



The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library

Produced in 2016 by the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at Boston Public Library
700 Boylston Street • Boston MA 02116 | maps.bpl.org
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Special thanks to the Leventhal Map Center's teacher advisory group members:
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Design and consulting: Elisabeth Nevins and Jayne Gordon

Cover images: Andrew Ellicott, 1792, *Plan of the city of Washington in the territory of Columbia...* &
Esnauts et Rapilly, 1781, *Carte de la partie de la Virginie ou l'armée combinée de France & des
États-Unis de l'Amérique a fait prisonnière l'armée Anglaise...*

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Map Set is one in a series created by Leventhal Map Center education staff and a teacher advisory group composed of Boston Public School teachers. The goals of these materials are to help teachers create primary source-based lessons that help students develop critical thinking skills and build content knowledge about the events, history, and outcomes of the American Revolution and the new nation. Maps are an excellent resource for students to identify multiple perspectives, engage in critical thinking, and construct arguments.

The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library is dedicated to the creative educational use of its cartographic holdings, which extend from the 15th century to the present. In pursuit of its mission, the Center collects and preserves maps and atlases, promotes research in the collection, and makes its resources available to the public through its website, exhibitions, publications, lectures, and educational programs. The Center has a particular interest in developing innovative uses of maps and geographic materials to engage young people's curiosity about the world, thereby enhancing their understanding of geography, history, world cultures, and citizenship.

For more resources: maps.bpl.org

HOW TO USE THIS MAP SET

Each map can be used on its own or compared to other maps in the set. When giving students any primary source, the Library of Congress Teaching with Primary Sources analysis guides are an excellent tool to foster inquiry and critical thinking. www.loc.gov/teachers/usingprimarysources

Map Inquiry Worksheets

Use the **Library of Congress Map Analysis and Primary Source Analysis Tools** on pages 35 & 36 and/or the **Map Inquiry Worksheets** (included for each map) with specific questions connected to each map. The Library of Congress Tools can be adapted for younger and older learners. The Map Inquiry Worksheets are recommended for students in grades 3–8.

Document & Map Connections

Each map also includes an extension question, comparing the map to another map, image, or primary text source. These documents are included after the printable version of each map in the set.

Printing and Displaying Maps

There are multiple ways to print or display the maps in this set. A URL and hyperlink are provided for each, linking to a high resolution image that can be viewed online or downloaded. Additionally, 8.5 x 11 printable pages are included in this packet for all maps and sources. All maps can be found at maps.bpl.org or www.loc.gov.

Essential Questions

How does geography play a role in historical events?

How can maps, images, and documents help us better understand why and how major battles and events of the Revolution happened where they did?

Objective

Students will be able to use maps and other visual sources to understand the role of geography and place in shaping the events of the American Revolution.

HOW TO CONT'D.

Standards

MA State Standards: History & Social Studies

- 5.17 Describe the major battles of the Revolution and explain the factors leading to American victory and British defeat. (H)
- D. Valley Forge (1777-1778)
 - E. Yorktown (1781)

USI.4 Analyze how Americans resisted British policies before 1775 and analyze the reasons for the American victory and the British defeat during the Revolutionary war. (H)

Common Core Standards

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.3.7 Use information gained from illustrations (e.g., maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RI.5.9 Integrate information from several texts on the same topic in order to write or speak about the subject knowledgeably.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.1, 9-10.1, 11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources.

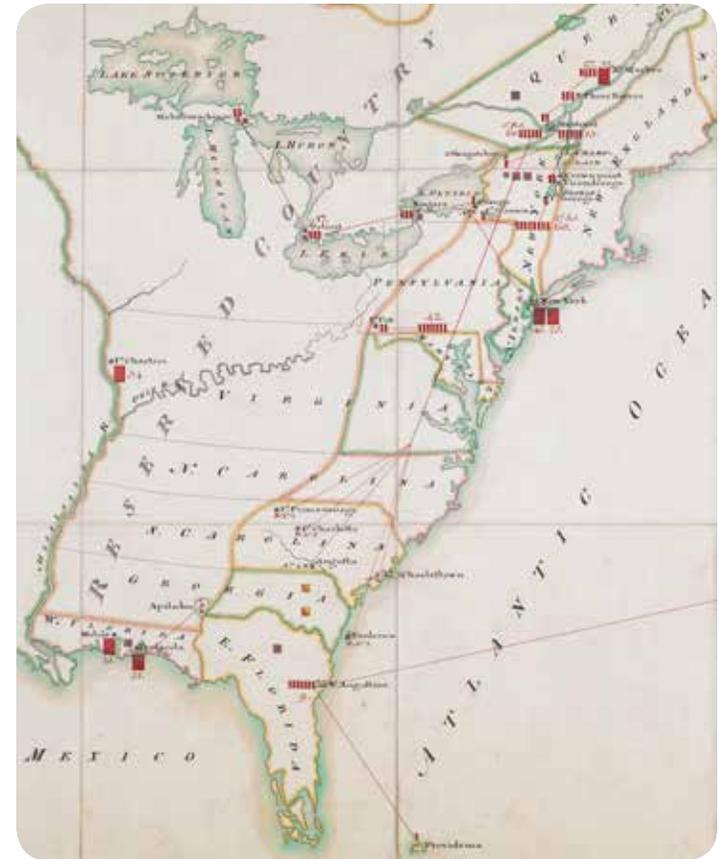
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RH.6-8.2, 9-10.2, 11-12.2 Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

OVERVIEW THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1783

Beginning with the shots fired at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, the colony of Massachusetts was the center of revolutionary activity for much of the first year of the American Revolution. Shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775), George Washington assumed command of the Continental Army. The choice of Washington—a Virginian—ensured that the conflict would involve all the colonies, not just those in New England. On March 17, 1776, colonial forces surrounded the British army on the Boston peninsula in a siege that lasted until the British evacuation of the town for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The war moved on from Boston.

With military actions from Fort Ticonderoga in New York state, Montreal, and Quebec in the north to the Carolinas and the West Indies in the south, the war had become widespread by the time independence was declared in Philadelphia in July 1776. By the time of the arrival of British forces in New York Harbor in August 1776, much of the action was centered in the former middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as the Lake Champlain/Hudson River corridor. The area around Philadelphia is depicted in both the Klockhoff Map of 1780 (Map 1) and the Faden Map of 1777 (Map 3). By the winter of 1777-1778, the British occupied Philadelphia, the Continental Congress had moved to York, Pennsylvania, and Washington's army had its winter quarters at Valley Forge.

In 1778, France came to the aid of the Americans with an alliance treaty. Throughout that year and into the next, fighting continued in the Middle Atlantic region as the British abandoned Philadelphia and returned to New York. The fighting ranged northeast to the coast of Rhode Island, and west to the Ohio Territory, in what is now Indiana and Illinois. But the predominant focus from 1779 on was in the south: Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, present-day Tennessee, and Virginia, where the final campaign of the war was fought on the Yorktown peninsula in the fall of 1781. Yorktown is shown on the Bauman Map of 1782 (Map 2). New York and Charleston were occupied by British troops until the peace treaty was signed two years later, but the war was over.



OVERVIEW CONT'D.

The Treaty of Paris, signed by Great Britain, France and the United States in 1783, recognized American independence and sovereignty, and it set the boundaries which can be seen on the 1783 John Wallis map (Map 4). In the years ahead, the new republic would have to contend with disputed lands, the treatment of Native Americans and British loyalists, building a nation, fighting another war with Britain, the development of neighboring Canada, expansion beyond the original thirteen colonies and many other growing pains. But an important event had happened in the world of maps: a new country had made its appearance.

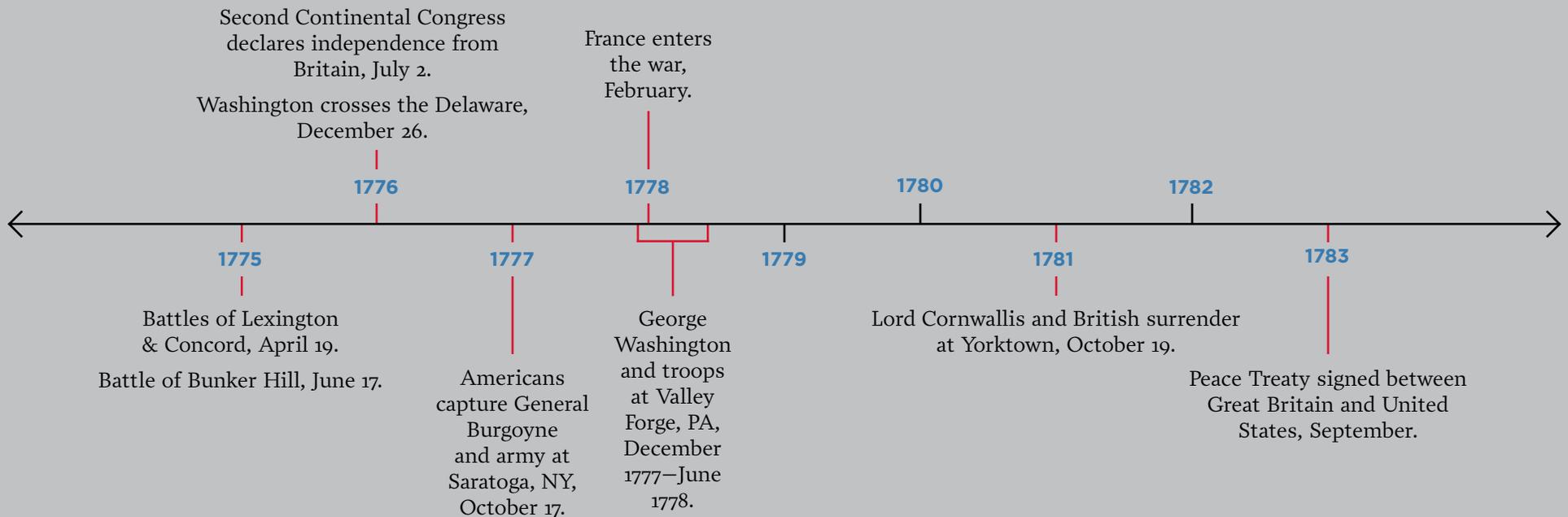


Image credit: Daniel Paterson, 1766, CANTONMENT of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in N. AMERICA ACCORDING TO THE DISPOSITION NOW MADE & TO BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE taken from the general Distribution dated at New York 29.th March 1766. maps.bpl.org/id/n51690

MAP 1 VALLEY FORGE, PA | 1780

Author: H. Klockhoff

Date: 1780

Title: *A chorographical map, of the country, round Philadelphia. Carte particuliere, des environs de Philadelphie.*

URL: www.loc.gov/resource/g3790.ar105200

Map Facts

Mapmaker H. Klockhoff includes only one military encampment in his map of the districts surrounding Philadelphia: the 1777-78 Winter Camp of General Washington's troops (see Valley Forge Winter Camp below). The British troops occupied Philadelphia, south of Valley Forge, beginning in September 1777 until the following June 1778. This occupation forced the Continental Congress to flee from Philadelphia to York, at the left edge of the map.

Zoom In



Valley Forge Winter Camp

Valley Forge, located 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia, was chosen as the location of Washington's winter camp. The location was easy to defend and offered protection to the Continental Congress temporarily located to the west in York. Look closely at the map: Valley Forge is bordered by the Schuylkill River to the north, and another creek to the west. It also rests in a deep valley, making attack difficult for the British forces, especially in the snowy winter months. Prior to the winter encampment, Washington and his troops had retreated from New York. The winter of 1777-78 marked a particularly low point in American confidence in the war and the troops suffered from a lack of food, money and clothing.



MAP 1 VALLEY FORGE, PA | 1780 CONT'D.

Map Inquiry Worksheets

- p. 9 Valley Forge, PA | 1780 Map Inquiry Worksheet
- p. 35 Library of Congress Map Analysis & Primary Source Analysis Tools

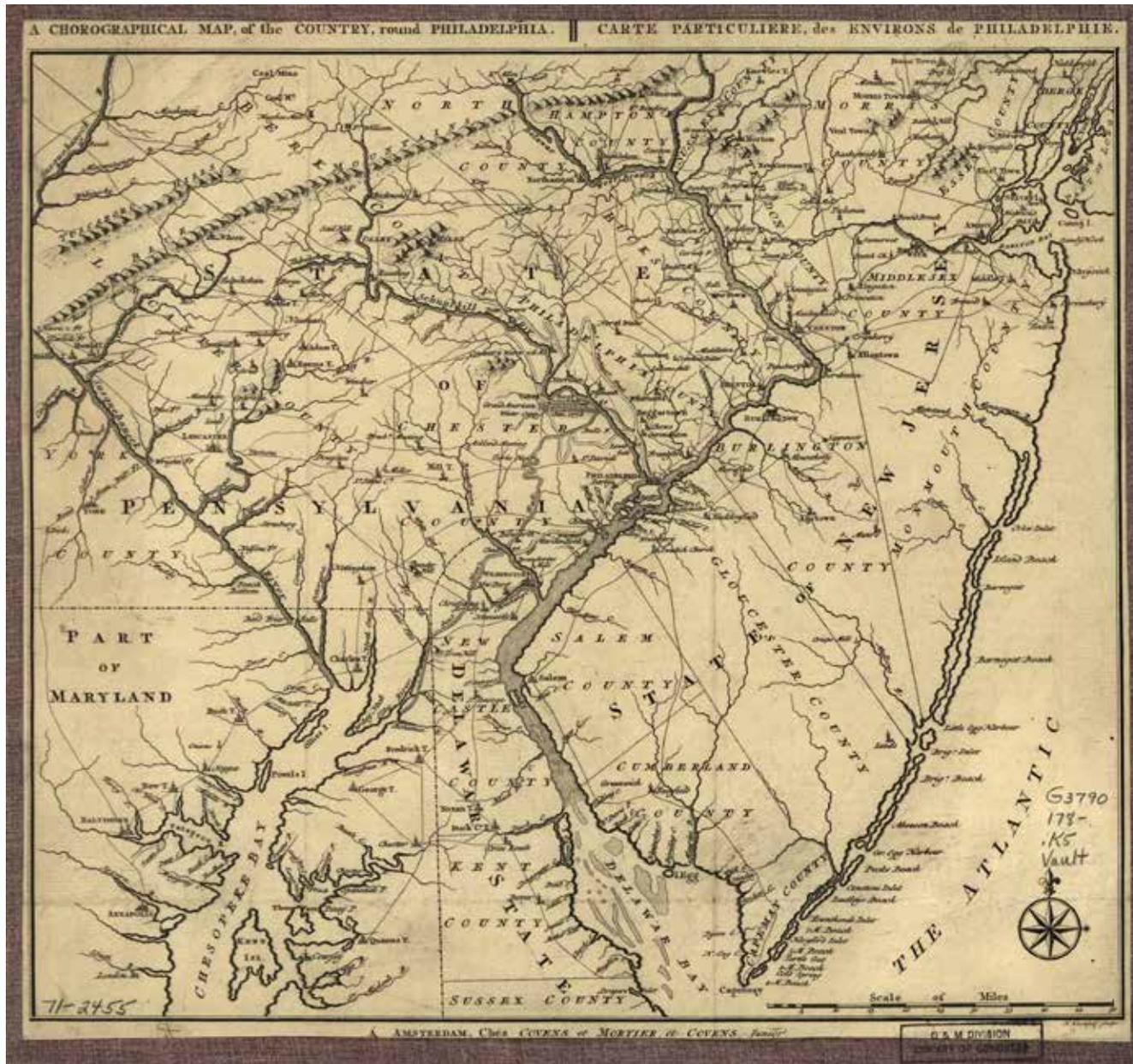
Document Connection

- p. 11 Excerpt from Washington's Letter to New Hampshire Convention, December 29, 1777

MAP 1 VALLEY FORGE, PA | 1780 MAP INQUIRY WORKSHEET

Observe	<p>Circle which of these you find on this map:</p> <p>Compass Date Title Legend or Key Scale Name of Mapmaker Latitude & Longitude</p> <p>List other details you find interesting:</p>
	<p>Map Skills:</p> <p>What kinds of details and information does the mapmaker want to show you?</p> <p>Look at the location of Valley Forge. What do you notice about the area? Why do you think General Washington might have selected this location for his winter camp?</p> <p>Use the map scale in the lower right corner: how far away is Valley Forge from Philadelphia?</p>
Question	<p>What questions do you have about this map?</p>

MAP 1 VALLEY FORGE, PA | 1780



MAP 1 DOCUMENT CONNECTION | EXCERPT FROM WASHINGTON LETTER

Author: George Washington
Date: December 29, 1777
Title: Excerpt from Letter to New Hampshire Convention
URL: [memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mgw:@field\(DOCID+@lit\(gw100224\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/mgw:@field(DOCID+@lit(gw100224))) *a nearly identical transcription of the letter excerpted

Document Facts

General George Washington sent this circular letter to most of the states as a plea for help supplying the troops. The letter paints a picture of the desperate situation of the soldiers. 9,000 men were camped at Valley Forge for the winter of 1777-78. Of these, roughly 2,000 died, mostly of disease.

Excerpt

“Head Quarters, Valley Forge, December 29, 1777.

Gentn. I take the liberty of transmitting you the inclosed Return, which contains a state of such of the New Hampshire Regiments, as are in the Army immediately under my command. By this you will discover how deficient, how exceedingly short they are of the compliment [sic] of Men, which of right according to the establishment they ought to have.

It is not easy to give you a just and accurate idea of the sufferings of the Army at large and of the loss of Men on this Account...We had in Camp...not less than 2898 Men unfit for duty by reason of their being barefoot and otherwise naked. Besides this number... there are many others detained in Hospitals and crowded in Farmers Houses for the same causes. In a most particular manner I flatter myself the care and attention of the States, will be directed to the Supply of Shoes, Stockings and Blankets... we shall never have a fair and just prospect for success, ‘till our Troops (Officers and Men) are better provided than they are or have been.”

MAP 1 DOCUMENT CONNECTION | EXCERPT FROM WASHINGTON LETTER CONT'D.

Vocabulary

Return: an official report or statement submitted in response to a formal demand

Complement: the usual number or quantity of something that is needed or used

Prospect: the possibility that something will happen in the future

Discussion Questions

- How does Washington describe the soldiers camped at Valley Forge?
- What emotions does he want the readers to feel?
- Using the map showing Valley Forge, Washington's letter, and any other sources you research, write a diary entry for a day in the life of a soldier at the winter camp.

“Head Quarters, Valley Forge, December 29, 1777.

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Letter from Gen. George Washington to New Hampshire Convention, December 29, 1777 (excerpt)

MAP 2 YORKTOWN, VA | 1782

Author: Sebastian Bauman

Date: 1782

Title: *To His Excellency Genl. Washington, Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America : this plan of the investment of York and Gloucester has been surveyed and laid down*

URL: maps.bpl.org/id/rb16886

Map Facts

The battle of Yorktown is considered the last of the Revolutionary War. This map details the battle and also shows the new American flag in 1782. Towards the end of the war, the British had made a bold attempt to consolidate power in the Southern states, moving into Virginia. Under the command of Lord Cornwallis, the British made Yorktown their base of operations in 1781.

With the help of the French and their fleet of ships, the American forces had the advantage. Once it was clear there was no escape by land or sea, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington on October 19, 1781. The map shows the location of the British forces, in red on both sides of the river, and Yorktown surrounded by the forces of General Washington and Comte Rochambeau blocking off all land escape by the British.

Zoom In



France & the Marquis de Lafayette

The Marquis de Lafayette, a young Frenchman of noble birth, was so enamored of the American fight for independence he joined the cause and convinced France to fund it. Reeling and upset at their defeat in the Seven Years War (1756-1763), the French were eager to provide secret support to the colonial campaign against the British. France's aid began with monetary loans and shipments of armaments. Following the colonial victories at the Battles of Saratoga on September 19 and October 7, 1777, and prompted by Benjamin Franklin's negotiations, France signed



MAP 2 YORKTOWN, VA | 1782 CONT'D.

the Treaty of Alliance on February 6, 1778. With this treaty, a military alliance was forged between France and the United States against the British. Lafayette became a General in the continental army and fought in several battles, including the Battle of Brandywine near Philadelphia. This map shows Lafayette's quarters, or camp site, during the Battle of Yorktown. The French and American forces combined to block the British by land and sea, forcing their surrender in 1781.



Yorktown Under Seige

Yorktown seemed like a perfect location for the British to control. The York River is narrow at this spot and is overlooked by high bluffs (note the dark lines or hachure marks that denote the elevated bluffs). The British set cannons on these cliffs to protect the harbor. However, a naval fleet sent by the French blockaded the Chesapeake Bay and the mouth of the York River. On land, American and French troops under the command of George Washington took control of the surrounding area and laid siege to the British forces. Cornwallis and his troops were trapped with nowhere to go. After a failed attempt to escape, the British troops formally surrendered on October 17, 1781.

Map Inquiry Worksheets

- p. 17 Yorktown, VA | 1782 Map Inquiry Worksheet
- p. 35 Library of Congress Map Analysis & Primary Source Analysis Tools

Map Connection

- p. 19 Esnaults et Rapilly 1781 Map of Yorktown

MAP 2 YORKTOWN, VA | 1782 MAP INQUIRY WORKSHEET

Observe	Circle which of these you find on this map:
	Compass Date Title Legend or Key Scale Name of Mapmaker Latitude & Longitude
	List other details you find interesting:
Reflect	Map Skills: Locate Yorktown on the map. List as many geographical features as you can (parts of the land that are man-made or natural).
	The American troops trapped the British troops in Yorktown from several sides. How did they do this?
	There were many key individuals who were part of the battle of Yorktown. Who do you see noted on this map?
Question	What questions do you have about this map?

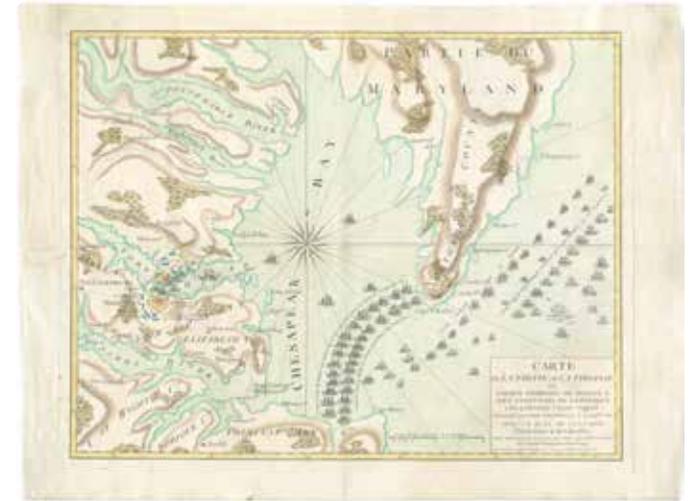
MAP 2 MAP CONNECTION | ESNAUTS ET RAPILLY MAP

Author: Esnauts et Rapilly

Date: 1781

Title: Carte de la partie de la Virginie ou l'armée combinée de France & des États-Unis de l'Amérique a fait prisonnière l'armée Anglaise commandée par Lord Cornwallis le 19 Octobre. 1781 : avec le plan de l'attaque d'York-town & de Gloucester : levée et dessinée sur les lieux par ordre des officiers genx. de l'armée Française & Américaine

URL: maps.bpl.org/id/rb15248



Map Facts

This map of the Battle of Yorktown shows a wider view of the Chesapeake Bay, and illustrates the aid the French troops gave to the Continental Army during the battle. Although not geographically accurate, it is possible to see the French and American troops complete encirclement of the British fortifications at Yorktown and Gloucester, as well as the French blockade of the Bay.

Past/Present | Comparing Digital Historic Maps

Both maps of the battle of Yorktown have been georeferenced (given real world coordinates of latitude and longitude) and can be explored and compared to a modern map at www.zoominginonhistory.com. Go to “The War for Independence”. Use the right hand arrow to scroll through and find:

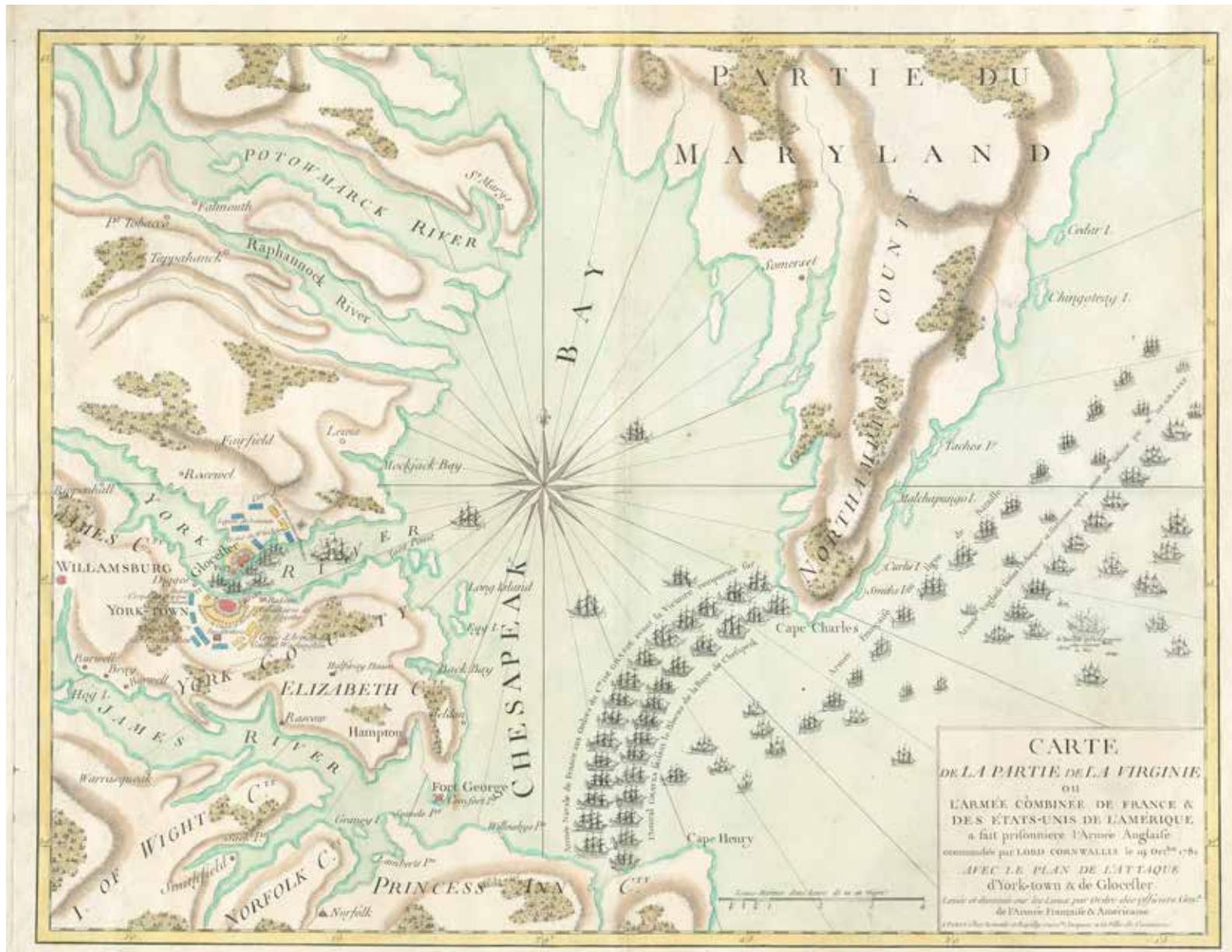
Esnauts et Rapilly map (1781)

Sebastian Bauman map (1782)

Use your cursor to move the modern map and view where Yorktown is located. The “Past/Present” slider in the upper right corner changes the transparency of the map. This allows you to compare the modern geography with the historic map.

- How do the two historic maps show the same area differently? What is the main focus of each?
- As you compare the historic and modern maps using the “Past/Present” slider, what do you notice? Do you notice anything different about the location of Yorktown from the modern map?

MAP 2 MAP CONNECTION | ESNAUTS ET RAPILLY MAP OF YORKTOWN | 1781



MAP 3 CENTERS OF GOVERNMENT | PHILADELPHIA, PA | 1777

Author: William Faden

Date: 1777

Title: *Plan of the City of Philadelphia and Environs*

URL: maps.bpl.org/id/14189

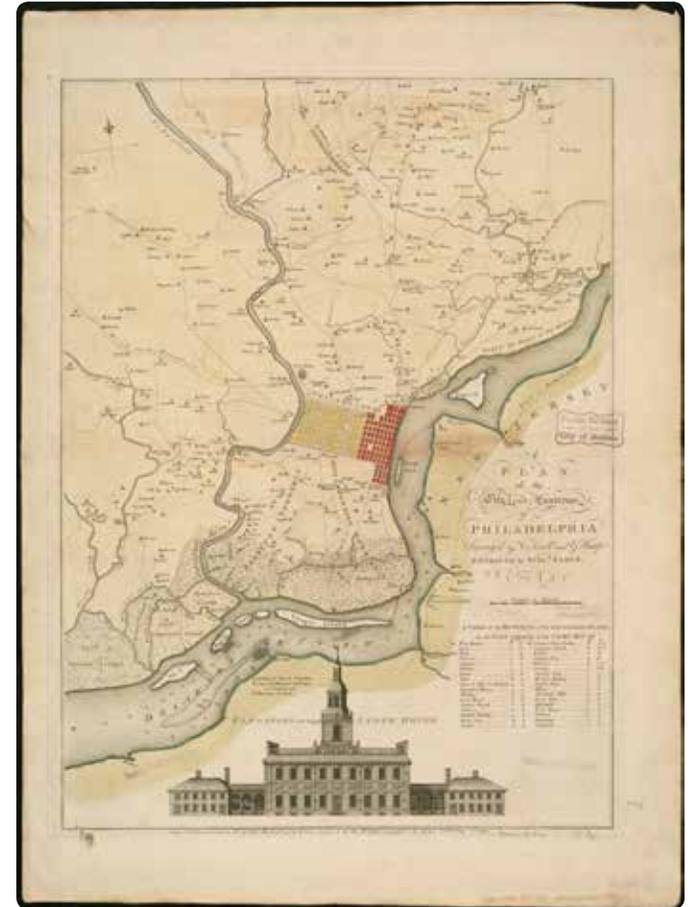
Map Facts

Philadelphia was the largest city in the American colonies in the 1770s, with a population of around 30,000 people (Boston's population was only around 15,000 by comparison).

Philadelphia was the seat of the First and Second Continental Congresses from 1774 until 1781. The Declaration of Independence was signed there on August 2, 1776, officially severing colonial ties to Great Britain. William Faden (royal geographer to King George III) created this map of Philadelphia at a time when the British occupied the city. The British, under the command of General Howe, had taken Philadelphia in the hopes that it would help them strategically. The Continental Congress fled to York, Pennsylvania as a result of the occupation.

Philadelphia was central to the Continental cause due to its location as a midpoint of the colonies. Delegates and information from the reaches of the colonies could travel to and from the city in similar amounts of time. The British quickly abandoned Philadelphia in 1778 when the French entered the war and Britain needed troops in other parts of its empire.

Philadelphia remained the seat of the federal government of the new United States until 1800 when it was moved to Washington DC (see Map Connection).



MAP 3 CENTERS OF GOVERNMENT | PHILADELPHIA, PA | 1777 CONT'D.

Zoom In



Germantown

The Battle of Germantown took place on October 4, 1777. While this battle was a defeat for George Washington and his army, it highlighted the increased professionalism and discipline of the American soldiers since the war had begun. The soldiers retired to Valley Forge for the winter shortly after this battle.

Map Inquiry Worksheets

- p. 23 Centers of Government | Philadelphia, PA | 1777 Map Inquiry Worksheet
- p. 35 Library of Congress Map Analysis & Primary Source Analysis Tools

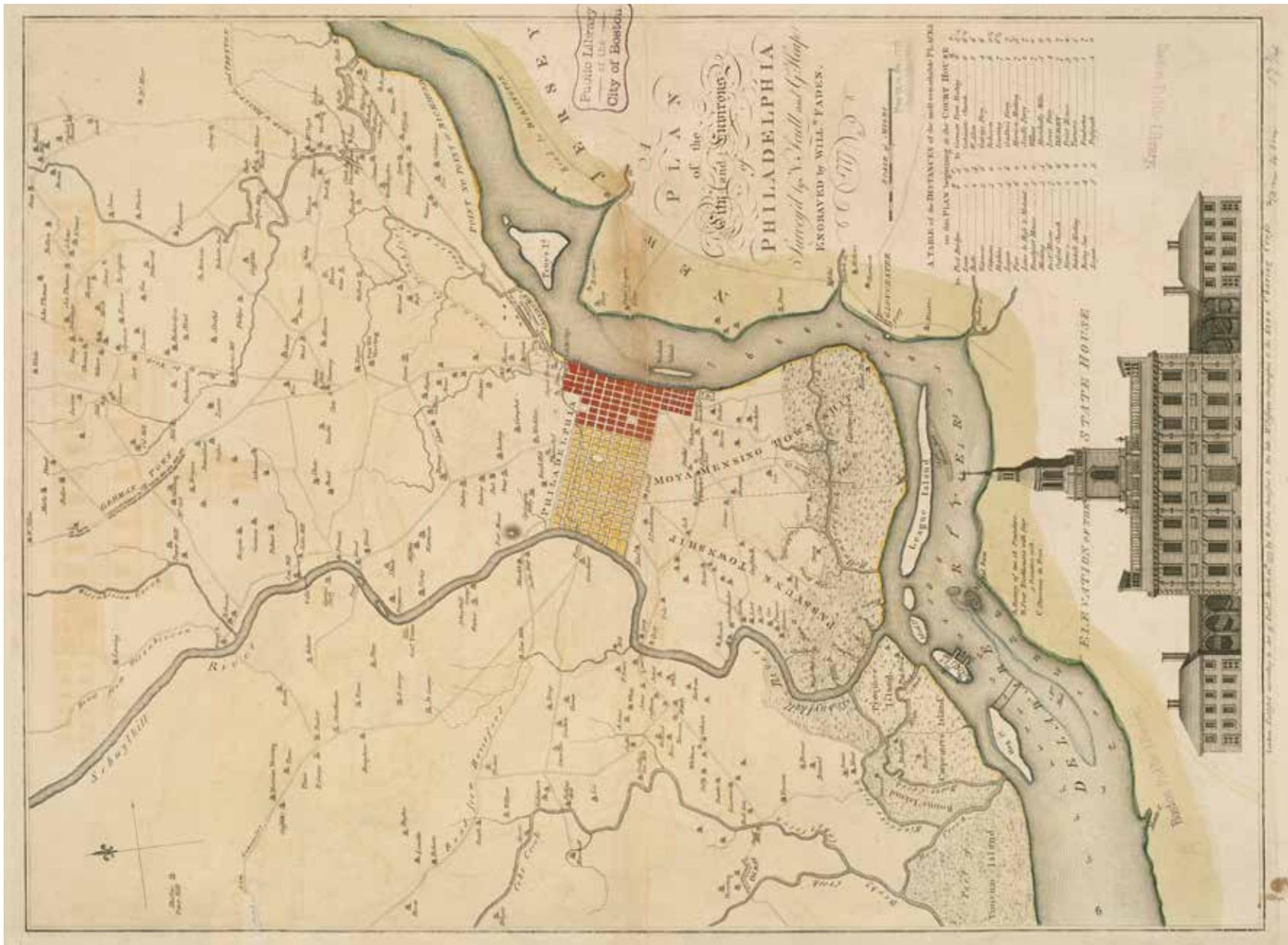
Map Connection

- p. 25 Ellicott Map 1792 of Washington, DC

MAP 3 CENTERS OF GOVERNMENT | PHILADELPHIA, PA | 1777 MAP INQUIRY WORKSHEET

Observe	<p>Circle which of these you find on this map:</p> <p>Compass Date Title Legend or Key Scale Name of Mapmaker Latitude & Longitude</p> <p>List other details you find interesting:</p>
Reflect	<p>Map Skills:</p> <p>What kinds of details and information does the mapmaker want to show you? What different symbols does he use on this map?</p> <p>Look closely at Philadelphia. It was one of the only “planned” cities in the colonies. What does this mean based on what you see?</p> <p>Why might the mapmakers have included the illustration of the State House at the bottom of the map?</p>
Question	<p>What questions do you have about this map?</p>

MAP 3 CENTERS OF GOVERNMENT | PHILADELPHIA, PA | 1777



MAP 3 MAP CONNECTION | ELLICOTT MAP

Author: Andrew Ellicott
Date: 1792
Title: *Plan of the city of Washington in the territory of Columbia, ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States of America, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year MDCC*
URL: maps.bpl.org/id/rb15816



Map Facts

This 1792 map was among the first printed plans of Washington, DC, the new seat of the federal government. Its location on the Potomac River, within two slaveholding states (Virginia and Maryland) was decided as a result of the Compromise of 1790. Thomas Jefferson and the southern states agreed that the federal government would take on state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War in exchange for the mid-Atlantic capital site instead of Philadelphia. The decision implied that the new federal government would not raise serious objections to the institution of slavery. Though Maryland surveyor Andrew Ellicott created this map, he based it on designs by French engineer Pierre L'Enfant who was appointed by George Washington to plan the new “Federal City” (later named the City of Washington).

Zoom In



White House

This map of Washington, DC locates several recognizable landmarks. Ellicott notes the President's House at the intersection of two major diagonal avenues. We now refer to this landmark as the White House. President Theodore Roosevelt made the White House the official name in 1901.

Discussion Questions

- Locate both Philadelphia and Washington DC on a map of the states. Why was Philadelphia's location important for the Continental Congress?
- Why was the location of Washington DC an important compromise between the northern states and the southern states?

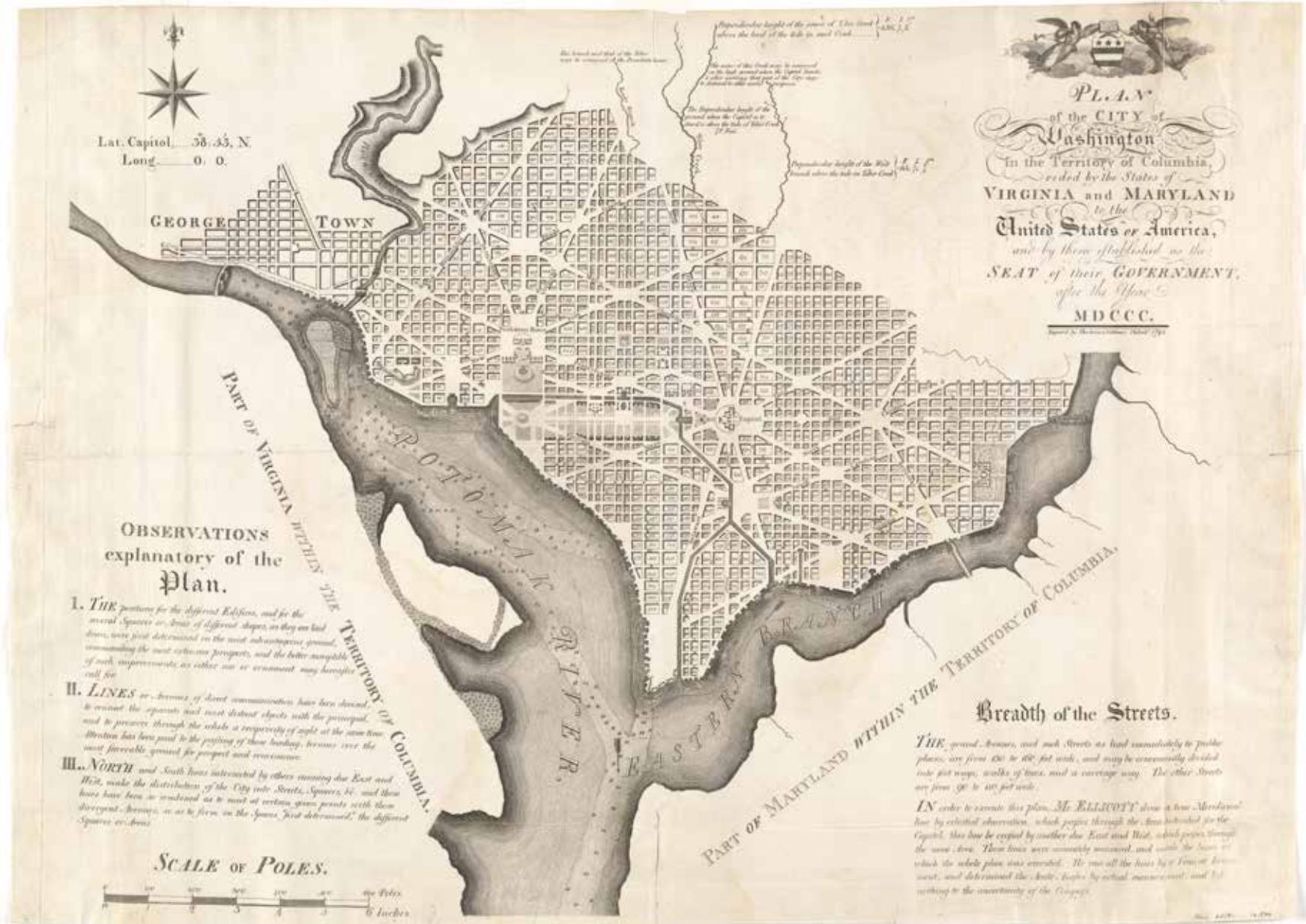
MAP 3 MAP CONNECTION | ELLICOTT MAP CONT'D.

Planning a City | *Comparing Digital Historic Maps*

Look at a map of colonial Boston from 1769: maps.bpl.org/id/10343

- Philadelphia and Washington DC were planned cities. What does this mean? What do you notice about the design of their streets?
- What do you notice when you compare these two cities with colonial Boston?
- What are some adjectives you would use to describe a “planned” city and one that is “unplanned”?

MAP 3 MAP CONNECTION | ELLICOTT MAP OF WASHINGTON, DC | 1792



MAP 4 NEW UNITED STATES | 1783

Author: John Wallis
Date: 1783
Title: *The United States of America laid down from the best authorities, agreeable to the Peace of 1783*
URL: maps.bpl.org/id/rb15245



Map Facts

“We have gone to the utmost lengths to favor peace”
—John Adams, one of the negotiators for the Treaty of Paris

As its title tells us, this map reflects the new boundaries as defined in the Treaty of Paris which officially ended the American Revolution and acknowledged the independence of the United States on September 3, 1783. The treaty was signed after a year of negotiations, a fact that hints at the disputes, alliances, and agreements that had taken place since the war’s peaceful end. This map offers visual evidence of the nation’s geography by delineating state boundaries, Native American lands, and the remaining French and Spanish holdings. The final border of the new United States encompassed an area much larger than the original 13 colonies, extending much further west to the Mississippi River. Maps of the United States continued to change dramatically, especially in the 19th century as a result of westward expansion.

Past/Present | *Comparing Digital Historic Maps*

This map has been georeferenced (given real world coordinates of latitude and longitude) and can be explored and compared to a modern map at www.zoominginonhistory.com. Go to “Mapping a New Nation”. Use the right hand arrow to scroll through and find:

John Wallis map (1783)

As you explore, note the following:

Mississippi River: The Mississippi River became the new western boundary of the United States (colored green), with the territory to the west as well as Florida owned by Spain.

MAP 4 NEW UNITED STATES | 1783 CONT'D.

Old Proclamation Line: Under the Proclamation of 1763, the boundary of the English colonies had been along the Appalachian Mountains (colored orange). This line was intended to separate colonial settlements from Native American territories.

States: The new states had to negotiate their boundaries with each other. Boundaries would shift in the coming years. For example, New York state looks very different from its modern configuration and Vermont, still a part of New York and New Hampshire, became a state in 1791

Map Inquiry Worksheets

p. 31 New United States | 1783 Map Inquiry Worksheet

Special Instructions: To answer the map inquiry questions, students can use the interactive version of the map referenced above or the digital image at maps.bpl.org/id/rb15245.

p. 35 Library of Congress Map Analysis & Primary Source Analysis Tools

Document Connection

p. 33 Wallis Map Cartouche

MAP 4 NEW UNITED STATES | 1783 MAP INQUIRY WORKSHEET

Observe	<p>Circle which of these you find on this map:</p> <p>Compass Date Title Legend or Key Scale Name of Mapmaker Latitude & Longitude</p> <p>List other details you find interesting:</p>
Reflect	<p>Map Skills:</p> <p>What do you notice about the western border of the new United States? How does it compare with what you know about the 13 colonies?</p> <p>What do you notice about the shapes and borders of the new states?</p> <p>What do you think the mapmaker knew and didn't know when making this map?</p>
Question	<p>What questions do you have about this map?</p>

MAP 4 NEW UNITED STATES | 1783



MAP 4 DOCUMENT CONNECTION | WALLIS MAP CARTOUCHE

Author: John Wallis
Date: 1783
Title: *The United States of America laid down from the best authorities, agreeable to the Peace of 1783*
URL: maps.bpl.org/id/rb15245

Document Facts

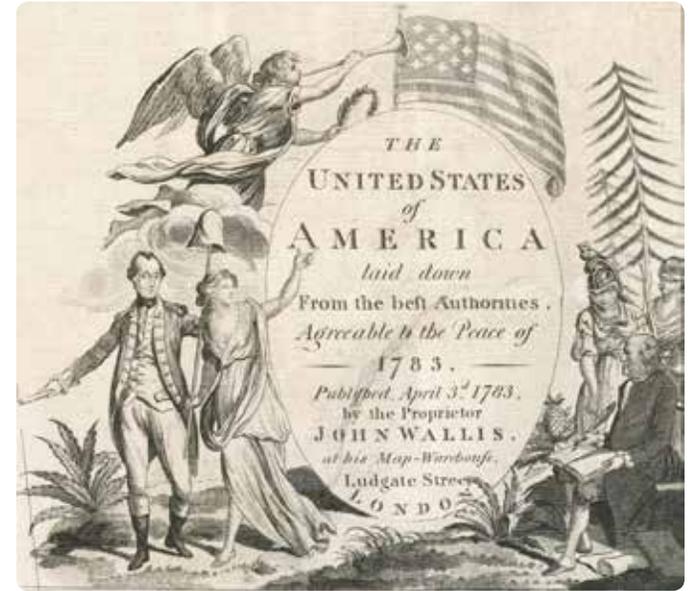
The cartouche in the lower right of John Wallis' map features symbols that became national icons. On the left, George Washington walks alongside the figure of Liberty holding a liberty pole, while Athena (Greek goddess of wisdom) and the blindfolded figure of Justice assist a seated Benjamin Franklin on the right. The scene occurs beneath an American flag with thirteen stars and stripes. This was the first British map to illustrate the flag.

Vocabulary

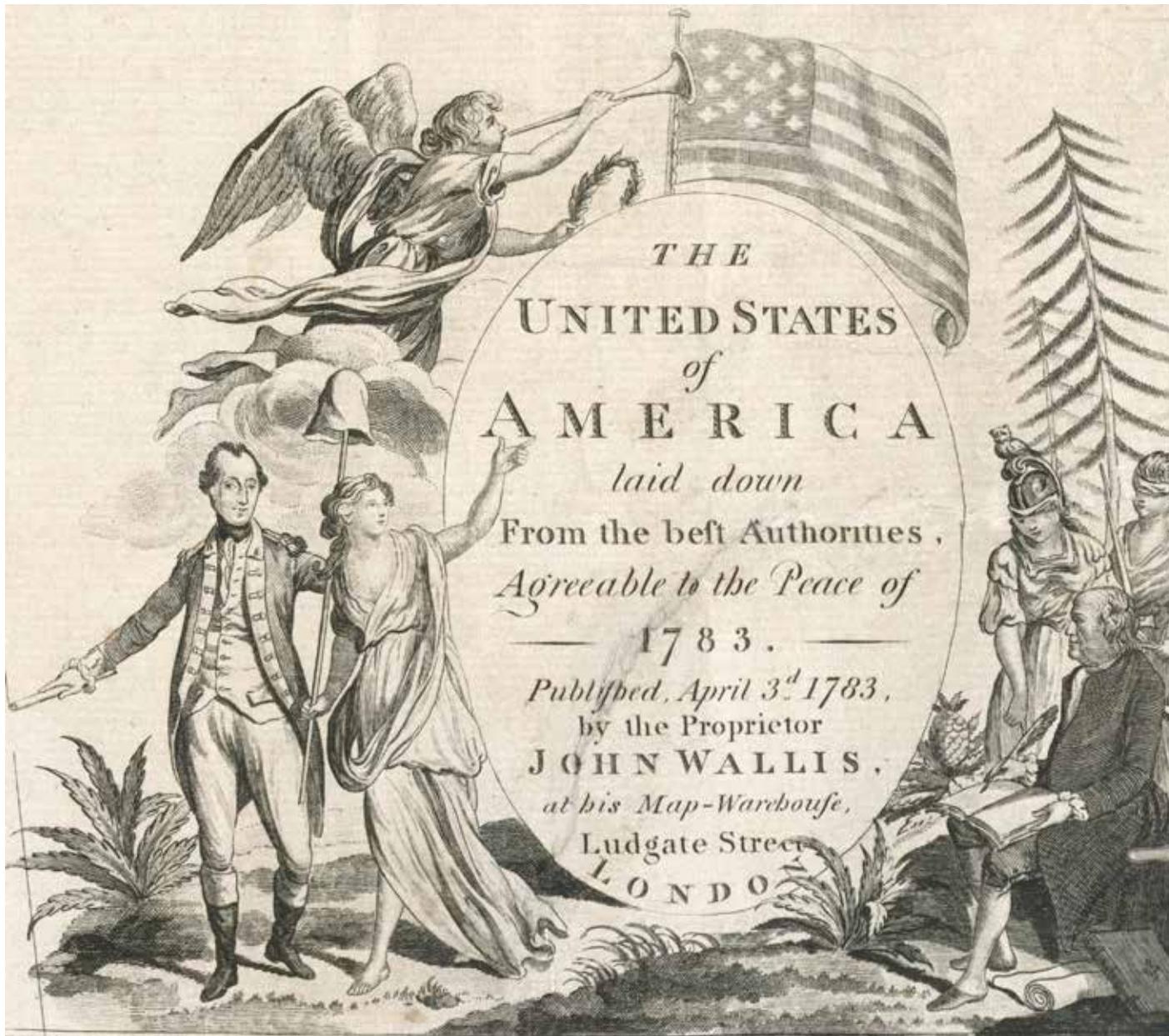
Cartouche: An area on a map that often contains the map's title and can include decorations, animals, costumed figures, etc.

Discussion Questions

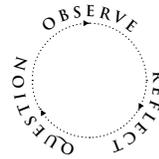
- What objects do you notice in the cartouche? What people do you recognize?
- What objects in the cartouche represent symbols associated with the new United States? What did they mean to people living in the new country?



MAP 4 DOCUMENT CONNECTION | WALLIS MAP CARTOUCHE | 1783



TEACHER'S GUIDE ANALYZING MAPS



Guide students with the sample questions as they respond to the primary source. **Encourage them to go back and forth between the columns; there is no correct order.**

OBSERVE

Have students identify and note details.

Sample Questions:

Describe what you see. · What do you notice first? · What size and shape is the map? · What graphical elements do you see? · What on the map looks strange or unfamiliar? · Describe anything that looks like it does not belong on a map. · What place or places does the map show? · What, if any, words do you see?

REFLECT

Encourage students to generate and test hypotheses about the source.

Why do you think this map was made? · Who do you think the audience was for this map? · How do you think this map was made? · How does it compare to current maps of this place? · What does this map tell you about what the people who made it knew and what they didn't? · If this map was made today, what would be different? · What would be the same?

QUESTION

Have students ask questions to lead to more observations and reflections.

What do you wonder about...
who? · what? · when? · where? · why? · how?

FURTHER INVESTIGATION

Help students to identify questions appropriate for further investigation, and to develop a research strategy for finding answers.

Sample Question: What more do you want to know, and how can you find out?

A few follow-up activity ideas:

Beginning
Have students write a brief description of the map in their own words.

Intermediate
Study three or more maps of a city or state at different time periods. Arrange them in chronological order. Discuss clues to the correct sequence.

Advanced
Search for maps of a city or state from different periods, then compile a list of changes over time and other differences and similarities between the maps.

For more tips on using primary sources, go to
<http://www.loc.gov/teachers>



PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS TOOL



OBSERVE

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REFLECT

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QUESTION

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FURTHER INVESTIGATION