Lesson Plan to Supplement the Cartographic Creation of New England

(Tailored to ESL or ELL students.)

Appropriate for students in:

- U.S. History, Global Studies, World Geography, Regional Studies
- Tailored to ESL or ELL students

Objective: Demonstrate that New England (and all regions) are social constructions – i.e. they are created, not discovered

Time: Approx. 45 minutes

Materials:

- Online exhibition
- 2 maps
- handout
- PowerPoint

Plan:

- 1. Show students a modern map of New England.
 - A map can be found at: <u>http://wikitravel.org/en/New_England_(United_States_of_America)</u>
- 2. Ask students a few questions about New England:
 - What is New England? (a region of U.S. ...)
 - How many states? (6)
 - Which states? (ME, NH, VT, MA, CT, RI)
 - Had you heard of New England before today? Before you came to this class? Before you came to the U.S.?
 - Associations with New England? Does anything come to mind when you think about New England?
- 3. Ask: Has New England Always Been Here?
- 4. Have students view the online exhibition *The Cartographic Creation of New England*. This lesson plan examines, in particular, the section entitled "New England Defined."
- 5. Let students know that this lesson is about the history of the formation of New England.
- 6. SEE ATTACHED HANDOUT: it contains background information on the map *New England, The Most Remarkable Parts Thus Named*
- 7. Look at the map: New England, The Most Remarkable Parts Thus Named
- 8. Use HANDOUT to explore/interpret this map.
- Finally, connect this old map to modern-day constructions of region. To examine modern-day constructions of Maine/New England, use the images included in the accompanying PowerPoint. These images are from Yankee Magazine. You might also show students old copies of Yankee or Downeast Magazines.



HANDOUT:

THE CREATION [MAKING] OF NEW ENGLAND

A note about vocabulary help: words that mean the same thing are in [brackets]. But please stop me if you don't know a word!!

A Little Information about JOHN SMITH:

- Born around January 1580
- Died 21 June 1631
- English soldier, explorer, and author
- Helped establish [start] the first permanent [long-lasting] English settlement in North America at Jamestown, Virginia
- Smith explored the region [place, area] we now call New England he mapped the territory [land] and wrote a book about the region, called *A Description of New England*, in 1616
- Smith was the person who named New England
- He encouraged [urged, pushed] people to move to New England with his maps and his writings.

A Little Information about JOHN SMITH/NEW ENGLAND MAP:

- New England: The Most Remarqueable [sic] Parts Thus Named was first printed in 1616/17
- The map was created from John Smith's observations [what he saw] of the New England coast made during his 1614 voyage to the area
- The version that we are looking at is the ninth "state," (define) published in 1635
- So, we're talking about the days when native peoples inhabited [lived in] North America and Europeans were just starting to explore and settle this place.

Take a few minutes to look at the map. What do you notice? Do you have any questions about the features of the map?

Notes:_____



Some Notes on the Interpretation [Analysis] of the Map:

- This map was not intended [meant] to guide explorers in new lands, but to promote [encourage] colonization (define: does anyone know what a colony is?) back in Europe and to convince wealthy people to give money to help colonization.
- In other words, this map is kind of like an advertisement for New England this map tries to make New England look like a nice place to live so European people will move there
- The map shows the land as a good place to set up a colony New England offered wealth [money, riches] and resources [goods that are used to make money].
- Most features were named (as the title says) by Prince Charles.
- Englishmen like Smith viewed America as property that the Europeans could take.
- But remember: who lived in this place before the English? Do you think they used the name "New England"?

So, what does this map tell us about regions?

This map is a reminder that New England was created by people. The map's purpose (to encourage colonization) reminds us that regions are created by people who have cultural biases (define: prejudices, preferences, beliefs, ideas, favorites).

New England did not always exist. It is not a separate landmass [continent, island] or geographical feature [like a mountain]. Instead, it had to be named and defined [outlined]. European explorers like Smith did not discover New England; they created it. (Talk about this difference.) Before this map was printed, there was no "New England." Further, Smith had a specific purpose [goal, aim] when he made this map: to advertise for New England as a colony. Because of English beliefs [ideas] at that time, Smith saw lands in North America as free land. So, New England was "created" at a specific time, because of biases, and for profit [money].

General Conclusions:

- Compare 1635 map to 2012 map. They look different, right? Where is New England?
- Regions are created and defined by people.
- Regions are sometimes created for specific reasons like "making a living" or other reasons.

What about today?

Some people have stereotypes about different regions. Let's look at Maine, for example:

• Maine is advertised in a certain way to attract [draw, invite] tourists [people who are travelling on vacation] – just as John Smith advertised for New England with his map.

Look at magazine pictures. How does this magazine portray [picture] Maine?

- If someone is from a faraway place, they might think Maine is old-fashioned and full of nature. Magazines like this build and create stereotypes.
- People might not think that Maine is a place where we have internet and factories and cities and universities ... but we do!!

So, this is the same as the New England/John Smith map: ideas and stereotypes about a place might be created or made for certain [particular] reasons, like profit or money-making. It is important to think about the reasons WHY we have certain ideas about regions and WHY we hold certain stereotypes.