

# King Philip's War

1675–1678 | Grade 2 · Read & notice

## Words to know

**conflict** — a serious disagreement or struggle

**loss** — no longer having someone or something

**survive** — stay alive or continue after difficulty

## Look closely



Aquinnah cliffs today, part of Wampanoag homelands. This modern photograph does not show the event described.

## Read the story

War spread through New England. Metacom, a Wampanoag leader whom English people called King Philip, was part of the conflict. Native and English communities suffered great losses. Native nations survived.

## Think, talk, and show evidence

1. What happened in this reading? Tell one fact.
2. Who or what is this reading mostly about?
3. Choose a word from the word bank. Explain it in your own words.
4. Look at the picture and its caption. What does it help you notice? Is it from the time of the event?

## Follow-up reading: The Salem witch trials

1692

People accused neighbors of witchcraft. Courts accepted claims without sound proof. Nineteen people were hanged. Giles Corey also died because of the court's actions. Others died in jail. These were real people, not storybook witches.

How are the two readings alike or different? Tell a partner one connection. Which event came first?

# Teacher guide & source trail

Original classroom adaptation. Suggested reading levels are instructional choices, not standardized readability certifications. Use professional judgment and learner feedback.

ELA practice: RI.2.1: ask and answer questions; RI.2.2: identify a main topic; RI.2.7: use images and words; W.2.2 and SL.2.1: explain and discuss.

These tasks support selected skills in the [Massachusetts 2017 ELA framework](#); they do not establish mastery of an entire standard.

## Answer guidance

**Factual anchor:** War spread through New England. Metacom, a Wampanoag leader whom English people called King Philip, was part of the conflict. Native and English communities suffered great losses. Native nations survived. Colonial expansion and land pressures helped produce the war. Alliances differed among Native communities. Southern fighting largely ended in 1676, while conflict continued farther north. Native survivors faced displacement, captivity, and enslavement.

Accept accurate main ideas and explanations supported by the text. Vocabulary meanings are in the opening word bank. For picture questions, use the caption and credit below; distinguish what is visible from what is inferred. For comparison, accept a specific connection supported by both readings. Do not require personal accounts of trauma.

## Continue the inquiry

[Research source for this event ↗](#)

[Research source for follow-up ↗](#)

[Event page, accessible HTML reading, and vocabulary game ↗](#)

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[Image source and rights record ↗](#)

The PDF contains selectable English text and embedded fonts. For adjustable text and browser reading tools, use the event's HTML page. External sources may need adult guidance.