

Maps of America the Beautiful

A Student-Created Historical Atlas of the United States

Bethany Poore



Maps of America the Beautiful
A Student-Created Historical Atlas of the United States
by Bethany Poore

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Introduction

Maps of America the Beautiful was designed to help you learn about and remember places you read about in the lessons of *America the Beautiful*. As you complete the assignments in *Maps of America the Beautiful*, you are creating your own historical atlas of the United States. It will be useful in this present study and as you study American history and geography in the future. Do your best and neatest work as you color and identify places in this map book. As you carefully create your historical atlas, you will make a beautiful and useful book of which you can be proud.

Using the Maps as You Read the Lessons in *America the Beautiful*

Many lessons in *America the Beautiful* have a corresponding map in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. When there is a corresponding map, the map number will be listed in the heading of the lesson. Turn to page 2 in *America the Beautiful*. Notice that the heading for Lesson 1 looks like this:

Lesson 1 - Map 1

God's Wonders

Before you read Lesson 1, turn to Map 1 in this map book. Refer to Map 1 while you read the lesson.

Completing Map Assignments

A list of activities follows Lesson 1. One of these activities is the map assignment for Lesson 1. Look at the assignments on the page after this page in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. There you will find instructions to follow to complete Map 1. Complete the assignments in the order they are given.

Some maps are completed on one day, while others are completed slowly over the course of the entire year. Turn to Map 2 to see an example of this. Notice that there are many instructions for Map 2. Look at the assignment for Lesson 13. When you reach Lesson 13 in your study of *America the Beautiful*, you will use Map 2 while you are reading the lesson. After the lesson, you will complete only the assignment for Lesson 13. After you read Lesson 20, you will complete only the assignment for Lesson 20. By the end of the course, you will have finished Map 2.

You should use colored pencils to complete each assignment in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. Regular crayons will be too thick. During the course, you will need each of these colors:

red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, black, gray, and brown
A quality colored pencil brand like Prismacolor® is highly recommended.

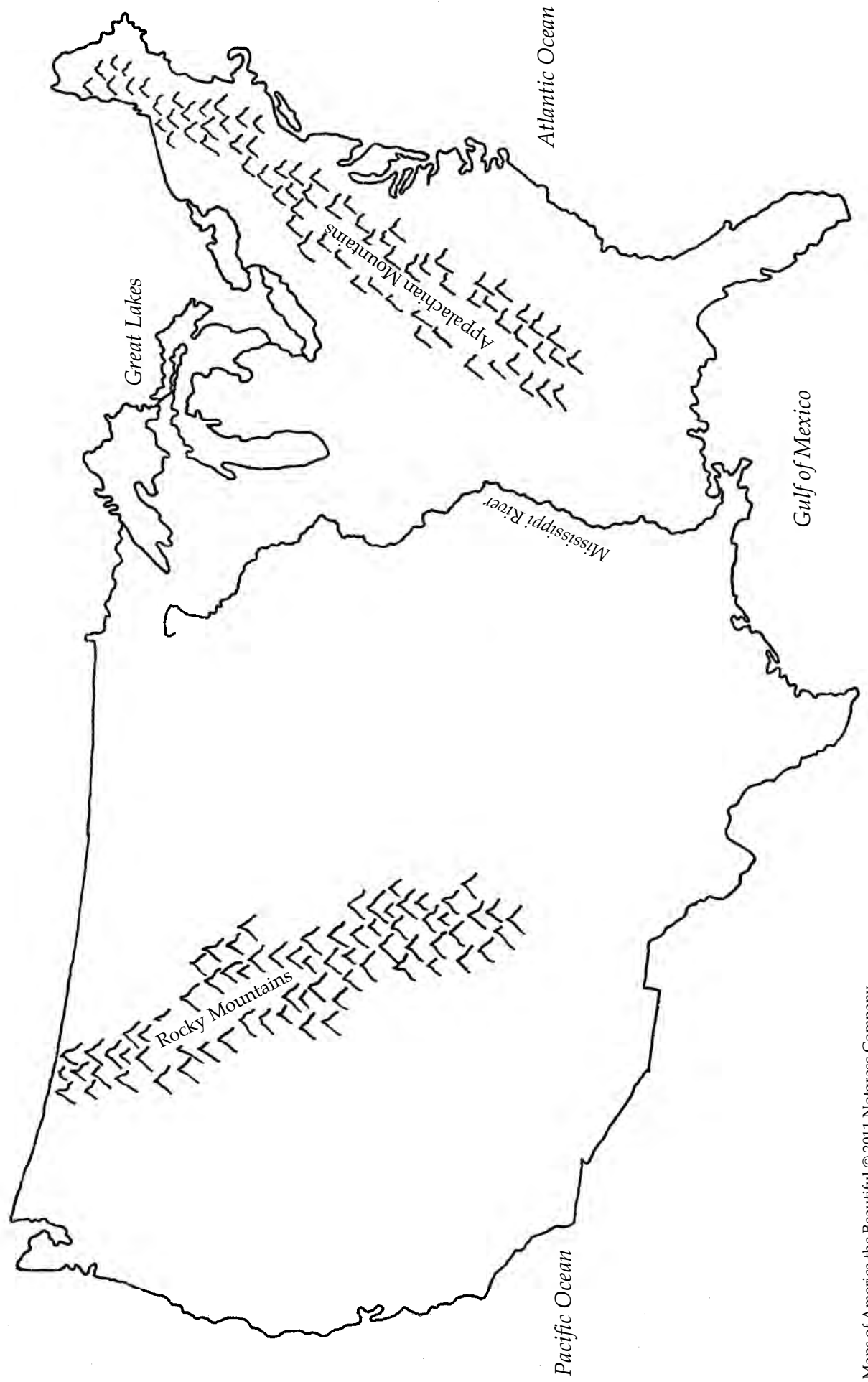
When you are coloring in a shape, color neatly and completely, solidly but not too hard. When you circle one or more words, make your circles (or ovals) neat and complete. When you are instructed to trace along a line, trace just beside the line so that the color will be visible.

Map 1 - America the Beautiful

Lesson 1 Assignments:

1. The Atlantic Ocean is east of the United States. Draw blue waves in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Pacific Ocean is on the west side of the United States. Draw blue waves in the Pacific Ocean.
3. The Mississippi River is the largest river in North America. Trace over the line of the Mississippi River in green.
4. The Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico. Draw blue waves in the Gulf of Mexico.
5. America's main eastern mountain chain is the Appalachian Mountains. Color the Appalachian Mountains brown.
6. America's main western mountain chain is the Rocky Mountains. Color the Rocky Mountains orange.
7. The Great Lakes are America's largest lake system. Color the Great Lakes blue.

Map 1 - America the Beautiful



Map 2 - God's Wonders

Lesson 13: The Great Lakes of northern America contain about 20 percent of the world's fresh water. Color in the Great Lakes with blue.

Lesson 20: Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket are filled with historic and beautiful places. Color in the box containing Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket with yellow.

Lesson 28: The Chesapeake Bay has an abundance of birds, fish, and other wildlife. Circle the words Chesapeake Bay with purple.

Lesson 34: The Appalachian Mountains pass through most states in the eastern United States. They were the first western frontier settled by early Americans. Color the Appalachian Mountains green.

Lesson 42: Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is the largest known cave system in the world. Circle the words Mammoth Cave with black.

Lesson 52: The Mississippi River is the largest river in North America, extending from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Trace along the Mississippi River with blue.

Lesson 59: Niagara Falls is a 188-foot drop on the Niagara River and spreads over the border between the United States and Canada. Circle the words Niagara Falls with yellow.

Lesson 62: Crater Lake in the Cascade Mountains of southern Oregon was formed by an ancient volcanic eruption. Circle the words Crater Lake with blue.

Lesson 72: The wonderland of Yellowstone National Park was set aside by the United States government in 1872. Circle the word Yellowstone with black.

Lesson 82: The United States government has set aside the wonders God created in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks in California. Circle the words Yosemite and Sequoia with pink.

Lesson 87: The farmlands of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are called America's Breadbasket. Trace along the dotted line enclosing these states with brown.

Lesson 94: Glacier National Park in Montana was designated America's tenth national park on May 11, 1910. Circle the word Glacier with pink.

Lesson 100: Almost five million visitors come to Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona every year. Circle the words Grand Canyon with red.

Lesson 104: President Grover Cleveland first established the Black Hills Forest Reserve of South Dakota in 1897. Circle the words Black Hills with black.

Lesson 110: The wilderness of Olympic National Park covers most of the Olympic Peninsula, on the northwestern tip of Washington State. Circle the words Olympic Peninsula with brown.

Lesson 118: Arizona's Petrified Forest is one of the world's largest collections of petrified wood. Circle the words Petrified Forest with orange.

Lesson 129: Great Basin National Park preserves a part of a large region of diverse landscape known as the Great Basin. Circle the words Great Basin NP with orange. The Great Salt Lake is too salty to support fish and most other water animals and plants. Color the Great Salt Lake blue.

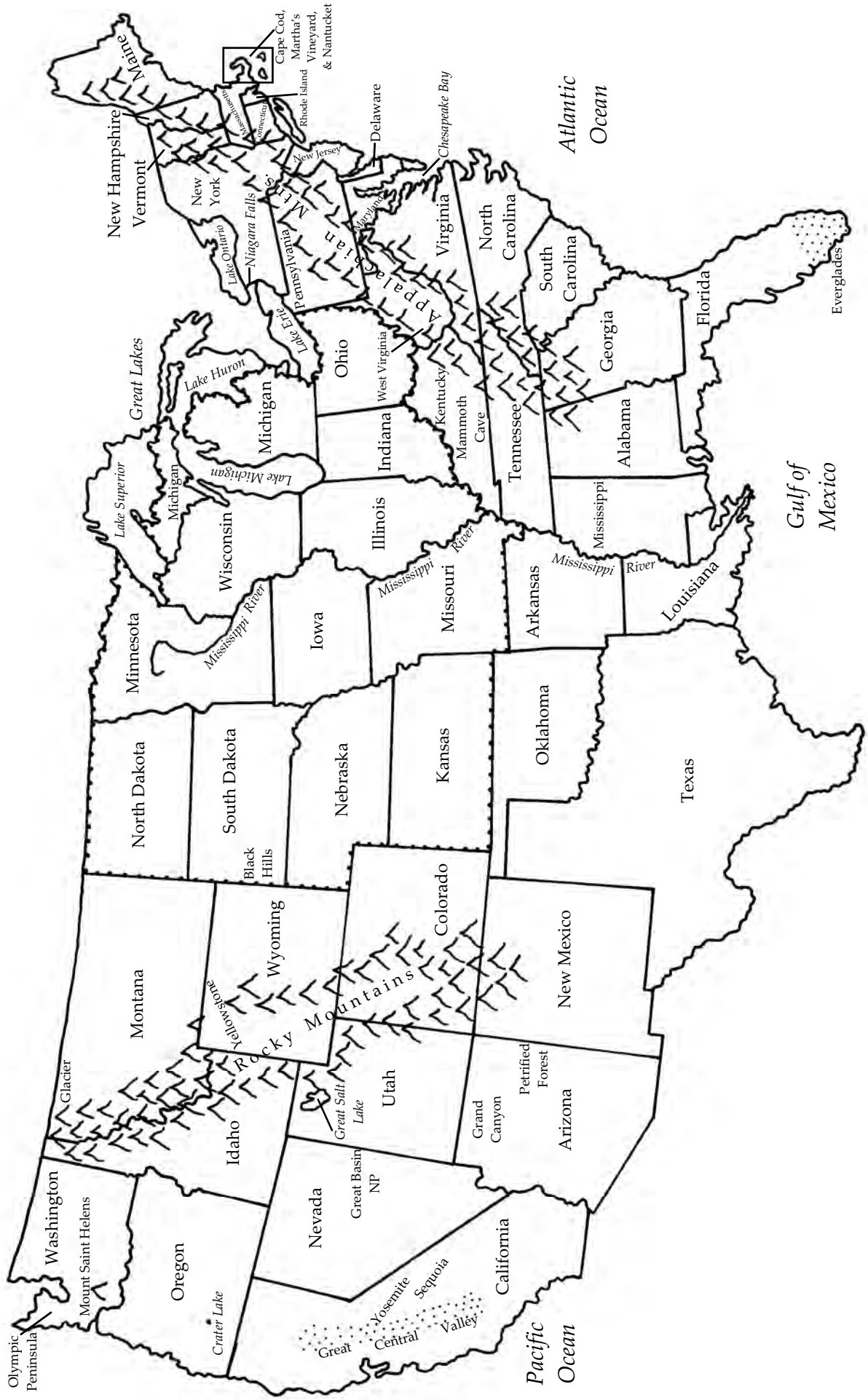
Lesson 134: Many agricultural products are grown in the Great Central Valley of California. Color the Great Central Valley green.

Lesson 138: Mount Saint Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, suddenly changing the landscape of hundreds of square miles surrounding it. Circle the words Mount Saint Helens with gray.

Lesson 142: The Everglades of Florida are preserved in Everglades National Park, which is the largest subtropical wilderness in the United States and home to many rare species of wildlife. Color the shaded area of the Everglades green.

Lesson 147: The Rocky Mountains are America's largest mountain chain, cutting across the West beginning in Canada and continuing south into New Mexico. Color the Rocky Mountains gray.

Map 2 - God's Wonders



Map 3 - American Landmarks

Lesson 9: The Cliff Palace in Colorado was a Native American village many centuries ago. Circle the words Cliff Palace with brown.

Lesson 10: St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest city in America established by Europeans. Circle the words St. Augustine with pink.

Lesson 14: The Pilgrims established the settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Circle the word Plymouth with red.

Lesson 25: Williamsburg, Virginia, was the capital of the Virginia colony. Circle the word Williamsburg with blue.

Lesson 29: Boston in Massachusetts was the center of many important events in the early history of America. Circle the word Boston with gray.

Lesson 33: The Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were written in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Circle the word Philadelphia with orange.

Lesson 39: The Gateway Arch is in St. Louis, Missouri. Circle the words Gateway Arch with gray.

Lesson 43: The Erie Canal in New York benefited settlement and trade in nineteenth-century America. Circle the words Erie Canal with orange.

Lesson 48: The Alamo is the site of a mission and a battle in the war between Texas and Mexico. Circle the word Alamo with brown.

Lesson 53: Natchez, Mississippi, is an example of life in the old plantation era of the South. Circle the word Natchez with green.

Lesson 58: The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., was begun with a mysterious gift from James Smithson, an Englishman. Circle the word Smithsonian with gray.

Lesson 63: Maine's Portland Head Light was first commissioned by George Washington. Circle the words Portland Head Light with red.

Lesson 67: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, was the site of a Civil War battle July 1-3, 1863. Circle the word Gettysburg with purple.

Lesson 73: The Transcontinental Railroad was completed at Promontory Point in Utah. Circle the words Promontory Point with gray.

Lesson 77: The first Carnegie Library was established at Braddock, Pennsylvania. Circle the word Braddock with pink.

Lesson 84: One of the nicknames of Chicago, Illinois, is the Windy City. Underline the word Chicago with black.

Lesson 88: The Statue of Liberty in New York harbor greeted many American immigrants as they headed for Ellis Island. Circle the words Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island with purple.

Lesson 92: The National Mall contains monuments and buildings important in America's past and present. The National Mall and National Cathedral are in Washington, D.C. Circle the words Washington, D.C. with blue.

Lesson 99: Father Edward Flanagan began Boys Town in 1921 near Omaha, Nebraska. Circle the words Boys Town with orange.

Lesson 103: Detroit, Michigan, is nicknamed Motor City because of its importance in the American automobile industry. Circle the word Detroit with yellow.

Lesson 108: The Golden Gate Bridge in California was completed in 1937. Circle the words Golden Gate Bridge with red.

Lesson 115: New York City, long America's most populous city, is nicknamed The Big Apple. Circle the words New York City with black.

Lesson 117: Route 66 began in Chicago, Illinois, and ended in Los Angeles, California. Circle the words Chicago and Los Angeles with red.

Lesson 123: Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas was the site of an historic chapter in the Civil Rights Movement in America. Circle the words Little Rock Central High School with red.

Lesson 128: Two places claim the distinction of having the first section of Interstate highway. Both are along I-70. Circle the words St. Charles Co. (Missouri) and Topeka (Kansas) with blue.

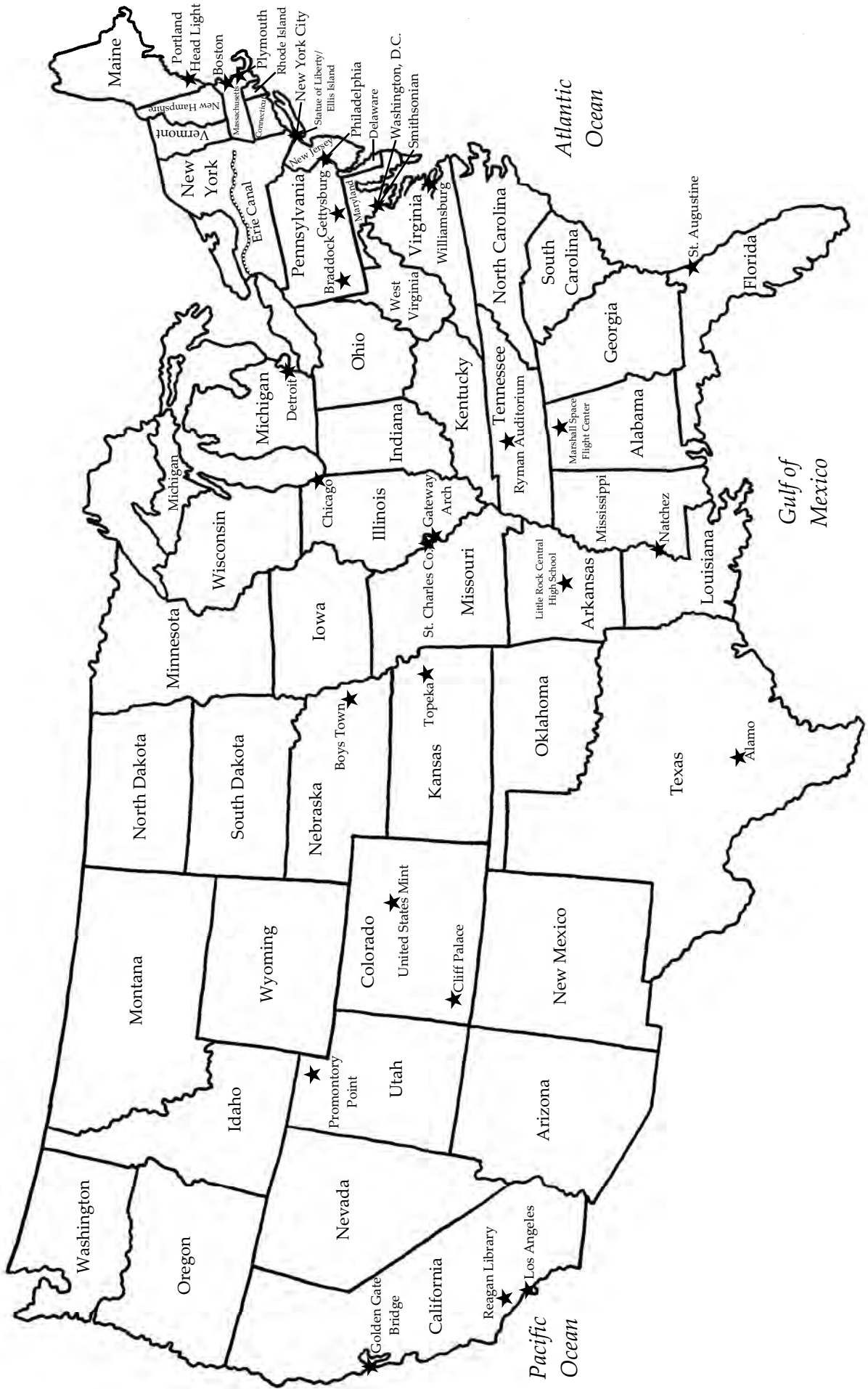
Lesson 132: The Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama has been involved with many of NASA's space missions. Circle the words Marshall Space Flight Center with blue.

Lesson 137: The Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California, houses a museum and the presidential records of Ronald Reagan. Circle the words Reagan Library with purple.

Lesson 143: The United States Mint at Denver, Colorado, was established in 1863. Circle the words United States Mint with yellow.

Lesson 149: The Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, Tennessee, is an important site in the history of American music. Circle the words Ryman Auditorium with brown.

Map 3 - American Landmarks



Map 4 - Native Peoples of North America

Lesson 2 Assignments:

1. The Bering Sea lies between Russia and Alaska. Draw blue waves in the Bering Sea.
2. The Pacific Ocean lies to the west of North America. Circle the words Pacific Ocean with green.
3. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east of North America. Circle the words Atlantic Ocean with yellow.
4. The Gulf of Mexico lies between Mexico and the United States of America. Circle the words Gulf of Mexico with black.
5. The Northwest Coast natives lived in the region from southern Alaska to northern California. Color the Northwest Coast region orange.
6. The California natives lived in what is now California and the Baja California region of Mexico. Color the California region purple.

Lesson 3 Assignments:

1. The Plateau natives lived between the Cascade Mountains and the Rocky Mountains. Color the Plateau region green.
2. A few tribes lived as nomads in the Great Basin region. Color the Great Basin region brown.

Lesson 4 Assignment:

The Southeast Woodlands tribes lived in the area that now includes the southeastern United States. Color the Southeast Woodlands region red.

Lesson 5 Assignment:

The natives of the Northeast Woodlands lived to the north of the Southeast Woodlands tribes. Color the Northeast Woodlands region yellow.

Lesson 8 Assignment:

The Southwest natives lived in the part of the United States known as the Southwest and in northern Mexico. Color the Southwest region gray.

Lesson 38 Assignment:

The tribes of the Great Plains, encountered by Lewis and Clark, lived in the central part of the United States. Color the Great Plains region blue.

Lesson 95 Assignment:

The tribes of the Arctic and Subarctic regions lived in cold northern areas, including most of present-day Alaska. Color the Arctic region pink and the Subarctic region gray.

Map 4 - Native Peoples of North America



Map 5 - Europe and the Western Hemisphere

Lesson 6 Assignments:

1. Scandinavia was the home of the Vikings. Circle the word Scandinavia in blue.
2. The Vikings had discovered Iceland by the mid-800s. Color Iceland green.
3. Erik the Red and his family sailed to Greenland in 985. Color Greenland yellow.
4. Leif Eriksson traveled from Greenland to Norway, where he became a Christian. Color Norway gray.
5. Viking artifacts have been found in Newfoundland. Color Newfoundland brown.
6. Italy is the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Color Italy red.
7. Columbus moved to Portugal after he grew up. Color Portugal orange.
8. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain sponsored the voyage of Columbus. Color Spain purple.
9. Columbus and his crew stopped in the Canary Islands. Circle the Canary Islands with yellow.
10. Columbus sailed through the Atlantic Ocean. Draw a box around the words Atlantic Ocean in pink.
11. Columbus first sighted land in the Bahamas, north of Cuba. Draw a circle around the Bahamas in blue. Color Cuba green.

Lesson 7 Assignments:

1. Balboa led an expedition across the Isthmus of Panama. Circle the words Isthmus of Panama in green.
2. After crossing Panama, Balboa viewed the Pacific Ocean. Circle with words Pacific Ocean in red.
3. Ponce de León was governor of the Island of Borinquen, now called Puerto Rico. Color Puerto Rico purple.
4. Early explorers discovered many islands in the Caribbean Sea. Circle the words Caribbean Sea in pink.
5. Ponce de León discovered the area that is now Florida when searching for Bimini. Circle the word Florida with orange.
6. Hernando de Soto's army sailed down the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico. Draw blue waves in the Gulf of Mexico.
7. Hernando de Soto's army entered the area that is now Mexico. Circle the word Mexico with black.

Map 5 - Europe and the Western Hemisphere



Map 6 - Europe

Lesson 13 Assignment:

The French were the first Europeans to explore the Great Lakes region. Color France yellow.

Lesson 14 Assignments:

1. The Puritans and Separatists were from England. Color England pink.
2. A group of Separatists left England to live for a while in the Netherlands. Color the Netherlands blue.

Lesson 98 Assignments:

1. The 1910 U.S. Census recorded 900,000 new immigrants who spoke Polish. Color Poland red.
2. Many Jews who immigrated to the United States came from Russia and Germany. Color the portion of Russia shown green. Color Germany orange.
3. The Order of the Sons of Italy was founded in 1905 to help Italian immigrants in America. Color Italy green.

(Note: This map shows the modern borders of Europe. Many countries had different borders in the past.)

Map 6 - Europe



Map 7 - The Thirteen Colonies

Lesson 11 Assignments:

1. The lost colony of Roanoke Island is a mystery. Circle the words Roanoke Island in green.
2. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in North America. Circle the word Jamestown with red.
3. Virginia became a crown colony in 1624. Color Virginia yellow.

Lesson 14 Assignments:

1. The Mayflower first dropped anchor near modern-day Provincetown, Massachusetts. Circle the word Provincetown with brown.
2. The pilgrims of the Mayflower built a settlement and named it Plymouth. Circle the word Plymouth with orange.

Lesson 15 Assignments:

1. The Massachusetts Bay Company founded a settlement named Boston. Circle the word Boston with red.
2. The colony of Massachusetts included Maine until 1820. Color Massachusetts and Maine blue.
3. Rye and Dover, New Hampshire, were founded in 1623. Circle the words Rye and Dover with black.
4. New Hampshire became a royal province in 1679. Color New Hampshire gray.
5. The first English settlement in Maryland was St. Mary's. Circle the words St. Mary's with green.
6. Maryland was named for Queen Henrietta Maria of England. Color Maryland purple.
7. Both Dutch and English settlers moved into what is now Connecticut. Color Connecticut pink.
8. Hartford, Connecticut, was founded by Dutch settlers. Circle the word Hartford with red.

Lesson 16 Assignments:

1. Providence, Rhode Island, was begun by Roger Williams in 1636. Circle the word Providence with green.
2. The King of England gave Rhode Island more freedom of self-government than any other colony. Color Rhode Island purple.
3. Charles Town (now Charleston) was established in what is now South Carolina in 1670. Circle the word Charleston with orange.
4. The territory of Carolina was officially divided into North and South Carolina in 1729. Color South Carolina green. Color North Carolina brown.

Lesson 17 Assignments:

1. Albany, New York, was founded by Dutch settlers. Circle the word Albany with black.
2. New Amsterdam, founded by settlers from the Netherlands, was renamed New York after the English took control. Circle the words New York City with green.
3. Color the colony of New York brown.
4. Jersey City began as a trading post founded by the Dutch. Circle the words Jersey City with pink.
5. New Jersey is named after an island in the English Channel. Color New Jersey green.
6. Wilmington, Delaware, is at the site of a trading post founded in 1638 by Peter Minuit and settlers from Sweden. Circle the word Wilmington with gray. Color Delaware orange.

Lesson 18 Assignments:

1. William Penn considered the founding of Pennsylvania a Holy Experiment. Color Pennsylvania red.
2. Philadelphia was planned by William Penn. Circle the word Philadelphia with black.

Lesson 21 Assignments:

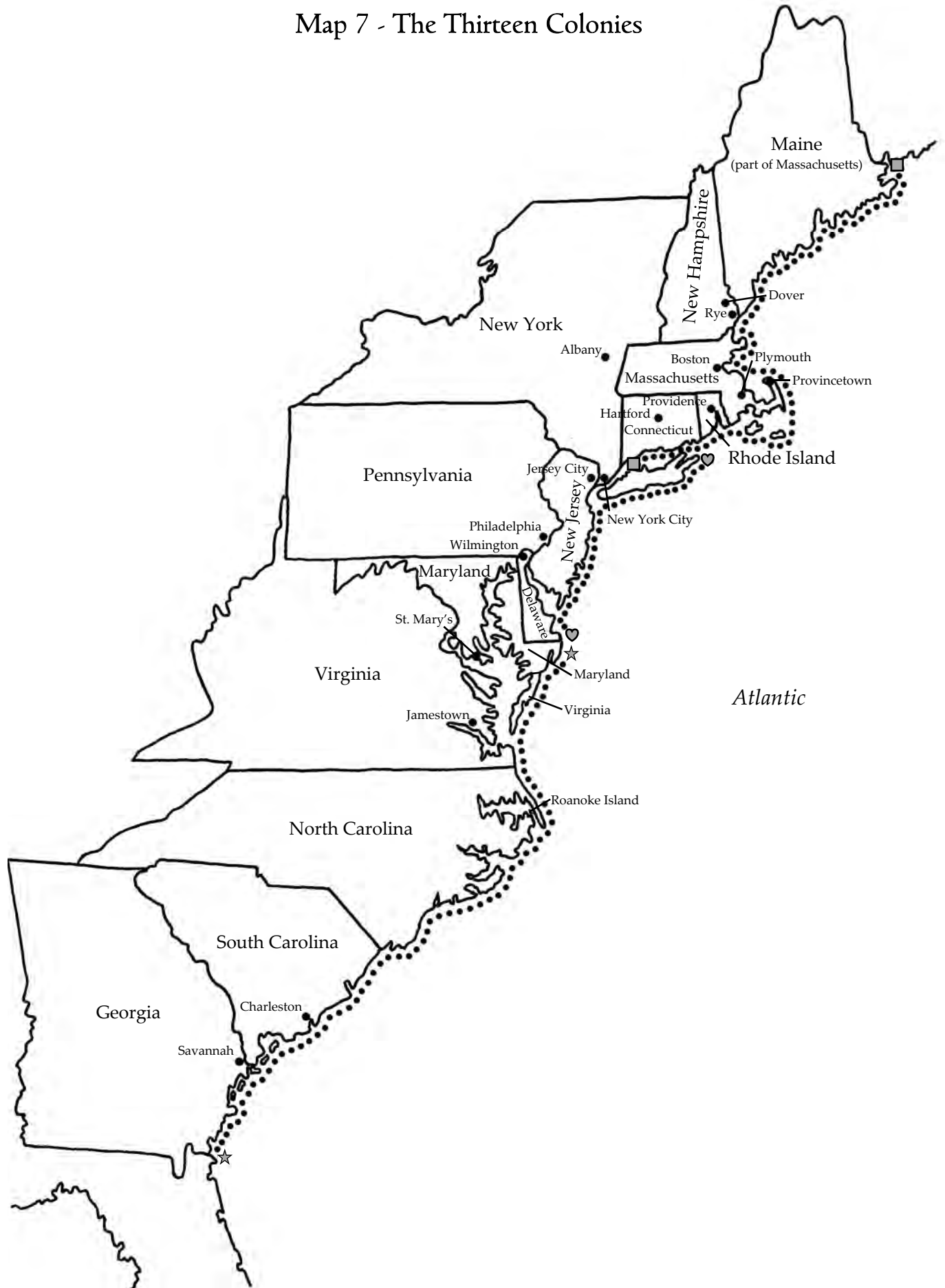
1. Georgia was founded by Englishman James Oglethorpe. Color Georgia red.
2. Savannah was the first permanent European settlement in Georgia. Circle the word Savannah with purple.
3. The New England colonies included Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Trace from ■ to ■ along the coastline of the New England colonies with green.
4. The mid-Atlantic colonies included Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Trace from ♥ to ♥ along the coastline of the mid-Atlantic colonies with pink.
5. The southern colonies included Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Trace from ☆ to ☆ along the coastline of the southern colonies with blue.

Lesson 31 Assignment:

Between 1787 and 1790, the first thirteen states ratified America's new Constitution. On the map, write a number inside each state to show the order in which that state ratified the Constitution. Use a black pencil.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Delaware (1) | South Carolina (8) |
| Pennsylvania (2) | New Hampshire (9) |
| New Jersey (3) | Virginia (10) |
| Georgia (4) | New York (11) |
| Connecticut (5) | North Carolina (12) |
| Massachusetts (6) | Rhode Island (13) |
| Maryland (7) | |

Map 7 - The Thirteen Colonies



Map 8 - The Great Lakes

Lesson 13 Assignments:

1. The Apostle Islands in Lake Superior are part of the state of Wisconsin. Circle the Apostle Islands with green.
2. The name of Lake Superior comes from the French for Upper Lake. Color Lake Superior blue.
3. The St. Mary's River flows between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. Color the St. Mary's River purple.
4. Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes. Color Lake Huron blue.
5. Lake Michigan is named for the Ojibwe (Chippewa) word Michi-guma. Color Lake Michigan blue.
6. The Straits of Mackinac divide Lakes Michigan and Huron. Circle the words Straits of Mackinac with brown.
7. The St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River connect Lakes Huron and Erie. Color the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River orange.
8. Lake Erie is the shallowest of the Great Lakes. Color Lake Erie blue.
9. Point Pelee in Lake Erie is the southernmost point of Canada's mainland. Circle Point Pelee with green.
10. The Niagara River connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. Trace along the Niagara River with red.
11. The Niagara River makes a sudden drop at Niagara Falls. Circle the words Niagara Falls with pink.
12. Lake Ontario was explored by Champlain in 1615. Color Lake Ontario blue.

Map 8 - The Great Lakes

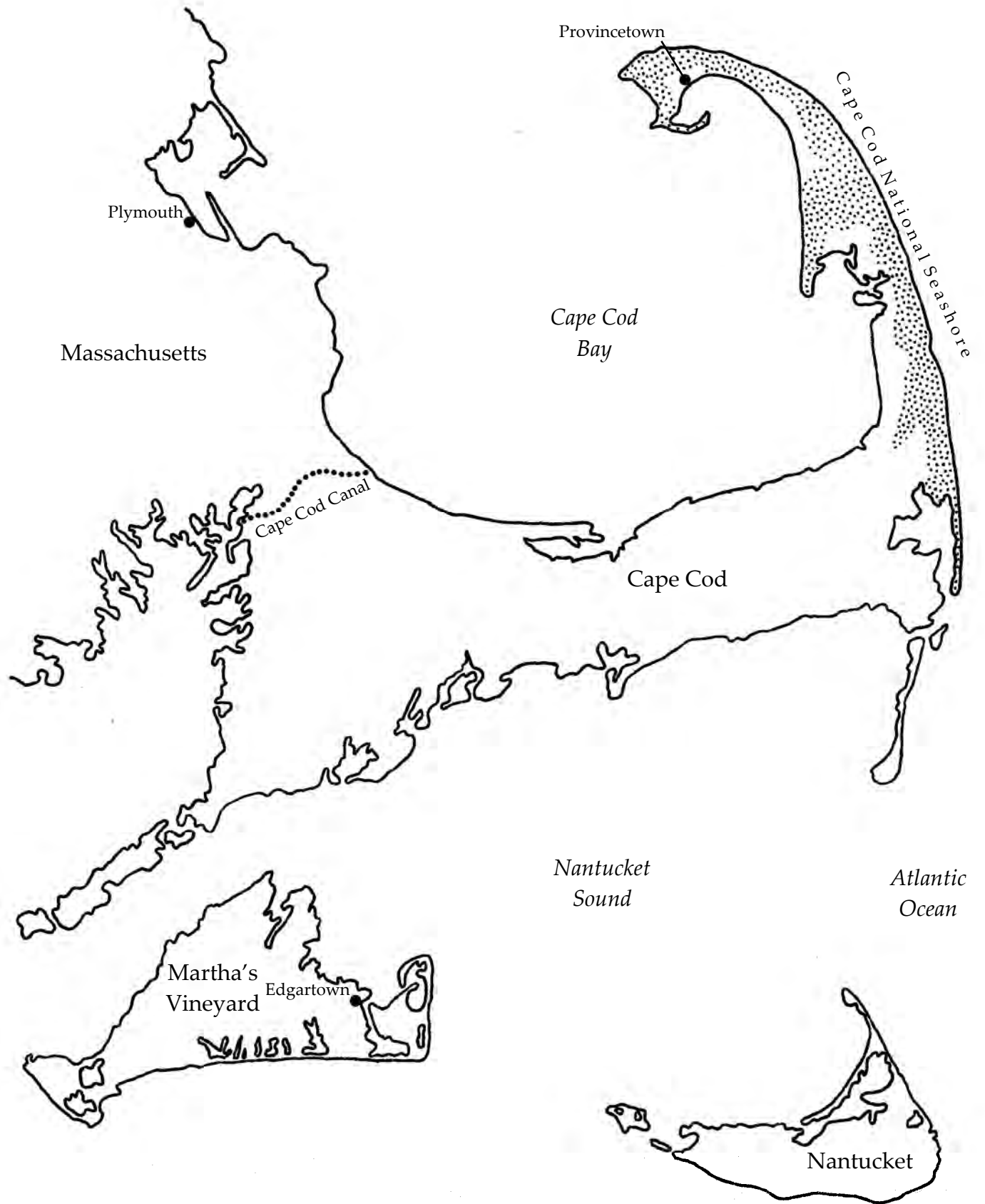


Map 9 - Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket

Lesson 20 Assignments:

1. Cape Cod is named for the many cod fish English explorer Bartholomew Gosnold saw near it. Circle the words Cape Cod with gray.
2. Cape Cod is a peninsula lying in the Atlantic Ocean. Circle the words Atlantic Ocean with black.
3. Cape Cod is the easternmost region of Massachusetts. Circle the word Massachusetts with red.
4. The body of water inside the crook of Cape Cod is called Cape Cod Bay. Draw blue waves in Cape Cod Bay.
5. The Plymouth settlement is at the head of Cape Cod Bay. Circle the word Plymouth with yellow.
6. Provincetown has a large, safe harbor on the northern tip of Cape Cod. Circle the word Provincetown with orange.
7. The Cape Cod Canal crosses the neck of Cape Cod. Trace the line of the Cape Cod Canal with purple.
8. Cape Cod National Seashore protects historic sites and natural habitats. Color the area of the Cape Cod National Seashore (shaded) green.
9. Nantucket Sound lies between Cape Cod and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Draw blue waves in the Nantucket Sound area.
10. Martha's Vineyard is a summer resort and part of the state of Massachusetts. Color Martha's Vineyard pink.
11. Edgartown is the main town on Martha's Vineyard. Circle Edgartown with brown.
12. Nantucket is fourteen miles long and three to six miles wide. Color Nantucket yellow.

Map 9 - Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket



Map 10 - Battles of the American Revolution

Lesson 26 Assignments:

1. The first Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774. Circle the word Philadelphia with green.
2. The Virginia House of Burgesses met in Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, Virginia. Circle the word Williamsburg with orange.
3. Patrick Henry made his famous "Give me liberty, or give me death!" speech in Richmond, Virginia. Circle the word Richmond with brown.
4. The opening battles of the American Revolution occurred at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts. Circle the words Lexington and Concord with purple.
5. The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on June 17, 1775, near Boston. Circle the word Boston with red.
6. Brigadier General Richard Montgomery led American troops through the Lake Champlain area before they invaded Canada and captured Montreal. Color Lake Champlain blue.
7. Massachusetts soldiers rescued Washington's men after the Battle of Long Island. Circle the words Battle of Long Island with black.
8. Though Continental soldiers won the Battle of Harlem Heights on Manhattan Island, the British soon took control of New York City. Circle the words New York City with pink.
9. George Washington's army lost the Battle of White Plains to Major General Lord Howe and his troops. Circle the words Battle of White Plains with yellow.
10. George Washington and his 2,000 troops escaped from the Battle of White Plains across the Hudson River. Trace along the dotted line of the Hudson River with blue.
11. Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River on Christmas Day, 1776. Trace along the dotted line of the Delaware River with blue.
12. After crossing the Delaware, Washington surprised the British and defeated them in the Battle of Trenton. Circle the word Trenton with yellow.

Lesson 27 Assignments:

1. On January 3, 1777, Washington's surprise attack won the Battle of Princeton. Circle the word Princeton with red.
2. The British recaptured Fort Ticonderoga in the Battle of Ticonderoga on July 6, 1777. Circle the word Ticonderoga with orange.
3. Americans defeated the British in Bennington, New York (now Vermont). Circle the word Bennington with green.
4. The American victory at Saratoga is considered the turning point of the Revolution. Circle the word Saratoga with brown.
5. George Washington's army spent a difficult winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Circle the words Valley Forge with gray.
6. Neither the British nor the Americans decisively won the Battle of Monmouth. Circle the words Battle of Monmouth with purple.
7. George Washington set up Continental Army headquarters at West Point, New York, in July 1778. Circle the words West Point with red.
8. The British captured Savannah, Georgia, on December 29, 1778. Circle the word Savannah with yellow.
9. Lighthouse Harry Lee defeated the British at Paulus Hook, now Jersey City, New Jersey. Circle the words Paulus Hook with black.
10. The worst defeat suffered by the Continental forces was at Charleston, South Carolina. Circle the word Charleston with green.
11. French troops landed at Newport, Rhode Island, to come to the aid of the Continental army. Circle the word Newport with orange.
12. The British won the major Battle of Camden near Camden, South Carolina. Circle the word Camden with pink.
13. The Overmountain Boys fought the British at Kings Mountain, South Carolina. Circle the words Kings Mountain with blue.
14. American General Nathanael Green used hit and run tactics against the British at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, North Carolina. Circle the words Guilford Courthouse with gray.
15. British General Charles Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. Circle the word Yorktown with red.

Map 10 - Battles of the American Revolution

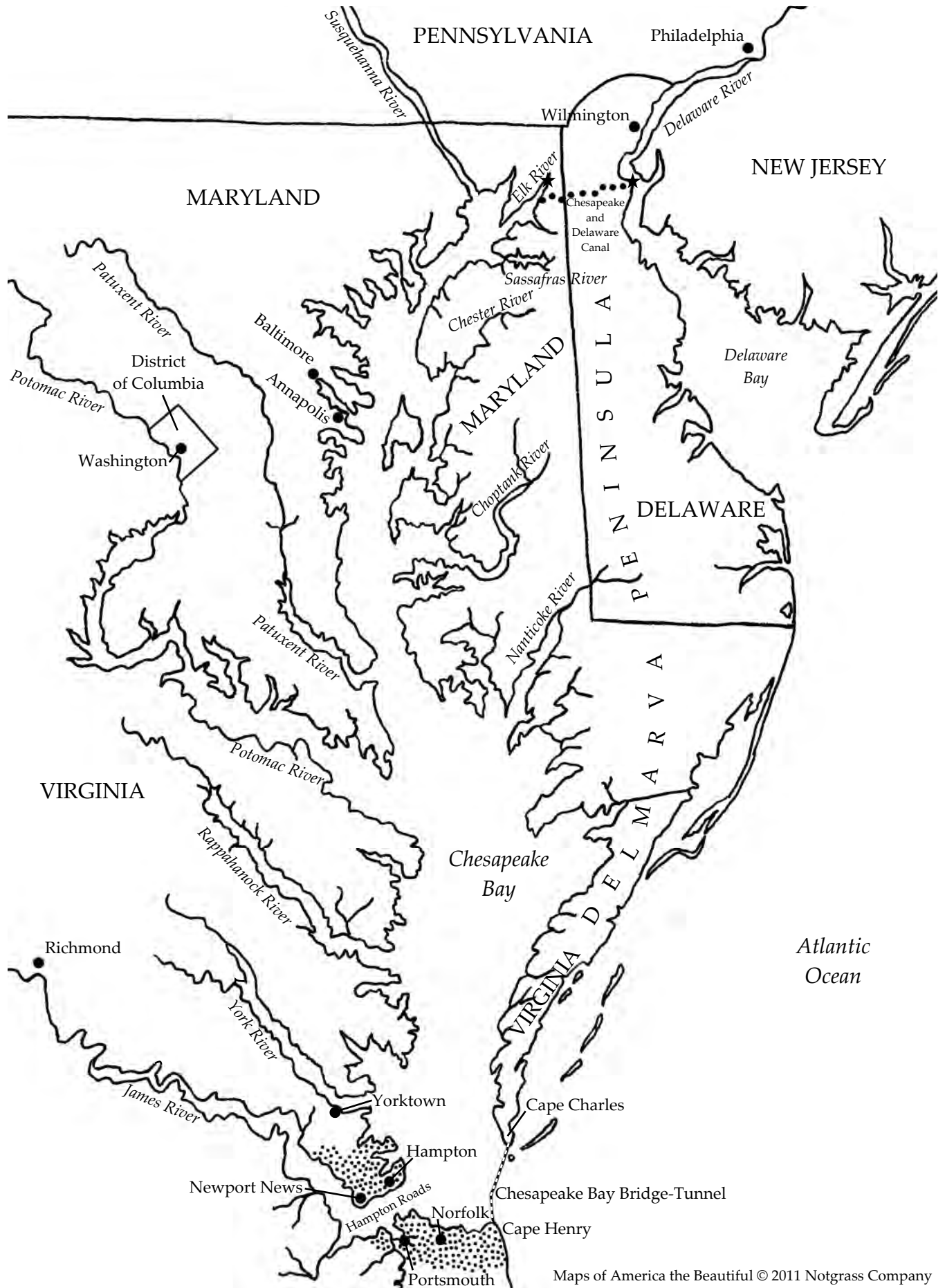


Map 11 - Chesapeake Bay

Lesson 28 Assignments:

1. The mouth of Chesapeake Bay is between Virginia's Cape Henry and Cape Charles. Circle the words Cape Henry with orange and Cape Charles with green.
2. The Delmarva Peninsula is named for Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia because part of each state is on the peninsula. Beginning at the ★ just north of the western end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and continuing down and around the tip and back up to the ★ at the eastern end of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, draw a line around the coast of the Delmarva Peninsula with yellow.
3. The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel is 23 miles long. It connects Cape Charles and Cape Henry. Trace along the dotted line of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel with red.
4. The Chesapeake Bay is about half saltwater and half freshwater. Draw blue waves in the Chesapeake Bay.
5. The James River flows into Chesapeake Bay near its mouth. Notice that the scale of this map is large and that rivers along the Chesapeake Bay are wide. Trace the narrow parts and color in the wider parts of the James River with blue.
6. The last ten miles along the James River is known as Hampton Roads. This densely populated section includes the port cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton. Color the shaded Hampton Roads land area brown. Circle the words Hampton Roads with purple.
7. The York and Rappahanock rivers are north of the James River in Virginia. Trace the narrow parts and color in the wider parts of the York River and the Rappahanock River with blue.
8. The Potomac River forms part of the border between Virginia and Maryland. Trace the narrow parts and color in the wider parts of the Potomac River with blue.
9. Washington, the capital of the United States, lies on the Potomac River. Circle the word Washington with red. Color in the District of Columbia with yellow.
10. Annapolis is the capital of Maryland and the home of the U.S. Naval Academy. Circle the word Annapolis with black.
11. The Patuxent River flows into the Chesapeake Bay north of the Potomac River. Trace the narrow parts and color in the wider parts of the Patuxent River with blue.
12. Baltimore has a deep port. Circle the word Baltimore with pink.
13. The Susquehanna River is the longest river on America's Atlantic coast (only part of it is shown on this map). Color the Susquehanna River blue.
14. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is 19 miles long and connects Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware River. Trace along the dotted line of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with green.
15. Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are important cities on the Delaware River. Trace the narrow parts and color in the wider parts of the Delaware River with blue.

Map 11 - Chesapeake Bay



Map 12 - Appalachian Mountains

Lesson 34 Assignments:

1. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail winds from near Mt. Katahdin in Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia.
 - Circle the words Mt. Katahdin with pink.
 - Circle the words Mt. Oglethorpe with blue.
 - Trace along the dotted line of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail with brown.
2. The Old Man of the Mountain geological formation on Profile Mountain in the Fraconia Mountains inspired Nathaniel Hawthorne's story The Great Stone Face. Circle the words Profile Mountain with orange.
3. Wind speed was recorded at 231 miles per hour in 1934 at the top of Mt. Washington. Circle the words Mt. Washington with yellow.
4. Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, and Fillmore enjoyed vacationing at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Circle the words White Sulphur Springs with red.
5. Mt. Mitchell is the tallest peak east of the Black Hills of South Dakota. Circle the words Mt. Mitchell with brown.
6. Great Smoky Mountains National Park is the most-visited national park in the United States. Color in the region labeled Great Smoky Mountains National Park with gray.
7. Lookout Mountain is the site of a Civil War battle and the famous Rock City tourist destination. Circle the words Lookout Mountain with black.
8. Many of Kentucky and Tennessee's early settlers passed through Cumberland Gap. Circle the words Cumberland Gap with purple.
9. Color all the mountains with green.

Map 12 - Appalachian Mountains



Map 13 - Lewis and Clark's Voyage of Discovery

Lesson 36 Assignments:

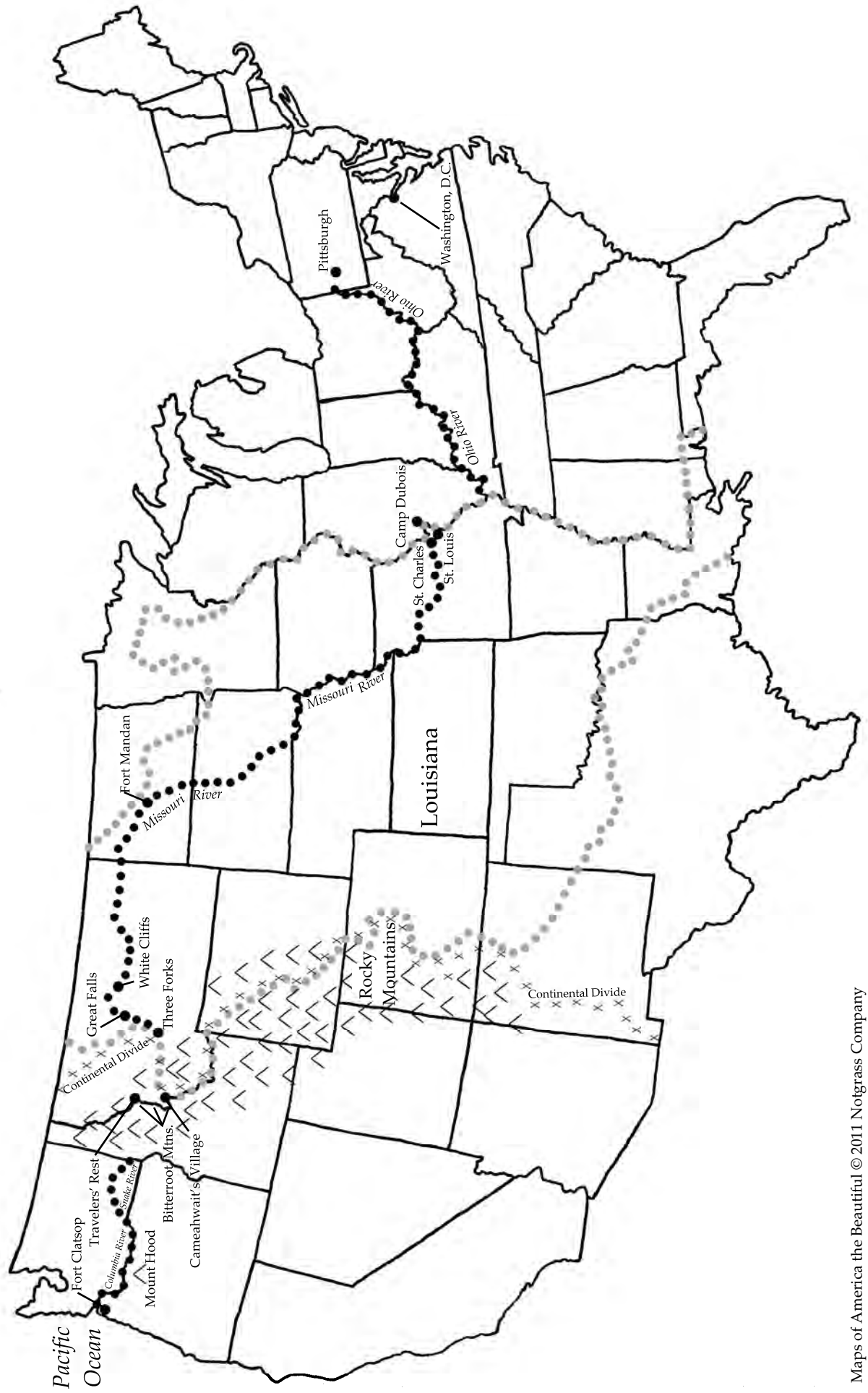
1. The United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 for only 3 cents an acre. The Louisiana Purchase is outlined in gray dots. Trace this outline in brown.
2. The Corps of Discovery was managed by President Thomas Jefferson and the United States Congress, based in Washington, D.C. Circle the words Washington, D.C. with red.
3. Lewis had a keelboat constructed in Pittsburgh. Circle the word Pittsburgh with green.
4. Lewis traveled down the Ohio River to pick up Clark and other recruits for the Corps. Notice that the Ohio River begins in Pennsylvania and ends at the eastern edge of the Louisiana Purchase. Trace along the dotted line of the Ohio River with blue.
5. Lewis and Clark established Camp Dubois in Illinois Territory in the fall of 1803. Circle the words Camp Dubois with orange.
6. The Corps stayed at the French settlement of St. Charles after leaving Camp Dubois. Circle the words St. Charles with black.
7. On May 23, 1804, the Corps of Discovery began their long voyage up the Missouri River. Trace along the dotted line of the Missouri River with blue.
8. The Corps built Fort Mandan for their winter quarters in the fall of 1804. This is where they met Charbonneau and his wife Sacajawea. Circle the words Fort Mandan with purple.

Lesson 37 Assignments:

1. The Corps of Discovery were awed by the White Cliffs of the Missouri. Circle the words White Cliffs with gray.
2. Lewis and Clark knew they had chosen the right fork of the Missouri River when they came to the Great Falls of the Missouri. Circle the words Great Falls with pink.

3. In July of 1805, the Corps came to the Three Forks of the Missouri. Circle the words Three Forks with yellow.
4. Lewis and three scouts came to the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains on August 12, 1806. Trace along the Continental Divide, indicated with Xs, with red.
5. The Corps obtained horses at a Shoshone village led by Sacajawea's brother Cameahwait. Circle the words Cameahwait's Village with orange.
6. The Corps called their camp near present-day Missoula, Montana, Travelers' Rest. Circle the words Travelers' Rest with purple.
7. The Shoshone guide Old Toby guided the corps through the rugged Bitterroot Mountains. Circle the words Bitterroot Mtns. with brown.
8. The Corps traveled down the Snake River, then onto the Columbia River. Trace along the dotted line of the Snake and Columbia Rivers with blue.
9. Clark knew the Corps was near the Pacific Ocean when he saw Mount Hood. Color Mount Hood gray.
10. After their 4,000-mile journey, the Corps of Discovery finally got a view of the Pacific Ocean on November 16, 1805. Draw blue waves in the Pacific Ocean.
11. Everyone in the group voted on where to build Fort Clatsop, where they spent the winter of 1805-1806. Circle the words Fort Clatsop with black.
12. The Corps of Discovery made the long return trip during 1806, arriving in St. Louis on September 23. Circle the words St. Louis with green.

Map 13 - Lewis and Clark's Voyage of Discovery

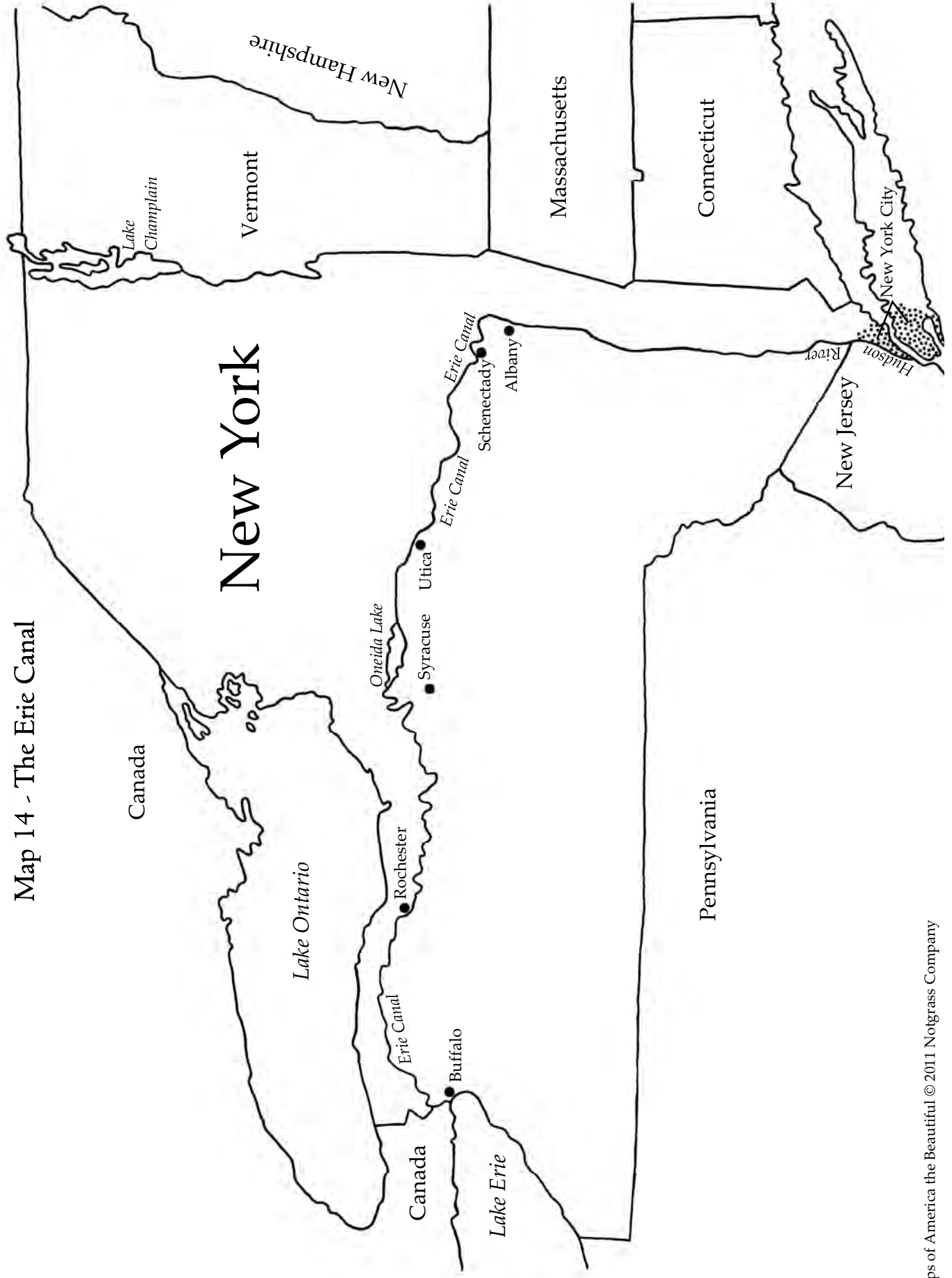


Map 14 - The Erie Canal

Lesson 43 Assignments:

1. The Erie Canal connected the Hudson River and Lake Erie.
 - Color the portion of Lake Erie that is visible on this map blue.
 - The Hudson River runs from New York harbor to Albany. Trace along the Hudson River with blue.
2. Mayor DeWitt Clinton thought that the Erie Canal would help New York City become a center of business, manufacturing, banking, and shipping. Color the shaded metropolitan area labeled New York City with red.
3. Albany, New York, is at the eastern end of the Erie Canal. Circle the word Albany with yellow.
4. Buffalo, New York, is at the western end of the Erie Canal. Circle the word Buffalo with green.
5. Construction of the Erie Canal began in Utica, New York, where crews began digging east and west. Circle the word Utica with brown.
6. Many of New York's cities grew because of the Erie Canal:
 - Circle the word Schenectady with orange.
 - Circle the word Syracuse with purple.
 - Circle the word Rochester with pink.
7. Trace along the route of the Erie Canal with blue.

Map 14 - The Erie Canal

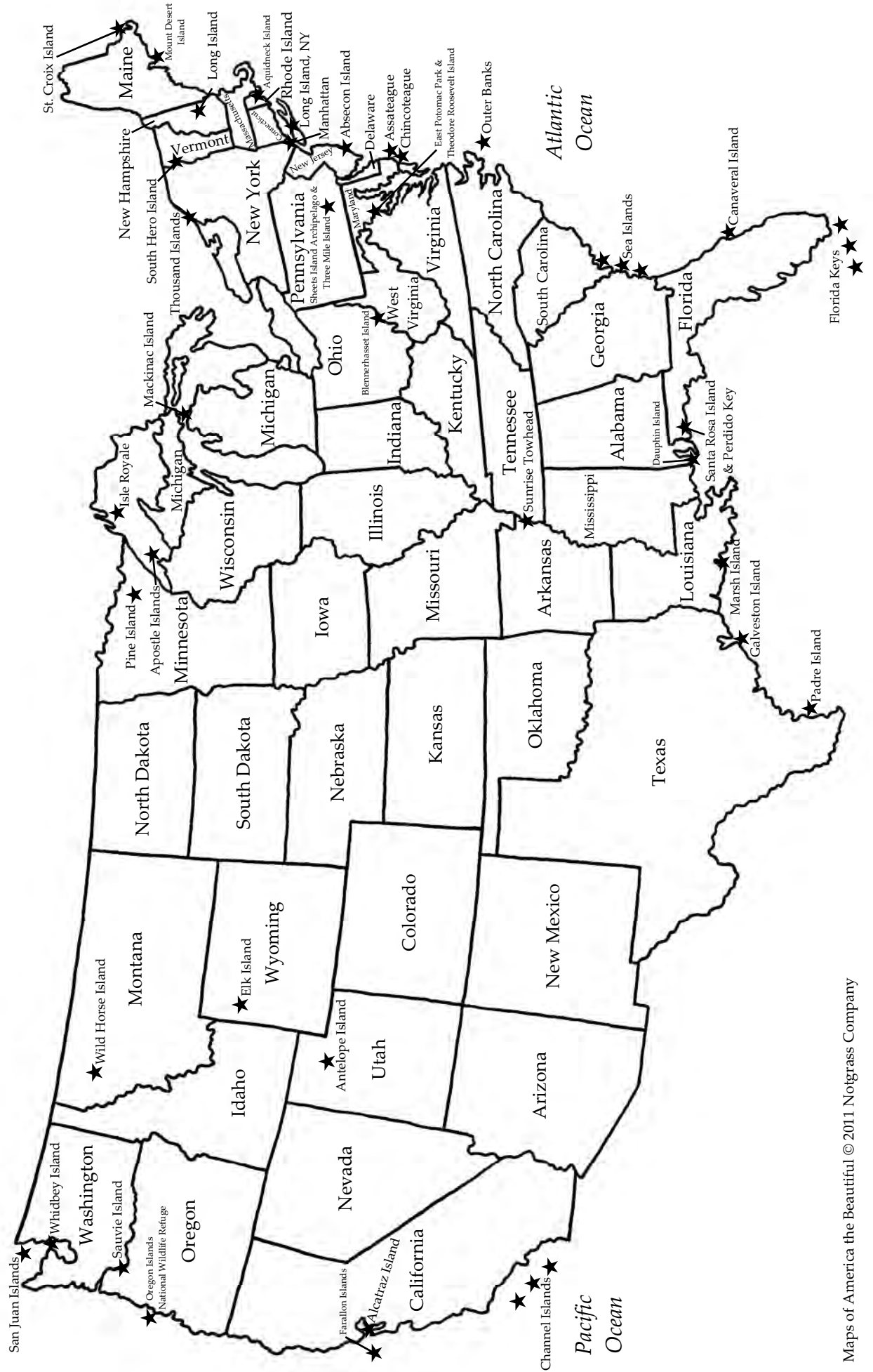


Map 15 - America's Islands

Lesson 47 Assignments:

1. Mackinac Island is a resort in Lake Huron. No cars are allowed on this island. Circle the words Mackinac Island with pink.
2. Isle Royale and four hundred surrounding islands in Lake Superior are protected in Isle Royale National Park. Circle the words Isle Royale with blue.
3. Antelope Island in Utah hosts America's largest free-roaming herd of buffalo. Circle the words Antelope Island with brown.
4. Elk Island is in Jackson Lake in Wyoming. Circle the words Elk Island with green.
5. Cadillac Mountain on Maine's Mount Desert Island is the highest point on America's east coast. Circle the words Mount Desert Island with yellow.
6. Newport, Rhode Island, on Aquidneck Island is a center of yachting. Circle the words Aquidneck Island with red.
7. Long Island, New York, is the longest, largest, and most populous island in the continental United States. Circle the words Long Island, NY with black.
8. The Manhattan borough of New York City contains many islands, including Manhattan Island, Ellis Island, and Liberty Island. Circle the word Manhattan with purple.
9. Assateague Island in Maryland and Virginia is home to wild horses. Circle the word Assateague with gray.
10. The Outer Banks of North Carolina contain several historic sites, including Fort Raleigh National Historic Site on Roanoke Island. Circle the words Outer Banks with blue.
11. Padre Island, Texas, is a good place for bird-watching. Circle the words Padre Island with yellow.
12. Alcatraz Island in the San Francisco Bay of California is famous for a Federal prison that operated there. Circle the words Alcatraz Island with red.
13. Find the names of all of the other islands on the map. Each is identified with a star. Underline each name with green.

Map 15 - America's Islands

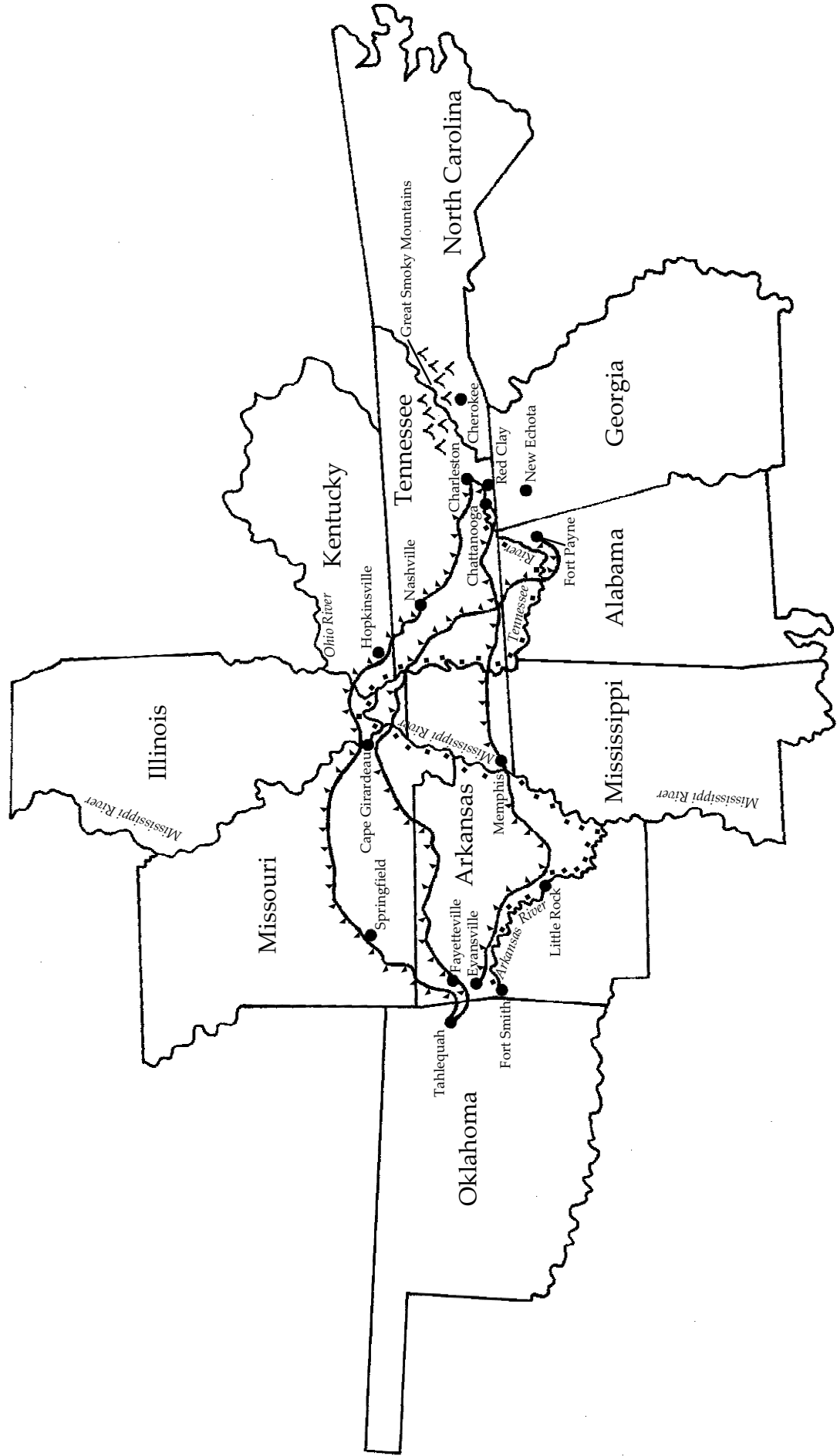


Map 16 - The Trail of Tears

Lesson 50 Assignments:

1. In Andrew Jackson's inaugural address, he stated that he wanted all Native Americans to move west of the Mississippi River. Trace along the portion of the Mississippi River shown on this map with green.
2. The capital of the Cherokee nation was established at New Echota, Georgia. Circle the words New Echota with orange.
3. After the government of Georgia starting stealing land from the Cherokee, the nation moved its capital to Red Clay, Tennessee. Circle the words Red Clay with black.
4. About one thousand Cherokee escaped the forced removal by fleeing to the Great Smoky Mountains. Circle the words Great Smoky Mountains with pink.
5. The story of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee is told in the play "Unto These Hills," performed in Cherokee, North Carolina. Circle the word Cherokee with yellow.
6. Many of the Cherokee who were removed to Oklahoma left from near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Circle the word Chattanooga with red.
7. The water route taken by some Cherokee used the Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, and Arkansas Rivers. Trace along the water route of the Trail of Tears with blue. It began at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and is marked on the map with ■ symbols.
8. Trace along the three other major routes of the Trail of Tears with brown. They are marked on the map with ◀ symbols.
9. John Ross served the Cherokee as Principal Chief from the new capital of Tahlequah, Oklahoma, which remains the Cherokee capital to this day. Circle the word Tahlequah with purple.

Map 16 - The Trail of Tears



Map 17 - The Mississippi River

Lesson 52 Assignments:

1. The source of the mighty Mississippi River is Lake Itasca in Minnesota. Circle the words Lake Itasca with blue.
2. The only waterfall on the Mississippi River is the Falls of St. Anthony north of St. Paul, Minnesota. Circle the words Falls of St. Anthony with green.
3. Seven-mile-wide Lake Winnebigoishish is the largest lake formed by the Mississippi River in Minnesota. Circle the words Lake Winnebigoishish with pink.
4. St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, and its twin city Minneapolis are on the Mississippi River. Circle the words Minneapolis-St.Paul with purple.
5. Hannibal, Missouri, was the home of author Mark Twain. Circle the word Hannibal with yellow.
6. The Illinois River empties into the Mississippi River near Alton, Illinois. Circle the word Alton with orange and trace along the Illinois River with blue.
7. The Missouri River empties large amounts of water and mud into the Mississippi River. Trace along the section of the Missouri River that is shown on this map with blue.
8. The Ohio River empties into the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois. Circle the word Cairo with red and trace along the section of the Ohio River that is shown on this map with blue.
9. In the section of the Mississippi River between Arkansas and Mississippi, the Arkansas River empties into the Mississippi. Trace along the section of the Arkansas River that is shown on this map with blue.
10. One hundred ten miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, one-fourth of the water of the Mississippi River empties into the the Atchafalaya River. Trace along the Atchafalaya River with blue.
11. The Mississippi River divides into distributaries past New Orleans. Circle the words New Orleans with brown.
12. The fresh waters of the Mississippi River continue for several miles into the Gulf of Mexico. Circle the words Gulf of Mexico with blue.
13. Trace along the Mississippi River from Lake Itasca to the Gulf of Mexico with blue.

Map 17 - The Mississippi River



Map 18 - The West

Lesson 45 Assignments:

1. English, French, and Spanish fur traders had worked along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers for two hundred years when the American fur trade expanded into the West. Trace along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers with blue. Remember that the Columbia goes all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
2. The Missouri Fur Company, St. Louis Fur Company, and the American Fur Company had headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Circle the words St. Louis with red.
3. The American Fur Company established Fort Union Trading Post in 1828. Circle the words Fort Union with gray.
4. Jedediah Smith crossed the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin. Circle the words Mojave Desert with yellow.
5. Jim Bridger was the first white man to see the Great Salt Lake in Utah. Color the Great Salt Lake blue.
6. Kit Carson's fur operations were based at Taos, New Mexico. Circle the word Taos with purple.

Lesson 56 Assignments:

1. Americans working for John Jacob Astor's fur trading company founded Astoria in 1811. Circle the word Astoria with green.
2. Texas declared itself an independent republic in 1836. Trace just inside the border of Texas with orange.
3. America claimed that the southern border of Texas was the Rio Grande River. Mexico claimed that the border was the Nueces River. Trace along the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers with blue.
4. During the Mexican War, American residents of Sacramento, California, declared California to be an independent republic. Circle the word Sacramento with pink.

Lesson 57 Assignments:

1. Many of the pioneers who traveled west on the Oregon Trail were headed for Oregon's fertile Willamette Valley. Circle the words Willamette Valley with green.

2. The Whitman mission team left their heavy wagon and got rid of excess baggage at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Circle the words Fort Laramie with orange.
3. The Whitman mission team rested at Fort Boise, Idaho. Circle the words Fort Boise with black.
4. At Fort Walla Walla, the Whitman mission team secured passage on a boat and traveled 200 miles to Fort Vancouver. Circle the words Fort Walla Walla with purple.
5. At Fort Vancouver, the British fur trading company sold the Whitmans and Spaldings all they needed to set up their missions. Circle Fort Vancouver with red.
6. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman established their mission near Walla Walla, Washington. Circle the words Whitman Mission with brown.
7. The Spaldings established their mission near what is now Lewiston, Idaho. Circle the words Spalding Mission with green.
8. Independence, Missouri, was the most popular jumping off town, where pioneers ready to set out on the Oregon Trail went to wait for spring. Circle the word Independence with purple.
9. Trace along the dotted line of the Oregon Trail with orange. On this map, it begins in Independence, Missouri, and goes to Oregon City, Oregon. Circle the words Oregon City with purple.

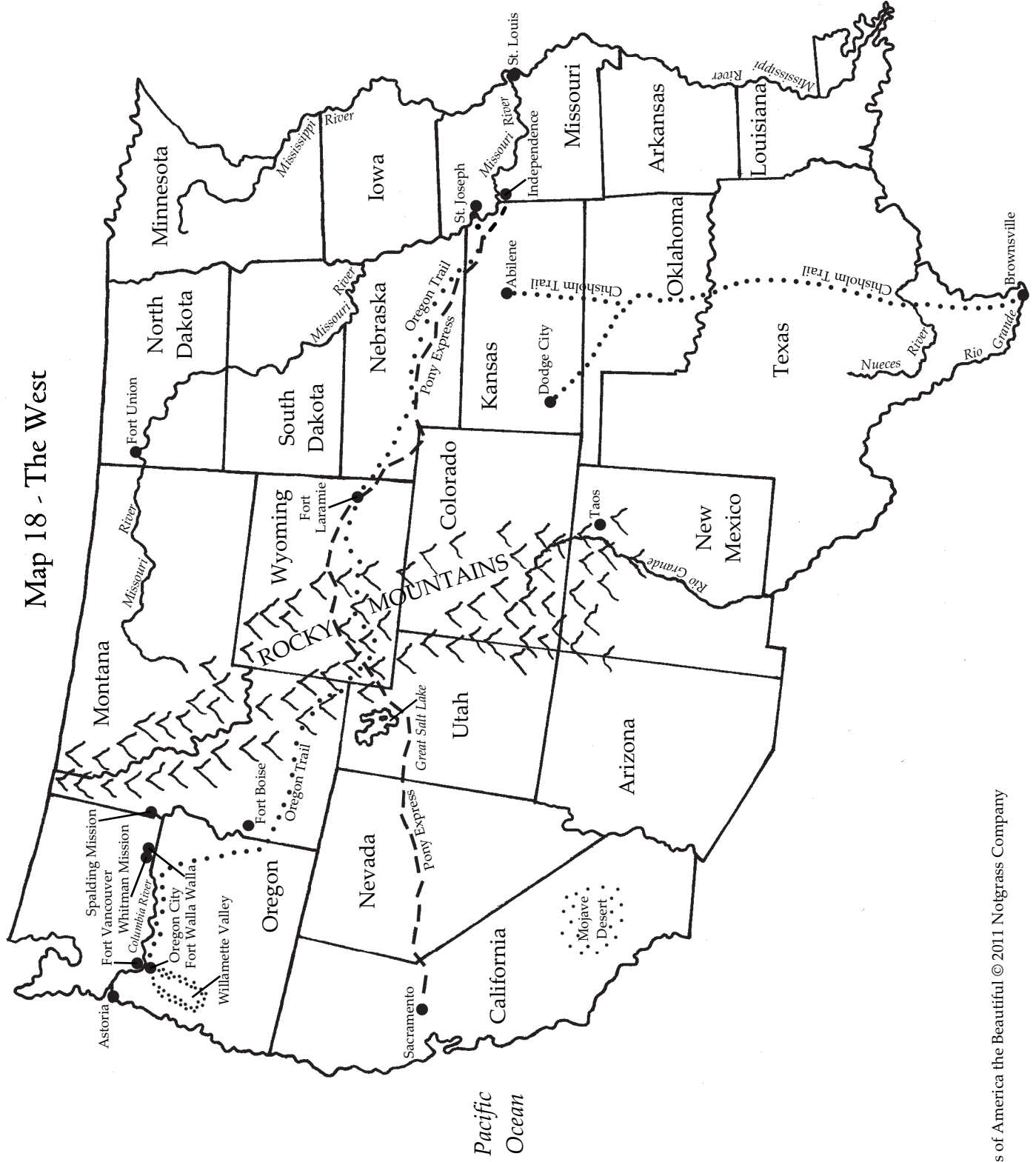
Lesson 65 Assignments:

1. The start of the Pony Express was St. Joseph, Missouri because railroads could take mail that far west. Circle the words St. Joseph with gray.
2. Trace along the broken line of the Pony Express route with red.

Lesson 75 Assignments:

1. The main Chisholm Trail extended from Brownsville, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas. Trace along the dotted line of this trail with orange.
2. One branch of the Chisholm Trail extended off the main trail to Dodge City, Kansas. Trace along the dotted line of this portion of the trail with gray.

Map 18 - The West



Map 19 - The Civil War

Lesson 66 Assignments:

1. The following states had seceded from the Union in this order by the time President Lincoln took office:
 - Color South Carolina gray and write the numeral 1 in black in the state.
 - Color Mississippi gray and write the numeral 2 in black in the state.
 - Color Florida gray and write the numeral 3 in black in the state.
 - Color Alabama gray and write the numeral 4 in black in the state.
 - Color Georgia gray and write the numeral 5 in black in the state.
 - Color Louisiana gray and write the numeral 6 in black in the state.
 - Color the portion of eastern Texas shown gray and write the numeral 7 in black in the state.
2. The first shots of the Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. Circle the words Fort Sumter with green.
3. The following states seceded from the Union when Lincoln announced that Southern ports would be blocked.
 - Color Virginia gray and write the numeral 8 in black in the state.
 - Color Arkansas gray and write the numeral 9 in black in the state.
 - Color North Carolina gray and write the numeral 10 in black in the state.
 - Color Tennessee gray and write the numeral 11 in black in the state.
4. Some counties in Virginia seceded from Virginia to stay in the Union. These counties became the state of West Virginia on June 20, 1863. Lightly color West Virginia blue.
5. Lightly color all of the remaining (Union) states shown on this map blue.
6. Manassas, Virginia, was the site of the first battle of the Civil War. Circle the word Manassas with red.
7. The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing (also called Shiloh) in Tennessee was a Union victory, though both sides lost many soldiers. Circle the words Pittsburgh Landing with purple.
8. The Confederate army retreated from the Battle of Antietam in Maryland. Circle the word Antietam with brown.
9. The Battle of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania was fought July 1-3, 1863. Circle the word Gettysburg with green.
10. Union General Sherman captured Atlanta, Georgia, and continued to Savannah, destroying a wide path on his way. Circle with word Atlanta with red and Savannah with black.
11. Confederate General Lee surrendered to Union General Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. Circle the words Appomattox Court House with orange.
12. Abraham Lincoln died in Washington, D.C., on April 15, 1865. Circle the words Washington, D.C. with black.

Map 19 - The Civil War



Map 20 - The Lower 48

Lesson 31 Assignments:

1. Delaware became the first state in 1787. Color it green.
2. Pennsylvania became the second state in 1787. Color it blue.
3. New Jersey became the third state in 1787. Color it yellow.
4. Georgia became the fourth state in 1788. Color it green.
5. Connecticut became the fifth state in 1788. Color it yellow.
6. Massachusetts became the sixth state in 1788. Color it orange.
7. Maryland became the seventh state in 1788. Color it red.
8. South Carolina became the eighth state in 1788. Color it blue.
9. New Hampshire became the ninth state in 1788. Color it yellow.
10. Virginia became the tenth state in 1788. Color it blue. (Virginia then included what is now West Virginia. Color only Virginia now. You will color West Virginia in Lesson 66. It became a separate state in 1863. Don't forget to color the part of Virginia that is on the tip of the Delmarva Peninsula.)
11. New York became the eleventh state in 1788. Color it purple. Don't forget to color Long Island.

12. North Carolina became the twelfth state in 1789. Color it yellow.
13. Rhode Island became the thirteenth state in 1790. Color it blue.
14. Vermont became the fourteenth state in 1791. Color it green.
15. Kentucky became the fifteenth state in 1792. Color it purple.
16. Tennessee became the sixteenth state in 1796. Color it orange.

Lesson 36 Assignment:

Ohio became the seventeenth state in 1803. Color it green.

Lesson 41 Assignments:

1. Louisiana became the eighteenth state in 1812. Color it green.
2. Indiana became the nineteenth state in 1816. Color it red.
3. Mississippi became the twentieth state in 1817. Color it yellow.
4. Illinois became the twenty-first state in 1818. Color it yellow.
5. Alabama became the twenty-second state in 1819. Color it purple.
6. Maine became the twenty-third state in 1820. Color it red.
7. Missouri became the twenty-fourth state in 1821. Color it orange.

Lesson 46 Assignments:

1. Arkansas became the twenty-fifth state in 1836. Color it blue.
2. Michigan became the twenty-sixth state in 1837. Color it yellow. Remember to color the Upper Peninsula.

Lesson 51 Assignment:

Florida became the twenty-seventh state in 1845. Color it orange.

Lesson 56 Assignments:

1. Texas became the twenty-eighth state in 1845. Color it red.
2. Iowa became the twenty-ninth state in 1846. Color it purple.
3. Wisconsin became the thirtieth state in 1848. Color it green.

Lesson 61 Assignments:

1. California became the thirty-first state in 1850. Color it blue.
2. Minnesota became the thirty-second state in 1858. Color it blue.
3. Oregon became the thirty-third state in 1859. Color it yellow.
4. Kansas became the thirty-fourth state in 1861. Color it green.

Lesson 66 Assignments:

1. West Virginia became the thirty-fifth state in 1863. Color it yellow.
2. Nevada became the thirty-sixth state in 1864. Color it green.

Lesson 71 Assignments:

1. Nebraska became the thirty-seventh state in 1867. Color it yellow.
2. Colorado became the thirty-eighth state in 1876. Color it purple.

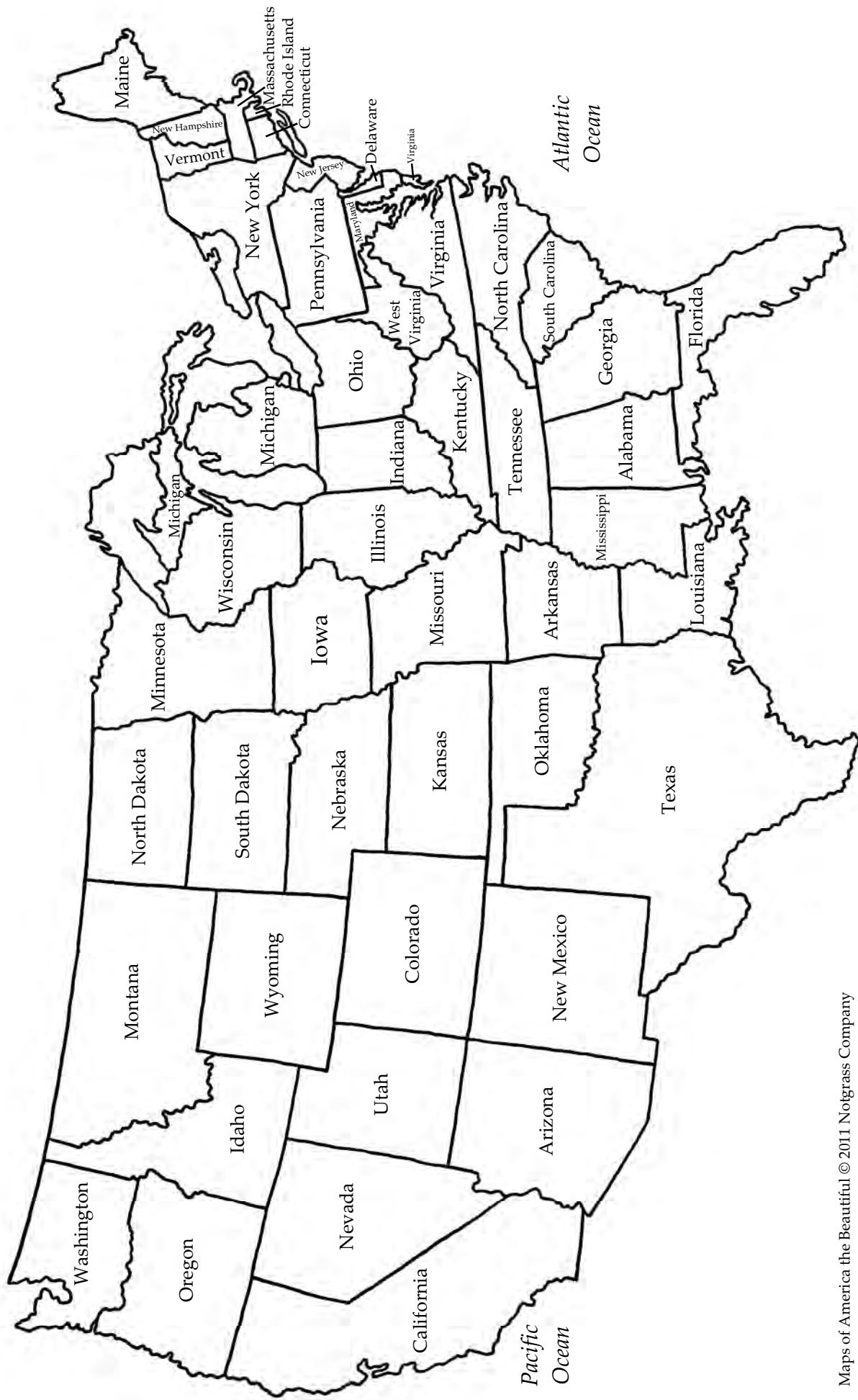
Lesson 81 Assignments:

1. North Dakota became the thirty-ninth state in 1889. Color it yellow.
2. South Dakota became the fortieth state in 1889. Color it orange.
3. Montana became the forty-first state in 1889. Color it green.
4. Washington became the forty-second state in 1889. Color it purple.
5. Idaho became the forty-third state in 1890. Color it orange.
6. Wyoming became the forty-fourth state in 1890. Color it blue.
7. Utah became the forty-fifth state in 1896. Color it red.

Lesson 91 Assignments:

1. Oklahoma became the forty-sixth state in 1907. Color it yellow.
2. New Mexico became the forty-seventh state in 1912. Color it orange.
3. Arizona became the forty-eighth state in 1912. Color it purple.

Map 20 - The Lower 48

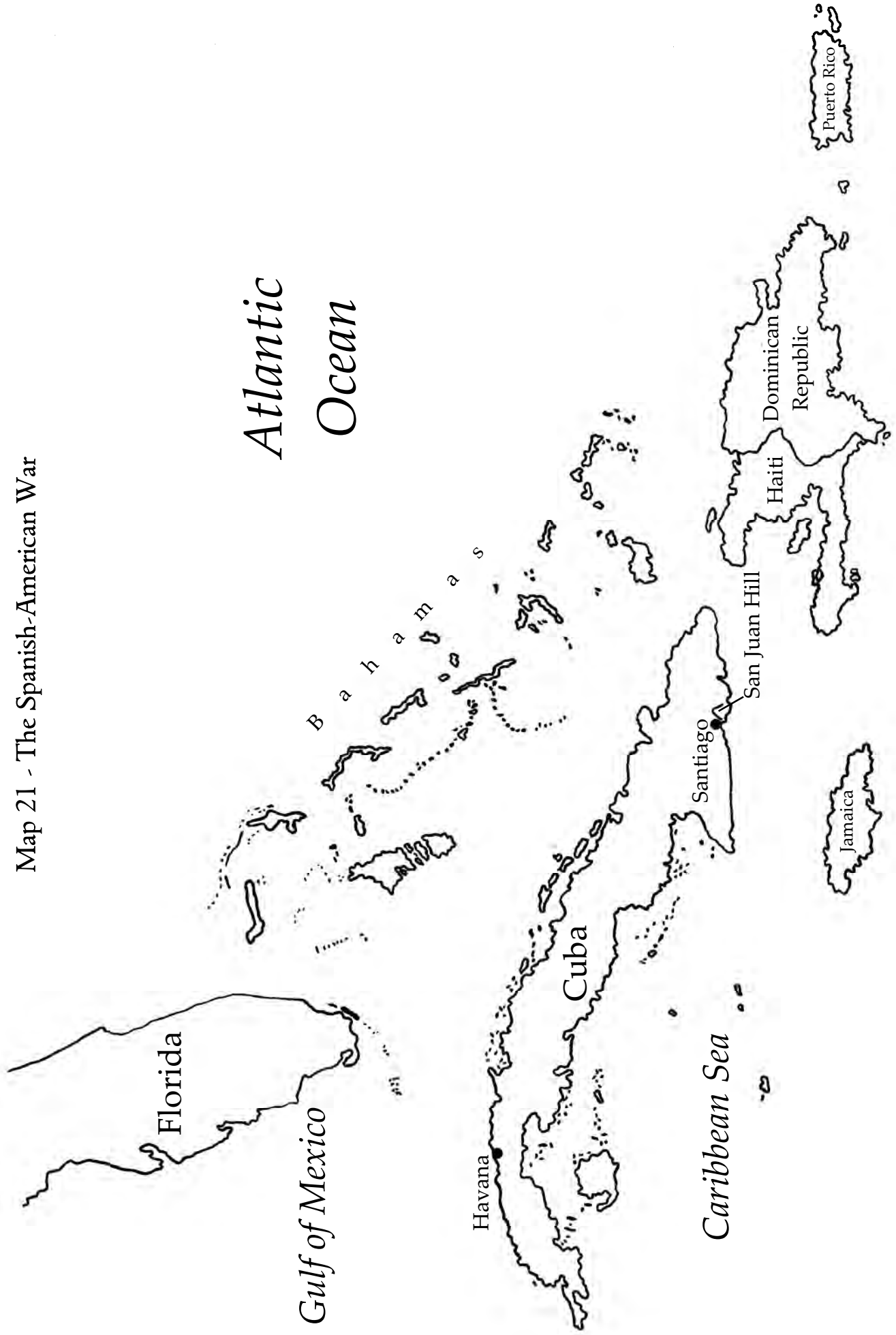


Map 21 - The Spanish-American War

Lesson 86 Assignments:

1. The island of Cuba is ninety miles south of Florida. Color Florida green.
2. In 1898 Cuba was ruled by Spain. Color the island of Cuba yellow.
3. President William McKinley sent the battleship USS *Maine* to harbor in Havana, Cuba. Circle the word Havana with black.
4. Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders charged up San Juan Hill to help take control of the harbor at Santiago. Color San Juan Hill brown. Circle the word Santiago with red.
5. The United States took control of the Spanish colonies of Cuba and Puerto Rico as well as the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific Ocean. Color the island of Puerto Rico pink. (See Map 24 and find the *Philippine Islands and Guam*.)

Map 21 - The Spanish-American War



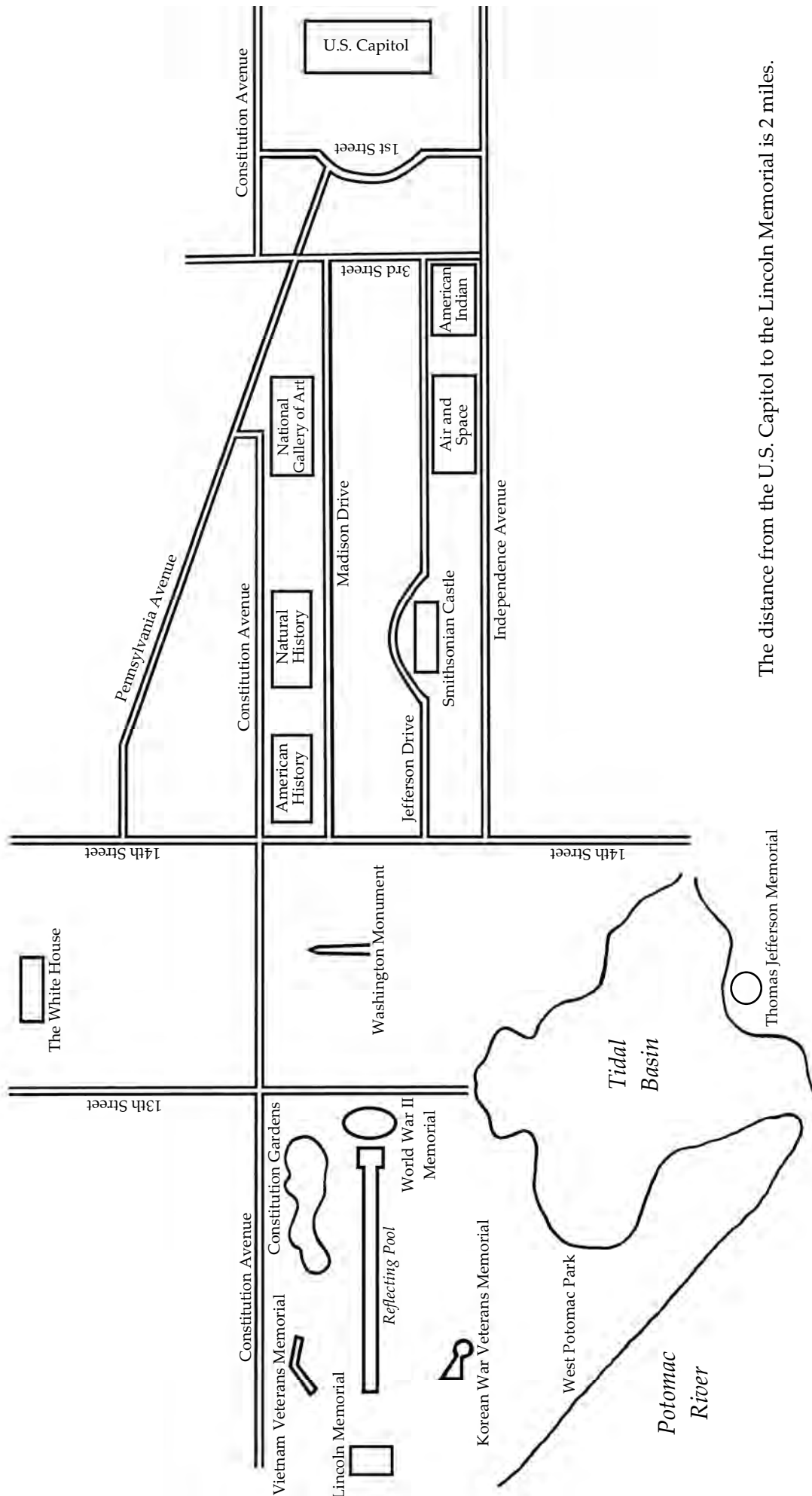
Map 22 - The National Mall

Lesson 92 Assignments:

1. The U.S. Capitol is home to the United States Senate and House of Representatives. Color the U.S. Capitol red.
2. The National Gallery of Art was begun in 1937. Color it orange.
3. The National Museum of American History and National Museum of Natural History are part of the Smithsonian Institution. Color these two buildings, marked American History and Natural History, yellow.
4. The Washington Monument serves as a centerpiece to the National Mall. Color the Washington Monument green.
5. The White House is visible from the north-facing window of the Washington Monument. Color the White House pink.
6. The World War II Memorial was constructed between 2001 and 2004. Color it purple.
7. Color the lake in Constitution Gardens blue.
8. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is commonly called The Wall. Color it black.
9. The Lincoln Memorial stands on the end of the Mall opposite the Capitol. Color it gray.
10. The Korean War Veterans Memorial includes several statues of soldiers in action. Color it brown.
11. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial lies south of the Mall next to the Tidal Basin. Color it pink.
12. Color these Smithsonian Institution buildings yellow: Smithsonian Castle, National Air and Space Museum (Air and Space), and National Museum of the American Indian (American Indian).

*(Note: The colors used do not indicate the actual colors of these buildings.
This map shows only a selection of the many memorials and government buildings on and around the National Mall.)*

Map 22 - The National Mall



The distance from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial is 2 miles.

Map 23 - The Great War

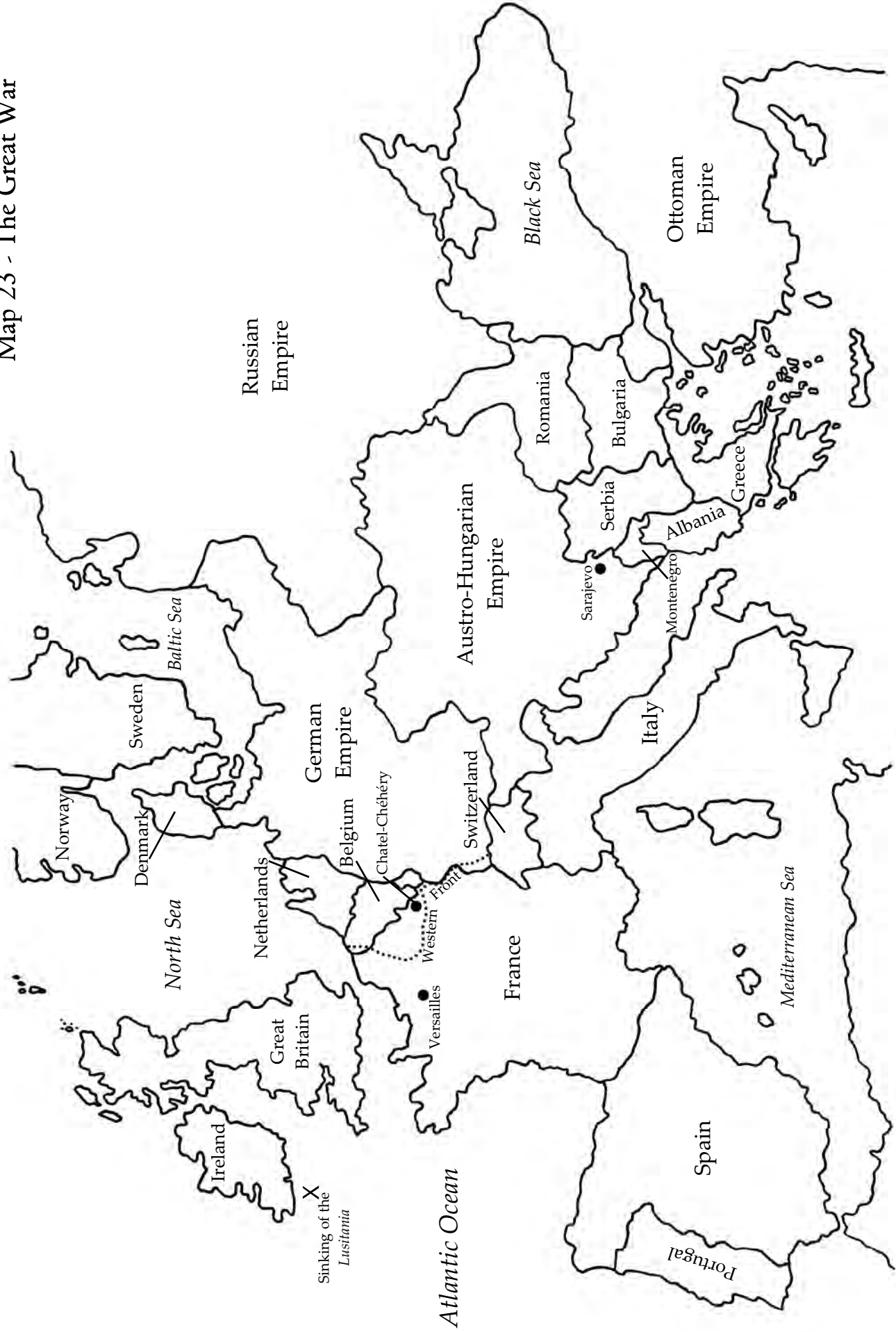
Lesson 96 Assignments:

1. Austria-Hungary controlled a large part of Europe before World War I. Color the Austro-Hungarian Empire orange.
2. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo. Circle the word Sarajevo with black.
3. Germany fought on the side of Austria-Hungary. Color the German Empire orange.
4. The Allied Powers of Russia, France, and the United Kingdom, which included Great Britain and Ireland, fought against the Central Powers, which included Austria-Hungary and Germany. Color the Russian Empire, France, Great Britain, and Ireland, blue.
5. Most of the fighting in WWI took place along the Western Front. Trace along the dotted line of the Western Front with red.
6. The German navy sank the British passenger ship *Lusitania* in 1915, killing 1,200 people, including over 100 Americans. Circle with purple the words Sinking of the *Lusitania*.
7. The leaders of the warring nations worked out a treaty at Versailles, near Paris, France. Circle the word Versailles with brown.

Lesson 97 Assignment:

Sergeant Alvin C. York's famous battle in France took place near the village of Chatel-Chéhéry in the Argonne Forest. Circle the words Chatel-Chéhéry with brown.

Map 23 - The Great War

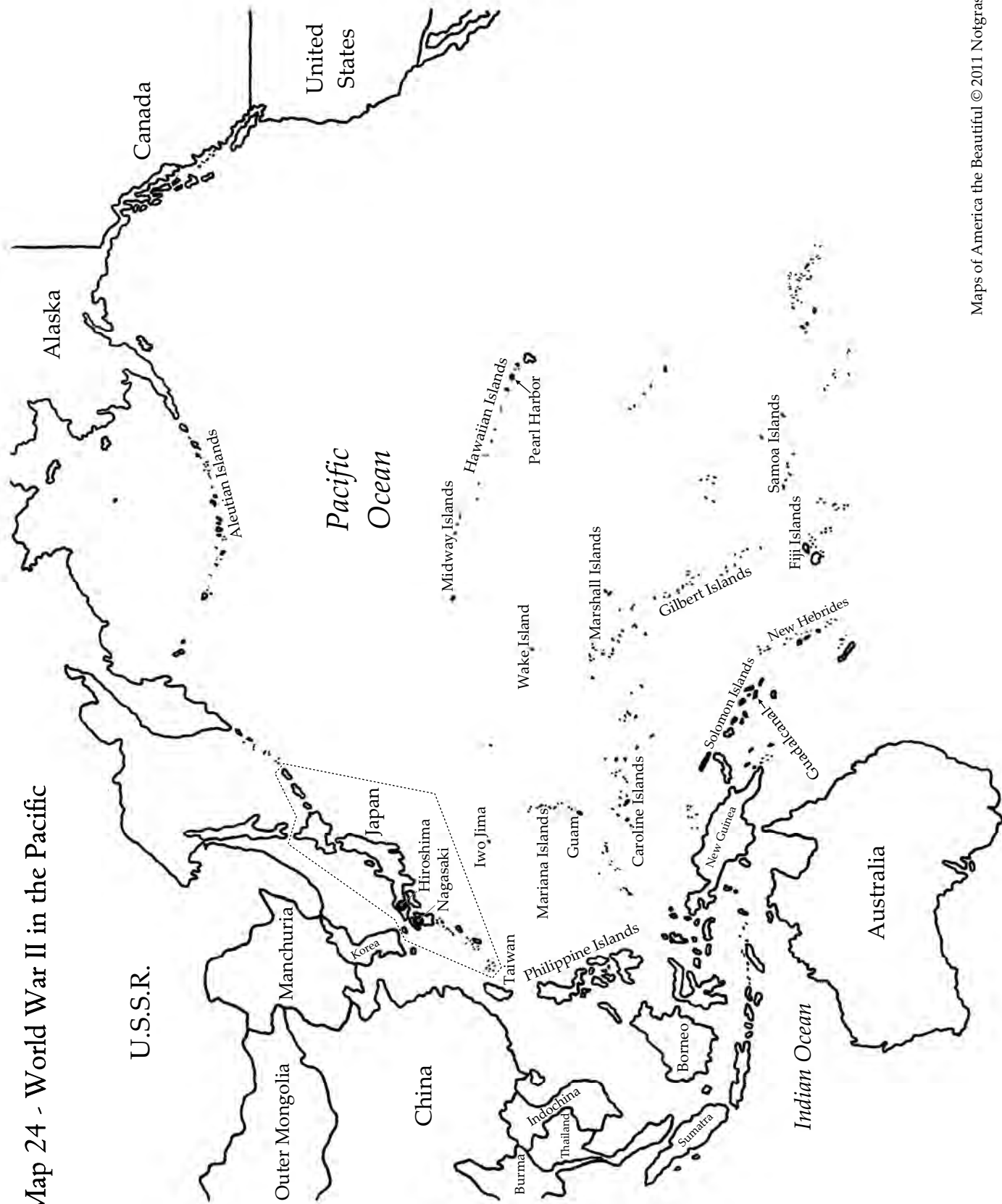


Map 24 - World War II in the Pacific

Lesson 111 Assignments:

1. The Japanese military took control of the government of Japan in the late 1920s. Japan is made up of several islands. These are surrounded on the map with a dotted line. Color these islands red.
2. Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931. Color Manchuria blue.
3. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii in 1941. Circle the words Pearl Harbor with brown.
4. The United States attacked Guadalcanal in 1942. Circle the word Guadalcanal with orange.
5. US troops fought the Japanese on many Pacific islands, including Iwo Jima. Circle the words Iwo Jima with purple.
6. The United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Circle the words Hiroshima and Nagasaki with gray.

Map 24 - World War II in the Pacific



Map 25 - World War II in Europe

Lesson 111 Assignments:

1. Benito Mussolini gained control of Italy in 1922. Color Italy red.
2. Adolph Hitler became leader of Germany in 1933. Color Germany red.
3. Mussolini declared that Rome, Italy, and Berlin, Germany, were the new axis around which the world turned. Circle the word Rome with black and the word Berlin with black.
4. Germany took control of Austria and Czechoslovakia. Italy took control of Albania. Color Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Albania orange.
5. Germany and the U.S.S.R. made a secret deal to divide Poland. Color Poland orange.
6. In 1939 the United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany. Color the United Kingdom, which included Great Britain and Northern Ireland, gray.
7. In 1940 Germany conquered Denmark, Norway, and France. Color Denmark, Norway, and France orange.
8. Germans heavily bombed London in an attempt to weaken Great Britain. Circle the word London with blue.
9. Color all the other countries marked with an X orange. These are the countries taken over by the Axis powers.
10. The U.S.S.R. began fighting against Germany in 1942. Color the U.S.S.R. blue. Only a portion of it is shown on the map.
11. Roosevelt and Churchill met in Casablanca, Morocco, in January 1943. Circle the word Casablanca with yellow.
12. The Allies landed in Normandy in France on D-Day, June 6, 1944. Circle the word Normandy with brown.
13. The Allies freed Paris from German control on August 25, 1944. Circle the word Paris with black.

Map 25 - World War II in Europe



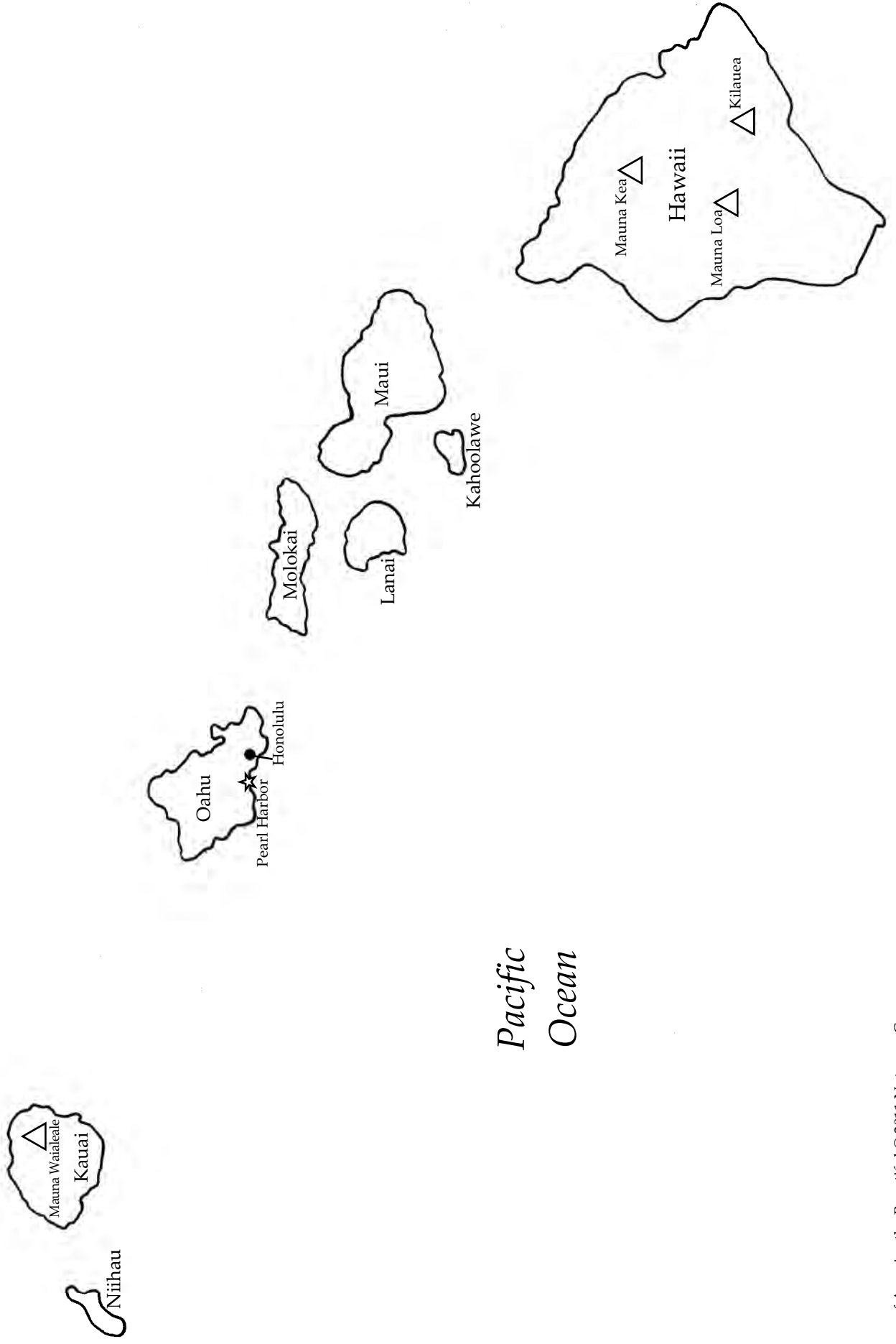
Map 26 - Hawaii

Lesson 114 Assignments:

1. Color the island of Hawaii pink. Do not color the triangles, which represent mountains. You will color them later.
2. Color the island of Maui yellow.
3. Color the island of Kahoolawe red.
4. Color the island of Lanai purple.
5. Color the island of Molokai green.
6. Color the island of Oahu gray.
7. Color the island of Kauai brown. Do not color the triangle.
8. Color the island of Niihau orange.
9. Mauna Loa is an active volcano and Hawaii's second tallest mountain. Color the peak of Mauna Loa red.
10. Kilauea is one of the most active volcanoes on earth. Color the peak of Kilauea orange.
11. Mauna Kea is Hawaii's tallest mountain and home to the world's most powerful collection of telescopes. Color the peak of Mauna Kea purple.
12. Mount Waialeale on the island of Kauai is known as the wettest place in the world. Color the peak of Mount Waialeale blue.
15. Pearl Harbor, the site of the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, is on the island of Oahu. Circle the words Pearl Harbor with green.
16. The capital of Hawaii is Honolulu. Circle the word Honolulu with pink.

(See Map 24 and find the Midway Islands.)

Map 26 - Hawaii



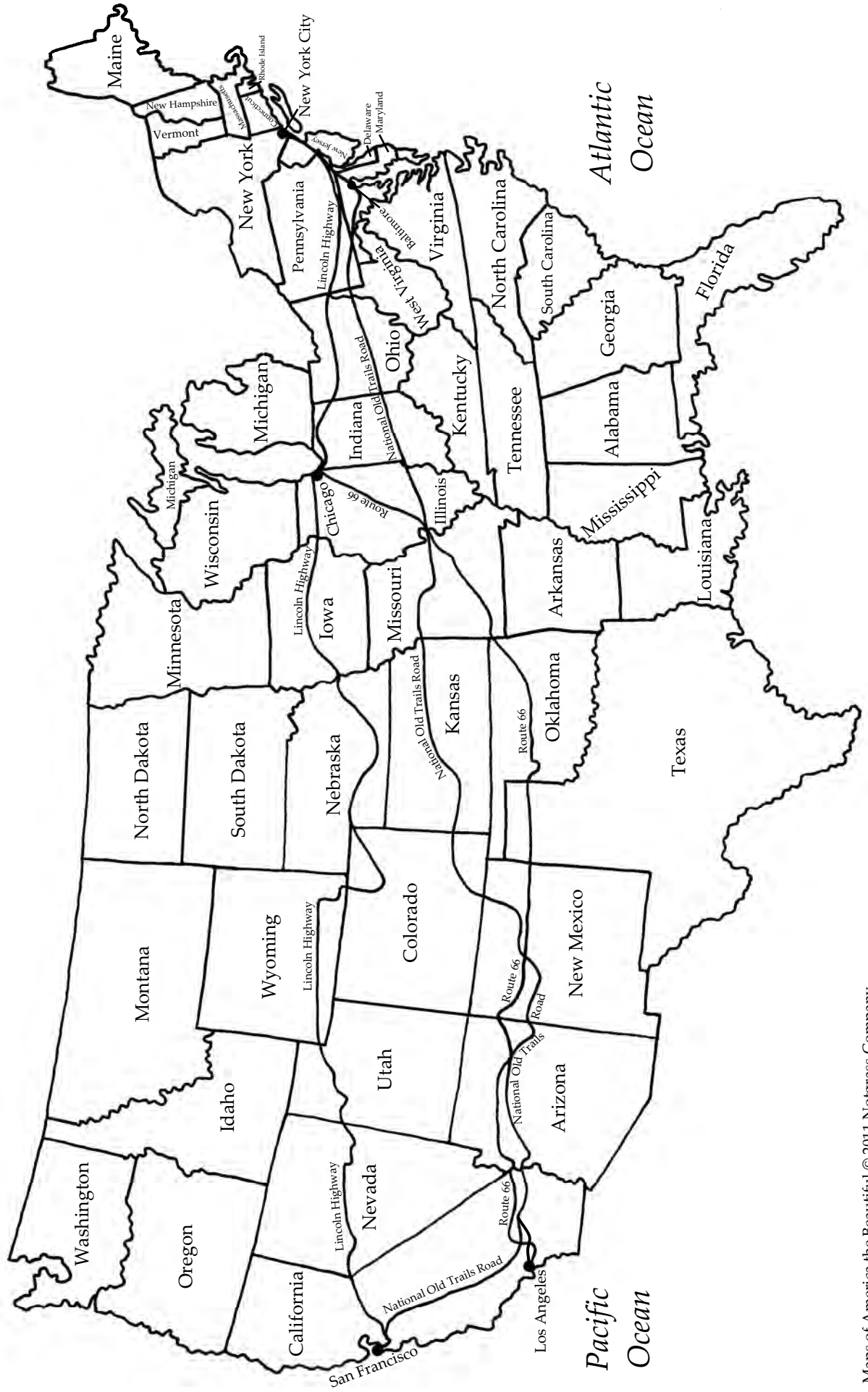
*Pacific
Ocean*

Map 27 - Great American Highways

Lesson 117 Assignments:

1. Trace the Lincoln Highway from New York to San Francisco with blue.
2. Trace the National Old Trails Road with green, including the branches to Los Angeles and San Francisco.
3. Trace Route 66 from Chicago to Los Angeles with red.

Map 27 - Great American Highways

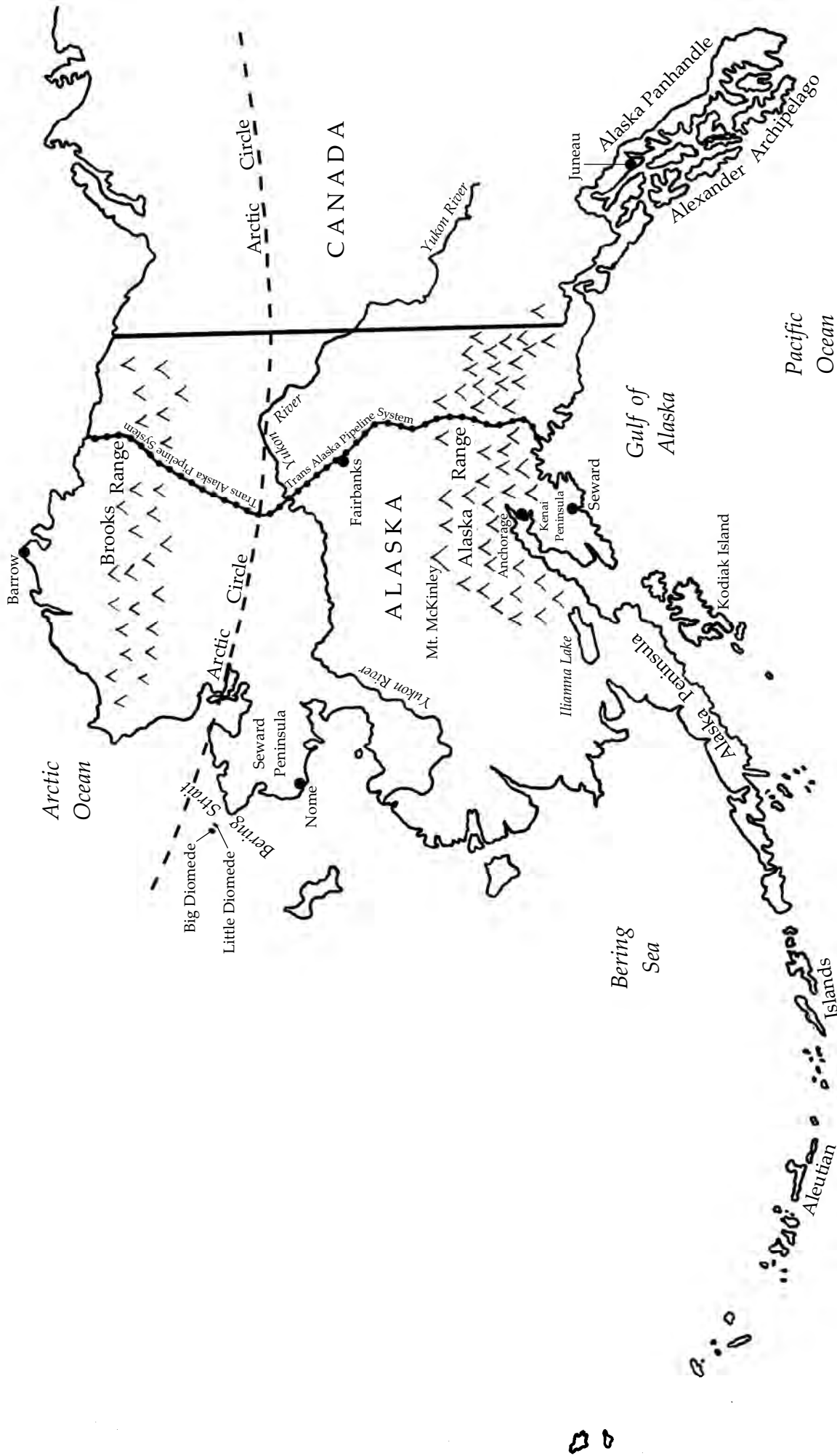


Map 28 - Alaska

Lesson 125 Assignments:

1. The Seward Peninsula lies just south of the Arctic Circle and juts into the Bering Sea. Circle the words Seward Peninsula with orange.
2. The city of Nome is on Alaska's Seward Peninsula. Circle the word Nome with green.
3. The Bering Strait lies between Alaska and Russia. Draw blue waves in the Bering Strait.
4. The Alaska Peninsula separates the Bering Sea from the Gulf of Alaska. Circle the words Alaska Peninsula with red.
6. The Aleutian Islands extend westward from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula. Circle the words Aleutian Islands with purple.
7. Kenai Fords National Park lies on the Kenai Peninsula. Circle the words Kenai Peninsula with purple.
8. The town of Seward lies on the Kenai Peninsula. Circle the word Seward with yellow.
9. Anchorage is Alaska's largest city. Circle the word Anchorage with black.
10. Kodiak Island is the largest of Alaska's 2,000 islands. Color Kodiak Island gray.
11. The 1,100 islands of the Alexander Archipelago lie off the Alaskan panhandle. Circle the words Alexander Archipelago with brown.
12. Juneau is the capital of Alaska. Circle the word Juneau with purple.
13. Mount McKinley is North America's tallest mountain at 20,230 feet. Color the peak of Mt. McKinley brown.
14. The town of Fairbanks lies in the Alaskan interior. Circle the word Fairbanks with black.
15. The Yukon River is one of the world's longest navigable rivers. Trace along the Yukon River with blue.
16. The town of Barrow on Point Barrow is at the northernmost tip of Alaska's mainland. Circle the word Barrow with orange.
17. The 800-mile-long Trans Alaska Pipeline System transports crude oil from Alaska's arctic region to the port of Valdez in southern Alaska. Trace along the Trans Alaska Pipeline System with green.
18. The mountains of the Brooks Range run east and west through Alaska's Arctic region. Color the peaks of the Brooks Range brown.
19. Native Alaskans living on the Diomed Islands experienced the Cold War first-hand. Circle the U.S.'s Little Diomed with purple and Russia's Big Diomed with gray.

Map 28 - Alaska



Map 29 - The Great Salt Lake

Lesson 129 Assignments:

1. A cross carved in a rock is visible on Fremont Island. Kit Carson is considered to be the artist. Color Fremont Island green.
2. Antelope Island is the largest of the Great Salt Lake's eleven islands. Color Antelope Island green.
3. Settlers attempted to homestead on Gunnison and Carrington Islands. Color Gunnison and Carrington Islands green.
4. The remaining islands of the Great Salt Lake are Badger Island, Hat Island, Egg Island, Dolphin Island, Cub Island, Strongs Knob, and Stansbury Island. Stansbury Island becomes surrounded by water only some of the time, depending on the water level and varying size of the lake. Circle the names of these islands with red.
5. The Golden Spike National Historic Site, which commemorates the meeting point of the Transcontinental Railroad, is north of the Great Salt Lake. Circle the words Golden Spike National Historic Site with purple.
6. The original wooden railroad trestle across the Great Salt Lake was replaced in the 1950s with a causeway made of rock, sand, and gravel. Trace along the dotted line of the railroad causeway with black.
7. Utah's capital, Salt Lake City, lies southeast of the Great Salt Lake. Circle the words Salt Lake City with orange.
8. The Lakeside Mountains, Wasatch Range, and Hansel Mountains surround the Great Salt Lake. Color the peaks of these mountain ranges brown.
9. The Promontory Mountains extend into the Great Salt Lake on a north-south peninsula. Color the peaks of the Promontory Mountains gray.

Map 29 - The Great Salt Lake



Map 30 - Rocky Mountains

Lesson 147 Assignments:

1. The Continental Divide lies along the Rocky Mountains. Trace the dotted line of the Continental Divide with brown.
2. The Arkansas, Colorado, Columbia, Missouri, Rio Grande, and Snake Rivers flow out of the Rocky Mountains. Trace along each of these rivers with blue.
3. The majestic scenery of the Rockies has been preserved in many national parks (NP) and national recreation areas (NRA):
 - Circle the words Glacier NP with yellow.
 - Circle the words Bighorn Canyon NRA with pink.
 - Circle the words Yellowstone NP with orange.
 - Circle the words Grand Teton NP with gray.
 - Circle the words Canyonlands NP with green.
 - Circle the words Rocky Mountain NP with black.
 - Circle the words Black Canyon NP with blue. The full name of this park is Black Canyon of the Gunnison.
 - Circle the words Great Sand Dunes NP with red.
 - Circle the words Curecanti NRA with gray.
4. Mount Elbert in Colorado is the highest peak in the Rocky Mountains at 14,433 feet. Color Mount Elbert purple.
5. Color all the peaks of the Rocky Mountains gray.

Map 30 - Rocky Mountains



