

**Penobscots Military History...Major Theme Review**  
**Possible Answers**

Theme 1: Penobscot Indians joined the side of the French/Americans in the fight against the English in the American Revolution and in the Colonial Wars.

a) Give 3 reasons why Penobscots joined the side of the French/Americans. What were examples of positive things in their relationship?

- \*relationship between Champlain and Bessabez to establish trade
- \*relationships between Madockawando and the Baron St. Castine and Molly Mathilde on the Bagaduce River cemented French/Indian alliance
- \*fur trade
- \*Jesuit Priests
- \*settlement philosophy of French

b) Give 3 reasons why Penobscots did not join the side of the English. What were examples of negative things in their relationship?

- \*Weymouth kidnapped 5 Penobscots in the area (Popham Colony)
- \*settlement philosophy of English
- \*Norridgewock Massacre
- \*King Philips War (settlement philosophy triggered this war)
- \*Scalp Proclamation of 1755 (and others)
- \*English alliance with Mohawks, who at the time were in conflict with the Penobscot.

Theme 2: The Penobscot Indians were not only enemies and allies with European groups. There was a history of conflicts and confederacies with other tribes as well.

Name one other group of Indian people the Penobscot people had a relationship with. Describe this relationship. Did they get along? Why or why not? How did their relationship change over time?

- \*Wabanaki Confederacy-confederacy between Maliseet, Micmac, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot-Revolutionary War led to many banding together to fight
- \*Micmac Wars-war between Micmacs and others
- \*Mohawk Conflicts-history of conflict in the area because of trade and territory
- \*Penobscot Wampum Belts- diplomacy/confederacies required wampum belts
- \*Although started by Wampanoag chief, Metacom, King Philips War had repercussions to the Penobscots in Maine
- \*Relationships changed over time as Micmac became part of Wabanaki Confederacy and Wabanaki tribes became part of the Caughnawaga Council Fire (thus linked to Mohawk confederacy)

Theme 3: Penobscot Indians have contributed to every war in United States history even though they were not given citizenship until 1924 and could not vote in federal elections until 1954 and Maine elections until 1967.

a) Name 3 conflicts the Penobscot Indians were involved in before they were given the right to vote in Maine.

\*colonial wars/American Revolution

\*Civil War

\*World War I, II

\*Korean War

\*Vietnam

c) What is your opinion of this fact? Is this fair? Is this unfair? Why or why not? Please explain and defend your opinion.

Theme 4: Many Penobscots alive today contributed to the United States' military history. These people have rich lives outside their military careers and are active members of the Penobscot Nation.

Name 3 Penobscot Indians that are still alive today and give an example of an activity they participate in as part of the Penobscot Nation.

James Eric Francis: teaches kids about history, and is the Penobscot Nation Tribal Historian

Charles Norman Shay: established a family museum

Eugene Loring Jr.: National championship canoeist

Frank Loring: builds birch bark canoes

To Exceed the Standard:

Theme 5: Events in history are not separate; they weave into each other and one event relates to another.

Choose 3 panels from this project that relate to one another. Name the panels and how they relate to each other.

(see Curriculum Links and Panel Relationships above)