

THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF AMERICA



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The Native People of America.

 **Mission** : to match key words with the correct definitions. **Skill** : Vocabulary development.



Word	Definition	Similar Word	?
	The first people to settle / live in a place or country.		A
	A type of house or tent made from the skins of animals.		B
	A horrible, mean and bloodthirsty person.	B	C
	To do with people and how they choose to live .		D
	The movement of people or animals from on place to another.		E
	The weather patterns over a period of time.		F
	The cutting off the top of a human head.		G
	The shape of the land and its physical features.		H
	A rounded or semi-rounded shape.		I
	A person who moves from place to place.		J
	A large, flat, often grassy piece of land.		K
	An event or story with no known ending.		L
	A group of people who set up a home in a new place.		M
	A protected area of land kept especially for Native Americans.		N
	A kind of trailer pulled by an animal : horse or dog.		O
	A sometimes deadly disease that shows on a person's skin.		P
	The age to which a person or group of people are expected to live.		Q
	Our relatives who have long since died.		R
	A mid-ranking officer (leader) in an army.		S
	A type of weapon, similar to an axe.		T
	To do with beliefs, about life after death, or the human soul.	R	U
	A wooden item used to touch the enemy as a sign of bravery.		V
	People, plants or fauna that belong to a certain place or region.		W
	To love, admire or pray to.	P	X

The Native Americans : Unit Key Words.

Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Small Pox

Worship

Ancestors

Tomahawk

Scalping

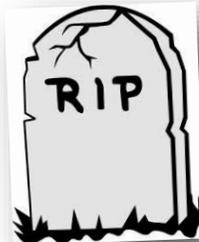
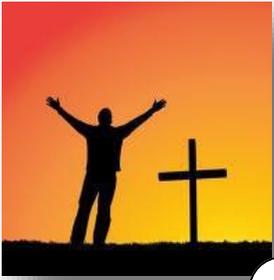
Plain

Tipi

Dome

Migration

Travois



A kind of trailer used to pull tipis.

To love, admire or pray to.

The cutting off the top of the head.

A tent like house.

A round or semi - round shape.

A large, open, flat area of grassy land.

Movement of people or animals.

A Native throwing weapon.

A terrible disease that affected the skin.

Our long since dead relatives.

The Native Americans : Unit Key Words.

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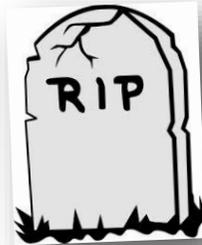
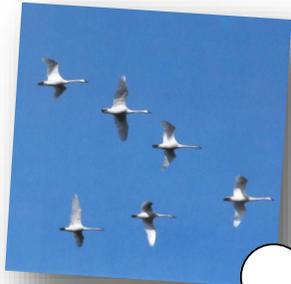
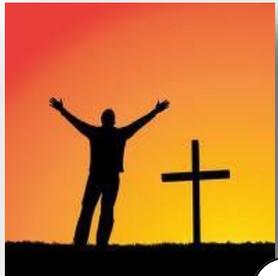
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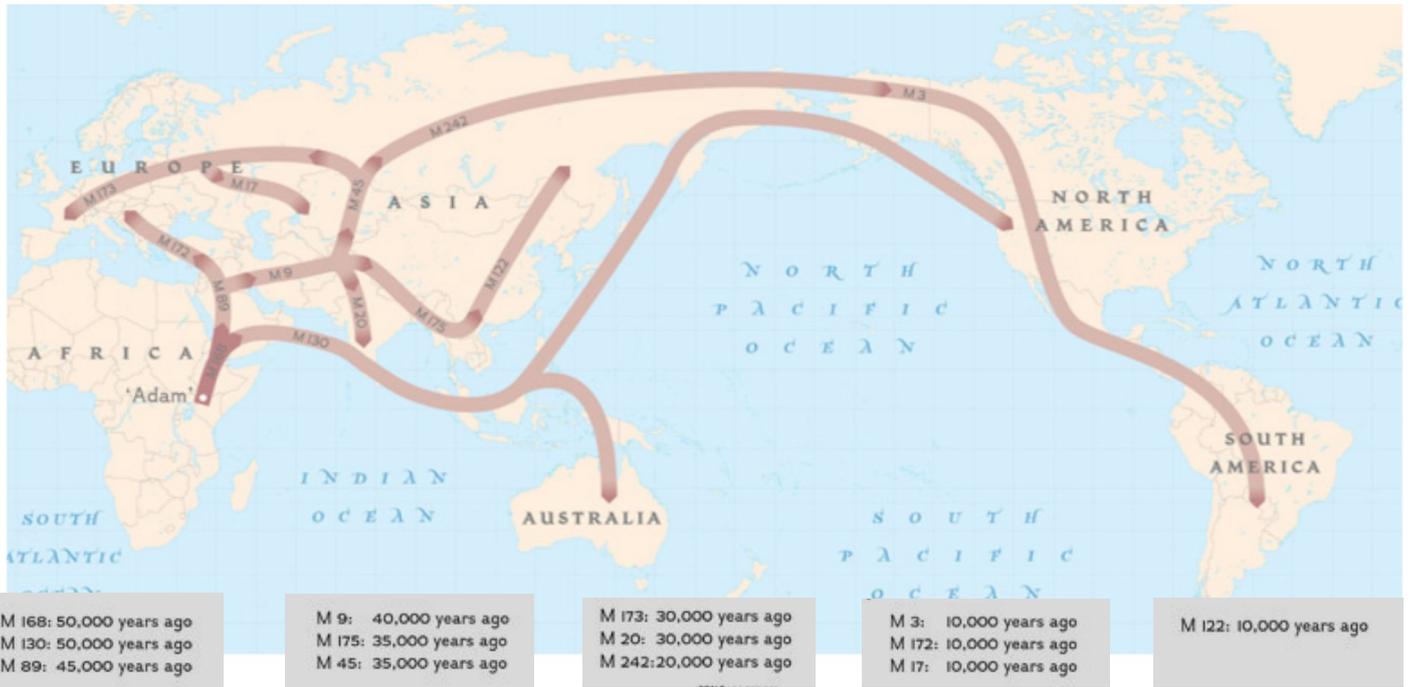
The Journey of Man.

Discover : where humans originated. **Explore** : who your closest ancestors are. **Skill** : respecting opinions.



"I was made by a God who put all people on Earth."

"I EVOLVED from a monkey just like everyone else alive today."



Whatever your personal belief about how we were made we do know how humankind spread from place to place. This is shown in the human migration traffic map above. Use this information to help answer the questions below.

- 1: Give one reason why humans moved to settle / l _ _ _ in new places?

- 2: How long ago did the native / f _ _ _ _ people settle in the country in which your grandparents were born?

- 3: If Australians are some of the 'oldest people' on earth give an example of the 'youngest' people on earth.

- 4: How long ago did the native people settle / l _ _ _ in North America?

- 5: Which place on Earth did we all originate / c _ _ _ from?

- 6: How can the above answer be used to help prevent / s _ _ _ racist thinking?

- 7: How do we know this information about our human ancestors ?

- 8 : What is meant by 'Adam' on the map?

Discover : the names of four native tribes. **Explore** : how these native people lived. **Skill** : categorisation.



The Mahican Tribe.

This tribe lived the eastern part of America near the Atlantic Ocean. The land is partly covered by forests and crossed by many rivers and lakes. Winters were snowy and cold but summers warm and pleasant. They lived in wooden long houses which were could be extended (added to) as families grew. The Mahicans made good use of their environment and hunted fish, deer and rabbit. They were also good farmers and were able to grow their own crops. The oldest woman in the tribe was very important.



The Hupa Tribe.

This Hupa lived in the western part of America close to the Pacific Ocean. The land is mountainous and covered with thick forests some of which are rain forests. There are several volcanoes in the area. The tribe worshipped their environment, the trees, animals and volcanoes. The Hupa tribe lived in rectangular houses made from wooden planks. Usually there were about thirty houses in a village. They ate many types of food and were skilled hunters and fishermen. Other tribes in this region were the Haida, Yurok and Nookta.



The Apache Tribe.

This tribe lived amongst the dry mountains and deserts north of modern day Mexico. Days were hot and nights cold. Their houses were called Hogans and were made of mud and clay. Unlike other nearby tribes the Apaches did not keep sheep but instead chose to hunt animals and gather nuts and berries from the land. The tribe leader was always a man but clan leaders were sometimes females. Other tribes in this area were the Navajo and the Pima.



The Utes Tribe.

The Utes tribe lived in a hot and dry desert region to the north of the Grand Canyon. The tribes were very small so men were often allowed to have more than one wife. It was hard to grow crops in this area as the soils were poor. Salmon (fish) were caught and eggs were eaten. Crushed eggs were traded with other tribes in exchange for food and clothes. The Utes lived in tepees, which were tent like houses made from animal skins. Other nearby tribes were the Shoshone and Paiute .



Teacher

Houses

Society and Spirituality

Diet

Landscape and Climate

Mahican

Their houses were made of wood. Long and narrow rectangles that could be extended as families grew.

Women were very important in these tribes. The clan mother had the job of selecting the tribal chief.



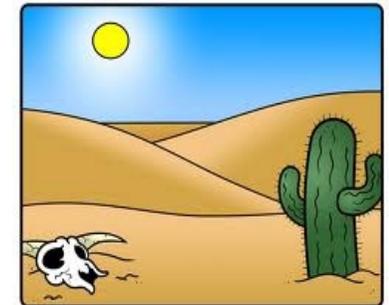
The winters were cold and summers warm. Green forests, rivers and lakes in this area.

Utes



This tribe was small. Men could have more than one wife.

They hunted salmon in rivers and weirs. They ate the fish and their eggs but also traded with other tribes.



Hupa

Houses were rectangular and made of wood. Usually about thirty houses in a village.

They worshipped trees, oceans, birds and volcanoes.



Apache



The tribe was made of many smaller clans. The leader was always a man but clan leaders were sometimes women.

They hunted and gathered food. Unlike nearby tribes they did little farming

They lived near the Grand Canyon . The area is made of mountains and deserts.

Jumbled

Houses

Society and Spirituality

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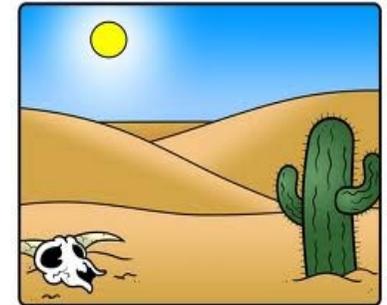
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Mojave



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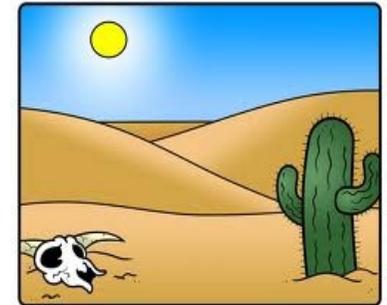
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Apache



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The winters were cold and summers warm.
Green forests, rivers and lakes in this area.

You may prefer to use the original file for this activity. Contact me via TES or ichistory@hotmail.com for the file.

The Native Tribes Of America.

Discover : the names of five native America tribes. **Explore**: how these native people lived. **Skill** : organisation and research.

Tribe :	<input type="text"/>
Houses :	<input type="text"/>
Landscape :	<input type="text"/>
Society :	<input type="text"/>
Diet :	<input type="text"/>
Location :	<input type="text"/>



Tribe :	<input type="text"/>
Houses :	<input type="text"/>
Landscape :	<input type="text"/>
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Tribe :	<input type="text"/>
Houses :	<input type="text"/>
Landscape :	<input type="text"/>
Diet :	<input type="text"/>
Society :	<input type="text"/>
Location :	<input type="text"/>

Tribe : Sioux	<input type="text"/>
Houses :	<input type="text"/>
Landscape :	<input type="text"/>
Diet :	<input type="text"/>
Society :	<input type="text"/>
Location :	<input type="text"/>



Leaving the old is right.	Your view	Why?	Class poll 1	What my partner thinks?	Class Poll 2
Life could be incredibly hard for the Plains tribes. Attack from enemies and starvation were real dangers. They had to be able to move quickly to follow their food source, which was mainly bison.	I Agree <input type="radio"/> I Disagree <input type="radio"/>		Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/>		Agree <input type="checkbox"/> Disagree <input type="checkbox"/>

It is believed that some nomadic Native American Plains tribes would leave their elderly behind when they moved on to a new place .
By doing this they left their loved ones to die from exposure (bad weather) or predation (attack) from wild animals.



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From Birth to Death, The Sioux Circle of Life .

 **Discover** : about the birth, life and death of the Sioux. **Explore** : how Sioux tribal society worked. **Skill** : vocab + language development, S.P.A.G.

											
Past tense	Punctuation	Guess	Investigate	Choose	Judge	Unscramble	Meaning	Fix Errors	Thesaurus	Homophone	Mad Lib



The Sioux were made up of many tribes living in South America. This area was made of up large, flat, grassy planes.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

A Sioux woman married young, about the age of ____ . She would usually have ____ children. A baby would be born in a _____ .



A Sioux child did not go to school. Instead they learned life skills from the adults in _____ tribe.

There : They're : Their 



boys learned to hunt small animals using bows and arrows girls learned how to gather food and use materials taken from plants animals and the land # of errors: _____ 

Before becoming a full member of the tribe a Sioux teen would go on a vision quest. **What is a vision quest?**

_____ 

Sioux tribe members would choose a tribal name. It was usually something connected to their character.

Create you own Sioux name!



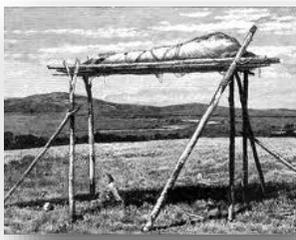
The most important animal to the Sioux is the buffalo. They hunt it, eat it and worship it.

1: _____ 2: _____ 3: _____ 

tipis used skin of the buffalo the to make their They .

_____ 

Tipis were important for them because they were **nomadic**. Why were tipis so important?



The Sioux were spiritual / r _____. They believed in a 'Sky Father' known as Wakan Tanka. They considered him to be an omnipotent / a ____ p _____ God. 

It is believed some Sioux tribes left their elderly behind to die when they were too old to travel with the tribe.

Right or Wrong? 

When a Sioux tribal member died they would be buried in the ground or put on a raised wooden platform and left for : _____ 

Could You Catch a North American Bison?

Mission : to catch a North American bison using the people , weapons and equipment provided.

Many wrongly believe that the Native Americans always had h _____ and used them to catch the b _____. This is not t _____. The small North American horse had been hunted for f _____ and to ex _____ many thousands of years ago. Larger breeds of horses (shown below) were introduced into America following the arrival of the Sp _____ in the 1600's. The entry of this larger, faster horse made hunting the bison much e _____ and safer. Before this, for thousands of years the Natives had to find ways of catching the bison without the help of the horse. Can you do the same?



Catch Me If You Can!

I am angry.

I am powerful.

I am faster than you.

I'm not scared
of other
animals on
the Plains.

I will attack
you if I feel
trapped.



I am strong.

I will run
away from
you if I can.

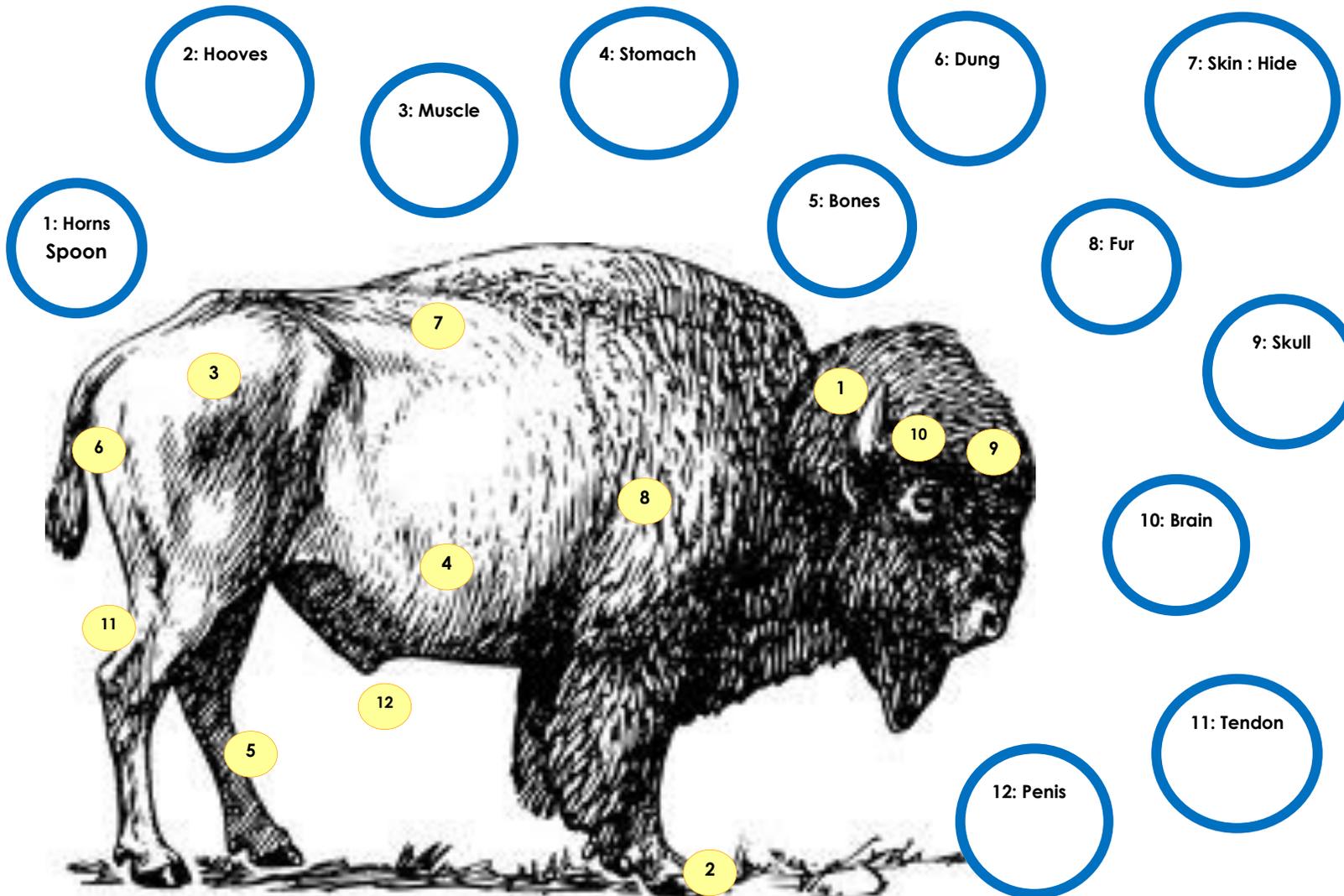
My eyesight
is not very
good.

I am strong.

The North American Bison: importance and uses.

Discover : uses of the North American bison **Explore :** the concept resourcefulness and waste **Skill :** creative thinking and categorisation.

The buffalo or the bison are the largest animal living on the plains. They were once plentiful with an estimated fifty million of them living in large herds. They were the most important animal for the Sioux tribes who both worshipped it and hunted it. To follow the bison the Sioux had to be nomadic and able to move quickly. To do this the tribes used tent like houses called tipis which were simple, light and easy to set up and take down. It is believed an entire tribe could be ready to move within thirty days. Once a bison had been killed every part of it was used, even its horns and nothing was wasted. In short the bison was like a walking storehouse. Before butchering the animal the natives would perform a ceremony to show respect to the bison and thank the Creator for giving the tribe life.



Bison Uses Summary	
Food	
Houses / Shelter	
Clothes	
Tools / Weapons	
Ceremonies	

TANNED HIDE:

Moccasins, Cradles, Winter Robes, Shirts, Leggings, Belts, Dresses, Pipe Bags, Quivers, Tipi Covers, Gun Covers, Dolls



RAWHIDE:

Containers, Shields, Buckets, Moccasin Soles, Belts, Headdresses, Medicine Bags, Drums, Ropes, Saddles, Stirrups, Knife Cases, Quirts, Armbands, Bullet Pouches



MUSCLES:

Sinew, Meat for Jerky



HORNS:

Cups, Spoons, Ladles, Headdresses



BRAINS:

Hide Preparation

SKULL:

Altar at Religious Ceremonies

TONGUE:

Best Part of the Meat

BEARD:

Ornaments for Weapons



HAIR:

Headdresses, Saddle Pad Filler, Pillows, Ropes, Halters

TAIL:

Decorations, Fly Brush, Whips

FAT:

Soap, Cooking Oil

BONES:

Knives, Arrow-Heads, Shovels, Scrapers, Winter Sleds, Saddle Trees, War Clubs, Game Dice



HOOVES:

Glue, Rattles

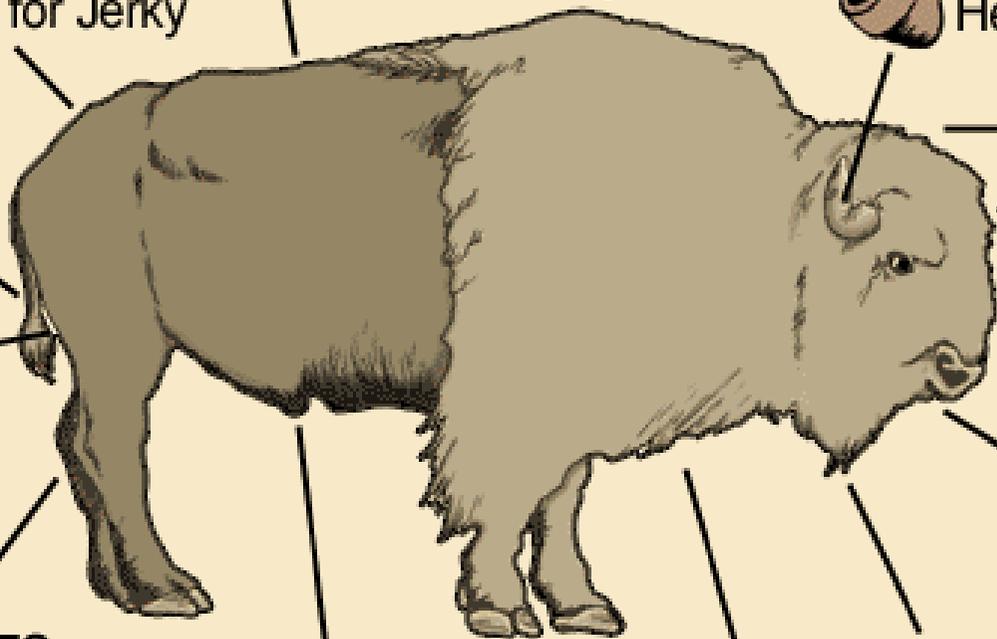
STOMACH:

Buckets, Cups, Dishes, Cooking Pots



DUNG:

Fuel



My Vision Quest: the voices in dreams, sky and earth.

 **Discover** : the reasons for a Vision Quest. **Explore** : what happened during a Vision Quest. **Skill**: empathy and creativity.

Imagine you are a 12 year old Lakota Sioux child and are about to go on your Vision Quest. This is what the tribe elders call a 'rite of passage' and it symbolises your transformation from a child into an adult member of the tribe. The elders say you must go into the wild, alone for four days and four nights and that you should not eat any food during this time. The aim of your Vision Quest is to learn about your character, to gain spiritual strength and to understand the purpose of your life and role within the tribe. This Vision Quest is the most important thing you will ever do in your Sioux life.

1: Anticipation, fear and hope.

Do you want to do your Vision Quest? How do you feel about going into the wild alone? How long will you go for? What do you hope to learn from your Vision Quest.



2: Your place.

After walking all day you find your place.

Describe your place and why you chose this as the place to do your



3: The first night.

Night falls : Will you make a fire, if so, how? Can you see stars in the sky? You feel like something is watching you. Could it be Chiye Tanka: (Bigfoot) are



4: The second night : a story.

To help forget about your hunger you think about a story one of the elders of the tribe told you when you were young. Describe the story you heard.



5: Childhood.

On the second day you think a lot about your childhood. Was it good or bad? What did you do? Will you be sad to leave your childhood behind?



6: Hunger.

It is day three. You haven't eaten since you left. How do you feel? What would be your favorite food to eat right now? You think about look for food and breaking your 'fast'. Will you?



7: Your vision / dream.

Finally, on the fourth night you have your dream. You are visited by your Guardian Spirit.



What did it look like and what did it say to you?

8: Sioux Name.

Your Guardian Spirit helps you understand your new Sioux name.



What is it? Why did you choose this name? What does it say about you?

9: Epiphany.

Waking from your dream you now understand! What was the most important thing you learned

- 1: about yourself?
- 2: about the meaning of your life?



10: Home.

You return home as an adult member of the tribe.

How does this make you feel? Will you behave differently now?



11: Adult Life.

It is two years after your Vision Quest. How has life changed? What things can you do that you couldn't do before? Are you married?



Legend of the White Buffalo

By Black Elk

One summer a long time ago, the seven sacred council fires of the Lakota Sioux came together and camped. The sun was strong and the people were hungry for there was no game / B _ _ _ _ .



Two young men went out to hunt. Along the way, the men met a beautiful woman dressed in white who floated as she walked. One man had bad desires for the woman and tried to touch her, but was consumed by a cloud and turned into a pile of bones.

The woman turned to the second young man. She unwrapped the bundle giving to him a sacred pipe. She spoke, "Return to your people teaching them how to use this pipe to help them pray." The holy woman then told the man about the value of the buffalo and the importance of the women and the children of the tribe. You will say to them.. "You are from Mother Earth, What you are doing is as great as the warriors do."

Before she left said she would return then, as she walked away, she rolled over four times, turning into a white female buffalo calf. It is said after that day the Lakota honored their pipe, and buffalo were plentiful / m _ _ _

What is the moral of this story? _____

Bigfoot

The Great Elder Brother

The Sioux call Bigfoot Chiye-tanka "chiye" means "elder brother" and "tanka" means "great". Thunderheart, a Sioux chief says, "I think the Big Man is a kind of husband of the earth, who is wise with nature and he can change into a coyote. Some of the people who saw him did not respect what they were seeing and they are already gone. He is both spirit and real being and he can move through the forest like a moose with big antlers, as though the trees weren't there... I know him as my brother."



The western Hupa elders say that the increasing appearances of Bigfoot are not only a message but a warning to all humans. They see Bigfoot as "a messenger who appears in evil times as a warning from the creator that man's disrespect for Mother Earth ."

Grey Wolf, a spokesman for the Apache says: "The existence of Bigfoot is seen as fact throughout native North America. I can't count the number of times that I have heard elder Indian people say that Bigfoot knows when humans are searching for him and that he chooses when and to whom to make an appearance. His magic powers account for his ability to hide from the efforts to capture him or hunt him down. In our culture, all the natural world, the animals, the plants, the rivers, the stars -- is seen as a family. And Bigfoot is seen as one of our closest relatives. He is our great elder brother."



'The Indian tribes wage war upon one another without reason or order. The elders will engage in wars in which they cruelly kill one another. Those whom they can capture from war they keep, not to save their lives, but that they may be used for food; for they eat one another. And among other kinds of meat, human flesh is a common part of their diet with them. Be sure of this fact because the father has already been seen to eat children and wife...'

A European Explorer's Letter, c1596.
The Explorer was most likely to have been a devout Catholic.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: ____ Century: ____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The **MAIN** point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals: _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Why was the source created. Is there a special reason or motive? _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or not. Think about 1: **Provenance**, the origins or where the source came from . 2: **Content**, what the source says 3: **Corroboration**, is the content supported by other sources or your own knowledge?

C O N T E N T	What		P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	Why
	Unreliable	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Not Corroborated		Reliable Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Corroborated	Could the person know things others do not? Do they have an important job? Is the person trustworthy? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using information that was not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: Source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

2: The source provenance may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

3: Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

A History Mystery : The Lost Colony of Roanoke, 1587-1590.

Discover: the story of the Roanoke colony **Explore:** possible theories as to that appened to the lost Colony **Skill:** source evaluation.

supplies

In 1587, a [] of 116 men, women, and children left Britain for a new life in the New World. They were led by Englishman John White and settled on Roanoke Island, just off the eastern coast of America. John's granddaughter, Virginia, became the first American born in this new land.

colony

Why did women and children (not just men) travel to the New World?

dead

At first the colonists [] their goods and weapons for food with a friendly tribe called the Croatans. However, following an incident when some Croatans were [] their friendship broke down. The natives stopped helping them and without food the colonists faced []. It was then decided that John White would have to return to England for more food and []. **Why would the Croatans help the colonists?**

sold

starvation

Back in England, John found that the motherland was at war with [] and his ship was taken away to help the fight. He was unable to return to Roanoke Island until three years later in 1590. What he found remains a mystery to this day. No people, living or [] could be found. Many things were left in place as if the people simply disappeared into thin air. The only clue left was a word engraved into a tree..... [].

Spain

Suggest 3 possible theories as to what may have happened to the colonists

stuff

- 1: _____
- 2: _____
- 3: _____

group

stopped

goodbye

traded

killed

Croatoan



What Happened to the Roanoke Colony?



An unhappy Croatan.

🕒 Discover : clues about the mystery. Explore : the strength of evidence. Skill: source evaluation.



What Happened to the Roanoke Colony?

Provided is a selection of evidence (much of it contradictory) as to what could have happened to the Roanoke Colony. 1: Read through each source highlighting the most important part/s 2: Come up with three possible theories to explain what happened to the colony. 3: Complete source table giving each source a score.

Theory 1

The Indians had decided they'd had enough of the colonists and attacked the settlement. The outnumbered Englishmen scrambled into their boats and fled.

Internet Website, 2001.

The Roanoke Island colony, the first English settlement in the New World, was the idea of English explorer Sir Walter Raleigh. In August 1585, the first Roanoke colonists did not fare well, suffering from dwindling food supplies and Indian attacks. In 1586, they returned to England aboard a ship captained by Sir Francis Drake.

www.icHistory.com

Theory 2

Theory 3

Theory 4 Other Theories

The Mark on the Tree.

Before he left the colony to return to England in 1587, Governor White told the colonists that if they had to leave Roanoke they should leave a mark to show their destination on a tree. Also, if they were in serious danger, they were to carve a cross symbol on the tree. When he returned Governor White did find the word CROATOAN carved on a tree trunk, but there was no cross to show that they were in danger and forced to flee for their lives. Croatan was the name of a friendly Indian tribe and would have been a sensible place for them to get help if they believed they had been abandoned (left) by John White.

http://kids.librarypoint.org/lost_colony

C

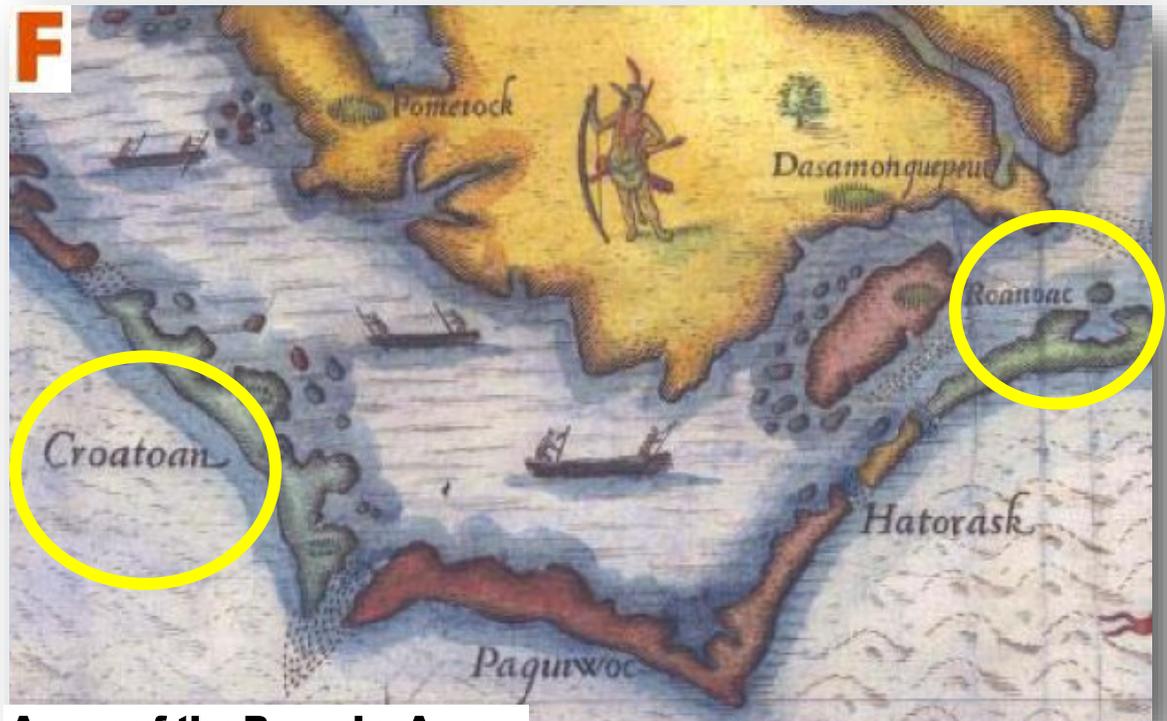
D

Being the number of 19 persons in both boats but before we could get to the place, where our planters (colonists) were left, we presently rowed near the shore and sounded with a trumpet a call and many familiar English tunes of songs, and called to them friendly; but we had no answer, we therefore landed at daybreak, and we came to the place where I left our colony in the year 1586. We saw in the sand the print of two or three savages' feet trodden the night before, and as we entered up the sandy bank came upon a tree. In the very brow thereof were curiously carved these fair Roman letters C R O which letters presently we knew to show the place, where I should find the colonists. This was a secret agreed upon between them and me at my last departure from them. Therefore at my departure from in 1587 I (also) willed them, that if they should happen to be distressed (in danger) that then they should carve over the letters or name, a Cross in this form, but we found no such sign of distress..... but we found the houses taken downe, and the place very strongly enclosed with a high pallisade (wall) of great trees, very fortlike, and one of the trees or posts at the right side of the entrance had the bark taken off, and 5 feet from the ground in fair capital letters was graven CROATOAN without any cross or sign of distress; we entered into the pallisade, where we found many bars of iron and such like heavy things, thrown here and there, almost overgrown with grass and weeds.

From thence we towards the point of the creek to see if we could find any of their boats but we could perceive no sign of them, some of our sailors meeting us, told that they had found where divers chests had been hidden, and long since dug up again and broken up, and much of the goods in them spoiled and scattered about, but nothing left, of such things as the savages knew any use of. Presently Captain Cooke and I went to the place, where we found five chests, that had been carefully hidden of the Planters, and of the same chests three were my own, and about the place many of my things spoiled and broken, and my books torn from the covers, the frames of some of my pictures and maps rotten and spoiled with rain, and my armor almost eaten through with rust; this could be no other but the deed of the savages our enemies at Dasamongwepeuk, who had watched the departure of our men to Croatoan; but although it much grieved me to see such spoil of my goods, yet on the other side I greatly joyed that I had safely found their safe being at Croatoan, which is the place where Manteo was born, and the savages of the island our friends.

The next morning it was agreed by the captain and myself, with the master and others, to weigh anchor, and go for the place at Croatoan.

John White's Account of his return to Roanoke in 1590.



A map of the Roanoke Area.



An artists' impression, showing John White's return to Roanoke.

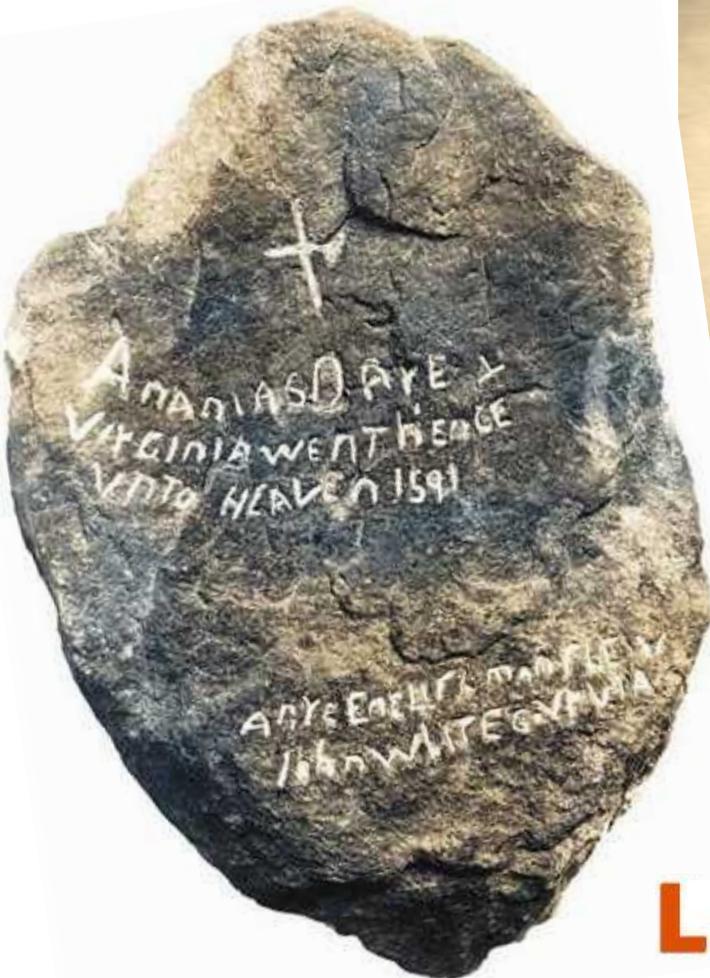
E

Problems with John White's Account. Internet Article 2008.

There is something fishy (wrong) with the account of John White. White says he was unable to go to the island of Croatoan due to an incoming hurricane, even though it was so close to Roanoke. Surely having been able to sail all the way across the Atlantic he would have done everything he could to reach the island and find his daughter and granddaughter. He also talks about the friendly nature of the Croatans, yet, the reason he had to return to England in the first instance was that the Croatans were not helping the colonists and their relationship had broken down. Smith seems so sure that the colonists had moved with the friendly Croatans but never found the opportunity to go there.

Roanoke : the conspiracy theory

When White arrived he found that all the colonists had been killed by the natives but he chose to lie about what really happened. Why? His 'boss', Sir Walter Raleigh had paid for the expeditions (trip). The missing colony came at a time when Britain was in a race with the Spanish to take control of this rich new world. Taking back news of a dead colony was not going to inspire future investments.



In 1937, a stone with several lines of inscription carved into it was found by **Louis Hammond**, who said he was just a tourist from California. While looking for hickory nuts off U.S. 17, he had found the stone in the woods near Edenton, not far from the Chowan River, about 65 miles west of Roanoke Island. Seemingly carved at the behest of Eleanor White Dare, daughter of Governor White, it told of a horrific Indian attack in 1591 that wiped out most of the Lost Colony, including Virginia Dare, the first English child born in North America.

The Dare Stone, found in 1937 and said to have been carved by Eleanor Dare, is pictured to the right : study it closely and try to complete the text from the inscription.

'Annannias Dare and V _____ w _____ hence u _____
h _____ 19 _____

Anye Englishman Shew J _____ W _____ G _____ V _____ '

Anannias Dare was her husband and Virginia her daughter.



Cody Jacobs, of the Lumbee tribe, at a powwow (tribe meeting) in 2002.

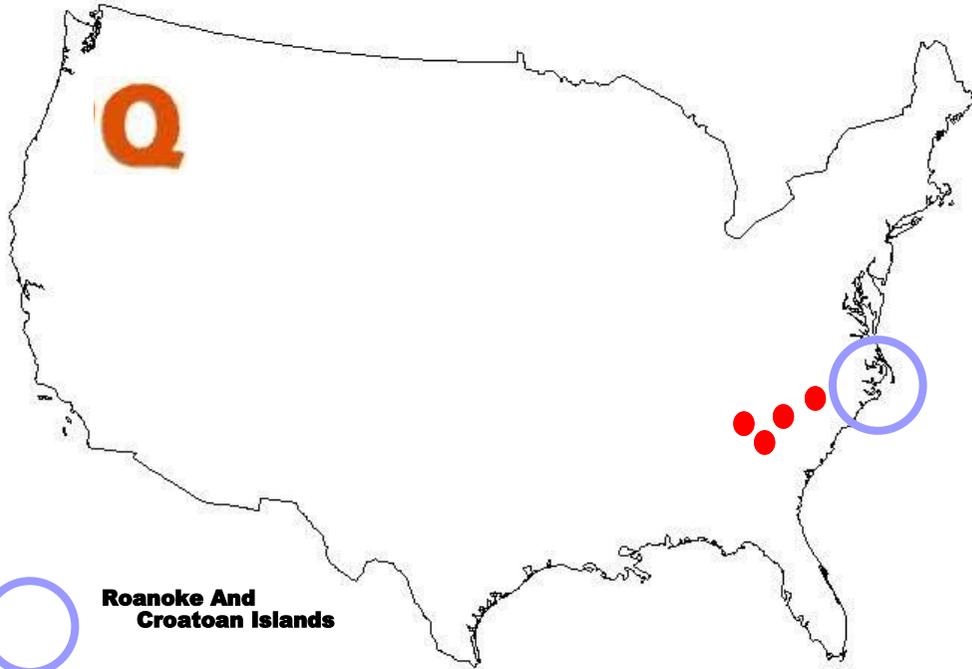


<http://www.history.com/videos/mystery-roanoke#mystery-roanoke>

In all, 47 other 'Dare stones' were discovered across the Carolinas and Georgia, supposedly tracing the colonists' path. Each stone bore additional messages detailing the story of the remaining colonists. Esteemed historians from all over the country examined the stones. Harvard University's Samuel Eliot at the time, pronounced the stones as the genuine article. However, Boyden a reporter from the Saturday Evening Post, put in a bit of legwork investigating the "finders" of the later stones found that they either were all related or, knew each other. However, he argues that the original stone is very different from the later, fraudulent (fake) ones and that the original stone could be the real thing.

The Lost Colony Research group, article. 2011.

N



Roanoke And Croatoan Islands

The Dare Stone Locations

O

In 1709, an English explorer named **John Lawson**, visited Roanoke Island and spent time with the local Hatteras Indian tribe. He wrote ... *'that several of their ancestors were white people and could read from a book. They also had gray eyes being found among these Indians and no others'*.

P

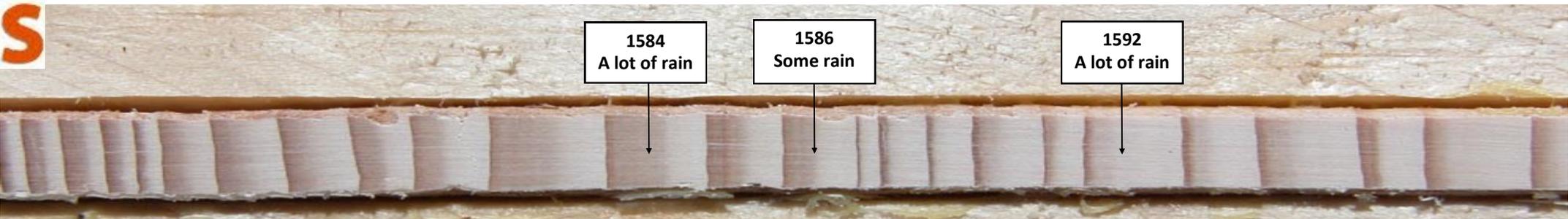
In 1607, **Chief Powhatan** told John Smith, leader of the Jamestown Colony that he had ordered the killing of a party of English colonists who had taken refuge with an enemy tribe. These could have been the survivors of either the 1586 garrison, or else the Dare party.

Father, soon after you went to England, we came here / Only misery & a war torn year / About half are dead for two years or more from sickness, we are four & twenty / Savage with a message of a ship was brought to us / In a small space of time they became afraid of revenge (by British) and all ran away / We believe it was not you / Soon after the savages, fearing angry spirits / Suddenly murdered all, save seven / My child, Ananias too, were slain with much misery / Buried all four miles east of this river on a small hill / Names are written there on a rock / Put this there also / Savage show this unto you & hither we promise you will give great and plenty presents

Eleanor White Dare. Written on the back of the 'original' Dare Stone.

R

S



This tree core sample was taken from a tree on Roanoke Island. Each ring is 1 year. The more rain in a year the more the tree grows and the larger the rings. What does this tell us about the year the colonists disappeared?

In 1585, explorer John White travelled to Roanoke Island, and made a map of the area in 1587. (Map shown below). Now experts from the First Colony Foundation and the British Museum in London have taken a new look at White's 425-year-old map. The "Virginea Pars" map of Virginia and North Carolina has been owned by the British Museum since 1866 and gave an exciting clue about the fate of the Lost Colony. Their intention (idea) was to create a settlement and this is what we believe we are looking at with this symbol — their clear intention marked on the map ..." The map was important to Sir Walter Raleigh's plan to get investors (people to give money) and for Queen Elizabeth to allow him to set up a colony in the New World. So that made me think... If this was such an accurate map so critical to their mission, why did it have patches on it? This clue is certainly the most significant in pointing where a search should continue. The search for the colonists didn't start this decade; it didn't start this century. It started as soon as they were found to be absent from Roanoke Island ... I would say every generation in the last 400 years has taken this search on. But none have had today's sophisticated technology and none of them had this clue on this map.

James Horn : Author of the Lost Colony, c2009.

T

U

AMERICA UNEARTHED

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w13FklqHVEQ>



'The island was not big enough to feed a colony in the long term.'

Conclusions from A scientific study of Roanoke, 1988.

V

The nearby tribe called the Pembroke Indians, say their ancestors were from "Roanoke in Virginia". Some of their tribe members have the same last names as some of the missing colonists. In addition, many members of the tribe have European features - fair eyes, light hair, and European bone structure.

Internet Website Article, 2005.

W

Find a new piece of evidence of your own and add it here..



John White's Map of Virginia Pars.

An interview with: John White.



Agenda: The Lost Colony Of Roanoke.

By Reporter:

Date: Nov 25th, 1595.

Governor White, firstly I am so sorry to hear about the disappearance of your daughter and granddaughter. How are you coping with this?

Mr White, what made you believe that a colony could survive in the New World?

I must ask, why did you want to make a new life in the New World?

Mr White, what was the last thing you said to your daughter before you left?

What did you discover on your return the Roanoke region?

What do you think happened to your daughter, granddaughter and the colonists?

Governor, why haven't you searched the island of Croatoan yet?

Mr White, there is something else I wanted to ask.

Thank you for your honest answers, I have just one more thing to ask you.

Essay Plan : What Happened To The Lost Colony Of Roanoke?

(20 marks)

Introduction: 1: Use a full sentence to answer the question above in a 'thesis statement' 2: Outline theories to be discussed in the essay.

1-2 marks

Points

1-3 marks

Examples
to support you point

1-3 marks

Explain
the examples you have used

1-3 marks

Evidence
A "quote" or statistic?

1 mark

Link answer back to the ?
Evaluate the importance of examples.

1-5 marks

Firstly, primarily

1: _____

Furthermore....



Also, secondly,

2: _____

Furthermore....



Finally, in addition.

3: _____

Furthermore....



Conclusion: 1: Explain how you have shown your thesis statement to be true. 2: Are there any links between theories? 3: Finish with something fresh / new that helps support your main points / answer.

1-3 marks