



## WORKSHEET: CAMPUS MARTIUS (Main level)

**Campus Martius showcases the history of the Northwest Territory and Marietta, including American Indian and early settlement life, transportation, and government. As you move through the main level and the balcony, you will find answers to the following questions:**

### WESTWARD MOVEMENT

1. Study the model in the lobby. What features identify the existence of early settlers and settlements? (Do not include the prehistoric features.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. These first Europeans to explore and trade in the Old Northwest established these kinds of temporary settlements. What kind of settlements were they? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was the French and Indian War (1754 to 1761) fought? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. List some items that were popular trade items in the fur trade. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Early plans to establish permanent settlements west of the \_\_\_\_\_  
Mountains were prevented by British policy. (prior to the Revolution)
6. After the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress was too poor to pay its soldiers so they paid them with \_\_\_\_\_ or promises of land.
7. Between 1801 and 1808 ships were built in Marietta to carry agricultural goods down the Ohio River to New Orleans. What kind of ships were these? \_\_\_\_\_
8. When was Marietta founded? \_\_\_\_\_
9. What were continental certificates? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. How much were they worth and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. What good were the continental certificates to the Ohio Company? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris of 1783? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. What was the significance of the Seven Ranges Survey? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. What means of transportation was used to carry freight and immigrants over the Allegheny Mountains westward? \_\_\_\_\_
15. In 1749, Celeron de Bienville planted lead plates at the mouths of the tributaries that fed into the Ohio River. He was claiming the land that drained into the Ohio for France. In 1798 one of the lead plates was found at the mouth of this river. \_\_\_\_\_
16. The Ohio Company Land Office is located in the backyard of the museum. What was its function? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
17. What was Rufus Putnam's position with the Ohio Company? \_\_\_\_\_
18. The group of people who organized the Ohio Company of Associates did so because they had one common link. What was this link? \_\_\_\_\_
19. What was the purpose of the Ohio Company of Associates? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
20. Marietta was named after whom? Why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Campus Martius is operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a nonprofit organization that serves as the state's partner in preserving and interpreting Ohio's history, archaeology, and natural history. Campus Martius is located at 601 Second Street, Marietta, OH 47570, 740-373-3750, [cmmoriv@ohiohistory.org](mailto:cmmoriv@ohiohistory.org) and [www.ohiohistory.org/places/campus](http://www.ohiohistory.org/places/campus)**



## ANSWER SHEET: CAMPUS MARTIUS (Main level)

### WESTWARD MOVEMENT

1. Study the model in the lobby. What features identify the existence of early settlers and settlements? (Do not include the prehistoric features.) **Campus Martius Stockade, Fort Harmar, Picketed Point Settlement, flatboats, and Williamstown,**
2. These first Europeans to explore and trade in the Old Northwest established these kinds of temporary settlements. What kind of settlements were they? **fur trade settlements**
3. Why was the French and Indian War (1754 to 1761) fought? **English fur traders began challenging French dominance in the fur trade.**
4. List some items that were popular trade items in the fur trade. **Trade silver, Jesuit rings, Iron, brass and flint arrow points, bone and glass trade beads.**
5. Early plans to establish permanent settlements west of the **Allegheny** Mountains were prevented by British policy. (prior to the Revolution)
6. After the Revolutionary War, the Continental Congress was too poor to pay its soldiers so they paid them with **military bounties** or promises of land.
7. Between 1801 and 1808 ships were built in Marietta to carry agricultural goods down the Ohio River to New Orleans. What kind of ships were these? **Ocean going vessels**
8. When was Marietta founded? **April 7, 1788**
9. What were continental certificates? **Paper currency issued between 1775 and 1779 by the Continental Congress to finance the Revolutionary War.**
10. How much were they worth and why? **The were worthless because Congress made too many of them and they didn't have the gold and silver to back them.**
11. What good were the continental certificates to the Ohio Company? **They raised enough of them to fund the purchase the first half of the 1.5 million acres of the Ohio Company purchase from Congress.**
12. What was the significance of the Treaty of Paris of 1783? **Great Britain officially recognized American independence and released claims of the eastern section of the Mississippi Valley to the new United States.**
13. What was the significance of the Seven Ranges Survey? **It was the first division of public lands under the Land Ordinance of 1785. Work began in 1785 and by 1788 the teams had laid out 7 ranges of rectangular townships in all or part of what is now Jefferson, Noble, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Harrison, Guernsey, Belmont, Monroe, Washington, and Stark Counties.**

14. What means of transportation was used to carry freight and immigrants over the Allegheny Mountains to Marietta in 1788? **Conestoga Wagon**
15. In 1749, Celeron de Bienville planted lead plates at the mouths of the tributaries that fed into the Ohio River. He was claiming the land that drained into the Ohio for France. In 17 one of the lead plates was found at the mouth of this river. **Muskingum River**
16. The Ohio Company Land Office is located in the backyard of the museum. What function did it serve? **The land office was built to house the maps of the area. Surveyors used these maps to measure parcels of land to be sold. Before 1800, the building was Rufus Putnam's office. After 1800, the building became a federal building.**
17. Who was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr.? **He was a member of the Ohio Company, the fourth governor of Ohio, and Postmaster General under President Madison. His home on Front Street in Marietta still exists. (Look for his washstand in the Putnam House.)**
18. What was Rufus Putnam's title when he lead the Ohio Company? **Superintendent of the Ohio Company of Associates**
19. The group of people who organized the Ohio Company of Associates did so because they Had one common link. What was this link? **They were Revolutionary War Veterans.**
10. What was the purpose of the Ohio Company of Associates? **They were to purchase, survey, and colonize the Ohio country.**
20. Who was Marietta named for and why? **For Marie Antoinette because of the financial support and military assistance given to the Continental Army by France during the Revolution.**

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