

THE AMERICAN CONNECTION
UNIT 3

IN THE NEW
WORLD



TEACHER'S BOOK

**THE AMERICAN CONNECTION
UNIT 3:
IN THE NEW WORLD**

CONTENTS

<i>Curriculum</i>	Page 2
<i>How In the New World links to Key Stage 3 curriculum requirements</i>	
<i>Background Notes</i>	Page 4
<i>Answer Sheets</i>	Page 6
<i>Assessment Sheets</i>	Page 11

Unit 3 : In the New World

This unit of work on In the New World gives pupils the opportunity to :

- Learn about the American states where the emigrants first settled
- Create a database
- Research American place names connected with Ulster
- Learn about life for the early settlers
- Carry out some research on the Internet
- Read the story of the Scots-Irish woman captured by Indians
- Design a poster or create an advertisement
- Explore the music of the Scotch-Irish
- Discover language links with the Appalachian Mountains area of the USA
- Discover the role of the Ulster-Scots in the establishment of Presbyterianism in America
- Make a presentation
- Take part in a balloon debate
- Evaluate your own work

KEY STAGE 3 CURRICULUM

The activities in this unit would fit into work on aspects of the *General Learning Areas* of English including Media Education ;The Arts including Art and Music; Environment and Society including Geography and History.

The unit provides opportunities to teach, practise and assess some of the following skills and capabilities:

- *Critical and Creative Thinking Skills*—creativity; managing information; problem solving/ decision making
- *Personal and Interpersonal Skills*—self management, working with others
- Communication
- ICT

Aim and Objectives of the NI Curriculum

Aim

The Northern Ireland Curriculum aims to empower young people to achieve their potential and to make informed and responsible choices and decisions throughout life.

Curriculum Objectives

The Northern Ireland Curriculum should provide learning opportunities for each young person to develop as:

1. An individual
2. A contributor to society; and
3. A contributor to the economy and the environment

Work in this unit 'In the New World' provides opportunities for pupils to :

As an individual

- Be aware of their creative potential (personal understanding)
- Respect and cooperate with others (mutual understanding)
- Be reliable and committed to tasks (moral character)

As a contributor to society

- Recognise the richness and diversity of cultural influences in contemporary society (cultural understanding)
- Be critically aware of the range of print sound, moving image and graphic media (media awareness)

LEARNING EXPERIENCES

- Challenging and engaging
- Linked to other curriculum areas
- Media rich
- Skills integrated
- Active and hands on
- Offers choice
- Varied to suit learning styles
- On-going reflection



Unit 3 : In the New World Background Notes

The first Ulster-Scots or, as they became known (to differentiate them from the later Irish immigrants), the Scots (or Scotch) Irish, immigrants to America arrived in Boston in 1717-1718. An estimated 200,000 of them had landed in the East coast ports of Boston, Philadelphia, New Castle, New York, Annapolis, Charleston and the Virginia ports by the middle of the 18th century and by the time George Washington became the first President over 1/4 million 'Americans' were of Scots-Irish ancestry.

Philadelphia was the most popular port of entry. Many Scots-Irish settled in its immediate vicinity. The first Presbytery (of the Presbyterian Church) in America was founded in Philadelphia in 1706 and by 1718 there were 13 Presbyterian churches in the colony. Pennsylvania not only offered religious tolerance but, in the early years of Ulster-Scots emigration, plentiful good land. However, by 1740 land was becoming scarcer and land prices were rising.

Soon new and older immigrants began to leave Pennsylvania and move on to Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas and then push even further westward. Their route was determined by the geography of the region. There was a great valley spreading out towards the west from Philadelphia for over a hundred miles until it reached the Appalachian Mountains. From here it turned to the south-west and became the Valley of Virginia or the Shenandoah.

The Scots - Irish, were among the first 'Americans' peopling the frontier. Land was cheap and there was lots of it! In the 1730's and 1760's, for example, South Carolina offered land, tools and seeds to immigrants. The Scots-Irish began to head further west into western Pennsylvania and Virginia. Moving, being mobile and following new opportunities as they opened up became a way of life for the Scots-Irish. They were essentially nomadic. The Great Wagon Road led them on to search for even cheaper land in the Carolinas —mainly in the Piedmont district.

About 1730 the Scots-Irish began to pour into the Shenandoah Valley. *"Governor Gooch was then dispensing the Valley lands so freely and indiscriminately that one Jacob Stover, it is said, secured many acres by giving his cattle human names as settlers; and a young woman, by dressing in various disguises of masculine attire, obtained several large farms."** Small farms, however, were the rule. The first Scots-Irish settled along the Opequon River; and their very oldest churches, the Tuscarora Meeting-house near Martinsburg (<http://mal.net/EarlyPresbyterians/prescongva.htm>) and the Opequon Church near Winchester (<http://opequonchurch.tripod.com/id4.html>), are still standing.

The Scots-Irish tended to practice farming by using a field until it was barren and then moving on. This was wasteful and this 'slash and burn' method was a feature of farming in, for example, Piedmont. The Scots-Irish were also famed hunters and fighters and many of the early pioneers came from their number.

*Conway's *Barons*, p. 213; Kercheval's *History of the Valley of Virginia*, Winchester, 1833, p. 65.

The Scots-Irish were not famed for their architecture or furniture so there are no Scots-Irish specific artefacts from these settlers. Their main contributions to the development of America were their fighting spirit which helped to open up the land; their main religion—Presbyterianism which led to church planting; and their democratic spirit which put them in the vanguard of the American War of Independence. Their fiddle (not bagpipe which is Highland Scots) music also made a contribution to the development of Bluegrass and Country and Western music.

WEBSITES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION*

History of the Scots-Irish

<http://www.irishgenealogy.com/surnames/migration-scotch-irish.htm>

<http://members.aol.com/ntgen/hrtg/scirish.html>

http://www.greencastlemuseum.org/Local_History/scotch-irish.htm

<http://www.libraryireland.com/articles/ScotchIrishSettlersSouthCarolina/index.php>

<http://albanach.org/ulster.html>

Early Churches

<http://mal.net/EarlyPresbyterians/prescongva.htm>

<http://opequonchurch.tripod.com/id4.html>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~varockbr/scotpres.htm>

<http://albanach.org/ulster.html>

Music

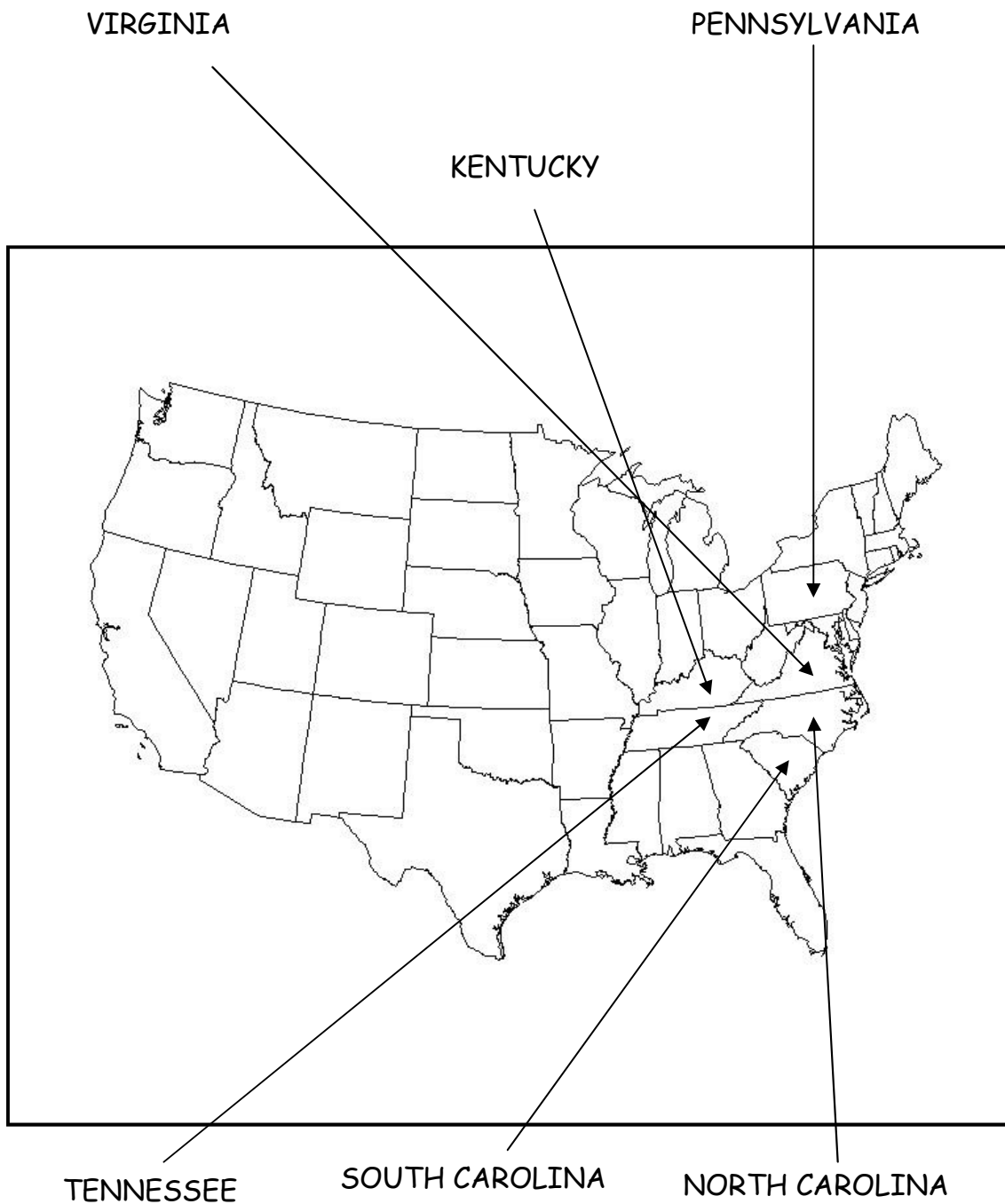
<http://www.cpb.org/ombudsmen/050706shulz.html>

<http://www.causewaymusic.co.uk/scots.irish.html>

<http://www.hauntedcomputer.com/scottst37.htm>

**These are only some suggestions. This website has no control over the sites or their content.*

OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



You can find a clickable maps of the states of the USA at
[http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us\(.html](http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us(.html)
<http://www.cdc.noaa.gov/USclimate/states.fast.html>

IN THE NEW WORLD

It is not possible to provide all the answers the pupils have to find as some of them will change with time e.g. the name of the Governor and some have too many possible answers e.g. a famous person from the state or a school.

PENNSYLVANIA

CAPITAL: Harrisburg

AREA: 46,055

BIRD: Ruffed Grouse

FLOWER: Mountain Laurel

NICKNAME: Keystone State

ENTERED UNION: 12th December 1787

VIRGINIA

CAPITAL: Charleston

AREA: 24,230

BIRD: Cardinal

FLOWER: Rhododendron

NICKNAME: Mountain State

ENTERED UNION: 20th June 1863

NORTH CAROLINA

CAPITAL: Raleigh

AREA: 53,819

BIRD: Cardinal

FLOWER: American Dogwood

NICKNAME: Old North State

ENTERED UNION: 21st Nov 1789

SOUTH CAROLINA

CAPITAL: Columbia

AREA: 32,020

BIRD: Great Carolina Wren

FLOWER: Yellow Jessamine

NICKNAME: Palmetto State

ENTERED UNION: 23rd May 1788

TENNESSEE

CAPITAL: Knoxville

AREA: 41,217

BIRD: Mockingbird

FLOWER: Iris

NICKNAME: Volunteer State

ENTERED UNION: 1st June 1796

KENTUCKY

CAPITAL: Frankfort

AREA: 40,409

BIRD: Cardinal

FLOWER: Golden Rod

NICKNAME: Bluegrass State

ENTERED UNION: 1st June 1792

MAKING A PRESENTATION

TARGET AUDIENCE

To whom are you speaking? Obviously you may be assessed so you might say the teacher is your target audience. However, you will probably be speaking to your classmates or your peers and the teacher will be assessing how well your presentation appeals to them (not to him or her).

CONTENT

You will have been given time to research and prepare. Probably you will have been able to find lots of information so part of your task is to decide what to include and what to leave out. Make sure you include all necessary information.

A good way to ensure this is to practise your presentation with a friend. Ask him or her if there was anything else they would have needed or wanted to know that you did not include.

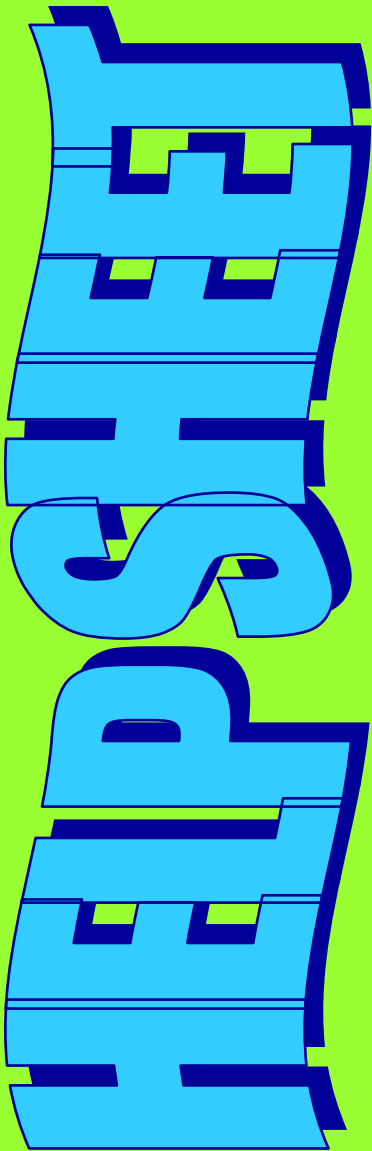
ORGANISATION

You should organise yourself to get the research done and leave time to prepare and practise your presentation.

Organise what you are going to say making sure there is a logical order or sequence of information. Don't jump about from point to point and have to go back to include something you have left out. This is where practising helps.

DELIVERY

There is no point in having done lots of research, perhaps created an interesting and colourful PowerPoint presentation and then not speaking slowly and clearly so everyone can hear. Don't just read the PowerPoint slide. Your listeners can do that for themselves. Make sure you have extra information to give them which isn't on the slide.



EARLY TENNESSEE SETTLERS

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

John Adair
 William Dickson
 Adam Dinsmore
 Hugh Dunlap
 Robert Gamble
 John Gass
 Abraham Ghormley
 Hugh Gilbreath
 James Houston
 William Humphrey
 John Johnston
 Alexander Kelly
 Thomas McCrory
 John Minnis
 Thomas Rankin
 James Reynolds
 George Rutledge
 Andrew Taylor
 John Waddell
 Mary Polly Thompson Wear

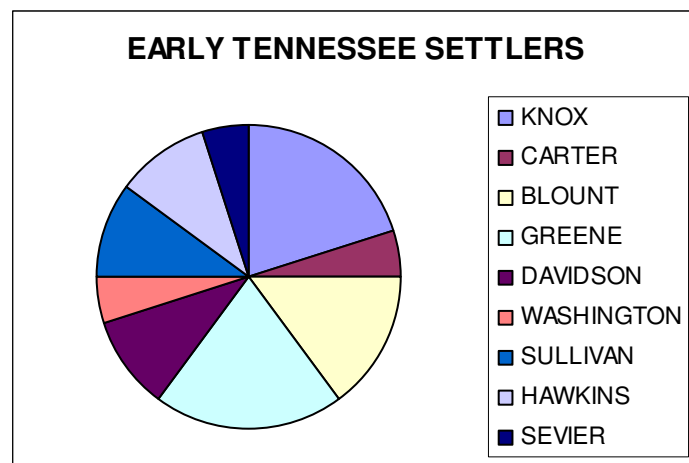
ORIGINALLY FROM COUNTY ANTRIM

Andrew Taylor
 Thomas McCrory
 John Adair
 James Houston
 Mary Polly Thompson Wear
 William Dickson

INHABITANTS OF BLOUNT COUNTY

William Humphrey
 Abraham Ghormley
 John Minnis

PIE CHART



FRANCIS MAKEMIE RESEARCH TASK

ANSWERS

- In which county of Ulster was Francis Makemie born?
Co. Donegal (near Ramelton)
- At which university did he study?
University of Glasgow
- Who invited him to come to America?
Colonel William Stevens (of Rehobeth, Maryland)
- Where did he set up the first Presbyterian congregation in America in 1684?
Snow Hill, Maryland
- Why was he arrested in 1707?
For preaching without a license
- Find out all you can about the Toleration Act of 1689
This act was passed by the English parliament in May 1689 and granted freedom of worship to Nonconformists. It allowed them to have their own places of worship and their own teachers and preachers. (There were certain oaths of allegiance which had to be taken to in order to permit this) The act did not apply to Catholics and it did not take away the social and political restrictions placed on non-conformists such as their exclusion from political office.
- When did Francis Makemie die?
1708
- Where was he buried?
On his farm

PASS IT ON ASSESSMENT GRID

MARY JEMISON TASK GRID

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION ASSESSMENT GRID