

Module 1: American Beginnings - 1607 to the 1750s
Topic 2 Content: Disputes Over Land Notes

Introduction

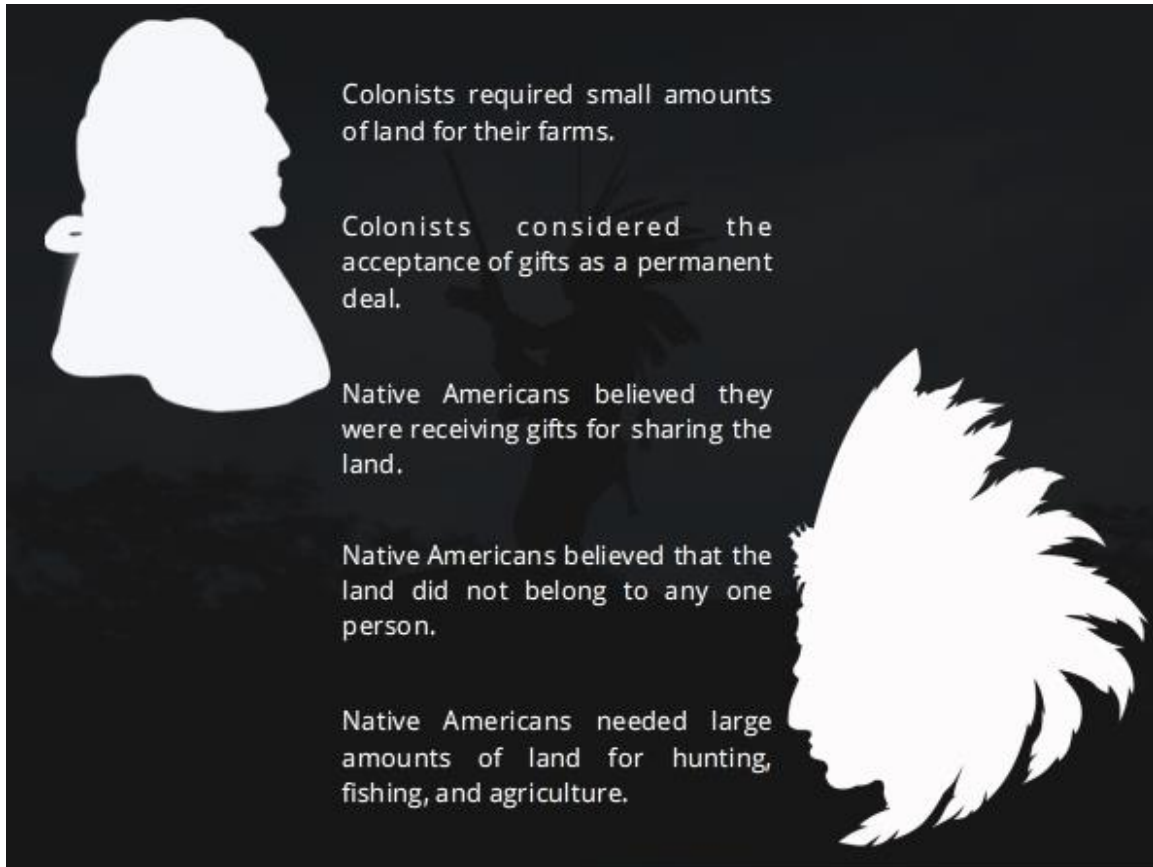


Disputes Over Land

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Disputers Over Land



The infographic features a central sunburst graphic. On the left is a white silhouette of a colonial man's head and shoulders, and on the right is a white silhouette of a Native American's head with a feathered headdress. Text boxes are arranged around the sunburst, alternating between the two groups.

Colonists required small amounts of land for their farms.

Colonists considered the acceptance of gifts as a permanent deal.

Native Americans believed they were receiving gifts for sharing the land.

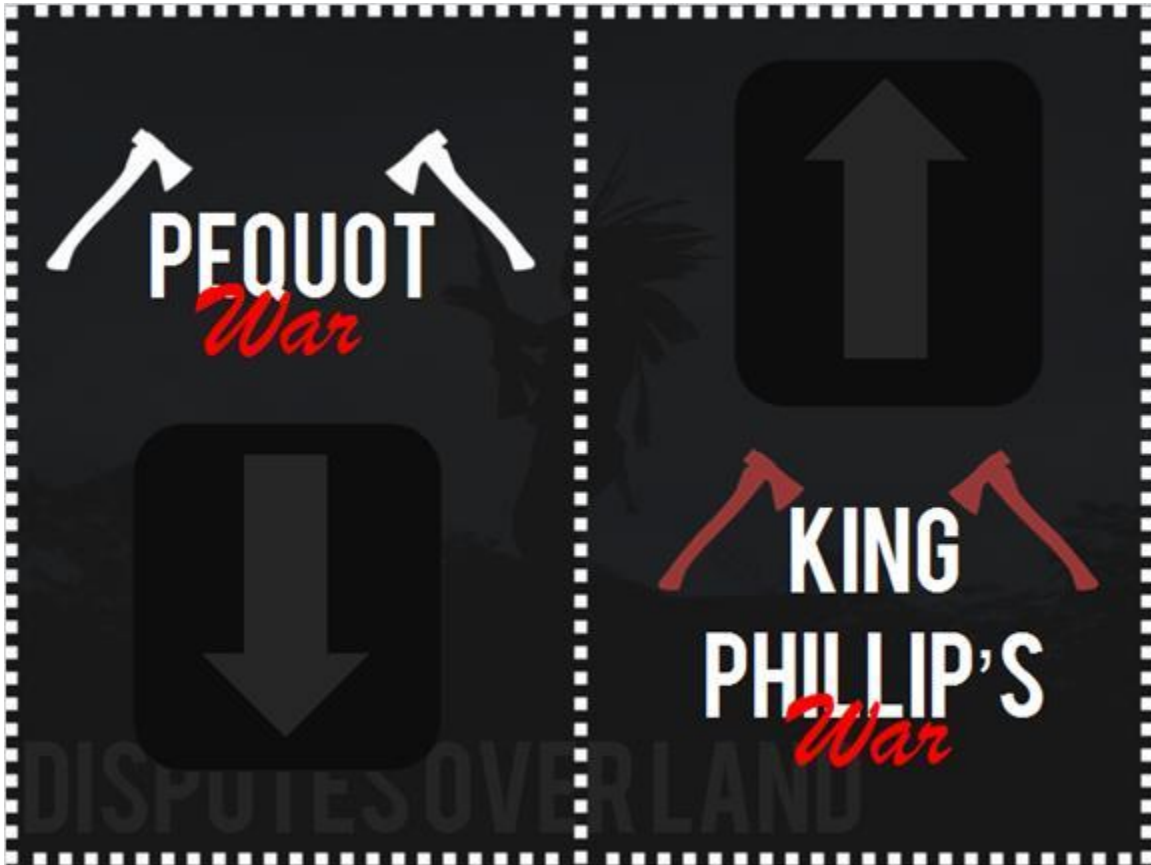
Native Americans believed that the land did not belong to any one person.

Native Americans needed large amounts of land for hunting, fishing, and agriculture.

Colonists required small amounts of land for their farms. Native Americans needed large amounts of land for hunting, fishing, and agriculture. The Native Americans felt that the land did not belong to any one person. When entering into agreements with the colonists, the Native Americans believed that they were receiving gifts for sharing the land. The colonists considered the acceptance of gifts for land a permanent deal.

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Two Wars



The confusion of land caused two bloody wars. Click the arrows to explore the Pequot War and King Phillip's War. Make sure to visit both wars before exiting the interactivity.

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Pequot War



A war between the Native Americans and colonists began in 1637. It was in southeastern Connecticut that the Native Americans took a stand against the colonists. An alliance had formed between the Narragansett tribe of Rhode Island and the colonists. The Pequot and Narragansett were enemies. In May of 1637, the colonists and Narragansett surrounded a Pequot fort along the Mystic River. The colonists set the fort on fire, trapping the Pequot inside. As the Pequot tried to escape, the colonists shot anyone who exited the fort. The result was a massacre of the Pequot. The colonists and Narragansett almost completely wiped out the Pequot tribe.

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King Phillip's War



Many Native Americans were robbed of their land and livelihood by the colonists. As a result, many were forced to work for the English settlers. In order to work for the colonists, the Native Americans were forced to follow the Puritan laws. One of these laws did not allow the Native Americans to hunt or fish on Sunday. As a result of the restrictions, Wampanoag Chief Metacom organized an effort to eliminate the colonists. Named King Phillip by the colonists, Chief Metacom created alliances with several tribes. In 1675, the Native Americans began attacking outlying settlements throughout the New England colonies. The war lasted for two years until the Native Americans were overcome by disease, food shortages, and heavy casualties. Although they eventually surrendered or fled, an estimated one-tenth of colonial men of military age were killed in the war.