

Name _____

Newcomers Arrive

When European settlers arrived in America, they encountered many Native American tribes. Each tribe had its own language, culture, and beliefs, which shaped how they viewed the newcomers. Some tribes saw the settlers as potential allies, while others viewed them with caution or fear. These different perspectives often depended on the tribe's experiences and traditions.



Tribes like the Wampanoag initially saw the settlers as people they could help. When the Pilgrims arrived in 1620, the Wampanoag shared their knowledge of growing crops and surviving the harsh winters. They hoped this partnership would bring peace and trade opportunities. However, as settlers took more land, trust between the two groups began to fade.

Other tribes, like the Powhatan, had more complicated relationships with settlers. At first, they traded goods like food and tools. But as settlers demanded more land and resources, tensions grew. Conflicts broke out, and both groups struggled to find common ground.

In the Great Plains, some tribes didn't encounter settlers until much later. For example, the Lakota Sioux had strong warrior traditions and were cautious of outsiders. When settlers began crossing their lands in the 1800s, the Lakota resisted to protect their way of life.

These varied reactions show how important culture and experiences were in shaping each tribe's perspective. By understanding these different viewpoints, we can better appreciate the challenges and choices Native Americans faced during this time of change.