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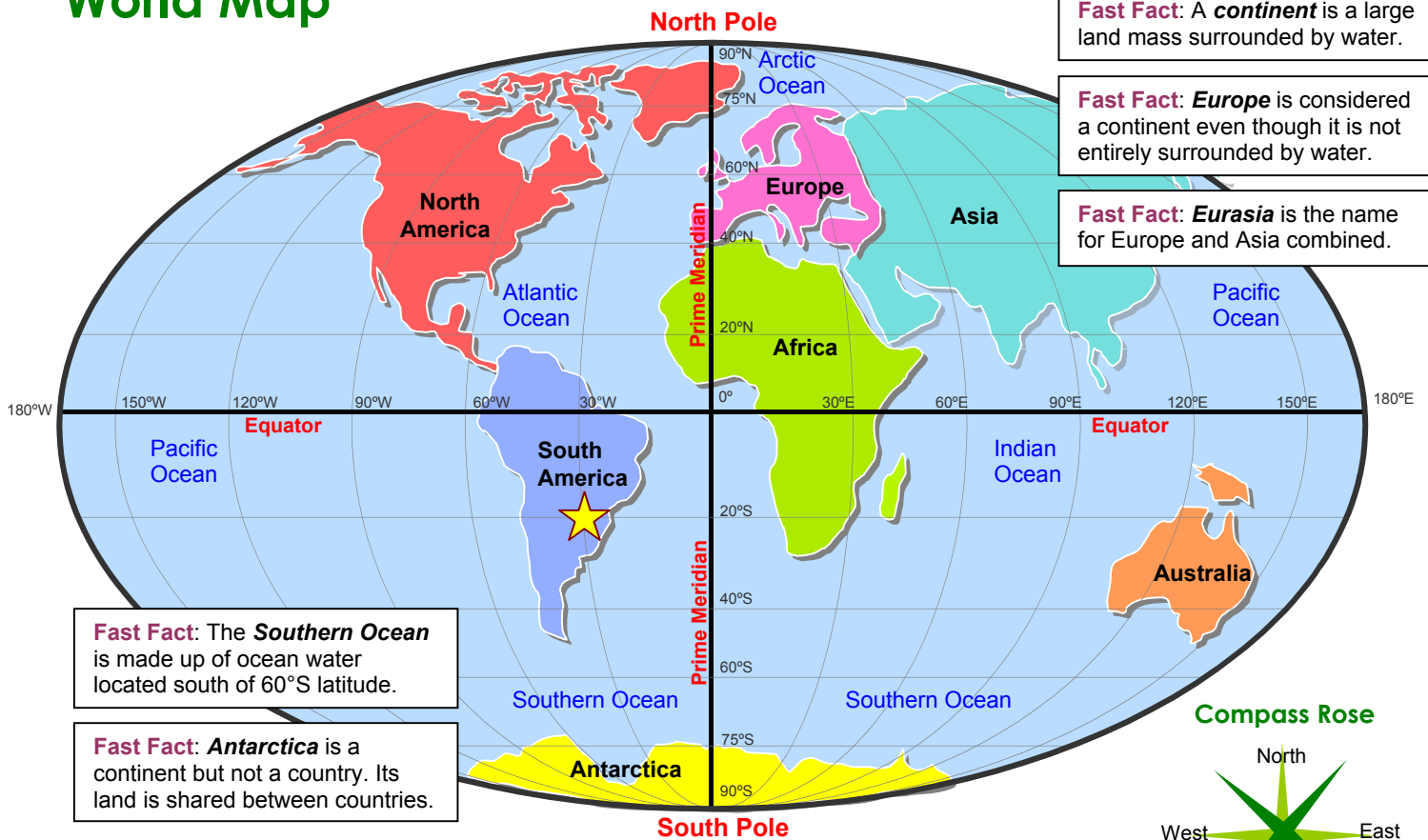


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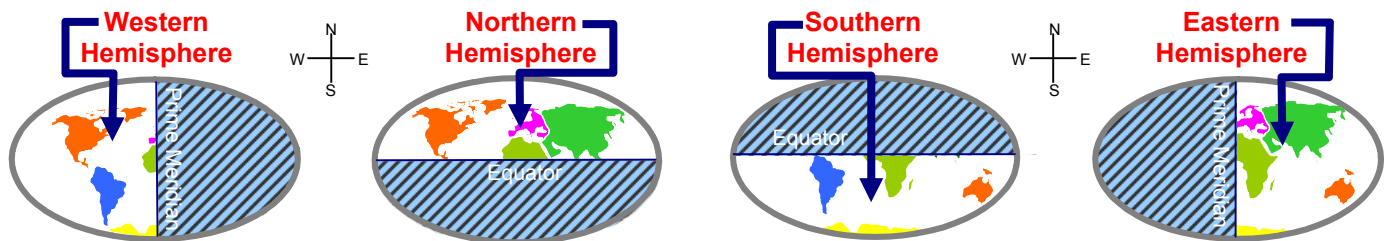
★ Part of the former U.S. to 1877 Standards
Not part of revised U.S. to 1865 Standards



World Map

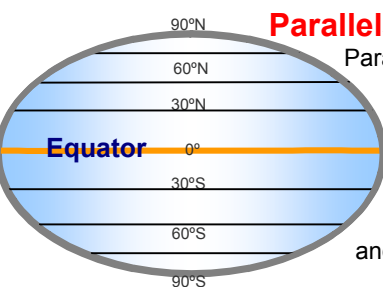


Hemispheres



Latitude

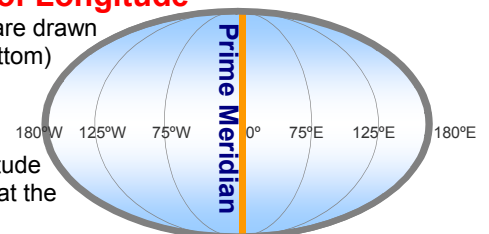
Latitude and Longitude Lines are used to help people mark and find locations on a map. To write the coordinates (location) of any place on the map, first find what line of latitude it is on. Next, determine what line of longitude it is on. Finally, write out the coordinates with a comma between them. Example: The ★ on the map above is located at the coordinates: **20°S, 30°W**.



Longitude

Meridians (lines) of Longitude

Meridians of longitude are drawn in a north/south (top/bottom) direction but measure how far **east** or **west** a location is from the **Prime Meridian**. Longitude lines all come together at the North and South Poles.



It is important to recognize

key geographic features on maps, diagrams, and photographs. Landforms and water features have influenced events in United States history including:

- 1 **Patterns of Trade**- where people purchased and sold their goods
- 2 **Location of Cities & Towns**- where cities and towns were established
- 3 **Westward (Frontier) Movement**- the routes settlers took to travel west and the location of their new settlements
- 4 **Agriculture and Fishing Industries**- the location of large farming and fishing businesses

Water features

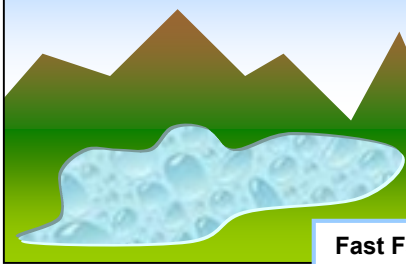
Bay : An area of water surrounded by land, usually on three sides. Smaller than a gulf.



Gulf : An area of water (usually salt) connected to an ocean or sea but partially surrounded by land. It is almost always larger than a bay.



Lake : An area of water surrounded by land on all sides.



River : A stream of water flowing from a high to low elevation. It empties into a lake, ocean, gulf or other body of water.



Tributary : A body of water flowing into a larger body of water.



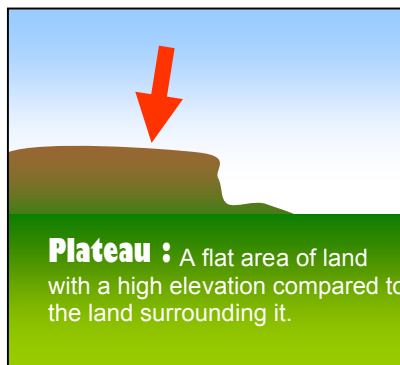
Fast Fact: There are over 250,000 rivers in the United States!

Land features

Island : An area of land surrounded by water on all sides.



Plateau : A flat area of land with a high elevation compared to the land surrounding it.

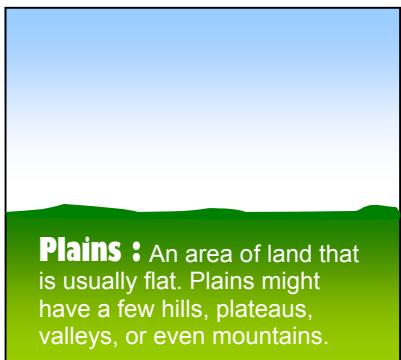


Mountain : A land mass with a high elevation that is often jagged and rocky or covered in trees or snow.

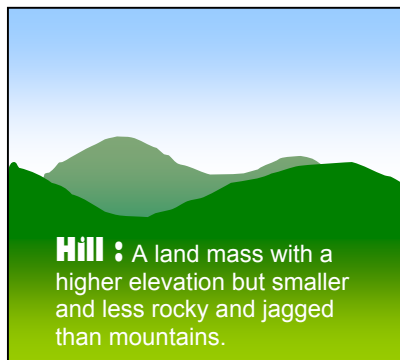


Fast Fact: Alaska has the top 10 tallest mountains in the U.S.

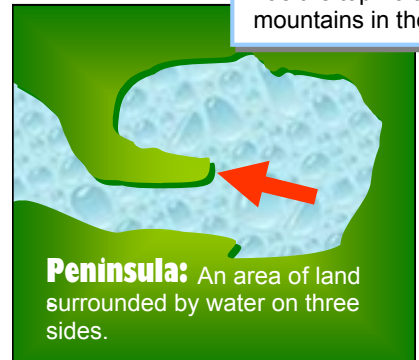
Plains : An area of land that is usually flat. Plains might have a few hills, plateaus, valleys, or even mountains.



Hill : A land mass with a higher elevation but smaller and less rocky and jagged than mountains.



Peninsula: An area of land surrounded by water on three sides.



Geographical Regions

SOL 1.2b



Coastal Plain

The Coastal Plain region borders the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. It contains broad lowlands, large port cities, and many excellent harbors.



Great Plains

The Great Plains region is located in the center of the United States. It has dry grasslands and contains land that gradually increases in elevation on the western side.



Appalachian Highlands

The Appalachian Highlands are old, eroded mountains; the oldest mountain range in North America. This region borders the Coastal Plain and extends from Canada to western Alabama. It includes the Piedmont.



Rocky Mountains

The Rocky Mountains are tall, rugged and high in elevation. They begin in Alaska and extend almost into Mexico. This region contains the Continental Divide, which determines the directional flow of rivers.



Interior Lowlands

The Interior Lowland region is in the interior of the United States, east of the Great Plains. It contains rolling flatlands with many rivers, broad river valleys, and grassy hills.



Basin and Range

The Basin and Range contains isolated mountain ranges and varying elevations; high and low areas. It also contains Death Valley, the lowest point in North America.



Canadian Shield

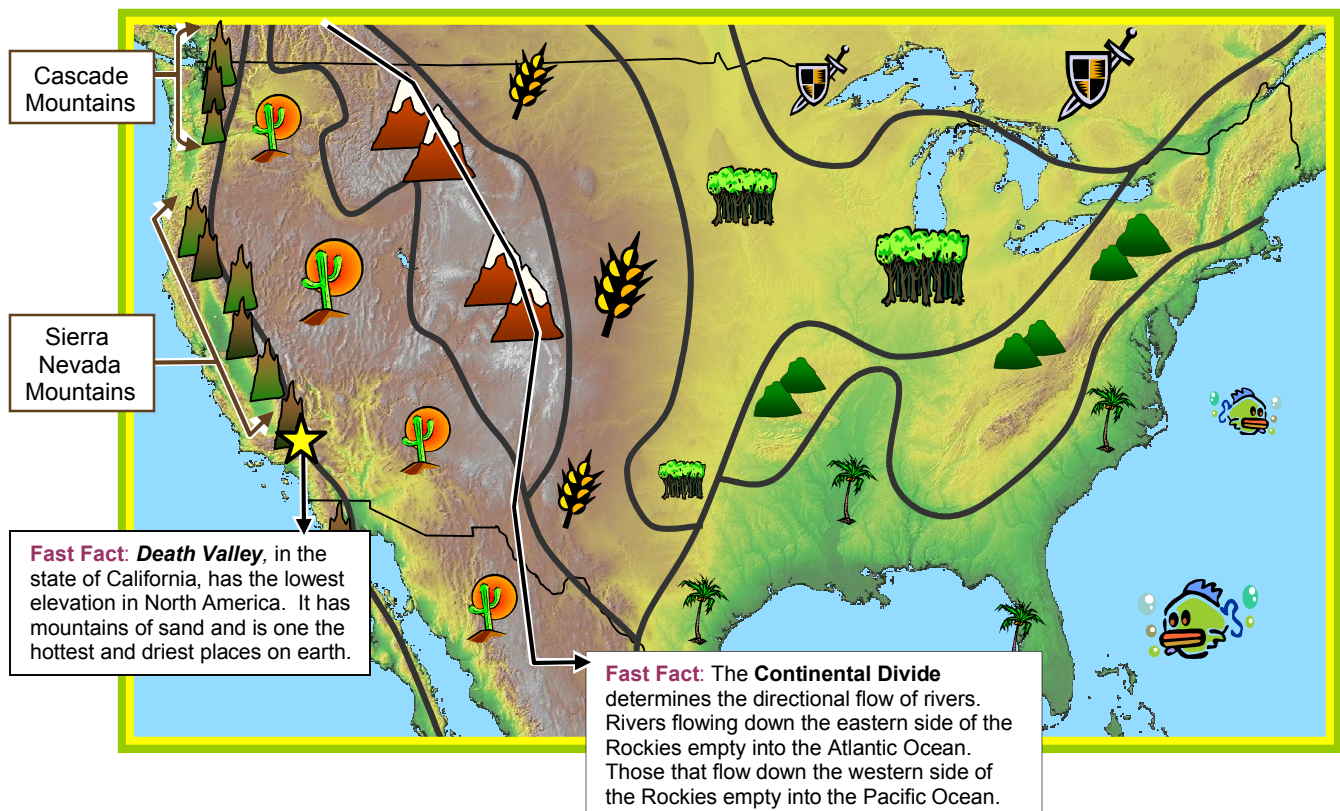
The Canadian Shield region wraps around the Hudson Bay in a horseshoe shape. It contains hundreds of lakes and streams that were carved by glaciers. It has the oldest rock formations in North America.



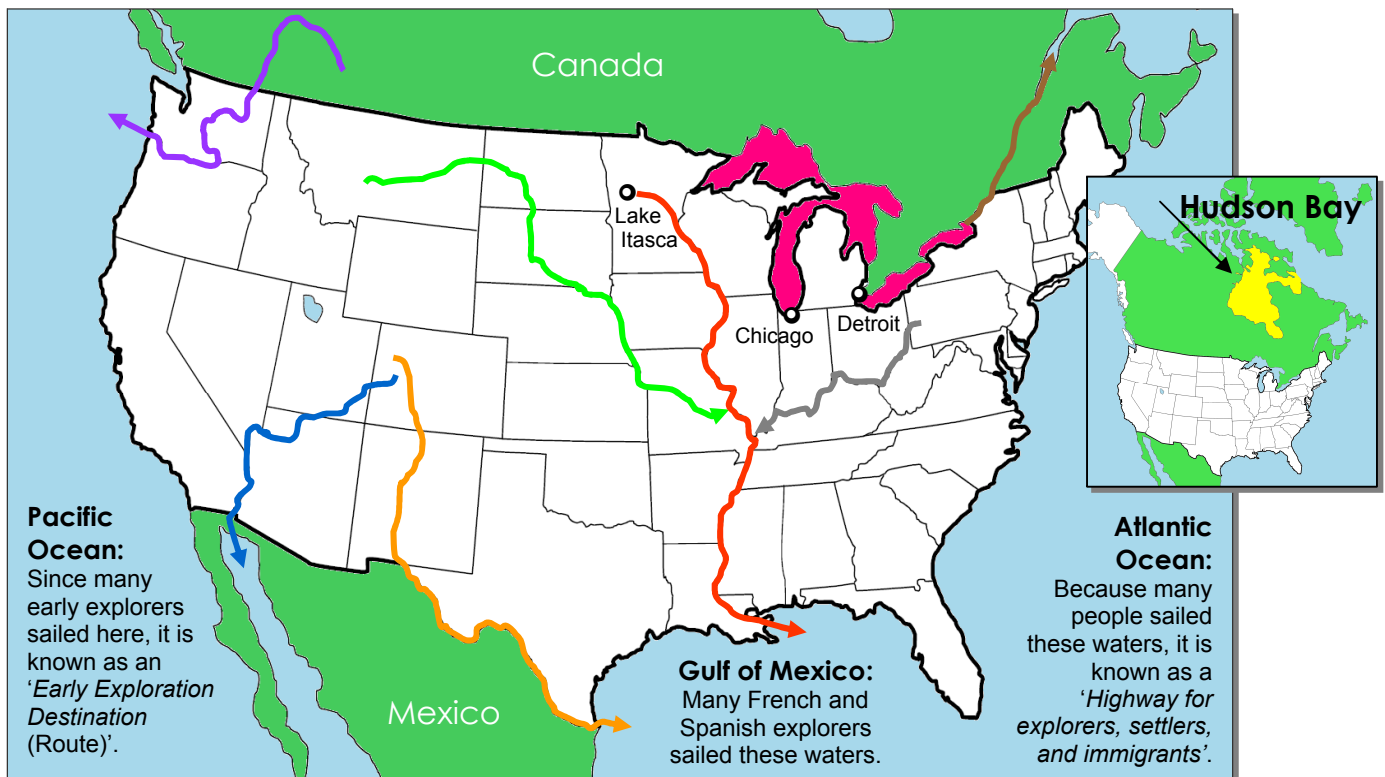
Coastal Range

The Coastal Range region is located along the Pacific Coast and contains the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountain ranges; rugged mountain ranges with fertile valleys stretching from California to Canada.

Each region has distinctive characteristics, very different land formations, vegetation, and climates.



The United States has many bodies of water that form borders between geographical regions and states. They link parts of the United States together with the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Gulf of Mexico. Bodies of water also provide access (allow people to connect) to other parts of the world.



Fast Fact: The Missouri is the longest river in the U.S. at 2,540 miles long! The Mississippi River is the 2nd longest river in the U.S. with a length of 2,320 miles. It starts in Lake Itasca, Minnesota.

Columbia River

This is the westernmost river that Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored. It starts in Canada and flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Colorado River

This was explored by the Spanish and flows down the western side of the Rocky Mountains, through the Grand Canyon, and into the Pacific Ocean.

Rio Grande River

The Rio Grande River forms the border between Mexico and the United States. It flows down the eastern side of the Rockies into the Gulf of Mexico.

Great Lakes

The French started trading posts around this Midwest area. Later, inland port cities including Detroit and Chicago grew along its shores.

St. Lawrence River

Also called the 'St. Lawrence Seaway' because it connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean (the sea). It forms part of the border with Canada.

Mississippi River

This transportation artery (important body of water) transports farm and industrial products. It is a link to U.S. ports and other parts of the world.

Missouri River

This transportation artery (important body of water) transports farm and industrial products. It is a link to U.S. ports and other parts of the world.

Ohio River

The Ohio River is known as the 'Gateway to the West' because it took settlers and explorers from the eastern U.S. to a more western location.

Hudson Bay

This is a very large body of water in Canada mostly surrounded by land. It extends far north and connects to the Atlantic Ocean.

ARCHEOLOGY AND ARTIFACTS

Archeology is the study of the past. Archeologists are people who study archeology by looking closely at human behavior and cultures from many years ago. They also recover artifacts (items people have left behind which are usually buried in the ground) and determine how old they are. By studying archeology, archeologists can often determine many things about the past; including approximately how long American Indians have lived in the Western Hemisphere (North and South America).

Scientists are not in agreement as to when and how people traveled to the Western Hemisphere in order to live. However, archeologists have recovered evidence that early humans lived in North America more than 18,000 years ago. (see Cactus Hill below)

These early Americans were dispersed throughout the Western Hemisphere, many living in specific geographical regions or near water and land features. They used their environment to help meet their basic food, shelter, and daily needs. Today many Indians live in their homeland as well as other parts of North America.

3 TYPES OF RESOURCES

American Indians used natural, human, and capital resources to meet their most basic needs. Depending on where they lived, these resources were different.

→ **Natural Resources:** These are resources that come directly from nature. Examples: trees, animals, fish, and minerals

→ **Human Resources:** These are people who work to produce goods and services. Examples: hunters, fishermen, cooks, and farmers

→ **Capital Resources:** These are goods produced that can be used to gather or make other goods and services. Examples: bows, canoes, and spears

AMERICAN INDIAN GROUPS



IROQUOIS ...lived in the **Eastern Woodlands**

The Iroquois Indians lived in heavily forested areas and built longhouses (homes made of long planks of wood). The Iroquois mainly grew crops, fished, and hunted small game for food.



LAKOTAlived in the **Great Plains**

The Lakota (Sioux) Indians were nomadic and inhabited the interior of the Great Plains. They lived in tepees, made clothes and tools from animals, and traveled in search of buffalo.



PUEBLOlived in the **Southwest**

The Pueblo Indians inhabited the Southwest; present-day Arizona and New Mexico. They made homes of adobe and lived in the desert or cliffs. Corn was very important for food.



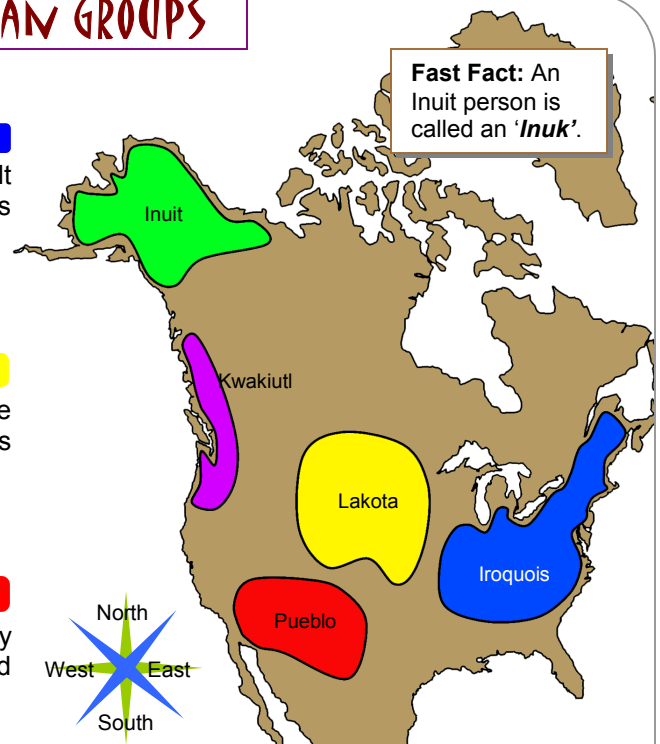
KWAKIUTL ..lived in the **Pacific Northwest**

Kwakiutl Indians inhabited the Pacific Northwest Coast, characterized as a rainy and mild climate. They fished and built totem poles and homes out of wood since forests were plentiful.



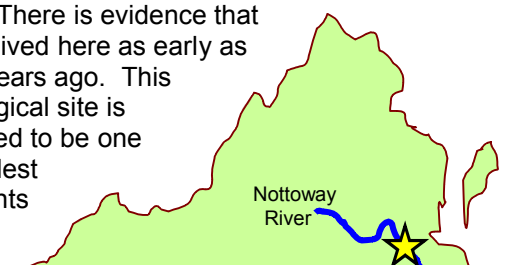
INUITlived in the **Arctic**

Inuit Indians inhabited the Arctic in present-day Alaska and Northern Canada where the temperature is below freezing much of the year. Fishing and hunting were important.



CACTUS HILL

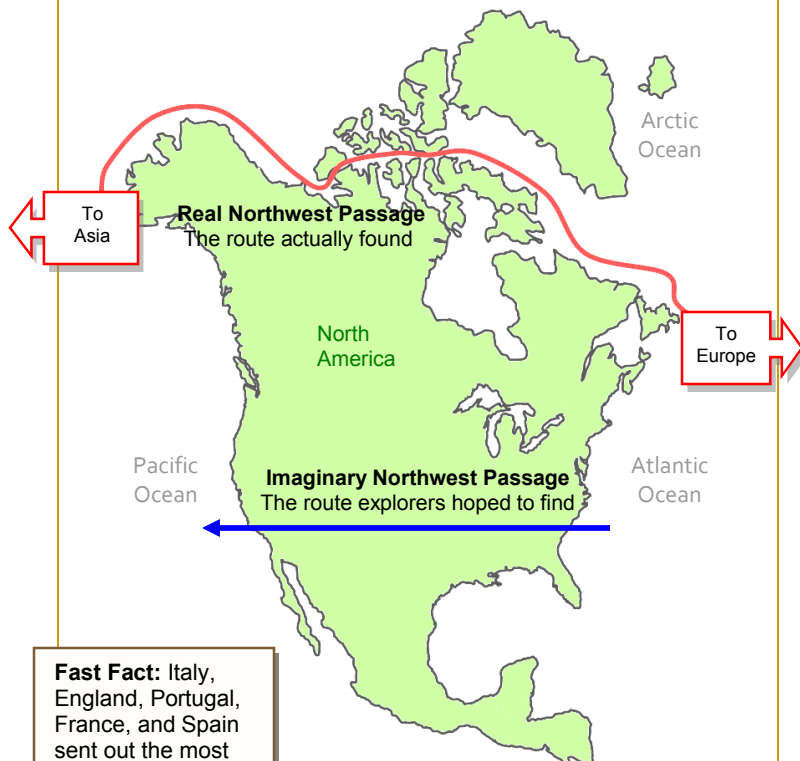
★ Cactus Hill is located south of Richmond along the Nottoway River in southeastern Virginia. There is evidence that humans lived here as early as 18,000 years ago. This archeological site is considered to be one of the oldest settlements in North America!



The Northwest Passage

Imaginary Northwest Passage

Many years ago, Europeans traveled to Asia by foot or by sailing around Africa. Both ways were very dangerous, took a long time, and were expensive. After North America was discovered, explorers began to think there might be a body of water that flowed completely across the continent, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Explorers thought that by sailing west from Europe over the Atlantic Ocean, they could sail across this 'Northwest Passage' to the Pacific Ocean and then to Asia, making the trip quicker, safer, and less expensive. Although many explorers searched all around North America, a water route across the land was not found because it did not exist.



Real Northwest Passage

When it became obvious to explorers that a water route across North America did not exist, they began to focus on sailing over North America and through the Arctic Ocean. The 'real' Northwest Passage was first navigated in 1903-1906 by a Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen. Of course, this route is not always navigable since many areas of the Arctic Ocean are frozen at different times throughout the year. Therefore, ships must wait until the waters unthaw in order to pass.

Many years ago, large parts of land on earth were still being discovered and claimed by European countries. These countries competed to extend their power into North America and claim this land as their own. During this time, explorers faced many obstacles but were motivated to keep exploring. Many explorers were even able to accomplish important goals.

Obstacles

Poor Navigational Tools & Maps: Since many parts of the world had not been discovered or drawn on a map, explorers used incomplete maps and old navigational tools when exploration began.

Health Problems & Fear: Explorers died of disease, were attacked by Indians, became lost on the ocean, or even starved to death.

Inadequate Supplies: Explorers often lacked adequate supplies. Without an adequate amount of needed supplies, the voyage was very difficult.

Motivations

Economic Opportunity: Explorers raced to be the first to find gold, unexplored territories, natural resources, and a passage across North America.

Religious Conversion: Explorers and missionaries wanted to spread Catholicism (a type of Christianity) to Indians and settlers.

Power and Prestige: Explorers wanted to claim the most land and have the largest empire. They had a feeling of superiority and believed that their culture and beliefs were the best.

Faster Trade Routes: Explorers searched for a body of water connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean (Northwest Passage). They believed it would make it faster and safer to reach Asia from Europe.

Accomplishments

Exchanged Goods: Explorers exchanged their goods and ideas with other explorers and Indians.

Improved Tools & Maps: Explorers improved navigational tools, maps, and ships.

Claimed Land: Explorers were given money by their country to claim territories around the world. After it was claimed, settlers moved onto the land.

European Explorers

SOL 1.4a

Timeline

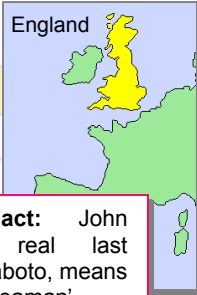


JOHN CABOT

Explored Eastern Coast of Canada
Claimed Land for England

1450-1500

Giovanni Caboto was born in Italy and moved to England. He changed his name to John Cabot and was the first European explorer to reach North America and the eastern coast of Canada.



Fast Fact: John Cabot's real last name, Caboto, means 'coastal seaman'.

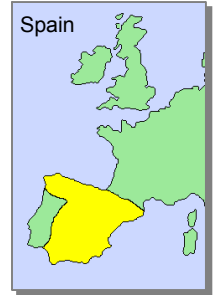


FRANCISCO CORONADO

Explored Southwest United States
Claimed Land for Spain

1510-1554

Francisco Coronado was born in Spain. As a man he voyaged to Mexico where he became the leader of a small town. Later, he explored many present-day Southwestern states to search for cities he thought had gold and riches.

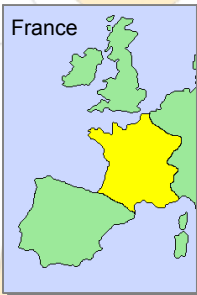


SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN

Explored Quebec, Canada
Claimed Land for France

1567-1635

Samuel de Champlain sailed to Canada and became a fur trapper where he established a fur trading post called Quebec. Today Quebec is a very large city in present-day Canada.

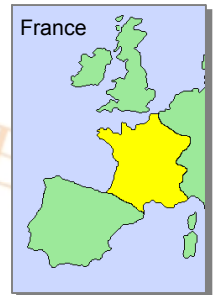


ROBERT LA SALLE

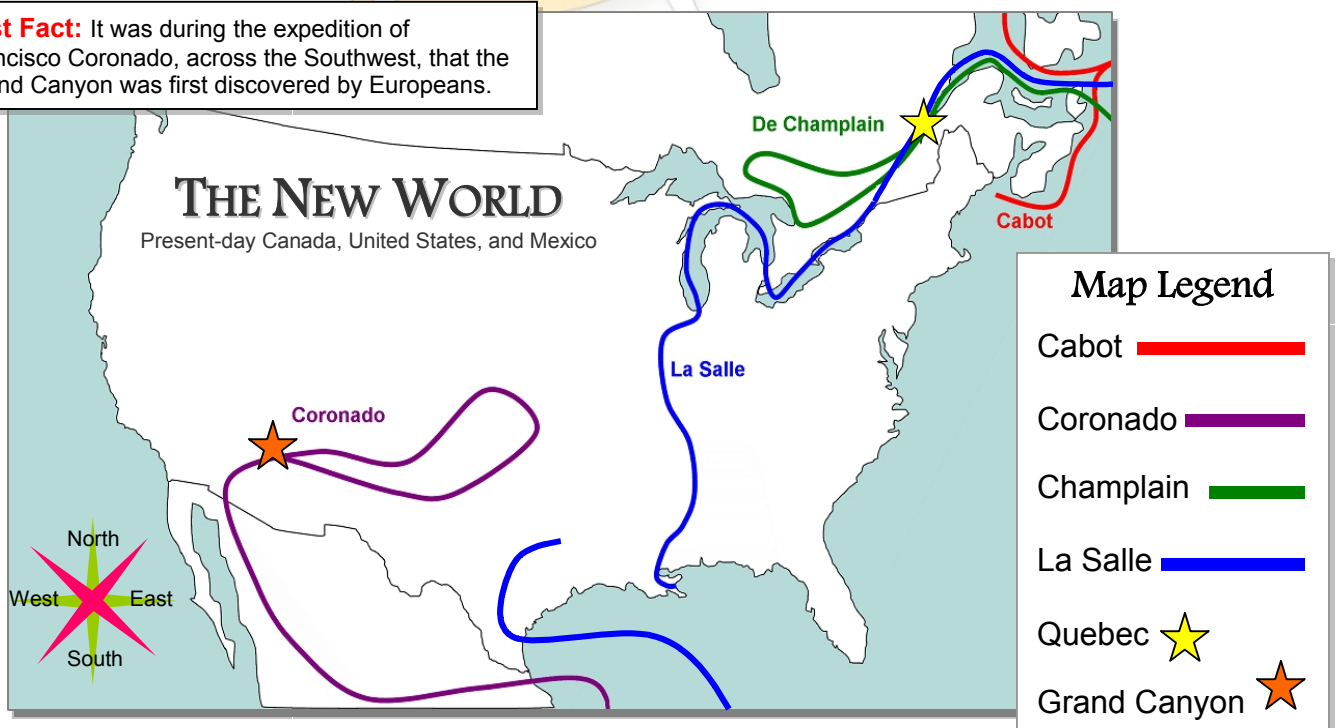
Explored Mississippi River Valley
Claimed Land for France

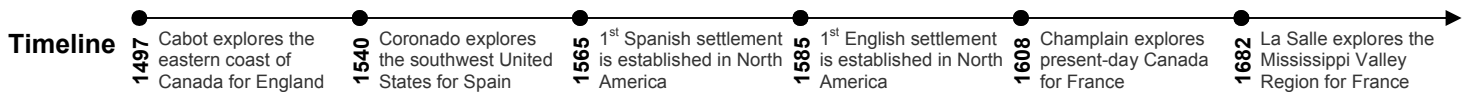
1643-1687

Robert La Salle explored the Mississippi River Valley area. He was killed by his own men in a mutiny after leading them in the wrong direction back to the Mississippi River.



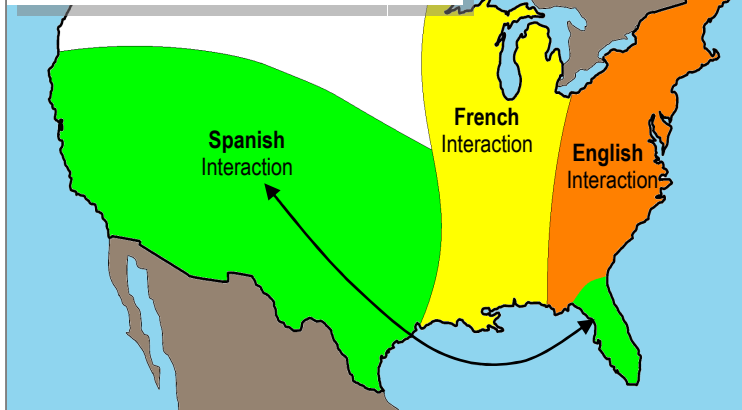
Fast Fact: It was during the expedition of Francisco Coronado, across the Southwest, that the Grand Canyon was first discovered by Europeans.





Who did Indians interact with?

Depending on where they lived, American Indians interacted with people (settlers and explorers) from many different countries.



Fast Fact: Many weapons and metal tools used by Indians were first brought over by explorers and settlers from Europe.

What is Cultural Interaction?

When two very different people or groups come in contact with one another it is called *cultural interaction*. During cultural interaction people exchange their religion, beliefs, ideas, and cultures with each other. Many years ago, explorers and settlers culturally interacted with American Indians.

Areas of Cooperation

When Indians and explorers or settlers cooperated with each other the cultural interaction was good. Farming, trading furs, and the sharing of ideas, tools, cultures and crops were all areas and examples of positive cultural interaction.

Areas of Conflict

When Indians and explorers met, sometimes their interaction was not cooperative. There were religious, language and cultural differences that brought about conflict rather than cooperation.

Explorers and settlers from Spain...

- **Conquered** and enslaved the American Indians, claiming and controlling Indian lands
- **Converted** American Indians to Catholicism (Christianity); Missionaries helped build missions, religious centers where Catholicism was taught
- **Brought** European diseases to the New World, infecting and killing thousands of Indians

Explorers and settlers from France...

- **Exchanged** items at trading posts that were established throughout the Mississippi and Quebec regions
- **Cooperated** and created a positive relationship with the American Indians
- **Trapped** and traded animal meat, skins and fur with Indians
- **Converted** Indians to their religion; Catholicism

Explorers and settlers from England...

- **Established** many settlements where American Indians lived
- **Claimed** ownership of the land, forcing Indians off the land and onto reservations (this started in the early 1800s)
- **Learned** farming techniques from American Indians
- **Traded** goods, furs, and other items with American Indians

How did American Indians Interact with Europeans?

American Indians helped Europeans trap and trade furs, hunt, and fish. American Indians also taught explorers and settlers new farming and building techniques.

However, unlike many Europeans, American Indians believed the land in North America was to be shared by everyone, not owned by any person or group. They respected natural resources and animals, using them to meet their most basic food, shelter, and cultural needs.

Fast Fact: There are over 300 Indian reservations in the U.S. Most are located in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Utah.

