

BCPS Field Trip Request ID # 9483

Trip Request By

Trip Name

Trip Date

Approx. Pick-up Time

Return Date

Approx. Return Time

Class/Group

Student Count

Chaperone Count

Number of Vans/Buses

Common Carrier

Cost to Students

How will you pay for students who cannot afford the fee?

Place of Departure

Name:

Address:

City:

State: KY

Destination

Name:

Address:

City:

State: KY

Lesson Plans

What educational objective does this field trip meet for your students?

SS-05-2.3.1

Students will describe various forms of interactions (compromise, cooperation, conflict) that occurred between diverse groups (e.g., Native Americans, European Explorers, English colonists, British Parliament) in the history of the United States.

SS-05-4.1.1

Students will use geographic tools (e.g., maps, charts, graphs) to identify natural resources and other physical characteristics (e.g., major landforms, major bodies of water, weather, climate, roads, bridges) and analyze patterns of movement and settlement in the United States.

How is this trip connected with or linked to the unit you are currently teaching in the classroom?

We have taught U.S. History throughout the school year. This field trip will connect to the lesson we have taught about the settlement of U.S. soil as well as the wars that took place to ensure our freedom. Students will be able to see how pioneers settled on land and used the resources available to live.

What have you been teaching that leads to the value of this trip?

We will be teaching the Civil War during this time. Previous lessons about the Revolutionary War will tie in to the settlement of Fort Harrod.

What instructional follow-up activities will the student do upon returning from the field trip?

We will have a reflection entry in our Social Studies Interactive Journal on our visit to Fort Harrod.

How will the field trip enhance learning more than the regular classroom instruction on this topic or lesson?

Students will be able to visually see how the pioneers lived day to day through the various stations set up. They will see how food and shelter was made as well as how pioneers were educated.

When did your students last attend this site?

Last year's 5th graders attended in April, 2018.

Fort Harrod information:

In 1774 pioneer James Harrod led an expedition of 37 men down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers to the mouth of the Kentucky River. After traveling up the river they guided their boats into a creek called Landing Run. They then traveled overland until they crossed the Salt River in what is present day Mercer County, to a large spring where on June 16, 1774 they established a camp that became the settlement called Harrodstown, the first pioneer settlement in Kentucky. Harrod and his men built cabins and stayed until July when they briefly returned to Virginia. They returned to stay on March 8, 1775. Within months Harrodstown became a bustling community on the Kentucky frontier. As the community grew, the original fortifications became inadequate. The settlers constructed a new and larger fort on Old Fort Hill, on what is now the site of the park. With the protection of the fort, the community of Harrodstown steadily grew into the town of Harrodsburg, the county seat of Mercer County.

The memory of those early pioneers remained a vivid part of early Kentucky history. A desire to commemorate the bravery and sacrifices of these men, women, and children led to the creation of Old Fort Harrod State Park in 1927. Originally known as Pioneer Memorial State Park, the modern version of the fort was a third smaller and just south of the original structure. The reconstructed fort gives visitors a glimpse of life on the Kentucky frontier. The 22-acre park contains the fort, the Mansion Museum, a Greek Revival house built in 1813, the Lincoln Marriage Temple, a brick structure that houses the cabin where Abraham Lincoln's parents, Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, were married, the Pioneer Cemetery, the oldest burial site for Kentucky's first settlers, and the George Rogers Clark Memorial dedicated in 1934 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to commemorate those pioneers who opened up the western frontier for settlement.

The Mansion Museum contains pioneer books, documents, musical instruments, and tools. There is a room dedicated to the memory of Kentucky native son Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause in Kentucky and a room dedicated to native son Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy.

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