CONTENTS

Lesson 1: Our Country, Northmen, & Prince Henry	4
Lesson 2: Columbus, Land! Land!, & Home Again	6
Lesson 3: How America Got its Name, The Fountain of Youth,	
& French and Spanish Quarrels	8
Lesson 4: Around the World & Sir Raleigh	10
Lesson 5: The Jamestown Men & The House of Burgesses	
Lesson 6: Henry Hudson, The Mayflower, & Plymouth Rock	
Lesson 7: The Beginning of Boston, Roger Williams, & King Philip's War	
Lesson 8: New York, William Penn, & Bacon's Rebellion	
Lesson 9: Carolina and Georgia, Down the Mississippi, & Washington's First Battle	20
Lesson 10: Stories of Franklin, Braddock's Defeat, & Wolfe at Quebec	22
Lesson 11: How England Treated Her Colonies & The Anger of the Colonies	24
Lesson 12: The Battle of Lexington, Bunker Hill, & The British Leave Boston	
Lesson 13: Declaration of Independence & Christmas 1776	
Lesson 14: The Fight at Bennington, Burgoyne's Surrender,	
& The Winter at Valley Forge	30
Lesson 15: Famous Sea Fights, The "Swamp Fox," & A Traitor's Death	32
Lesson 16: The Surrender of Cornwallis & Franklin's Return	
Lesson 17: Troubles After the War & The Constitution	
Lesson 18: The First President, Washinton's Troubles, & A Wonderful Invention	
Lesson 19: Death of Washington, The Louisiana Purchase, & The First Steamboat	40
Lesson 20: James Madison, The War of 1812, & "Don't Give up the Ship"	42
Lesson 21: The Star-Spangled Banner, The Erie Canal, & More Land Bought	44
Lesson 22: Andrew Jackson, New Inventions, & Whitman's Ride	46
Lesson 23: The First Telegraph, The Mexican War, & The Slavery Quarrel	48
Lesson 24: The Rush to California & The Underground Railroad	50
Lesson 25: Harriet Beecher Stowe & John Brown's Raid	52
Lesson 26: Lincoln's Youth, The First Shot, & The Call to Arms	54
Lesson 27: The President's Decision, The Monitor and the Merrimac,	
& The Peninsular Campaign	56
Lesson 28: The Emancipation Proclamation & The Battle of Gettysburg	58
Lesson 29: The Taking of Vicksburg, The March to the Sea, & Lee's Surrender	60
Lesson 30: The Assassination of Lincoln & Hard Times in the South	62
Lesson 31: The Atlantic Cable & Our Nation's One Hundredth Birthday	64
Lesson 32: Gold for Greenbacks, The Great Statue, & The Spanish-American War	66
Appendix	69
Tests	

I. FACTS TO KNOW:	
Native Americans	peoples native to the United States before the arrival of Europeans
Northmen	also called Norsemen, Vikings, or Normans; great seamen from northern Europe
Eric the Red	driven out of Iceland for murder; settled Greenland; also know as Eric Ericcsson
Leif the Lucky	son of Eric; first known European to sail west and land in North America
Prince Henry	called Prince Henry the Navigator; Portuguese prince who wanted to find a water route around Africa for trade with the East

II. VOCABULARY:

- 1. wigwam: tent-like shelter used by some Native American tribes
- 2. adobe: sun-dried bricks
- 3. irrigate: to water by artificial means, as by diverting water sources
- 4. caravan: a group of travelers, usually in covered vehicles, journeying together for safety
- 5. navigator: one who steers or directs a vehicle or voyage

III. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

- Why is it inaccurate to call North America the "New World"? The land itself is not actually new, and has been inhabited by people and animals for a long time, but Europeans did not know it existed, so when they discovered it, they called it the "New World."
- 2. For what were the Northmen known? _____ They were known as great seamen and explorers.
- 3. When and where did Leif the Lucky land in North America? Leif landed somewhere in Newfoundland, Canada, around 1000 A.D., in an area he called Vinland ("vineland," for all the wild grapes he found there).
- 4. Why did Leif and his Northmen leave their settlement in North America in 1012? <u>They did not have</u> good relations with the Native Americans, and often faced attacks from the natives. When they realized the attacks would not cease, they left their settlement and returned home.
- 5. Why were Europeans so desperate to find a water route to the East in the 15th century? <u>Trading of luxury goods from the East was a lucrative business, but acquiring the goods by land was a long, expensive, and risky undertaking. Shipping goods by boat instead of land caravan would save much time and money, and bring riches to the person or country who could find and take advantage of it.</u>

- 6. After much research, what plan did Prince Henry come up with for finding better routes to African cities? Though little was known about the west coast of Africa, Prince Henry thought it would be possible to sail around Africa to reach India.
- 7. What did Prince Henry's explorers discover? How far did they get in their quest? Prince Henry's explorers discovered Madeira and the Canary Islands, but when they saw smoke rising from a volcano on an island off the coast of Tenerife (in the Canary Islands, off the coast of Morocco) they were too terrified to continue any farther.

IV. ENRICHMENT:

- 1. Map: Locate Europe, India, Norway, the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, Iceland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Rhode Island, Portugal, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, and Senegal.
- 2. Timeline: Add the arrival of Leif the Lucky in North America.
- **3. Research:** Research the culture of a group of Native Americans who were indigenous to your state. Were they farmers? Hunters? What sort of houses did they live in? How did the physical geography of their area affect their way of life? Combine your research into a 2-3 paragraph report.