



NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

DAY

25 AUGUST

#NottsDay

*A county to
be proud of*

THE PILGRIMS PACK

This pack includes:

- **Who were the pilgrims - the life of William Brewster**
- **The Pilgrims Journey**
- **Create your own Mayflower compact**
- **The Wampanoag tribe**
- **Create your own Wetu**
- **Thanksgiving Gratitude exercise**
- **Modern day pilgrims and religious refugees**
- **Wordsearch**

Key terms:

Pilgrim
Native American
Mayflower
Leiden
Thanksgiving
Wampanoag
Feast

National Curriculum History Objectives:

Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire and civilisation'

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements.

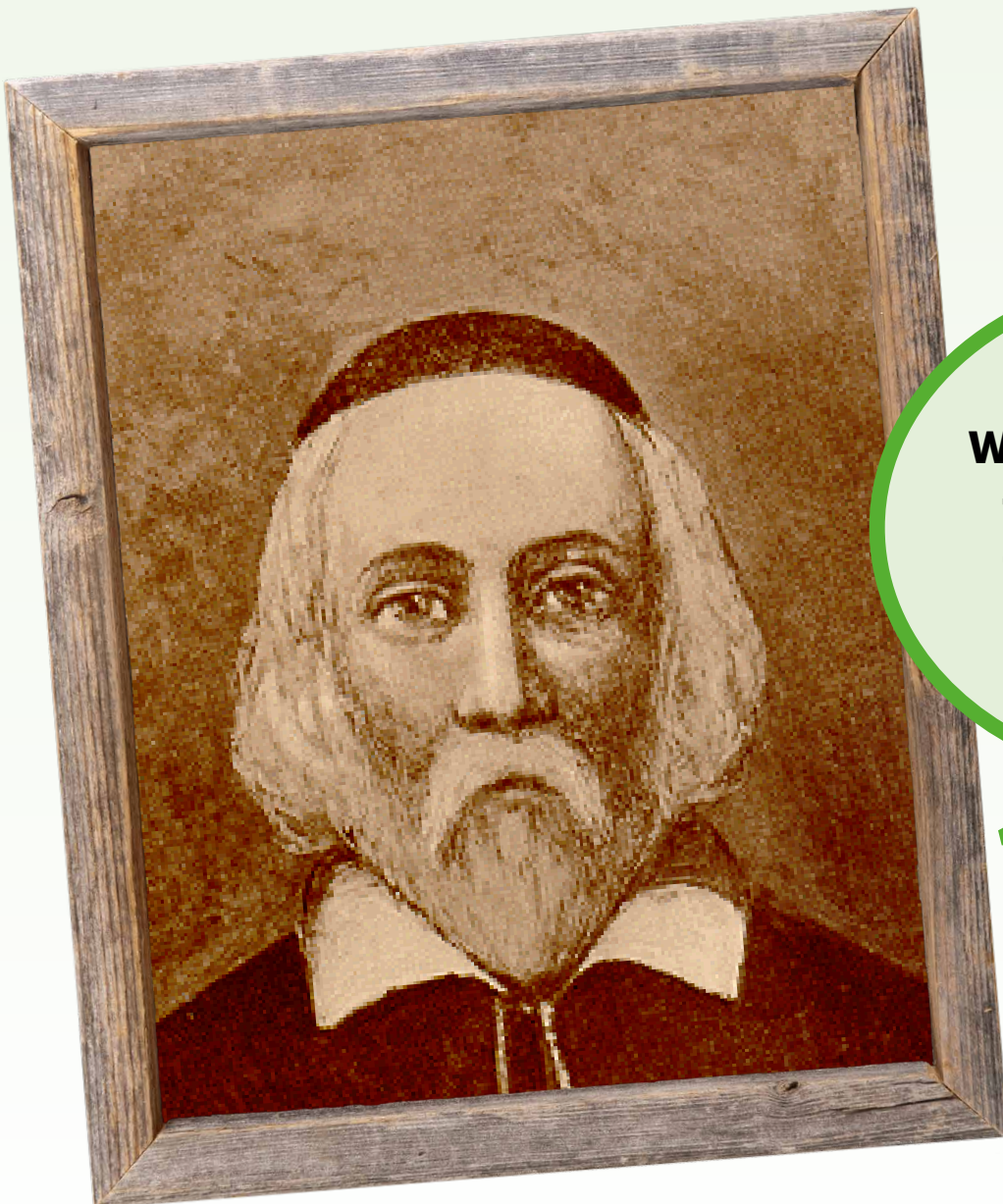
Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Who were the Pilgrims?

In England in the 1600's, it was not legal to practice whatever religion you wanted, and people were punished if they didn't attend official Church of England services. The Pilgrims were **Puritan separatists** who didn't want to worship God the way the Church of England did.

They therefore fled to Amsterdam and then sailed to America on the Mayflower to start a new life. This Nottinghamshire Day, we're celebrating the history of Nottinghamshire and people working together. Let's see how the Pilgrims worked together when they set up a new **colony** in America.

William Brewster was a pilgrim from Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, who became the religious leader of the Pilgrims. He lived at Scrooby Manor where the separatists first began to meet.



What reasons do you think William had to leave England? Discuss as a class.

The Pilgrim Journey

The Pilgrims first fled to Leiden in Amsterdam, however they found life there difficult and the work was hard. In 1620 they boarded a small ship to England and from there boarded a bigger ship called the Mayflower. On their journey they faced strong winds and storms that cracked the main beam and sent one passenger overboard. The Mayflower dropped anchor in Plymouth Harbour on December 16 and spent three days looking for a settlement site. The site they eventually chose was called 'New Plymouth'.

The storm

Great Britan

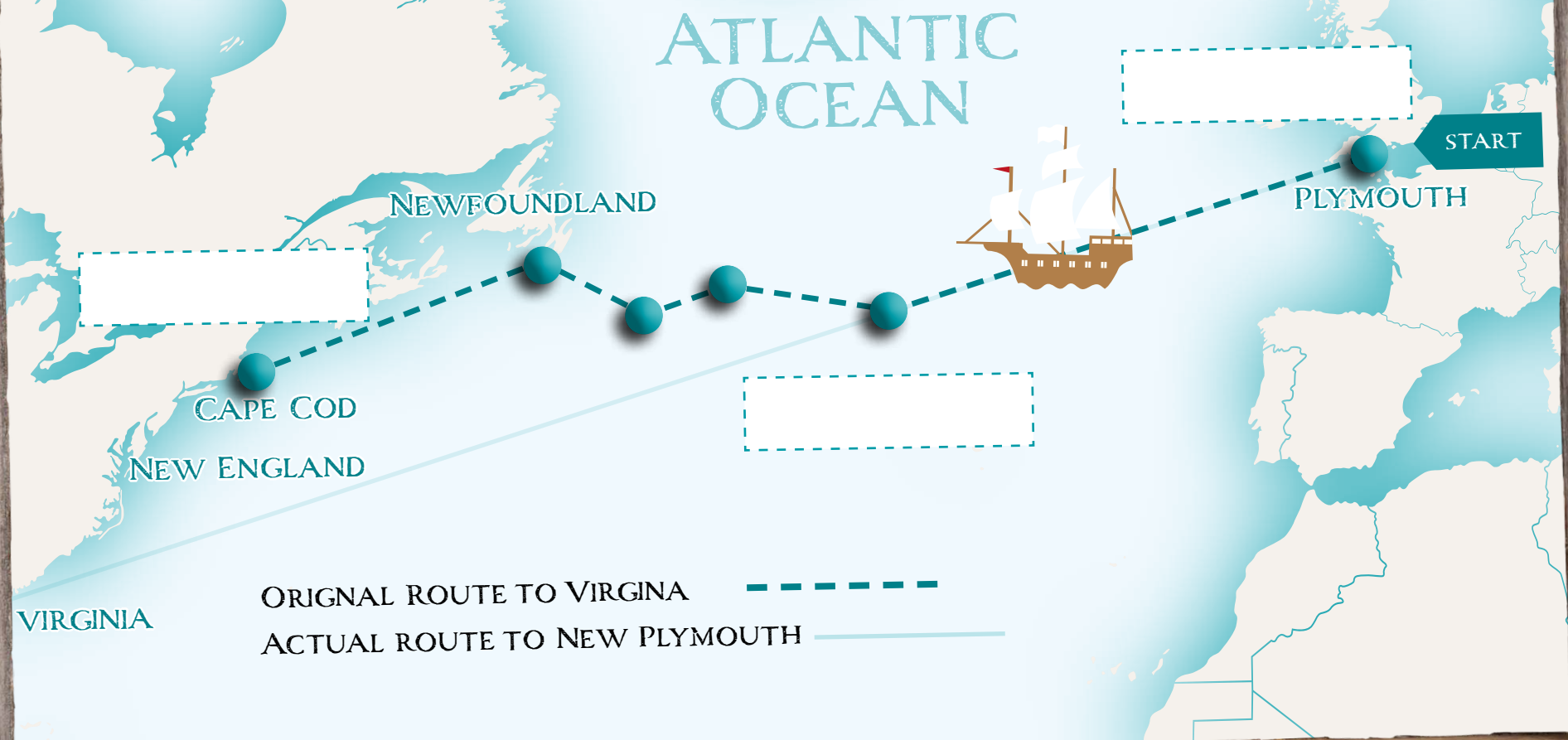
America

Activity:

Cut out the labels above and stick them on their correct points on the map to plot out the Mayflowers journey.



JOURNY ON THE MAY FLOWER



The Mayflower Compact

When the Pilgrims sighted land they decided to write a document that agreed on a **government** and laws. The settlers agreed to follow laws for the good of the colony. Issues were decided by voting and a **majority rule**. This compact is seen as one of the seeds of American democracy.

As a class, design your own compact with 5 laws that you would all follow to be a great class! Think about ways you can work together and ideas that will help the class as a whole.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

The Wampanoag tribe

Once the pilgrims landed in America, they met the Wampanoag tribe. They taught them how to grow and harvest food and the pilgrims would not have survived without their help.

The Wampanoag tribe have lived in America for 12,000 years and their villages were vibrant and lively. Gardening, hunting, gathering, and fishing were important parts of their lives.

The Pilgrims agreed to a treaty of peace with the Wampanoag chief, Massasoit, and they agreed to help each other in times of war with the help of Squanto, a native American who spoke English.

Although they agreed peace, **colonisation** had drastic and tragic effects on Native Americans. European traders brought diseases that wiped out 80% of the Wampanoag population. The Wampanoag people also saw the land as a resource for all, whereas the English saw land as a **commodity** to be owned. The Wampanoag people therefore had the lifestyle of the settlers forced upon them.

The Wampanoag tribe lived in Wetu's, which were domed structures made out of wood and bark. Fire was used inside for warmth and cooking and there was a hole in the top for the smoke to escape.

See if you can make your own Wetu out of arts and crafts materials.

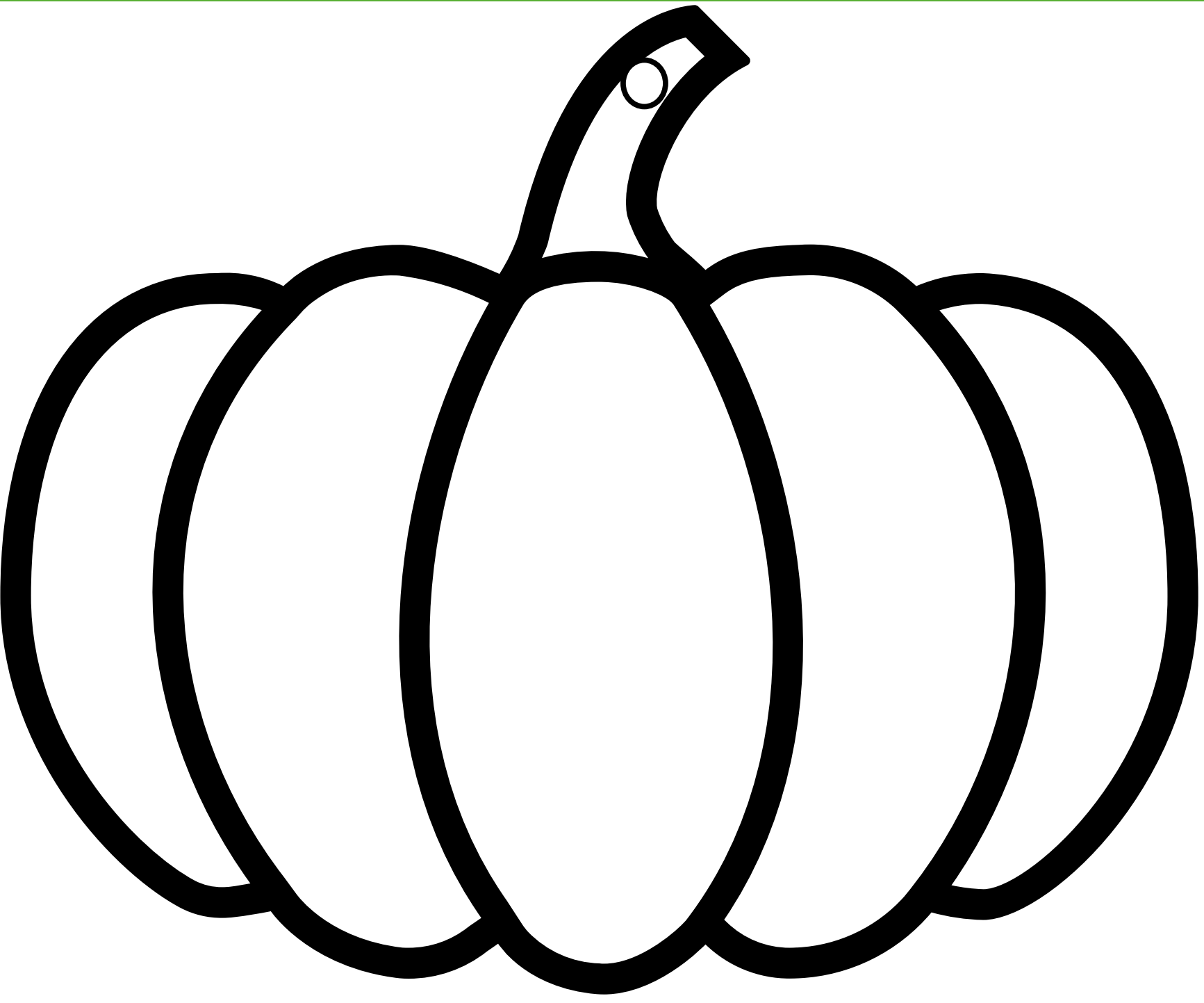


Thanksgiving

The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag tribe had a peace treaty and were regularly trading with each other. In 1621, they enjoyed a three-day feast together that later became celebrated as Thanksgiving. The feast was celebrated by the 53 surviving Pilgrims, along with Massasoit and 90 of his men who joined the Pilgrims after hearing them fire their guns in celebration. The day is celebrated in Modern America with a Thanksgiving Parade and dinner that has Turkey, potatoes and pumpkin pie. It is used as a time to think about what you are thankful for. Many native Americans do not celebrate the arrival of the Pilgrims and other European settlers. To them, Thanksgiving Day is a day of mourning. The original Thanksgiving however was peaceful and shows how different people can unite together.



On the pumpkin, write one thing you are grateful for and thread them by the stalk on a long string to create a colourful thankfulness banner for your classroom



Religious refugees

The pilgrims were religious refugees because they were leaving their country because of religious mistreatment. The story of the Pilgrims is one that is seen throughout history and there are many people today who must flee their country because they do not have religious freedom. When the Pilgrims went to America they were helped by the Native Americans and would not have survived if they had not worked together.

Activity:

By yourself or as a class, design a poster of the ways you would be able to help someone who has travelled to this country for the first time.

Try to think about having:

Different languages

Different religions

Different diets

Different hobbies



Have a go at this Pilgrim themed wordsearch!

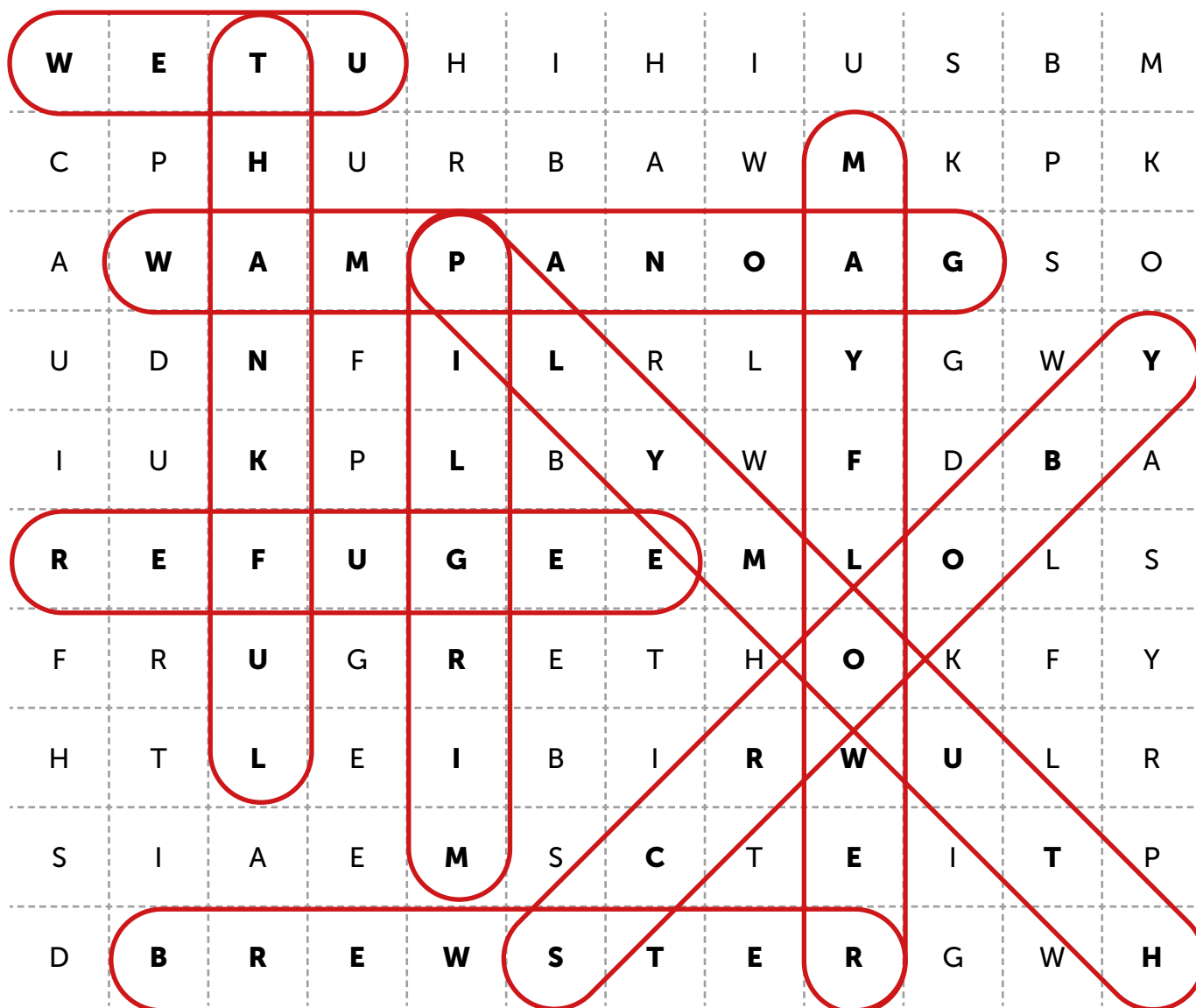
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D	B	R	E	W	S	T	E	R	G	W	H

**Brewster
Mayflower
Pilgrim**

**Plymouth
Refugee
Scrooby**

**Thankful
Wampanoag
Wetu**

Answers



Glossary:

Colonisation:

Large groups of one population moving somewhere new, but having links with their old country that give them big advantages over the people that already live there.

Colony:

A country or area that is controlled by another country and occupied by settlers from that country

Commodity:

A material or product that can be bought and sold

Government:

The group of people with the authority to govern a country

Majority Rule:

When decision are made based on if they have more than half of the votes

Puritan Separatists:

Protestants who wanted to rid the Church of England of Roman Catholic practices

Resources for teachers:

Useful questions:

- How do you think the Pilgrims would have felt leaving for Amsterdam?
- What problems do you think the Pilgrims might have faced on the Mayflower's Journey?
- Why do you think the Wampanoag tribe decided to help the Pilgrims?
- What differences do you think the Wampanoag and Pilgrims had?
- What can we learn today from the story of the Pilgrims?

[Thanksgiving: What is it? - CBBC Newsround](#)

[It's A New World Song! Pilgrim Fathers | Awesome USA | Horrible Histories - YouTube](#)

[Home - Pilgrim Roots](#)

Historical timeline:

- **1607** (during) :Members of William Bradford's congregation in Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, began to be persecuted for their Separatists belief. They attempted to leave England for the Netherlands but were caught and arrested – it was illegal to emigrate without permission.
- **1608** (during): Members of William Bradford's Scrooby congregation managed to leave England without being detected and reached Leiden in the Netherlands where they were able to practise their religion.
- **1617** (during): John Carver, a rich London merchant who had fled to the Netherlands to escape religious persecutions, began working to get support to found a new colony in America.
- **1618** (during): Church elder, William Brewster, was arrested in Leiden by English authorities after he had published a criticism of King James I.
- **1619** (June): William Bradford's congregation in the Netherlands managed to gain a land patent from the Plymouth Company.
- **1620** (22nd July): The emigrants boarded the Speedwell in the Dutch port of Delfshaven and set sail for Southampton.
- **1620** (15th August): The Mayflower, carrying 90 settlers and the Speedwell carrying 30 people set sail from Southampton bound for Jamestown in the New World. These settlers later became known as pilgrims. They took with them salted meat, dried fish, biscuits, vegetable roots, seeds and beer. However, after going a short distance, the Speedwell was found to have developed a leak and both ships were forced to put in to Plymouth for repairs.
- **1620** (16th September): After deciding that it was too costly to repair the Speedwell, The Mayflower left Plymouth and set sail for Virginia, North America. On board were 102 pilgrims and 30 crew.

Resources for teachers:

- **1620** (9th November): Land was sighted and the Mayflower dropped anchor off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, around 500 miles north of their intended destination.
- **1620** (11th November); Mayflower Compact- This document established how the new colony should be managed and was signed by all male settlers. John Carver was chosen to be governor for the first year.
- **1620** (8th December): A group of settlers who had gone ashore looking for food were attacked by a group of Nauset Indians. The settlers managed to escape and decided against settling in that location. This is often referred to as 'the first encounter'.
- **1620** (16th December): The Mayflower reached Plymouth Harbour and dropped anchor. They began exploring the area looking for a suitable site for their settlement. The settlers decided to place their settlement in the village of Patuxet which they renamed Plymouth.
- **1620** (23rd December): It had been determined in the Mayflower Compact that each man would build his own shelter and contribute towards the building of a town hall. Work now began on construction of shelters for the settlers. The work was carried out by the men while the women and children remained aboard the Mayflower. Due to the fact that it was already winter they hurriedly built temporary shelters to see them through until spring.
- **1621** (late January): 45 of the settlers had died during the winter and as a result of sickness and the weather only 7 houses had been constructed. Four common houses had been completed and the settlers began unloading provisions from the Mayflower and storing them in the common houses.
- **1621** (16th March): The settlers were shown how to farm the land by a native American called Samoset. In return he asked that the men helped them fight off a rival tribe and arranged for a meeting between his tribe and the settlers. Squanto, Massasoit and the other Wampanoag meet the pilgrims about four or five days later.
- **1621** April: Plymouth colonists form an alliance with the Wampanoag and sign the Pilgrim-Wampanoag treaty
- **1621** (late July): A young boy named John Billington was lost in the woods near the settlement. After it was learned that he had been found by the Nauset Indians, the pilgrims went to rescue John. They agreed to compensate the Indians for goods that the boy had taken and agreed a peace at the same time.
- **1621** (Autumn): The pilgrims celebrated their first successful harvest. This was the basis for 'Thanksgiving' which is celebrated in the United States every year on 23rd November

[apilgrimadventure.pdf \(nottinghamshire.gov.uk\)](#)

[Pilgrims survival challenge | Nottinghamshire County Council](#)

To find out more, why not visit the Pilgrims Gallery at Bassetlaw Museum?

<http://bassetlawmuseum.org.uk>