

Lesson 3.02 Guided Reading and Notes

Nationalism: Recipe for America

All students complete 3.02 reading and the quiz.

Print and fill in the blanks. To type on this document make a copy and save it to your computer!

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How did American culture develop?

1. Most United States citizens call themselves "American." Most Americans learn the same subjects in school. The U.S. Constitution guides the American government. Some people describe the United States as a "_____."
2. Different cultures blend or melt together to make America. Others say the country is a "_____." You can still find the differences between groups. Yet they go together well, like the parts of a salad.
3. The _____, _____, _____, and even _____ of Native Americans, Europeans, and African Americans were very different from each other.
4. Their _____ formed from their unique histories.
5. These groups came together in America. In some cases, Europeans attempted to force Native Americans and African Americans to _____, or adopt European traditions, and abandon their own.
6. This contact between Europeans and others led to widespread cultural _____.

Define "culture" in your own words.

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What are some examples of culture in America? Can you think of some that are not in the chart?

| Examples of Culture in America | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Food | Americans enjoy a wide range of cuisines. Many dishes can be traced to different cultures or even a combination of cultures. |
| Religion | Americans practice many different faiths. Some religious ideas began in the United States. |
| Education | Most American schools use a fall to spring school year. This began because children helped on farms in summer. |
| Law | The way American courts settle conflicts came from English common law. |
| Traditions | Americans enjoy fireworks on the Fourth of July. The ancient Chinese invented fireworks. |

Recipe for America: What Were the Colonial Ingredients?

7. A recipe for _____ culture includes many stories of different groups.
8. Each group brought its own _____, _____ and _____ to shape life in the American colonies. Their lives and experiences still affect Americans today.

Interactive

Native American Contributions

Sports

9. _____ is a sport originally played by many groups of Native Americans.
10. French settlers who observed the game called it _____.
11. Native Americans played this game to _____ affirm tribal ties and settle disputes. Teammates pass the ball to each other using a basket on the end of a stick. They try to launch the ball into the other team's goal.

Crafts

12. Colonists and Native Americans _____ with each other.
13. The Iroquois strung dyed beads and shells together to record _____.
14. Some New England colonists used Iroquois _____ for money.
15. The Cherokee used painted clay _____ in jewelry and clothing.

Place Names

16. Native American words are in many _____ within the United States, including about half of the states' names. Think of the names of cities and streets near you.

African American Contributions

Music and Dance

17. Enslaved African Americans used music and dance to express _____.
18. The _____ was a dance style that was developed on plantations. They would clap in rhythm and sing in a call-and-response style, while one caller led the rest of the crowd.
19. Rhythm and percussion instruments played a huge part in African American _____.

Slave Quarters

20. Most enslaved people _____ in slave quarters. These were rough huts built for the enslaved persons to live in away from the main house.

21. In the slave quarters, African Americans built _____ ties and traditions. Enslaved persons built the huts around a shared space with a fire for cooking. They sometimes dug a space in the floor to store vegetables, meat, and even things they wished to hide.

Resourcefulness

22. Both Native American and African American culture included a _____ that because natural resources are valued, waste should be avoided.
23. Enslaved persons often kept a vegetable patch and ate all edible parts. Chickens were very important to the enslaved people. They were a source of eggs and meat. The feathers and bones were important in _____ African rituals some enslaved persons still practiced.

Women and Children Contributions

Women in the Colonies

24. Fathers and husbands expected _____ from their daughters and wives.
25. Parents arranged marriages for their daughters that would _____ the family.
26. Wives were _____ for household duties and raising children. They also directed the family's religious activities.
27. _____ delivered babies and cared for pregnant women.
28. Wives often oversaw their husbands' _____ on top of their normal duties while they were away. On a Southern farm, this included supervising servants and enslaved persons and entertaining guests. The wife took care of farm tasks or ran her husband's shop.

Children's Work in the Colonies

29. Children were _____ for helping the family survive.
30. _____ would help their mothers create household goods like clothing, candles, and soap.
31. _____ helped farm and sometimes became apprentices to learn a trade.

Colonial Education

32. _____ wove into many aspects of life in the colonies. The most famous early schoolbook, the *New England Primer*, taught children to read using verses and stories from the Bible.

Assignment - Complete the quiz (click on assessments in Educator to access the quiz)