Changing Ties

Cooperation and conflict at Plymouth

5.H.6 "Identify and explain instances of both cooperation and conflict that existed between Native Americans and colonists."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two actions that show cooperation, circle two causes of conflict, and write 1 and 2 beside an early and a later event to show how the relationship changed.

The Wampanoag and Plymouth Colonists

1 In 1621, the Wampanoag leader Ousamequin, also called Massasoit, met with English colonists at Plymouth. The colonists had settled on land where Patuxet people had lived before disease killed many of them. Ousamequin and the colonists made a peace agreement: each side would avoid harming the other and help if attacked. The agreement gave both groups a reason to work together, though they had different goals.

2 Tisquantum, a Patuxet man who spoke English, helped the Plymouth colonists communicate with Wampanoag people. He also showed colonists ways to grow food in the area, including how to plant corn. Wampanoag people and colonists traded goods, and some shared a harvest meal in 1621. These actions were cooperation: people worked together for food, trade, and peace. Cooperation did not mean the two groups always agreed.

3 Over the next decades, more English colonists arrived and took control of more Native land. Colonial laws also limited Native people's choices. Disputes over land and power increased. In 1675, fighting began between colonists and Native groups led by Metacom, Ousamequin's son. Some Native groups fought alongside the colonists. The war killed many people, and many Native survivors lost their homes or freedom. Cooperation had given way to terrible conflict.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the 1621 agreement help Ousamequin and the Plymouth colonists cooperate?

2. What did Tisquantum do that helped the colonists work with Wampanoag people?

3. What two changes increased conflict, and what began in 1675?

4. Why would it be incorrect to say that all Native groups fought against the colonists in the war?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Create a title for a classroom exhibit label, then write four sentences: describe one act of cooperation, explain one cause of conflict, compare the two moments, and ask visitors a question about the change.

ANSWER KEY

Changing Ties

GRADE 5 · 5.H.6

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two actions that show cooperation, circle two causes of conflict, and write 1 and 2 beside an early and a later event to show how the relationship changed. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the 1621 agreement help Ousamequin and the Plymouth colonists cooperate?	**Each side agreed not to harm the other and to help if attacked, giving both groups a way to support peace.**
2	What did Tisquantum do that helped the colonists work with Wampanoag people?	**He helped the colonists communicate with Wampanoag people and showed them how to grow food in the area.**
3	What two changes increased conflict, and what began in 1675?	**Colonists took control of more Native land, and colonial laws limited Native people's choices. Fighting began in 1675 between colonists and Native groups led by Metacom.**
4	Why would it be incorrect to say that all Native groups fought against the colonists in the war?	**Some Native groups fought alongside the colonists.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Promises and Pressure

In 1621, Ousamequin and the Plymouth colonists agreed to help each other if attacked. As colonists gained control of more Native land, disputes grew. Their early agreement supported peace, but later fights over land and power led to war. How might people have handled those land disputes without fighting?

Accept other specific examples of cooperation and causes of conflict from the passage. Responses should not suggest that all Native groups took the same side in the war.