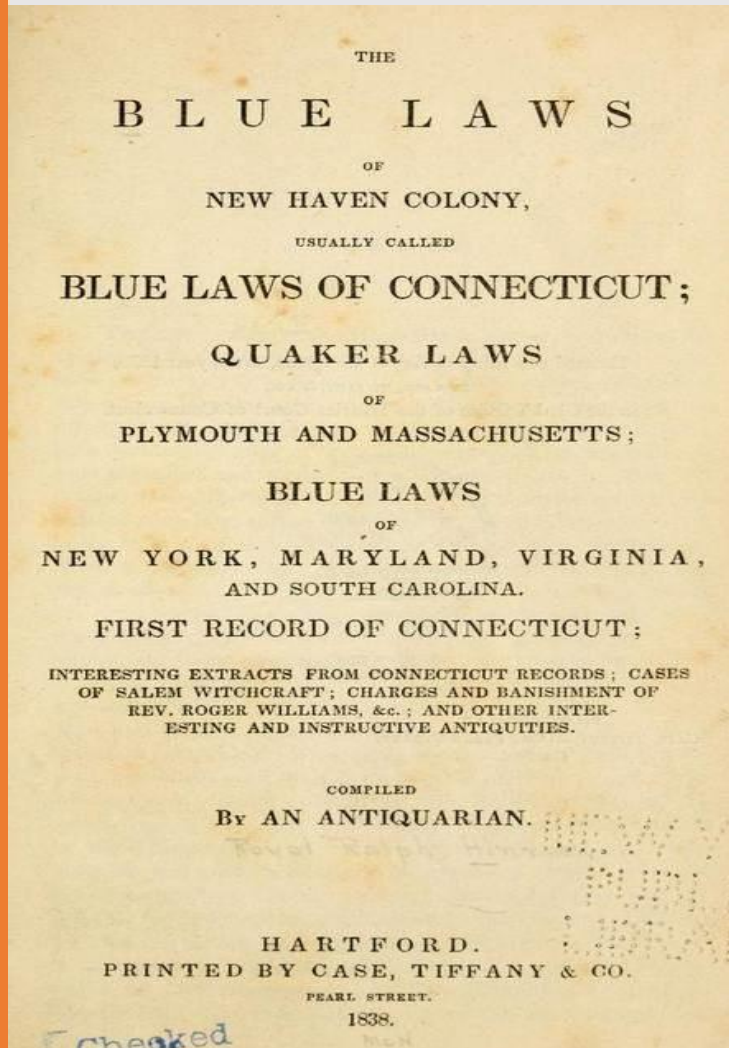No making beds or shaving

No walking in an "irreverent manner"

Algonquians & Puritans

Wampum- Traditional shell beads of the eastern woodland tribes. Used in ceremonies & ornamental purposes

The Algonquins & Puritans begin to fight over Wampum, Praying Indians, Puritan "blue laws", & pigs

Praying Indians & traditionalists divided Algonquians against each other

Trade escalated cultural conflict as Puritans began to mass produce Wampum

Conflict

Puritans expected Indians be held accountable for blue laws in court

Algonquins raised pigs, but pigs would sometimes escape & got into English fields

Massasoit fought to keep the peace in the region & gave the English land until his death in 1661

Metacom (called King Phillip by the English) began to lead the Wampaoags & began to create alliances between the tribes

King Phillip's War

Puritans sent a spy to keep an eye on local Indian groups, who was killed by 3 Wampanoag Indians

Puritans capture & hang them, beginning a conflict with the Wampanoags, Narragansetts, Nipmucks, Mohegans, & Podunks

Wampanoags attack 52 of 90 towns, destroying 12 of them. New England forms a militia & counter attacks in the Great Swamp Fight

The numbers of tribal members drastically drops (almost exterminating some), Metacom is killed, & Algonquians lost independence

Pennsylvania

William Penn arrives in Pennsylvania to begin a Quaker colony

Signs an agreement with the Delaware Indians & an agreement of friendship

Penn guarantees freedom of worship & gives fair treatment to Indians