Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

Introduction Questions

Read page 9 and answer the following questions:

1. What is prehistory? ________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Evidence suggests that the first Americans migrated from Asia between ______ and ________ years ago.

3. What was Columbus trying to achieve when he “discovered” a new world? _________________________________

4. According to the graph on page 9, which part of the Americas had the largest Native American population in 1492?

5. Compare the graph on page 9 with the map on page 11. Which groups of Native Americans established empires in the areas with the largest populations?
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

Early Routes and Cultures in North America

Use the maps on page 10 to answer these questions:

1. To reach North America, the earliest ancestors of the Native Americans may have crossed a land bridge from Asia. What body of water occupies this area today?

2. Why might a land bridge have existed between Siberia and Alaska during the Ice Ages?

3. What was the southernmost latitude of the ice sheets in North America between 23,000 B.C. and 8000 B.C.?

4. Some historians have suggested that the ancestors of the Native Americans reached the Americas by boat. Based on the evidence on map a, why might they believe that? Why do other historians dispute the idea?

5. The earliest people in North America are known to have moved through mountains in the western part of North America. What is the name of this mountain range?

6. The earliest peoples probably moved through mountains in South America, which is shown on the map in green. What is the name of these mountains?

7. According to map b on page 10, from what European country did the Vikings come?

8. What places did the Vikings explore?

9. Besides Newfoundland, where did the Vikings settle?

10. The Vikings sailed between the mainland of Europe and a large island offshore. Use the map on pages 70-71 to find the name of the country that occupies this island today.
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

Early Routes and Cultures in North America

Use the map on page 11 to answer these questions:

1. The map on page 11 shows clues to the Native Americans’ ways of life. An exhibit in a Native American museum includes a canoe and fishing hooks. To which of the following North American tribes might these artifacts have belonged: Chinook, Navajo, or Creek? Why do you think so?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Which group lived across the far northern parts of Alaska and Canada? ________________________________________
(See the maps on pages 64-65 and 70-71 to locate these places.)

3. The Northwest Coast Native Americans built huge wooden houses and totem poles. What groups lived in this area?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. The Iroquois formed a confederation of five tribes. What were the names of these tribes?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. In what culture region did the Iroquois live? ________________________________________________________________

6. Find Cuba on the map on pages 70-71. What Native American group lived in Cuba?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. Find the range of the buffalo on the map on page 46. In what culture area was the buffalo a major resource?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. In what mountain range was the Inca empire? ________________________________________________________________

9. The Navajo are the largest tribe today. In what culture area did they live? __________________________

10. Look at the map on page 14. In which culture area were Christopher Columbus’ explorations?
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

European Trade Routes

Use the maps on pages 12-13 to answer these questions:

1. What continents were involved in interlinked trade during this period?

2. What oceans were linked by trade routes?

3. From what city did Diaz and da Gama set out?

4. Which explorer reached Calicut?

5. What was the name for Beijing at this period?

6. Compare this map with the map on pages 70-71. What did China export?

7. Compare this map with the map on pages 70-71. What two cities controlled trade from the Mediterranean Sea to Europe?

8. What products came from the islands of Southeast Asia? What would you estimate their value to be?

9. What did Africa export?

10. Compare this map with the map on pages 70-71. What products came from Great Britain?
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

Spanish and English Explorers

Use the map on page 14 to answer these questions:

1. The Line of Demarcation shown on the map on page 14 divided Spanish and Portuguese claims in the Americas. The Portuguese claimed territory in eastern South America and named it after the brazilwood trees that grew there. What is the name of the present-day country that was formerly Portuguese territory?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Compare this map with the one on pages 70-71. In what present day countries did De Soto and Coronado explore?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. How many voyages does this map show for Christopher Columbus? On which voyage did he reach the coast of South America?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Which explorer went to the Isthmus of Panama?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. The map shows the present-day name of the capital of Mexico in parentheses with the Aztec name. What was the Aztec name?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. Spanish claims followed a river valley north into what is now the United States. They found this river after crossing the deserts of northern Mexico and named it “big river” in Spanish. What is the name of this river?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. What city is shown in the Inca Empire?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. Who conquered the Aztec Empire?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. Who conquered the Inca Empire?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. The Spanish set up viceroyalties to administer their empire. What was the name of the viceroyalty that replaced the Aztec Empire?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

Spanish and English Explorers

Use the maps on page 15 to answer these questions:

1. According to the map on page 15, what parts of North America did Cabot explore?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. From what English port did Cabot sail? ______________________________________________________________________

3. In 1497, England sent John Cabot to search for a Northwest Passage through North America. What was the southernmost latitude of Cabot’s first voyage?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. At what island did Cabot turn around and return to England?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. On his second voyage, Cabot sailed far down the east coast of what became the United States. Use the map on pages 64-65 to find the peninsula where he turned around to return to England. What states occupy this peninsula today?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. According to map b, in 1576, Frobisher sailed into a bay that today bears his name. On what island is this bay?
________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. In what year did Frobisher sail into Hudson Strait? ____________________________________________________________

8. Which explorer explored the coast of Labrador? ________________________________________________________________

9. Which explorer sailed north of the Arctic Circle? ________________________________________________________________

10. Which explorer sailed to both Iceland and Greenland? _______________________________________________________
Section 1: Beginnings (Prehistory-1620)

French Explorers

Use the maps on page 16 to answer these questions:

1. In the 1500s explorers sent by France sailed along the Atlantic coast of what was to become the United States. According to map a on page 16, which explorer reached Pamlico Sound in present-day North Carolina?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. According to map a on page 16, which explorer sent by France visited the Iroquois villages of Stadacona and Hochelaga during a voyage to North America in 1535-1536?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Along what river were these villages located? ________________________________________________________________

3. The explorations of Champlain and Brulé extended French influence in North America. How does the map showing their explorations indicate this?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Etienne Brulé lived among the Huron Indians. According to the map on page 11, in what culture region did the Huron live?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Look at the map on pages 64-65. What river in Pennsylvania did Brulé follow? ________________________________

6. Champlain fought a battle with the Iroquois in 1609, frightening them by shooting a gun. Near what lake was the battle fought?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. Which explorer sailed around Cape Cod? ________________________________________________________________

8. The French founded a town called Port Royal in what would become Nova Scotia. On what bay is Port Royal?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. In 1612 Brulé journeyed westward, possibly reaching Lake Superior. From what city did he set out?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. Which explorer traveled near Niagara Falls? ______________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 2: Establishing Colonies (1600-1775)

Introduction Questions

Read page 17 and answer the following questions:

1. What are colonies? 

2. The English settled on the Atlantic Coast and took over ____________ and ____________ colonies.

3. What was one effect of the French and Indian War? 

4. Two reasons people came to America were:

   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. According to the graph on page 17, the population in America grew from approximately 100,000 in 1650 to ________________ in 1750.
Settling the Atlantic Coast

Use the maps on page 18 to answer these questions:

1. Compare map a to the map of the United States on pages 64-65.
   a. List the current states that were owned in whole or in part by the Virginia Company in 1606.
   ____________________________

   b. List the states that were controlled in whole or in part by the Plymouth Company.
   ____________________________

   c. List the states that were controlled in whole or in part by London Company.
   ____________________________

   d. List the states that in whole or in part were open to both the Plymouth and London Companies.
   ____________________________

2. In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to start a colony on Roanoke Island, but it failed. About how far was Roanoke Island from the first successful English colony at Jamestown?
   ____________________________

3. Find Jamestown and the parallel of 38° on map a. Now measure the distance between the parallels of 34° and 35°. This is the distance of 1°. Use this distance to estimate the latitude of Jamestown.
   ____________________________

4. What was the name of the colony at the mouth of the Kennebec River? ____________________________
   Which company controlled the land where it was located? ____________________________

5. King James I of England gave land grants by degrees of latitude. Why do you think the king used latitude rather than physical features to identify land grants in America?
   ____________________________

6. According to map b, what Dutch settlement, later called New York, was located on Manhattan Island?
   ____________________________

7. The Dutch established a fort in the Hudson River valley north of New Amsterdam to serve as a trading post with the Iroquois.
   What was the name of this fort? ____________________________
   What is the name of this place today? ____________________________

8. In what river valley did the Dutch establish colonies? ____________________________
   Along what bay did they have a colony? ____________________________

9. Fort Christina is shown on map b with its modern name in parentheses underneath.
   What is its modern name? ____________________________
   Look at the map on pages 64-65. What state is this city in today? ____________________________

10. The Dutch settlement directly across the East River from New Amsterdam later came to be called Brooklyn. What was the Dutch name for this settlement?
    ____________________________
Settling the Atlantic Coast

Use the maps on page 19 to answer these questions:

1. What was the name of the peninsula on which the Pilgrims made their first landing in 1620? ____________________________________________

2. William Bradford's *History of Plymouth Plantation* explains how the Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims survive. According to the map on page 11, in what culture area did the Wampanoag live? ____________________________________________

3. In *History of Plymouth Plantation*, William Bradford recorded the Mayflower Compact, by which the Pilgrims established their own government for their colony. Compare the locations of Plymouth (page 19, map b) and Jamestown (page 18, map a). Why do you think the Pilgrims decided to make their own laws rather than following the laws of the Virginia colony? ____________________________________________

4. According to map b on page 19, what organization controlled the land of the Plymouth colony by 1620-1630? ____________________________________________

5. How far west did the Massachusetts Bay Colony extend? ____________________________________________

6. By 1636, Plymouth had become a part of another colony. What was it? ____________________________________________

7. People from the Puritan area established towns in other colonies. What were these colonies? ____________________________________________

8. Many of the sites of Puritan towns were located on rivers. Along what river were the towns of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield founded? ____________________________________________

9. The state of Rhode Island is not an island, although it contains several islands in a large bay. What is the name of the bay? ____________________________________________

10. Of the towns founded from Massachusetts by 1640, New Haven was the farthest from Boston. How many miles was it from Boston? ____________________________________________
Section 2: Establishing Colonies (1600-1775)

Struggle for the North American Continent

Use the map on page 20 to answer these questions:

1. Claims to waterways gave the French a strong influence in North America. According to the map on page 20, which waterways did LaSalle explore?

2. Which waterways did Marquette and Joliet explore?

3. LaSalle reached the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682. Into what body of water does it empty?

4. What modern city is located at the French Ft. Pontchartrain?

5. What river mouth did Marquette and Joliet reach in 1673?

6. The French built a fort at the place where the Monongahela River and another river (the Allegheny) join to form the Ohio River. What was the name of the fort?

7. Look at the map on pages 64-65 and find the city that occupies this place today. What is its name?

8. What was the name of the French fort on the strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron?

9. The English built two forts in territory that the French claimed. What were they?

10. What was the name of the city that the French established near the mouth of the Mississippi River?
Section 2: Establishing Colonies (1600-1775)

Struggle for the North American Continent

Use the maps on pages 20 and 21 to answer these questions:

1. How did French claims in North America differ from those of the British? ______________________________________

2. What type of physical barrier hindered British colonists from moving westward from the Atlantic coast? ________________________________________________________________

3. Both the French and the British built forts near the place where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio River. Use your finger to trace the Ohio River. Why do you think both the French and the British wanted to control this river? ________________________________________________________________

4. With what power was the land to the southwest of the French territory in dispute? ____________________________

5. What did the Spanish build in the land that was in dispute between themselves and the French? ________________________________________________________________

6. With whom was the land northwest of the French holdings in dispute? ________________________________________________________________

7. What power held land to the north of the French territory by 1750? ________________________________________________________________

8. In 1680 LaSalle built Fort Crèvecoeur on the Illinois River. It was later abandoned. What town replaced it by 1750? ____________________________________________________________________________

9. Land east of New Hampshire was part of Massachusetts in 1750. Look at the map on pages 64-65. What state occupies this land today? ____________________________________________________________________________

10. In 1750 the colony of Georgia extended as far south as the Altamaha River. Look at the map on pages 64-65 to see what land the present state of Georgia includes. What power controlled the rest of Georgia in 1750? ____________________________________________________________________________
Section 2: Establishing Colonies (1600-1775)

French and Indian War

Use the maps on page 22 to answer these questions:

1. The French built a line of forts that begins on the south shore of Lake Erie. Use the scale to determine the average distance between the forts.

2. Map b shows the major campaigns of the French and Indian War. Two campaigns led from Albany, New York to Montreal and to Fort Frontenac, respectively. Use the scale of miles to measure the distance from Albany to Montreal. Then measure the distance from Albany to Fort Oswego and from Fort Oswego to Fort Frontenac.
   Which was farther from Albany, Montreal or Fort Frontenac?

3. How did British strategy overcome the advantage that the French gained by building forts west of the Appalachian Mountains?

4. The turning point of the French and Indian War was the British defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Near what city did the battle take place?

5. Between Nova Scotia and a part of Massachusetts lay Acadia, which was in dispute. According to the map on page 21, which two powers claimed it?

6. Part of the British strategy was to travel north from Albany to Montreal.
   Through what lake did this route take the forces?

7. The British built a fort near the French Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers.
   What was the name of this fort?

8. What English fort gave Britain access to the Great Lakes?

9. What battle took place near Fort Duquesne?

10. Before the French and Indian War, the British had captured Louisbourg (and later returned it to the French). They feared it posed a danger to New England’s shipping.
    How far was Louisbourg from Boston?
Section 2: Establishing Colonies (1600-1775)

French and Indian War

Use the maps on pages 21 and 23 to answer these questions:

1. In what river valley was Quebec Province? ____________________________________________________________

2. According to the map on page 21, what French cities had been founded in Quebec Province? ____________________________________________________________

3. What physical feature did the Proclamation Line of 1763 follow? __________________________________________

4. Who claimed land in the northern part of North America? ________________________________________________

5. France retained control of two tiny islands off the coast of Newfoundland and still rules those islands today.
   What are their names? ______________________________________________________________________________

6. What river marked the western boundary of British territory south of the Great Lakes? ______________________

7. What power held Louisiana? _________________________________________________________________________

8. Besides the two islands off the coast of Newfoundland, France kept three possessions in the West Indies.
   What were they? __________________________________________________________________________________

9. What was the largest island that Britain ruled in the West Indies? _________________________________________

10. At approximately what latitude was the boundary claimed by Hudson’s Bay Company? ____________________

Name __________________________________________________________ Date ________________________
**Colonial Economy**

Examine the key for the map on page 24. Using the following headings, list the colonies that engaged in each activity or produced each commodity.

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<th>Naval stores</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
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Now answer the following questions:

1. How many colonies had ironworks? ____________________________________________

2. Where was the highest concentration of naval stores? ______________________________

3. Which colonies raised tobacco? ____________________________________________

4. According to Map b, what product did the English Colonies sell in the West Indies? ______________________________

   What colonies produced this product? ____________________________________________

5. What products went from the West Indies to the English Colonies? ______________________________

6. What product went from the English Colonies to Africa? ______________________________

   This product was made from the product that the English Colonies bought from the West Indies. What does that imply about economic activity in the English colonies?

7. Why was ship building an important activity in the colonies? ______________________________

8. In which city might a sailor have joined the crew of a whaling ship: Baltimore, Maryland; New Bedford, Massachusetts; or Charleston, South Carolina?

9. Why might there have been a high demand in the West Indies for products from the English colonies on the mainland?

10. The value of the products that the colonies imported was greater than the value of their exports. From the information on map b, why do you think this was the case?
Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

Introduction Questions

Read page 25 and answer these questions:

1. The Revolutionary War started when American minutemen clashed with British soldiers at ______________________ and ______________________.

2. What did the Treaty of Paris (1783) accomplish? ______________________________________________________________

3. The word “to cede” means__________________________________________________________________________________.

4. After the federal government organized the Northwest Territory, what did it do with the land?________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. According to the circle graph on page 25, what was the national origin of the largest percentage of Americans in 1790? ________________________________________________________________________________________________
Use the maps on page 26 to answer these questions:

1. British troops traveled from Boston to Concord, Massachusetts, to destroy military supplies the colonists had stored there. Based on the information given in map a, how far did they travel? 

2. About how far did Paul Revere get before he was captured? 

3. A battle took place at the Old North Bridge near Concord. What river did the bridge cross? 

4. Paul Revere set off on his famous ride from Charlestown, from which he could see the tower of Old North Church in Boston. What river separates Charlestown from Boston? 

5. In the early years of the Revolutionary War, the British concentrated on defeating the Americans in the North. According to the title of map b, in what region did several battles take place between 1775 and 1776? 

6. Ethan Allen captured two forts. The cannons seized from those forts were important in driving General Howe out of Boston. 

   On what lake were the two forts? 

7. Who led the campaigns to try to conquer Canada? 

8. Map c shows the retreat of American troops led by George Washington. Use your finger to trace the route of Washington’s troops as they retreated after the British victory on Long Island. 

   Where did Washington’s troops spend the winter? 

9. Did they cross any waterways? 

   What cities did they pass or stop in? 

10. George Rogers Clark captured British fortifications in the Ohio Valley. Why did so little action in the American Revolution take place west of the Appalachian Mountains? 

Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

The Struggle for Independence

Use the maps on page 27 to answer these questions:

1. British strategy involved separating New England from the rest of the colonies. Based on the information from map a, what did Clinton and Burgoyne try to do to achieve this goal.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. St. Leger took a different route to separate New England from the other colonies. Setting out from Montreal, what river did he follow?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. St. Leger fought a battle with the Americans at Oriskany. Near what river is Oriskany?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. The Americans foiled the British strategy of capturing the Hudson-Champlain lowland by winning a battle at Saratoga. In what state is Saratoga?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. After spending the winter of 1776-1777 at Morristown, New Jersey, Washington took his army south. He fought two battles near Philadelphia. What was the first one?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. After the Battle of Germantown, where did Washington’s forces go? __________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. The British tried to keep the fighting near the coast, because they depended on supplies from England. In what coastal cities did the British concentrate their southern campaign?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. The Americans tried to lure the British farther inland, away from their source of supplies. In the South, how far from coastal Charleston was the Battle of Cowpens?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. In 1781, British General Cornwallis moved his troops to Yorktown, where he later surrendered. Based on information from map c, how did Washington and Rochambeau block British troops from leaving Yorktown?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. After the Battle of Saratoga, the French contributed forces to the American patriot cause. De Grasse’s fleet was part of this effort. How did it help defeat Cornwallis at Yorktown?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

The Growing Republic

Use the maps on page 28, as well as the map on page 23, to answer these questions:

1. What river formed the western boundary of the United States in 1783? ________________________________________

2. What other countries, besides the United States, owned territory in the North America? ____________________________________________________________________________

3. Compare the maps of North America in 1763 (page 23) and 1783 (page 28). Describe the changes that took place as a result of the Revolutionary War. ______________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. What lands were in dispute? ____________________________________________________________
   Who were the powers that claimed each? ________________________________________________________

5. Spain had held Florida ever since the explorations of Ponce de León. Why do you think the Spaniards wanted Florida? ____________________________________________________________________________

6. The British held two areas of Central America. Look at the world map on pages 70-71.
   What modern country includes most of the northern one of the two British areas? ______________________________

7. In what modern country was the British area that was farther south? _________________________________

8. The British also held four small islands in the eastern West Indies. What were they? ____________________________________________________________________________

9. Part of the northwest of North America was still unexplored by Europeans. Look at the map on pages 64-65 and name states that were in this unexplored territory. ______________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. The Spanish claimed California and also places to the east, but there was a large unexplored area in between. Why do you think it remained unexplored for so long? ______________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

The Growing Republic

Use map b on page 28 along with the map on pages 64-65 to answer these questions:

1. Many Spanish place-names begin with “San” or “Santa,” which means “saint” in Spanish. What does that tell you about the culture of the Spanish who settled there?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Compare this map with the one on page 14. Where had the Spanish added territory between 1542 and the late 1700s?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. The Spanish built a chain of missions along the Pacific Coast from San Diego to San Francisco and connected them by a road. How long was this road?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. The oldest European settlement in what became the United States was a Spanish settlement on the east coast of Florida. What was the name of this settlement?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Taos in the upper valley of the Rio Grande was a Native American town.
   What did the Spanish build there?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. Where along the Pacific coast did the Spanish build presidios?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. What place along the Pacific coast had a settlement?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. The Spanish founded the oldest state capital in the United States. Look at the map on pages 64-65.
   What is the name of this state capital?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

   In what modern state is Pensacola?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

    On what river was it located?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

The Growing Republic

Use the maps on page 29 to answer these questions:

1. A report written by a student suggests that Americans did not begin to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains until after the Revolutionary War ended in 1781. Was this report accurate? Explain.

2. What river marked the western boundary of the United States according to the Treaty of Paris?

3. What was the first state admitted to the union after the original 13?

4. What were the first two states west of the Appalachian Mountains that were admitted to the union? In what year did each become a state?

5. With which neighbors did the United States have territorial disputes?

6. What was the last state to cede its territory to the national government?

7. In The Discovery, Settlement And present State of Kentucke, published in 1784, author John Filson described the settlement of Kentucky. Some early settlers traveled overland from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Locate Pittsburgh on the map. What river would settlers have followed from Pittsburgh to Kentucky?

8. In The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke, published in 1784, John Filson indicated that Kentucky settlers received land rights from another state. According to map a on page 29, which state claimed rights to the territory that became the state of Kentucky?

9. In The Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucke, John Filson described the boundaries of Kentucky. Compare maps a and b on page 29. What state claimed land that formed the southern boundary of Kentucky in 1784, when the book was published? How would Filson’s description have been different if the book had been published in 1800?

10. One of the first towns in the trans-Appalachian west was named for an important early battle in the American Revolution. What was this town?
Section 3: Forming a New Nation (1775-1800)

Developing New States

Choose one of the states created from the Northwest Territory, and look up its area in the table on pages 74-75.

Write the area here: __________________________________________________________________________________________

1. Divide this number by 36, the number of square miles in a township, to find out how many townships can be created in your state.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. If the income from section 16 of each township goes to the support of public schools, how many sections will support schools in your state?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Write a business plan for either the Ohio Company or the Scioto Company for selling the land in its grant at a profit.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
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__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. An old land deed shows that a settler bought a half quarter-section in the Northwest Territory for $1 per acre. According to the diagram on page 30, what was the total amount the settler paid for the land?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. On a recent flight from Detroit, Michigan, to St. Louis, Missouri, a passenger was amazed to look out the window and see roads and farms forming a huge checkerboard pattern. Based on the information on page 30, explain the history of this pattern.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
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Introduction Questions

Directions: Read page 31 and answer the following questions

1. Which events between 1790 and 1870 allowed the United States to triple in size?

2. By 1870, how far had the United States expanded its boundaries?

3. The term frontier means _________________________________.

4. What trail did settlers follow to the Pacific Northwest?

5. Which territorial acquisition added the most land?
Expanding Through Treaties, Purchase, and War

Use the maps on page 32 to answer the following questions:

1. Map a on page 32 shows posts that the British continued to occupy after the Treaty of Paris. How did their location contribute to conflict between the United States and Britain?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Name four posts that were on the Great Lakes.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Why were these posts important to Canada’s fur trade?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. General Anthony Wayne defeated Native Americans and their British allies at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

Near what fort did this battle take place? ____________________________________________________________________

5. Compare this map with the one on pages 64-65. In what state was the land that the Indians surrendered in the Treaty of Greenville?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. Western settlers shipped their agricultural products to market through a port at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

What was this port? ______________________________________________________________________________________

7. According to map b on page 29, after 1783, what power controlled the mouth of the Mississippi?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. From what city did Lewis and Clark set out on their voyage of exploration? _________________________________

9. Lewis and Clark spent a winter at Fort Clatsop on the Pacific Coast.

What river flows into the Pacific Ocean at Fort Clatsop? ______________________________________________________

10. Zebulon Pike explored the Louisiana Territory farther south than Lewis and Clark. Look at the map on pages 64-65 to find out what state has a mountain named for him.

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Expanding Through Treaties, Purchase, and War

1. At the beginning of the War of 1812, William Hull was ordered to invade Upper Canada.
   From what city did he set out? ____________________________________________

2. Where did he cross into Upper Canada? ____________________________________

3. His forces lost a battle in Upper Canada. On what river was this battle fought? ________________

4. General Isaac Brock was the British commander who defeated him.
   From what city did he set out? ____________________________________________

5. The burning of Washington, DC, in 1814 was in retaliation for the burning of the capital of Upper Canada the year before. The name of this city today is Toronto.
   What was it called at the time of the War of 1812? __________________________

6. After the American victory at Put in Bay, Oliver Hazard Perry reported: “We have met the enemy and they are ours.” Locate this naval battle site on Map a on page 33.
   What lake did Perry’s victory place under U.S. control? _________________________

7. The Treaty of Ghent settled part of the boundary between the United States and British possessions to the north.
   In what lake was the northernmost part of this boundary? ______________________

8. What two countries jointly occupied Oregon? ________________________________

9. In 1817 a town was founded near the place where Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1805-1806. Compare map b on page 33 with map b on page 32.
   What was the name of this new town? ______________________________________

10. What territory did the United States acquire in the Adams-Onís Treaty? __________
Changes in the West and the East

Answer the following questions, using information from the maps on pages 34 and 35.

1. In his book *The Oregon Trail*, author Francis Parkman told of his journey west from Missouri in 1846. According to the map on page 34 and the map on pages 36-37, which trails began in Missouri?

2. In *The Oregon Trail*, Francis Parkman described his route from St. Louis northwest to Fort Laramie. Find these places on the map on page 34.
   What river did Parkman follow along the route?

3. Francis Parkman’s main reason for traveling west was to learn about Native American ways of life. In *The Oregon Trail*, he described his experiences with the Sioux. According to the map on page 11, in what culture area did the Sioux live?

4. Map a on page 34 shows the trails that the Mormons followed from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the Great Salt Lake valley. They named the region where they settled Deseret, which means “honey bee.” Refer to the table on pages 74-75. What present state is nicknamed the Beehive State in honor of the Mormons who settled there?

5. One cause of the Mexican War was a dispute between Mexico and the United States over the southern boundary of Texas.
   Between what two rivers was the land in dispute?

6. The National Road, or Cumberland Road, was one of the chief routes used by pioneers in the early 1800s. Through which states could pioneers travel on this road?

7. In the early 1800s, rivers were important transportation routes. Locate the canals on map a on page 35. How did canals improve river transportation?

8. Based on information from map b on page 35, what happened to the eastern Indians as a result of the westward movement of pioneers?

9. The forced movement of the southeastern Indians, especially the Cherokee, to land west of the Mississippi River is often called the Trail of Tears.
   From which state were the Cherokee moved?

10. After the Erie Canal was opened, New York City grew significantly larger. Why?
Acquiring New Territories

Use the maps on pages 36-37 and on page 38 to answer these questions:

1. According to the map on pages 36-37, the United States acquired four large areas between 1800 and 1850. What were they? ________________________________________________________________

2. What was the western boundary of the United States in 1850? ________________________________________________________________

3. When was the northern boundary of Maine settled? ________________________________________________________________

4. The map provides clues as to why people moved west. California gained enough settlers to become a state before any other territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. What event happened in California in 1848? ________________________________________________________________

   How do you think this event helped attract settlers to California? ________________________________________________________________

5. Compare the canals shown on this map with those shown on map a on page 35. Were any new canals built in the intervening years? ________________________________________________________________

6. What new kind of transportation is shown on the map on pages 36-37? What effect would this have had on the westward movement? ________________________________________________________________

7. What evidence does the map offer that the northern boundary of the United States was settled peacefully while the southern boundary was not? ________________________________________________________________

8. Look at the map on page 38. How does the information it contains help to explain the spread of settlement in the United States? ________________________________________________________________

9. According to the map on page 38, which region of Europe contributed the most immigrants to the United States between 1820 and 1870? ________________________________________________________________

10. The Santa Fe Trail went from Independence, Missouri, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. What trail formed a shortcut between these two places? ________________________________________________________________
Section 5: A Nation Divided (1850-1865)

Introduction

Introduction Questions

Directions: Read page 39 and answer the following questions

1. People who demanded an end to slavery were called ________________________________________________________.

2. Two attempts to settle the issue of slavery in the West were __________________________________________________
   and ____________________________________________________________________________________________.

3. Eleven southern states feared that Abraham Lincoln would end slavery. They seceded. What does “seceded” mean?
   ________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. What was the first southern state to secede? ________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. Of all American war deaths, the Civil War accounts for approximately ______ percent.
Section 5: A Nation Divided (1850-1865)

The Slavery Issue

Each map on page 40 represents three different slavery issues. Study each map and answer the following questions:

1. According to the Missouri Compromise of 1820, territories north of 36°30’ (the western part of the southern boundary of Missouri) were to remain free of slavery, while territories south of that line would be open to slavery. According to the Compromise of 1850, what territory that would have been closed to slavery was to be open to slavery?

2. Look at the map on pages 64-65. What current states make up the Utah Territory?

3. What current states make up New Mexico Territory?

4. How was the issue of slavery to be determined in Utah and New Mexico territories?

5. According to the Missouri Compromise, what was the status of the Kansas and Nebraska territories relative to slavery?

6. According to the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, how was the issue of slavery to be decided in these territories?

7. Most of the pro-slavery settlers in Kansas came from the state immediately to the east. What was that state?

8. Which states had widespread slavery over the majority of their territory?

9. Look at the map on pages 64-65. What river ran along the western route of the Underground Railroad?

10. Where did most of the routes of the Underground Railroad end?
Section 5: A Nation Divided (1850-1865)

The Slavery Issue

Use the map on page 41 to answer these questions:

1. Which section of the country had the most railroads in 1860? __________________________________________________

2. According to the map caption, what economic activities were the basis of the North?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. What crops were grown in the South?____________________________________________________

4. Which states grew cotton? __________________________________________________________________________

5. Which states grew tobacco? __________________________________________________________________________

6. Which states produced sugar? ________________________________________________________________________

7. Where were the most slave revolts? __________________________________________________________________

8. What territories were open to slavery? __________________________________________________________________

9. Besides Kansas, in what states did abolitionist incidents take place? ________________________________

10. Which state contains the largest percentage of area where more than 50 percent of the population was comprised of slaves?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 5: A Nation Divided (1850-1865)

The Civil War

Use the maps on pages 42-44 to answer these questions:

1. Which states seceded from the Union before April 14, 1861 (before the capture of Fort Sumter)?

2. Which states seceded after April 14, 1861?

3. Which territories did the Confederacy hold?

4. The Confederate attack on Fort Sumter in April 1861 marked the beginning of the Civil War.
   In what state was the fort located?

5. In the Battle of Shiloh, about 13,000 Union soldiers and about 11,000 Confederate soldiers died.
   When and where was this battle fought?

6. According to the map on page 43, how did the Union keep ships from leaving or entering southern ports during the Civil War?

7. Many Civil War battles were given different names by the Union and the Confederacy. On page 44, map b, locate the site of the battle fought in Maryland in September 1862. Confederates called this battle Sharpsburg.
   What name did Northerners give this battle?

8. The Civil War ended at Appomattox in 1865. In what state is this place located?

9. One of the most destructive campaigns of the war was Sherman’s march to the sea. Trace his route with your finger on map a, page 44.
   Through what state did Sherman march?

10. Bonus question: When people in Georgia see a chimney and fireplace with no house, they call it a Sherman’s monument. What do they mean?

Name __________________________________________________________ Date ________________________
Introduction Questions

Directions: Read page 45 and answer the following questions:

1. What did a homesteader do? ________________________________________________________________________________

2. According to the graph on page 45, which two decades had the highest number of immigrants coming to America? __________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Hawaii became a U.S. territory in ________________.

4. Where did Jane Addams open Hull House to help immigrants? __________________________________________________________________________________________

5. What current state did the United States purchase from Russia in 1867? __________________________________________________________________________________________
Section 6: Emerging as a Modern Nation
(1860-1920)

Expansion and Involvement Beyond the Mainland

Use the map on page 46 to answer these questions:

1. Locate the following towns: Virginia City, Nevada; Butte, Montana; Deadwood, South Dakota; and Leadville, Colorado. What did they have in common in the late 1800s?

2. Settlement of the West in the late 1800s involved removing Native Americans from these lands. What evidence does the map show that this was not a peaceful process?

3. The map provides clues to why settlers came to the Far West. Use the clues to list three reasons.

4. In *My Ántonia* by Willa Cather, ten-year-old Jimmy rides a train through Nebraska in the late 1800s. According to the map, what railroad line crossed Nebraska from Omaha to Ogallala?

5. *My Ántonia* by Willa Cather describes pioneer life in Nebraska in the late 1800s. Compare the map on page 46 with the map on pages 36-37. How did the United States acquire the land that became Nebraska?

According to the table on pages 74-75, when did Nebraska become a state?

6. The routes cattle ranchers followed as they drove their herds north from Texas were called cattle trails. Some of the trails are shown on this map. Trace the Chisholm Trail with your finger. About how long was the cattle drive from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas?

7. Name cities to which Texas cattle ranchers drove their herds.

What did these cities have in common?

8. As the frontier filled up in the late 1800s, Americans decided that they should reserve some areas of wilderness and natural beauty. They set aside Yellowstone National Park as the first national park.

In what state is Yellowstone?

9. Before railroads were built in the West, the United States established the Pony Express to carry mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the west coast.

What city marked the western end of the Pony Express?

10. In what state did the Battle of Wounded Knee take place?
Section 6: Emerging as a Modern Nation
(1860-1920)

Expansion and Involvement Beyond the Mainland

Use the maps on page 47 to answer these questions:

1. The first territory that the United States acquired that was not immediately adjacent to the rest of the country was Alaska. Many Americans criticized Secretary of State William Seward for buying a wasteland of ice and snow, which they called “Seward’s icebox” or “Seward’s folly.” The name comes from an Aleut word meaning “great land.” According to the graph on page 31, how does the size of the region compare with other territories that the United States acquired in the 1800s?

2. Where were most of the territories that the United States acquired in the 1890s?

3. In what two countries was the Spanish-American War fought?

4. During the Spanish-American War, what American naval officer defeated the Spanish navy at the Battle of Manila Bay in the Philippines?

5. Approximately what latitude is Manila?

6. The Philippines is made up of many islands. On which island is Manila?

7. Compare maps b and c with the world map on pages 70-71. What geographic advantage did the Untied States have over Spain in the Spanish-American War?

8. Part of the cause of the Spanish-American War was the explosion that destroyed the battleship Maine. Near what capital did this take place?

9. Gen. William Shafter sailed to Santiago de Cuba. From what city did he set sail?

10. Future President Theodore Roosevelt led a charge in the Battle of San Juan Hill. Near what city did this battle take place?
The New Immigrants

Use the maps on pages 48-49 to answer these questions:

1. Look at the map on page 48. Which part of Europe sent the most immigrants to the United States from 1880-1920?

2. Compare this map with the one on page 38. Why is page 48 entitled “The New Immigrants”?

3. According to the graph on page 45, about how many immigrants came to the United States between 1880 and 1920?

4. Which states contained the largest percentage of area populated by more than 75 percent foreign-born and first-generation Americans?

5. Which section of the country had the smallest proportion of foreign-born and first-generation Americans?

6. Compare the map on page 49 with the map on page 46. What would have attracted so many immigrants to the area around Butte, Montana?

7. North Dakota had a large percentage of immigrants and first-generation Americans. Look at the map on page 46. What would have attracted immigrants to North Dakota?

8. Look at the map on page 52. What would have attracted large numbers of immigrants to southwestern Pennsylvania?

9. What would have attracted immigrants to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island?

10. Which two states of the conterminous United States were the last to join the Union? In what year?
Section 6:
Emerging as a Modern Nation (1860-1920)

World War I

Answer the following questions:

1. Map a shows that two of the Central Powers were empires. What were they?

   ____________________________________________________________________

2. Which of the Central Powers was not an empire? _____________________________

3. Three countries in the far north of Europe were neutral. What were they?

   ____________________________________________________________________

4. What two countries located between the Allies and the German Empire were also neutral?

   ____________________________________________________________________

5. The map shows that Britain occupied Egypt in 1882 and made it a protectorate in 1914. Why was Britain especially concerned with control over Egypt? (Look at the waterway that ends at Port Said.)

   ____________________________________________________________________

6. Near what island was the Lusitania sunk? ________________________________

7. During the four years of World War I, the Allied and Central Powers were locked in trench warfare along the Western Front. In what two countries was most of the Western Front?

   ____________________________________________________________________

8. The Germans advanced so close to Paris that people there could hear the sound of the guns.
   
   How far from Paris was the farthest German advance? _____________________________

9. Compare this map with the one on page 57 or the world map on pages 70-71. What countries were formed out of the former Ottoman Empire?

   ____________________________________________________________________

10. What present-day countries were once part of the former Austria-Hungary?

   ____________________________________________________________________
Introduction Questions

Directions: Read page 51 and answer the following questions

1. What economic crisis gripped the United States and the world in the 1930s?

2. After World War II which two countries emerged as world powers?

3. What country’s dissolution brought an end to the Cold War?

4. What is a country’s Gross Domestic Product?

5. According to the graph on page 51, America’s Gross Domestic Product rose the most from _______ to ________
Section 7: Challenges and Changes of the 20th Century (1920-1999)

Economic Growth and Depression

Use the map on page 52 to answer these questions:

1. What region of the United States was the center of the automobile industry in the early 1900s?

2. What evidence suggests that the northern and eastern regions had more job opportunities than the southern and western regions?

3. Compare this map with the map showing routes to the West on page 34. How had transportation changed between 1840 and 1920?

4. What economic activities does the map show taking place in the West?

5. What kind of manufacturing took place in the South? Look at the map on page 41 and suggest why that kind of manufacturing developed there.

6. Besides California, what states produced oil or gas?

7. Some of the greatest iron ore-producing areas were in northern Minnesota and northern Michigan. Some iron and steel were produced in Duluth, near the deposits of Minnesota. How was iron ore transported to the great steel-producing cities of Chicago and Cleveland?

8. What southern state had a center of iron and steel production?

9. As the automobile industry developed, parts of cars were shipped to assembly plants in many cities. Why did companies want to assemble cars in many parts of the country rather than in one central location?

10. What city was the main meeting point for major railroad lines in the United States?
Section 7: Challenges and Changes of the 20th Century (1920-1999)

Economic Growth and Depression

Use the map on page 53 to answer the following questions:

1. *The Grapes of Wrath*, written by John Steinbeck, describes the “Dust Bowl” on the Great Plains in the 1930s. According to the map, which states were the center of the dust bowl?

2. John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath* describes the struggles of Oklahoma tenant farmers during the Great Depression. What evidence from the map on page 53 indicates that farmers were not the only group who suffered during that time?

3. In John Steinbeck’s *The Grapes of Wrath*, the Joad family migrates from Oklahoma to California during the Great Depression. Based on information from the map on page 53, why might California have offered better opportunities than Oklahoma?

4. The map shows high unemployment rates in a line of states from Pennsylvania southwest to Alabama. Look at the map on page 52. What major resource did those states have?

Why might the Great Depression have a particularly severe impact on those states?

5. Among the states with the lowest unemployment rates were Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona. What does the map on page 52 indicate about manufacturing in these states?

How might that situation help explain the lower unemployment rate?

6. Among the federal government’s programs to end the depression was the Tennessee Valley Authority, which built a series of dams on the Tennessee River for flood control and power generation.

   In which states were these dams built?

7. Which of the Tennessee Valley Authority dams was farthest upstream?

8. Another dam built by the federal government was on the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. What was this dam called?

9. The Bonneville Dam was built on the Columbia River near Portland. Between what two states is it located?

10. Which state west of the Mississippi River had the highest unemployment rate?
Section 7: Challenges and Changes of the 20th Century (1920-1999)

World War II: Axis Expansion

Use the map on pages 54-55 to answer these questions:

1. What areas of the world did the Axis powers control in 1942?

2. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, brought the United States into World War II. U.S. troops took part in the Allied invasion of North Africa. According to the map on pages 54-55, how long after the attack on Pearl Harbor did the invasion of North Africa take place?

3. The map provides clues to Axis military strategies during World War II. Use the clues to explain how Germany posed a threat to British and American supply ships that crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

   How long did it take to get to this island from San Francisco by ship?

5. What was the southernmost island that the Japanese held in the Pacific?

6. The Japanese took control of the Dutch East Indies, which was a colony of the Netherlands. Look at the map on pages 70-71.
   What is the name of the country that occupies those islands today?

7. One of the summit conferences of the Allied leaders took place in Cairo. How long would it take President Roosevelt to get there by plane from Washington?

8. In November 1942 the Allies invaded Africa at Casablanca. How many days did it take for a ship to reach Casablanca from the United States? How long was the trip by plane?

9. The United States fought the Japanese at Midway, northwest of Hawaii. How long after the bombing of Pearl Harbor did that battle take place?

10. Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941. The Battle of Stalingrad marked the point at which the Soviet forces began driving the Germans back toward the west. How long after the invasion did that battle end?
World War II: Allied Advances

Use the maps on pages 56 and 57 to answer these questions:

1. Which European countries remained neutral during World War II?

2. In the European Theater, or part of World War II that took place in Europe, which happened first, the D-Day invasion or the invasion of Sicily?

3. What military strategy did the Allies use to defeat Germany?

4. What country in the middle of Europe remained neutral?

5. The Axis powers seized a portion of Egypt but were driven out after an important battle in that country. What was the battle?

6. The Allies made an important landing in northern France, near Cherbourg, on what is called D-Day. How far was it from the site of this landing to Berlin, the German capital?

7. What battle in the Pacific Theater lasted six months?

8. The Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Virginia, honors an Allied victory in February 1945. Locate this battle site on the map on page 56. The Japanese name for this place means “sulfur island.” What is the name of the island? How did its location make it important to the Allied strategy in the Pacific?

9. The Japanese seized a large part of northeastern China, north of Korea, where they installed China’s last emperor, Henry Puyi, as a puppet ruler. What was the name of this region?

10. The first atomic bomb used in warfare anywhere in the world was dropped on a city in Japan in August 1945. The location is shown as a battle on the map on page 56. What was the name of the city?
Section 7: Challenges and Changes of the 20th Century (1920-1999)

Conflicts in the Postwar World

Use the map on page 58 to answer these questions:

1. After World War II, the Soviet Union emerged as the leader of the communist world. Where were most of the communist countries located?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

2. Where were United Nations peacekeeping forces sent?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. Where did armed conflict break out?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

4. Where were the countries that were members of the Arab League?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

5. What country that is a neighbor of the United States is a member of the British Commonwealth?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

6. Why did Canada and the United States fear a Soviet attack from the north?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

7. To what organization do most of the countries of Latin America belong?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

8. The British once ruled all the land that became Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, and Burma. Which of these areas became members of the British Commonwealth?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

9. On what continents other than North America were there U.S. military installations?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

10. What step did the United States and other free nations take to prevent the spread of communism?

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
Conflicts in the Postwar World

Use the information on the maps on page 59 to answer these questions:

1. Near what parallel of latitude is the boundary between North and South Korea?

2. What country borders both North Korea and North Vietnam?

3. What rivers mark the northern boundary of North Korea?

4. At a town in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea, representatives of the two countries still sit in opposition to each other. What is the name of this town?

5. In September 1950 UN forces landed at a port near the capital of South Korea. What was this port?

6. How was the Vietnam War like the Korean War?

7. Locate Korea and Vietnam on the map on pages 70-71. Which country has remained divided?

8. What was the Ho Chi Minh Trail?

9. The capital of South Vietnam was Saigon. After the war, the North Vietnamese renamed the capital in honor of their hero. What is its name today?

10. During the war, the United States repeatedly dropped mines on the harbor of the city that was the port for the capital of North Vietnam. What was the name of this city?
Migration and Immigration

Use the maps on pages 60-61 to answer these questions:

1. What part of the world contributed the most immigrants to the United States from 1960 to 1990?

2. What other regions were important sources of immigration in those years?

3. Which cities experienced the largest population growth because of African-American migration from 1940 to 1970?

4. Where were the states that were not the destinations of many African-Americans?

   Why do you think this was the case?

5. What southern state had a large population gain from migration?

6. Based on the information on the maps on page 59, what was one reason why so many Asians would move to the United States?

7. One of the states that lost population had not had widespread slavery and did not have large numbers of African-Americans. Look back at map c on page 40 and the map on page 42, and name this state.

8. California gained population from black migration, but it also gained residents from other places. Based on the map on page 61, where else did migrants to California come from?

9. The map shows that New England did not experience a large population increase. Why would fewer African-Americans from the South have gone to New England?

10. Why were the states between the Mississippi River and California less attractive to Southern African-Americans?
Involvement in Middle America

Use the map on page 62 to answer these questions:

1. How many countries did U.S. troops actually enter between 1959 and 1999? ____________________________________

2. To what countries did the United States send military aid? ____________________________________________________

3. In 1980 Cuban refugees sailed to the United States. How far is it from Havana to Miami? ________________________

4. In which country did a U.S.-backed invasion attempt fail? ______________________________________________________

5. In which country did Soviet missiles cause a crisis for the United States? ________________________________________

6. If you travel through the Panama Canal from the Caribbean Sea to Panama City, what direction do you go? __________________________________________________________

7. Which of the island countries of the Caribbean is closest to South America? ________________________

8. The United States maintains a military base at Guantánamo in Cuba. What is the latitude of Guantánamo? ________________________________________

9. What is the capital of Costa Rica? __________________________________________________________________________
   What is its latitude? ______________________________________________________________________________________

10. What two islands in the Caribbean are parts of France? ______________________________________________________
Introduction Questions

Directions: Read page 63 and answer the following questions

1. According to the 2000 Census, where did most Americans live?

2. According to paragraph three, what are two things that the United States must consider as it enters the new millennium?

3. According to the graph on page 63, which age group grew the most from 1900 to 2000?

4. Which age group had the most people in 1900?

5. Which age group had the most people in 2000?
Section 8: Entering a New Millennium
(2000 and Beyond)

Our Country Today

Use the map on pages 64-65 to answer these questions:

1. Which part of the country has the smallest states? __________________________________________________________

2. Which state extends north of the Arctic Circle? ________________________________________________________________

3. Which state extends south of 20° north latitude? ______________________________________________________________

4. The urban area of New York City spreads over three states. What are they? _______________________________________________________________________

5. Many American companies have built factories in Mexican cities along the border between the two countries. A
   popular location for these factories is a Mexican city that faces an American city across the border. What Mexican
   city would be a good location for a company in San Diego? _______________________________________________________________________


7. Most rivers flow into a lake or another river and eventually drain into the ocean. In Nevada there is one river that
   has no outlet to the ocean. What river is it? _______________________________________________________________________

8. The Mississippi River forms part of the boundary of many states. What two states include land on both sides of the
   river? _______________________________________________________________________

9. Which of the Great Lakes is totally within the United States? ____________________________________________________

10. The Native Americans call the highest peak in Alaska Denali. What is its English name? __________________________
Who We Are

Use the maps on page 66 to answer these questions:

1. Which states had the largest concentration of American Indian or Alaska Native population?

2. Besides Hawaii, what state has the most native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population?

3. Compare map d with map b on page 35 and the map on page 46. How does the distribution of Native American and Alaska native population in the United States in 2000 reflect American history?

4. The Chinese immigrants in Amy Tan’s *The Joy Luck Club* live in San Francisco, California. Compare map c with the U.S. map on pages 64-65. What other city in California had a large Asian population in 2000?

5. What city on the East Coast had the largest Asian population?

6. Use the map of the United States on pages 64-65 as a reference. Which states had the largest clusters of Hispanic population in 2000?

7. Compare map f with map b on page 28. How did the distribution of Hispanic population in the United States in 2000 reflect Spanish influence in North America in the late 1700s?

8. According to map b on page 66, the largest percentage of African-American population in 2000 was in the southern United States and in large cities in the North and West. Look at map c on page 40 and the map on page 60. How do these maps indicate historical reasons for the distribution of African-American population in 2000?

9. Compare map f with the map on page 61. Look at the concentrations of Hispanics on the East Coast on map f. From what world regions do they probably come?

10. Looking at the map on page 61, where do the Hispanics in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California probably come from?
Section 8: Entering a New Millennium (2000 and Beyond)

Where We Live

Use the map and graphs on page 67 to answer these questions:

1. Which regions of the United States have the highest population densities?

2. Which regions have the lowest population densities?

3. Since 1900, what has been the trend in the percentage of Americans living in cities?

4. Between the large cities on the East Coast land use is mostly urban with homes, shopping centers, roads, factories, and offices. Geographers call this urban area that results from the growing together of cities megalopolis. This megalopolis from Boston to Washington, DC, is sometimes called “BosWash” or “BosNyWash.” How do you think it got those names?

5. From Miami northward along Florida's east coast is a thin band of dense settlement. Why do you think that developed?

6. The map shows an area of dense population in southern West Virginia and one in eastern Kentucky. Look at the map on page 52. Why did so many people move to those areas?

7. Most of the settlement in New Mexico is along a river. Why do you think that is the case?

8. The map shows a region of very low population in northern New York State. Look at the map on pages 64-65. What kind of landform is found in that region? How does this relate to the population density?

9. What conterminous state in the United States has the largest percentage of its area uninhabited?

10. The western part of Oregon gets a lot of rain, but east of the mountains a rain shadow is dry. How is this reflected in the population density?
Our Way of Life

Using the maps and graphs on pages 68-69, answer these questions:

1. Map a on page 68 and maps a and b on page 69 provide clues about economic conditions in the United States in 2000. Suppose you were an unemployed worker living in Gallup, New Mexico, in 2000. Use clues from the maps to determine which of the following Texas cities might have offered you the greatest economic opportunity: El Paso or Houston? Refer to the U.S map on pages 64-65 for locations of cities. Which city would you choose? Why?

2. Which region of the United States has the lowest high school graduation rates?

3. Compare the maps of median family income, high school graduation rates, percent of the population below the poverty level, and unemployment rates. What similarities do you find?

4. According to the graph on page 69 that shows poverty levels, how did the percentage of U.S. population below the poverty level in 2000 compare with that in 1960?

5. According to the graph on page 68 that shows median family income, by about how much did median family income increase between 1950 and 2000?

6. Compare the graph showing gross domestic product on page 51 with the graph showing median family income on page 68. Based on information from these graphs, what generalization can you make about the U.S. economy between 1950 and 2000?

7. Compare the map on page 53 with map b on page 69. How did the percentages of unemployed workers in the 1930s compare with those in 2000?

8. Western South Dakota has large areas of high poverty rates. Look at the map on page 46. How does it relate to the poverty rates in South Dakota?

9. Eastern Kentucky has high poverty rates and high unemployment rates. Look at the map on page 52. What resource is found in that region? What do the maps on page 69 tell you about the economic opportunities associated with this resource?

10. Coastal South Carolina, southern Georgia, southern Alabama, and southern Mississippi have high rates of poverty and unemployment. How is their economic situation related to their population density as shown on the map on page 67?
North America Outline Map

Name __________________________________________________________ Date ________________________