Neighbors and Newcomers

Trace how trade, land, and alliances shaped relationships.

8.H.1 "Identify the major Native American groups and identify cause and effect relationships between European settlers and these Native American groups that led to conflict and cooperation."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the names of Native groups, circle actions that show cooperation, and write C and E beside linked causes and effects of cooperation or conflict.

Changing Relationships in Colonial America

1 Along the James River in Virginia, Powhatan communities lived near the English settlement at Jamestown, founded in 1607. The Powhatan were a network of Native towns led by Wahunsenacawh, whom the English called Powhatan. At times, Powhatan people traded corn to the newcomers, while the English offered metal tools and other goods. Trade could help both sides, especially when settlers had trouble growing enough food. But English demands for food and land strained relations. As colonists spread their farms into Native territory, competition for land helped turn uneasy contact into repeated fighting.

2 Farther north, the Wampanoag were a group of Native communities in the region where English colonists founded Plymouth in 1620. Their leader Ousamequin, often called Massasoit, made an agreement with the settlers to support each other in times of danger. Wampanoag knowledge of local crops and land also helped the colony survive. Over the following decades, English towns grew across Wampanoag lands, reducing Native control of fields and hunting areas. Disputes over land and English attempts to control Native affairs contributed to war in 1675 under Ousamequin's son Metacom.

3 In the northeast, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy joined several Native nations, including the Mohawk and Seneca. Its leaders used councils to decide how to deal with outsiders. Trade with European newcomers brought metal goods and other supplies in exchange for furs. Haudenosaunee diplomats also formed alliances with some English colonies to protect trade and their interests. These ties could support cooperation, but European competition for the fur trade drew Native nations into struggles over trading routes. Alliances did not erase disagreements: colonial settlement on Native land created further pressure and conflict.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did trade between the Powhatan and Jamestown settlers help both sides, and what change helped cause fighting?

2. What agreement supported cooperation between the Wampanoag and Plymouth settlers? What later changes contributed to war?

3. Why did some Haudenosaunee leaders form alliances with English colonies, and how could European competition still lead to conflict?

4. What cause of conflict did the Powhatan and Wampanoag both face as English settlements grew? Name an effect for each group.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose one Native group in the passage and propose a specific agreement its leaders and settlers might have considered. In three sentences, explain how keeping the agreement could support cooperation and how breaking it could cause conflict.

ANSWER KEY

Neighbors and Newcomers

GRADE 8 · 8.H.1

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the names of Native groups, circle actions that show cooperation, and write C and E beside linked causes and effects of cooperation or conflict. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did trade between the Powhatan and Jamestown settlers help both sides, and what change helped cause fighting?	**The Powhatan received goods such as metal tools, while settlers received corn when food was scarce. Fighting grew as settlers expanded farms into Native territory.**
2	What agreement supported cooperation between the Wampanoag and Plymouth settlers? What later changes contributed to war?	**Ousamequin and the settlers agreed to support each other in danger. English towns spread across Wampanoag lands, and English attempts to control Native affairs contributed to war.**
3	Why did some Haudenosaunee leaders form alliances with English colonies, and how could European competition still lead to conflict?	**They formed alliances to protect trade and their interests. European competition for furs drew Native nations into struggles over trading routes.**
4	What cause of conflict did the Powhatan and Wampanoag both face as English settlements grew? Name an effect for each group.	**Both faced English expansion onto Native land. The Powhatan experienced repeated fighting, while the Wampanoag faced war in 1675.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Wampanoag leaders and Plymouth settlers might have agreed on boundaries for new English farms. If settlers stayed within those boundaries, Wampanoag communities could keep access to their fields while the two sides continued helping each other. If settlers crossed the boundaries, the loss of fields could cause disputes and fighting.

Accept historically plausible agreements tied to a group and a pressure described in the passage. The response should explain distinct cause-and-effect paths for keeping and breaking the agreement.