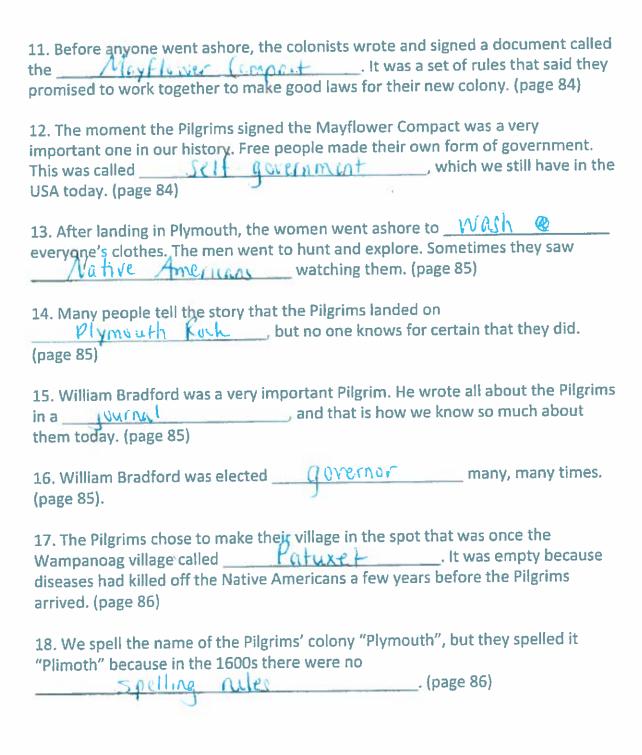
Name Date The Massachusetts Story – Questions Chapter 3, Lesson 1
1. In England in the 1600s, you could not go to your own church or practice your own (page 78)
2. A pilgrim is someone who takes a trip for
3. Many people called the Pilgrims Separate because they wanted to separate from the Church of England. (page 78)
4. They wanted to 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 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 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 people died. (page 81)
9. There were 102 people on board the Mayflower. Only 41 of them were Pilgrims. This included children. (page 83)
10. There were 61 other people on board. Some were soldiers like    Tyles   Fants     some were craftsmen, and some were sailors. (page 83)



Name Date
The Massachusetts Story
Chapter Three, Lesson Two Questions  1. The first winter was difficult. The people stayed on
2. The first building they build was the <u>methylouse</u> which was both their church and the place for town meetings. (page 87)
3. Samoset was so helpful to the Pilgrims. He learned Fralish
from fishermen along the coast of Maine so he could speak with the Pilgrims. (page 88)
4. Samoset introduced the Pilgrims to <u>Massasoi+</u> , the sachem of the Wampanoag tribe. He and the Pilgrims agreed to be peaceful and help each other. (page 88)
<ul> <li>Some of the things the Pilgrims and Wampanoags promised were: (page 89)</li> <li>Neither of them would harm one another.</li> <li>They would or protect each other in war.</li> <li>When visiting each other, they would leave their weeking behind.</li> </ul>
6. Massasoit sent two Wamapnoags to help the Pilgrims learn to farm and hunt. The two were and and Hobbamo(h  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 (page 90)
8. The feast lasted for 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 tw key at the First Thanksgiving. (page 90-91)

9. The Pilgrims lived in small houses with only room. There was a 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 Mylls Stardish. 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 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  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
14. The Pilgrims faced many challenges. They had to learn which  were safe and which were unsafe, they had to learn where the
15. The Pilgrims had to <u>COOPCAFE</u> , or work together for the good of all. The <u>Nampurougs</u> 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-gwern ment, and they saw America as a place of freedom and opportunity. (page 97)