**GRASPS Handout**

**Standards:**

4-2: The student will demonstrate an understanding of how the settlement of North America was influenced by the interactions of Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans.

4-2.1: Summarize the cause-and-effect relationship of the Columbian Exchange.

4-2.2: Compare the various European settlements in North America in terms of economic activities, religious emphasis, government, and lifestyles.

4-2.3: Explain the impact of the triangular trade, indentured servitude, and the enslaved and free Africans on the developing culture and economy of North America.

**Essential Questions:**

How did America develop such a uniquely diverse culture?

How do people react when they face a powerful force that tries to control their actions?

**Goal** – Task: You will work in cooperative groups to write formal documents expressing the needs of your people. Your documents will raise awareness about your situation and create change for your people.

**Role:** You are a great thinker, writer, and speaker. You are among the bravest, smartest, and most influential minds of your generation and your community has much faith in you. They rely on you as a leader to represent their deepest needs.

**Audience:** Your audience is anyone who is not aware of your situation. For immediate purposes, your teacher and your classmates are your audience. They do not know your task, so your message must be clear. The documents you create will help teachers and students all over the world because this lesson will be posted on the internet.

**Situation:** You have a very exciting task to complete that will change the fate of your community. It will challenge your abilities to communicate and bring you much success. The people of your community have nominated you and your group members to express the most important needs of your people in formal documents. These documents may be letters, essays, newspaper articles, treaties, posters, interviews, or policy statements.

**Product Performance and Purpose:**

**Format:**

The people of your community have nominated you and your group members to express the most important needs of your people in formal documents. These documents may be letters, essays, newspaper articles, treaties, posters, interviews, or policy statements. You may create as many documents as time allows with a minimum of three. You must think about all of the types of primary documents you have read, analyzed, and interpreted this year in school.

Your three documents must include at least one example of the following elements:

* Multiple points of view
* Cause-and-effect relationships
* Possible solutions to your problem
* Drawings, sketches, or illustrations

Every document you create should be easy to read, well-organized, creative, and edited. Your audience should be able to understand your point of view, your problem, your opinion, and your plan for resolution.

**BONUS:** You will receive bonus points if you correctly use vocabulary words from other content subjects.

**Steps to Completion:** In order to complete the project you will need to:

1. Carefully read your “Culture and Conflict Card” to learn about who you will represent and what problem they face.
2. Read and research facts about your people as defined in your “Culture and Conflict Card”. Recall or learn as much as you can about the history of your community.
3. Summarize these facts with your group.
4. Read *The Mayflower Compact* and *The Declaration of Independence* and pay close attention to the organization and ideas contained in them.
5. Study any primary documents contained in your Social Studies Binder, including posters, advertisements, photographs, paintings, etc.
6. Locate your community on a map as well as the locations of any other group that influences your daily life.
7. Decide which types of documents you will create and develop a plan for completing them. Think about sharing tasks based on your strengths and weaknesses as learners. Everyone in your group must contribute to the documents!
8. Create at least three documents with your group. Make sure that you reread the expectations listed in the “Products, Performance, and Purpose” section of this handout.

**Criteria for Success – Evaluation/Assessment:**  You will be assessed using the following rubric:

**RUBRIC TEMPLATE: Creating Primary Source Documents**

**Student Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Group Number\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **Criteria with Standard**  **The Student…** | **Exceeds the Standard**  **4** | **Meets the Standard**  **3** | **Almost Meets the Standard**  **2** | **Needs More Learning**  **1** | **SCORE:** |
| **Created primary source documents.** | Created three or more primary source documents effectively and creatively | Created three primary source documents effectively and creatively | Created two primary source documents effectively and creatively | Created one or fewer primary source documents |  |
| **Used point of view, identified conflict, and stated need.** | Clearly stated the objectives in a well-written manner with no grammatical errors. | Complete expression of objectives | Incomplete expression of objectives | No expression of objectives |  |
| **Wrote coherently and drew neatly.** | Easy to understand and points come across clearly | Gets point across | Parts are difficult to understand | Parts incomplete and very difficult to understand |  |
| **Worked in a cooperative group.** | Contributed to all aspects of group work peacefully and efficiently | Contributed to most aspects of group work peacefully and efficiently | Contributed to some aspects of group work peacefully and efficiently | Contributed little to the group; Was inefficient or inactive |  |
| **BONUS: Used content vocabulary from other subjects.** | Three or more vocabulary words used | Two or more vocabulary words used | One or more vocabulary words used | Didn’t use any vocabulary words or used them incorrectly |  |

**TOTAL SCORE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**CULTURE AND CONFLICT CARDS**

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| **You are a Great Plains Native American Tribe and the Spanish conquistador invaders will not allow you to trade for, purchase, or have horses. You know how valuable horses would be to your people and you have no access to them.** |
| **You are an Eastern Woodlands Tribe and the French settlers involved in the fur trade with your tribe have just dropped the price on fur pelts. You used to get an abundance of goods through your trade and now, you and your tribe barely have enough to survive.** |
| **You are an indentured servant family and your indenture contract says that you must work for the next fifteen years. You do not recognize the signature on the contract and your master has threatened to punish you if you continue to complain about it.** |
| **You are an enslaved family from Africa. Your master has given you no additional food rations for the winter and refuses to give you and your family additional clothing or blankets. Your master says that he will punish you severely if you continue to ask for your basic needs.** |
| **You are a Dutch merchant crew working in the English colonies in North American ports. English Parliament has warned you not to trade with any other European nations, even if that is the only way to make a decent living. You will be thrown in jail if you do not obey.** |

**The Mayflower Compact**

**Text Version**

**From** [**www.en.wikipedia.org**](http://www.en.wikipedia.org)

**Modern version**

In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the Faith, etc.

Having undertaken, for the Glory of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; for our better ordering, and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, 1620.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayflower_Compact#cite_note-Constitution-12)

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| [U.S. National Archives and Records Administration](http://www.archives.gov/) |
| http://www.archives.gov/global-images/clear-pixel.gif |
| http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/electoral-college/global_images/print_friendly_570x1_black.gif |
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| **The Declaration of Independence: A Transcription**  **IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.**  **The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,**  When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.  We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.  He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.  He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.  He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:  For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.  He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.  He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.  In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.  Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.  We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.  *The 56 signatures on the Declaration appear in the positions indicated:*  **Column 1** **Georgia:**    Button Gwinnett    Lyman Hall    George Walton  **Column 2** **North Carolina:**    William Hooper    Joseph Hewes    John Penn **South Carolina:**    Edward Rutledge    Thomas Heyward, Jr.    Thomas Lynch, Jr.    Arthur Middleton  **Column 3** **Massachusetts:** John Hancock **Maryland:** Samuel Chase William Paca Thomas Stone Charles Carroll of Carrollton **Virginia:** George Wythe Richard Henry Lee Thomas Jefferson Benjamin Harrison Thomas Nelson, Jr. Francis Lightfoot Lee Carter Braxton  **Column 4** **Pennsylvania:**    Robert Morris    Benjamin Rush    Benjamin Franklin    John Morton    George Clymer    James Smith    George Taylor    James Wilson    George Ross **Delaware:**    Caesar Rodney    George Read    Thomas McKean  **Column 5** **New York:**    William Floyd    Philip Livingston    Francis Lewis    Lewis Morris **New Jersey:**    Richard Stockton    John Witherspoon    Francis Hopkinson    John Hart    Abraham Clark  **Column 6** **New Hampshire:**    Josiah Bartlett    William Whipple **Massachusetts:**    Samuel Adams    John Adams    Robert Treat Paine    Elbridge Gerry **Rhode Island:**    Stephen Hopkins    William Ellery **Connecticut:**    Roger Sherman    Samuel Huntington    William Williams    Oliver Wolcott **New Hampshire:**    Matthew Thornton |