



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade** | Unit 3

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 703

History and Geography of Our States

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History and Geography of Our States

Introduction

The states in our country have grown through a series of historical events that have helped make each state unique. These events include the exploration, settlement, agricultural and industrial developments, and urbanization of an area. These events are also directly related to the geography of that area.

In this LIFE PAC® you will study the geography of four regions in the United States. You will learn about **landforms**, climate, natural resources, agriculture, industry, living patterns, and important historical events in each of these regions. By studying the elements in the environment, you will learn how these things have shaped our national history and culture. This knowledge helps you to understand the world you live in today and helps you to plan for the world you will live in tomorrow.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Use maps and globes as a source of information about the United States.
2. Describe the landforms, climate, and early history of the United States.
3. Describe the landforms and climate in your own state.
4. Explain the effect of climate and landforms on occupations, agriculture, and industry in your own state and in the four regions of the United States.

Survey the LIFE PAC. Ask yourself some questions about this study and write your questions here.

A large rectangular area with horizontal green lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the box, providing a space for students to write their questions.

1. LOOKING AT THE UNITED STATES

Geography, the study of God's earth and how people adapt to conditions on earth, can help you to understand history. The knowledge and skills of geography provide the background, the scenery, for a better view of historical events.

In this section of the LIFE PAC, you will learn about the location of the United States in the

world. You will also learn about rivers, harbors, mountains, **plateaus**, climate, and natural resources. You will study the early history and exploration of the United States. You will use this information to describe the geography and historical events that are important in your own state.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Use maps and globes as a source of information about the United States.
2. Describe the landforms, climate, and early history of the United States.
3. Describe the landforms and climate in your own state.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

archaeologist (är kē ol' u jist). A person who studies ancient cultures.

basin (bā' sun). An area of land that is surrounded by higher land and may be drained by a river.

canyon (kan' yun). A deep narrow valley with steep sides.

contiguous (kun tig' yu us). Touching; joining.

continent (kon' tu nunt). One of the largest bodies of land on earth.

Continental Divide (kon tu nen' tul du vīd'). A line that separates the flow of rivers to the opposite sides of the continent.

cultivation (kul tu vā' shun). The process by which the soil is prepared and used to grow crops.

delta (del' tu). The land deposited at the mouth of the river.

elevation (el u vā' shun). Distance above sea level.

glacier (glā' shur). A large mass of slowly moving ice.

gorge (gôrj). A narrow passage.

landform (land' fôrm). A natural feature of the earth.

natural region (nach' ur ul rē' jun). An area formed by natural landforms.

peninsula (pu nin' su lu). A piece of land almost surrounded by water.

plateau (pla tō). A large level area of elevated land.

political region (pu lit' u kul rē' jun). An area defined by people; state, city, country, and so forth.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES

The study of geography includes the physical features and the location of countries and regions on the earth's surface. Life in any area of the world is affected by where that area is located and by its physical features.

The earth has several large land masses called **continents**. North America is one such land mass, and the United States is just one country on that continent. To understand the United States better, you must understand its location on the earth and its geographical features. Life in the United States is influenced by climate, size, and **landforms**.

Geographical location. God created the continents and oceans of our world. Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific are the names of the four oceans on our earth. These oceans—along with the smaller seas, bays, gulfs, lakes, and rivers—cover almost three-fourths of the earth's surface.

When you look at the map or globe you will see six large land masses. Geographers say we have seven continents. One land mass is so large that it is divided into two continents, Europe and Asia. The other continents are Africa, Antarctica, Australia, South America, and North America.

The United States is on the continent of North America. The continent also includes Canada to the north, Mexico and Central America to the south, the Caribbean Islands to the southeast, and the island of Greenland to the northeast.

Our nation has fifty states. Forty-eight of these states are connected to each other. They are called the continental or **contiguous** states. Two of the fifty states, Alaska and Hawaii, are separated from the others. Alaska is north of the contiguous states on the North American continent. Hawaii is a series of islands in the Pacific Ocean west of the continental states.



| Continents and Oceans of the Earth

The continental United States has four different time zones: Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

The United States is about halfway between the North Pole and the equator. The United States is in the Northern Hemisphere, which is the more populated of the two hemispheres.

The Pacific Ocean is on the western side of the nation, and the Atlantic is on the east. These oceans have been both trade routes for American goods and barriers which have kept foreign wars from American soil.

The United States is a large country with space for farming, industry, cities, recreation, and many people.

The United States has developed from a land of sparsely-populated tribal groups to the most powerful nation on earth in the span of 300 years.



| The contiguous US spans four time zones.



Match the following vocabulary words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1.1 _____ archaeologist | a. the land deposited at the mouth of the river |
| 1.2 _____ basin | b. a person who studies ancient cultures |
| 1.3 _____ canyon | c. the process by which the soil is prepared and used to grow crops |
| 1.4 _____ contiguous | d. an area of land that is surrounded by higher land and may be drained by a river |
| 1.5 _____ continent | e. a line that separates the flow of rivers to the opposite sides of the continent |
| 1.6 _____ Continental Divide | f. a deep narrow valley with steep sides |
| 1.7 _____ cultivation | g. one of the largest bodies of land on earth |
| 1.8 _____ delta | h. touching; joining |



Complete these statements.

- 1.10** Referring to the first map, name two continents through which the equator goes.
 a. _____ b. _____
- 1.11** The Tropic of _____ passes through Australia and Africa.
- 1.12** The Tropic of _____ passes through North America, Africa, and Asia.

Alaska-Hawaii	Yukon	Pacific	Mountain	Central	Eastern
9:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.

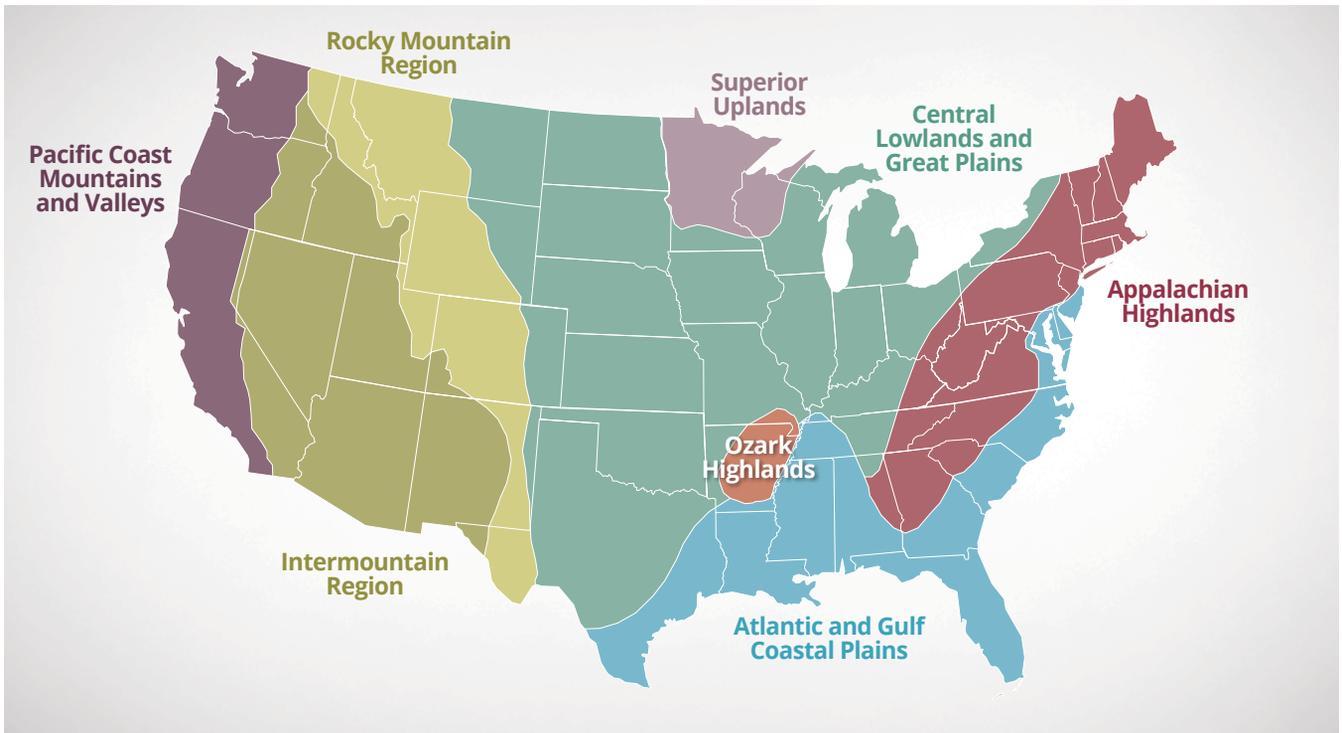
- 1.13** Kentucky is in the Eastern time zone. Montana is in the Mountain time zone. If it is 2:30 p.m. in Kentucky, what time is it in Montana? _____
- 1.14** Oklahoma is in the Central time zone. Hawaii is in the Alaska-Hawaii time zone. If it is 2:00 a.m. in Hawaii, what time is it in Oklahoma? _____
- 1.15** A(n) _____ is a large body of water, and a(n) _____ is smaller and partially or completely surrounded by land.
- 1.16** Name the six countries that are a part of North America.
 a. _____ b. _____
 c. _____ d. _____
 e. _____ f. _____
- 1.17** Which state is northwest of the forty-eight contiguous states? _____
- 1.18** The state that is a chain of islands not a part of the continent of North America is _____.

Highlands, lowlands, and plains. The natural landform regions in the United States are thousands of years old. **Natural regions** are different from **political regions**. A state, a country, and a city are political regions. People have divided the land and named these regions.

A natural region is God-given. Forests, mountains, rivers, **plateaus**, swamps, lakes, **glaciers**, and plains are examples of natural regions.

The following map shows the location of the natural landform regions in the United States.

The Appalachian Highlands are the oldest mountain system in the United States. The mountains are not very high, but in many places they are very rugged. Major mountain ranges in this system are the Adirondack Mountains, Allegheny Mountains, Black Mountains, Blue Ridge Mountains, Catskill Mountains, Green Mountains, Great Smokey Mountains, and the White Mountains. The highest peak in the Eastern U.S. is Mount Mitchell, which rises 6,684 feet above sea level, in the Black Mountains near Asheville, North Carolina.



| Landform Regions of the United States

These mountains form ridges that run from northeast to southwest and are separated by narrow valleys. The mountains also divide the river flow. On the east, rivers flow toward the east and over the coastal plain. On the other side the rivers flow westward and toward the Central Lowlands.

The Appalachian Plateau was flat at one time, but has been worn down over the centuries by

rivers and streams. It is now almost as rugged as the surrounding highlands.

The Piedmont Plateau is a hard, rocky surface between the highlands and the coastal plain. At the edge of this plateau are many waterfalls. Through the years, the rivers that flow down the hills of the Appalachian Highlands and across the flat rocky plateau have gouged deep valleys in the sandy soil of the coastal plain and have formed waterfalls.



Complete these statements.

- 1.19** The oldest mountain system in the United States is the _____ Highlands.
- 1.20** Name seven mountain ranges that are part of the Appalachian Highlands.
- a. _____ b. _____
- c. _____ d. _____
- e. _____ f. _____
- g. _____
- 1.21** The hard, rocky surface between the Appalachian Highlands and the coastal plains is called the _____ Plateau.
- 1.22** Complete the names of the western natural landform regions of the continental states:
- a. _____ Mountains and Valleys
- b. _____ Region
- c. _____ Mountain Region
- 1.23** Complete the names of the central and eastern natural landform regions of the continental states:
- a. _____ and b. _____ Coastal Plains
- c. _____ Lowlands and d. _____ Plains
- e. _____ Uplands
- f. _____ Highlands
- g. _____ Highlands

The Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains are level and made of layers of sand and clay. These plains are close to sea level. The land is generally flat and easily **cultivated** because of the loose, sandy soil. Rivers that flow across this plain deposit clay, sand, gravel, and silt eroded from the highlands. A large deposit of these materials at the mouth of a river is called a river **delta**. The Mississippi has a large delta region reaching out into the Gulf of Mexico.

Some rivers have cut deeper valleys into the coastal plain, and in some places the ocean has flowed inland across the river valley to form a

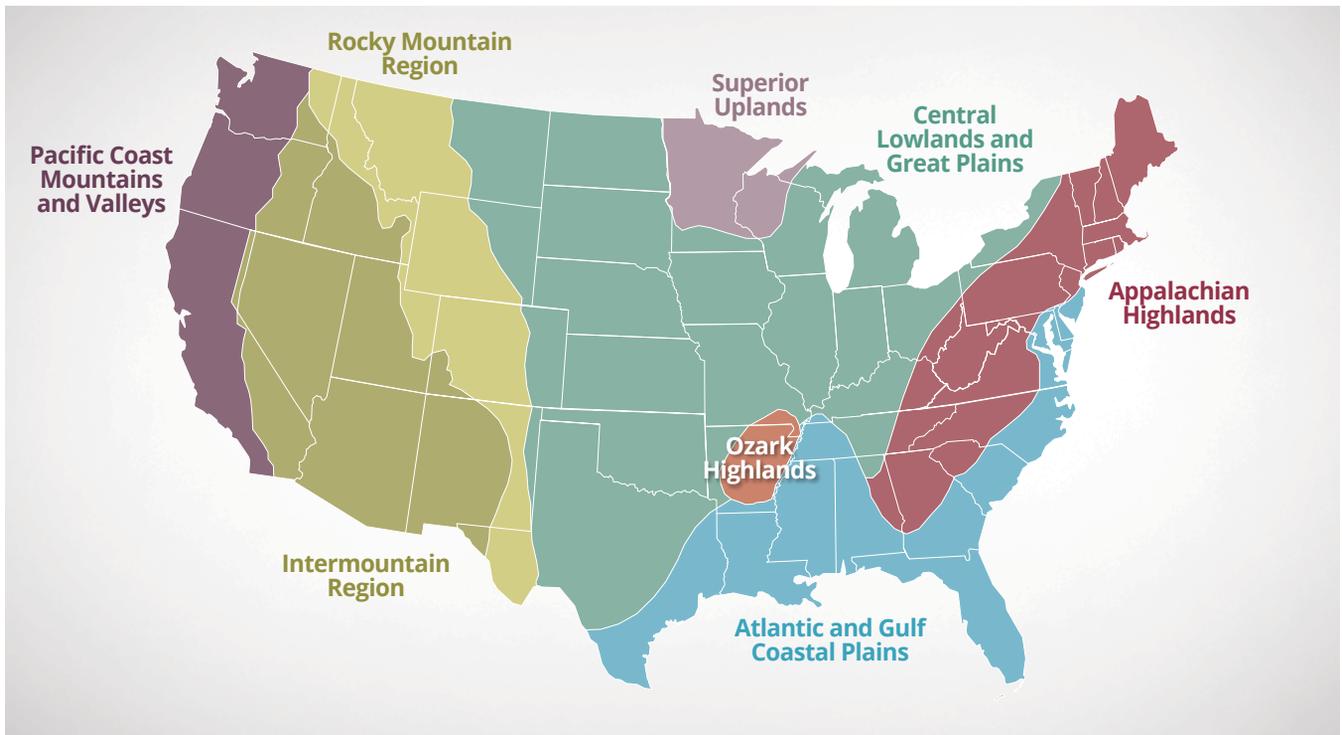
large bay. When the ocean covers a river valley and the nearby land, geographers call the bay a drowned river valley. Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Mobile Bay, and New York Bay are all drowned river valleys. The Everglades swamp-land and slow-moving streams called bayous are features of the southern coastal plain.

The Ozark Highlands are a small range of low mountains and hills. The Ozark Plateau, the Boston Mountains, and the Ouachita Mountains are part of this highland region found in the South Central area of our country.

The Central Lowlands extend from the Appalachians to the Great Plains. The soil and climate of the Central Lowlands produces dense forests. The climate of the Great Plains, however, supports only a few trees and many miles of rich grassland.

The Central Lowlands slope gently to the west, and the Plains slope toward the east. The rivers in this region are part of the Mississippi River Basin.

The Mississippi River, the largest river in our country, begins at Lake Itasca in Northern Minnesota. The Missouri River, the Ohio River, the Tennessee River, and a number of smaller rivers flow into the Mississippi. These rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi River. In the north-west part of this region are two highland areas, the Badlands and the Black Hills.



| Landform Regions of the United States



Complete these activities.

1.24 Name the rivers of the Central Lowlands and Great Plains.

- a. _____ b. _____
c. _____ d. _____

1.25 The Central Lowlands lie between the _____ Highlands and the _____ Plains.

1.26 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Green Mountains**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.27 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Badlands**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.28 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Bayous**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.29 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Piedmont Plateau**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.30 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Delaware Bay**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.31 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Mount Mitchell**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.32 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Everglades**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

1.33 Select the region where the following landform is found: **Black Hills**

- a. Appalachian Highlands b. Coastal Plains c. Great Plains

The Superior Uplands have low mountains and rolling hills. The land is heavily wooded. Many lakes dot the land and in some places the soil is often too wet for farming.

The mountain regions. The Rocky Mountains are high, rugged mountains with sharp, rocky peaks. Geologists call these mountains “young mountains.” The Laramie Plain, a great plateau, divides the Rockies into two parts, the Southern Rockies are the highest mountains of the system. Fourteen of the peaks in the Rockies rise higher than fourteen thousand feet above sea level and snow is on the ground all year at the higher **elevations**.

The **Continental Divide** is located in these mountains. All of the rain that falls on our continent either collects in streams, rivers, and lakes, or it evaporates. The streams and rivers that flow on the eastern side of the Continental Divide will eventually reach the Atlantic Ocean. The water that flows down the western side of the Continental Divide will eventually reach the Pacific Ocean.

The Intermountain region is located between the Rocky Mountains and the mountains and valleys of the Pacific Coast. This region has many **basins** and plateaus. The plateaus are not as high as the nearby mountains but are much higher in elevation than the eastern part

of our country. Rivers have cut deep valleys into these plateaus. Such steep-sided valleys are called **canyons** and **gorges**. One part of this region is called the Great Basin. A basin is bowl-shaped land. Rain that falls in the Great Basin does not collect in rivers that reach the ocean. Instead the rain sinks into the dry earth or gathers in salt lakes or rivers that evaporate.

The Sierra Nevadas, the Cascades, and the Coast Ranges are the mountains in the Pacific Coast region. The inland ranges are steep and rugged with the highest peaks snow-covered

all year. Mount Whitney in the Sierra Nevada Range is the highest peak in the continental United States.

The inland and coastal ranges surround and protect a large central valley in the south and a strip of fertile lowland in the north extending from the Willamette River valley to the Puget Sound area.

Alaska is part of the Pacific Coast region. Hawaii consists of several islands that are the tops of large volcanoes extending above sea level from the floor of the Pacific Ocean.



Complete this activity.

1.34 Name the three mountain ranges in the Pacific coast region.

- a. _____ b. _____
c. _____

Match these items.

- 1.35** _____ basin
1.36 _____ canyon
1.37 _____ Continental Divide
1.38 _____ young mountains
1.39 _____ tops of volcanoes
- a. a line that separates the flow of rivers to the opposite sides of the continent
b. Hawaiian islands
c. bowl-shaped land
d. high and rugged with sharp, rocky peaks
e. a deep, narrow valley with steep sides

EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Hundreds of years before the first Europeans found their way to the new world, people lived on the land we call the United States. Columbus named these people Indians because he believed he had landed near India. Today the descendants of these people call themselves Native Americans.

Many historians believe that the Native Americans came to this land from Asia and settled in different parts of North and South America. **Archaeologists** tell us that these people were

building mounds in the central part of our country during the time Christ was walking the dusty roads of Jerusalem.

Geography played an important role in the lives of these people. Those who lived in the dense forests made houses of wood and hunted or fished for their food. Those who lived on fertile soil grew their own food. Others who lived on the prairie or in the desert made their houses of grass or carved their homes in the cliff sides. Many tribes of Native Americans lived in North

America. Their cultures and languages were all different. Intertribal warfare was common.

Explorers. Many historians believe the earliest European explorers of the North American continent were the Vikings of Norway. They sailed in long ships to Iceland, then to Greenland, and finally to Newfoundland, off the coast of eastern Canada, where they established a settlement about the year AD 1000.

The Spanish explorers, beginning with Christopher Columbus, landed on a small island southeast of Florida in 1492. The king and queen of Spain had financed the journey, so Columbus claimed the land for Spain. Columbus made four trips to the New World searching for a route to the Indies and their treasures.

Ponce de León, one of the explorers that followed Columbus to the New World, sailed from the island of Hispaniola (present day Santo Domingo) and landed on the Florida **peninsula** in 1513. He was looking for gold in the New World, as were most of the explorers. He explored the coast and named the land.

An English explorer, John Cabot, was determined that England should share in any riches that the New World had to offer. He believed that Columbus had found a route to the Spice Islands and that he would be able to locate a shorter route. He persuaded England to help him cross the Atlantic. Cabot claimed Newfoundland, which he named, and the eastern seacoast for England. He sailed down the coast to the present-day Carolinas.

The French explorer Jacques Cartier sailed across the Atlantic to the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the western tip of Newfoundland, and far up the St. Lawrence River in 1534–35.

In 1608 Samuel de Champlain started a French colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence River at Quebec. He then sailed farther inland and discovered the Great Lakes. Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet followed Champlain and discovered the northern Mississippi River. They sailed south on the “mighty river.” However,

French explorer Robert de La Salle was the one who explored the Mississippi all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed all the land for France in 1682.

A Dutch explorer, Henry Hudson, found an opening on the eastern coast of America that he thought might be a route to the Pacific Ocean. He sailed inland past the isle of Manhattan which was claimed by the Dutch. Soon Hudson discovered that the river would not lead him into the Pacific. The next time Hudson returned to America, he was hired by the English, and he discovered a great bay which he claimed for the English. The Hudson River and Hudson Bay were both named in his honor.

The early explorers were looking for a route through the Northern American continent to reach the riches of China. The first explorer to finally sail a ship through Canada’s icy Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean was the Norwegian, Roald Amudsen. That did not happen until 1906. However, the search for the route was a major impetus behind the exploration of the new world.

In 1539 Hernando de Soto explored inland Florida and traveled northwest until he and his men were stopped by a river the Indians called “Father of Water,” the Mississippi. The men crossed the river but soon turned back and sailed south toward the mouth of the Mississippi claiming this land for Spain.

Coronado, another Spaniard, traveled to Mexico where the Spanish had found tremendous amounts of gold. He left Mexico with a troop of soldiers and African slaves in 1540 to look for more gold. These hardy men traveled over the Southwest region of the country that was later to be called the United States. They left records of their discovery of the Grand Canyon and the land in Arizona and New Mexico.

Captain Vitus Bering of the Russian navy landed on Alaska in 1741. Many Russian explorers followed to chart the lands of Alaska and the northwest coastline.



Answer true or false.

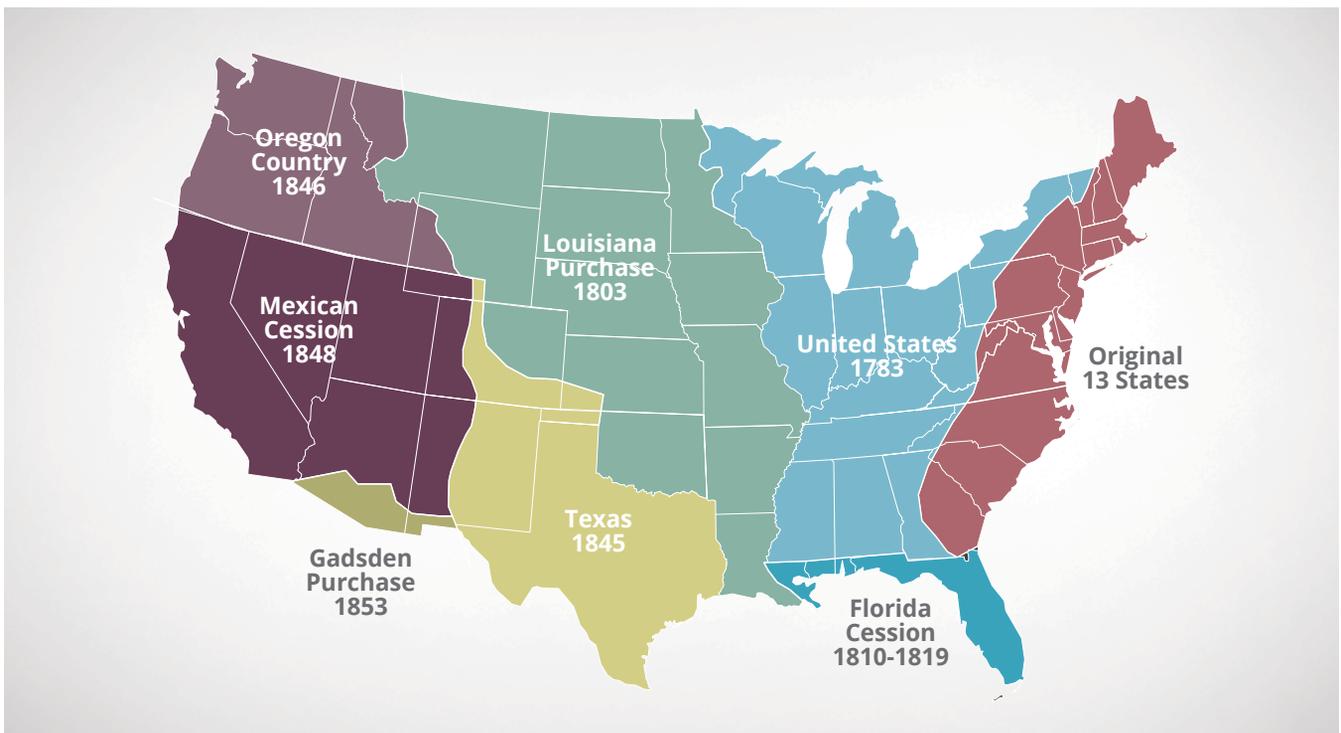
- 1.40** _____ Native Americans had migrated into central North America by the time of Christ.
- 1.41** _____ All tribes of native Americans were alike.
- 1.42** _____ Columbus called these people Indians.
- 1.43** _____ Some Indians built their homes on cliff sides.

Write the correct answer on each line.

- 1.44** Christopher Columbus claimed the New World for _____ .
a. England b. France c. Spain
- 1.45** Columbus sailed to the New World _____ times.
a. two b. four c. eight
- 1.46** The man who did not explore Florida was _____ .
a. Ponce de León b. Coronado c. Hernando de Soto
- 1.47** Samuel de Champlain sailed up the _____ and established a colony at Quebec.
a. Hudson River b. Mohawk River c. St. Lawrence River
- 1.48** The man who sailed from Newfoundland down the eastern coast to the present-day Carolinas and claimed this land for England was _____ .
a. Hudson b. Cabot c. Cartier
- 1.49** The man who sailed down the Mississippi River from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed this land for France was _____ .
a. Cartier b. La Salle c. Ponce de León
- 1.50** The Grand Canyon was discovered by _____ .
a. Coronado b. Marquette c. De Soto

Settlement. The settlement of the United States varied greatly from state to state. The experiences of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts were different from the experiences of the pioneers that moved into Kansas on the eve of the Civil War and different from those who sailed around Cape Horn or those who rode in wagon trains across the Oregon Trail to reach the far West.

The first state was admitted to the Union in 1787; the last states, in 1959. During the 172 years between the admissions of the first state and the last one, forty-eight other states were admitted. The United States expanded from ocean to ocean, adding a northern “giant” and a Pacific “jewel.”



| This map of the United States in 1853 helps to show its rapid growth.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State	Capital City	Year Admitted
Alabama	Montgomery	1819
Alaska	Juneau	1959
Arizona	Phoenix	1912
Arkansas	Little Rock	1836
California	Sacramento	1850
Colorado	Denver	1876
Connecticut	Hartford	1788
Delaware	Dover	1787
Florida	Tallahassee	1845
Georgia	Atlanta	1788
Hawaii	Honolulu	1959
Idaho	Boise	1890
Illinois	Springfield	1818
Indiana	Indianapolis	1816
Iowa	Des Moines	1846
Kansas	Topeka	1861
Kentucky	Frankfort	1792
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	1812
Maine	Augusta	1820
Maryland	Annapolis	1788
Massachusetts	Boston	1788
Michigan	Lansing	1837
Minnesota	St. Paul	1858
Mississippi	Jackson	1817
Missouri	Jefferson	1821

State	Capital City	Year Admitted
Montana	Helena	1889
Nebraska	Lincoln	1867
Nevada	Carson City	1864
New Hampshire	Concord	1788
New Jersey	Trenton	1787
New Mexico	Santa Fe	1912
New York	Albany	1788
North Carolina	Raleigh	1789
North Dakota	Bismarck	1889
Ohio	Columbus	1803
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	1907
Oregon	Salem	1859
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	1787
Rhode Island	Providence	1790
South Carolina	Columbia	1788
South Dakota	Pierre	1889
Tennessee	Nashville	1796
Texas	Austin	1845
Utah	Salt Lake City	1896
Vermont	Montpelier	1791
Virginia	Richmond	1788
Washington	Olympia	1889
West Virginia	Charleston	1863
Wisconsin	Madison	1848
Wyoming	Cheyenne	1890



Complete these activities.

- 1.51** Circle the original thirteen states which were “admitted” between 1787-1790.
- 1.52** How many states were admitted to the union in the second half of the 19th century? _____
- 1.53** Name the three states admitted to the Union after the original thirteen but before the end of the 18th century.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

1.54 Name the five states admitted to the Union in the twentieth century.

- a. _____ b. _____
 c. _____ d. _____
 e. _____



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|----|---|
| 1.01 | _____ political region | a. | north-central U.S.A.; contains many lakes |
| 1.02 | _____ Cabot | b. | drowned river valley |
| 1.03 | _____ plateau | c. | state, city |
| 1.04 | _____ De Soto | d. | level area of elevated land |
| 1.05 | _____ sea | e. | named Newfoundland |
| 1.06 | _____ Chesapeake Bay | f. | explored Arizona and New Mexico |
| 1.07 | _____ Superior Uplands | g. | large body of water partly or wholly surrounded by land |
| 1.08 | _____ Coronado | h. | explored Florida |
| 1.09 | _____ Rocky Mountains | i. | divided by the Laramie Plain |
| 1.010 | _____ Appalachian Highland | j. | includes Adirondacks, and Catskills |

Write true or false (each answer, 1 point).

- 1.011** _____ Europe and Asia are on the same large land mass.
1.012 _____ Land covers more than one-half of the earth.
1.013 _____ The United States is the only country on the North American continent.
1.014 _____ One reason why the United States has grown to be large and prosperous is its climate.

- 1.015 _____ The Piedmont Plateau has soft, sandy soil.
- 1.016 _____ The Missouri River is the largest river in the United States.
- 1.017 _____ A peninsula is land that extends into the water and is almost surrounded by the water.
- 1.018 _____ The only part of the United States explored by Russia was the Northwest coastline.
- 1.019 _____ The land along the Mississippi was claimed for France by Ponce de León.
- 1.020 _____ The interior area that supported the fewest trees was the Great Plains.

Write the letter of the correct answer on the line (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.021 The area around New York was claimed by the _____.
 a. Russians b. Dutch c. Germans
- 1.022 Most of the Southern United States was explored by the _____.
 a. English b. Spanish c. French
- 1.023 A natural region includes a _____.
 a. plateau b. city c. garden
- 1.024 The Pacific Coast Mountains _____.
 a. are worn down b. are the biggest range in the United States
 c. include the highest peak on the continental U.S.
- 1.025 The first explorers of the North American continent were _____.
 a. Spanish b. Norwegian c. French
- 1.026 Which of these states was admitted to the Union in the 20th century? _____.
 a. Vermont b. Arizona c. California

Complete this statement (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.027 The seven continents are
 a. _____ , b. _____ ,
 c. _____ , d. _____ ,
 e. _____ , f. _____ , and
 g. _____

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