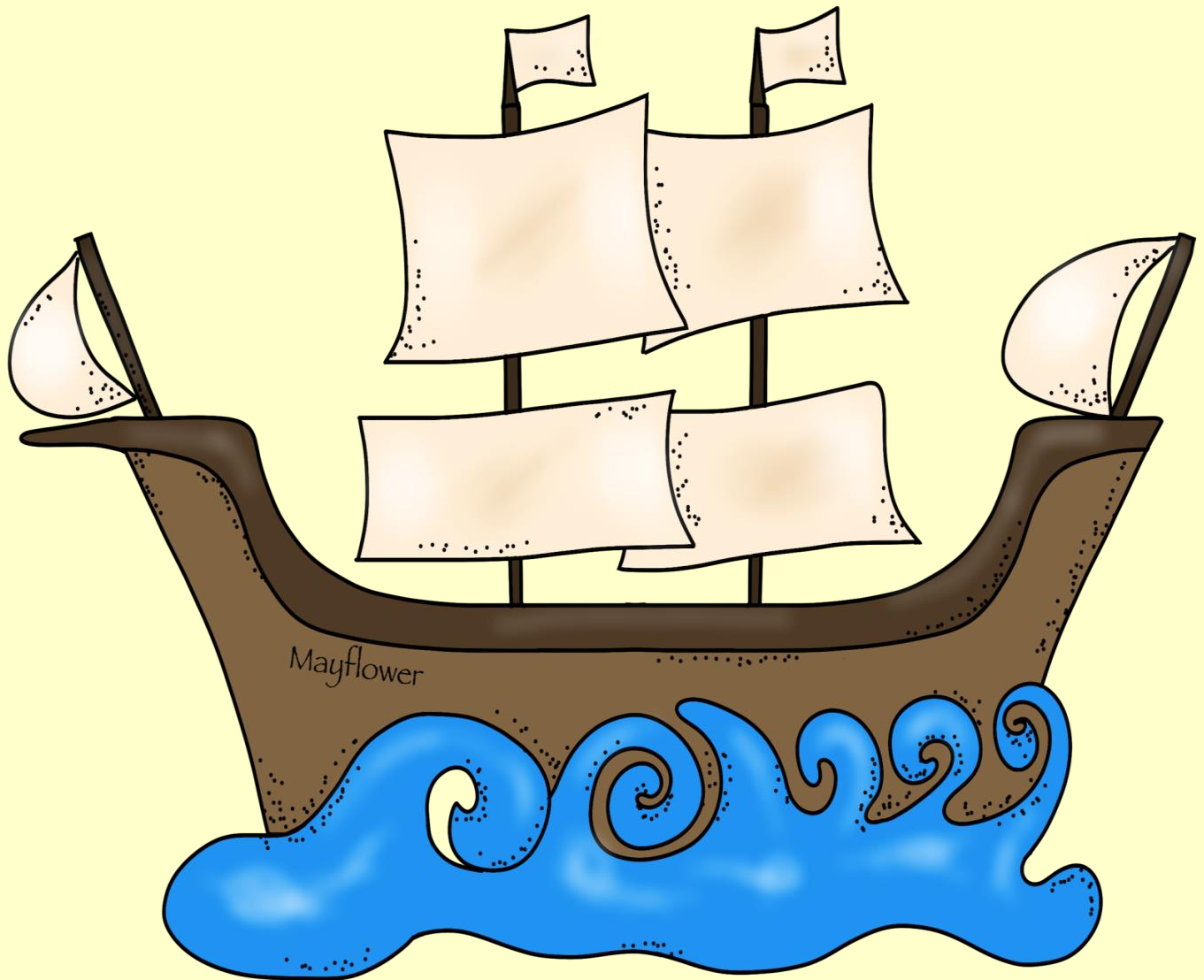
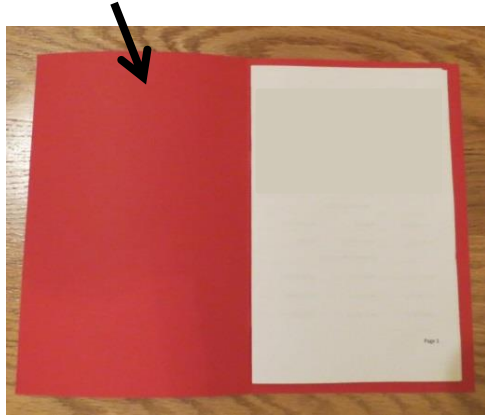


The Story of Thanksgiving



Created by Gay Miller

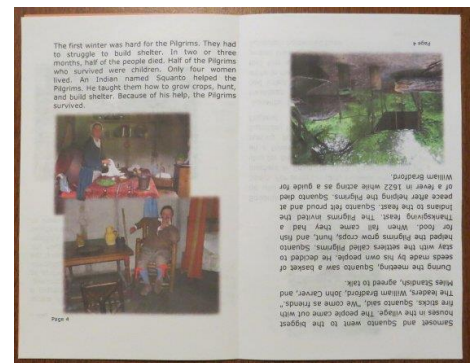
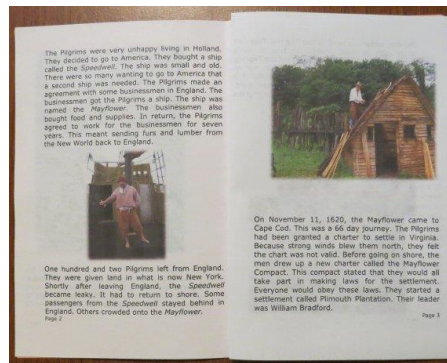
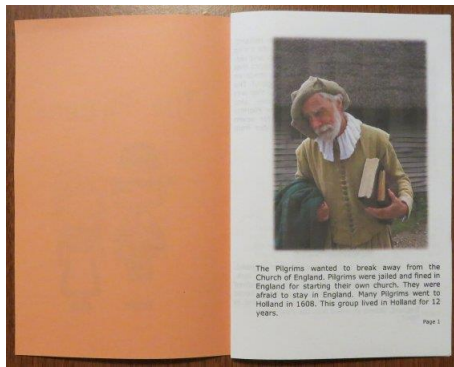
I recommend that you duplicate the cover onto construction paper or card stock. Standard construction paper is 9 by 12 inches which makes the cover a bit larger than the pages inside.



Your pages must be duplicated on the front and the back. I ran my pages front and back directly from the printer. This is a simple process with only four pages. Simply place the page that has been printed on one side back into the printer for the reverse side to be printed.

FRONT Pages 1 & 1 (page 4 of this book) with BACK Pages 2 & 2 (page 5 of this book)

FRONT Pages 3 & 3 (page 6 of this book) with BACK Pages 4 & 4 (page 7 of this book)



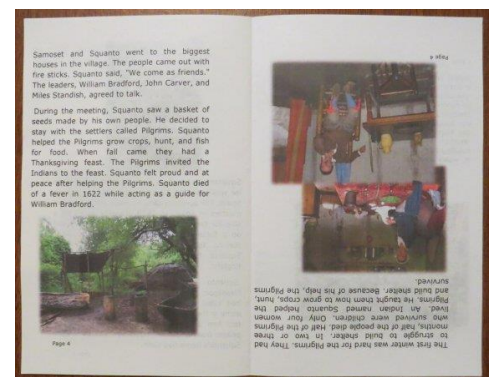
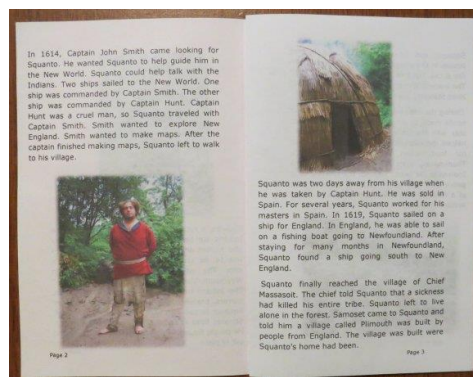
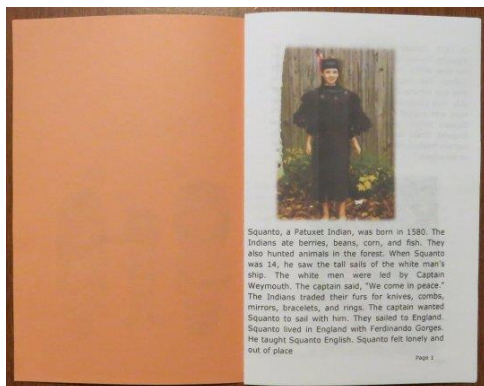
This is a "Turn around Upside Down Book." After reading about the Pilgrims, just flip the book over to read the Squanto half of the book.

Half

The Pilgrims' Journey
Squanto
Whole book

Flesch-Kincaid

4.8
5.1
4.9



The photos in the resource have been converted to line drawings for ink-friendly printing.

Squanto The Story of Tisquantum



The Pilgrims' Journey to Plymouth





The indigenous people traded furs for useful goods like knives and metal tools. However, Weymouth captured Squanto and four other Native men and forced them to sail to England. In England, Squanto lived with a man named Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who taught him to speak English. Although he was treated well, Squanto felt lonely and longed to return to his home.

Squanto, whose real name was Tisquantum, was a member of Patuxet tribe born around 1585 in present-day Massachusetts. Patuxet families farmed corn, beans, and squash, known as the "Three Sisters", as well as gathering berries, fishing, and hunting local animals.

Some historians believe that when Squanto was a young man in 1605, an English explorer named Captain George Weymouth arrived.



The Pilgrims wanted to separate from the Church of England. In England, they were fined and jailed for practicing their own religion, which made them afraid to stay. In 1608, a group of Pilgrims moved to Holland, where they lived for twelve years. However, life in Holland was difficult, and they worried their children were losing their English culture. They decided to make a new start in America.

To prepare for the long journey, they bought a small, old ship called the *Speedwell*. Because so many people wanted to go, they also made an agreement with a group of English businessmen to get a second ship, the *Mayflower*, along with food and supplies. In return, the Pilgrims agreed to work for the businessmen for seven years by sending furs and lumber back to England.

In 1620, the *Speedwell* and the *Mayflower* set sail together. Shortly after leaving port, the *Speedwell* began to leak and had to turn back. Some passengers stayed behind in England, while others crowded onto the *Mayflower*. On September 6, 1620, a total of 102 passengers set sail on the *Mayflower* alone.

After a dangerous 66-day journey across the Atlantic Ocean, the *Mayflower* reached Cape Cod (in present-day Massachusetts) on November 11, 1620. They had originally planned to settle near the Hudson River in the Virginia territory, but strong winds had blown them far off course.



In 1614, Squanto finally sailed back to North America with Captain John Smith to work as an interpreter and guide. Captain Smith explored the area and created maps of the coastline. But before Squanto could reach his home, another English officer named Captain Thomas Hunt betrayed him. Hunt tricked Squanto and 19 other Patuxet men onto his ship, captured them, and sailed to Spain, where he tried to sell them as slaves.

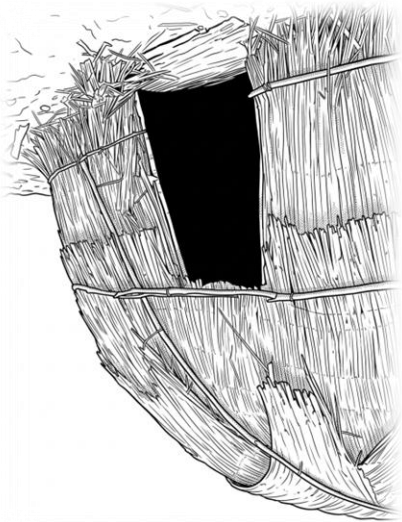
Local Spanish friars rescued Squanto, and he eventually made his way back to England. Determined to get home, he joined another expedition in 1619 that brought him back across the Atlantic Ocean.



Because they landed outside the area governed by their original charter, some passengers argued that the rules no longer applied. To keep order, 41 adult men signed the **Mayflower Compact** before going ashore. This agreement stated that they would create fair laws for the good of the settlement and that everyone would obey them.

The Pilgrims chose a site nearby for their new home and named it Plymouth (often spelled *Plimoth* in historical documents). John Carver was elected as their first governor; after his death the following spring, **William Bradford** was elected governor and led the colony for many years.

When Squanto finally reached his native village, he made a heartbreaking discovery. While he was away, a devastating disease spread through the area. Nearly everyone in his village had died, including his family. Grief-stricken, Squanto went to live the Patuxet, a Wampanoag village where Plymouth now stands.



In March 1621, a leader named Samoset visited the Pilgrims' new colony, built on the former site of Squanto's village, and introduced Squanto to them. Because Squanto spoke fluent English, he became an essential communicator between the Wampanoag leader Ousamequin, known as Massasoit and colonial leaders like Governor John Carver and Miles Standish. They signed a peace treaty promising to help and protect each other.

Their first winter was extremely hard. The Pilgrims struggled against freezing cold, illness, and a lack of proper shelter. Within a few months, nearly half of the settlers died. Only four adult women survived the winter, and many children lost one or both parents.

In the spring, a Patuxet man named **Squanto** (Tisquantum) came to help the Pilgrims. Having learned English years earlier, Squanto showed them how to plant corn using fish as fertilizer, how to catch fish and hunt local animals, and where to gather wild plants. Thanks to his assistance and their alliance with the Wampanoag people, the surviving Pilgrims were able to establish a lasting community.

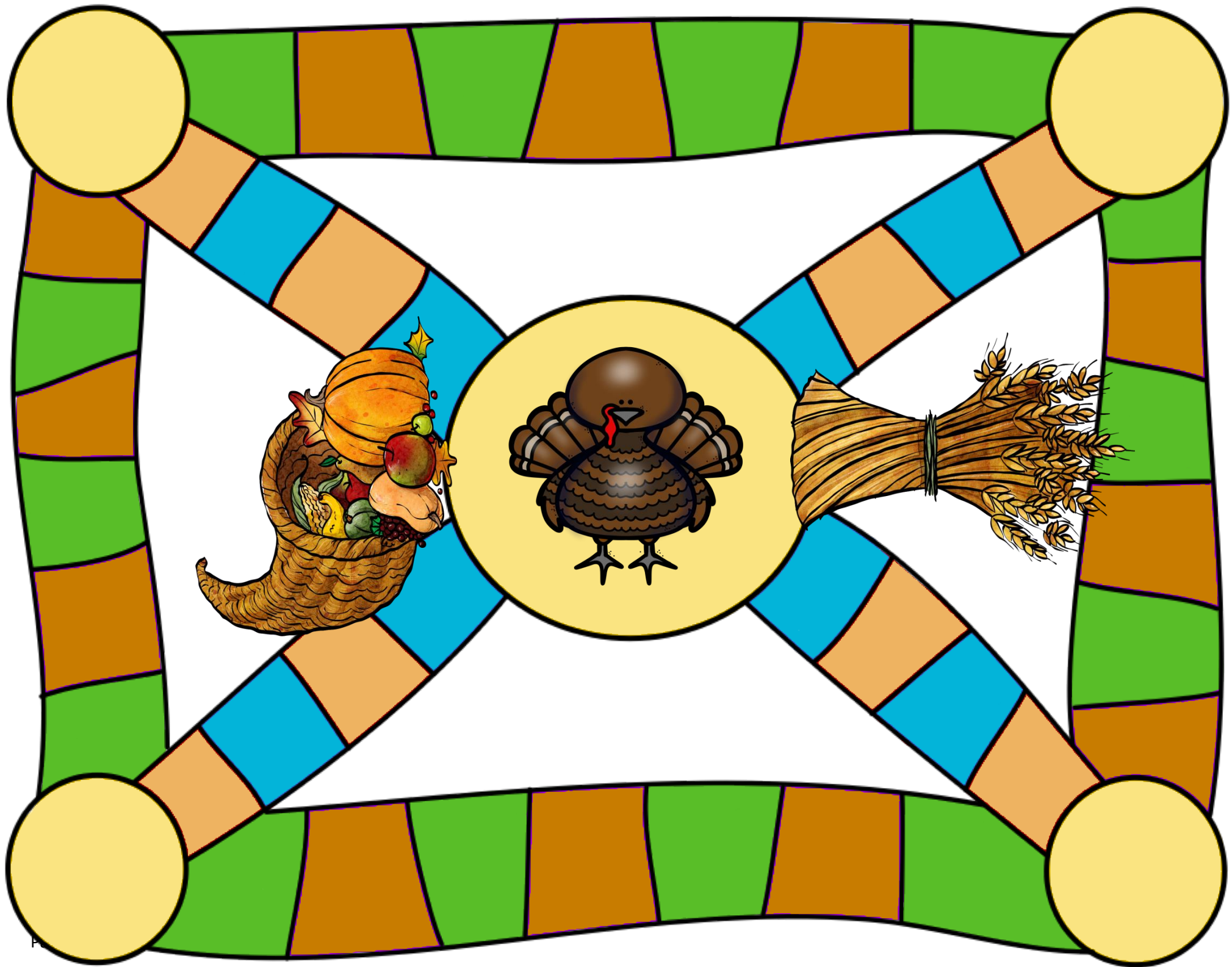


Squanto decided to live among the Pilgrims. He taught them vital survival skills, such as planting corn using fish as fertilizer, catching eels, and hunting local game. That autumn, after a successful harvest, the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag held a three-day harvest feast together. About 90 Wampanoag men came to the 1621 harvest feast and brought five deer. This is the event we now remember as the first Thanksgiving.

Squanto continued to serve as an indispensable guide, interpreter, and peacemaker until he fell ill and died of a fever in late 1622.

The Wampanoag are still here, as the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah). Since 1970, some Native people have marked Thanksgiving in Plymouth as a National Day of Mourning.





Directions for Play

The object of the game is to be the first player to move from his/her corner around the board once and then to the center of the game board.

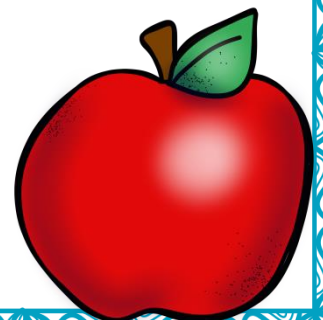
- ✕ Divide students into groups of 4 players.
- ✕ Each player will place a game marker on a different corner.
- ✕ Place the cards upside down off the board within easy reach of all the players.
- ✕ Players may determine who goes first by rolling a die.
- ✕ Play proceeds to the left.
- ✕ On a turn, draw a card from the deck and answer the question. If the other players agree that the correct answer is given, the player rolls a die and moves the matching number of spaces. If there are not enough spaces ahead, the player must wait until the next turn and try again.

The first player to reach the center of the game board is the winner.

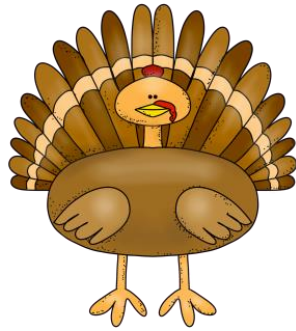
Give a summary of the Pilgrims' story.



Give a summary of Squanto's story.



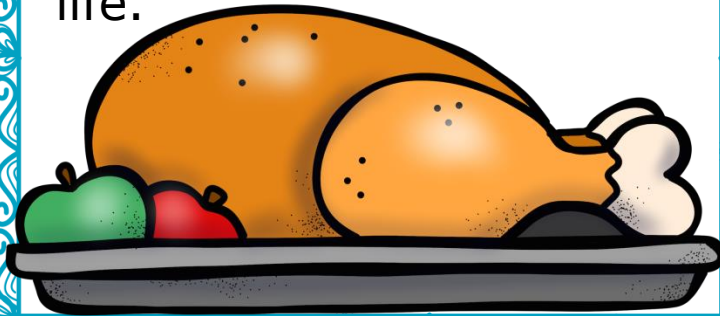
Name two places Squanto lived, and explain why they're important.



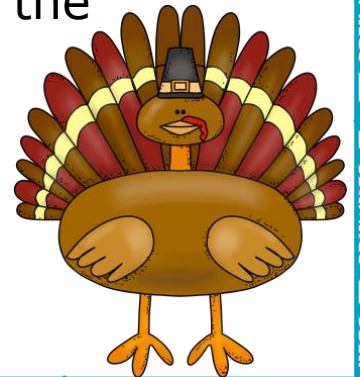
Name two places the Pilgrims lived, and explain why they're important.



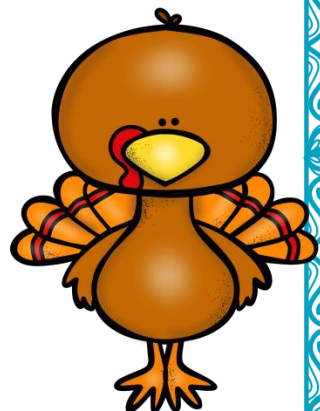
List three events that took place in Squanto's life.



List the three most important events that happened to the Pilgrims.



Why was Squanto able to speak English?



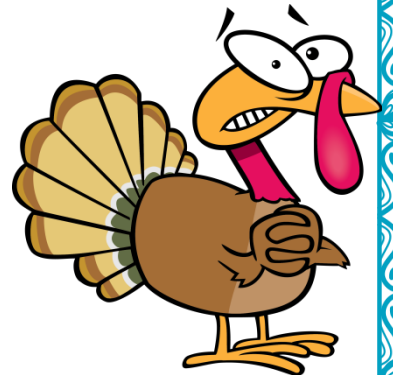
Why did the Pilgrims feel the need to write the Mayflower Compact?



Name one way the Pilgrims' and Squanto's lives are alike.



Name one difference that took place in Squanto's life as compared to the lives of the Pilgrims.



Tell one problem and solution relationship in the Squanto story.



Tell one problem and solution relationship in the Pilgrim story.



Tell one cause and effect relationship in the Squanto story.



Tell one cause and effect relationship in the Pilgrim story.



Answer Key

Summaries

- **Summary of the Pilgrims' Story:** The Pilgrims were a group of people who sought religious freedom and left England for America. They faced severe challenges during their journey on the *Mayflower* and during a harsh first winter, when nearly half of them died. With the help of Squanto, a Patuxet man, they learned vital skills for survival and established the settlement of Plymouth (Plimouth) Plantation, where they eventually built a successful community.
- **Summary of Squanto's Story:** Squanto (Tisquantum) was a Patuxet man born around 1585. After being captured by English explorers, he was brought to England, where he learned English while living with Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He was later captured by Captain Thomas Hunt and taken to Spain to be sold as a slave, but local friars helped him escape. Squanto eventually made his way back to New England, only to discover that disease had destroyed his entire tribe. He chose to help the Pilgrims survive, served as an essential translator and guide, and sadly died of a fever in 1622.

Key Details & Places

- **Two Places Squanto Lived and Their Importance:**
 - **England:** Squanto lived in England, where he learned the English language and culture, which later allowed him to serve as a bridge between Native Americans and English settlers.
 - **Spain:** Squanto was taken to Spain after being captured by Captain Hunt, but he was rescued by Spanish friars before eventually returning to England.
- **Two Places the Pilgrims Lived and Their Importance:**
 - **Holland:** Many Pilgrims lived in Holland for 12 years to escape religious persecution in England.
 - **Plymouth (Plimouth) Plantation:** The Pilgrims built their settlement here, using the survival skills Squanto taught them to establish a permanent home.

Major Events

- **Three Events in Squanto's Life:**
 - captured by Captain Hunt and taken to Spain
 - lived in England, where he learned to speak English fluently
 - returned to his homeland and found that his village had been destroyed by disease
- **Three Most Important Events for the Pilgrims:**
 - sailing to America on the *Mayflower* to find religious freedom
 - signing the Mayflower Compact and enduring a harsh first winter in Plymouth
 - meeting Squanto, who taught them how to plant crops, fish, and hunt

Question Responses

- **Why was Squanto able to speak English?** Squanto lived in England for several years, where he learned to speak English fluently.
- **Why Did the Pilgrims Write the Mayflower Compact?** Because strong winds blew them north to Cape Cod—outside the area of their original charter—the Pilgrims needed to create a system of government. They wrote the Mayflower Compact to ensure everyone would follow fair laws made for the good of the colony.
- **One Way the Pilgrims' and Squanto's Lives Are Alike:** Both Squanto and the Pilgrims experienced life in foreign countries away from home, and both had to start over after facing extreme hardship and loss.
- **One Difference in Squanto's Life Compared to the Lives of the Pilgrims:** The Pilgrims chose to leave their homeland in search of religious freedom, whereas Squanto was forcibly taken away from his home by European traders.

Text Structure & Relationships

Problem and Solution

- **Squanto's Story:**
 - **Problem:** Squanto returned home to find that his entire tribe had been wiped out by disease, leaving him without a family or home.
 - **Solution:** He went to live with the Wampanoag people and eventually joined the Pilgrims, using his skills to help them survive and build a new life together.
- **Pilgrims' Story:**
 - **Problem:** The Pilgrims suffered from extreme cold, starvation, and illness during their first winter in America.
 - **Solution:** Squanto taught them how to fertilize soil with fish, grow corn, hunt local game, and catch fish, helping them produce enough food to survive.

Cause and Effect

- **Squanto's Story:**
 - **Cause:** Squanto lived in England and learned to speak fluent English.
 - **Effect:** He was able to act as a vital translator, guide, and peace negotiator between Native leaders and the Pilgrims.
- **Pilgrims' Story:**
 - **Cause:** The *Mayflower* was blown off course by strong winds, landing outside the boundary of their original charter.
 - **Effect:** The settlers wrote and signed the Mayflower Compact to establish their own government and laws before going ashore.

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American Revolution



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Constitution



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Early America 1784-1849



American Civil War



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Industrial America



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World War I & the Roaring Twenties



The Great Depression & World War II



The Cold War



Bundled Set #3

Civil Rights & Vietnam The 1960's



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Modern America
1970'S - Early 2000's



Colonial America



Digital + Printable

