

Name:

Date:

Block:

How Cartographers Viewed the Natives: 1677–1933

Instructions:

1. Read the essential question.
2. Read the context section.
3. Analyze maps 1-5.
 - a. Click on the link to each map.
 - b. Respond to the questions based on each map.
4. Return to this page to respond to the post-analysis question.
5. Have your assignment reviewed by your teacher and have them sign here when approved to move forward to step 6: _____
6. Locate the Extension Activity on the last page of this document.
 - a. Instructions and rubric for this assignment are located on that page!
7. Turn packet in to the pass-in bin or click turn in on Google Classroom!

Essential Question: What similarities and differences can be seen in how Americans and British Colonists viewed Indigenous Peoples before and after forming the United States?

Context: Maps can not only tell us where we are going, but also allow us to take a peek into the world of the cartographer that created them! Over the course of 5 maps, you will see how the American perspective of Native Americans has evolved over time. The maps included span from 1677, about a century before the United States fought the British for independence, to 1933, when women were finally being allowed to join the world of cartography on a greater scale and create maps of their own. The time, place, and map-maker greatly influence the features included on the map, so be sure to analyze all of those components fully. Consider how Indigenous groups have both been included in and left out of maps created by Europeans and Americans over the course of history.

Post-Analysis Question:

Do cartographers represent the beliefs of all Americans at the time? Why or why not? Whose perspectives may not have been included?

Map 1: A Map of New England

(John Foster, 1677)

Link:

→ <https://oshermaps.org/map/492.0001>

Questions:

1. Try to make sense of the symbols around the map. What clues are there on the map that help you to identify them?
2. At this point in history, 1677, how did the American people feel about the Natives? What words or images make you feel that way?
3. What locations on the map are still around today? List 2-3 city names that you are familiar with!
4. Does this map depict ALL of New England? What might be missing from this map?
5. What cartographic components are missing from this map? (Try to find 3 or more!)

Map 2: A New and Accurate Map of the English Empire in North America (William Herbert & Robert Sayer, 1755)

Link:

→ <https://oshermaps.org/map/692.0001>

Questions:

1. What does the purple line represent? How do you think the colonists view their relationship with Natives based solely on this line?
2. How are Native American communities/tribes represented on the map?
3. Are Natives included in any of the plans for new provinces and forts on the left side of the map? What does it mean if they have been left out?
4. The title of the map states that it is “*representing their [America’s] Rightful Claim as confirm’d by Charters, and the formal Surrender of their INDIAN FRIENDS.*” Why are some words bolded/uppercased, and others not? Would the Native Americans call the colonists “friends” at this point in history?
5. This map was created by Anti-Gallicans. This society of men tasked themselves with extending British commerce and manufacturing into the “New World,” and also stopping the French from increasing their control into North America. What in this map shows you that Anti-Gallicans were biased against the French? Knowing the French and Natives often worked

peacefully together to form trade relationships, how would the Anti-Gallicans likely feel about the Natives?

Map 3: A Compendious Account of the British Colonies in North-America
(R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1776)

Link:

→ <https://oshermaps.org/map/1991.0001>

Questions:

1. Where do most of the Native American tribes show up on the map? (Think: which territory/part of the United States are most of the tribal names shown?)
2. In “A Table of the Population of the British Colonies in North-America, published in New-Jersey, in November 1765,” notice that the “Number of Inhabitants” and “Men (White and Black) able to bear Arms” are different amounts. Why might that be? Who was left out of the “Men (White and Black)” column?
3. Notice that this map is called “The Theatre of War in North America.” What is happening in the colonies in 1776 that makes the cartographer feel like war is coming?

Map 4: Alden's Pictorial Map of the United States of North America

(Albert Alden, 1845)

Link:

→ <https://oshermaps.org/map/48514.0001>

Questions:

1. Native Americans are portrayed in a few different ways around the border of the map. How are they portrayed in comparison to the depictions of white Americans?
2. Look at the “Mackinaw” picture. Based on this image, how would you assume the Americans and Natives cohabitated? (Peacefully or were there a lot of tensions?) What in the map makes you believe this?
3. What sort of pictures around the map represent progress?
4. Why might so little space be given to “Indian Territory” on a map of such massive size?
5. Why is Maine cut in half, so not all of it is depicted in the same space? (Hint: check the boundary date!)
6. Compare and contrast the two pictures of Maine found on the map (Eastport, ME and Portland, ME).

Map 5: The Conquest of a Continent
(August Kaiser, 1933)

Link:

→ <https://oshermaps.org/map/54173.0001>

Questions:

1. How does this map portray the expansion of the United States?
2. In what 4 ways did Americans conquer North America, according to the cartographer?
3. What cartographic features are on this map that were not on the others we looked at?
4. Native Americans are only depicted on the map itself a few times! Are they portrayed positively, negatively, or neutrally? How do you know?
5. Along the outer edges of the map is “Our Political Story.” Does the story that the cartographer told in 1933 still hold up? What information might show up differently in our history textbooks today?

Extension Activity

- *Instructions:* Create a textbook entry regarding one of the seven sections from “Our Political Story” in the map “The Conquest of a Continent” that undoes the biased interpretation of American history. Include women, Indigenous Peoples, African Americans, and others who may have been left out of that section’s history in your textbook entry. Also include pictorial evidence of these events that is inclusive to all people involved!
- *Requirements:*
 - 2-3 paragraphs in length (5-7 sentences each)
 - Minimum of 3 secondary sources (cited) used for research
 - Minimum of 1 primary source map analysis
 - Minimum of 1 minority group added into your interpretation of event
 - Minimum of 2 images that represent your topic
- *Extension Activity Rubric:*

	1	2	3	4
Secondary Sources	I did not use any secondary sources.	I utilized 1-2 secondary sources in my writing.	I utilized 3 secondary sources in my writing.	I utilized 4+ secondary sources in my writing.
Primary Sources	I did not use any primary sources.	I did not analyze the map appropriately, such as that key pieces of information are missing.	I analyzed 1 primary source map that showed a deep understanding of the material.	I analyzed 2+ primary source maps and showed a deep understanding of their contents.
Pictorial Evidence	I did not include any images. <u>OR</u> The images that I did include did not support the content of my writing.	I included 1 hand-drawn image that supports my writing. <u>OR</u> I included 2+ computer-generated images that support my writing.	I included 2 hand-drawn images that support my writing.	I included 3+ hand-drawn images of my topic that support my writing.
Citations	I did not create any citations.	I created citations for only primary or secondary sources. <u>OR</u> There were many mistakes in my citations.	I created citations for all of my primary and secondary sources with limited mistakes.	I created citations for all of my primary and secondary sources with 0 mistakes.