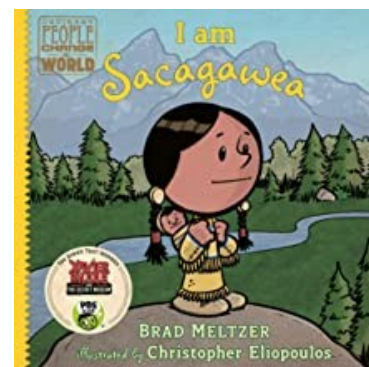
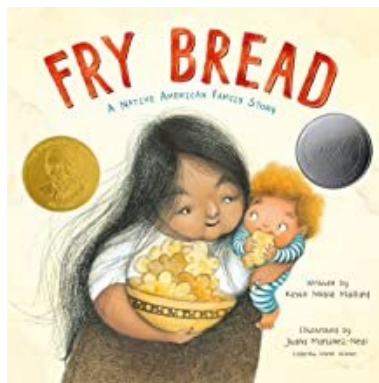
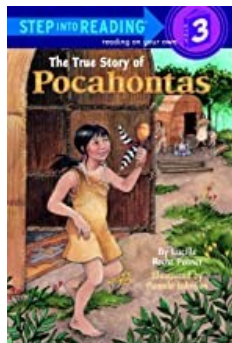


Theme Overview

Powhatan People is a history-based theme, with a focus on the four competencies of courage, commitment, creativity and community, integrating the subjects of dance, drama, English, PSHE, RE and geography. This is the inspiring story of Pocahontas, who became famous for breaking down cross-cultural barriers between her tribe and English colonialists.

Recommended Reading...



What we should know...

WHERE?

Where did Pocahontas live?

Pocahontas was born in Virginia, USA in the year 1596. In 1616, she moved to England with her new husband and child. Pocahontas was one of the first Native Americans to go to England.

WHO?

Who was Pocahontas?

Pocahontas was a Native American Indian, the daughter of Chief Powhatan, making her princess of the Powhatan Tribe. She became a great leader and mediator when English colonialists invaded her land and helped to free some of her tribe from their captivity. Through her leadership, friendship and negotiation skills, she enabled a time of peace between the two sides.

Upon meeting her husband, John Rolfe (who was English), she converted to Christianity, changing her name to Rebecca Rolfe. Once Rebecca had arrived in England, she helped to grow the understanding that all people, no matter their culture, deserve respect and kindness.

WHAT?

What happened to Pocahontas before she met John Rolfe?

In 1600, she married an Indian Warrior named Kocum, and, shortly after, gave birth to their son, Little Kocum.

However, by 1613, the relationship between the English colonialists and Native Americans got worse and even more fighting broke out. As a result, Pocahontas was captured because she was the daughter of the chief!

Sadly, after she was captured by the colonialists, they also killed her husband Kocum, but her son was rescued and raised by a neighbouring tribe.

However, some good came out of her captivity because, during this time, Pocahontas learned the English language, religion and customs.



Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child

Captured: To be taken by force

Chronological: Recording events in the order in which they occurred

Conflict: A serious disagreement or argument between two or more sides

Cross-cultural: To relate to different cultures and comparisons between them

Culture: The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society

Forage: To search for food

Masque: A form of popular entertainment in the 1600s with masked drama and dancing

Native: A person born in a specified place or associated with a place by birth

Negotiate: To try and reach an agreement or compromise by discussion

Powhatan: The name of the tribe that Pocahontas belonged to

Responsible: Having control or care for someone or something as part of one's job or role

Tribe: A large number of people, consisting of families or communities linked by the same values and culture, typically having a recognised leader

Concept Flow

- To know and be able to retell the life story of Pocahontas
- To know what Pocahontas was famous for
- To understand the contribution Pocahontas made to cross-cultural relationships
- To understand what makes Pocahontas an inspirational historical figure
- To understand the importance of community, courage and commitment

Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.