

Chapter 1 : Pocahontas () - IMDb

Pocahontas was a favorite of her father's -- his "delight and darling," according to the colonist Captain Ralph Hamor -- but she was not a princess in the sense of inheriting a political station.

Why is Pocahontas famous? Pocahontas was one of the first Native Americans to visit Britain. She married an Englishman. She helped her people make friends with colonists who had come to America from Britain. When did she live? Pocahontas was born in Elizabeth I was queen of England at that time. Pocahontas met James I, who became king in after Elizabeth died. Pocahontas lived at the same time as the famous writer William Shakespeare. Why is she famous? Pocahontas tried to keep the peace. She was brave, because she left her home to cross the ocean to Britain. A famous story tells how Pocahontas saved an Englishman named John Smith from being killed by her father. Life in an Indian village Where did she live? Pocahontas lived in the eastern part of what is now the United States. In , English explorers made a colony here. They called it Virginia. Pocahontas was a Native American. Her people were hunters and farmers. They hunted deer for food in the forests. They grew maize and other crops. Who was her father? Pocahontas was like a princess. Her father was leader of a tribe , the Powhatan. He was an important chief, who led other tribes in Virginia. His real name was Wahunsonacock, but he was known to the colonists as Powhatan. Long houses were made of wood and bark. Inside was a fire in the middle of the floor. A long house was big enough for several families to share. An Indian village had several houses, with a fence around them all. Children in the village Pocahontas and her friends played in the village and in the forest. Boys learned to hunt with spears or bows and arrows. Girls learned to cook, make baskets, and make clothes from animal skins. Children played games, such as football and lacrosse. The Native Americans at first welcomed the strangers. Pocahontas learned to speak some English words. Trade Her people traded with the colonists. She carried messages from her father to them. The Native Americans showed the colonists how to hunt and grow food. They showed them maize. They ate bread made from maize flour. When Pocahontas was about 12, she saved his life. After a quarrel, Powhatan took John Smith prisoner, and was going to kill him. He raised his war club. Then Pocahontas ran forward. She begged her father not to kill the Englishman. Powhatan set him free. John Smith told this story in a book, after Pocahontas was dead. No one knows if it is true. Who was John Smith? John Smith was born in England in about He had many adventures. Once he was captured by Turks and made a slave , but escaped to Russia! Later, John Smith went to America. He became captain leader of the settlers in Jamestown. They faced many dangers: He later went back to England, where he died in Pocahontas gets married Mystery marriage? Pocahontas may have married when she was Many Native American girls did marry at about this age. For three years the Jamestown colonists did not see her. An English writer about the Virginia colony said she married an Indian chief. War with the colonists In Pocahontas was back in Jamestown. She was now 17 or The colonists and Native Americans had started fighting. Pocahontas was invited onto an English ship. The colonists kidnapped her and held her hostage. They hoped to exchange Pocahontas for English prisoners and guns taken by her father. Pocahontas ends the war While she was a prisoner, Pocahontas became a Christian. She was given a new name, Rebecca. She met an English colonist, John Rolfe. He had started to grow tobacco , to sell and make money for the colony. In , Pocahontas and John Rolfe married. They had a son, Thomas. Their marriage helped stop the fighting between the Native Americans and the English. John Rolfe was sent to raise money for the colony. Pocahontas and her son Thomas went too. Some other Native Americans went with her. A land full of surprises Powhatan sent one of his advisors with Pocahontas. He was called Tomacomo. He had a stick on which he cut notches whenever he met a white man. Before he reached London, Tomacomo threw the stick away. There were too many white men to count! Pocahontas meets the King Pocahontas was a great success in England. Everyone wanted to see her. She and her family spent seven months travelling around. A painter made a portrait of Pocahontas. In the picture, she is dressed as a fine English lady. She even met King James I. Pocahontas dies Soon it was time to leave. But Pocahontas never saw her home village again. As the ship prepared to sail to America, she became very sick. She had caught smallpox. The ship turned back, but Pocahontas died. A note in the church books in Gravesend in England

DOWNLOAD PDF WHO WAS POCAHONTAS?

shows Pocahontas was 22 years old when she died. What happened to her son? John Rolfe died in He became an important person in Virginia.

Chapter 2 : Pocahontas - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Pocahontas (UK: / ˈpɒkə ˈhɒntəs /, US: / ˈpɒkə ˈhɒntəs /; born Matoaka, known as Amonute, c. - March) was a Native American woman notable for her association with the colonial settlement at Jamestown, Virginia.

See Article History Alternative Titles: She was a daughter of Powhatan as he was known to the English; he was also called Wahunsenacah , chief of the Powhatan empire, which consisted of some 28 tribes of the Tidewater region. Pocahontas was a young girl of age 10 or 11 when she first became acquainted with the colonists who settled in the Chesapeake Bay area in Powhatan released Smith to return to Jamestown. Some writers have theorized that Smith may have misunderstood what he saw and that what he believed to be an execution was instead a benign ceremony of some kind; others have alleged that he invented the rescue outright. Library of Congress, Washington, D. Her playful nature made her a favourite, and her interest in the English proved valuable to them. She sometimes brought gifts of food from her father to relieve the hard-pressed settlers. She also saved the lives of Smith and other colonists in a trading party in January by warning them of an ambush. The English informed Pocahontas that Smith had died. She did not return to the colony for the next four years. In the spring of , however, Sir Samuel Argall took her prisoner, hoping to use her to secure the return of some English prisoners and stolen English weapons and tools. Argall did so by conspiring with Japazeus , the chief of the Patowomeck tribe, who lived along the Potomac River and whom Pocahontas was visiting. Although her father released seven English prisoners, an impasse resulted when he did not return the weapons and tools and refused to negotiate further. Pocahontas was taken from Jamestown to a secondary English settlement known as Henricus. Treated with courtesy during her captivity, Pocahontas was converted to Christianity and was baptized Rebecca. She accepted a proposal of marriage from John Rolfe , a distinguished settler; both the Virginia governor, Sir Thomas Dale , and Chief Powhatan agreed to the marriage, which took place in April Following the marriage, peace prevailed between the English and the Native Americans as long as Chief Powhatan lived. According to Powhatan tradition and the account of one colonist, Pocahontas had previously been married to a Powhatan man named Kocoum. There she was entertained at royal festivities. The Virginia Company apparently saw her visit as a device to publicize the colony and to win support from King James I and investors. While preparing to return to America, Pocahontas fell ill, probably with lung disease. Her illness took a turn for the worse and interrupted her return voyage before her ship left the River Thames. She died in the town of Gravesend at about age 21 and was buried there on March 21, Afterward her husband immediately returned to Virginia; her son remained in England until , when he went to Virginia and became a successful tobacco planter. Capitol in 1640, the benefits of the coupling of Rolfe and Pocahontas had become more contingent , predicated on her assimilationist acceptance of Christianity. Capitol in Washington, D. Tilton, abolitionists claimed Pocahontas as a symbol of the possibility of racial harmony, while Southerners pointed to her and Rolfe as progenitors of Southern aristocracy who offered an alternative national foundation myth to the Northern version centred on the Pilgrims. Pocahontas even found her way into rock music.

Chapter 3 : The True Story of Pocahontas as NOT told by Disney | Ancient Origins

Pocahontas was a Native American woman born around She was the daughter of the powerful Chief Powhatan, the ruler of the Powhatan tribal nation, which at This website uses cookies for.

Her father was Powhatan , the chief of an alliance of tribes in Virginia. Her mother was a woman of no social importance. Pocahontas was named Amonute. By the age of ten, the child was nicknamed Pocahontas, which means "playful one". She had a name known only to her parents. It may have been Makoata. She took care of siblings , she cooked, she tanned hides, she searched for berries and other edible foods, she tended the corn , beans , and squashes in the gardens of her people. She wove cords from fibers while sitting at the fireside with girls. He and his men built a settlement called Jamestown. In December , Smith was captured by an Indian party. He enjoyed a feast and a talk with Powhatan. He did not meet Pocahontas. She often went to the settlement. When the colonists were starving, Pocahontas supplied them with food. As the settlement grew, the Indians felt their lands were threatened. In late , Smith returned to England. The settlers told the Indians that Smith was dead. Pocahontas stopped visiting Jamestown. She later learned that he was alive in England. Capture[change change source] The Abduction of Pocahontas , Johann Theodor de Bry As Jamestown expanded and settlements were built along the James, conflicts between the Indians and the English arose. He lured her aboard his ship and made her captive. She improved her English skills during this time. She embraced Christianity and the way of life. When her father released his prisoners and returned some tools, Pocahontas rebuked him for valuing axes and firearms more than his daughter. She told her people that she would rather remain with the English. Marriage to John Rolfe[change change source] Helen Rountree writes that Pocahontas began menstruating sometime in She then married a warrior and commoner named Kocoum. It is unknown where the couple lived or if they had children. This marriage ended by custom when she was captured by the English in Rolfe was a widower and a successful tobacco planter. He was a gentle and pious man. He wrote a letter to the governor asking permission to marry Pocahontas. He expressed both his love for her and his belief that he would be saving her soul. Her name would be Rebecca. This plantation was located across the James River from Jamestown. He could have been born in either America or England. Trip to England[change change source] The English wanted to promote investment in the colony. Pocahontas was taken to England in with a few Indians. She served as a symbol of the tamed New World "savage", and the success of the settlement. He suggested that if she were treated, she might spurn Christianity. In addition, England might lose the chance to gain a kingdom through her means. Pocahontas was then treated to events, balls and entertainments, and the company of well ladies. Although Pocahontas was not a princess, she was presented as a princess to the public. Many English at this time recognized Powhatan to be the ruler of an empire, and they accorded to his daughter what they considered status. The cleric Samuel Purchas recalled meeting Pocahontas in London. He wrote that she impressed those she met by her bearing. As the ship approached Gravesend , it was obvious she was dying. She was taken to an inn on shore and died on 21 March Her funeral was held the same day at St. Rolfe then set sail for Virginia. His two year old son Thomas was ill. Rolfe thought the boy would not survive a voyage. The boy never saw his father again. In , the church burned. The bones of Pocahontas were reburied in a grave in the churchyard. Love and Hate in Jamestown. Retrieved February 26, Pocahontas and the Powhatan Dilemma. Hill and Wang, Further reading[change change source] Hamor, Ralph. Letter to Edwin Sandys. US Government Printing Office, 1607 Letter to Thomas Dale. The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Brittania.

Chapter 4 : Meet Amazing Americans |America's Library - Library of Congress

Pocahontas was the last child of Wahunsenaca (Chief Powhatan) and his first wife Pocahontas, his wife of choice and of love. Pocahontas' mother died during childbirth. Their daughter was given the name Matoaka which meant "flower between two streams."

I will be for ever and ever your Countryman. According to the legend, Pocahontas saved John Smith see entry , one of the founders of the Virginia Colony, from being executed by her father, Powhatan see entry. Her friendly and generous relationship with Smith and the English settlers helped preserve the colony through the long winters when the colonists were threatened with starvation. With the benefit of hindsight, many Native Americans have criticized her for preventing Powhatan from killing off the colonists. Had she not done so, they say, the English might never have colonized North America and many Native American cultures might have been preserved from extinction no longer existing. On the other hand, Americans of European descent regard Pocahontas as a savior of their own race and a fore-mother of the United States. The company had been licensed by King James I of England to explore the coast of North America and exploit its natural resources. In May Smith and his party established the settlement of Jamestown, named after the king, on the shores of the James River in present-day Virginia, near Chesapeake Bay. Initially the progress of the settlement was thwarted by jealousy and disagreement among the leaders. Smith himself was imprisoned for some time for insubordination disobedience to authority. In December , Smith embarked on an expedition up the Chickahominy River, exploring the region for new Native American trading partners, places to prospect for gold, and possible access to the Pacific Ocean. He apparently went too close to a treasure house belonging to Powhatan, the chief of the local Powhatan group, which was part of the Algonquin tribe. Then, Smith declared, "at the minute of my execution, [Pocahontas]. He wrote that Powhatan fed him well, but then "two great stones were brought before Powhatan: They believe that Smith, a self-promoter, created the story of Pocahontas to enhance his own prestige. According to an account Smith wrote only a year after the incident, he was brought before Powhatan and the king questioned him about the presence of English settlers in Native American territory. After Smith gave his reply, Powhatan simply sent him back to Jamestown. For instance, when young Native American men were initiated into full membership in a tribe, they often went through a ceremony that involved a mock execution like the one Smith described. At some point during the execution a sponsor had to speak up for the young man. This interpretation makes her later assistance to the English colonists more understandable. William Strachey, the official secretary and historian for the Jamestown Colony, called Pocahontas "a well featured but wanton young girle. When she was about the age of "11 or 12 yeares, [she would come to the fort and] gett the boyes [to go] forth with her into the markt place and make them wheele [turn handsprings], falling on their hands turning their heeles upwardes, whome she would follow, and wheele so her self naked as she was all the fort over. During the early months of , after their own stores and homes burned down, she supplied them with food. Smith recalled, "Now ever once in foure or five dayes, Pocahontas with her attendants brought him [Smith] so much provision, that saved many of their lives, that els for all this had starved. When Smith refused to barter trade any more of his limited supply of weapons, the Powhatans began ambushing settlers and taking their swords, guns, axes, spades, and shovels. In mid-May Powhatan sent Pocahontas to Smith as a negotiator, and Smith finally released his captives to her. Powhatan was alarmed by the arrival of more colonists and believed that the English intended to take his land away from him. An attempted coronation crowning of Powhatan according to English rituals a plan concocted by Virginia Company officials in London in the hope to gain Powhatan as an ally by making him think he was equal to their own king did nothing to ease his suspicions. In the autumn of , Powhatan finally forbade all trade with the English. Faced with another hard winter on inadequate rations, Smith decided to confront Powhatan at his capitol, Werowocomoco, and force him to trade under threat of war. Smith and his men were subsequently stranded at Werowocomoco when the barge they had brought to transport the grain was grounded by low tide. They were forced to spend the night in the partly deserted town. In the meantime Powhatan had made plans to attack and kill the English party. Smith described the event in his Generall Historie: She feared that Powhatan

would punish her if he found out what she had done. During that time Powhatan and his people ceased trade with the English. At this point Pocahontas largely drops out of the history of the Jamestown colony. Smith himself suffered a serious wound—some gunpowder contained in a pouch at his side exploded, stripping the flesh off one leg—and he went back to England in September. He arrived there to find that several men he had exiled from Jamestown for various offenses had returned to England and had levied countercharges against him. He was required to give answers in London. Meanwhile Pocahontas assumed Smith was dead, and since her father had severed ties with the English, she never returned to Jamestown. He may have been a member of another tribe, possibly the Patawamakes, who lived farther north on the shores of the Potomac River. The colonists were still suffering from the trading sanctions prohibiting of trade with his tribe imposed by Powhatan. The chief had also been waging a guerilla war a type of unplanned, or unconventional, warfare that involves surprise attacks against the English for years and taking captives. In late December, while looking for new trading partners, Argall made contact with the chief of the Patawamakes, a man named Iapazaws. When Argall learned that Pocahontas was living with the Patawamakes, he theorized that Powhatan might agree to resume trade if he knew his daughter was being held captive by his enemies. Argall therefore coaxed Pocahontas on board his ship and sailed off with her to Jamestown. Refuses to rejoin Powhatan Even though the Englishmen were holding Pocahontas, their negotiations with the Powhatans did not go smoothly. Powhatan was willing to release his English hostages, but he would not give up the guns, swords, and tools he had seized. He claimed they had been stolen from him. Powhatan conducted most of his negotiations through his brother and successor, Opechancanough, who distrusted the English and was ready to fight them. Following an attack by Opechancanough, Argall and acting Jamestown governor Thomas Dale brought Pocahontas on shore to conduct negotiations with the Powhatans. According to a letter by Dale quoted in Purchas his Pilgrimes, Pocahontas "would not talke to any of [the Powhatans]. His name was John Rolfe see entry, and he had come to Jamestown to grow tobacco. A devout Christian, Rolfe had courted the captive princess while she was in the care of the Reverend Alexander Whitaker at Henrico, a new community near Jamestown. Rolfe carefully considered his position. He then wrote a lengthy letter to Dale, stating his desire to marry Pocahontas "for the good of the Plantacon, the honor of or COUNTRYE, for the glorye of God, for myne owne salvacon. Pocahontas and Rolfe were married at Jamestown in April, a union that spurred the Peace of Pocahontas—a friendship between the English and Powhatan tribes that lasted for many years. Honored by English royalty The young couple prospered for three years. In the winter or early spring of, Pocahontas bore Rolfe a son named Thomas. The London owners of the Virginia Company, recognizing that the colony owed its survival to the princess, voted to award her an annual pension for the rest of her life. Pocahontas was soon the talk of the town. Rolfe did not share in the honor, however, partly because the king was upset with Rolfe for marrying a foreign princess without his permission. However, in the late winter or early spring of 17, her health began to fail. Rolfe moved her from London to the village of Brentford outside the city. At Brentford, Smith came into her life again. He visited and, "after a modest salutation," Smith wrote, "without any word she turned about, obscured her face, as not seeming well contented. I tell you then I will, and you shall call me childe, and so I will bee for ever and ever your COUNTRYMAN. They did tell us alwaies you were dead, and I knew no other till I came to Plimouth. The Rolfes embarked for Virginia in mid-March. By that time, however, Pocahontas was critically ill, probably with tuberculosis a bacterial infection of the lungs or pneumonia. She was able to travel only as far as Gravesend, toward the mouth of the Thames River. She died there and was buried on March 21. She was twenty-two years old. The site of her grave has since been lost. John Rolfe returned to Virginia, where he married for a third time. Rolfe died in the fighting. For further research Barbour, Philip L. Pocahontas and Her World. Chelsea House Publishers, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, pp. The Rosen Publishing Group Inc. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 5 : The True Story of Pocahontas | History | Smithsonian

Pocahontas' many well-connected descendants through Thomas include Edith Wilson, wife of President Woodrow Wilson, and Thomas Mann Randolph, jr., husband of Martha Washington Jefferson who was the daughter of Thomas Jefferson and his wife Martha Wayles Skelton Jefferson.

In 1999, Disney released an artistically beautiful animated film showing the supposed events that unfolded between John Smith and Pocahontas. However, this depiction is a far departure from the actual events that occurred, and from the real life of Pocahontas. Disney produced a romanticized and inaccurate portrayal of the life of Pocahontas. Her given name at birth was Matoaka, although she was sometimes called Amonute. In 1607, John Smith, an Admiral of New England and an English soldier and explorer, arrived in Virginia by ship, with a group of about other settlers. The accounts of what happened next vary from source to source. In a letter written to Queen Anne, John Smith told the story of Matoaka throwing herself across his body to protect him from execution at the hands of Powhatan. It is believed that John Smith was a pretentious man who told this lie to gain notoriety. Matoaka often visited the settlement at Jamestown to help the settlers during times when food was in short supply. On 13th April, 1610, during one of these visits, Samuel Argall captured Matoaka to ransom her for some English prisoners held by her father. She was held hostage at Jamestown for over a year. She kneels, surrounded by family members and colonists. Her brother Nantequaus turns away from the ceremony. The scene symbolizes the belief at the time that Native Americans should accept Christianity and other European ways. Marriage of Matoaka to John Rolfe. Their union is said to be the first recorded marriage between a European and a Native American. Two years later, John Rolfe took Matoaka to England to use her in a propaganda campaign to support the colony of Virginia, propping her up as the symbol of hope for peace and good relations between the English and the Native Americans. While in England, Matoaka ran into John Smith. She refused to speak with him, turning her head and fleeing from his presence – a far cry from the undying love between the two as portrayed in the Disney movie. In 1614, the Rolfe family boarded a ship to return to Virginia. However, Matoaka would not complete this journey home. She became gravely ill – theories range from smallpox, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, to her having been poisoned – and she was taken off the ship at Gravesend where she died on March 21, 1617. It is believed she was 21 years old when she died. Sadly, there were no fairy tale endings for Matoaka. But does the commemorative statue honor her real life? Artist depiction of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith. The Pocahontas Myth – Powhatan.

Chapter 6 : BBC - Primary History - Famous People - Pocahontas

Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain John Smith Pocahontas Saving the Life of Captain John Smith, chromolithograph, c. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (Digital file no. cph 3g) What is known is that Pocahontas became a frequent visitor to the settlement and a friend of Smith.

What we do know was written by others, as none of her thoughts or feelings were ever recorded. Specifically, her story has been told through written historical accounts and, most recently, through the sacred oral history of the Mattaponi. Most notably, Pocahontas has left an indelible impression that has endured for more than years. And yet, many people who know her name do not know much about her. The Written History Pocahontas was born about and named "Amonute," though she also had a more private name of Matoaka. She was called "Pocahontas" as a nickname, which meant "playful one," because of her frolicsome and curious nature. She was the daughter of Wahunsenaca Chief Powhatan , the mamatanowick paramount chief of the Powhatan Chiefdom. At its height, the Powhatan Chiefdom had a population of about 25, and included more than 30 Algonquian speaking tribes - each with its own werowance chief. The Powhatan Indians called their homeland "Tsenacomoco. Some historians have theorized that she died during childbirth, so it is possible that Pocahontas did not leave like most of her half-siblings. Either way, Pocahontas would have eventually returned to live with her father Powhatan and her half-siblings once she was weaned. Her mother, if still living, would then have been free to remarry. How a young Pocahontas might have looked. Unknown British Museum As a young girl, Pocahontas would have worn little to no clothing and had her hair shaven except for a small section in the back that was grown out long and usually braided. The shaven parts were probably bristly most of the time as the Powhatan Indians used mussel shells for shaving. In winter, she could have worn a deerskin mantle not everyone could afford one. As Pocahontas would learn, besides bearing and rearing children, women were responsible for building the houses called yehakins by the Powhatan , which they may have owned. Women did all the farming, planting and harvesting , the cooking preparing and serving , collected water needed to cook and drink, gathered firewood for the fires which women kept going all the time , made mats for houses inside and out , made baskets, pots, cordage, wooden spoons, platters and mortars. Women were also barbers for the men and would process any meat the men brought home as well as tanning hides to make clothing. Another important thing Pocahontas had to learn to be an adult woman was how to collect edible plants. As a result, she would need to identify the various kinds of useful plants and have the ability to recognize them in all seasons. All of the skills it took to be an adult woman Pocahontas would have learned by the time she was about thirteen, which was the average age Powhatan women reached puberty. Once captured, Smith was displayed at several Powhatan Indian towns before being brought to the capital of the Powhatan Chiefdom, Werowocomoco, to Chief Powhatan. What happened next is what has kept the names of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith inextricably linked: Before this could happen, Pocahontas rushed in and placed her head upon his, which stopped the execution. Whether this event actually happened or not has been debated for centuries. Afterwards, Powhatan told Smith he was part of the tribe. In return for "two great guns and a grindstone," Powhatan would give Smith Capahowasick on the York River , and "forever esteem him as his son Nantaquoud. These envoys were usually accompanied by Pocahontas, as she was a sign of peace to the English. On her visits to the fort, Pocahontas was seen cart-wheeling with the young English boys, living up to her nickname of "playful one. On one occasion, she was sent to negotiate for the release of Powhatan prisoners. According to John Smith, it was for and to Pocahontas alone that he finally released them. The English trading with the Powhatan Indians for food. The settlers were demanding more food than his people had to spare, so the English were threatening the tribes and burning towns to get it. Smith and his men visited Powhatan to make the exchange, and ended up stranding their barge. Negotiations did not go well. Powhatan excused himself, then he and his family, including Pocahontas, departed into the woods, unbeknownst to Smith and his men. According to Smith, that night Pocahontas returned to warn him that her father intended to kill him. Smith had already suspected something was wrong, but was still grateful that Pocahontas was willing to risk her life to save his yet again. Afterwards, she disappeared into the woods, never

to see Smith in Virginia again. As relations between the two peoples deteriorated, Chief Powhatan, wearied of the constant English demand for food, moved his capital from Werowocomoco on the York River in to Orapaks on the Chickahominy River, further inland. Pocahontas was not allowed to visit Jamestown anymore. In the fall of 1610, Smith left Virginia because of a severe gunpowder wound. Pocahontas and Powhatan were told that Smith died on the way back to England. Pocahontas stopped visiting the English, but that was not the end of her involvement with them. John Smith recorded that she saved the life of Henry Spelman, one of several English boys who had been sent to live with the Powhatan Indians to learn their language and lifeways. Powhatan Indian boys had been sent to live with the English to learn about English ways and language as well. By 1610, Spelman did not feel as welcome among the Powhatan Indians and ran away with two other boys, Thomas Savage and Samuel a Dutchman; last name unknown. Savage changed his mind, returned to Powhatan, and told him about the runaways. According to Spelman, Powhatan was angry about losing his translators and sent men to retrieve the boys. Samuel was killed during the pursuit, but Spelman escaped to live among the Patawomeck tribe an outlying member of the Powhatan Chiefdom. His account says he made his way alone to the Patawomeck, but Smith, who spoke with Pocahontas years later, said she had helped Spelman get to safety. How an adult Pocahontas may have looked. Unknown British Museum The years would be important ones for Pocahontas. Pocahontas, who was about fourteen, had reached adulthood and marriageable age. She began to dress like a Powhatan woman, wearing a deerskin apron and a leather mantle in winter, since she was of high status. She might also wear one-shouldered fringed deerskin dresses when encountering visitors. Pocahontas started decorating her skin with tattoos. When she traveled in the woods, she would have worn leggings and a breechclout to protect against scratches, as they could become easily infected. She would have also grown her hair out and worn it in a variety of ways: In 1610, Pocahontas married Kocoum, whom Englishman William Strachey described as a "private captain. The fact that he was not a chief, and thus not high in status, suggests that Pocahontas may have married for love. Kocoum may have been a member of the Patawomeck tribe. Pocahontas remained close to her father and continued to be his favorite daughter after her marriage, as the English accounts imply. Although Pocahontas was the favorite daughter of the paramount chief, she still had the freedom to choose whom she married, as did other women in Powhatan society. For the next several years, Pocahontas was not mentioned in the English accounts. In 1613, that changed when Captain Samuel Argall discovered she was living with the Patawomeck. Argall knew relations between the English and the Powhatan Indians were still poor. Capturing Pocahontas could give him the leverage he needed to change that. At first, the chief declined, knowing Powhatan would punish the Patawomeck people. Ultimately, the Patawomeck decided to cooperate with Argall; they could tell Powhatan they acted under coercion. The trap was set. In the morning, when the three visitors were ready to disembark, Argall refused to allow Pocahontas to leave the ship. Iopassus and his wife seemed surprised; Argall declared Pocahontas was being held as ransom for the return of stolen weapons and English prisoners held by her father. Iopassus and his wife left, with a small copper kettle and some other trinkets as a reward for their part in making Pocahontas an English prisoner. After her capture, Pocahontas was brought to Jamestown. Eventually, she was probably taken to Henrico, a small English settlement near present-day Richmond. In the meantime, Pocahontas was put under the charge of Reverend Alexander Whitaker, who lived at Henrico. She learned the English language, religion and customs. While not all was strange to Pocahontas, it was vastly different than the Powhatan world. During her religious instruction, Pocahontas met widower John Rolfe, who would become famous for introducing the cash crop tobacco to the settlers in Virginia. By all English accounts, the two fell in love and wanted to marry. Perhaps, once Pocahontas was kidnapped, Kocoum, her first husband, realized divorce was inevitable there was a form of divorce in Powhatan society. Once Powhatan was sent word that Pocahontas and Rolfe wanted to marry, his people would have considered Pocahontas and Kocoum divorced. In 1614, Pocahontas converted to Christianity and was baptized "Rebecca. The marriage led to the "Peace of Pocahontas;" a lull in the inevitable conflicts between the English and Powhatan Indians. The Rolfes soon had a son named Thomas. The Virginia Company of London, who had funded the settling of Jamestown, decided to make use of the favorite daughter of the great Powhatan to their advantage. They thought, as a Christian convert married to an Englishman, Pocahontas could encourage interest in Virginia and the company. Only

image of Pocahontas done from life. Pocahontas, known as "Lady Rebecca Rolfe," was also accompanied by about a dozen Powhatan men and women. Once in England, the party toured the country. Pocahontas had been in England for months, though, before Smith visited her. He wrote that she was so overcome with emotion that she could not speak and turned away from him. Upon gaining her composure, Pocahontas reprimanded Smith for the manner in which he had treated her father and her people. She reminded him how Powhatan had welcomed him as a son, how Smith had called him "father. She said the settlers had reported Smith had died after his accident, but that Powhatan had suspected otherwise as "your countrymen will lie much. After traveling down the Thames River, Pocahontas, seriously ill, had to be taken ashore. In the town of Gravesend, Pocahontas died of an unspecified illness. Many historians believe she suffered from an upper respiratory ailment, such as pneumonia, while others think she could have died from some form of dysentery.

Chapter 7 : Who was Pocahontas

Disney's Pocahontas In Real Life Pocahontas and John Smith were both young adults when they met. Pocahontas was a girl of 11; Smith was a man of Pocahontas had an amazing figure, and wore a leather minidress with one shoulder strap.

Whether the story happened the way Smith tells it or even at all is up for debate as the new Smithsonian Channel documentary explains. Born about 1595, her real name was Amonute, and she also had the more private name Matoaka. Years later after no one was able to dispute the facts John Smith wrote about how she, the beautiful daughter of a powerful native leader, rescued him, an English adventurer, from being executed by her father. This narrative of Pocahontas turning her back on her own people and allying with the English, thereby finding common ground between the two cultures, has endured for centuries. Now, years after her death, the story of the real Pocahontas is finally being accurately explored. Beyond the Myth, premiering on March 27, authors, historians, curators and representatives from the Pamunkey tribe of Virginia, the descendants of Pocahontas, offer expert testimony to paint a picture of a spunky, cartwheeling Pocahontas who grew up to be a clever and brave young woman, serving as a translator, ambassador and leader in her own right in the face of European power. Camilla Townsend, author of the authoritative Pocahontas and the Powhatan Dilemma and a history professor at Rutgers University, who is featured in Beyond the Myth, talks to Smithsonian. How did you become a scholar of Pocahontas? I was a professor of Native American history for many years. I was working on a project comparing early relations between colonizers and Indians in Spanish America and English America when they arrived. There are truly hundreds of books over the many years that have been written about her. But when I tried to look into it, I found that most of them were full of hogwash. This goes back to John Smith who marketed their relationship as a love story. What class and cultural factors have allowed that myth to persist? That story that Pocahontas was head over heels in love with John Smith has lasted for many generations. He mentioned it himself in the Colonial period as you say. Then it died, but was born again after the revolution in the early 1800s when we were really looking for nationalist stories. That whole idea makes people in white American culture feel good about our history. Before she could return to Virginia, she fell ill. She died in England, possibly of pneumonia or tuberculosis, and was buried at St. How do the Pamunkey and other native people tell her story today? In general, until recently, Pocahontas has not been a popular figure among Native Americans. When I was working on the book and I called the Virginia Council on Indians, for example, I got reactions of groans because they were just so tired. Native Americans for so many years have been so tired of enthusiastic white people loving to love Pocahontas, and patting themselves on the back because they love Pocahontas, when in fact what they were really loving was the story of an Indian who virtually worshipped white culture. It seemed unrealistic to them. Partly, I think the Disney movie ironically helped. She was a spunky girl who did everything she could to help her people. Once they begin to realize that they understandably become a lot more interested in her story. So the lesson passed down by mainstream culture is that by leaving her people and adopting Christianity, Pocahontas became a model of how to bridge cultures. Largely, the lesson is one of extraordinary strength even against very daunting odds. They had stronger technology, more powerful technology in terms of not only weapons, but shipping and book printing and compass making. All the things that made it possible for Europe to come to the New World and conquer, and the lack of which made it impossible for Native Americans to move toward the Old World and conquer. So Indians were facing extraordinarily daunting circumstances. Yet in the face of that, Pocahontas and so many others that we read about and study now showed extreme courage and cleverness, sometimes even brilliance in the strategizing that they used. So I think what will be the most important lesson is that she was braver, stronger and more interesting than the fictional Pocahontas. During your extensive research what were some details that helped you get to know Pocahontas better? The documents that really jumped out at me were the notes that survived from John Smith. He was kidnapped by the Native Americans a few months after he got here. Eventually after questioning him, they released him. And we know this because in his surviving notes are written sentences like "Tell Pocahontas to bring me three

baskets. In one case English, in another case an Algonquian language. Literally in the fall of , sitting along some river somewhere, they said these actual sentences. She would repeat them in Algonquian, and he would write that down. That detail brought them both to life for me. Pocahontas often served as a translator and ambassador for the Powhatan Empire. Smithsonian Channel Four hundred years after her death, her story is being told more accurately. So that had to happen first. Then more years had to go by. My Pocahontas book, for example, came out in Another historian wrote a serious segment about her that said much the same as I did just with less detail in That is very, very far from a reflection of their real historical experience. I think it would help everybody, both native and mainstream culture, if more people understood what native experience was really like both at the time of conquest and since.

Chapter 8 : Pocahontas | Disney Princess

Pocahontas and Captain Smith The most famous story about Pocahontas was told by John Smith, leader of the colonists. When Pocahontas was about 12, she saved his life.

Little is known about her mother. In published accounts, Smith claimed that as he was about to be executed, Pocahontas raced in and lay her head next to his, where it was about to be smashed on some rocks. Nonetheless, Pocahontas developed a friendship with him and other settlers. She delivered messages from her father and accompanied Indian men delivering gifts of food to the starving colonists. However, the peace ended when colonists demanded more food, and Powhatan—facing shortages and drought in and—declined. Colonists burned Indian villages and threatened violence, and from then on, Pocahontas ceased visiting Jamestown. In , Pocahontas married Kocoum, likely a member of the Patawomecks, and they settled in the Potomac region. In , however, she was taken captive when Captain Samuel Argall invited her to visit his ship Treasurer. She was then transported to Jamestown. As ransom, English settlers demanded corn, the return of prisoners and stolen items, and a peace treaty. Some demands were met immediately; others Powhatan agreed to negotiate. After a year of captivity, Sir Thomas Dale took Pocahontas and armed men to Powhatan, demanding the remainder of the ransom. A skirmish occurred, and Englishmen burned villages and killed Indian men. During this event, Pocahontas told her father that she wished to marry Rolfe. Rolfe helped save the Virginia colony by promoting tobacco cultivation, and was likely aided in some part by his wife. While there, Pocahontas dressed in the Elizabethan style pictured in her famous portrait. Considered an Indian princess by the English, she was granted an audience with King James I and the royal family. Shortly after the Rolfes set sail for their return to Virginia in , Pocahontas became gravely ill from tuberculosis or pneumonia. She died shortly thereafter at the age of 22 and was buried in a churchyard in Gravesend, England. Her Life and Legend. Accessed February 1, The Globe Pequot Press,

Chapter 9 : Pocahontas () - Full Cast & Crew - IMDb

Pocahontas, Born: (exact date uncertain) Died: March (exact date uncertain) Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan, an important chief of the Algonquian Indians (the Powhatans) who lived in the Virginia region.

Pocahontas is the protagonist of the Disney animated feature film of the same name and its sequel. She is the seventh official Disney Princess and the first one to be based off an actual person. Contents [show]

Background Pocahontas is a member of the Powhatan Indian tribe that makes their home in Virginia. She is the year old daughter of Chief Powhatan. She is the only member of her tribe who is not xenophobic toward the white settlers, instead of forming a relationship with John Smith. By the time of the second film, she is respected enough that she is sent as an ambassador to England on behalf of her people. She is based on the real historical figure and was born into a highly sophisticated Native American culture that knew about Europeans. Her design was modeled after her voice actress, Irene Bedard, who happens to be Native American. For as can be seen in other information given below, the story presented in the animated film is not an accurate telling of her life. Rather, it is an examination of the above notion. However, this can be argued against. In her signature song, " Colors of the Wind ", Pocahontas sings: But still I cannot see if the savage one is me. Personality Pocahontas is displayed as a noble, free-spirited and highly spiritual young woman. She expresses wisdom beyond her years and offers kindness and guidance to those around her. She loves her homeland, adventure, and nature. In the film, she appears to have shamanic powers since she was able to commune with nature, talk to spirits, empathize with animals and understand unknown languages. She keeps her independent spirit and playfulness but is much more mature and self-assured than she was in the first film. When she met John Rolfe, she does not appreciate and sometimes bicker with him at first, but as time goes on, Pocahontas develops romantic feelings for him far greater than those she had with John Smith. Physical appearance Pocahontas is a young woman with tan skin, long raven-black hair, and twinkling, dark brown eyes. She has a tall, slender, statuesque figure with broad shoulders and narrow hips and goes around barefoot in the first film, whereas in the second film, she wears flat moccasins. She normally wears her iconic turquoise necklace which belonged to her mother. The necklace is removed twice in the two films. The first occasion occurs when a fatally wounded Kocoum grabs at the necklace as he falls, shattering it. The animation of Pocahontas is also different from other Disney Princesses. Pocahontas respects the spirits of the earth. She listens to her heart and knows the right path may not always be the easiest. Appearances Pocahontas Pocahontas and Meeko in the original film. Pocahontas is first seen atop a waterfall, when she is summoned by her best friend Nakoma that her beloved father has returned. It is revealed that Pocahontas has been having a unusual dream, and she does not understand what it means. Nakoma counsels Pocahontas to speak with her father, Chief Powhatan, who has recently returned from war. After hearing this, Pocahontas travels to Grandmother Willow in order to gain some advice. When Pocahontas asks how to find her path, Grandmother Willow teaches Pocahontas to listen to the spirits of the earth, by listening with her heart. Pocahontas does so, and after hearing the wind tell her about the arrival of "strange clouds", is able to spot the ship carrying the Europeans. Pocahontas later encounters one of the settlers, John Smith. However, the conversation goes sour when John Smith unintentionally reveals his prejudices toward Native Americans. Pocahontas explains to him the beauty and importance of nature and respecting the earth through the song " Colors of the Wind ". This causes John to see the ill of his thoughts and change his ways, and the two begin to strongly fall romantically in love with each other. However, after hearing drums, Pocahontas is forced to return to the village. Later, while picking corn with Nakoma, Pocahontas meets John Smith again. After swearing Nakoma to secrecy, Pocahontas takes John Smith out to the woods. Pocahontas takes John to meet Grandmother Willow. When John reveals that the settlers had come looking for gold, Pocahontas reveals that there is none in the area. After Smith leaves, Pocahontas worries about her actions. Grandmother Willow reminds Pocahontas of her dream, and Pocahontas begins to suspect that her dream is pointing her toward John. Upon returning to the village, Pocahontas discovers that warriors from neighboring villages have arrived and are planning to fight the settlers. Both reveal that their respective people are planning for war. Pocahontas asks John to come to her village and speak

with her father, Chief Powhatan, in an attempt to avoid fighting. John is reluctant at first, but agrees after some advice from Grandmother Willow. When Kocoum, who had been warned about Pocahontas by Nakoma, suddenly stumbles upon Pocahontas and John Smith kissing, Kocoum becomes enraged and attacks him. Before Pocahontas can break them up, Thomas, who had been sent to find John, shoots and kills Kocoum to protect John. As John Smith is taken away, Nakoma approaches her and Pocahontas tells her that Kocoum was only trying to protect herself and she apologizes to her for her actions and she was worried, that she was trying to do the right thing. Nakoma brings Pocahontas to the tent where John Smith is held, she tells the two warriors guarding the tent that Pocahontas wants to see the eyes of the man who killed Kocoum and they agreed, telling Pocahontas to be quick and let her in. She apologizes to John Smith before leaving, while Smith vows to "be with her forever. She runs to where it will take place, calling out to the forces of nature to help her reach them in time. When the enraged Governor Ratcliffe rejects the offer of peace the Chief offers by sparing and releasing John, he shoots at the chief, only for John Smith to push Powhatan out of the way and take the bullet himself. Soon after, a wounded John Smith asks her to come with him to England, but she explains that her place is in Virginia, with her people. As it is leaving, Pocahontas runs as fast as she can to a cliff overlooking the ocean. John waves goodbye in the Powhatan fashion, and Pocahontas waves back in the Powhatan fashion, like she showed to him earlier when the two first met, as the ship sails away. Journey to a New World. Later on, she has a run-in with an English diplomat named John Rolfe, who has recently sailed to Virginia. Rolfe reveals that Chief Powhatan must come to England to meet with King James; otherwise, he will allow England to go to war with the Indians. When Powhatan refuses to go, Pocahontas volunteers instead. She visits Grandmother Willow the next day, asking for advice for the journey, and is told to "listen to the spirit within. The two come to a truce. Upon arriving in England, Pocahontas is astounded by this "new world". But at the height of her fun, Ratcliffe appears and grins evilly when he finds out Pocahontas is the ambassador instead of the Chief. He hands Rolfe a proclamation that King James has signed that says an armada is going to set sail to destroy the Powhatan tribe. Jenkins happily greets them and puts on tea. Rolfe goes off to meet with King James alone. If Pocahontas can impress the King and Queen, her people will be saved. If she is deemed "uncivilized", however, then the armada will sail. Pocahontas in an English dress and with English hairdressing. Jenkins teach Pocahontas how to fit into English society, dressing her as an Englishwoman and teaching her how to dance. At first, Pocahontas impresses the King and Queen, but during dinner, she is horrified by a bear-baiting spectacle. Unknown to her, Ratcliffe had arranged it knowing Pocahontas would not approve. She angers King James by calling him and his people barbarians, and as a result, she and her escort assigned by her father are arrested and scheduled to be executed. She is shocked when Smith reveals himself and says that the rumors of his death were "greatly exaggerated. Smith explains that he had gone into hiding to avoid a treason conviction. While Smith wants to resume his relationship with Pocahontas, Pocahontas is more concerned about the armada scheduled to sail to Virginia to attack her people. Rolfe and Smith begin to argue over a course of action. Smith believes Pocahontas should stay in hiding to avoid being hanged or decapitated, while Rolfe believes she should follow her heart. Pocahontas runs off, upset at the arguing between Smith and Rolfe, while Smith realizes that John Rolfe is in love with Pocahontas. How Smith feels about this seems rather vague. The next day, Pocahontas prepares to face King James, willing to sacrifice herself to save her people. While she convinces the Queen, the King does not believe her until John Smith shows up. Upon seeing that Smith is alive and well, the King realizes that Ratcliffe has lied about everything. Pocahontas says they need to stop the armada, but Queen Anne reveals that they have already left. Pocahontas counters that they must at least try, and it turns out that the armada had not actually set sailed just yet. Pocahontas, John Smith, and John Rolfe are able to stop them, and Ratcliffe is arrested by King James when he returns to shore, facing severe punishment for his crimes. Smith is given a ship of his own and a royal pardon, while Rolfe is offered an advisory position to the king. Pocahontas and Rolfe first kiss.