

Key

Name ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Date 11-26-16

The Massachusetts Story – Chapter 2 – The Wampanoag
Lesson 1 Questions (pages 46 – 58)

1. The word Wampanoag means "people of the first light" or "people of the dawn" (page 48)
2. The word native means that a person is born in a place or came from that place. (page 50)
3. A tribe is a community of families or groups of related families. (page 50)
4. The Wampanoag people lived in the area of Massachusetts that is now called Cape Cod. (page 50)
5. The people got everything they needed from nature. (page 51)
6. The Wampanoag believe that they are related to the earliest people who lived here more than 10,000 years ago. (page 51)
7. The word prehistoric means before history was written down. (page 51)
8. In the spring and summer, you live near the seashore / ocean. (page 52)
9. Your family catches more herring (fish) that you can eat at once, so you smoke / preserve the extra fish so they will last without spoiling. (page 52)
10. Native Americans called their most important crops the "three sisters". These crops were corn, beans, and carrots. (page 53)
11. The men use the fallen trees to make boats called mishcon. (page 53)

12. Before your mother puts seeds in the ground to plant crops, she puts some of the fish/herring you caught into the soil to make the soil richer. (page 53)

13. Your family preserves some of the food you have grown for winter. This keeps the food from spoiling. (page 54)

14. In the summer, your family makes a house called a wetu made from wood, bark, and grasses. (page 54)

15. Spring is the only time you can collect saplings. These are young trees used to make wetus. You save more to make your winter home. (page 54)

16. In the fall, your mother harvests, or gathers, the crops. She dries some of the vegetables to save them for the winter. (page 56)

17. When winter is close, your father digs a hole in the ground to bury bags of dried food to keep it away from animals. (page 56)
(or just food)

18. In the winter, your family and relatives move to the winter village. The men use the saved saplings to make a winter house called a longhouse. (page 56)

19. Inside the longhouse, there is always food on the cooking fires. Smoke goes out through a hole in the roof. (page 57)

20. Your father hunts deer, bears, squirrels, and beavers. (page 57)

21. You listen to your grandparents tell stories called legends that explain how something came to be. (page 58)

22. One story tells of how a giant named Moshup created the islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket by emptying the sand from his moccasins (shoes). (page 58)

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The Massachusetts Story - Chapter two
Lesson two questions

1. Native Americans used almost every part of the animals they hunted. (page 59)
2. Your mother cooks the meat for dinner, uses the skin for clothing and blankets, uses small bones for needles, and the sinews will be her thread. (page 59)
3. In the winter, you wear warm leggings with fur on the inside. (page 59)
4. Your mother makes pots out of clay. She also makes baskets out of grasses ~~and~~ bark or _____. (page 60)
5. The men carve stone and wood into tools. Some things they make are bows, arrows, animal traps, and canoes. (page 60)
6. The children learn skills that will help them survive. (page 61)
7. Boys learn how to look for animal tracks and how to make tools. (page 61)
8. Girls learn all about working in the fields and gardens and how to cook over a fire. (page 61)
9. Kids get to play a game called hubbub that is like dice and a game like football. (page 62)
10. The Wampanoags had many beliefs. They believe that people were given instructions to protect the land which is why they only lived in one place for ten years at a time. (page 62)
11. The Wampanoags believed that life was given to all things and it should be treated with respect or honor. (page 63)

12. When the men cut down a tree or killed an animal, they thanked it for giving its life. (page 63)

13. They prayed by dancing + singing. They thanked the Great Spirit when winter was over and when their crops were ready. After the harvest, they had a great feast of thanksgiving. (page 63)

14. Every tribe had a leader, called a sachem, who could be either a man or a woman. (page 64)

15. Only the sachem was allowed to wear black wolf skin. The people gave the sachem wampum, which were beads made from clamshells. (page 64)

16. The sachem had helpers, called a council, which was a group of older members of the community. (page 64)

17. Other important people in the tribe were the priese who was a great warrior, and the medicine man or woman, who knew what plants to use to heal sick people. (page 64)

18. The Wampanoag bartered with people from other tribes. This means to trade things without using money. (page 65)

19. While it seemed like the Wampanoag way of life could go on forever, big changes happened in the 1500s and 1600s when sailors + fishermen started to come across the ocean from Europe. (page 66)

20. When settlers came, they took the Wampanoag land from them. (page 66)

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The Massachusetts Story - Chapter two
Lesson Three Questions

1. An explorer is someone who travels to new places to learn about them. They hoped to claim new land for their countries. (page 67)
2. John Cabot was an Italian explorer who sailed for England. He was probably the first European to see the shores of MA. From there, he saw the mainland of North America. (page 68)
3. When Cabot told people that there were so many cod there, fishermen came to catch cod and to sell fish to make money. (page 68)
4. Giovanni de Verrazano was an Italian explorer who sailed for France. He came ashore and traded with the Wampanoag. (page 68)
5. Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from England in search of sassafras, which was used to make tea. (page 69)
6. Because he caught so many cod, he named the area Cape Cod. He also named the island Martha's Vineyard after his daughter named Martha. (page 69)
7. Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who spent a lot of time making maps, especially a map of the area around Plymouth / Cape Cod. (page 69)
8. John Smith was an English explorer. He made a map and named the area New England. He gave his map to Prince Charles of England, who later became the king. (page 70)
9. When fishermen caught fish to sell back in England, the journey back was too long to bring fresh fish. They had to smoke it or dry it the fish before taking it back to England. (page 70)

10. Some of the fishermen and traders who came to the area were not kind to the Native Americans. They kidnapped them and made them slaves.
(page 70)

11. Not everything the Europeans brought was helpful. They also brought many diseases to North America, causing many Native Americans to get sick and die. (page 71)

12. An epidemic hit in 1616. Some villages, such as Pantuxet near Plymouth, were completely wiped out. (page 71)

13. After hard times, and even some wars, some groups of Wampanoag survived. They continued to live in Massachusetts. (page 72)

14. Some tribes still live in the area. The Mashpee Wampanoag live on Cape Cod. The Aquinnah Wampanoag live on Martha's Vineyard. Their ancestors are the people you have read about in this chapter. (page 72)

15. The Wampanoag people of today are very proud of their heritage all the things that have been passed down to them. (page 72)

16. Each year around the Fourth of July, the Mashpee Wampanoag have a powwow. For three days, they share food, crafts, songs, and dances. (page 72)