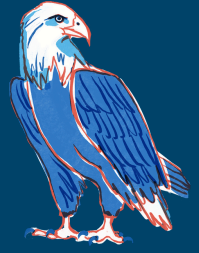




AMERICAN HISTORY

LESSON 17



Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructions

Follow along with the video and fill in the blanks

Multiple Choice Questions:

- **What was the primary source of light in colonial households?***
 - A) Gas lamps
 - B) Electricity
 - C) Candles made from bayberry, whale oil, or tallow
 - D) Kerosene lanterns
- **What task were colonial children as young as six often employed in?***
 - A) Harvesting crops
 - B) Cooking meals
 - C) Carding wool to remove tangles
 - D) Making furniture
- **What educational tool did many colonial children use to learn basic subjects like reading and writing?***
 - A) Slates
 - B) Hornbooks
 - C) Printed textbooks
 - D) Parchments
- **What was a whirly gig made of in colonial times?***
 - A) Wood and string
 - B) Bone, clay, or buttons
 - C) Iron and nails
 - D) Corn husks
- **Which household item was used in early firefighting in colonial villages?***
 - A) Fire extinguishers
 - B) Hosepipes
 - C) Fire buckets
 - D) Water pumps





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6. ****What was the purpose of warming pans in colonial homes?***
 - A) To cook food
 - B) To heat water
 - C) To warm bedsheets on cold nights
 - D) To store ashes from the hearth

7. ****What was the primary utensil used for eating in colonial households?***
 - A) Forks
 - B) Wooden plates (trenchers) and hands
 - C) Metal spoons
 - D) Chopsticks

8. ****What did the term "above the salt" signify in colonial dining etiquette?***
 - A) The food served was of higher quality
 - B) Guests seated in a position of honor
 - C) The salt was used to preserve food
 - D) The table was made of expensive materials

9. ****What role did sugar nippers serve in colonial households?***
 - A) Cutting fruit
 - B) Grinding coffee
 - C) Cutting sugar from large sugar cones
 - D) Shaping dough

10. ****Why were sundials often ineffective in colonial villages?***
 - A) They broke easily
 - B) They required direct sunlight to function
 - C) They were expensive to build
 - D) People forgot how to read them



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Essay Questions:

1. ****Discuss how colonial children contributed to household work and the economy. How did their role differ based on age and gender?*****
2. ****Analyze the significance of tools like the hornbook and samplers in shaping the education and skills of colonial children.**
3. ****Describe the daily life of a colonial family in the winter. What tools and practices helped them endure cold temperatures and survive harsh weather conditions?*****
4. ****Compare and contrast the role of food and dining customs in colonial America with modern dining practices. How did items like sugar nippers and salt sellers define social status at the table?*****
5. ****Examine the relationship between colonial settlers and the Native American population, particularly in the Jamestown area. How did tensions arise, and what were the lasting impacts of these relationships on both groups?*****





AMERICAN HISTORY

LESSON 17



Multiple Choice:

1. **Answer**: C) Candles made from bayberry, whale oil, or tallow
2. **Answer**: C) Carding wool to remove tangles
3. **Answer**: B) Hornbooks
4. **Answer**: B) Bone, clay, or buttons
5. **Answer**: C) Fire buckets
6. **Answer**: C) To warm bedsheets on cold nights
7. **Answer**: B) Wooden plates (trenchers) and hands
8. **Answer**: B) Guests seated in a position of honor
9. **Answer**: C) Cutting sugar from large sugar cones
10. **Answer**: B) They required direct sunlight to function

Essay (Sample points):

1. Children contributed to household tasks such as carding wool and helping with chores. Boys and girls had different roles, with girls focusing more on needlework and boys on physical labor.
2. Hornbooks were used to teach reading and writing, while samplers helped girls develop needlework skills.
3. Colonial families used warming pans, hearth fires, and straw mattresses to stay warm in the winter, while storing food and using candles for light.
4. Dining customs like using sugar nippers and seating "above the salt" indicated social status in colonial times, whereas modern dining practices are less hierarchical.
5. Tensions between settlers and Native Americans arose over land and resources, leading to conflicts like the Anglo-Powhatan Wars, with lasting impacts on both groups.

