Tea Time in Early America

Sherry Middendorf- Fuller NBCT
C.O. Harrison Elementary
Oak Hills Local Schools
Cincinnati, Ohio

Grade 2
Adaptable for Upper Elementary
Art

Portraits
- Susanna Truax
- Mary Cassatt
- Daughters of Revolution

Objects
- Revere Silver P.A.
- Hall Pottery Teapot (OH)
- Sugar Tong/Strainer

Studio Activity
- Paper Sculpture Teacup
- Clay Teacup
Geography

Where does tea come from?
How is it transported?
How do we get it to our table?
Social/ Cultural Context

Why drink tea?

What did it say about you?

Who drank it?
Trade

Who did we trade with?

What did we trade?

What is a broadside?
What is taxation?

What is a boycott?

What was the result of Patriot actions?
What Do These 3 Images Have in Common?
Patriots

Are persons who love, support, and defend their country.
What is happening?

W.D. Cooper engraving Boston Tea Party 1789
The Robinson Tea Chest 1773, one of only two known surviving tea chests from the 342 tea chests that were dumped into the Boston Harbor.
What do you see?
Paul Revere, *Silver Teapot*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1796
Now let’s see how tea came to America in 1791.
Google Earth
Manifest of Grand Turk
Notice what was arriving to the American port in Salem from trade with India.
The Duchess of Bedford from England is credited with having started the event of afternoon tea back in the mid 1800’s. A tray of tea with bread and butter was served to her in the mid-afternoon. You see, in those days, lunch was served at noon but dinner was not eaten until 8 or even 9 o'clock at night. The Duchess found herself hungry during those long afternoon hours. It became a regular occurrence and as she began to invite other high-society ladies to join her, having Afternoon Tea became the 'in-thing' for the upper-class women. Along with tea, there would be small pastries with clotted cream or preserves, delicate sandwiches, and scones.
Mary Cassatt  The Tea  Museum of Fine Arts Boston  1880
www.mfa.org/tours/package.asp?key=463
Silver set belonging to Mary Cassatt’s Grandmother
Grant Wood, *Daughters of Revolution*, Cincinnati Art Museum, 1932
Student Worksheets

Compare Then and Now
Create a Teapot
Paper Tea Cup and Saucer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEN</th>
<th>NOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TRADE ITEMS FROM CHINA**

Name ___________________________ Room ___________________________
STUDIO ACTIVITY: DESIGN A TEAPOT

Write the word to Match the Parts:

BODY
LID
HANDLE
SPOUT

1. ____________
2. ____________
3. ____________
4. ____________

CONSIDER FORM and FUNCTION

YOUR IDEAS FOR A TEAPOT
CUT ONLY LARGE CIRCLE

PAPER TEA CUP & SAUCER

Key
- Cut Line
- - - Fold Line

Paper Tea Cup

Cut Square (keep for handle)

Carefully fold into 1/4's

Cut outer curve

Open into Circle

Fold at Carefully cut ONLY

Notice 4 form a center Square
List of Fine Art Images
Peale, Charles Willson, George Washington (early portrait) 1772
French, Daniel Chester, Minuteman
Cooper W.D., Boston Tea Party (engraving) 1789
The Gansevoort Limner, Susanna Truax National Gallery of Art, 1730
Revere, Paul, Silver Teapot Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1796
Cassatt, Mary, The Tea Museum of Fine Arts Boston, 1879-1880
Garrett, Phillip, Silver Tea Set Museum of Fine Arts Boston, 1813
Wood, Grant, Daughters of Revolution Cincinnati Art Museum, 1932
Bibliography
Barnebey, Gary and Paula, Hall China Tea and Coffee Pots
Palmer, Marcia “Comparing and Contrasting Chinese and English Tea Ware Including Development of Teacup Handles and Saucers”
www.stashtea.com/treasure.html
Pettigrew, Jane, Design for Tea: Tea Wares from the Dragon Court to Afternoon Tea
Stewart, Doug, “Salem Sets Sail”
VHS National Park Service, “To the Farthest Port of the Rich East”

For Kids
Cook, Salariya and Antram, You Wouldn’t Want to Be at the Boston Tea Party: Wharf Water Tea You’d Rather Not Drink
Edwards, Pamela Duncan and Cole, Henry, Boston Tea Party
Moore, Kay, If You Lived At the Time of the American Revolution
Osborne, Mary Pope and Boyce, Natalie Pope, American Revolution: a Non-Fiction Companion to Revolutionary War on Wednesday