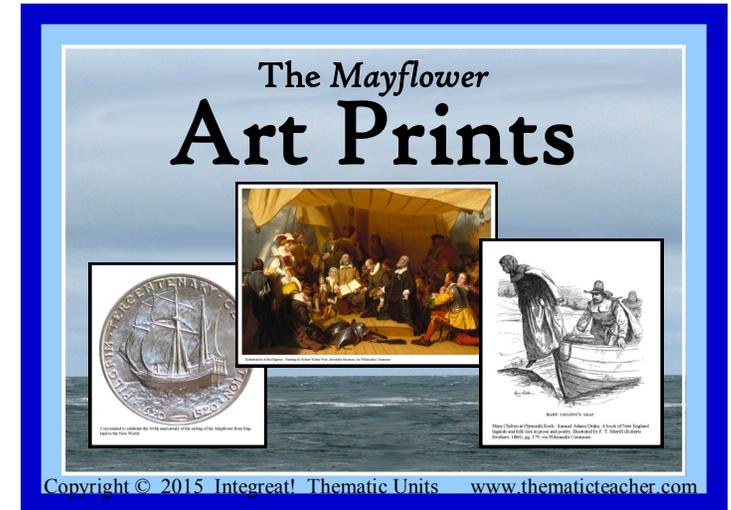


The Mayflower Art Prints

The Separatists and Adventurers that came to America in 1620 on the Mayflower have captured the imagination of our country. The prolific journals, letters, records, and reports provide a lot of information about what happened to them and how they responded. These art prints reflect a wide variety of artistic styles and the imagination of the artists who were fascinated by their adventures.



Preparation Directions:

1. Preview the attached images and only print the ones that you want to use. (Some of them may not have the resolution you want.) Run them off on photo paper (for best image results) or cover stock. Run 1 set, single sided. I recommend running them at a high printer resolution. You'll use more ink, but you'll have a better image, and you only have to make them one time.
2. Laminate, if you wish.
3. Trim.
4. Place the prints in a large manila envelope for storage. You can use the image above to label it.



Lesson Suggestion:

- Choose one of the art prints to introduce students to the *Mayflower*. Hold it up and allow students to make observations. Talk about the image, their reactions to it, the colors, the subject, the style.
- Talk about the style of the art seen in the prints. Ask the class to sort the art prints into groups, based on the type of art work.
- Place on the wall, or in a center where students can examine them more closely.
- Have students do a web search for “*Mayflower Art*” to view more art inspired by the voyage and the colony.
- Provide crayons, markers, ink pens, and colored pencils and encourage your students to make their own art depicting interesting and important events in the voyage and at harbor.
- Show students how to use the art work for research.



Departure of the *Speedwell* (from Delft, The Netherlands) Engraved by Richard Josey after a picture by Alfred Walter Bayes.



Embarkation of the Pilgrims: Painting by Robert Walter Weir, Brooklyn Museum, via Wikimedia Commons.



The Mayflower Compact 1620: Painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, via Wikimedia Commons.



The Blacksmith's Shop, 18th century: Oil Painting by Joseph Wright, via WikiArt.org.



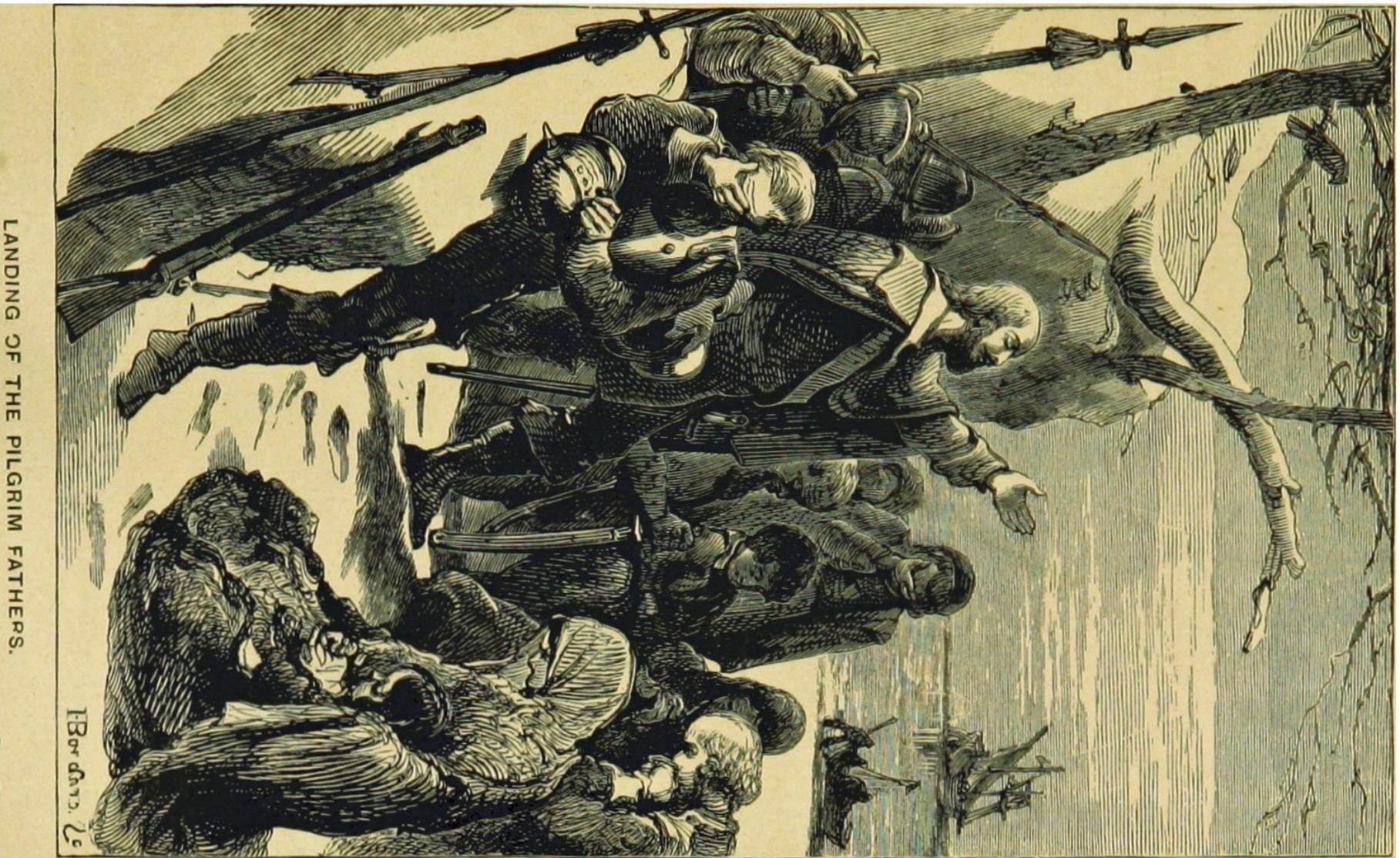
Landing of the Pilgrims: Painting by Michele Felice Cornè, via Wikimedia Commons.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH 11th DEC. 1620.

Lith. & Pub. by N. Currier, 2 Spruce St. N.Y.

The Landing of the Pilgrims December 11, 1620: Painting by N. Currier, via Wikimedia Commons.



LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.



The Landing of the Pilgrims: Painting by Henry A. Bacon, via Wikimedia Commons.



Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor: Painting by William Halsall, 1882 at Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, Massachusetts, USA, via Wikimedia Commons.



Giving Thanks: Architect of the US Capitol Building, via Wikimedia Commons.



Pilgrims Landing at Plymouth Rock, via ushistoryimages.com.



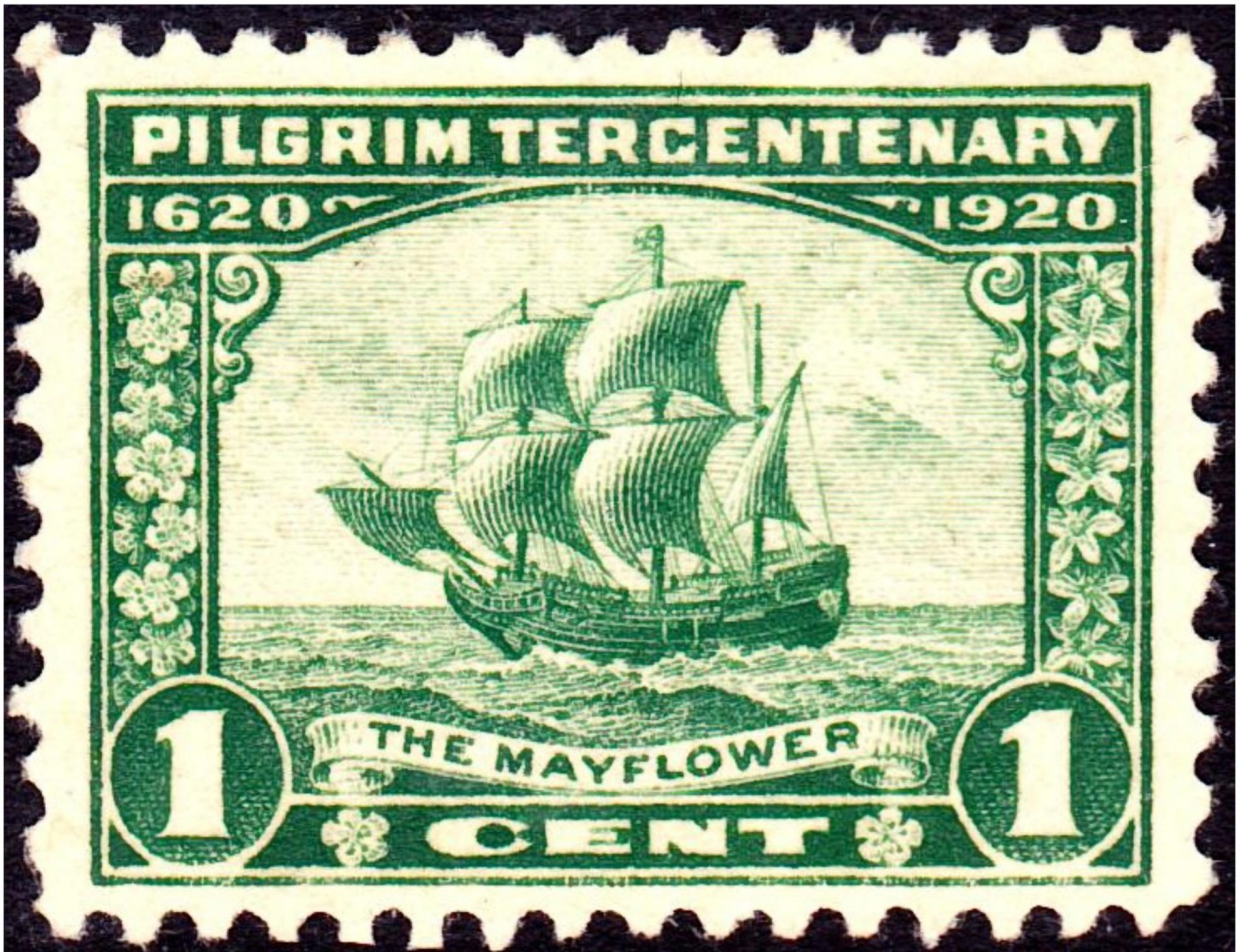
Landing of the Pilgrims on Pilgrim Rock: Painting by P.F. Rothermel, Engraving by J. Andrews, via Wikimedia Commons.



"The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth" (1914) By Jennie A. Brownscombe, via Wikimedia Commons.



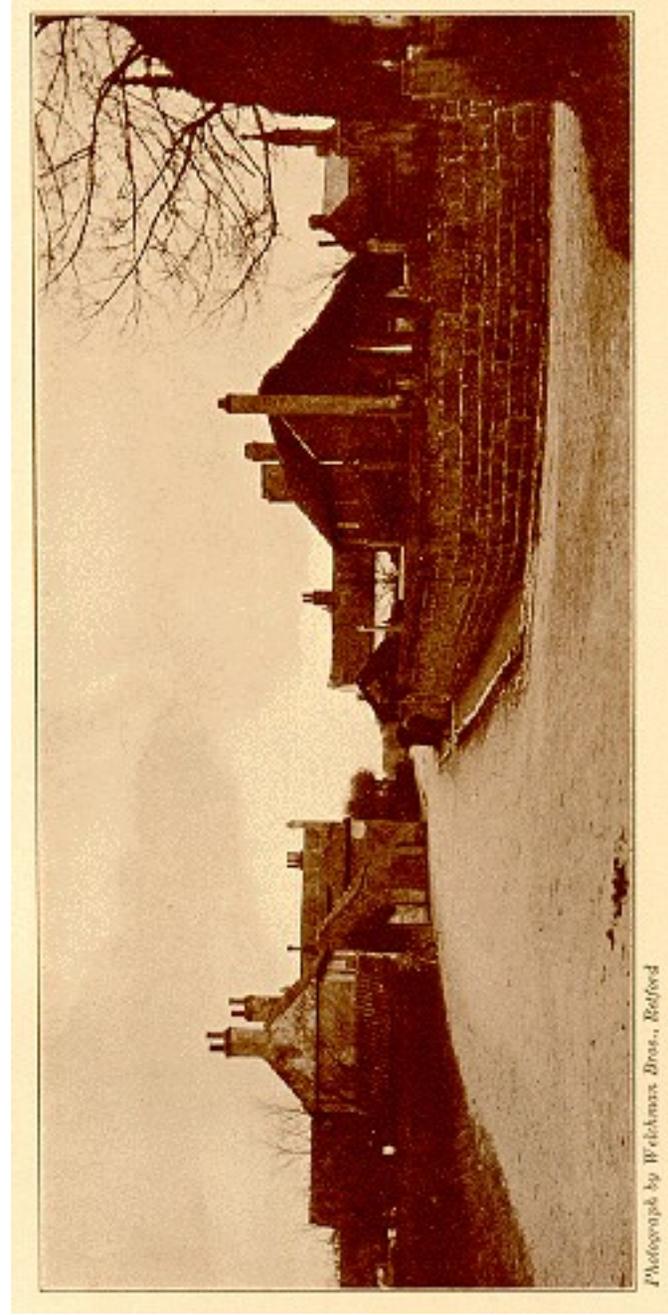
The First Thanksgiving: Painting by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, Library of Congress Reproduction number LC-USZC4-4961, via Wikimedia Commons.



Pilgrim Tercentenary Stamp: Photo via Wikimedia Commons.



350th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims Stamp: Image via Wikimedia Commons.



Photograph of Scrooby Village, England, from Albert Addison's 1911 text "The Romantic Story of the Mayflower Pilgrims". Caption reads: "Photograph by Welchman Bros., Bedford SCROOBY VILLAGE", via Wikimedia Commons.



MARY CHILTON'S LEAP.

Mary Chilton at Plymouth Rock: Samuel Adams Drake, A book of New England legends and folk lore in prose and poetry. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill (Roberts Brothers, 1884), pg. 379, via Wikimedia Commons.



Coin minted to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the sailing of the *Mayflower* from England to the New World.