National Park Service

GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Washingtons in Virginia History

TEACHER GUIDE

STUDENT WORKBOOK FOR GRADES 4 AND 5

VIRGINIA STUDIES STANDARDS OF LEARNING INCLUDED:

VS.1 a,b,c,d,f,g,h,l
VS.2 b,c
VS.3 a,d,e
VS.4 a,b,c,d
VS.5 a,b,c
VS.6 a

ENGLISH STANDARDS OF LEARNING INCLUDED:

4.3 a,c,d
4.5 a,b,c,d,e,f,g
4.7 a,b,c,d,e
4.8 a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h
5.1 a,c
5.4 a,b,c
5.6 a,c,d,e,f,g
5.8 a,b,c,e,f,g
5.9 a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h

Dear Teacher,

Thank you for participating in the educational program, "The Washingtons in Virginia History." The George Washington Birthplace NM developed this special program for 4th and 5th grade students based entirely on the Virginia Studies Standards of Learning to enhance their performance in SOL testing. The unique factor of this educational program is that students actually participate in activities that are site specific to the Birthplace of George Washington. This program focuses on Virginia when the first Washington arrived and colonial life as George Washington knew it. The students understand the character of "the Father of Our Country" as they participate in this educational program.

The teacher guide provides a variety of exercises. The pre-visit exercises feature a word bank, crossword puzzle, timeline and the first rule of civility with an 18th century map of Virginia. The park visit provides an advantage for the students to participate in activities as they learn in a National Park setting. The follow-up exercises focus on the students' critical thinking skills and understanding Colonial Virginia life.

We are proud to offer "The Washingtons in Virginia History" to assist teachers in conveying the importance of the Virginia experience in our American Heritage.

Vidal Martinez
Superintendent

Teacher Lesson Plan

- The workbook is broken down into sections to use as day sessions. Allow two weeks to complete the pre-visit sections before your visit to the park.

- Use the word bank to complement your curriculum lesson plans. The Virginia Studies Standards of Learning that are covered in this workbook are:
    - VS. 1 a, b, c, d, f, g, h, I
    - VS. 2 b, c
    - VS. 3 a, d, e
    - VS. 4 a, b, c, d
    - VS. 5 a, b, c
    - VS. 6 a

Table of Contents

Park Background	4
John Washington in Virginia	5
Planter John Washington	6
Trade with England	8
Duties of the Washingtons	9
Washington Family Tree	11
Popes Creek Plantation	12
George Washington's Youth	14
George Washington	16
Word Bank	18
Virginia Timeline	19
Crossword Puzzle	20
Map of Virginia	21
Washington and Manners	22
Park Map and Facilities	23
Follow-Up Exercises	24

How to Use this Guide and Student Workbook

- "The Washingtons in Virginia History" is a history program for 4th and 5th grade students. Please call George Washington Birthplace NM at **804-224-1732** to arrange your class visit. When you call, ask for the Education Coordinator. Programs are available September through November and March through June. Availability is limited.
- Schedule the park visit as early as possible and **at least 1 month in advance** before using the teacher guide and student workbook to ensure continuity with your curriculum timeline.
- Included with the teacher guide are the student workbooks. The workbooks are structured with pre-visit exercises, the park visit, and follow-up activities. The pre-visit activities must be completed in order for the students to comprehend the program at the park.
- Teachers may coordinate other park activities such as using the picnic grounds, walking the nature trail, and touring the Washington burial grounds.
- Follow-up activities are included in the workbook to complete the objectives for the Standards of Learning and to review the activities conducted at the park.

Visiting the Park

- Please have the students wear comfortable walking shoes and appropriate clothing for the weather (ex. coat, raincoat). This program includes walking outside, so be prepared for the weather that day.
- Teachers must stay with the students at all times for safety. The park recommends 1 chaperone per 10 students.
- Students will tour Washington's birthplace, Memorial House, colonial kitchen, and craftshop/farm area. Please allow 1 hour for completion of the program at the park.
- Visitor Center facilities include exhibits, 14 minute movie and restrooms. Snack and drink machines provide the only food services. Giftshop adjacent to Visitor Center.

Directions to the Park

George Washington Birthplace NM is located on Popes Creek Road (Route 204), 38 miles east of Fredericksburg on Route 3, and 24 miles west of Warsaw on Route 3. The park is 16 miles east of the intersection of Route 301 and Route 3. Turn right into the parking lot at the end of Route 204 (at the circle around the monument) and park in the designated area near the Visitor Center.

Park Background

Is your mother or father keeping something valuable for you until you are older? Maybe it is your grandfather's pocket watch that he wanted you to have. It could be your grandmother's necklace or photograph. Your family "safekeeps" this item until you can understand its importance for you and your family. These items tell a story about your family. You will want to keep these "special" family items to pass down to your children.

The National Park Service has the same role your parents do in safekeeping your "special" family items. The National Park Service protects places that have a story to tell about the land, wildlife, or history. These sites are protected because they are "special places" for the people of the United States. The role of the National Park Service has been to protect and preserve (safekeep) these places for the future.

Where George Washington was born is a "special place" for the people of the United States. The birthplace is important because George Washington was the "Father of Our Country." Visitors have traveled to the birthplace of George Washington since 1815. George Washington Birthplace National Monument became a part of the National Park Service in 1930. Across the United States, almost 400 places that tell a story are in safekeeping by the National Park Service. This means that your children and your children's children will be able to visit these sites just as you can.

Fill in the blanks using the words from the Word Bank, Timeline, and Crossword Puzzle.

John Washington Arrives in Virginia

In colonial times, money was scarce in Virginia. If English money was sent to Virginia, there would not be currency in England. Tobacco was raised by most planters and used in place of money. Farms where planters raised tobacco were called plantations.

John Washington sailed to Westmoreland County, Virginia, on the English merchant ship *Seahorse of London* 50 years after Jamestown was settled. He arrived in Virginia in the year 1657. The ship sailed up the Potomac River into Mattox Creek and took on a cargo of tobacco. When the *Seahorse* was loaded with tobacco, she set sail. The ship ran aground on a sandbar and sank in a storm. After the ship was floated again, second officer John Washington left the ship and stayed in Westmoreland County with Colonel Nathaniel Pope, a local planter. Planters were gentlemen that planted tobacco. The tobacco shipped to England would give the planter credit on his account with the merchant.

Planter John Washington

John Washington married Ann Pope (Colonel Pope's daughter) in 1658 and was given 700 acres of land on Mattox Creek (Colonial Beach) as a wedding gift. The land grew tobacco to use as money or sell. Tobacco was the cash crop on the plantation. Cattle, hogs, sheep, fowl, vegetables, and crops such as corn were raised for food. The work on a plantation required manpower (people) for raising crops and caring for the livestock. Tobacco needed the most manpower; it took 1 person to work 2 acres of tobacco. People were brought to Virginia from England with their passage on ship paid by the planters. The people brought over would have to work 4 to 7 years for the planter and receive their "Freedom Dues," a bushel of corn and a suite of clothes. They were called indentured servants and were a cheap source of labor. The planters (that paid the passage) would receive 50 acres of land per servant or head, causing this to be known as the headright system. John Washington used the headright system for claiming land. He paid the passage from England for 63 indentured servants brought to Virginia. Indentured servants would never own any land in England. If they came to Virginia and worked for a planter for 4 to 7 years, the servants would buy their own land after their indenture. Land was plentiful and cheap. Land was the reason people came to Virginia; land was needed to plant tobacco and make money.

Ships loaded with Africans came to Virginia as early as 1619. Africans were another source of cheap labor for the planters raising tobacco. The first Africans brought over were indentured servants like the people

from England. By the 1640s, tobacco was the main cash crop and the planters needed cheap labor to raise it. The planter would make more money by not having to pay the people that worked the tobacco. By 1662, all Africans brought to Virginia became slaves. Tobacco (making money) was the reason for slavery. The more slaves a planter owned, the more tobacco could be raised for money.

Trade With England

Planters like John Washington would ship raw materials to England and buy the finished products from English merchants. Colonists in Virginia were not allowed to manufacture finished products. Instead, Virginia colonists would ship raw materials like trees to England. Trees are an example of a natural resource. Raw materials and tobacco shipped to England would give a planter credit with the English merchant. The planter would order fine clothes, china, and household items from the English merchants. The merchants would charge the items shipped to Virginia to the planter's account. Money owed to the English merchant was the planter's debt. Money never changed hands between the Virginia planters and the English merchants. The merchants kept an account book on each planter that showed the credits for tobacco sent to England and the debts for the goods shipped to the plantation.

There were no towns during the early years of settling the Northern Neck. Rivers were the colonial highways and everything moved by ship. The creeks, rivers, and the bay (around the Northern Neck) provided loading and unloading wharfs within short distances of every plantation. Ships would bring goods and supplies directly to the plantation or a neighbor's wharf. The Northern Neck did not need a town; goods could be delivered to the plantation. Towns such as Fredericksburg developed during George Washington's childhood. In these towns, farmers could trade goods such as eggs at the store for nails, sugar, or other goods. Trading goods for goods or services is known as bartering.

The "Duties" of the Washingtons

John Washington was a gentleman and had certain "duties" as such. It was the duty of a gentleman (someone that owned land and could read and write) to be a servant of the public. Public service included serving in appointed and elected positions. Church and state were one unit in Colonial Virginia. People voted and paid their taxes at their parish (a county was divided into parishes or church districts) . The parish was a local government unit that was governed by 12 vestrymen (members of the church). John Washington served as vestryman in the Anglican Church and the name was changed to the Washington Parish in his honor. John Washington served as a major in the Virginia Militia. In Westmoreland County, John was Justice of the Peace and a member of the county court. He was elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses. The House of Burgesses was the first form of government in the colonies. The House of Burgesses is the oldest legislative (lawmaking) body in the western hemisphere. Today it is called the General Assembly.

John Washington moved his family to Bridges Creek (near the Washington burial grounds) in 1664. John would own over 8,000 acres of land at his death. John and Ann Washington's eldest son was named Lawrence. Lawrence was a lawyer and carried on the Washington's duties in public service. He was Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, and a member of Westmoreland County court. Lawrence also was a member of the House of Burgesses. He married Mildred Warner from Gloucester County, Virginia. Lawrence and Mildred had a son named after her father, Augustine.

Augustine Washington bought 150 acres of land on Popes Creek in 1718 (the year Blackbeard the pirate was killed in Carolina). Augustine Washington was living at Popes Creek with his first wife, Jane Butler, by 1726. Jane died 3 years later, leaving 2 sons. In 1731, Augustine Washington married Mary Ball. On February 22, 1732, Augustine and Mary's first child was born at Popes Creek Plantation. They named him George Washington.

WASHINGTON FAMILY TREE

John Washington — married 1658 — **Anne Pope**, Daughter of Nathaniel Pope
Emigrated to Virginia 1656 — ?-1668
1632-1677

Lawrence Washington — married1686 — **Mildred Warner**
1659-1698 — ?-1701

Jane Butler — married 1715 — **Augustine Washington** — 2nd marriage 1731 — **Mary Ball**
1699-1729 — **1694-1743** — **1708 or 1709-1789**

- Butler, born & died 1716
- Lawrence, 1718-1752
- Augustine, Jr., 1719 or 1720-1762
- Jane, 1722-1735

- **George Washington**
  February 22, 1732 – December 14,1799
- Elizabeth, 1733-1797
- Samuel, 1734-1781
- John Augustine, 1735-1787
- Charles, 1738-1799
- Mildred, 1739-1740

George Washington married Martha Dandridge Custis on January 6, 1759. She had two children from her previous marriage and was living at the White House Plantation in New Kent County. George raised and loved these children, Jack and Patsy, as his own.

Popes Creek Plantation

Virginia was an English colony. The leader of the colony was called the governor. He was appointed by the King of England. In Virginia, wealth was measured by the amount of land and the number of slaves a person owned. In the 1700's about 300 families had carved large plantations out of the wilderness and had formed an upper class that ruled Virginia.

Rivers were important to the colonists in Tidewater Virginia. The James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac Rivers were the colonial highways to bring news and goods from the outside world. The land named the Northern Neck was located between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. This tidewater plantation system in the Northern Neck produced 3 of the first 5 presidents:

George Washington,

James Madison ___,

James Monroe ____.

Virginia produced 4 of the first 5 presidents. Thomas Jefferson was the third President of the United States and a Virginian.

Thomas Lord Fairfax owned the Northern Neck of Virginia. Over 5 million acres of land had been granted to his family for their loyalty to the King of England. Lord Fairfax wanted people to settle in the Northern Neck. The colonists would pay quit rents (yearly fee like rent to own) for 7 years to own land in the Northern Neck. The more people that settled in the Northern Neck, the more money Lord Fairfax made.

Popes Creek Plantation was located on the Potomac River in Westmoreland County. Augustine Washington had over 20 slaves and 4 indentured servants working on Popes Creek. The plantation included raising hogs, cattle, sheep, geese and fowl. These animals were for food and clothing. Oxen were trained for working the fields and horses were used for riding. The Native Americans had introduced a crop to the colonials that was raised on every plantation: corn. The plantation was like a village with the Washington family, indentured servants, and slaves. Ships would bring needed goods right to the plantation wharf on the Potomac River.

George Washington's Youth

The eldest child of Augustine and Mary Ball Washington was George. Augustine and Mary Ball had five children after George: Elizabeth, Samuel, John, Augustine, Charles, and Mildred. In 1735, the Washington family moved from Popes Creek to Little Hunting Creek. The Washingtons moved to Ferry Farm (near Fredericksburg) on the Rappahannock River in 1738.

When George was 11 years old, his father, Augustine, died. George inherited Ferry Farm where he lived with his mother and siblings. This plantation was not large enough to support a "gentleman's" lifestyle in Virginia. Mary Ball Washington could not afford to send George to England for an education. At the age of thirteen, George Washington began studying geometry and surveying using a set of surveyor's instruments from the storehouse at Ferry Farm. Virginia needed surveyors to measure land and land was plentiful. Surveying was a gentleman's trade like doctors and lawyers.

Young George Washington met Thomas Lord Fairfax, owner of the Northern Neck. Lord Fairfax enjoyed fox hunting and riding horses. George Washington was an excellent horseman and could keep up with the hounds during the fox chase. Fairfax liked George Washington and sent him on his first surveying job at the age of 16. One year later, George was appointed surveyor for Culpeper County. He made good money as a surveyor and was known for his fairness, honesty, and dependability. It was during this time that Washington began to buy and sell land, a habit he would continue throughout his life. When George was 18 years of age, he bought 1459 acres

of land in Frederick County (Winchester, Virginia). He would be elected to the House of Burgesses from Frederick County in 8 years. This would be the beginning of Washington's political career.

George Washington: Soldier, Planter, and Statesman

When George Washington was 20, Governor Dinwiddie appointed him as major in the Virginia Militia. Also that year, George Washington's older half-brother Lawrence, owner of Mount Vernon, died. Augustine Washington had stated in his will that if Lawrence died without children the property would go to George. Mount Vernon became George Washington's home when he was twenty-two.

In 1754, George Washington fought his first battle against the French and Indians in Jumonsville, Pennsylvania. He surrendered Fort Necessity to the French on July 4 that same year. The following year, the French and Indian War was formally declared. During the French and Indian War, George Washington served with honor and courage. In 1758, he retired from the Virginia Militia to his farm at Mount Vernon.

After the French and Indian War, England (Parliament) wanted to tax the colonies heavily for the debt of the war. The colonists believed there could not be taxation without representation in Parliament. The colonists believed that only the local governments had the power to tax. Parliament believed that it had the right to tax the colonists. The colonists held meetings in Philadelphia to discuss the problems with England. In 1775, George Washington was appointed Commander-In-Chief of the Continental Army. On July 4, 1776, the thirteen colonies declared their freedom with the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. General George Washington defeated Lord Cornwallis at the

Battle of Yorktown in 1781. While the surrender of Cornwallis' army ended the last major conflict, the Revolutionary War did not end until 1783.

After the war was over, General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief in Annapolis, Maryland. This was George Washington's greatest single act, for not since the days of the early republics of Greece and Rome had a military leader handed the power back to the people. George Washington read his resignation to the Continental Congress and retired to Mount Vernon.

George Washington was called back to public service to preside over the Constitutional Convention in 1787. Washington's leadership led him to become the "Father of Our Country." One of Washington's friends and a fellow Virginian, James Madison is considered the "Father of the United States Constitution." The presence of George Washington at the meetings held the states together because everyone trusted him. The Constitution was ratified in 1788. Ratification of the Constitution required 9 of the 13 states to adopt it.

In 1789, George Washington became the first President of the United States. George Washington served 2 terms as president and then retired, setting the example for future presidents. Twice George Washington gave his power back to the government (people) by resigning as Commander-in-Chief and later as President. He died at Mount Vernon in 1799. In George Washington's will he freed his slaves. George Washington was the only founding father to free all of his slaves.

WORD BANK

indentured servants	representative	England
General Assembly	Rappahannock	bartering
Thomas Jefferson	Potomac	plantations
James Monroe	corn	1789
James Madison	Yorktown	representation
Commander-in-Chief	1619	President
natural resource	tobacco	1783
George Washington	credit	1776
Northern Neck	1788	slaves
1657	debt	

Did You Know?

"George Washington surveyed more than 200 tracts, containing upwards of 66,000 acres of land. Washington made his first map (survey) in 1747 and his last one in 1799, so that he made maps for a period of over half a century. He owned 69,605 acres of land in 37 different locations". (Martin, Lawrence, The George Washington Atlas Washington, D.C.: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, 1932, preface.)

VIRGINIA TIMELINE

1607 Jamestown settlement

1619 First General Assembly-House of Burgesses
Africans brought to Jamestown

1658 John Washington settles in Westmoreland County

1662 Slavery Legal

1718 Augustine Washington purchases Popes Creek Plantation

1726 Augustine moves his family to Popes Creek

1732 George Washington born at Popes Creek

1749 George Washington appointed Surveyor for Culpeper Co.

1752 Governor Dinwiddie appoints George Washington Major in the Virginia Militia

1775 April 19, Lexington and Concord
June 15, George Washington elected Commander-in-Chief

1781 October 19, Lord Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown

1783 Revolutionary War ends
George Washington resigns as Commander-in-Chief

1787 Washington presides over Constitutional Convention James Madison drafted U.S. Constitution

1788 U.S. Constitution Ratified

1789 George Washington elected President

1797 George Washington resigns as President

1799 G. Washington dies at Mt. Vernon and frees his slaves in his will.

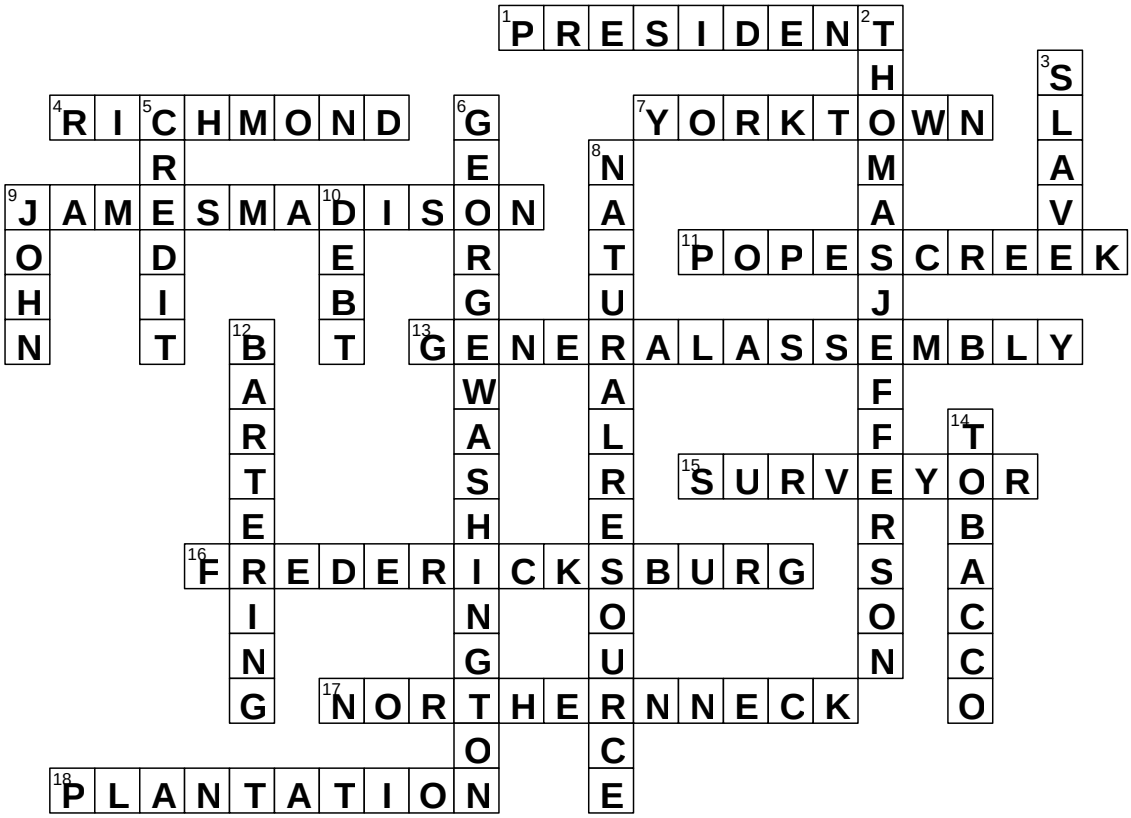
COMPLETE THE TIMELINE WITH THE EVENTS BELOW

October 19, Lord Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown

First General Assembly-House of Burgesses

George Washington elected President

Virginia History Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1 George Washington was the first
4 city on the fall line of the James River
7 Lord Cornwallis surrendered British forces to General Washington
9 Father of the U.S. Constitution
11 Plantation where George Washington was born
13 Oldest lawmaking body in the western hemisphere
15 George Washington's first career
16 city on the fall line of the Rappahannock River
17 Land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers
18 Farm where tobacco was raised

DOWN

2 wrote the Declaration of Independence
3 African sold in Virginia to work against his will
5 Merchant would give planter this when tobacco arrived in England
6 Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
8 Raw materials such as trees
9 First Washington in Colonial Virginia
10 Merchant charged planter's account for goods shipped to Virginia
12 Trading goods for goods or services
14 Used as money in Colonial Virginia

This is a portion of the 1751 *Map of the Most Inhabited Parts of Virginia* by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson. Identify each river pointed out with a red arrow on the map. Write the name of the river on the line beside the arrow: York, James, Potomac, Rappahannock. Richmond and Fredericksburg are located on 2 of the rivers' fall lines. Mark these cities as close as you can on the map. Draw a line across the map to show where the Shenandoah Valley lies.

George Washington and Manners

When George Washington was your age, he was learning proper manners and how to behave. He copied 110 manners titled “Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior in Company and Conversation.” Rule number 1 states “Every action done in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those that are present.” This is the Golden Rule, to treat others the way that you want to be treated. The Golden Rule includes having respect for other people.

List 3 ways you could show respect for your teacher and classmates**:**_____

_____

_____

List 3 ways you could show respect for your parents at home**:**

_____

_____

_____

List 3 ways you could show respect for your country**:**

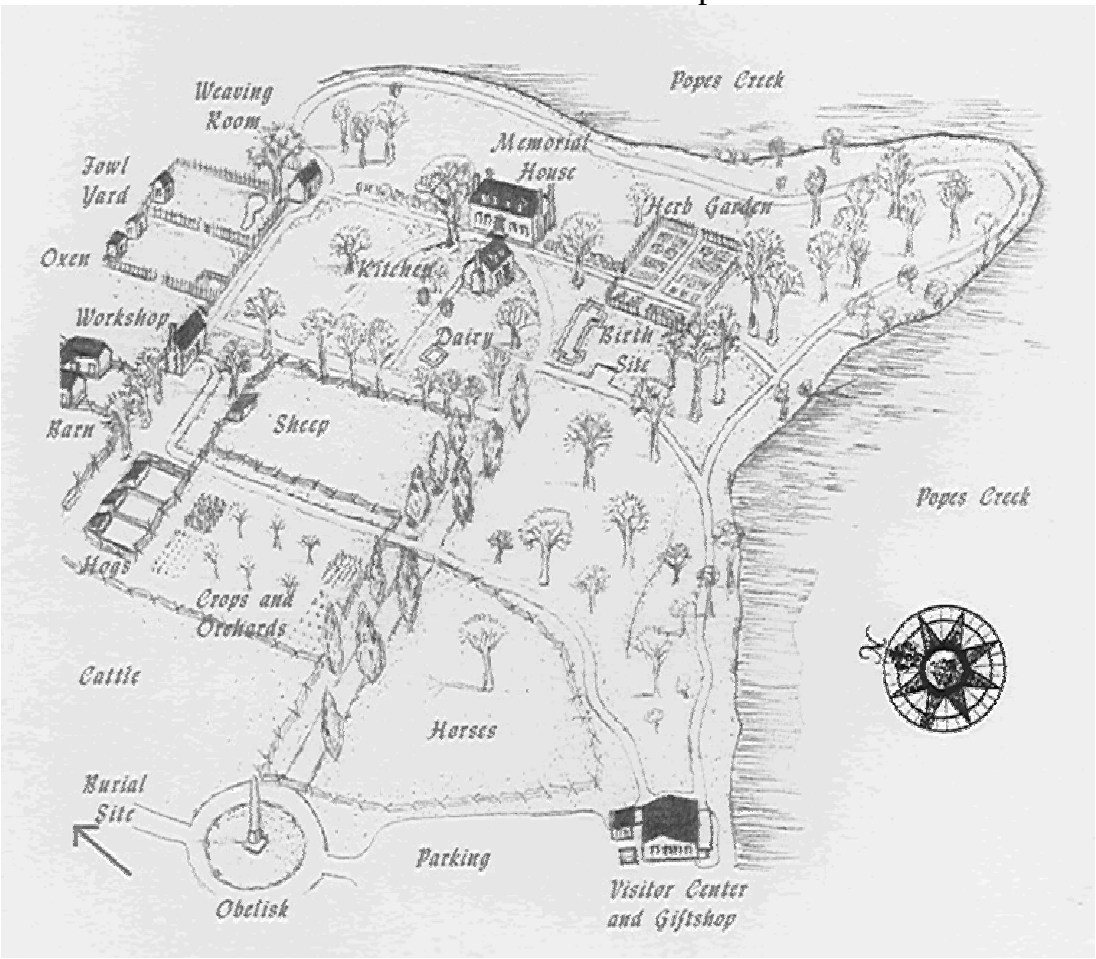
_____

_____

_____

George Washington Birthplace NM
Map and Facilities for Park Visit

Historic Area Map



- One hour educational program conducted in the Historic Area.
  This program focuses on plantation life for the Washingtons, indentured servants and slaves. For students' safety, do not feed or pet the animals (student could get bitten or hurt).
- The Historic Area has no restrooms. Please use the Visitor Center restrooms from the outside entrance (left side) upon arrival.
- Nature Trail (one mile long) is near the picnic grounds (turn right), on the way to the Washington burial grounds.
- Picnic grounds have restrooms that are open April to November.
- Potomac River beach (no swimming allowed) is past the Washington burial grounds, at the end of the road.
- Remember–this is a National Park. All natural and archeological items are protected including shark's teeth, shells and pottery shards. Leave No Trace philosophy: Please take only pictures and leave only footprints.

FOLLOW-UP EXERCISES

Follow-Up Activities are to be completed after your visit to the park.

A spider pan is a frying pan with legs. Write a

paragraph about a spider pan. Include details such as:

- who used it
- where it was used (on the plantation)
- who would eat the food
- where the food would be eaten
- why the spider pan had legs

Answer:
The cook used the spider pan in the colonial kitchen. The kitchen was a separate building away from the house. The cook was usually a slave or indentured servant that was trusted. Food cooked on the spider pan was taken to the master's house (the great house) to be eaten by the master, his family, and friends (example, the Washingtons). The spider pan had legs so hot coals from the fire could be placed under it.

This is a hoe used to chop weeds, to hill up dirt around

crops, and to cook. Write a paragraph about this tool.

Include details such as:

- the main crops hilled up with this tool
- who used it
- what food is named for being cooked on this tool
- where was the food cooked
- who ate the food

Answer:

The hoe was used to hill up crops like corn and tobacco. Slaves and indentured servants used the hoe in the fields. Slaves, indentured servants and poor people used the hoe to cook cornmeal pancakes (called hoecakes) for themselves. The hoe was used for cooking because it was often the largest piece of iron (or metal) that the person had to cook (servants and slaves couldn't afford to own a spider pan). The hoe was used for cooking in the slave or servant quarters (houses) or on an open fire. George Washington liked hoecakes with honey for breakfast.

This is a tobacco plant. See how the dirt is “hilled up” around the plant to keep moisture near the roots. Write a paragraph about tobacco. Include details such as:

- why the colonists raised tobacco,
- who worked the tobacco in the fields
- who sold the tobacco
- who bought the tobacco
- how the income from tobacco was used

Answer:

Tobacco was raised for money. Virginia survived as a colony because of tobacco (as a cash crop). Tobacco was the reason for slavery because it took one person to work two acres. Planters (masters of the plantations) had indentured servants and slaves work the tobacco. The planter sold the tobacco to merchants in England. The credit (or money) that the planter had from the tobacco would be used to purchase luxury items for the ladies and house (example ladies’ dresses, fine cloth such as silk or linen to make into clothes, furniture for the master’s house).

QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

Topics to Integrate with Teacher's Curriculum after completing the workbook-Using Your Textbook

1. By the time of the American Revolution, what had happened to tobacco as the cash crop?

2. After the American Revolution, what changes were taking place in the northern states for people to make a living. How would this effect the outcome of the War Between the States?

3. Slavery in Virginia changed after the American Revolution. Discuss the attitudes in the North and South towards slavery leading to the war.

4. President George Washington did not believe in political parties. Discuss the beginnings of the first political parties.