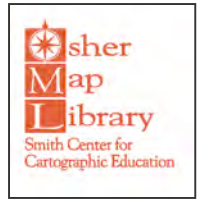


# Colonial Consequence: King Philip's War




Name: \_\_\_\_\_

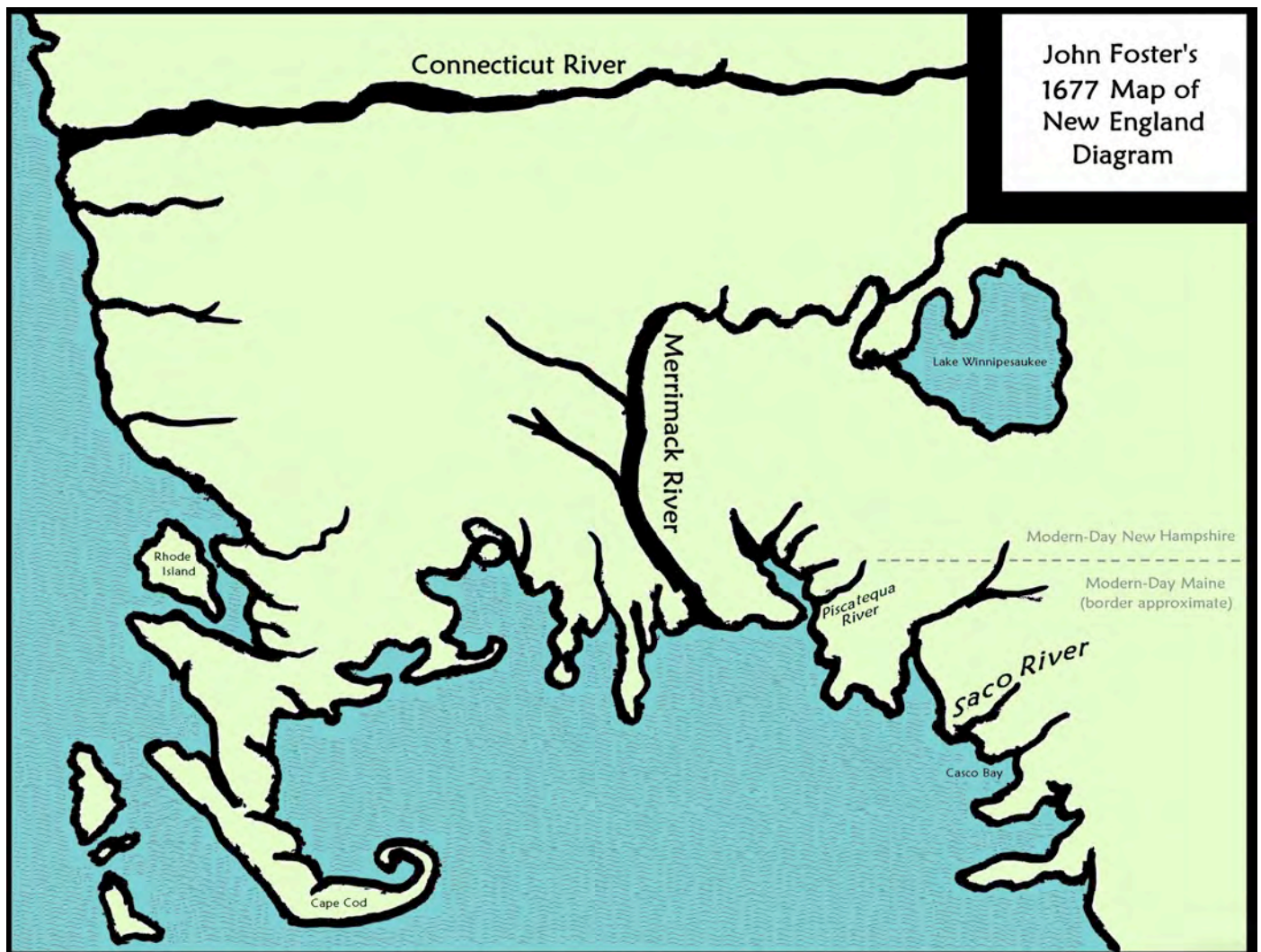
## ANSWERS

One result of the competition between England, France, and the Netherlands for North American lands was a string of wars that involved both Europeans and Native Americans. The deadliest of these wars was known as “King Philip’s War.”

This worksheet uses a map made in 1677 by a European colonist, John Foster. This map was originally included in a book describing the battles of King Philip’s War, and can be found at the end of this worksheet. **The map below is only a diagram.**

1. Unlike most modern maps, this map does not put North at the top. Find the compass rose on the original map and label North, South, East, and West on the map diagram below. (Hint: compass roses often look like this  with an arrow pointing towards north.)

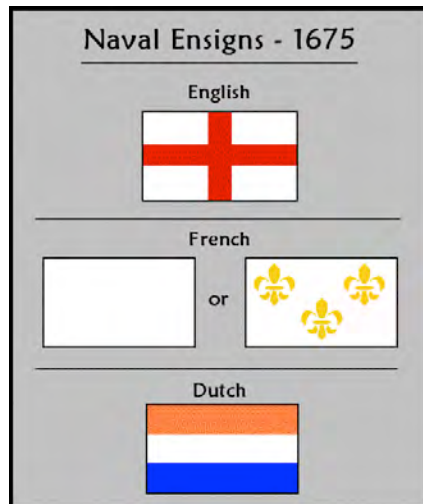
           **WEST**           



           **EAST**

By the late 1600s, one European power controlled the coast of southern New England. John Foster includes a few ships from this country on his map. Ships flew special flags, called “naval ensigns,” that told those nearby what country they belonged to.

2. Find the ships on Foster’s map and use the key below to discover which European country controlled the coast of southern New England during the late 1600s. England



## Who was involved in King Philip’s War?

During King Philip’s War, the English fought an alliance of Native American peoples.

“King Philip” was a European nickname for the Massasoit (“Great Leader”) of the Wampanoag Nation. His real name was Metacomet.

Metacomet’s people, the Wampanoags, were aided by another Native American nation, the Nipnuks. Later during the war, the Narragansett nation was forced to choose sides and sided with the Wampanoags and Nipnuks.

3. Out of the Wampanoags, Nipnuks, and Narragansetts, whose territory did John Foster not include on his map? Wampanoags
4. Why do you think John Foster left out this territory on his map? (Hint: he made this map after the war) The Wampanoags lost the war and their territory before this map was made

## Wampanoags and the First Thanksgiving

The first European settlement that survived in southern New England was an English settlement called Plymouth. Winters are much harsher in New England than in “old” England, and the settlers would probably have starved without the help of a few Wampanoag, who taught them how to plant, harvest, and store corn.

5. Find Plymouth (spelled “Plimouth”) on Foster’s map. Is it north or south of the Merrimack River? South

When the Plymouth settlers harvested their first crop in the fall of 1621, they invited the Massasoit (“Great Leader”) of the Wampanoag and some of his warriors to a three-day feast to celebrate, known today as the “First Thanksgiving.” This Massasoit, Ousamequin, was the father of Metacomet.

Massasoit Ousamequin was loyal to the English settlers, and as more and more settlers came to New England, the Wampanoag and the settlers made territory deals. However, as time passed, English settlements spread into Wampanoag territory.

A few of these English towns settled in Wampanoag territory were:

❖ Hartford	
❖ Winsor	
❖ Springfield	
❖ Hadly	
❖ Northampton	
❖ Deerfield	

Find these towns on Foster’s map to answer the questions below.

6. What river are all of these towns on? (Hint: look at the diagram AND Foster’s map) Connecticut River
7. Why do you think so many English towns were on rivers? (Hint: The English were relatively new to this area and there were no roads built.)

Transportation and access to water for crops

8. Of the Native American territories on Foster’s map, whose is closest to Plymouth? Narragansetts

## The Death of Massasoit Wamsutta

When Massasoit Ousamequin died, his eldest son, Wamsutta, became Massasoit of the Wampanoag. About a year later, the governor of Plymouth Colony ordered his men to bring Wamsutta to Plymouth for questioning. After being held at Plymouth, Wamsutta was released and died on his way home. Metacomet, who became Massasoit after his brother, believed that Wamsutta had been poisoned by the English.

Between Wamsutta's suspicious death and the English movement into Wampanoag territory, many Wampanoag grew angry with the English. When some colonists arrested and killed three Wampanoag men in 1675, war broke out.

### Summer, 1675

A few farms around Plymouth were attacked by some Wampanoag. In response, the English destroyed a Wampanoag town near Mount Hope.

8. Find Mount Hope ~~Mount Hope~~ on Foster's map. What large island is it near?

Rhode Island

### Fall, 1675

During the fall, many of the English towns along the Connecticut River were attacked by the Wampanoag and the Nipnuks. The Narragansett had signed a peace treaty with the English, but the colonists discovered that they were hiding some Wampanoag. Many Narragansett fled to a fort in a Rhode Island swamp, but the English troops managed to overtake the fort, killing hundreds of Narragansett. After this, the remaining Narragansett joined with the Wampanoags and Nipnuks.

### Winter, 1676

The Wampanoag attacked many English towns during the winter of 1675 and 1676, including Scituat ~~Scituat~~ and Weymouth ~~Weymouth~~. The colonists, on the other hand, made no attacks for several months.

9. Find Scituat and Weymouth on Foster's map. What major English town are they near? Plimouth

10. Why do you think the English did not attack during the winter? The Rivers were frozen over and they did not know the land like the Wampanoags

## Spring, 1676

By spring, the Wampanoag, who were used to buying their guns and ammunition from the colonists, were running out of military supplies. Unable to defend the areas where they usually fished and grew crops, many had to move to areas outside of southern New England.

11. John Foster put a picture of two Native American warriors where many of the Wampanoag and their allies fled to. What modern-day state did they go to?



Maine

## Wampanoag Defeat – Southern New England

In southern New England, the Wampanoag, Nipnuk, and Narragansett that remained behind were defeated by the end of summer 1676. Metacomet was killed in battle.

## Wabanaki Victory – Northern New England

Even though the war was over in Southern New England, those who fled to northern New England joined with the Wabanaki Nation who attacked the English settlements past the Piscataqua River. By fall of 1676, over 30 colonists had been killed or taken captive in Casco Bay alone. The colonial settlements in Northern New England were no match for the Wabanaki. All English towns east of this river had to be abandoned.



12. Compare John Foster's map with the diagram to discover what river this is.

Saco River

# NEW-ENGLAND.

A MAP OF  
 The first that ever was printed, and made by  
 the best Pattern that could be had, which is not  
 in any place of this kind, it makes the other first  
 the Country, and is so conveniently well the  
 distance of Places.  
 The figures that are printed with the Names of Places  
 are of different heights, as have been all done  
 by the first: from others.

A Scale of four Miles.

10 20 30 40

The white Mills

