Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. Massasoit wanted leverage against the Narragansett and did not want to leave a possible rival unattached. The English needed room to plant, fish, and trade without fear, and without Indigenous allies they might not have survived to another harvest. Each side signed because the alliance answered a threat it already had.

2. The English treated a written document with names and seals as binding into the future, while Wampanoag leaders measured a promise by conduct over time, in visits repaid and help given when needed. Land did not translate either, since families moved between planting grounds, shellfish beds, and winter camps rather than holding one fixed plot, so the same words carried two different meanings from the day they were written.

Multiple Choice

1. A
2. C
3. B

Matching

1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) jurisdiction, 2) disease (accept: epidemic disease/smallpox), 3) reciprocity (accept: gift exchange)

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Interpreters bridged language and cultural assumptions, explained terms, taught agricultural techniques, and built trust; their Atlantic experience and bilingual skills shaped outcomes.

Q2: Population growth and demand for land; conflicting legal concepts; livestock trespass; missionary pressure; shifting alliances—any two with brief explanation.

Q3: The feast displayed reciprocity and strength, rehearsed obligations through ritual, and signaled mutual defense and cooperation—functions typical of diplomatic events.