

LEQ: Why did the Pilgrims leave Europe?



The first Plymouth Thanksgiving feast included many more people than shown in this painting. Besides the 52 surviving colonists, Massasoit brought approximately 90 “men” to the feast. This image, titled “The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth” was painted in 1914 by Jennie A. Brownscombe (1850-1936). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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Some Economic reasons, but mostly for Religious reasons.



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Plymouth



The Landing of the Pilgrims by Henry A. Bacon. This image was created circa 1877 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

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Before 1520, The Roman Catholic Church used to be “the” Christian Church of Europe.



This is the nave of the Durham Cathedral in Durham, England. The cathedral was founded in 1093 CE (Common Era, used to be shown as AD) and is considered one of the finest examples of Norman architecture. This photo was taken August 13, 2010 by Oliver Bonjoch and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Then the Protestant Reformation began by those who thought people could worship God in different ways .



This print shows Martin Luther, a German priest and university professor, burning a document stating that he was banned from the Catholic Church. Luther strongly disputed some claims by the Catholic Church, such as the belief that one's sins would be forgiven if they gave money to the church. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Some groups looked for a place where they could freely follow their religious beliefs.



The Pilgrims or Separatists came to Massachusetts in 1620 after spending some time in the Netherlands. This painting, titled "Pilgrim's Landing" was created by Edward Percy Moran (1862-1935). It is courtesy of the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts..

Back to the English Colonies... While Virginia had the first permanent English Settlers in America...



This painting is titled *Making Pottery at Jamestown*. This image by Sidney King is courtesy of the National Park Service.

...Massachusetts is more famous for its English settlers, the Pilgrims and the Puritans.



This painting is titled *Pilgrims Going to Church*. This image by George Henry Boughton was painted in 1867. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Their story began in 1534 when England's King Henry VIII wanted to break away from the Roman Catholic Church.



Henry VIII (1491-1547) was the second monarch of the House of Tudor. This portrait was created by Hans Holbein the Younger. It is located in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, United Kingdom. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Henry VIII had six wives (not at the same time). The Catholic Church did not want him to divorce one of his wives to marry another (Anne Boleyn), so he decided to form his own church.



Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536) was Henry VIII's first wife and the mother of Mary I (also known as "Bloody Mary"). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Anne Boleyn (1501-1536) was the second wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Queen Elizabeth I. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Jane Seymour (1508-1537) was the third wife, and the mother of King Edward VI. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Anne of Cleves (ca. 1515-1545) was the fourth wife. He was married to her for six months. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Catherine Howard (1525-1542) was the fifth wife of Henry VIII. He had her beheaded. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Catherine Parr (1512-1548) was the sixth wife of Henry VIII. She had four husbands. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

King Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Anglican Church (Church of England).



Anglican Choir Music. A guest choir practices for Evensong (Evening Prayer) in York Minster, a gothic cathedral in York, England. The minster is the seat of the Archbishop of York, the second-highest office of the Church of England. This image, taken February 1, 1999 by Man vyi is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

After the American Revolution, the Anglican Church in America became known as the Episcopal Church.



The first services in this building for the Prince of Peace Memorial Church in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania were conducted in July, 1900. This Episcopal church is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of High Street and Baltimore Street. This photograph by Robert Housch was taken facing southwest at approximately 2:30 PM on Sunday, January 4, 2009.

The Anglican Church, because it was a Christian non-Catholic Church, was a Protestant Church.



Canterbury Cathedral is located in Canterbury, England. This structure was built and rebuilt from 1070 to 1834. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the leader of the Church of England/Anglican Church. This photograph was taken facing south by Hans Musil in September, 2005. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Not everyone in England was happy with the new church, however.



This photograph shows the interior of England's Hereford Cathedral. This image was taken in May, 2004 by Benwbrum and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some members of the Anglican Church felt that its customs and services were still too “Catholic.”



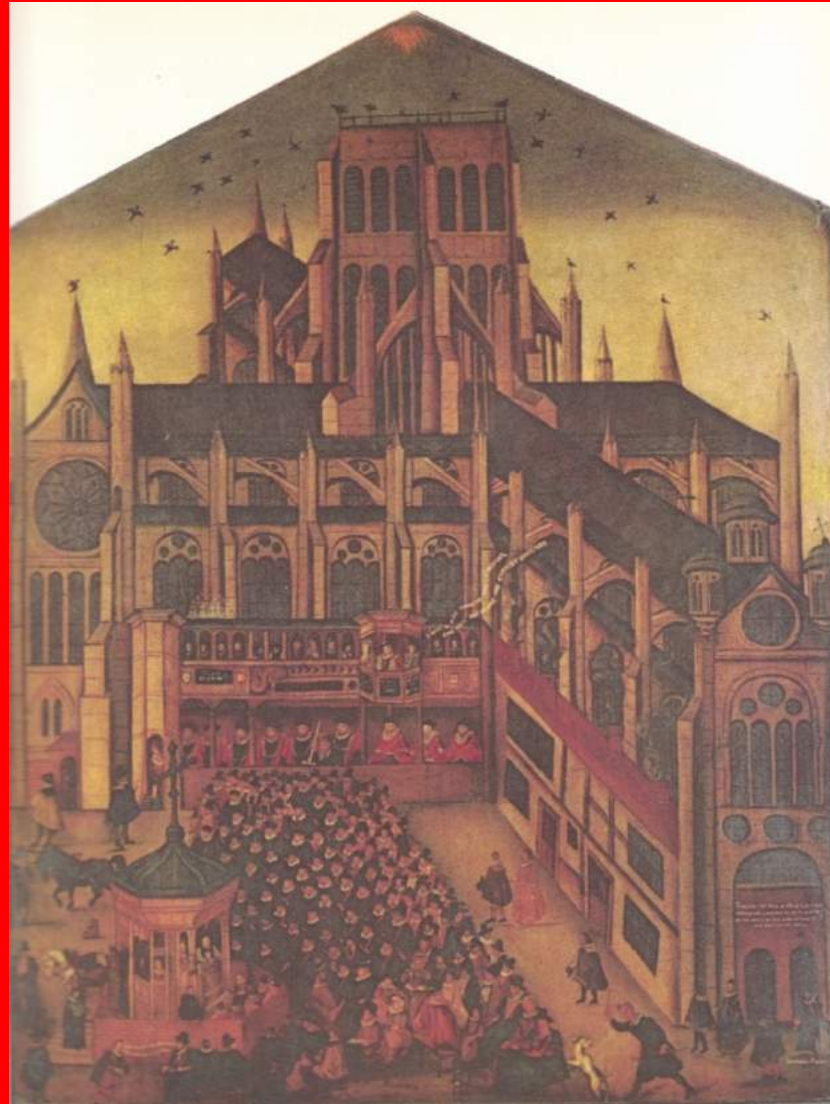
This photograph shows a statue of the Virgin Mary which is located above the side entrance at Westminster Abbey. The large, gothic Westminster Abbey is located in Westminster, London, England. Westminster Abbey is the traditional place of coronation and burial of English and later British kings and queens. This photograph is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Other critics of the Anglican Church wanted to “purify” the church by getting rid of all Roman Catholic influences.



This 1500s cartoon shows a Puritan minister, preaching from the Bible, being pulled from his pulpit by “enemies of God’s word.” This image is from Henry D. Traill’s *Social England*.

A small group of Puritans, however, disapproved so strongly of the Anglican Church that they would not worship there.



Separatists were bothered by the elaborate rituals of the Church of England. This service, held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England circa 1618, shows King James I, seated in an elevated box in the rear, and surrounded by his family. This image by an anonymous artist is courtesy of the Society of Antiquaries in London.

The Separatists wanted to “separate” from the Church of England to worship as they chose.



This image, titled “Landing of the Pilgrims,” was painted by Michele Felice Corne circa 1805. While there are many historical inaccuracies, the topography of the area where the Pilgrims landed is generally correct. This image is courtesy of the White House Historical Association.

One group of Separatists attempted to move to the Netherlands.



The Netherlands is shown in dark green. At first they settled in Amsterdam, but one group of the Separatists moved to the city of Leyden. The European Union is in light green. Europe is the darker gray. The countries surrounding Europe are colored light gray. This map was created in October, 2009 by nuclearvacuum and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

English officials who did not want them to leave, caught the group as they were leaving England on two different occasions and arrested them.



The Separatists/Pilgrims attempted to reach the Netherlands late in 1607 and in the Spring of 1608. The owners of Gainsborough Old Hall in Lincolnshire allowed the Separatists to secretly worship in this structure before they made their way to Holland. This image is courtesy of gainsborougholdhall.com.

Eventually the Separatists quietly reached Holland as families and other small groups.



The Separatists/Pilgrims all reached Holland by August of 1608. This image is titled *Dune Landscape*. It was created circa 1630 by the Dutch artist Pieter de Molijn (1595-1661). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

These groups of Separatists who moved for the sake of religious tolerance called themselves Pilgrims for the Pilgrimage (journey) that they had made.



This painting called "The Embarkation of the Pilgrims" depicts the Pilgrims on the deck of the ship *Speedwell* on July 22, 1620. This was before they departed Holland for North America. They first sailed to Southampton, England, to join the *Mayflower*, which was also making the voyage. After leaks forced the *Speedwell* to make additional stops in Dartmouth and then Plymouth, its passengers boarded the *Mayflower*. Five months later the Pilgrims settled the Plymouth Colony in present-day Massachusetts. This painting was created by Robert W. Weir (1803-1889) in 1843. It hangs in the rotunda of the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol .

While they had religious freedom in Holland, they were Englishmen and didn't want to raise their children to be Dutch.



This painting is titled "Winter Landscape with Skaters." Crowds of Dutch people are depicted on the ice in a scene that stretches far into the distance. There is a considerable variety among the figures, both in clothing and in what they are doing. Some of those portrayed are having fun, while others appear to be working. This oil painting by Hendrick Avercamp (1585-1634) was produced circa 1608 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

They wanted to live as Englishmen, but not in England under the rules of the Anglican Church.



This panoramic view of London was painted by Nicholas Visscher circa 1616. The Thames River is in the foreground. Crossing the river near the right of the painting is London Bridge. The large structure in the left background is St. Paul's Church. This image is courtesy of the British Museum.

Also, many of the Pilgrims were forced to do “lowly” jobs for the Dutch and it was taking them a long time to establish their own businesses. Many of them were living in poverty.



Many of the Pilgrims worked in the textile industry while in Holland. Future Plymouth Governor William Bradford was a weaver. A photograph of this image from Plimoth Plantation was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

Eventually, some of the Pilgrims in Holland decided to move to America.



This image is titled "Departure of the Puritans From Holland." This painting by an unknown Dutch artist shows the Pilgrims on the dock of Leyden, The Netherlands. They are ready to board their ship, the *Speedwell* which was to take them to Plymouth, England before they sailed to America. This image appeared in Harpers Weekly on March 9, 1895.

Organizing the voyage was difficult because most of the Pilgrims had little money.



This is a Copper alloy coin rose-royal weight of King James I. It is approximately the size of a United States nickel. The left the front side of the coin lists: "XXX/S" (thirty shillings). On the right side, the back of the coin contains the royal coat of arms of King James I. This coin weight is heavily corroded. The purpose of a coin weight was to check the weight of coin in circulation and ensure that coin received was of good quality. They could be used to guard against clipped, worn or counterfeit coins and to check the standards of foreign coinage permitted in currency. This image is from finds.org.uk.

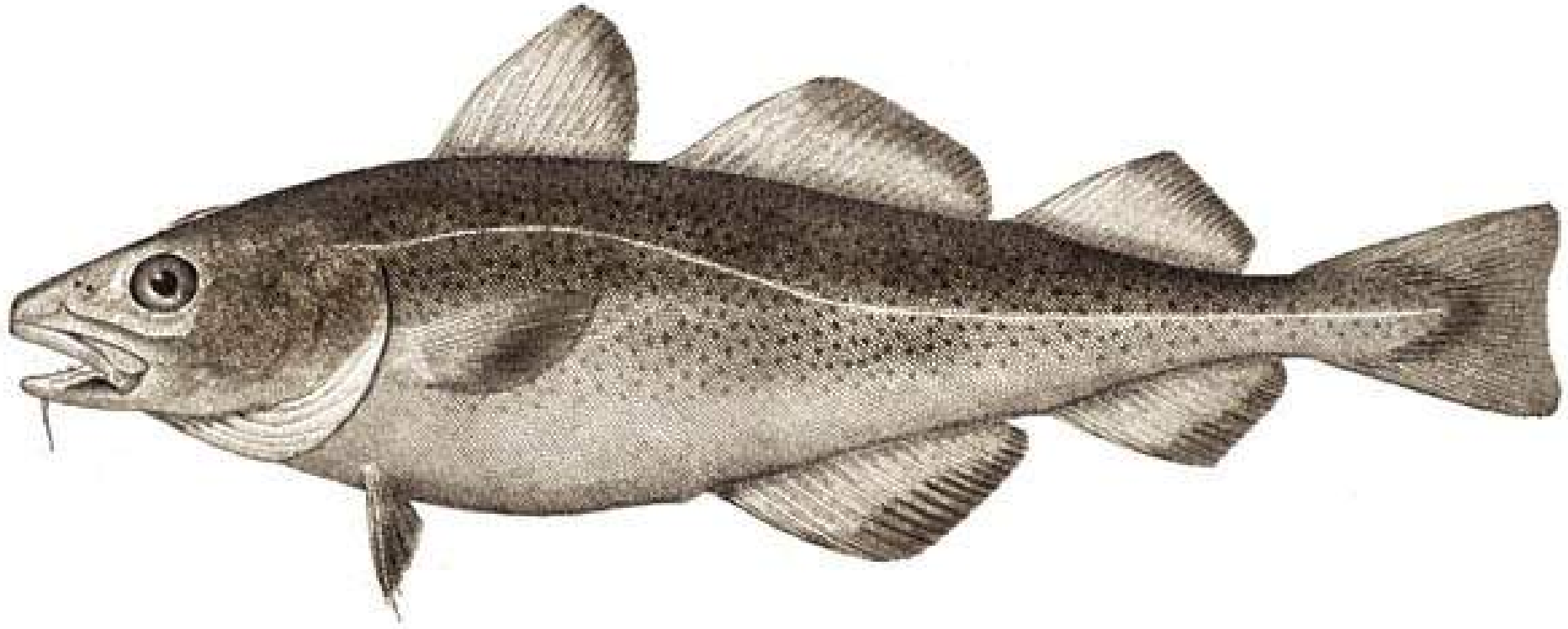
They were finally able to acquire a charter from the London Company to set up a colony in Virginia.

Merchants of Virginia.



The Virginia company had two divisions. The London Company, and the Plymouth Company, formally known as the Virginia Company of Plymouth. This image is courtesy of usslaveblogspot.com.

The Plymouth Company, who sponsored the Pilgrims, wanted to promote fishing colonies in “Northern Virginia,” which at that time meant the land between Pennsylvania and New York.



The Plymouth Company was founded because money was to be made in fishing, especially cod. This is an Atlantic Cod or *Gadus Morhua*. Cod could easily be preserved by salting and drying and could be taken from North America to England without spoiling or rotting. Cod was very plentiful in “Northern Virginia,” especially that part of Massachusetts now known as Cape Cod. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Pilgrims were supposed to settle along the Hudson River, in what is now New York State, which was the northern boundary of “Virginia.”



The Hudson River is in the foreground. The Catskill Mountains are in the background. This photograph was taken by Daniel Case on September 29, 2007 near Rhinecliff, New York. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

When the Pilgrims reached England to prepare to sail for America they discovered that another group would be traveling with them.



The Separatists (Pilgrims) prepared to leave England for America from Southampton, on the southern coast of Great Britain. It was a walled port city as shown in this print from the 1600s. This image is courtesy of the Radio Times Hulton Picture Library.

The Plymouth Company recruited more people to make the colony a success. These were mostly poorer, working class people who were members of the Church of England.



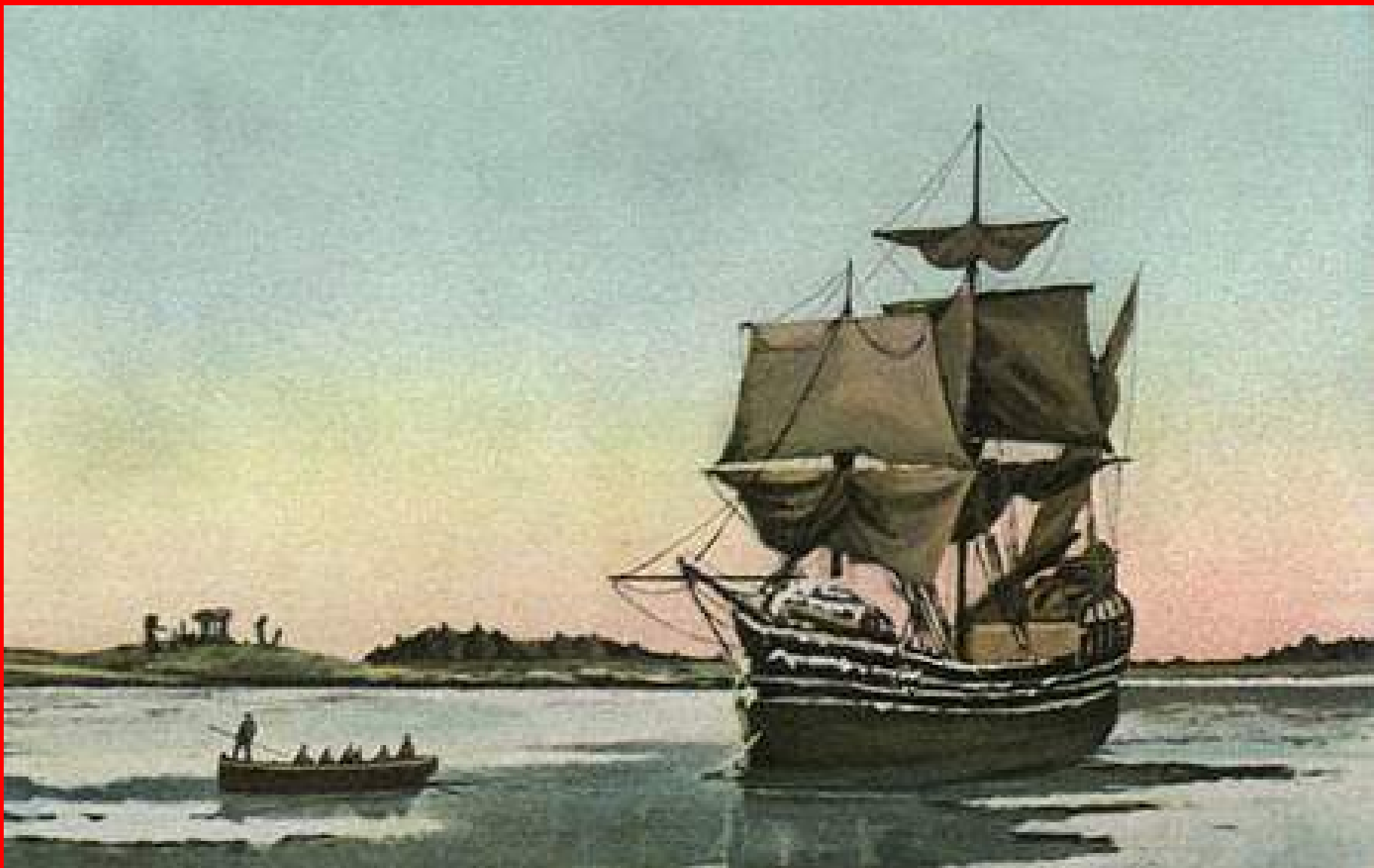
This image is titled Heads of Six of Hogarth's Servants. It was painted by William Hogarth circa the 1750s. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Pilgrims, who called themselves “Saints,” were now outnumbered by these newcomers whom they called “Strangers.” The two groups would have an uneasy relationship as they sailed to America.



This photograph shows the masts on the ship Mayflower II in the fog. This photo by “pundit” was taken on December 25, 2007 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

One prosperous businessman, John Carver, arranged financial backing and found the group two ships, the *Mayflower*, which they rented for the voyage...



This image of the Mayflower is a lighter toned reverse image of "The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor" which was painted in 1882 by William Halsall. This image is courtesy of rootsweb.com.

and the smaller *Speedwell*, which was purchased for their use, and was to be their primary fishing boat while in America.



This image is a Dutch seascape. The ships painted are the size of the *Speedwell*, the small ship in which some of the pilgrims sailed from Holland to England. It is possible that this painting is meant to show the Pilgrims aboard the *Speedwell* (center) when they sailed from Holland to England. However, the artist has painted it as a Dutch vessel, instead of an English vessel which the *Speedwell* was. This image by Abraham de Verwer (circa 1585-1650) was painted circa 1620-1640. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

When they left for America, the *Speedwell* kept leaking and they landed in an English port to decide how and if they should proceed.



This image is a portion of a painting titled *The Mayflower and the Speedwell in Dartmouth Harbor*. This image by Leslie Arthur Wilcox (1904-1982) was painted in 1971. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

It was finally decided that the *Speedwell* passengers who wanted to continue were crowded onto the other ship, the *Mayflower*.



This painting is titled "Sailing of the Pilgrims from Plymouth, England" was painted by Charles Shimmin in the 1800s. It is on display at the Woolaroc Museum in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

The *Speedwell* was left in England along with their fishing equipment.



This image is a portion of a painting titled *The Mayflower and the Speedwell in Dartmouth Harbor*. This image by Leslie Arthur Wilcox (1904-1982) was painted in 1971. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The *Mayflower* carried about 102 men, women, and children (passengers) and 25-30 crew members for a total of approximately 130 people.



This image shows the Pilgrims who had been on the Speedwell, preparing to transfer to the Mayflower. It was painted by Charles West Cope (1811-1890), and is titled "The Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from Delft Haven, 1620." It was originally published in History Study Pictures, Plate 49. Volume I. No. 5. This image is courtesy of allpaintings.org.

The *Mayflower* was as long as three classrooms, and was one classroom wide.



The exact dimensions are now known for the *Mayflower*, but it is believed that she was 106 feet 6 inches in length overall with the hull 90 feet long. She was 25 feet wide. This is a photograph of Mayflower II which was created in 1957. This image is courtesy of Plimoth Plantation.

The *Susan Constant* which was **one of three ships** to take 105 passengers to Jamestown (**she had 54 passengers**) was four classrooms long and one classroom wide.



The *Susan Constant* had 54 passengers and 17 sailors. She was 116 feet long and 25 feet wide. The three Jamestown ships also had 39 crew members for a total of 144 people. Statement source: Wayside exhibits at Jamestown Settlement. Image source: Robert Housch October 12, 2015.

The voyage lasted 66 days in very rough seas and miserable conditions.



At one point the huge waves crashing against the ship fractured a key structural support timber, which the passengers had to assist the ship's carpenter in repairing. This painting is titled *Mayflower at Sea*. It was created by Gilbert Tucker Margeson (1852-1940) before 1920. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

The *Mayflower* first reached Cape Cod in what is now Massachusetts.



They reached the northern part of Cape Cod at what is now the town of Provincetown, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Robert Housch at the National Park Service's Salt Pond Visitors Center on August 6, 2019.

Where they landed was very sandy and marshy, and they knew they would have difficulty farming there.



Plus, they were not supposed to settle here. This image shows the area around Pilgrim First Landing Park in Provincetown, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 7, 2019.

When they tried to go south to the Hudson River, they nearly shipwrecked in some difficult waters. They chose to go back.



This illustration is from the book *The Mayflower and Her Log, Complete, July 15, 1620—May 6, 1621, Chiefly from Original Sources* (compiled by Azel Ames, published 1907).

The *Mayflower* finally came to rest within Cape Cod Bay in present-day Massachusetts.



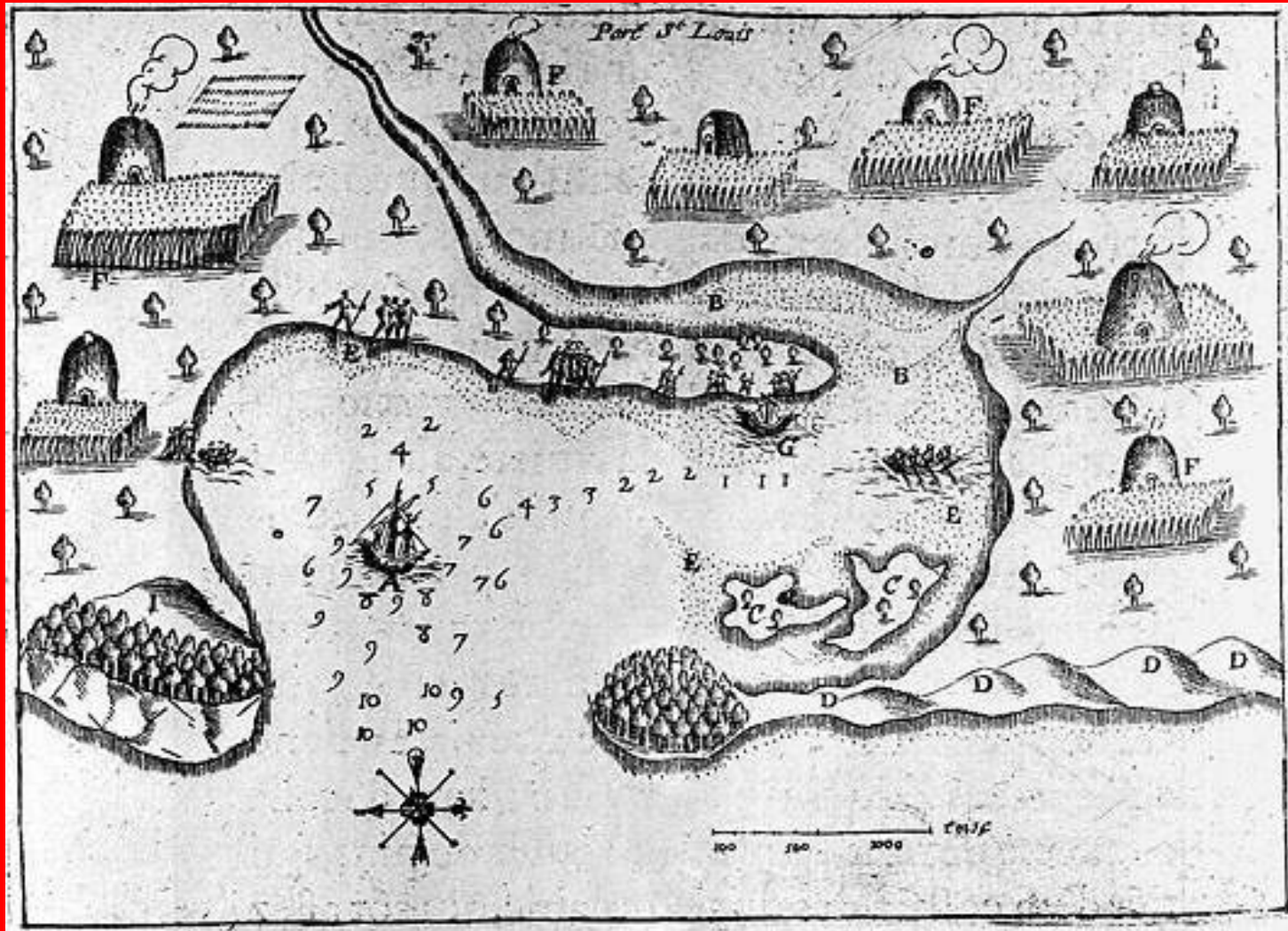
The Mayflower was a Dutch cargo ship that weighed approximately 180 tons and had a crew of 25-30. Captain John Smith of the Jamestown Colony had explored New England after he left Jamestown, and wrote a book about his journey. He named this area Plymouth in 1614, six years before the Pilgrims arrived. The Pilgrims brought along his book as a guide. This image, titled "The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor" was painted in 1882 by William Halsall. It is at the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Pilgrims had not reached Virginia, but rather the New England region.



The region of New England is highlighted in red. The six states that form New England include: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

They were outside Virginia, which was the area of their charter and its laws.



Between 1605 and 1608 the French explorer, Samuel de Champlain explored and mapped what is now the New England coast. He drew this map of Plymouth Harbor, which he named Port Saint Louis. The Native America/Indian village shown here is probably the home to Squanto's Patuxet tribe. This map was included in Champlains' *Voyages*. This map is courtesy of the National Park Service.

To establish some kind of law and discipline, Pilgrim leaders decided that they must make an agreement before they went ashore.



This image, titled *The Mayflower Compact*, 1620, depicts passengers on the *Mayflower* signing the document which would govern the way that they would act when they stepped onto land to begin their new lives in America. This painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863-1930) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

They also promised “all due submission and obedience” to these laws.



This memorial bas relief of the Signing of the Mayflower Compact is on Bradford Street in Provincetown, Massachusetts, on the Pilgrim Monument. There were 102 passengers on the *Mayflower*. 41 of them, all adult males, signed the Mayflower Compact. The photograph of this work was taken on March 3, 2007 by Peter Whitlock. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This agreement became known as the Mayflower Compact.

54.
Iste by them done (the their condition considered) might
be as firme as any patent: and in some respects more firme.
The forme was as followeth.

In the name of god Amen. In whose names are underwritten,
The loyal subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James
by Gods grace of god, of great brittaine, france, & Ireland King,
defender of the faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the glory of god, and advancement
of Christianitie, and honour of our King & country, a voyage to
plant a free Colonie in the Northern parts of Virginia. And
by these presents solemnly & mutually in presence of god, and
one of another, covenanted, & combine our selves together into
a civil body politick: for the better ordering, & preservation
of these things, which by Gods providence are committed to
our hands: We have subscribed our names at Cape
Codd the 11 of November in the year of the reigne of our soveraigne
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighth
and of Scotland the fifth year. Anno Domini 1620.

After this they chose severall commissioners in their severall man-
ners, & with agreement amongst them their severall for that
year. And after they had provided a place for their gods, or
household gods (which were long in making for want of tools,
sawes of iron, & winter weather, and sickness of horses) and began
some small cottages for their habitation, as time went on
they made out a consaile of laws, & orders, both for their
civil & military government, as was necessary of their condi-
tion did require, the ordering thereof at urgent occasion
in severall times, and places did require.

In these hard & difficult beginnings they found some difficulties
& murmuring amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage
in other; but they were soon quelled & overcome, by god
honor patience, and just & equal carriage of things, by god
and better part with civill faithfullly suggestion in forward.
But that which was most sad & lamentable, was that in 2
or 3 months time 45 of their company died, especially
in Jan. & February, being of death of winter and want of
houses & other comforts, being supplied with god's grace &

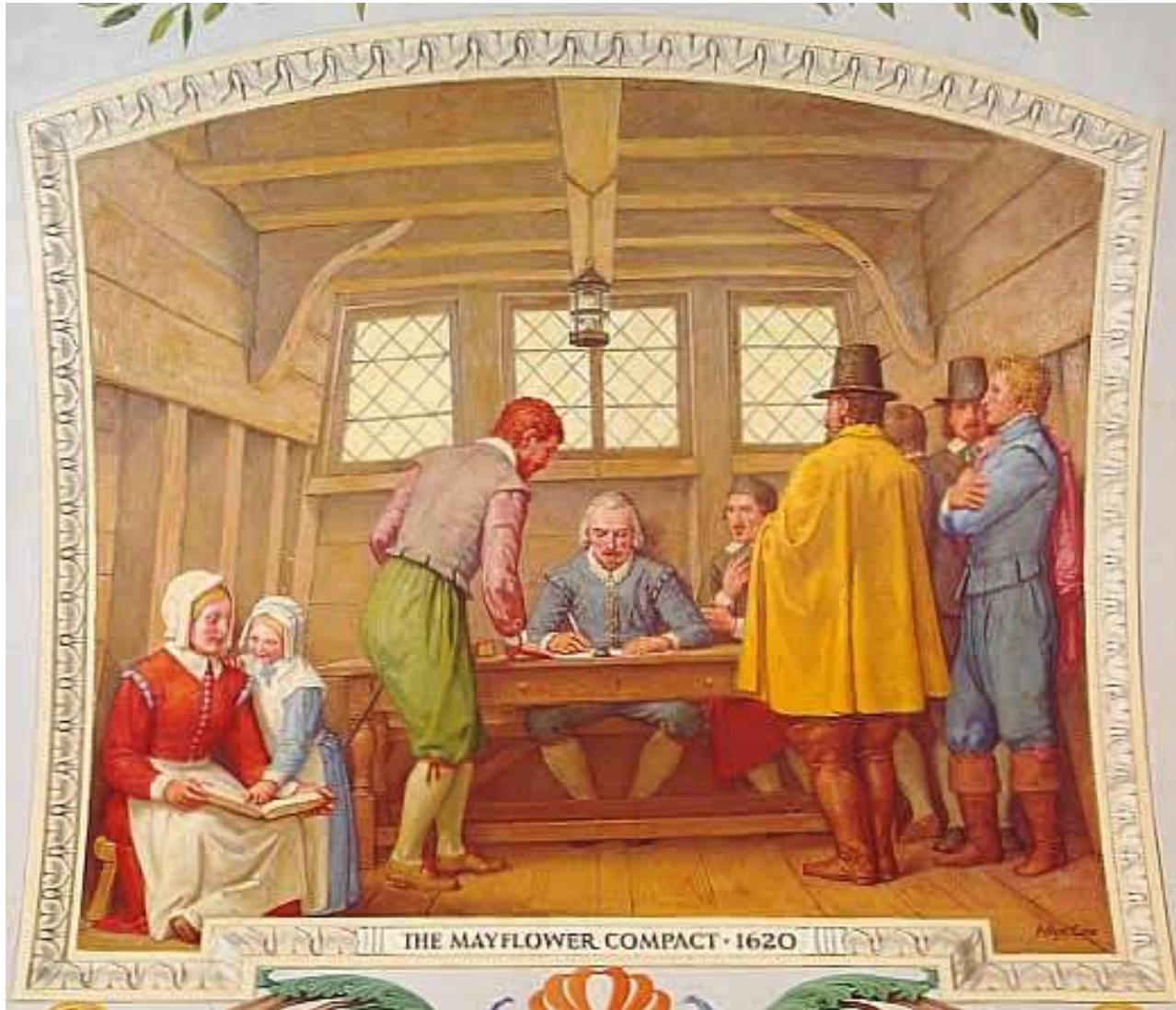
This image shows William Bradford's (1590-1657) transcription of the Mayflower Compact. This page is from his book, *Of Plimoth Plantation*, published in 1645. This image is courtesy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Instead of following only the rules of the Plymouth Company, they decided that they could govern themselves.



“We whose names are under written ...do...covenant and combine our selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation...” This is a detail of an image, titled “Signing of the Mayflower Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower.” It was painted in 1900 by Edward Percy Moran (1862-1935). This photograph of the painting was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

This was an important step towards self-government, and a basis for future constitutions.



This image of the signing of the Mayflower Compact is displayed in the United States Capitol. Pilgrim leader William Brewster is shown signing the document; Myles Standish, the colony's military leader, stands at left. It was painted by Allyn Cox from 1973-1974. It is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

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The Pilgrims searched for nearly a month before they found Plymouth harbor.



This image is an aerial view of the Cape Cod area. Plymouth Harbor is shown in the upper part of the view. This image is courtesy of marylandweather.com.

In late December they stepped ashore and settled on cleared land that had once been a Native American village.



The exploring party went ashore at Plymouth Harbor on December 21, 1620. William Bradford noted "it was the best they could find, and the season and present necessity made them glad to accept of it. The records from the 1600s do not mention Plymouth Rock. Some inaccuracies are that the Pilgrims are wearing trousers and other costumes more typical of the early 1800s than the early 1600s. The painting by Sarony & Major was circa 1846. It is titled "The Landing of the Pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock, December 11th 1620. " Note the title says December 11th, not December 21st. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

It is believed that the Indians had died of disease, probably brought to America by European explorers and/or fishermen.



The Native Americans who lived in this village called Patuxet were part of the Wampanoag tribe. Two plagues between 1614-1617 killed between 90% and 95% of the local inhabitants. This image was taken at the Wampanoag site at Plimoth Plantation by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

Tradition tells us that the first steps were on “Plymouth Rock.”



This image titled “Landing of the Pilgrims” is by Henry A. Bacon (1839-1912) was painted in 1877. This photograph of the painting was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019 at Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Today Plymouth Rock is located on the waterfront in this structure.



This portico was built completed in 1921 during the 300th anniversary celebrations of the Pilgrims' arrival in Plymouth. During the 1800s and 1900s many significant buildings across the United States were constructed in the Greek Revival style to project permanence, strength and stability. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 4, 2019.

Some believe that the current Plymouth Rock is only about a third of the size of the original.



The rock was not said to be the Pilgrims' landing place until 1741, over 120 years after the event. The rock was identified by a 95 year old gentleman who knew some of the original Pilgrims. Over the years, parts of the rock were taken by souvenir hunters using hammers and chisels. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 4, 2019.

While most of the Pilgrims waited aboard the *Mayflower*, eleven buildings were quickly constructed and multiple families would crowd into them as they were finished.



Seven of the buildings were residences. Four of the buildings were common houses. Plimoth Plantation is a Living History Museum that recreates Plymouth, Massachusetts as it looked in 1627. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

The first structure to be built, a “Common House,” took two weeks to complete during harsh weather.



The first structure to be completed, the Common House, was a twenty-foot square thatched building which probably bore little resemblance to this large structure. This image titled “The Pilgrims Holding Their First Meeting for Public Worship in America “ is by Georg Johann Schwartz (1814-1874). It is at the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

A wooden platform with cannon was constructed on a hill that would later contain a fort and become known as Fort Hill.



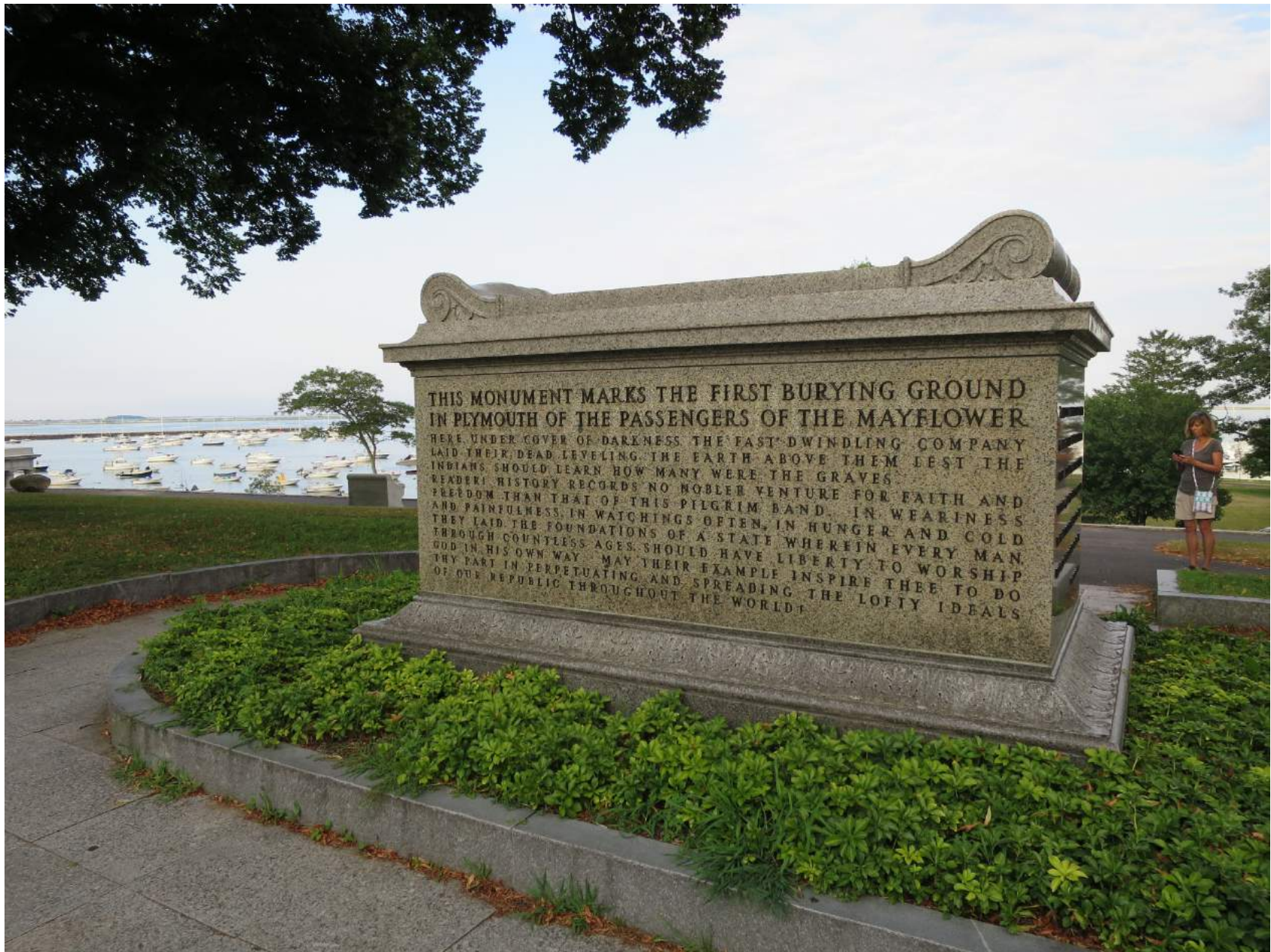
This is Plimoth Plantation's recreated fort on Fort Hill, which today is known as Burial Hill. The fort overlooks the town. The fort was constructed during the time period of 1621-1622. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

In the bleak, cold winter, the Pilgrims, like the Virginia colonists, had their own “starving time.”



This photograph of Living Historians at the Billington House was taken at Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth, Massachusetts by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

During the first winter, almost half of the 102 Englishmen died, primarily from starvation and disease.



45 of the Englishman died during the first winter. The bones of the victims that were found are now buried in this sarcophagus on Cole's Hill. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 4, 2019.

It is believed that the English colonists buried their dead at night so that any watching Indians would not know how many people had died, and how weak they were.



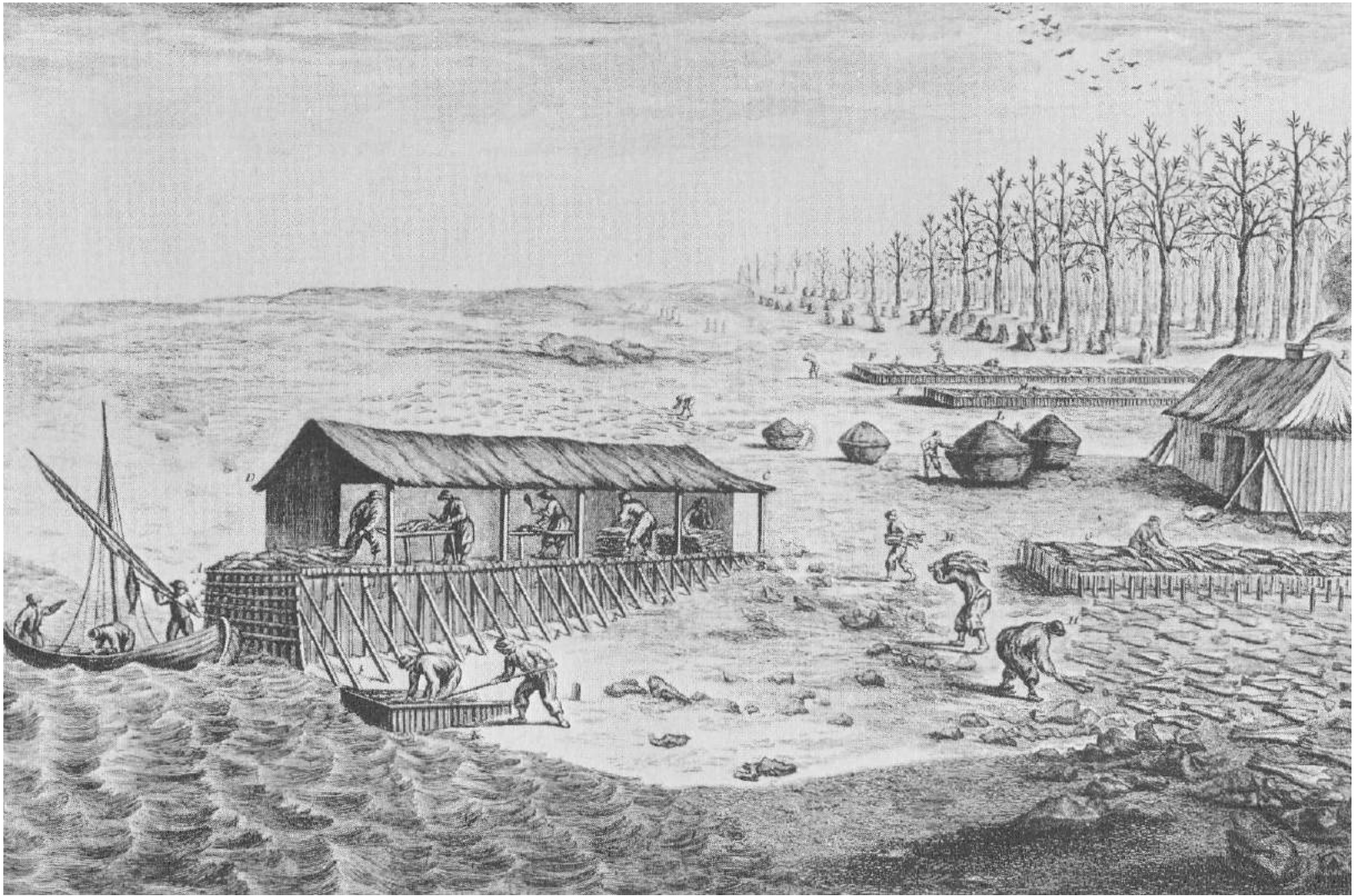
This is Burial Hill, which was first named Fort Hill. The first English dead were buried on Cole's Hill, which is located below Burial Hill. Burial Hill in Plymouth, Massachusetts contained the first meeting house and the first fort. It is believed that many of the first Pilgrims who died in later years are buried here. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 4, 2019.

The colonists who survived the winter were surprised one March day when a tall Native American named Samoset appeared and greeted them in English.



This image, titled "Samoset, The Indian Visitor" appeared in, *Harpers Weekly Magazine*, volume 57 in 1857. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Samoset had learned English from fishermen on the coast of what is now the State of Maine.



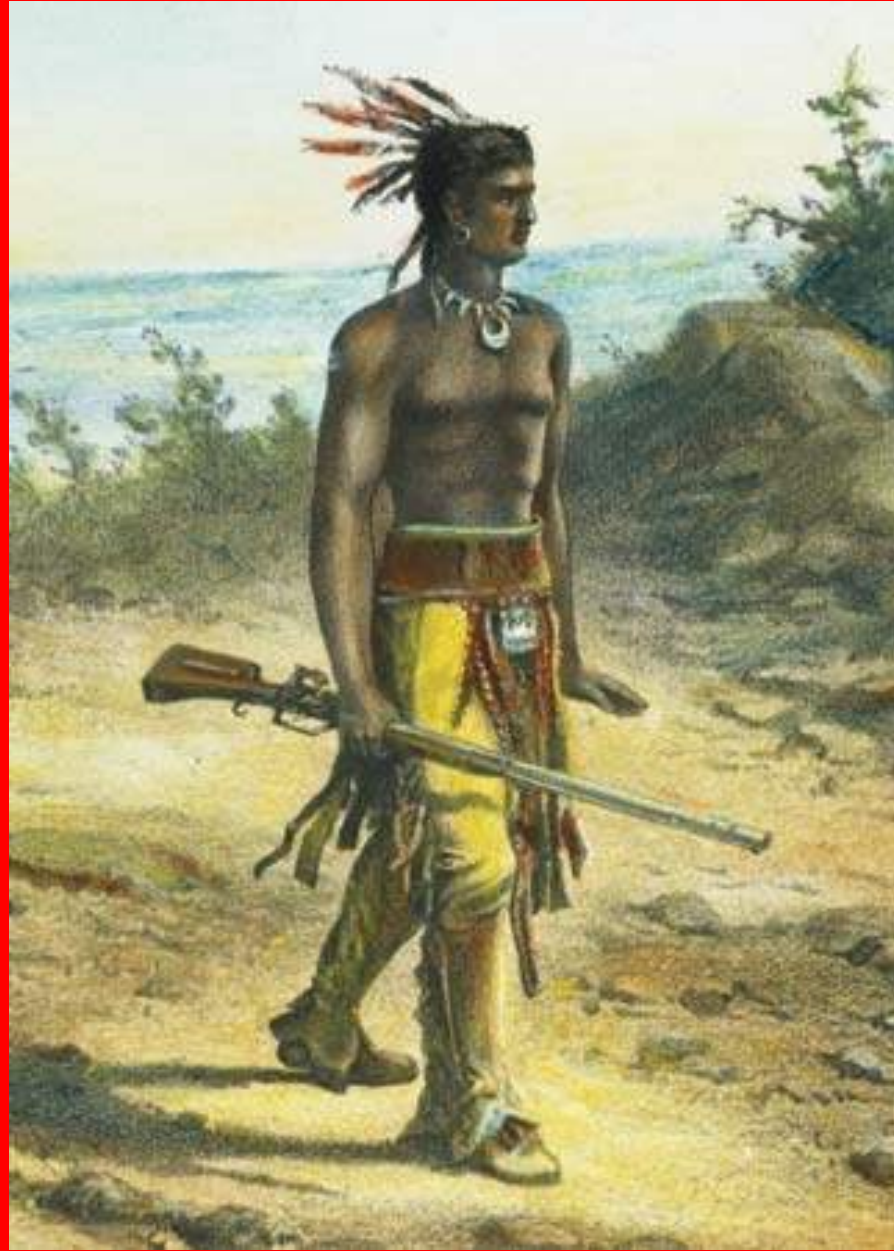
In this image, fishermen are cleaning and drying codfish. There was money to be made in cod fishing because cod could easily be preserved for transportation to Europe by salting and drying. Fish were cleaned in the shed on the left and then dried on either the beach or on the rack called a “stage” on the right. This image is from Henri-Louis Duhamel du Monceau’s (1700-1782) *Traites General de Peches*.

Either Samoset, or another Native American named Squanto, introduced them to Massasoit, chief of the local Indians, called the Wampanoags.



This image is titled "Massasoit and His Warriors." Massasoit (circa 1581-1661) was the sachem or leader of the Wampanoag Confederacy. He would negotiate a treaty guaranteeing the English their security in exchange for their alliance against the Narragansett Indians. This image was created circa 1857 and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

One of the Wampanoags, Squanto, taught the Pilgrims how to survive in their new home.



Squanto (circa 1580s-1622) was very important in helping the Pilgrims after their first winter in Massachusetts. This detail is from an American lithograph produced in 1873. It is in the Granger Collection, New York, New York.

Squanto had learned English from being kidnapped and taken to Europe twice.



The first time that Squanto was kidnapped, he was taken to England. He might have come back in 1614 with Captain John Smith (of Jamestown fame) when Smith was exploring the New England area. The second time Squanto was kidnapped, he was taken to Spain where he escaped to England. He returned on a ship to America in 1619. This image, created circa 1918, is from the *History Reader*, page 79.

When Squanto returned to America after the second kidnapping he learned that his village (on the site where the Pilgrims now lived) had been wiped out by disease.



The Pilgrims had been able to land at Plymouth without opposition from the Indians/Native Americans . One of the reasons that they had been able to land safely was because the village on the site where they settled had a plague kill all of the inhabitants the year before they landed. Squanto was the only survivor of this village since he had been away when the plague struck. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch at Plimoth Plantation on August 5, 2019.

The English wanted to plant corn, but even though many of them had been farmers in England, they were struggling to figure out how to fertilize their corn in America.



This image shows Living Historians at Plimoth Plantation working in the cornfield. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch at Plimoth Plantation on August 5, 2019.

In England they had cattle to produce manure that they could use to fertilize their corn crops. However, they did not bring any cattle to America on the *Mayflower*.



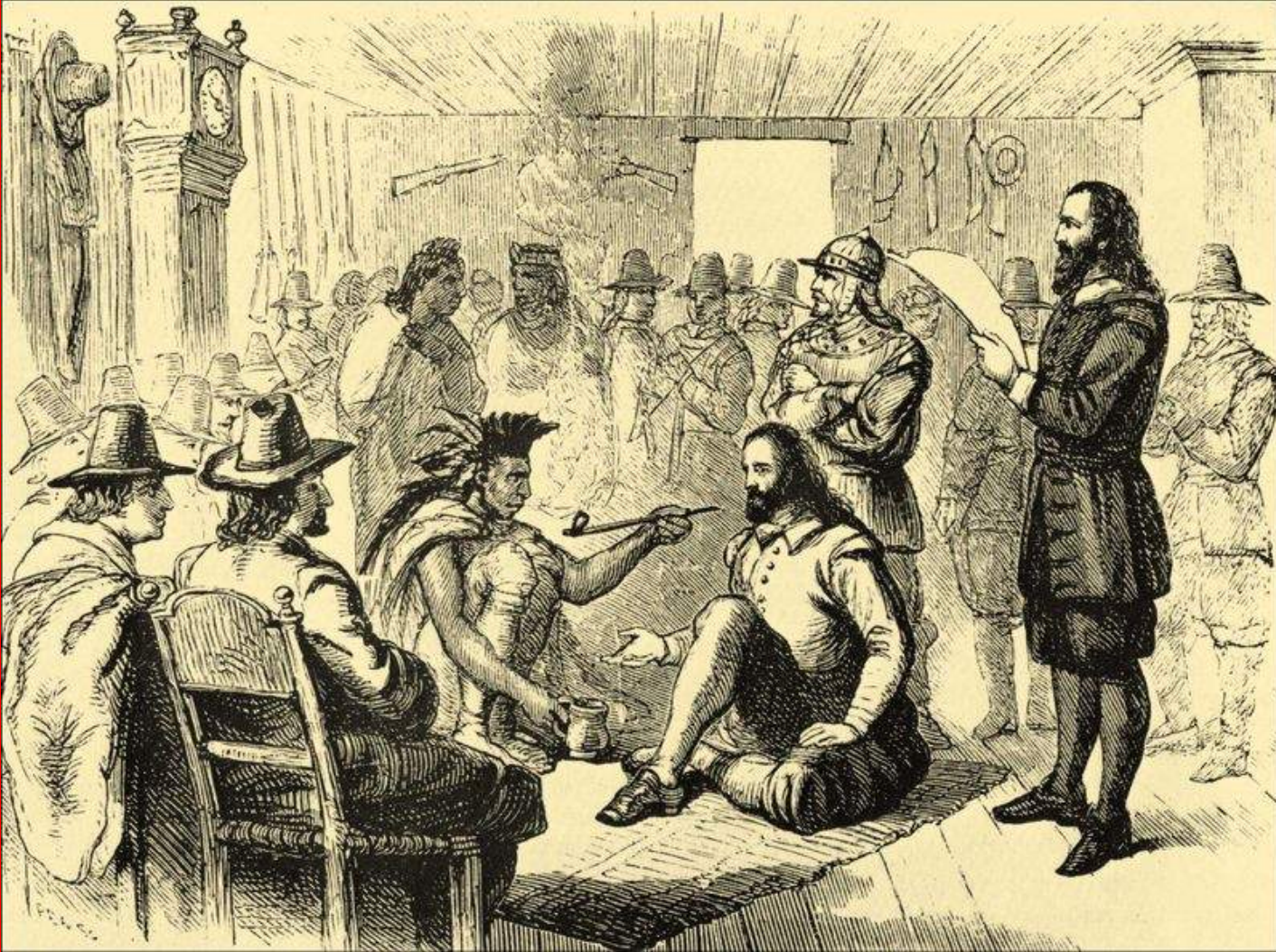
The first cattle did not come to Plymouth until 1623. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch at Plimoth Plantation on August 5, 2019.

Squanto helped the Pilgrims recover from the harsh winter by teaching them to grow corn (maize) by using fish as fertilizer.



Squanto not only taught the Pilgrims how to use the local fish (herring) to fertilize their crops, he taught the colonists how to catch the herring in the manner that the natives did and also how to catch eels and other local wildlife for food. This image, created in 1911 is from *The Teaching of Agriculture in the High School*, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Squanto also acted as their interpreter, and helped to maintain peace between the colonists and the Native Americans.



This image shows Massasoit smoking a peace pipe with Governor John Carver in Plymouth on March 22, 1621. Massasoit and the Pilgrims negotiated a peace treaty which lasted for forty years. Massasoit's trading with the Pilgrims during their early years helped to prevent the failure of the Plymouth Colony. He also warned the Pilgrims if other Native American tribes had plans to attack them. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Thanks to the help of the nearby Wampanoags, the Pilgrims had an abundant harvest in 1621.



The foods included in the Pilgrim's first Thanksgiving feast included duck, geese, venison, fish, lobster, clams, swan, berries, dried fruit, pumpkin, squash, and many more vegetables. This image is courtesy of rantsramblingandchaos.com.

The Plymouth Colony celebrated a feast of Thanksgiving in the autumn of 1621 because of their good harvest.



“The First Thanksgiving” was painted circa 1912-1915 by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863-1930). This is a romanticized (idealized) version, and has some historical inaccuracies. The clothing worn by the Pilgrims is incorrect. The Wampanoags did not wear feathered war bonnets. The Wampanoags also would not have been sitting on the ground. This was not the first Thanksgiving in what is now the United States. The Spanish had a celebration of Thanksgiving in Florida in 1565. In Virginia, Thanksgiving services might have been routine as early as 1607. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The meal probably included corn bread, wild game birds, greens, venison, and shellfish.



The first Plymouth Thanksgiving feast included many more people than shown in this painting. Besides the 52 surviving colonists, Massasoit brought approximately 90 "men" to the feast. This image, titled "The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth" was painted in 1914 by Jennie A. Brownscombe (1850-1936). It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A palisade was constructed around the settlement by 1622.



A palisade is a fence of wooden stakes fixed in the ground, forming an enclosure or defense. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

A few new settlers arrived, but Plymouth Colony grew slowly.



Plymouth survived, and by the 1630s this settlement of the Pilgrims or Separatists had a population of around 2000 people
This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

The Pilgrims were not a wealthy community.



Plymouth Colony was not a success for the investors. The colonists eventually repaid 1800 pounds; the total invested may have been as high as 7000 pounds. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

Because Plymouth Harbor was not very deep, large ships could not dock close to the shore, and it did not become a major trading location.



The Mayflower had to dock a mile from Plymouth, and send cargo by smaller boats to the landing site. This photograph was taken by Robert Housch on August 4, 2019.

However, the Pilgrims clung to their belief that God had put them in America to live as a truly Christian community.



This is a hand colored version of Benjamin J. Lossing's "Public Worship at Plymouth." The original black and white version was first published in 1895 in Lossing's *Our Country: A History of the United States from the Discovery of America to the Present Time* Volume One.

It would take the Puritans, not the Separatists/Pilgrims to make Massachusetts a more populous colony.



The Puritans had very strict religious beliefs. This image shows a Puritan hanging a cat which committed the "crime" of killing a mouse on a Sunday. This image, titled "The Puritan" was created circa 1845. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

This is what Plymouth looked like in 1627. We are looking towards the harbor. The Pilgrims called this First Street.



The recreated Plimoth Plantation is located approximately three miles south of the actual town of Plymouth. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

Today this is called Leyden Street. It claims to be the oldest continuously occupied street in what was British North America.



Leyden Street is named for the city that the Pilgrims lived in while they were in The Netherlands. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

This is Plymouth in 1627 looking towards Fort Hill/Burial Hill.



The area at Plimoth Plantation is not exactly the same size area as the actual town of Plymouth. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

This is Leyden Street today looking back towards Fort Hill/Burial Hill.



The photographer is actually on a higher piece of ground where Cole's Hill begins. This image was taken by Robert Housch on August 5, 2019.

LEQ: Why did the Pilgrims leave Europe?



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LEQ: Why did the Pilgrims leave Europe?

Some Economic reasons, but mostly for Religious reasons.



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Poster Rules:

- A. Three written options will be presented to Mr. Housch for his approval.
- B. Posters will be displayed Horizontally.
Nothing will “hang off” the poster.
- C. Everyone will work on their own item/icon for the group poster on a separate piece of poster paper.
- D. Everyone will then glue that item/icon to the group poster.
- E. The FRONT of the poster will include:

Group Name

First and Last Name of Everyone in the Group

Period: ?

August 26, 2019