



Lesson 8: The Mayflower Story

Unit 5
Grade 4

Today we are doing to “do history” by analyzing images that attempt to tell part of the story of England’s first colonies – a colony that later became part of our country – the United States.

The people in this story are called “Separatists” or Pilgrims.

REMEMBER: The images you will analyze in this lesson are artists' conceptions of what MAY have happened.

When you analyze the images, you must base your conclusion on what actually appears in the images!

The images will be analyzed in chronological order. Therefore, the order in which they are analyzed might offer clues for some of your conclusions.

Source 1



What activity or event might the person who painted this be trying to illustrate for people who view the painting?

What details or evidence from the painting supports your conclusion?

Source 1



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
<p>This painting shows people leaving England for the New World (America)</p>	<p>The rowboat is heading toward the ship, not toward the shore, the people are dressed in clothes worn long ago</p>	

Source 1: A different conclusion



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
<p>The people who were going to set up a new colony brought animals.</p>		<div data-bbox="1381 507 1903 731" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>Is this conclusion supported by the painting? Is there evidence?</p> </div>

Source 2



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
Complete these two columns		

Source 3



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
Complete these two columns		

Source 4



Conclusion Before Reading
(What is going on in this painting?)

Supporting Details from the Painting

Revised Conclusion
After Reading and Corroborating

Complete these two columns

Source 5



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
Complete these two columns		

Source 6



Conclusion Before Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
<p>Complete these two columns</p>		

Source 7



Conclusion Before Reading
(What is going on in this painting?)

Supporting Details from the Painting

Revised Conclusion
After Reading and Corroborating

Complete these two columns

What is corroboration?

Corroboration is an important part of doing history.

Corroborating involves checking conclusions against other evidence or what others have already discovered to make sure the conclusions are well supported.

You will now corroborate your conclusions with the conclusions of historians!

Resource 8: A Pilgrim Story

If you lived in England around 1600, that country had one religion that everyone was supposed to follow. It was the Church of England. It was also called the Anglican religion.

Some people in England did not think that the Church of England was doing what God wanted people to do. One group tried to change it, but they did not feel that they were successful. So, they decided to "separate" from the Church of England. These people became known as "Separatists."

The leaders of the Church of England punished the Separatists for trying to separate from their Church. Eventually, the Separatists decided to go to America to set up a colony where they could practice their religion without being punished.

Lots of Names

On September 16, 1620, one hundred and two people boarded a ship called the Mayflower and set sail from Plymouth, England for America (see Source 1). It was not a good idea to leave in the month of September. Why do you think it was not a good idea?



More about that later.

Anyway, about 40 of the people on the Mayflower were Separatists. They called themselves "Saints." The others were people with special skills that would be needed to help the colony survive. The "Saints" called the people who were not Separatists "strangers."

If you think this is too many names there's one more. The leader of the Separatists or "Saints" started calling his people "pilgrims." A pilgrim is a person who travels to a place or for a holy reason. Today, almost everyone calls the people who came to America on the Mayflower ship as the "Pilgrims."

What Was the Voyage Like!

The trip to America took 65 days! It was a difficult voyage due to stormy seas. Two people died on the trip. But there was also good news. A baby was born during the trip. Her mother named the baby Oceanus.



The crew of the Mayflower spotted land on November 19, 1620. But it wasn't until December that they finally stepped on land (see Source 2).

Resource 8: A Pilgrim Story

The people decided to name their colony after the place in England from which they left. They called it Plymouth. And the spot that they first set foot on in America is called "Plymouth Rock" (see Source 4).

Did the Saints and Strangers Work Together?

The "saints" and the "strangers" had different ideas about what would happen once they set foot on land. Some had the idea of going separate ways. Maybe start two colonies rather than one. There were also questions about who could make the rules for Plymouth. Would it be the leaders? Would it be the "saints?" Would it be the "strangers?"

After a lot of thought and discussion, the passengers decided that their chances for surviving would be better if they all stuck together. The men (sorry girls, this was a time when only men were allowed to vote and make legal decisions) got together on the Mayflower and formed an agreement (see Source 3). It was the famous "Mayflower Compact." A "compact" is another word for an agreement.

Under the Mayflower Compact, the people of Plymouth colony agreed to form a government based on the idea that decisions would be based on what the majority of people wanted.

The Mayflower Compact is a famous, historic document for our country. It introduced the ideas that Americans would govern themselves and accept what the majority voted for. These are very important ideas that we still live by today - government by the people and the majority rules.



What Was That First Winter Like?

That first winter in Plymouth was brutally cold (see Source 5). The Pilgrims were not prepared. The ground was frozen so they could not grow crops. And they did not even think of bringing fishing poles. Many got sick from different diseases that are common when the weather turns cold. Out of the 102 who set sail in September, only 53 people survived the first winter.

Now you know why it was not a good idea to leave for America in September. They arrived in America when the weather was turning cold.

Was Anyone Around to Help?

YES! Native Americans were already living in the area where the Pilgrims settled. They called themselves the Wampanoag people. The Wamanoag people lived there for nearly

Resource 8: A Pilgrim Story

12,000 years. As one Pilgrim wrote in his journal, had it not been for “meeting some Indians,” more would have died. One Native American whose name was Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to fish and grow corn (see Source 6). The skills and food helped Pilgrims survive.

Did the Pilgrims Thank the Native Americans?

YES again! In November of 1621, the Pilgrims who survived the first winter decided to hold a harvest festival to celebrate the fact that they survived their first year in America. Some went hunting for food. Native Americans heard gun fire and thought it might be the start of a war. When they realized that the Pilgrims were planning a festival, 90 Native Americans brought food and joined the festival. The Pilgrims took time to thank the Native Americans for their help.

Today, we celebrate this event as the first Thanksgiving (see Source 7).

An Unhappy Ending for Some

Over time, many more people from England came to live in Plymouth and other areas that were once the homes of Native Americans such as the Wampanoag. Eventually, the English took over the land and Plymouth became part of the State of Massachusetts.

Can you understand why some Native Americans might not see Thanksgiving as a day to celebrate? Thanksgiving has become a reminder of the time when other people took their land.

What Happened to the Kids on the Mayflower?



Among the 102 people who came over on the Mayflower were approximately 30 children. Seventeen of those were between the ages of 1 and 12. Oceanus Hopkins - an infant - was born at sea. Peregrine White - another infant - was born on the Mayflower while it was docked in Plymouth harbor.

One of the teenagers, William Butten, died on the way over.

The most interesting story of the children who came over on the Mayflower were the children whose last names were More - Ellen, Jasper, Richard, and Mary. Ellen was 8, Jasper was 7, Richard was 6, and Mary was 4. They were the children of Samuel and Katherine More of England

So, which of your conclusions based on Sources 1-7 were reasonably close to the conclusions drawn by historians?

Now, fill out the right column:
Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating.

Source #	Source	Conclusion <u>Before</u> Reading (What is going on in this painting?)	Supporting Details from the Painting	Revised Conclusion After Reading and Corroborating
2				<input type="text"/>
3				
4	