1. **Set Induction:**

Teacher will discuss primary sources, what they are and their importance in understanding history.

2. **Aims/Objectives and Standards:**

The objective of this series of four lessons is to teach students how to analyze primary documents and allow students to begin analyzing primary documents on their own.

These lessons are meant to be used in conjunction with the unit, **The Jamestown Colony**.


3. **Procedures, Assessments and Materials Required:**

**Procedure:**

- The teacher will exhibit the map, *The New World in 1570* (see materials) and guide the class through the questions on the accompanying worksheet.
- The students will do the remaining primary documents independently, periodically as they work simultaneously through the unit, **The Jamestown Colony**.
- The teacher will review each primary document work with the class, generating discussion and providing insights into the documents being analyzed.

**Materials:**

- Primary Document 1: Map, *The New World 1570* + worksheet
- Primary Document 2: *John Smith’s Map* + worksheet
- Primary Document 3: Portrait of Pocahontas + worksheet
- Primary Document 4: Glass Bottle + worksheet
- Teacher created worksheets for use with each primary source

4. **Resources and Scholarship:**
The New World in 1570 and John Smith’s Map are reproductions obtained at the Jamestown National Historic Park published by Historic Urban Plans, Ithaca, New York.

Information on the world map from: [http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/ch1-3.html](http://www2.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/exploring/ch1-3.html)


The Portrait of Pocahontas, #3929 from Exploring History through Primary Sources—Colonial America

The engraving of Pocahontas from Pocahontas.morenus.org

Pocahontas biographical information from: [http://www.historyisfun.org/Jamestown-Settlement.htm](http://www.historyisfun.org/Jamestown-Settlement.htm)

The Glass Bottle was obtained at the glass factory at the Jamestown National Historic Park

Glass-making information from: [http://www.historyisfun.org/Jamestown-Settlement.htm](http://www.historyisfun.org/Jamestown-Settlement.htm)

5. Conclusion/Lesson Wrap-Up

- N/A

5. Conclusion/Lesson Wrap-up:
The Jamestown Colony
Primary Source 2: John Smith’s Map

Name_________________    Date________

1. Carefully examine John Smith’s map. How is it oriented differently than most modern maps? _________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

2. Compare this map to a modern map of the Chesapeake Bay area. In what was is it different?_____________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

3. This map was used by Europeans for sixty-six years. Why do you think this map was used for so long?_________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

4. Why do you think the two illustrations were placed on the map?___________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

5. Find out how long a “league” is._____________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

6. How could one use a compass to determine distances on this map?_________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
7. Using a compass, determine how far it is from the mouth of the James River to Jamestown on this map. Determine this distance in both leagues and miles.
   _________ leagues
   _________ miles

8. Carefully examine the spelling on this map. What do you notice? What do you think accounts for the differences in the spelling on this map compared to modern spelling?
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________

9. What do the Maltese crosses indicate on this map? What do they tell us about the Chesapeake Bay area of 1608?
   __________________________
   __________________________________________________________

John Smith’s Map

Based on a three-month exploratory survey by boat in the summer of 1608 under the direction of Captain John Smith, this map is the earliest published of the entire Chesapeake region. It not only shows the location of Jamestown, the first English settlement in the region, but also the location of Indian villages along the bay and its numerous tributaries. The map is oriented with west at the top, drawing attention to the approaching ships from England at the bottom of the sheet.

Smith’s Virginia was the most accurate and detailed map of the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic coastline produced in Europe until 1673. It was the most widely available map of the region and one that mapmakers constantly relied on when drawing their own maps of Virginia. It was the basic source for virtually all printed maps of Virginia for more than sixty years and is considered to be one of the most significant maps of colonial America ever published. His map “revealed” to European geographers of the day, colonial investors, and prospective settlers a huge inland sea, and patterns of navigable rivers. The water routes showed colonists and hopeful English settlers how to move through the Chesapeake region. The map is dominated by the Chesapeake Bay and four major rivers: the Powhatan, Pamunk, Tappahannock, and Patowomec (now the James, York, Rappahannock and Potomac, respectively). One of the map’s unique features is the use of Maltese crosses on each river to show the extent of the exploring party’s personal knowledge. The date noted on Smith’s map, 1606, is the year the London and Plymouth Companies were granted permission to colonize and explore Virginia.
There are two illustrations on the map; one illustrates Powhatan’s lodge and the other shows a very large Susquehanna Indian brave based on John White’s drawing of “Weroan or Great Lorde of Virginia,” as published by Theodore de Bry in his collection of voyages (1590). These illustrations are produced in nearly every copy of the map.
The Jamestown Colony
Primary Source 3: Glass Bottle

Name_________________    Date________

1. Carefully examine the glass bottle. What do you think it was used for? _______________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. What resources are needed to make glass? _____________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. How is this bottle different from the average bottle today?_________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. What method do you think was used to make this bottle?__________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. How valuable do you think a bottle like this was? Explain. ________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________________________________________

Glass Bottle

Glassmaking in America began at Jamestown, Virginia in 1608, where a glass factory was operating just a little more than a year after the first colonists arrived from England. The "tryal of glasse" sent back to England that year was not only the first glass made by Englishmen in the New World, but was also their first factory-made product.

Businessmen in England made up the London Company. With a new continent to draw upon, they hoped to find valuable raw materials needed back home. They also hoped to manufacture goods that could be sold for a profit. One of the possible industries for which Virginia seemed suitable was glassmaking. In the past 50 years,
there had been a great increase in the demand for glass, but this demand could not be satisfied by the English factories. Few Englishmen were skilled in the craft, and though foreign glassmakers had come from the continent to practice their trade and had presumably trained some Englishmen, a great deal of glass was still being imported. Expansion of the industry had been limited by the gradual depletion of the forests, for coal was just beginning to be used in furnaces.

Captain Newport had explored the vicinity of Jamestown and would have known that the resources needed for glassmaking were readily available in the new land. The officials of the London Company had every reason to believe glassmaking in Virginia was entirely feasible and a likely source of profit. It seemed reasonable to assume that the cost of glass from a factory in Virginia would be much less than what was being paid in Italy and other continental glass centers.

But enlisting English glassmakers to leave a flourishing industry at home and set up business in a strange land across the ocean was not easy. Therefore, the Company looked abroad, and among the 70 settlers who sailed for Virginia in the summer of 1608 were "eight Dutchmen and Poles," some of whom were glassmakers. The so-called Dutchmen probably came from Germany, for Captain John Smith in one of his letters mentions that the London Company had sent to Germany and Poland for "glasse-men and the rest," "the rest" referring to the makers of pitch, tar, soap ashes and clapboard. It was also customary to refer to Germans as "Dutchmen."

The introduction of glassmaking in the fall of 1608 appeared at the time to increase the chances for the colony's success. The glass factory, according to Smith was located "in the woods neare a myle from James Towne" or, as William Strachey described it, "a little without the Island where Jamestown stands." There, as Strachey wrote, the glass workers and their helpers erected a glasshouse, which was "a goodly howse...with all offices and furnaces thereto belonging."

When Captain Newport left for England later that year, he carried with him "trials of Pitch, Tarre, Glasse, Frankincense, Sope Ashes; with that Clapboard and Waynscot that could be provided." Of what this first "tryal of glasse" consisted, the records do not tell.
1. Carefully examine this portrait. Describe the portrait in detail. ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________

2. What words around the portrait do you understand and which ones do you not understand? Can you guess at any of the meanings of the words you do not recognize? ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________

3. In what ways would this portrait have offended her tribe in Virginia? ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________

4. What do you imagine Pocahontas thought about her tour of England and sitting for this portrait? ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________
5. Why do you think this portrait was done? What purpose might it have served other than to just record what Pocahontas looked like? ________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

6. In what ways is this painting different from the original engraving? ______________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________

Portrait of Pocahontas

This is a painting of Pocahontas, Princess Matoaka, daughter of Powhatan. The original painting was painted by William Sheppard and completed 1616-1617 when Pocahontas was touring England with her husband, John Rolfe, and their son, Thomas. It is believed that she is wearing the clothes that she was wearing when she was presented to the court of King James I. A copy of this painting is in the United States Capitol building. When she married Rolfe, her name was changed to Rebecca, and she was baptized into the Christian faith. Pocahontas bridged the gap between two cultures and died a tragic death at the age of 22.
The painting is based on the original engraving below.
The Jamestown Colony
Primary Source 1: World Map

Name_________________    Date________

1. Carefully examine this world map. How accurate is it compared to modern maps? _________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________

2. What was the purpose of this map? ___________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________

3. How important was the cartographer (map maker) when this map was made? _________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________

4. What method do you think was used to make this map?___________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________

5. How are maps made today?_________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________________________

World Map

Abraham Ortelius or Ortel (1527-1598) was a rare book dealer in Antwerp. In 1564 he produced a world map that, influenced by Jacques Cartier’s discoveries in 1534-41, showed the St. Lawrence River as a gateway to the Pacific Ocean. Ortelius was generally more of a compiler and publisher of maps and atlases than a cartographer, although he is considered second only to Gerhard Mercator among Flemish cartographers.

Inspired by his friend Mercator and borrowing from him, Ortelius compiled a book of maps coordinated in size and content. This book, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, with maps engraved by Franz Hogenberg, is considered the first modern atlas. The atlas
was published in forty-two editions in seven languages from 1570 to 1612. One remarkable feature of this book is that at a time when cartographers copied from the work of others without attribution, Ortelius scrupulously credited ninety-one sources in his atlas.

“Americae sive Novi Orbis,” provides a reasonably accurate outline of North America and improves on the representation of the St. Lawrence River that Ortelius made on his world map. However, the map shows a very narrow Pacific Ocean and situates New Guinea due south of California. “Americae sive Novi Orbis,” also locates “Quivira” too far to the west. Here Ortelius seems to have relied on Francisco Lopez de Gamara’s popular *Historia general de las Indias* (1552). In his book, Lopez de Gamara mentions that Coronado had reported that the wealthy kingdom of Quivira was located at 40 degrees latitude. Since Coronado also reported that he had reached the sea, cartographers interpreted this to mean that Quivira must be located near the West coast.

Ortelius’s “Americae sive Novi Orbis,” also shows “Anian” in the Northwest. Anian was a mythical kingdom that Marco Polo mentioned in his travel accounts. Before it appeared in America on this map, Anian was generally believed to be located off the coast of north Asia; curiously, Ortelius’s world map published just six years earlier locates “Anian” on the Asian mainland.

Compared to other contemporary maps, “Americae sive Novi Orbis,” provides more detail because Ortelius was one of the first cartographers outside of Spain to adopt the place-names designated by the Spaniards de Niza, Coronado, and Cabrillo on their American explorations.
The Jamestown Colony
Primary Sources