

30 Days of History: The Pilgrims

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Terminology.....	8
The Church of England	10
The Church at Scrooby	12
Leaving England for Holland	14
Living in Leiden.....	16
Plans to Leave for the New World.....	18
Heading for Delfshaven.....	20
Tools of the Pilgrims	22
Terms Concerning the Voyage.....	24
Getting Started	26
More Terms for the Journey	28
The Voyage	30
Sighting Land	32
Terms from the Early Days in the New World	34
Finding the Right Place to Settle.....	36
A New Colony	38
Meeting the Wampanoag.....	40
The Wampanoag	42
Colonists	44
Clothing and Material Terms	46
Food.....	48
Pilgrim Children.....	50
The First Thanksgiving	52

New Arrivals..... 54
More New Arrivals..... 56
Deaths of Bradford and Massasoit 58
Reviewing the Legal Establishment of Plymouth Colony: Part 1 60
Reviewing the Legal Establishment of Plymouth Colony: Part 2..... 62
Reviewing the Legal Establishment of Plymouth Colony: Part 3..... 64
Essay..... 66

SAMPLE

Introduction

30 Days of History is designed to give your students 4-6 weeks of daily work focused on a specific topic or time period. Each unit looks at significant events and asks 7 questions on each that will draw your students into researching and learning more. 30 Days of History: The Pilgrims looks at key terms, people, and events. This can be used as a supplement to your history class, a tool to help develop research skills, or fun work to fill in as needed. However you use it, you're sure to learn more about the the Pilgrims and discover history along the way.

Students may find sources seem to conflict regarding the date of certain events. This is due to a number of factors including the fact that the changeover from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar happened at different times for different countries. Additionally, the Pilgrims began a new calendar year on March 25 rather than January 1. You can read more about this at https://pilgrimhall.org/pinning_date.htm.

If you are familiar with other titles in the 30 Days of History series, you'll know that generally, students are instructed to find all the information on their own through the Internet, encyclopedias, etc. Rarely is a list of sites included, as the Internet is constantly changing. When researching the Pilgrims, I found a distressing lack of information in the sources most commonly available, such as encyclopedias. For this reason, I am including a list of sites that were helpful in my research. You may wish to review these sites before sharing them with your students, as they are written primarily for adults. If in the future some of these sites are not available, you may find some of their pages accessible through a site such as the Internet Archive, <https://web.archive.org/>. If you find additional sites that are exceptionally helpful, I'd love to hear about them! Please reach out to me any time at writebonnierose@gmail.com.

List of Helpful Sites:

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/allerton-mary/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/anne>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/bradford-william/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/brewster-william/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/carver-john/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/fuller-samuel/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/houses>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/massasoit>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/militia>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/mullins-priscilla/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/standish-myles/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/thanksgiving>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/tisquantum>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/warren/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/white-susanna/>

<http://mayflowerhistory.com/white-william/>

Terminology

It's important to define some of the key terms you will encounter as you research the Pilgrims and their journey. Start by defining the following seven terms:

Puritanism: _____

Canon: _____

Magistrate: _____

Religious refugee: _____

Oppression: _____

Negotiation: _____

Emigrate: _____

SAMPLE

The Church of England

When did the Church of England separate from the Roman Catholic Church, and what ruler was responsible for the separation? What caused his desire to separate from the Catholic Church?

Although Protestantism grew quickly in England, where did Protestants go when England returned to the Roman Catholic Church? Who was the queen when this happened?

For the Protestants who fled to Geneva, who had a church there that gave them an example of a very disciplined church? What two books became very popular in Elizabethan England as a result of the Protestants fleeing to Geneva? _____

Who became queen in 1558 and gave hope to Protestants, although many thought her reforms did not go far enough? Approximately when was the name "Puritans" first used to describe the people who wanted to "purify" the Church of England? What group broke off from the Puritans because they grew tired of waiting for reform in the church? _____

Who became King of England in 1603 after Elizabeth I died, giving hope to the Puritans that their reforms may finally be carried out? After the reforms were not realized, what types of hardships did the Puritans still living in England have to endure? _____

What was the *Book of Common Prayer* in the Church of England? In 1604, the Church of England introduced 141 canons. The Church said that everyone must accept the practices of the Church of England and that all clergymen had to accept the royal supremacy of the *Book of Common Prayer*. How did this impact the Separatists? _____

Since the Separatists could no longer practice their religion in public, what did they have to do?

Heading for Delfshaven

For political and economic purposes, the Dutch were moving some of their resources to cities in the northern part of Holland. As they were preparing for this, the *Speedwell*, the ship that was going to take the Pilgrims to England and then accompany the *Mayflower* on to the New World, was moved to Delfshaven. Delfshaven was the port of the city of Delft. In order to leave for England, the Pilgrims had to travel to Delfshaven to board the *Speedwell*.

The town of Delfshaven began in medieval times and grew. In medieval times, the town did not have a church. What church was built there? What religion was prominent in Delfshaven at that time? When did the religious views in Delfshaven change? _____

Spain acquired control of Holland in 1516. What happened to the Protestants in Holland at that time? A revolt began in 1566, and in 1568, William I began to lead the Dutch nobles in revolt. What did the Spaniards do to the town of Delfshaven when they left Holland in 1573? How long did Holland fight Spain to gain independence? When, during that fight, did a temporary peace exist between them? _____

How did the Pilgrims get to Delfshaven? In order to get passage to Delfshaven, the Pilgrims had to wait on cobblestone quays. What are cobblestone quays? What type of power was used by the vessel the Pilgrims rode in to get to Delfshaven? _____

The church in Delfshaven is important for many reasons, but one reason is that the Pilgrims spent the night before leaving Holland praying and resting on the steps of the church. Although it is unknown for certain, they may have even used the inside of the church for shelter. What is the church known as today? What major city in the Netherlands is Delfshaven a district of today? _____

Who went with them to pray with them before leaving on the *Speedwell*, but did not go on the journey? He felt he must stay behind as pastor to the Pilgrims who were not able to go on the first voyage. Who was the captain of the *Speedwell* when the Pilgrims sailed from Delfshaven? The *Speedwell* had been an English warship in its earlier days. What famous battle between England and Spain did the *Speedwell* take part in under its original name of *Swiftsure*? Who was England helping when it fought Spain at this battle in 1588? _____

Where did the *Speedwell* dock when it reached England? Who was able to be reunited with the rest of the Pilgrims after having been in hiding because of having the printing press used to publish *Perth Assembly*? _____

Highlight or circle the approximate location of Delfshaven, Netherlands, and Southampton, England, on the map.

