LESSON 2.2.2 | WATCH | Crash Course World History #3
The Natives and The English

PURPOSE
In this video, you will be introduced to the major events of the 1920s. Through this video, you will come to understand the shifts in the American economy and society during the 1920s. The video lays the groundwork for understanding how the decade shaped modern America, a notion that will be expanded upon in future readings and activities.

PREVIEW
In which John Green teaches you about relations between the early English colonists and the native people they encountered in the New World. In short, these relations were poor. As soon as they arrived, the English were in conflict with the native people. At Jamestown, Captain John Smith briefly managed to get the colony on pretty solid footing with the local tribes, but it didn’t last, and a long series of wars with the natives ensued. This pattern would continue with settlers pushing into native lands and pushing the inhabitants further west. In this episode, you’ll learn about Wahunsunacawh (who the English called Powhatan), his daughter Pocahontas, King Philip’s (aka Metacom) War, and the Mystic Massacre. By and large, the history of the Natives and the English was not a happy one, even Thanksgiving wasn’t all it’s cracked up to be.

PROCESS
As with all of the videos in the course, watch the video before class. Remember that of John speaks quickly, so we’ll play the video with captions, and it can be paused and rewinded when necessary. As you watch the video, begin to consider the growing tensions between colonists and Native Americans.
LESSON 7.2.2 | WATCH | Key Ideas — Factual

Think about the following questions as you watch the video.

1. The English settling in the Chesapeake Bay area of Virginia found native tribes unified under who?

2. Why was the Virginia Company a failure?

3. What sorts of anti-native systems were put into place in Massachusetts?

4. More than just defeat, what were the outcomes of the Pequot Wars for the natives?

5. Why was Metacom’s War (King Philip’s War) particularly brutal in terms of the native response?

6. Why does John say it’s important to study stories of massacres when approaching history?