

Name Key Date \_\_\_\_\_

The Massachusetts Story – Questions  
Chapter 3, Lesson 1

1. In England in the 1600s, you could not go to your own church or practice your own religion. (page 78)
2. A pilgrim is someone who takes a trip for religious reasons. The people we call Pilgrims called themselves Saints. (page 78)
3. Many people called the Pilgrims separatists because they wanted to separate from the Church of England. (page 78)
4. They wanted to worship in their own way. To worship means to take part in a religious ceremony or to honor with great respect. (page 78)
5. The Pilgrims first sailed to Holland to live, and then headed to North America to the colony of Virginia. They landed on Cape Cod instead, and settled in Plymouth. (page 79)
6. A colony is a settlement ruled by another nation. (page 79)
7. At first, the Pilgrims had two ships. But the Speedwell was leaky and everyone ended up on the Mayflower, which was a cargo ship and not a passenger ship. (page 81)
8. The voyage on the Mayflower was very difficult. Many people got sick while at sea, but only 2 people died. (page 81)
9. There were 102 people on board the Mayflower. Only 41 of them were Pilgrims. This included 14 children. (page 83)
10. There were 61 other people on board. Some were soldiers like Myles Standish, some were craftsmen, and some were sailors. (page 83)

11. Before anyone went ashore, the colonists wrote and signed a document called the Mayflower Compact. It was a set of rules that said they promised to work together to make good laws for their new colony. (page 84)

12. The moment the Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact was a very important one in our history. Free people made their own form of government. This was called self-government, which we still have in the USA today. (page 84)

13. After landing in Plymouth, the women went ashore to wash @ everyone's clothes. The men went to hunt and explore. Sometimes they saw Native Americans watching them. (page 85)

14. Many people tell the story that the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, but no one knows for certain that they did. (page 85)

15. William Bradford was a very important Pilgrim. He wrote all about the Pilgrims in a journal, and that is how we know so much about them today. (page 85)

16. William Bradford was elected governor many, many times. (page 85).

17. The Pilgrims chose to make their village in the spot that was once the Wampanoag village called Patuxet. It was empty because diseases had killed off the Native Americans a few years before the Pilgrims arrived. (page 86)

18. We spell the name of the Pilgrims' colony "Plymouth", but they spelled it "Plimoth" because in the 1600s there were no spelling rules. (page 86)

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*The Massachusetts Story*

Chapter Three, Lesson Two Questions

1. The first winter was difficult. The people stayed on The Mayflower until they could build houses. About half of the Pilgrims got sick and died during the first winter. (page 87)
2. The first building they build was the meetinghouse which was both their church and the place for town meetings. (page 87)
3. Samoset was so helpful to the Pilgrims. He learned English from fishermen along the coast of Maine so he could speak with the Pilgrims. (page 88)
4. Samoset introduced the Pilgrims to Massasoit, the sachem of the Wampanoag tribe. He and the Pilgrims agreed to be peaceful and help each other. (page 88)
5. Some of the things the Pilgrims and Wampanoags promised were: (page 89)
  - Neither of them would harm one another.
  - They would defend or protect each other in war.
  - When visiting each other, they would leave their weapons behind.
6. Massasoit sent two Wampanoags to help the Pilgrims learn to farm and hunt. The two were Squanto and Hobbamock. They also worked as interpreters for the two groups. (page 89)
7. In the autumn of 1621, the Pilgrims and Wampanoags celebrated with a huge feast. They were thankful for the plentiful harvest. Even though both groups had celebrated a thanksgiving before, this was special because it was the first time they celebrated together. (page 90)
8. The feast lasted for three days. They had large amounts of food. Pilgrims wrote in journals saying that they ate deer, geese, and ducks. But there is no proof that there was turkey at the First Thanksgiving. (page 90-91)

9. The Pilgrims lived in small houses with only one room. There was a fireplace in the center of the house which was used to cook food, to heat the house, and for light. (pages 92-93)

10. A Pilgrim who was the soldier in charge of keeping the colony safe was named Myles Standish. He later helped to start the town of Duxbury, where there is a monument (a statue) of him there. (page 93)

11. The men of Plimoth grew crops just like the Indians did. They took care of the livestock and hunted deer and turkeys in the woods. (page 94)

12. The women worked to make the colony feel more like home. They cooked, cleaned, took care of the children, and made their own candles and soap. (page 94-95)

13. Just like the Wampanoag children, the Pilgrim children learned the jobs they would need when they were adults. However, Pilgrim children learned to read by reading the Bible with their family every night. (page 95)

14. The Pilgrims faced many challenges. They had to learn which plants were safe and which were unsafe, they had to learn where the rivers and streams were, and they had to battle things in nature like drought when there was no rain. (page 96)

15. The Pilgrims had to cooperate, or work together for the good of all. The Wampanoags and the Pilgrims also cooperated. (page 97)

16. While Plimoth Colony never became very big, it was very important to the history of the United States. They were the first Europeans to start a colony in Massachusetts. They believed in self-government, and they saw America as a place of freedom and opportunity. (page 97)