## Thanksgiving

1.	Plural Noun
2.	Past Tense Verb
3.	Past Tense Verb
4.	Past Tense Verb
5.	Past Tense Verb
6.	Number
7.	Past Tense Verb
8.	Verb Ending In Ing
9.	Past Tense Verb
10.	Past Tense Verb
11.	Plural Noun
12.	Plural Noun
13.	Noun
14.	Animal Plural
15.	Plural Noun
16.	Noun
17.	Noun
18.	Number
19.	Plural Noun
20.	Plural Noun
21.	Adjective
22.	Plural Noun

## **Thanksgiving**

On the fourth Thursday of November, Americans celebrate Thanksgiving, a national holiday honoring the early
settlers and their harvest feast known as the first Thanksgiving.
Native Americans
Long beforecame to the East Coast of the United States, the area wasby
many Native American tribes. The area surrounding the site of the first Thanksgiving, now known as
southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island had been the home of the Wampanoag people for over 12,
000 years, and had beenby other European settlers before the arrival of the Mayflower. The
native people knew the land well and had hunted, and harvested for thousands of

generations.

The people whothe Plymouth Colony were a group of English who wanted to break away
from the Church of England. These â??separatistsâ?? initially moved to Holland and afteryears
of financial problems, theyfunding from English merchants to sail across the Atlantic to
settle in a â??New World.'; A ship
the Atlantic Ocean, intending to land where New York City is now located. Due to the windy conditions, the
group had to cut their trip short and settle at what is now called Cape Cod.
Settling and Exploring

As the Puritans \_\_\_\_\_\_for winter, they \_\_\_\_\_anything they could find, including

Settlers

Wampanoag Plural noun .

One day, Samoset	t, a leader of the Abenaki, and Tisquantum (better known as Squanto) visited the
Plural noun	Squanto was a Wampanoag who had experience with other settlers and knew English.
Squanto helped th	e settlers grow <u>Noun</u> and use <u>Animal plural</u> to fertilize their fields. After several
Plural noun	_ a formal agreement was made between the sttlers and the native people and they joined
together to protect	t each other from other tribes in March of 1621.
The Celebration	
One day that fall,	four settlers were sent to hunt for food for a harvest The Wampanoag heard
gunshots and alert	ted their leader, Massasoit, who thought the English might be preparing for war. Massasoit
visited the English	n settlement with 90 of his men to see if the war rumor was true. Soon after their visit, the
Native Americans	s realized that the English were only hunting for the harvest Massasoit sent
some of his own n	men to hunt deer for the feast and fordays, the English and native men, women
, and children ate	together. The meal consisted of corn, plural noun and roasted meat,
far from today's tr	raditional Thanksgiving feast.

They played ball games, sang, and danced. Much of what most modern Americans eat on Thanksgiving was not
available in 1621.
The Myths
Believe it or not, the settlers didn't have silver buckles on their shoes. Nor did they wear black
clothing. Their attire was actually bright and cheerful. Many portrayals of this harvest celebration also show the
Native Americans wearing wovenon their shoulders and large, feathered headdresses, which
is not true. The Englishmen didnâ??t even call themselves Pilgrims.

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