

Training Header Sheet with Change Log Form

Kentucky

Social Studies – Grade 5

2022 Spring Op

SS0520043_08

Life of Kentuckians & Early Shakers in America

Training Set

Date	Comments	Version
10/2022	Operational Training Set	Set A

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Prompt, Sources & Rubric

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Prompt

Read the question carefully. Then enter your answer in the space provided.

Using your knowledge of life in the past and life today, answer the following supporting question.

Supporting question: How is life for Kentuckians today both similar to and different from life for the early Shakers in America?

In your response, use evidence from multiple sources to support the claim. Sources used may include the introduction. Explain your answer in **at least** two sentences.

Sources

Intro

The United Society of Believers was a religious group that started in England in 1747. Some people called them Shakers because they would dance and shake during worship. In 1774, a woman named Ann Lee, or Mother Ann, led a group of eight Shakers to America. They arrived in New York nine months before the American Revolution began. Even though many people distrusted the Shakers because of their beliefs and practices, Mother Ann gained new followers. By the mid-1800s, more than 5,000 people in the United States were Shakers.

Analyze these sources about the Shakers in order to investigate the compelling question “How do beliefs affect actions?”

Shaker Communities in the United States, 1787–1896



• Shaker community

Source 1

This source, which includes a drawing and an excerpt, is about Shaker worship.

Shaker Worship, Mount Lebanon, New York, c. 1830



Library of Congress

The men . . . all entered at the same door, and took their seats on the right side of the building. The women entered at another door, and occupied seats on the left side of the house; they wore uniform simple dresses. . . . The spectators were arranged on benches against the wall. . . .

. . . Men, women, and children, old and young, Black and White, began to dance . . . ; all advancing and retiring three or four steps, and at every turn of the tune, whirling around with three steps.

—Elkanah Watson, describing his visit to the Shaker community at Mount Lebanon, New York, in August 1790

Sources Continued

Source 2

This source has three texts about the teachings of Mother Ann Lee.

You must forsake . . . marriage. . . .

Take good care of what you have. Provide places for your things, so that you may know where to find them, at any time, by day or by night . . . ; and be kind to the poor and needy.

—Mother Ann Lee, as quoted in *Testimonies of the Life, Character, Revelations, and Doctrines of Mother Ann Lee*, 1888

The Shaker communities have remained true to the ideas of peace taught by Mother Ann. They have refused to fight during wars. They view all men as brothers.

—based on Anna White and Leila S. Taylor, *Shakerism: Its Meaning and Message*, 1904

Our founder Mother Ann said, “Hands to work, hearts to God.” So for us work is worship.

—Brother Arnold Hadd, as quoted in “The Shakers,” *Religion & Ethics Newsweekly*, March 18, 2011

Source 3

This source is about rules established by the Shaker leaders Father Joseph Meacham and Mother Lucy Wright. They became co-leaders of the Shakers in the 1780s.

- Shakers must live in their own communities, apart from other people.
- All Shaker communities must follow the same rules.
- Members should refer to one another as “Brother” or “Sister.”
- Male and female members must not walk past one another on the stairs.
- Boys and girls must attend school during different seasons.
- A member must get permission to travel outside the community.
- Leaders must approve all letters written or received by members.

Source: “Law and Order: Rules for Living a Shaker Life,” Hancock Shaker Village, 2018

Sources Continued

Source 4

This source is about Shaker furniture.

Shaker furniture was simple and well made. Many beds in the 1800s had tall posts. The Shakers believed that tall posts wasted wood, and so their beds had short posts. The Shakers also changed the design of a common type of chair. They made it lighter and more comfortable. Shakers also sold furniture to people outside their communities. These pieces are highly valued, and modern furniture makers often copy the Shaker style.

—based on "Shaker Style," National Park Service, 2018

Source 6

This timeline shows some events in U.S. and Shaker history.

- 1775—The American Revolution begins. Many Patriots do not trust the Shakers because Mother Ann opposes war.
- 1780—Mother Ann and some of her followers are jailed in New York because of their beliefs.
- 1781—Mother Ann seeks converts in New England. She and her followers are mistreated because of their beliefs.
- 1783—The Treaty of Paris officially ends the American Revolution.
- 1784—Mother Ann dies.
- 1796—Father Joseph Meacham dies, and Mother Lucy Wright becomes sole leader of the Shakers.
- 1805—Shakers from New York travel to Kentucky and gain three Kentuckians as followers.
- 1811—Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky, accept Black people as equal members of the community.
- 1817—Shakers free enslaved people within their communities. The Shakers also begin purchasing enslaved people in order to free them.
- 1821—Mother Lucy dies.

Source: "About the Shakers," *The Shakers: Hands to Work, Hearts to God*, Public Broadcasting Service, 2020; "History + Restoration," Shaker Village, 2020; Joseph Manca, "The Shakers and the American Revolution," *Journal of the American Revolution*, August 12, 2015; and Shaker Museum, Mount Lebanon, 2018

Source 5

This source is about the seed business in Shaker communities. It includes a list and an excerpt.

Important Steps in the Seed Business for Kentucky Shakers

1. Decide which vegetables to grow for seeds
2. Plant the seeds and tend the garden
3. Harvest the vegetables for seeds
4. Clean the seeds
5. Cut and fold paper into packets to hold the seeds
6. Print information about the seeds on each packet
7. Make boxes to display the seed packets for sale
8. Travel to market to sell the seeds

Source: Julia Neal, *The Kentucky Shakers*, 1982

At Mount Lebanon between 1834 and 1840 nearly one million bags were cut, printed, and filled with seed. . . .

Small inventions . . . made an important contribution to saving labor and speeding up production. The Shakers figured out that it was quicker to cut a number of pieces of paper . . . with the whack of a chisel than to try and cut them out individually with knife or scissors.

—"Making All Those Seed Packets," Shaker Museum - Mount Lebanon, July 25, 2018

Rubric/Exemplar/Answer Cues

Rubric	
2	The student response provides a valid answer supported by relevant examples and details from the sources.
1	The student response provides a valid answer but has inaccurate or missing examples and details.
0	The student response is incorrect, irrelevant, or missing.
Exemplar	
2	Life for Kentuckians today is similar to life for the early Shakers in America because women and men are considered equals. It is different because the Shakers lived in communities apart from the rest of the world. Most people in Kentucky today do not live apart from the rest of the world.

Answer Cues

Valid answers may include but are not limited to:

- Similar to
 - People have freedom of religion. (Introduction, Source 1, and Source 6)
 - Some religious groups keep men and women separate during worship. (Source 1)
 - Some people do not marry because of their religious beliefs. (Source 2)
 - Some people have furniture that is based on Shaker furniture. (Source 4)
 - Seeds are still sold in packages. (Source 5)
 - Men and women are considered equal. (Source 6)
 - Blacks and Whites are considered equal. (Source 6)
- Different from
 - The Shakers were mistreated for their beliefs, but Kentuckians today can believe what they want. (Introduction and Source 6)
 - The Shakers had women leaders, but some religious groups in Kentucky do not allow women as leaders. (Introduction, Source 3, and Source 6)
 - The Shakers expected men and women to worship separately, but Kentucky men and women usually worship together at church. (Source 2)
 - The Shakers did not allow marriage, but most people in Kentucky accept marriage. (Source 2)
 - The Shakers lived in communities apart from the rest of the world, but most Kentuckians live in places that have different kinds of people. (Source 3)
 - Shaker boys and girls went to school in different seasons, but Kentucky boys and girls go to school together. (Source 3)
 - The Shakers had to ask permission to travel, but Kentuckians can travel without asking their leaders. (Source 3)
 - Shakers wrote letters, but letter writing is less common among Kentuckians today. (Source 3)
 - Slavery existed when the first Shaker communities were formed, but Kentucky no longer allows slavery. (Source 6)

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Kentucky Academic Standards

Social Studies – Grade 5

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SS0520043_08

Life of Kentuckians & Early Shakers in America

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Kentucky had early Shakers because it was along the trail of America. The Shakers had to take that trail along Kentucky.

The shaker communities have remained true to the ideas of peace taught by Mother Ann.
work, hearts to God."

Our founder Mother said, "Hand to the

How is life for kentuckians todaay an similar to the life for the early shakers in america ? the intorduction says "some people call them sharkers because of they would dance and shake during worship".

Life in the past was different then life now because back then the Shakers were jailed for their beliefs. But now we can believe in whatever we want.

Life for Kentuckians today is both similar from the life for the early Shakers (Source Five) the early shakers made a living from selling seeds as some people do now, they made boxes to display the seed's packets to sell, as the modern day Kentuckians do now. (Source Four) shakers made furniture that was simple and well made, the shakers believed tall bed posts wasted wood so they had short post they also made the design of the common type of the chair which is lighter and more comfortable, And the modern day Kentuckians still do all of these ways they make there bed post smaller to save wood and they still make the common design of the chair made by the Shakers.

Life for Kentuckians today are suprisingly similar to and different from life for the early Shakers in America. How? Well everybody knows Kentucky is known for farming. And the Shakers weren't far from farmers. Like in source 5 it says on the heading, "Important Steps in the Seed Business for Kentucky Shakers." Which shows the Shakers had business with seeds which technically makes them farmers, just like Kentuckians. The only difference is that Kentuckians sell the actual vegetables while Shakers just sell the seeds.

Life is similar for Kentuckians and Shakers because we both plant vegetables and fruits and expect people to buy them also, we have the freedom of religion. On the other hand, life of Kentuckians and Shakers are different because Shakers must live in their own communities.

Similar

In the Introduction it says "The united Society of believers was a religious group" and people still have religious groups today. In Source 4 it says that they make furniture and we still today make furniture.

Different'

In source 3 it says "Rules established by the shaker leaders" while we may still have rules today there are a little bit different. They also said you should refer a member as a borther or sister but we dont ussaly do that today.

The life of both Kentuckians today are similar to the early shakers because they both had leaders of thier groops so like Mother Ann was the leader of the shakers and to me Kentucky is one big groop so the govner is our leader.They are also alike because they both have strict rules that people were exected to follow.The life of both Kentuckians and early shakers were different because I feel like people don't farm as much now and if you didn't farm back then you couldn't really surive.