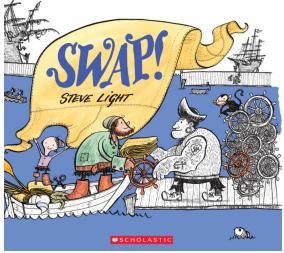
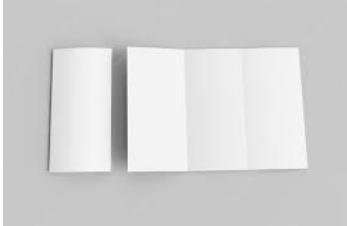


## Scheme of Work - Carter House

Lesson 1:	Introduction and discussion	Main Activity	Plenary/ Reflections
<p><b><u>WALT</u></b> Identify Bermuda historical figures and their contributions.</p> <p><b><u>Success Criteria:</u></b> I can explain biographical information</p> <p><b><u>TIB:</u></b> We want to understand Bermuda history</p> <p><b><u>Standards</u></b> SS04 CIV 01 4.SS.C2b Explain the relevance of historical personalities, e.g. explorers, Sea Venture shipwreck survivors</p> <p><b>ELA04</b> 4Wp.02 Make short notes to record information from a text and use them to inform writing.</p> <p>*4Wp.03 Explore and use different ways of laying out and presenting texts to suit the purpose and audience (handwritten, printed and onscreen).</p> <p>*4SLm.05 Show awareness of an audience, e.g. by adapting language and tone to engage them.</p> <p>4SLp.04 Plan and deliver a group presentation on a familiar subject, including to a wider audience.</p> <p>*4SLr.01 Begin to evaluate your own and others' talk, including what went well and what could be improved next time.</p>	<p>Introducing important people from Bermuda History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Christopher Columbus</li> <li>-Diego Ramirez</li> <li>-Venturilla</li> <li>-Juan de Bermudez</li> <li>-Sir George Somers</li> <li>-William Strachey</li> <li>-Governor Moore</li> <li>-Christopher Carter</li> </ul> <p>(Info below)</p>	<p>Jigsaw Activity</p> <p>Chose a historical figures in Bermuda History and create present day instagram Bio for them.</p> <p>Which hashtags would you use? Examples: #settler #explorer #governor #bermuda</p> <p>Would they have famous/historical friends?</p> <p>How many likes would they get?</p> <p>Draw them somewhere historically accurate.</p> <p>See resource below</p>	<p>Students can share their Instagram Bios with the class.</p> <p><b><i>Glow and Grow</i></b> Share feedback with others. -One aspect you really liked and why.</p> <p>-One aspect you thought could use improvement. Be sure to suggest an idea to improve it.</p>

Lesson 2:	Introduction and discussion	Main Activity	Reflections
<b>Learning Intentions</b> <u><b>WALT</b></u> Describe the influence of Bermuda's geographical location and its availability of resources.  <u><b>Success Criteria</b></u> Explain Bermuda's role in helping save Jamestown Settlement.  <u><b>Standards</b></u> SS04 GEO01 4.SS.G2a Describe the influence of Bermuda's geographical location and its availability of resources.	Explain the geographical importance of Bermuda.  What could Bermuda offer to Jamestown?  The Jamestown settlement is in trouble! Start your voyage at Plymouth, England and bring supplies to Jamestown, so the settlers do not starve. Roll the dice to see how many spaces you can move.  Look out! If you land on the Jolly Roger , you've been struck by pirates and must move back 2 spaces. If you hit a shipwreck , return to Plymouth. Beware of hurricanes , landing on one will send you back 4 spaces.  Each time you make it successfully to Jamestown from Plymouth you earn 10 points. Then start your journey back. You chose to go to Bermuda for supplies instead. A trip from Bermuda to Jamestown will earn you 5 points. The first player to earn 25 points wins. Good luck!	In groups of 2-4 players, play the board game. You will need the game board, directions and dice.  <i>(See resources below)</i>	Discuss the strategies you used.  Why would you choose to go back and forth to Bermuda?  It was much closer than England.  What made it dangerous? Possible answers: -shipwrecks, reefs, pirates, hurricanes.
Lesson 3:	Introduction and discussion	Main Activity	Reflexions
<u><b>WALT</b></u> Understand the meaning of non-monetary system and how it was used in Bermuda  <u><b>Success Criteria</b></u> I can discuss how the barter trade is different from the	Resource: SWAP by Steve Light  Before reading 'Swap' use the cover of the book to go through a 'See, Think, Wonder' exercise (see resource)	Barter Activity  'Barter' is another word for swapping. If someone tries to barter, they are trying to exchange goods (or services) without using money.	Open a discussion on what bartering is, who it can help, and why it might not be a good thing.

<p>money trade</p> <p><b>Standards</b></p> <p>SS04 GEO01 4.SS.E1d</p> <p>Identify various types of payments that could have been made to an investor up to 1684</p> <p>Recall and recognize specific terminology such as: goods, services, trade, bartering, compare</p> 	<p>Allow students to take a moment to examine the picture before responding to prompts:</p> <p>What do you see? What do you think? What are you wondering?</p> <p>Guide discussions so children understand what it means to swap something: exchanging one thing for something else)</p> <p>What types of things did they swap in the book?</p> <p>Discuss different things that students have swapped before: pokemon cards, football cards, snacks ect</p> <p>Discuss: How is swapping something different from buying it with money? What do you need to swap something? Why do you think people swapped items instead of buying them?</p> <p>Ensure students understand that Bermuda did not have money. It had natural resources which were used for the investors and settlers to make money.</p>	<p>Sitting in a large circle, give each student one, two, or three random objects, making sure some kids have one, some have two, and some have three.</p> <p>Choose a student to start and have them ask either the person to their left or the person to their right to trade objects.</p> <p>If the other person wants to trade, they exchange objects and the turn is over.</p> <p>If the other person does not want to trade the student keeps her object and her turn is over.</p> <p>The game continues in that direction until everyone has had a turn.</p> <p>Ask students to take turns sharing why they decided to trade or not.</p> <p>Ask students to vote by show of hands who ended up with the most valuable object(s). Why is this the most valuable and how did they get it?</p>	
<p><b>Lesson 4 :</b></p> <p><b>WALT</b> Identify the different types of non-monetary payments that could have been made to an investor</p> <p><b>Success Criteria</b> I can discuss how the barter trade is different from the money trade</p> <p><b>Standards</b> SS04 GEO01 4.SS.E1d</p> <p>Identify various types of</p>	<p><b>Introduction</b></p> <p>Review the meaning of bartering and get students to give examples.</p> <p>Discuss specific items that could be used to barter in Bermuda up to 1684:</p> <p>Ambergris A solid, flammable, waxy and foul smelling substance of dull grey or blackish color that is produced in the digestive system of whales. Ambergris was used to</p>	<p><b>Main Activity</b></p> <p>Using their knowledge on bartering and valuable items used to barter in Bermuda, students will create an attractive trifold brochure of all the material items that they have to offer an investor</p>	<p><b>Reflections</b></p> <p>Students will have a chance to show their brochures.</p> <p>Closing discussion:</p> <p>Do you think money would make trading so much easier? Why? Why not</p> <p>(this is a lead up into introducing the first form of money in</p>

<p>payments that could have been made to an investor up to 1684</p> <p>Recall and recognize specific terminology such as: goods, services, trade, bartering, compare</p>	<p>make luxury perfume, and was very valuable.</p> <p>Tobacco Tobacco growing was a very important source of income for the first settlers.</p> <p>Land Large plots of land were attractive for investors</p>		<p>Bermuda: the Hog Penny</p>
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19:33

# Bermuda Histogram



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### Governor Moore

-The first forts established in Bermuda were built under Governor Richard Moore in 1612 to protect against potential attacks from the Spanish. Due to Bermuda's strategic maritime location during wartimes, the British would go on to erect more than 90 forts across the island. These structures were built of stone, which is why many remains can still be seen to this day and make great historical attractions.

### Christopher Carter

1612. The island of Bermuda now referred to as Cooper's Island was claimed by Christopher Carter in payment for his share of ambergris forfeited to the Bermuda Company. He spent years there digging in vain for what he thought was buried treasure.

### Christopher Columbus Spanish explorer during 1400s

Christopher Columbus- first noted European to successfully complete a trans-Atlantic crossing (1492) Columbus opened up the Atlantic seaways for other European explorers in search of new lands and riches. This route led to others exploring the Atlantic Ocean and establishing trade routes.

### Juan de Bermudez Spanish explorer during 1500s

Whilst exploring the Atlantic Ocean, Juan de Bermudez sighted the island known as the Isles of Devils and upon his return to Spain told his sighting to Gonzalo Oviedo y Valdés, a historian who officially recorded the sighting, naming the island after Bermudez.

### Diego Ramirez Spanish explorer during 1600s

Ramirez shipwrecked off of Bermuda. He and his crew members came ashore and explored the island. Ramirez made Bermuda's first known detailed map. He went back to Spain and told the King to consider Bermuda as a Spanish interest.

### Venturilla

A crew member aboard Ramirez's ship. He came ashore to Bermuda to gather resources for Diego Ramirez's shipwrecked vessel. He was Ramirez's only Afro-Ladino crew member. Venturilla is Bermuda's first known African contact.

### Sir George Somers

Admiral of the fleet heading to the British colony in Jamestown, Virginia with the fleet caught in a hurricane and ships damaged by the storm, as Admiral of the flag ship, he lodged the Sea Venture off of Bermuda's reefs. He got everyone off the shipwreck to safety on the island. He organized the castaways to survive and complete their journey. After completing the voyage to Jamestown, he suggested a British settlement in Bermuda. Upon agreements, as noted founder, Bermuda was known as Somers Isles.

### William Strachey

Virginia Company's secretary to the Jamestown colony. He recorded events of the Sea Venture shipwreck and documented castaway events. It is stated that his documentation was used by William Shakespeare, a noted British playwright, to write the Tempest.

Shipwreck survivors (castaway)

Estevao Gomez - came to map the island, but no surviving evidence (1525)

Henry May- shipwrecked and used found resources to survive and continue his journey (1593)

Pedro Menendez de Avila-came to Bermuda looking for his shipwrecked son (1563)

Diego Ramirez- shipwrecked, explored the island and drew a rough outline, now known as the first detailed map of Bermuda (1603)

Additional Info:

**1603. Diego Ramirez, captain of a Spanish galleon, spent 3 weeks on Bermuda with his crew to repair their ship after a storm and sent a description to his superiors in Seville, Spain.** A black crewmember was Venturilla. He was sent ashore with a lantern and axe to cut a piece of cedar while the rest of his crew waited on the ship. When on land, he was mobbed by many cahows and yelled to his crewmates for help. They assumed he was being attacked by the devil, rushed to his aid and that night captured more than 500 birds, cahows or petrels, which they ate. All left after repairing the ship. They noted the presence of a wreck. The map created by Captain Diego Ramirez during his visit that year is the first-ever known map showing a representation or shape specifically of the island of Bermuda. He also discovered tobacco growing in Bermuda, at Spanish Point where he landed, named after his nationality. It is possible that the Spanish, well acquainted with tobacco since 1492, planted tobacco in Bermuda during one of their shipwrecks and if so it was probably the better quality Caribbean variety than Raleigh's Indian tobacco planted in Virginia.

Juan de Bermudez- sighted island (1505)

Gonzalo Oviedo y Valdés-Historian recorded sighting

Admiral Sir George Somers- Admiral of the fleet and shipwrecked Sea Venture- the flag ship

**1609. Admiral Sir George Somers was rowed around the island and from the trip made the second known manuscript map of Bermuda,** (after the one by Ramirez) which has survived in two copies, one in Bermuda in the collections of the Bermuda National Trust and the other at the British Library. In the Admiral's honor Bermuda was renamed as the Somers Islands. It is still known as such in certain quarters as the additional name for Bermuda.



Sir Thomas Gates- designated governor for Jamestown colony

Captain Christopher Newport- captain of Sea Venture

William Strachey- author who recorded shipwreck and documented castaway events

John Rolfe – survivor (Pocahontas)

**1610. February. Birth in Bermuda of the daughter, named Bermuda, the first child known to have been born in Bermuda, of John Rolfe and his wife Sarah Hacker Rolfe.** Rolfe was born in Heacham, Norfolk, England as the son of John Rolfe and Dorothea Mason, and was baptized on May 6, 1585. John Rolfe is one of the most famous of the 17th century new world arrivals. He and his wife were Sea Venture castaways. But Mrs. Rolfe and her daughter Bermuda died less than two months later in Bermuda, some say Jamestown, later. (Mr. Rolfe, as a widower, continued on to Jamestown, Virginia where in 1614, he married native American Princess Pocahontas.)

**1609. July 28, a hurricane that had begun on July 24 sank one ship and threw the flagship Sea Venture so far off course that it was wrecked on a reef in Bermuda.** All 150, including John Rolfe and his pregnant wife were saved. Also aboard the Se Venture was the greatest part of the food intended not for passengers but for hungry colonists at Jamestown. Their food was instead eaten by the passengers wrecked in Bermuda. The colonists later painstakingly rebuilt two boats, Deliverance and Patience, from the wreckage at Buildings Bay, St. George's. All crew and passengers survived the sinking. The list of passengers included Sir Thomas Gates, Governor for Virginia; Sir George Somers, Admiral of the flotilla; Rev. Richard Bucke, chaplain to the expedition (since that time the Church of England has always had an active presence in Bermuda); William Strachey, Surrey, Secretary-elect of Virginia Company; Silvester Jourdain, of Lyme Regis, Dorset; Joseph Chard; Henry Shelly; Robert Walsingham, coxswain; Robert Frobisher, shipwright; Nicholas Bennit, carpenter; Francis Pearepoint; William Brian; William Martin; Henry Ravens, master mate; Richard Knowles; Stephen Hopkins; Christopher Carter; Robert Waters; Edward Waters; Samuel Sharpe; Henry Paine, shot to death for mutiny; Humfrey Reede; James Swift; Thomas Powell, cook; Edward Eason; Mistress Eason; baby boy Bermuda Eason, born in Bermuda the previous-mentioned; John Want; Mistress Horton; Elizabeth Persons, maid to Mistress Horton; married Thomas Powell while in Bermuda; Capt (Sir) George Yeardley, experienced veteran of the Dutch wars; Jeffrey Briars (died in Bermuda); Richard Lewis, died in Bermuda; Edward Samuel, murdered by Robert Waters; William Hitchman, died in Bermuda; Thomas Whittingham, later lost at sea with Ravens; Edward

Chard; Captain Matthew Somers nephew and heir of Sir George (was aboard the "Swallow" on the same expedition); Robert Rich, the brother of Sir Nathaniel Rich, a shareholder; Christopher Newport, Captain of the Sea Venture, former privateer; Stephen Hopkins; John Rolfe, a young man in his twenties and traveling with his wife. Their baby girl was born in Bermuda, christened Bermuda 11 February 1610 and died shortly thereafter and buried in Bermuda. His wife died shortly after reaching Virginia Spring 1610 and he married Pocahontas in April 1614; Mistress Rolfe, first wife of above; Henry Bagwell, aged 35; Thomas Godby, aged 36; Lieut. Edward Waters, aged 40; Elizabeth Joons, aged 30, servant; John Lytefoote; John Proctor; Josuah Chard; Henry Bagwell; Samuel Sharp; Capt. Wm Pierce; George Grave; Richard Buck with wife, Miss Langley and four Buck children; Stephen Hopkins; Wm Pierce. All these first involuntary British settlers in Bermuda, denied for many months the ability to get to Jamestown in Virginia, were extremely fortunate in several major respects. They had arrived on an island with no prior continuous human habitation, just a few signs of temporary earlier castaways, most likely Spanish or Portuguese. They found ready sources of food from coastal waters teeming with fish and other edibles from the sea. Big, fat birds - Bermuda cahows, later nearly extinct - were there for the eating. Feral wild hogs galore, most likely left there by Spanish mariners as a source of food in the event of shipwrecks, roamed the island. Found growing was an onion, much appreciated by the new settlers. Although hot and humid in summer the climate was wonderfully mild in winter, especially when compared to the United Kingdom and Jamestown. Whereas in Virginia, conditions in the first English settlement in the New World were far from glamorous (early settlers in Jamestown were often starving, and forced to eat dogs, mice, and shoe leather to survive devastating winters. A few written accounts take things one gruesome step farther and suggest that some Jamestown colonists even ate their own dead. Native American Indians were constantly hostile.

Vasco da Gama - first crossing from Europe to India (1498)

Magellan- first Pacific Ocean crossing (1522) Sea Venture-1609

Sources:

-SBG Scales

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# V O Y A G E   T O   J A M E S T O W N

The Jamestown settlement is in trouble! Start your voyage at Plymouth, England and bring supplies to Jamestown, so the settlers do not starve. Roll the dice to see how many spaces you can move.

Look out! If you land on the Jolly Roger , you've been struck by pirates and must move back 2 spaces. If you hit a shipwreck , return to Plymouth. Beware of hurricanes , landing on one will send you back 4 spaces.

Each time you make it successfully to Jamestown from Plymouth you earn 10 points. Then start your journey back. You chose to go to Bermuda for supplies instead. A trip from Bermuda to Jamestown, will you earn 5 points. The first player to earn 25 points wins. Good luck!

**QUO FATA FERUNT**

*W H I T H E R   T H E   F A T E S   C A R R Y   U S*