

Viewing Guide: Fill in the Blanks

How well did you listen to the **Electronic Field Trip to Fort Harrod and Fort Boonesborough**? Try this fill-in-the-blank exercise to test yourself.

Kentucky's first settlement fort was _____.

The British had promised the Native Americans in 1763 that the land was reserved for them and said no one could settle west of the Mountains.

Many groups of _____ were familiar with the land we now know as Kentucky. They had a claim to the land.

Fur traders and explorers said Kentucky was a land with everything necessary for pioneer life: thick trees, rich soil, and abundant

.

Captain James Harrod and his men came mostly by water—down the Ohio and _____ rivers.

Explorer Daniel Boone came by land, following a trail made by buffalo and Native Americans—through the Cumberland Gap up the _____.

Woodcarvers made furniture, tools, plows, and handles for tools. The woodcarver seen in the video is making a _____.

Fat from meat, called _____, was used for making soap and candles.

Bark from trees could be soaked and woven to make _____.

Fort Harrod was built around a _____ and close to another which provided water when the fort was under attack.

Fort Boonesborough was close to the _____ River.

The small axe called a _____ could cut down small trees or be used as a weapon.

If anything made of iron broke, the _____ fixed it.

Fires were started with flint and _____.

Trading an animal skin for a tomahawk is an example of _____.

A _____ would make jars the settlers needed to can and store food.

Native Americans planted corn, _____, and squash and called them the "three sisters" because they grew well together.

At the _____, corn is smashed into cornmeal.

Early settlers grew flax to make _____.

A _____ weaves threads to make cloth.

_____ had the first school west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Wooden paddles called _____ were used in frontier schools.

The early settlers at the forts _____ in their fight for survival.