Type of Interaction	Time Period	Algonquian People\Tribes	English People\Settlements	Summary of Findings	Source
Trade	1500s-1600s	Narragansett	European Traders	Trading, fishing, exploring. Narragansett prized Eu- ropean manufactured goods. Europeans demanded funs, wampum - shifting Narragansett production from commercial hunting to crafting. Beaver population depleted. Rise of wealthy Narragansett wealthy "mid- dlemen".	Schultz, 1999
Land Use	1627	Wampanoag	Gov. William Bradford, Plymouth Colony	English colonists desired additional farmland farther away from close-knit Plymouth settlement. A second grand of land was made to evey resident of Plymouth to satisfy their desire for more land.	Schultz, 1999
Politics & Diplomacy	1622	Massasoit, Pokanoket (Wampanoag)	Plymouth Colony	Negotiated peace treaty (era of peace) guaranteeing English colonists' security. New ally for Wampanoag contra Narragansett.	Schultz, 1999
Land Use	1651	Pocasset (Nonaquaket)	Richard Morris, RI	English colonists graze cattle on salt marsh grasses confined by water on both sides in a peninsula har- vested by the Pocasset. Early test of diplomatic rhetoric, writing, and English legal discourse.	Brooks, 2018
Land Use & Trade	1651	Weetamoo, Squa-Sachem of Pocasset (Wampanoag)	Portsmouth (Plymouth)	Portsmouth settlers relied on planting in fields. Wee- tamon (Nammupum) held the role of "cultivator of diplomacy" working with other tribes and English set- tlers teaching cultivation methods.	Brooks, 2018
Land Use; Legal Chicanery	1651	Wamsutta & Weetamoo of Pocasset	Plymouth	English men "were somewhat uncomfortable in deal- ing with women in land transactions". English settlers strongly enforced couverture, the legal principle that all of a woman's property is transferred to her husband upon marriage, to limit the number of negotiating par- ties.	Brooks, 2018
Politics & Diplomacy	1662	Pokanoket	Colony of Rhode Island (RI)	Death of Ousamequin, Massasoit "great sachem" of Pokanoket. End of peaceful English-Indian relations in New England	Schultz, 1999
Politics & Diplomacy; Trade	1675	Narragansett	Roger Williams (RI)	Establish commercial and military relations with Narragansett (involved in sporadic conflict with Wampanoag)	Schultz, 1999
Disease	1600-1675	New England Native Tribes	European colonists	Southern New England's native population declined from 90,000 in 1600 to 10,750 in 1675. Masachusett tribe warriors declined from 3,000 to 300.	Schultz, 1999
Legal Chicanery	1676	New England Native Tribes	Francis Jennings, Plymouth	Attempts to secure land from New England natives in a legal manner. Frauchulent methods: Impose absurd amount of fines to forfeit lands in lieu of payment; allow livestock to ruin native crops; threats of violence; induce drunkenness so a native would sign a deed he was unable to understand.	Schultz, 1999

Type of Interaction	Time Period	Algonquian People\Tribes	English People\Settlements	Summary of Findings	Source
Trade	1500s-1600s	Narragansett	European Traders	Trading, fishing, exploring. Narragansett prized Eu- ropean mamfactured goods. Europeans demanded furs, wampum - shifting Narragansett production from commercial hunting to crafting. Beaver population depleted. Rise of wealthy Narragansett wealthy "mid- dlemen".	Schultz, 1999
Land Use	1627	Wampanoag	Gov. William Bradford, Plymouth Colony	English colonists desired additional farmland farther away from close-knit Plymouth settlement. A second grand of land was made to every resident of Plymouth to satisfy their desire for more land.	Schultz, 1999
Politics & Diplomacy	1622	Massasoit, Pokanoket (Wampanoag)	Plymouth Colony	Negotiated peace treaty (era of peace) guaranteeing English colonists' security. New ally for Wampanoag contra Narragansett.	Schultz, 1999
Land Use	1651	Pocasset (Nonaquaket)	Richard Morris, RI	English colonists graze cattle on salt marsh grasses confined by water on both sides in a peninsula har- verted by the Pocasset. Early test of diplomatic rheteror, writing, and English legal discourse.	Brooks, 2018
Land Use & Trade	1651	Weetamoo, Squa-Sachem of Pocasset (Wampanoag)	Portsmouth (Plymouth)	Portsmouth settlers relied on planting in fields. Wee- tamoo (Namumpun) held the role of "cultivator of diplomacy" working with other tribes and English set- tlers teaching cultivation methods.	Brooks, 2018
Land Use; Legal Chicanery	1651	Wamsutta & Weetamoo of Pocasset	Plymouth	English men "were somewhat uncomfortable in dealing with women in land transactions". English settlers strongly enforced couverture, the legal principle that all of a woman's property is transferred to her husband upon marriage, to limit the number of negotiating parties.	Brooks, 2018
Politics & Diplomacy	1662	Pokanoket	Colony of Rhode Island (RI)	Death of Ousamequin, Massasoit "great sachem" of Pokanoket. End of peaceful English-Indian relations in New England	Schultz, 1999
Politics & Diplomacy; Trade	1675	Narragansett	Roger Williams (RI)	Establish commercial and military relations with Narragansett (involved in sporadic conflict with Wampanoag)	Schultz, 1999
Disease	1600-1675	New England Native Tribes	European colonists	Southern New England's native population declined from 90,000 in 1600 to 10,750 in 1675. Masachusett tribe warriors declined from 3,000 to 300.	Schultz, 1999
Legal Chicanery	1676	New England Native Tribes	Francis Jennings, Plymouth	Attempts to secure land from New England natives in a legal manner. Fraudulent methods: Impose absurd amount of fines to forfeit lands in lieu of payment; allow livestock to tuin native crops; threats of violence; induce drunkenness so a native would sign a deed he was unable to understand.	Schultz, 1999