

Colonial Life TrackStar Worksheet Key

The Revolution 2:09

1. 18th century **Williamsburg** was the capital of largest, wealthiest, and most populous British colony in North American
2. By the eve of the American Revolution, how many people lived in Williamsburg? **2,000**
3. There were as many **slaves** as white citizens in the town.

The Restoration 2:15

1. What became the town's "salvation"? **It was just a sleepy little town.**
2. To whom did Rev. Goodwin turn to help save the town? **Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.**
3. What was special about Williamsburg? **Only surviving colonial town**
4. At the town's restoration completion, **88** original buildings were saved and many others were **restored.**

Building from Scratch: Charlton's Coffeehouse

The Apprentice! Tour 1:56

1. In what three jobs did the kids in this video get to participate? **wigmaker, bindery (bookmaking), and brickyard**
2. What were the kids doing at the brickyard? **Stomping mud with their feet**

Charlton's Coffeehouse Archaeology 3:50

1. Name at least three things the archaeologists found when excavating the old coffeehouse. **Answers will vary, and may include any of the following: Teapot, tea bowl, delftware plate, leaded glass decanters, retaining wall, desert serving dish, English wine bottle, glass wine stems, stoneware saucers, milk pans, wig curlers, crucibles**
2. What do you think Edward Chappell learned from the brick he talked about? He did not say what he learned. Based on what he said about the brick, where do you think it was originally used and why do you think that?

Answers will vary, but it was probably part of a fireplace because part of it was blackened from smoke/soot.

Charlton's Coffeehouse Rising 4:43

1. Explain how the wall structure was raised. **Answers will vary - Ropes were tied to the wooden wall frame, and people pulled the rope to raise the wall into place.**

Charlton's Coffeehouse Carpentry 4:27

1. Why did they set the first floor by crane? **The center structure was made of re-used bricks which were super fragile because they are super old.**

Charlton's Coffeehouse Bricks and Mortar 5:12

1. What kinds of things can you tell from looking at the old bricks?
 - **If it rained the day the brick was made**
 - **If it had soot on it where it was placed**
 - **If it was poorly laid out to dry**
 - **If animals ran across them before they were dry**
2. What two kinds of bricks were used to make the coffeehouse? **original** and **new.**
3. How long did the kiln fire the bricks? **All night long**

Charlton's Coffeehouse Iron Works 4:46

1. How many nails did they make? **20,000**
2. What do you think he meant by "ghost marks" on the door? **Marks left by the lock that was there**
3. Where did they find most of the iron? **An old building being torn down in Wisconsin; the iron was acquired in 1880's**

Charlton's Coffeehouse Plaster Works 6:13

1. Of what was the plaster made? **Burned oyster shells**
2. How long did they burn the oyster shells? **24 – 48 hours**

3. What should happen when the burned oyster shells are added to water? **A chemical reaction in which the water boils without heat!**

Charlton's Coffeehouse – A Historic Interior 6:13

1. How many artifacts did they find? **Over half a million!**
2. Why did people go to the coffeehouse coffee room? **To get news and do business**
3. What does the coffeehouse use instead of the original plates and cups today? **Reproductions of the originals**
4. What two drinks do they mention that the coffeehouse served? **Coffee** and **Chocolate**

Charlton's Coffeehouse – A Particular Charm 4:37

1. How did they know that the coffeehouse had wallpaper? **They found traces of glue on the original walls**
2. What kind of people had wallpaper back in the 18th century? **Rich people**
3. So Mr. Charlton probably tried to attract **rich** people to his coffeehouse.

18th – Century Chocolate Making 10:29

- What does the fruit from which chocolate comes taste like? **Citrus/orange**
- The cocoa bean is really the **seed** of the fruit.
- He calls the cocoa beans "**chocolate nuts.**"
- Explain the process of making chocolate. **Answers will vary – 1. Pick out the debris in the chocolate nuts. 2. Roast chocolate nuts. 3. Remove shells. 4. Shake chaff off the chocolate nuts. 5. Pound the chocolate nuts. 6. Grind the chocolate on a hot chocolate stone and a metal roller. 6. Add sugar, and grind some more!**

Building from Scratch: Making a Cannon

The Joy of Discovery 3:28, The First Pour 2:08, & The Second Pour 3:11

1. To the best of your ability, explain how a cannon was made back in revolutionary times based on what you saw in these clips. **Answers will**

vary. 1. Build a furnace, and make a mold of a cannon. 2. Preheat the furnace for a day or two. 3. Put bronze in the furnace until it melts. 4. Bury the mold next to the place where the bronze will come out, but leave the opening of the mold above ground at the end of the trough. 5. Use a long iron rod push out an iron cork in the side of the melting chamber. 6. The melted bronze runs down a trough into a mold. 7. After the bronze has re-hardened, use a hammer to break off the mold.

African-Americans in the 18th Century

Two Sites, One Story 4:55

Compare and Contrast Peyton Randolph House and Great Hopes Plantation. <u>Answers will vary</u>		
Peyton Randolph House	Peyton Randolph House	Peyton Randolph House
<u>28 slaves took care of 2-3 people</u>	<u>28 slaves took care of 2-3 people</u>	<u>28 slaves took care of 2-3 people</u>
<u>Slaves slept in 2 level building called the servants' quarters.</u>	<u>Slaves slept in 2 level building called the servants' quarters.</u>	<u>Slaves slept in 2 level building called the servants' quarters.</u>
<u>No farm</u>	<u>No farm</u>	<u>No farm</u>

Dirty Life Out Back 4:53

1. Name some of the buildings mentioned and tell how each one is used. A dairy – preserving milk/cheese products; A smokehouse – to preserve and store meat products; privy; kitchen
2. Name one of the places where slaves lived and slept. 2nd floor of the kitchen,

What Holds the Future – Questions and Answers 12:24

1. Write your reactions. How did this video clip make you feel? Why do you feel that way? Answers will vary

African-American 30th Anniversary Celebration 4:05

1. Lord Dunmore, governor of the colony of Virginia, would offer freedom to slaves and indentured servants who fought for the British.

What Holds the Future – The Story 4:08

1. And then...Lord Dunmore abandoned the slaves who had volunteered so they had to be _auctioned_ off.

What Holds the Future – Program Excerpts – 5:44

1. It's interesting isn't it? The whites were fighting for freedom from Britain while keeping 52% of the population from freedom. (Slaves made up 52% of the population.)
2. Do you think the slaves realized that they were the majority? Why or why not? Answers will vary.

Kids in the 18th Century

Kids in the 18th Century 5:31

1. How did kids get an education in the 18th century? Homeschool, private tutor, or on job training
2. What jobs did kids do? Answers will vary. Make beds, scrub floors, help in kitchen, get water from the well, polish silver, sew, work in the fields, learn an apprenticeship
3. What did kids do for fun? Answers will vary. Played mancala to learn how to count, played hoop and stick, played with homemade toys, played trap ball, played with jacks, drew on slates, danced

Fifes and Drums

The Sound of Independence 3:08

1. During the American Revolution, every regiment was required to have at least one drummer and one fifer.
2. What were fifers and drummers jobs? They played to keep the soldiers' minds off marching, and they relayed the commander's orders.