SPECTRUM® GCOGFAPhy Communities





Excellent Tool for Standardized Test Preparation!

- Types of communities
- Landforms
 - Oceans and rivers
 - Environments
 - Map skills
 - Glossary
 - Answer key



Support your child's educational journey throughout the year!

For over 40 years, Carson Dellosa has provided quality educational products that help children excel at school and home.

Aa	(*			
Readiness	Skills & Standards	Testing	Enrichment & Application	Summer Learning
Preparing your child for the upcoming school year	Supporting your child with subject- and skill-based practice	Providing your child with the essential skills and strategies for test-day success	Extending your child's learning with real-world applications	Keeping your child's skills sharp all summer long

Carson Dellosa—your partner in education from PreK through 8th grade





Geography

Grade 3

Spectrum® An imprint of Carson Dellosa Education P.O. Box 35665 Greensboro, NC 27425 USA

© 2007 Carson Dellosa Education. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored, or distributed in any form or by any means (mechanically, electronically, recording, etc.) without the prior written consent of Carson Dellosa Education. Spectrum® is an imprint of Carson Dellosa Education.

ISBN 978-1-4838-1844-3

Table of Contents

Introduction to Geography Types of Communities



Models of Earth				
Label a Physical Map of Earth 4				
Γake the Animals Home 6				
LESSON				
Your Place in the World8				
Follow Map Directions10				
Oraw a Mental Map12				
LESSON				
Understanding Maps 14				
Use a Map Grid 16				
Make a Man with a Legend 18				

LES	SS	O1	٧	
		_		
			_	

What Makes a Community?20
Use a Compass Rose and Scale22
Locate Important Places 24
LESSON
Communities within a State $\dots 26$
Use a State Map to

Describe Communities 28

Make a State Vacation Guide ... 30

Landforms and Water Forms

Early Communities



Landforms of the West32
Labeling Landforms and Water Forms34
Landforms and Water Forms of Arizona
LESSON



All about Lakes and Rivers 38
Reading a River Map 40
Learn about River Communities 42

LES	S	10	1	
		Y	\prec	
		7		

Where Early Native Americans Lived
Use a Map to Learn about the Movement of People 46
Learn More about Native Americans48



Founding the Plymouth

Colony	50
Learn about the Economy	
of the 13 Colonies	52
The Economy Where You Live	54

Connections to the Land From Coast to Coast





Farms and Farmers	San Francisco: City of Neighborhoods
The Ways We Travel 62 Use a County Road Map 64 Transportation in Your Town 66	A Lobster Town in Maine 80 Understanding Latitude and Longitude 82
LESSON	Use a Grid to Find Places on a State Map 84
The Need for Clean Water 68 Reading a Precipitation Map 70	LESSON
Conserving Water and Keeping It Clean72	Beautiful Parks
AppendixGlossaryIndex	
Anewor Koy	115



Models of Earth

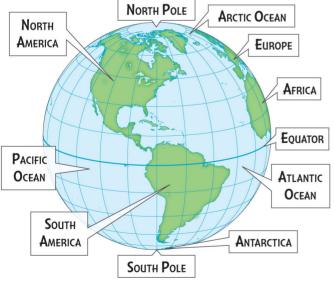
Geography is the study of Earth in all its variety. When you study geography, you learn about Earth's land, water, plants, animals, and people. One way to learn about Earth is to understand what it looks like.

A **globe** is a model of Earth that is round like a ball. It shows what Earth looks like. Any one side of the globe shows only part of Earth. Spin the globe to see a different part.

The **equator** is an imaginary line drawn around the center of the earth. People who live near the equator live in the warmest places on Earth. Can you find the equator on the globe? See Figure 1. The most northern point on Earth is called the **North Pole.** The most southern point on Earth is called the **South Pole.** Both of Earth's poles are very cold.



A globe is a model of Earth that is round like a ball.



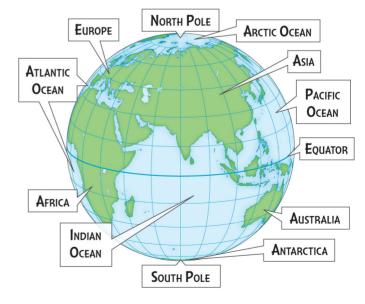


Figure 1

A globe is not the only model of Earth we use. Figure 2 is a flat model of Earth. It shows the entire Earth. It is called a **physical map**. A physical map shows Earth's different **landforms**, like deserts and mountains, or **water forms**, such as rivers and oceans.



Maps and globes show that most of the earth is covered by water. The big areas of water, shown in blue, are called **oceans.** Can you find the four oceans on the physical map and the globe? The large areas of land are called **continents.** Earth's surface is divided into seven continents.

Some areas of land are shown in different colors on a physical map. These colors indicate the **elevation** of the land, or its height above sea level. The green areas are closer to sea level. The tan areas are higher and are often dry **prairies** or **deserts.** The darker brown areas show where mountains are on the continents. The white areas are the coldest areas on Earth.

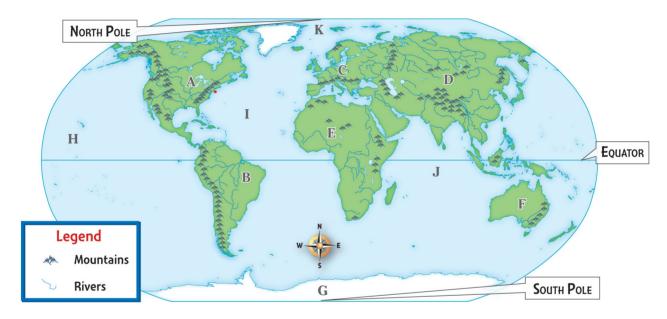
The cross on the physical map is called a **compass rose.** You can use the directions on the compass rose to help describe where things are on the map. The four main directions are north (N), south (S), east (E), and west (W).





Label a Physical Map of Earth

1. Each letter on the map indicates a continent or ocean. In the table below, write the name of the continent or ocean next to the letter.



	Continent	Ocean
A		
В		
С		
D		
Е		

	Continent	Ocean
F		
G		
Н		
I		
J		
K		

Study the map to answer the following questions.

- **2.** What is the largest ocean on Earth? _____
- **3.** What is the smallest ocean on Earth? _____
- **4.** What is the largest continent on Earth? _____
- **5.** Which continent is also an island? _____
- **6.** On which continent do you think the fewest people live?

How does the map tell you that?	
How does the map tell you that?	

Use the compass rose on the map to help you answer these questions. Circle the correct answer.

- **7.** Large mountains are found on the **east west** side of South America.
- **8.** Europe is directly north of **Africa Asia.**
- **9.** The Arctic Ocean is **north east** of North America.
- **10.** Which continents does the equator touch? (There is more than one answer.)

North America South America Africa Asia



Take the Animals Home



How can a map help you travel over the world's oceans?

On pages 2 and 3, you learned about Earth's continents and oceans. In this lesson, you are the captain of a ship that is full of lost animals from all over the world. The animals want you to return them to their home continents.

Study the pictures in the table. Next to each picture, write the animal name and home continent that goes with the picture. (Use Appendix page 99 for help if you need it.)

Animal	Home Continent
	Asia
giant panda	

Animal	Home Continent

Animal	Home Continent

Animal	Home Continent

Use the world map on page 4 to navigate the world's oceans to take the animals home. As you work through the questions, draw a line to each continent with a colored pencil.

- 1. From the star on the map, draw your route to Antarctica.

 Which animal will you take to Antarctica? penguin
 In which direction will you travel to get there? south
- 2. From Antarctica, draw your route to Africa.

 Which animals will you take to Africa?

Through which ocean will you travel? _____

3. From Africa, draw your route to Asia.

Which animals will you take to Asia?

In which general direction will you travel to get there?

4. From Asia, draw your route to Australia.

Which animals will you take to Australia?

Through which ocean will you travel? _____



Your Place in the World

Where do you live? How would you answer that question? It might depend on who asked you.

Taylor Anderson has been thinking a lot lately

about her place in the world. She started by asking herself the question, Where do I live? What do you think Taylor thought of first? She thought of her family and her own home. She smiled as she thought about curling up on the couch in the TV room, her favorite room of all. That's one place Taylor lives—one of her places in the world.

The next day at school, a classmate asked Taylor, "Where do you live?" How do you think Taylor answered? Do you think she said, "in my house"? No, this time Taylor replied with the name of her street. Her **neighborhood** is another one of Taylor's places in the world.



Taylor's home is just one place where she lives.



Taylor's neighborhood is also a place where she lives.

That weekend, her family took a short camping trip a couple hundred miles from their home. Taylor met another girl at the campground. Her new friend asked, "Where do you live?" This time, Taylor answered with the name of her town and **state.** She got a road map from her dad to show her new friend the location of Pine Lake, her **community.** She explained that her community is near the large city of Seattle.

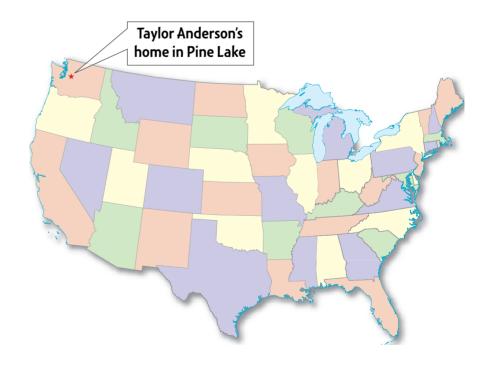
Taylor was soon able to think of still more answers to the question, "Where do you live?" For example, her state is located in a country, the United States of America. The United States is part of the continent of North America.



Taylor thinks of the nearby city as also part of her home.

A **mental map** is a way of organizing information in your mind. When Taylor thought of her many places in the world,

she used a mental map to help her. Like Taylor, you also have many different places in the world. You have a home, which is located on a particular street, which is in a community in your state, which is in the United States, which is in North America—which is on Earth! Did you realize you lived in so many different places?





Follow Map Directions

You can use a map to help you find where things are and to get from place to place. Most maps include a compass rose and a legend, or map key.

A **legend** will show you what different symbols on a map mean. It is a small table that includes every symbol shown on a map. The legend describes the feature that each symbol or color stands for. If you are looking for a park on a map, for example, find the symbol in the legend that means *park*. Then, find that symbol on the map.

At the beginning of this lesson, you read about Taylor Anderson and her many places in the world. One of these places is the town of Pine Lake. Use this map of Pine Lake to answer the questions.

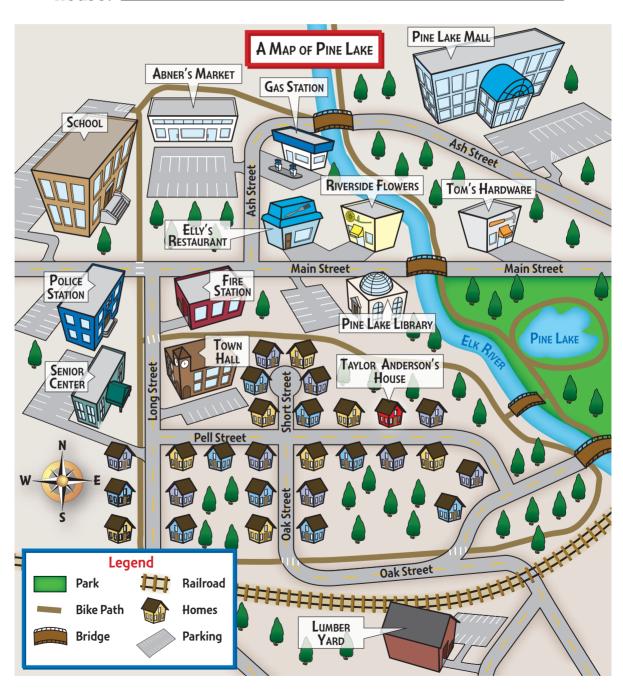
1.	Follow the bike path to the school from Taylor's house. What important places does she pass?	
2.	Name two streets in Pine Lake that run north and south.	
3.	Which buildings are located on the corner of Main Street and Long Street?	
4.	Describe one route Taylor could use to walk to school each day.	
5.	Suppose Taylor is at Pine Lake Mall. What street is	

she on? _

LESSON

6.	Describe a route she could take to get home from Pine Lake		
	Mall		

7. What is the name of the river that lies east of Taylor's house?





Draw a Mental Map



How do people find their way when they go from place to place?

People often use a mental map to get from place to place. A mental map is your idea of where you are. A mental map should include buildings and places.

Think about the places you often go in your community. You may go to the post office to mail letters. You may go to the grocery store to buy food.

On pages 10 and 11, you worked with a simple map of Taylor Anderson's community. You learned how to locate important places and how to use a map to get from one place to another. In this activity, you will make a simple mental map of your own neighborhood or community.

1.	Write your complete address, including your town or city, your state, and your ZIP code.		
2.	Make a list of some of the important places close to where you live (for example, your home, school, post office, grocery store, or friends' homes).		

such as parks, lakes, or rivers?		
What are the names of some important streets or highways in your community?		
Think for a moment about the important places you named in question 2. Picture your home first. Then, think of where the other places are compared to where your home is located. On a separate piece of paper, draw a mental map of your neighborhood or community. Use the map of Pine Lake on page 11 as a model for your map.		
Next to your map, make a simple legend, like the one on page 11.		
Now, use the map you have created to plan a route from your home to a place in your community. Use the space below to describe your route. For example, your trip could be to school, to a park, or to a friend's house. Be sure to name the streets you need to use and the directions you need to travel to get where you are going.		
When you finish, ask an adult to check your mental map and the route you planned. If you need to, walk through your neighborhood and make corrections.		

LESSON

Understanding Maps

A map is a drawing of a part of Earth's surface as seen from above. It uses colors, symbols, and labels to represent features found on the ground. There are several different kinds of maps. (See Appendix page 100 to read about some of them.)

The kind of map you are probably most familiar with shows **locations**, or where things are. The map on the next page shows several locations within a town. Look at the map and study its many features.

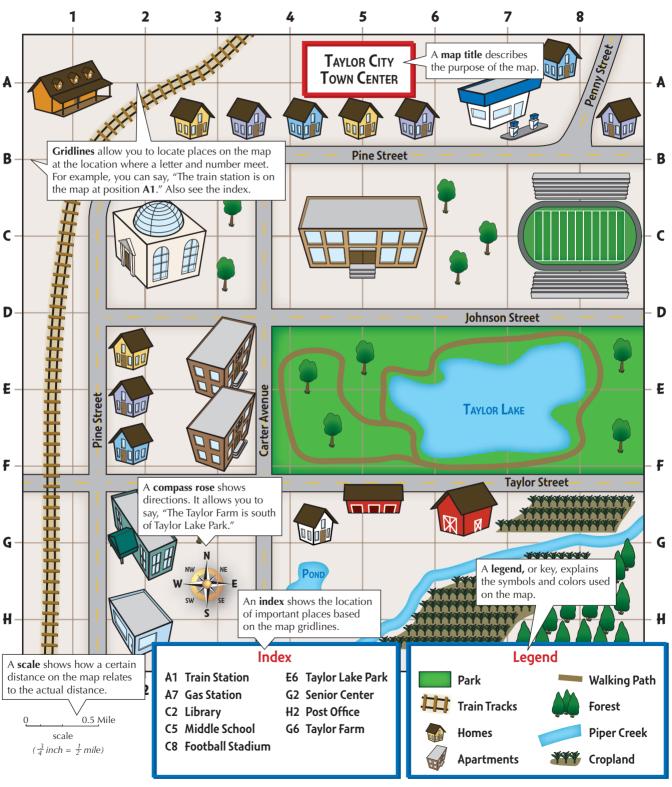
A map's title tells you what the map is about. As you already know, a compass rose is a map symbol that shows directions. The four main directions (north, south, east, and west) are called **cardinal directions**. **Intermediate directions** on a compass rose are halfway between the cardinal directions. They are northwest (NW), southwest (SW), northeast (NE), and southeast (SE).

Symbols are drawings, lines, or dots that stand for something else. A map legend includes every symbol shown on a map and describes what each one stands for.

Notice the numbers and letters at the top and side of the map. **Gridlines** are the horizontal and vertical lines that extend from each number and letter. The place where two gridlines meet is a way to describe a place on the map. For example, the Pine Lake Senior Center is at location **G2**.

An **index** lists the names of places located on the map. Places listed in the index match up to a grid reference number, like F3, where two gridlines meet.

A map's **scale** shows the relationship between distance on the map and distance on the ground.





Use a Map Grid

LESSON

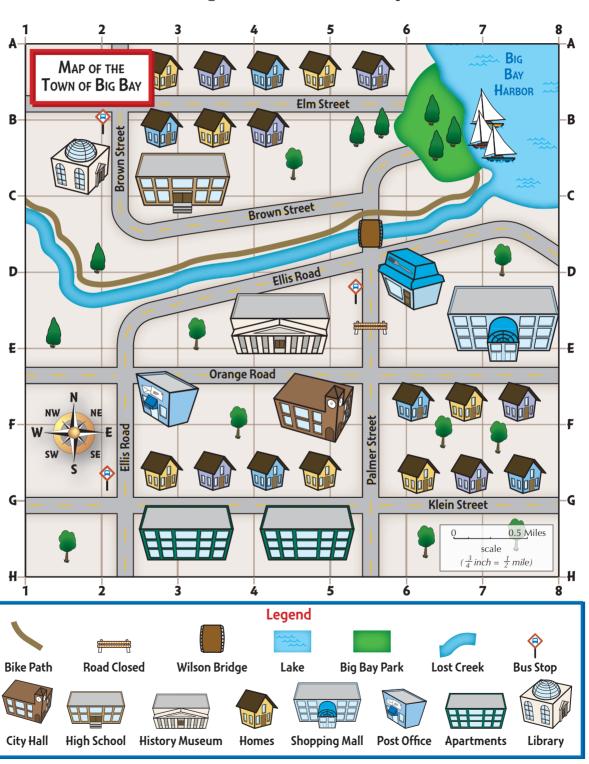
Your cousin Mark is visiting from out of town and wants you to help him find his way around. You will use this map of your town to help him locate the places he wants to visit.

1.	visit that are on Orange Road. What are their grid locations
2.	Give directions for the best way for Mark to get from the
	library to city hall
3.	Mark wants to know if there are any parks in town. Are there? Name the park and its grid reference.

4. In the space below, create an index for this map. Each place in the index needs a grid reference number.

Map Index	Grid Number
Big Bay Harbor	
City Hall	
High School	
History Museum	
Library	
Post Office	
Shopping Mall	

- **5.** From the park, Mark would like to ride his bike. Which direction does the bike path run? _______ The path runs along what creek? _______
- **6.** Mark wants to mail some postcards to his friends back home. What is the grid reference for the post office? _____





Make a Map with a Legend



How do you use the features of a map?

A **cartographer** is someone who creates maps. In this lesson, you will be a cartographer and make a map of your town. You will create a legend with symbols for buildings, parks, and other landmarks. You will also create a grid, index, and compass rose so people can find things on the map easily. You can use the map on page 15 as a guide to help you make your map.

- 1. Name at least five important places in your town or community, like a school, a park, or a shopping mall. Write their names in the table below. Name more if you want to. Include notes about the location of each place.
- 2. Next to each place you listed, draw a symbol you will use to stand for it on your map. Use different colors for the symbols you create.

Important Places	Location	Symbol

3. Name at least five streets to include on your map. Next to each street name, write the direction it runs. Ask an adult for help with the directions if you are not sure.

Street Name	Direction

- 4. Now, get a large sheet of paper to draw your map. First, draw a compass rose in one of the corners. Then, draw lines on the map to show the streets you named in question 3. Draw the streets in the correct location and direction. Write the name of the streets on the map.
- **5.** It is time to add the places you named in question 1 to the map. Use the symbols you created and put them on the correct streets.
- **6.** Now, use a ruler to mark off gridlines on your map. Measure carefully to space the gridlines the same distance apart. Label the vertical gridlines with numbers at the top of your map. Label the horizontal gridlines with letters at the side of your map.
- **7.** Create a map legend, using the symbols you created for the places on your map.
- **8.** Finally, create a map index by listing the names and grid reference numbers of each place on your map.



What Makes a Community?

A community is a place where people live and work together. Some people live in large cities with thousands of other people. Some people live in small **towns.** Others live in **rural** or **suburban** areas. Appendix page 101 lists some different types of communities. How would you describe your community?

People decide to start communities in specific places for certain reasons. In the 1780s, southwest Ohio lay at the edge of the Northwest Territory. Few people lived there.

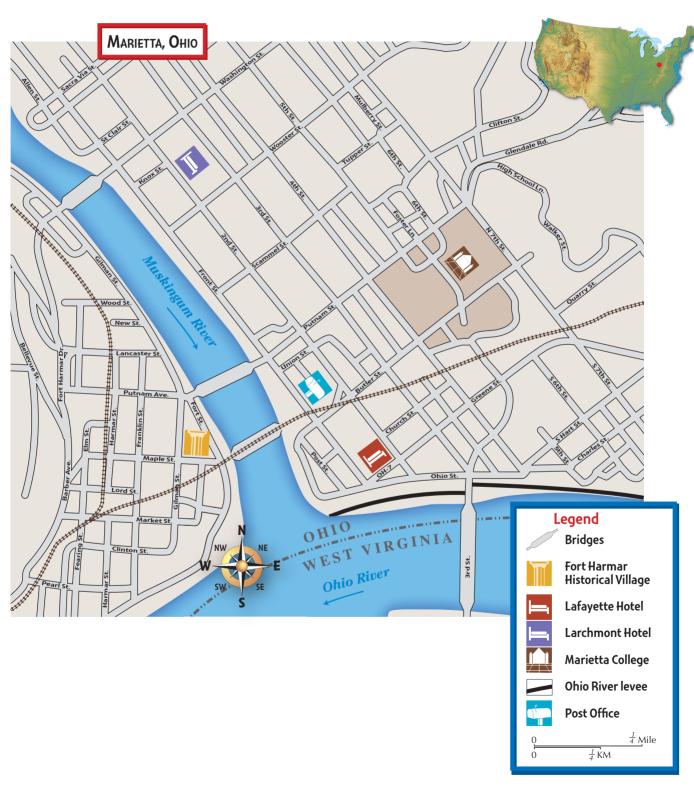
In 1788, a group of 47 pioneers arrived where the Muskingum and Ohio rivers come together. They began the community of Marietta, Ohio. The city's location on two major rivers helped Marietta become an important early center of **manufacturing.** People who work in manufacturing build things for people to buy. The rivers made it easier to ship products to customers.

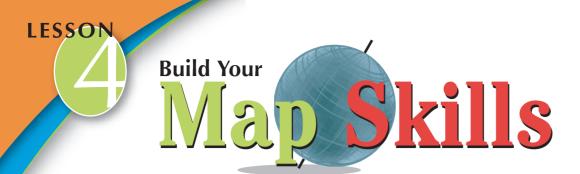
Today, many people work hard in Marietta providing services to other people. A service is something that people do to benefit others. For example, local police officers help protect everyone who lives in Marietta. Teachers educate the community's children.



What service does this person provide to others?

The people of Marietta are proud of their city's history. Every year, they celebrate their history with festivals along the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. They remember how important the rivers were in the development of their community.





Use a Compass Rose and Scale

A map scale helps you tell how far away one place is from another. For this lesson, you will learn how to measure distance in air miles. To do this, mark the length of the scale on a piece of paper. Track the distance across the map with the scale. Multiply to figure the distance in miles.

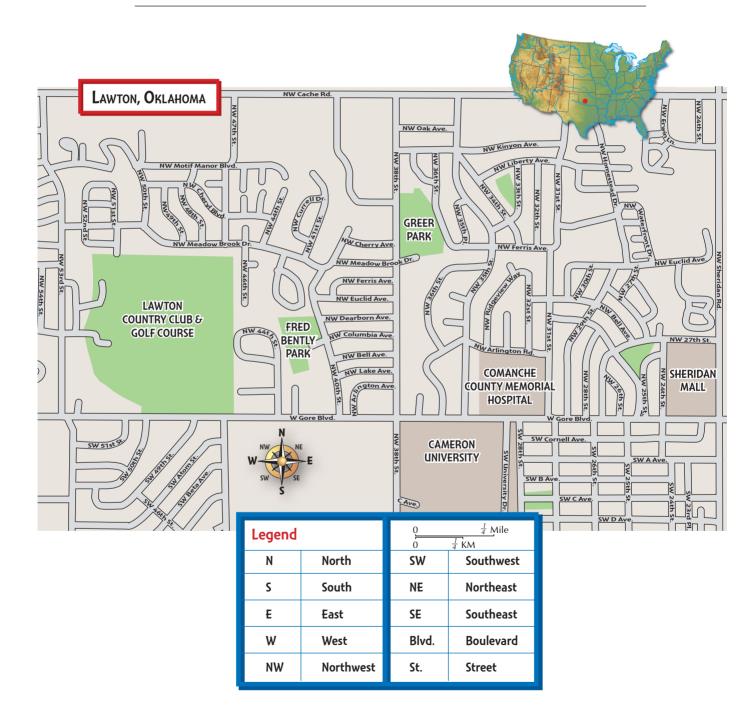
Police officers provide lots of important services to their community. In this activity, you will be a police officer in Lawton, Oklahoma. Remember to take the shortest route as you travel.



What things does a police officer do to help people?

- 1. In your police car, you are passing the golf course headed east on W Gore Blvd. A motorist on NW 38th St. near Greer Park needs help changing a flat tire. Describe how to get to the motorist. About how far will you need to travel?
- **2.** You get a call about a traffic accident at the corner of NW Cache Rd. and NW Sheridan Rd. Describe how you will get there from Greer Park.

3. You are at Comanche Hospital. There is a lost boy at Fred Bently Park who needs help getting home. About how far are you from this park? Which direction will you travel to get there?



LESSON

Locate Important Places



Why are certain places in your town important to you?

People in Marietta, Ohio, use their knowledge of important places and landmarks to help them get from one location to another. Use the map on page 21 to learn about important places in Marietta, Ohio.

1. In the left column of the table below is a list of important places or landmarks on the map of Marietta. In the right column, describe where these places are. The first item has been completed for you.

Important Places in Marietta, Ohio		
Important Places	Location Description	
Muskingum River	The Muskingum River flows southeast through town between Gilman Street and Front Street. It flows into the Ohio River.	
Fort Harmar Historical Village		
Post Office		
Marietta College		
Lafayette Hotel		

Refer to pages 20–21 and answer these questions about the community of Marietta, Ohio.

2.	When was Marietta founded? Who founded the city?	
3.	Why is Marietta's location on two rivers important to the community?	

4. There are many important places in your community. What do people at these places do for the community to make it better? Use the table below to describe important places in your community. Use a separate piece of paper, if

Important Places in Your Community		
Important Places	Why Is This Place Important?	
Hospital		
Library		
School		
Police Station		
Other:		



What happens at a school that makes it an important place?

LESSON

Communities within a State

The magnificent mountains of the Teton Range tower over the community of Jackson, Wyoming. The largest mountain in the range, the Grand Teton, is 13,770 feet high. Twelve other peaks are over 12,000 feet high. Rivers have cut deep valleys into the land, and many lakes lie at the foot of the range. With all this natural beauty, the people of Jackson enjoy lots of outdoor activities. Skiing, snowboarding, rock climbing, kayaking, and fishing are all popular. People come from all over the world to visit the Tetons and have rugged fun in the mountains.

The people who live in the Ozark region of northern Arkansas refer to the Ozarks as mountains, but the area is really a plateau.

Plateaus are high, flat lands.

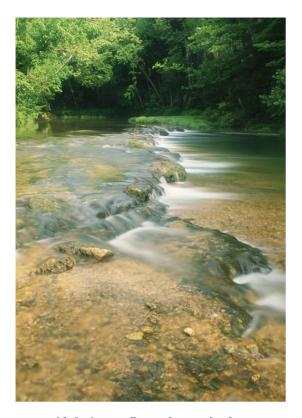
People in the Ozarks say, "It's not that the mountains are so high, it's just that the valleys are so deep." The Boston Mountains are the tallest range within the Ozarks and reach as high as 2,570 feet.

The valleys are between 500 to 1,550 feet deep. Fayetteville, home of the University of Arkansas, is the



The Teton Range towers over Jackson, Wyoming.

largest community in this part of the state. The eastern part of Arkansas is flat and fertile farmland. Many agricultural (farm) products like chickens, cattle, hogs, soybeans, and cotton are raised and grown here.



Beautiful rivers flow through the Ozark Mountains.

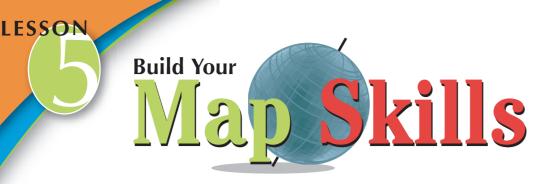


Maine is known for its many pleasant, small communities.

Fewer people live in Maine than in any other state east of the Mississippi River. Called the *Pine Tree State*, 90 percent of the land is **forest.** Many forested parts of the state are almost uninhabited. The Northwest Aroostook territory in the far north has an area of 2,668 square miles and a population of only 27. That's only one person for every 100 square miles!

Maine's forested slopes sweep down to the Atlantic Ocean.
Lighthouses, beaches, small fishing communities, and thousands of tiny islands are scattered along the state's rocky coastline. If you've ever eaten lobster, it probably came from Maine. The lumber and shipbuilding industries are also important in communities like Old Town, Maine.

Like Jackson, Fayetteville, and Old Town, all communities have different features depending on where they are located. How would you describe the physical features of your community?



Use a State Map to Describe Communities

A map can help locate cities and features within a state. This map of Wyoming shows some of the larger communities and the state capital, Cheyenne. A state's **capital** is the city where the governor and elected officials meet to govern the state.

Mapmakers draw lines to show where states begin and end. These **boundaries** are imaginary lines that only exist on the map.

Many states have one or more national parks. A **national park** is an area of land set aside by an act of Congress because of its special value to all Americans. This map also shows physical features of the state of Wyoming, such as mountains, rivers, and lakes.



Answer the questions below to learn more about communities within the state of Wyoming.

- 1. In what part of the state is Wyoming's capital city located?
- **2.** With which states does Wyoming share a border? (See Appendix page 98 for a key to state abbreviations.)
- **3.** What are the names of the national parks shown on the map?
- **4.** What is the name of the river that flows past Casper, Wyoming?
- **5.** According to the map, near which cities is skiing popular?
- **6.** Name two reservoirs shown on the map.
- 7. Look on Appendix page 101 for population information for the Wyoming communities shown on the map. List them below from the largest to the smallest based on their population.



The state government is located in Cheyenne, the capital.



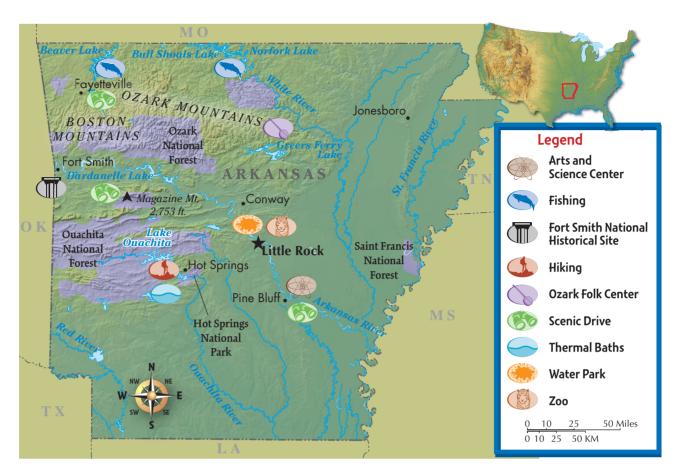


Why are physical features of communities important?

In this activity, you will learn about the physical features of communities within a state. You will use facts about these places to create a vacation guide to attract people to visit there.

Refer again to pages 26–27, which describe both Arkansas and Maine. Study the maps of Arkansas and Maine on the next page. Choose one of these two states, and then answer the questions to help you plan your vacation guide. Use a separate piece of paper, if you need more room.

- 1. List some important physical features of the state you chose. You could include rivers, lakes, mountains, the coast, or other features in your list.
- 2. List things to do in the state that might be fun or educational for visitors. Make notes about why these activities would be fun or educational.
- **3.** On a separate piece of paper, create a vacation guide for the state. Paste or tape pictures onto your vacation guide from magazines or newspapers. You should include at least one picture and a description of what makes the state a great place to visit. Use all the information you have put together to help create your vacation guide.





LESSON

Landforms of the West

o a geographer, a landform refers to the shape, form, or nature of a specific physical feature of Earth's surface. Landforms are Earth's natural features. Hills, plains, and mountains are all examples of landforms. Some areas of the United States have different landforms than other areas. Many of the landforms of the American West are different than those found in the eastern parts of the country.

A **volcano** is an example of a landform. A volcano is a mountain where **magma** (molten rock) sometimes erupts through the earth's surface.

Mount St. Helens is a famous volcano in the state of Washington. Early on May 18, 1980, Mount St. Helens **erupted** (exploded violently). Part of the mountain's north face was blown away. Dark ash fell all over the eastern part of the state.

During the Mount St. Helens eruption, a wide area of forest was blown down or buried under ashes and rocks. Thousands of animals were killed. The eruption destroyed 200 homes, 47 bridges, and 185 miles of highway. It killed 57 people. The eruption lasted 9 hours, and it reduced the mountain's height by almost 1,300 feet.



The eruption of Mount St. Helens destroyed a wide area of forest.

You may not believe it, but plant and animal life have returned to the area. Small plants began sprouting through the deposits of ash within months of the eruption. Many trees and shrubs have now made the area green again.

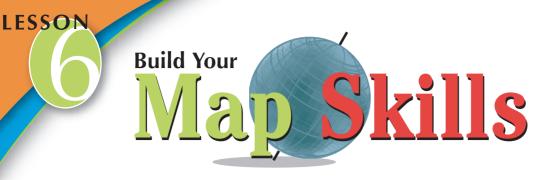
Another type of landform is called a **mesa**. A mesa is a high area of land with a flat top and sides that are usually steep cliffs. It looks something like a table rising from the flat, surrounding land. The Black Mesa in northeastern Arizona rises more than 1,000 feet above the surrounding grasslands. Native Americans from the Hopi and Navajo tribes have lived here for thousands of years.

Many springs in the southern areas of the mesa provide a dependable source of water. Native people have grown corn, squash, beans, and melons here for centuries.

Since the 1960s, the mesa has been strip-mined for coal. The mining has caused problems between the people who live on the mesa and the coal company, which uses the groundwater. Many native people consider the area sacred. They disapprove of coal being taken from the area.



Look at the table on page 34 and identify these landforms of the West.



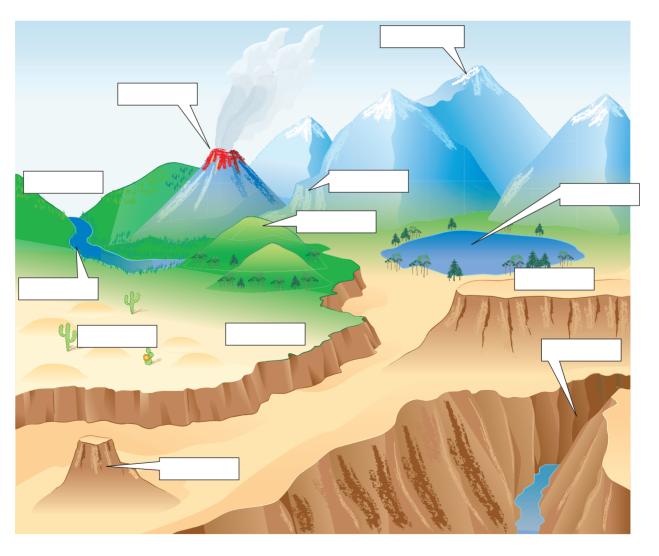
Labeling Landforms and Water Forms

Look at the pictures and read the definitions of the different landforms below.

	butte A butte is an isolated hill with steep sides and a flat top. It is smaller than a mesa.		mesa A mesa is a high, wide area of land with a flat top and sides that are often steep cliffs. It is smaller than a plateau.
	canyon A canyon is a valley with steep, rocky sides. A river or creek often runs at the bottom of a canyon.		mountain A mountain is a rugged landform that rises much higher than the surrounding land.
	cliff A cliff is a steep, high face of rock.		plateau A plateau is a high flat area of land that is larger than a mesa.
4 8	desert A desert is a large, dry region that receives little rain.	The state of the s	river A river is a large, natural stream of water that is larger than a creek.
THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	hill A hill is an elevated (raised) landform. It is smaller than a mountain, and its slopes are gentler.		valley A valley is a low-lying area of land, often containing a river and surrounded by higher areas such as mountains or hills.
	lake A lake is a water form that is surrounded by land.		volcano A volcano is a mountain or hill that usually contains molten rock and steam.

Identify the landforms and water forms on the map by writing their names in the blank spaces. When you are done, answer the questions below.

1.	How are a plateau, a mesa, and a butte different from one another?
2.	How are valleys and canyons the same?
3.	How is a lake different than a river?



LESSON

Landforms and Water Forms of Arizona



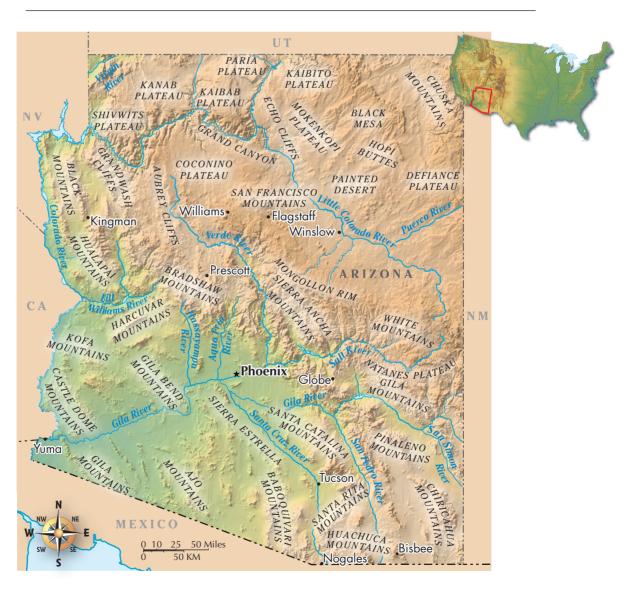
Why are landforms and water forms shown on a map?

Complete the table below by referring to the map of Arizona on page 37. The first item has been completed for you as an example.

Landform or Water Form Types	Landform Example from Map of Arizona	Location of Landform within Arizona
butte	Hopi Buttes	northeast of Winslow at the edge of the Painted Desert
canyon		
cliffs		
desert		
plateau		
river		
mesa		
mountains		

Answer the questions below.

- 1. What river runs through the city of Tucson? _____
- 2. Which river runs near the city of Winslow? _____
- **3.** In what part of Arizona are most of the deep canyons and high mesas, buttes, and plateaus located?
- **4.** Bill Williams was a famous mountain man in the region. Describe the location of the river that was named for him.



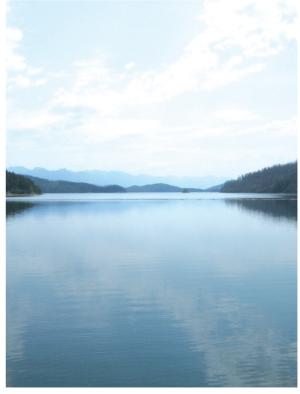
All about Lakes and Rivers

A river is a large stream of water that flows through the land. Smaller streams that join a bigger river are called **tributaries.** For example, the Tennessee River is a tributary of the Ohio River. It flows through Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

The place where a river begins is called the **source**. This is often a lake or spring where water flows out of the ground. The place where a river empties into a larger body of water is called the **mouth**. This larger body of water could be an ocean, a lake, or another river.

A **lake** is a body of water surrounded by land. Lakes can form naturally in many different ways. For example, the low areas where many lakes formed in the Upper Midwest were dug out by the movement of glaciers millions of years ago.

Lakes can also be made by people. A **reservoir** is a human-made lake. It is made by flooding land behind a **dam** (a barrier that holds back flowing water). For example, Watts Bar Lake in Tennessee is a reservoir created behind Watts Bar Dam.



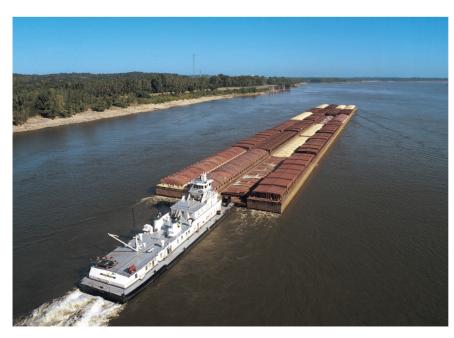
A reservoir is a human-made lake.

Rivers and streams feed water into both natural lakes and reservoirs. This water from natural lakes, reservoirs, and rivers is used in many ways. It provides drinking water for people. It provides fish and many other animals with a place to live. Farmers use water from lakes and rivers to water their fields. Also, water from reservoirs is often used to make electricity.

People come to lakes and rivers to have fun in their spare time. This is called **recreation.** They fish, boat, water ski, and swim in lakes and rivers. In Tennessee, people having fun around the Tennessee reservoirs have created many businesses and jobs.

Rivers and lakes are also used to transport products important to the economy. For example, one reason the lakes on the Tennessee River were created was for **navigation**, or the transportation of materials and products with ships. The deep water in the lakes is needed for large ships full of heavy material such as coal.

Barges are large ships that carry materials, such as gravel, grain, coal, and lumber. They are a good way to transport material because one barge can sometimes hold as much as 60 large trucks. A **port** is a place located on a river or lake that can receive barges and transfer cargo to and from them.



Barges transport materials, such as gravel, grain, coal, and lumber.





Reading a River Map

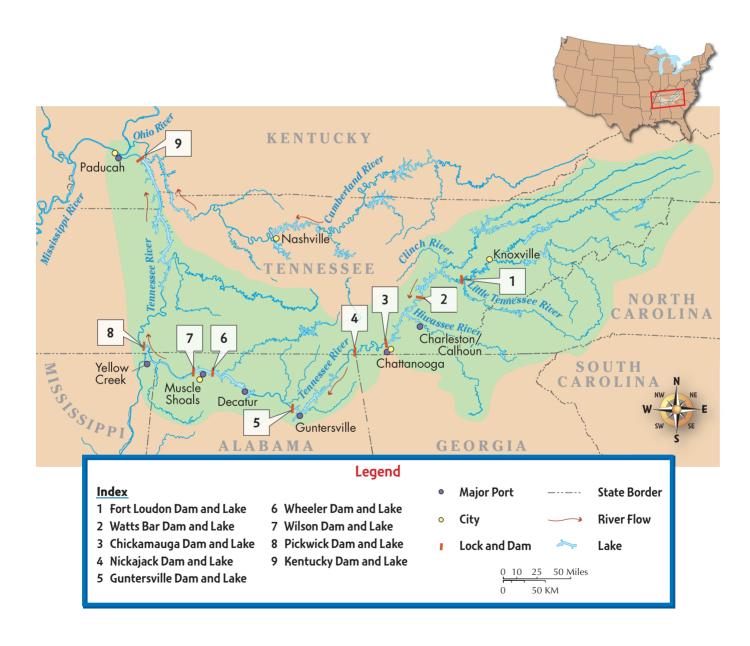
Look at the map and read again about the Tennessee River on pages 38–39. Then, answer the questions below.

1.	The Tennessee River officially begins one mile above Knoxville.
	Tennessee. Name the states through which the
	Tennessee River flows.

2. Complete the table below about the lakes on the Tennessee River. (Two of the lakes extend into more than one state.)

Dam	Name of Lake	States
Pickwick Dam	Pickwick Lake	Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee

- **3.** Name the three main tributary rivers on the map that flow into the Tennessee River.
- **4.** What other large river system flows from east to west across Tennessee and empties into the Ohio River near Paducah, Kentucky? ______
- **5.** Where is the mouth of the Tennessee River?



Learn about River Communities



What is unique about river communities?

Complete the tables. Use the information on page 41 and on Appendix page 105 to help you.

Ports on the Tennessee River			
	Chattanooga	Paducah	Decatur
State			
Population			
Nearby Parks			
Nearby Reservoirs			
Museums			

Reservoirs on the Tennessee River				
	Kentucky Nickajack Pickwick Watts Ba			
Length of shoreline (miles)				
Size (acres)				
Year completed				

Use information from pages 38--39 to answer the following questions.

1.	What is a port?		
2.	What is a reservoir?		
3.	Name one way that water is used from the reservoirs on the Tennessee River.		
4.	What is the difference between a river's source and a river's mouth?		
5.	Why is recreation important to businesses in Tennessee?		
6.	Refer to the list of rivers on Appendix page 104. What are the four longest rivers in the United States?		
7.	How long is the Tennessee River?		



Where Early Native Americans Lived

he lives of the first Americans depended a lot on where they lived. Native Americans adapted to their environments. This means that the way they lived depended on the natural resources around them.

Natural resources are things that occur in nature that are useful to human beings, such as water, plants, and wildlife.



The Great Plains lie between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. This region is flat and dry. Winters are cold. Before white settlers came, millions of bison lived on the grasslands there. Native Americans, such as the Sioux, depended upon the bison. The Sioux lived in the area that is now Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

The Sioux lived a **nomadic** life. This means that they did not live in one place all the time. They hunted bison, following the herds as they wandered across the plains. The bison gave the Sioux everything they needed to survive. Bison meat provided them with food. They made clothing from bison skins. They even made tools from bison bones. The Sioux honored the spirit of the bison and other animals.

Because they followed the bison, the Sioux made houses called *tipis* out of bison hides that were light and easy to take apart and put back together.

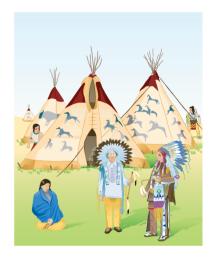
Before white settlers moved onto their lands, the Cherokee, another Native American tribe, lived in a wide area of the southeast United States. Over time, the area where they lived became smaller due to white settlement.

The Cherokee lived different lives than the Sioux. The southeast is not dry like the Great Plains. The seasons are mild and there is plenty of rain. Because the land is good for farming, the Cherokee were farmers. They grew corn, squash, beans, and sunflowers. They also hunted deer, turkey, and other game and fished in nearby rivers.

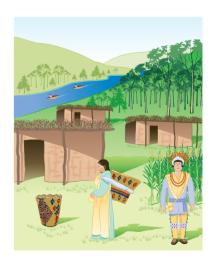
Because they could survive by farming, the Cherokee were not nomadic. They lived in settled villages of houses, which were often built with thatched roofs of plant stalks or bark. They made clothing from deerskins. The Cherokee were known for their pipe carving, baskets, gourd art, and pottery.



The Sioux followed the bison.



The Sioux of the Great Plains lived in tipis.



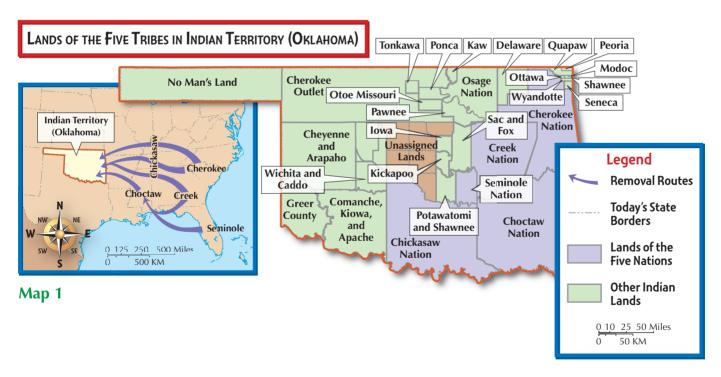
The Cherokee grew crops such as corn, beans, and sunflowers.



Use a Map to Learn about the Movement of People

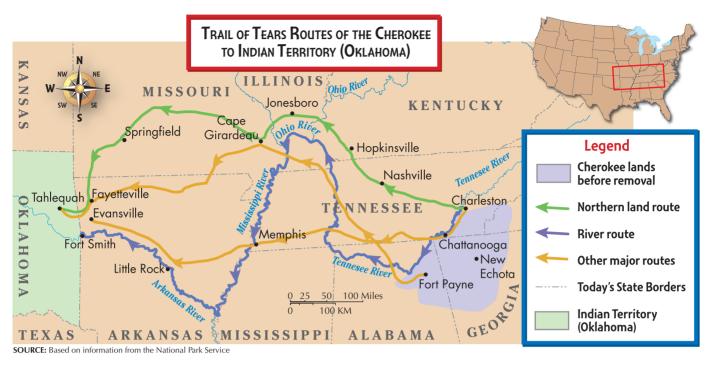
The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole are Native American tribes that originally lived in the southeastern United States. As the white population grew in the early 1800s, white settlers and Native Americans fought over control of the land.

In 1829, white people looking for gold entered land where the Cherokee people lived. This created problems between the Cherokee and the whites. The government forced the Cherokee to move to Indian Territory (Oklahoma).



Their journey west became known as the *Trail of Tears*. The Cherokee were divided into a number of groups. Some groups traveled by river to Indian Territory. The rest went overland on existing roads, taking many routes. The Northern Route was used most often.

LESSON



Map 2 Use the maps to answer the following questions.

1.	Refer to Map 1. What are the names of the Five Nations that were
	removed from their lands in the southeast United
	States?

2.	Refer to Map 2. Where did the Northern Route begin and
	end?

3. Refer to Map 2. Over what rivers and through what states did the Cherokee travel when following the river route? Write your answers in the table below.

States	
Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky	



Learn More about Native Americans



Where did early Native Americans live in your area?

1. Review the information on pages 44–45 about the Sioux and Cherokee. Use the information on those pages to fill in the table below.

	Sioux	Cherokee
In what area of North America did they live before the white settlers came?		
What is the land and weather like where they originally lived?		
What kinds of foods did they eat?		
What kinds of houses did they live in?		
What kind of clothes did they wear?		

For the next activity, you will do some research in the library or in books you may have. If you need to, ask an adult for help finding some of the information.

2. Find out about the lives of the Sioux and Cherokee people today. Use the information you find to fill in the table.

	Sioux	Cherokee
Where do they live today?		
What kinds of jobs do they have today?		
What kinds of houses do they live in today?		

3. Find out about a Native American community in or near your state. Write what you learn in the table.

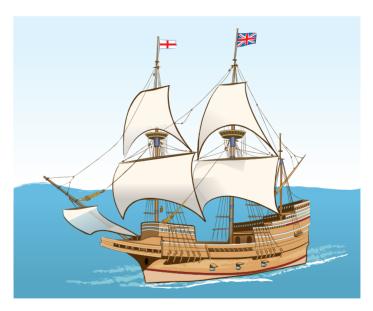
What is the name of the Native American community?	
Where did these people live in the past? Where do they live today?	
How did they use the land in the past? What kinds of jobs do they have today?	

LESSON

Founding the Plymouth Colony

A colony is a community of people who settle far from their home but stay in touch with their homeland. Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts, was one of the first permanent European settlements in America. Plymouth Colony was settled by the **Pilgrims** who came from England.

The Pilgrims' religious beliefs were different from those of most of the people in England. They wanted to live in a place where they could worship the way they liked. They decided to move to America. So in September 1620, 102 passengers plus crew boarded the ship Mayflower, hoping to reach present-day Virginia. However, the *Mayflower* was forced off course. The Pilgrims finally landed at the site of present-day Plymouth, Massachusetts, on December 21, 1620.

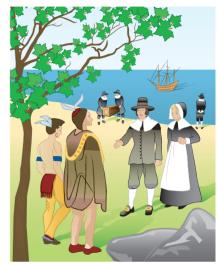


The voyage of the *Mayflower* across the Atlantic Ocean took 65 days.

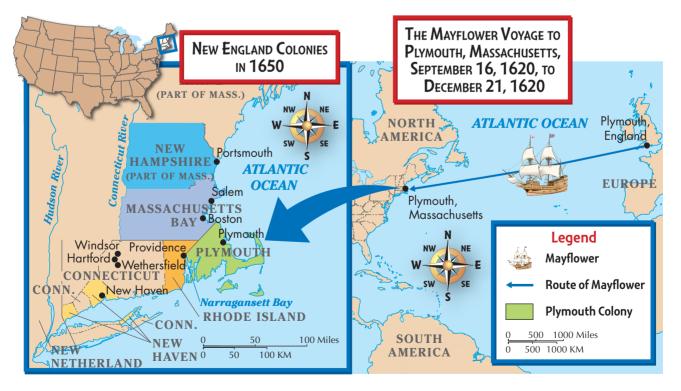
Almost half of the Pilgrims died during their first winter at Plymouth Colony. Survival was difficult in the early years, but the Pilgrims made friends with nearby Wampanoag Indians—like Squanto and Chief Massasoit. They showed the Pilgrims how to gather seafood, trap beaver, and grow corn. After the first harvest in the fall of 1621, the settlers invited the Wampanoag to celebrate a harvest feast. The Pilgrims had learned how to survive by using the natural resources around them, such as the land, forests, and ocean.

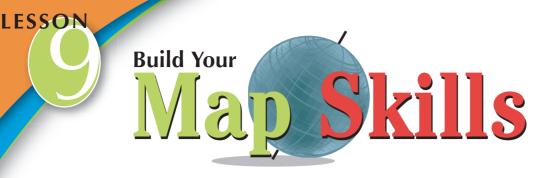
Plymouth remained a small colony, growing very slowly. That did not bother the Pilgrims, though. They just wanted to live quietly and simply according to their religious beliefs. However, other settlers also arrived in America hoping for a new life. Eventually, settlements like the one at Plymouth expanded into 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast.

Some of the early American colonies are shown on the historical map. A **historical map** does not show places as they are now. It shows the way places were in the past. Historical maps help us better understand the way things used to be.



The Pilgrims made friends with nearby Indians.





Learn about the Economy of the 13 Colonies

The business and work done by people in a community is called an **economy.** Natural resources are very important to most economies. For example, wood from trees is a natural resource. People in the American Colonies used wood to make tables and chairs. They then sold the tables and chairs to other people in the community.

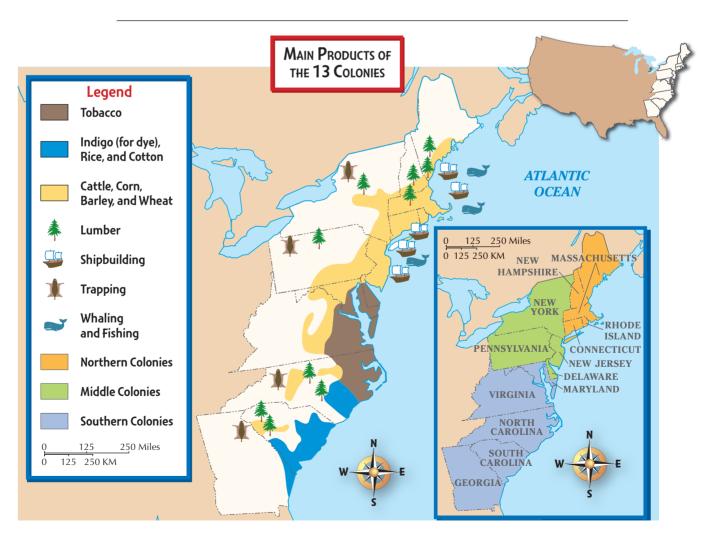
The people of Plymouth Colony learned how to use the natural resources around them in order to live. Other settlers who formed colonies in America also used natural resources in their economies. Different colonies became good at making and growing different things. They traded and sold these products to make money.

The map shows some of the products made and sold by the 13 colonies. Look at the map and answer the following questions.

1.	Name the Northern Colonies shown on the map.
2.	Name the Middle Colonies.
3.	Name the Southern Colonies.
4.	According to the map, were ships made in the Northern, Middle, or Southern colonies?

5.	In which colonies was tobacco grown?
	O

- **6.** What products were produced in South Carolina and Georgia that were not produced in the Northern Colonies?
- 7. In which colonies was trapping important? _____
- **8.** Name three colonies that probably had large forests. How do you know?





The Economy Where You Live



What do people do in your community to make a living?

In this lesson, you have learned how early American colonists used resources. Today, communities still use resources. The workers who use resources to make goods or provide services are called **producers.**

There are three types of resources: natural, human, and capital. You have already learned about natural resources. **Human resources** are the people who do the work, sometimes called *labor*. **Capital resources** are the tools people use to make goods or to provide services.

A **good** is a product that people want or need. Goods are things you can touch, like a car that you ride in or the food you eat. A **service** is something that one person does for another person. For example, a person who delivers the mail is providing a service.

When painters paint your house, they are providing a service. The work they do is labor. Their paint brushes are their capital resources. When the painters are done, your family pays them money for their work. That's how the painters "make a living."

Confusing? Think about the kinds of work people do in your community. Then, it all will start to make more sense.







Picture 1 Picture 2

Picture 3

1.	Look at Picture 1, which shows a painter painting a house. Who is the producer in the picture? What tools does he use to do the job?
	Is the painter providing a good or a service?
2.	Look at Picture 2. Is the barber making a good or providing a service for the boy? What tools does he use?
3.	Look at Picture 3, which shows a worker building a car. Is this worker making a good or providing a service?

4.	In the table, write the names of two adults you know ar	
the work they do to make a living. Write whether the		
	produce mostly goods or services.	

Names of Adults	What They Do	Goods or Services?



Farms and Farmers

Do you live in a city? If so, what comes to mind when you think of a farm? You may think that farms and farmers have little to do with your life. But agriculture is important to everyone.

Agriculture is the work of raising crops and livestock (farm animals). Agriculture produces our food and many other products we use all the time. Growing crops and raising animals is not all there is to agriculture. Sometimes, these farm products must be processed, or turned into other products, before we can use them.

There are more than two million farms all across the United States. Some parts of the country are better for growing and raising a certain kind of farm product. For example, many fresh fruits and vegetables are grown in warm areas like Florida, Texas, and California. The growing season is longer in these areas of the country. Many grains, like wheat and corn, grow well in Midwestern and Plains states, such as Nebraska and Kansas. Idaho is famous for its potatoes for a reason: potatoes grow best where it is cool. Other parts of the United States are not very good for growing crops, but they provide good grasslands for raising livestock.



Farmers milk their cows, and then they send the milk to a factory to be processed.

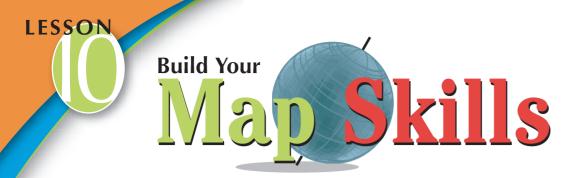
To understand agriculture, think about two different kinds of farm products and what happens to them before they reach our stores.

Much of the flour used to bake bread, cookies, and cake comes from wheat. After the wheat has been planted and grown, it is **harvested**, or gathered from the fields. After the harvest, the wheat is transported to a place where it is stored for future use. The grains of wheat are cleaned and then broken into smaller bits. These bits are rolled and sifted over and over until they become flour.

Much of the milk drank by human beings comes from cows. The cows turn the food they eat into milk. Farmers milk their cows, and the milk is stored in a large, cold tank where it stays fresh until it is picked up and taken to a factory. At the factory, the milk is heated to kill any germs it may have. Finally, the milk is put into bottles or cartons and delivered to stores for you to buy.



A factory may make cheese, butter, or other products from milk.



Use an Agricultural Map

As you have already learned, farm crops are grown and animals are raised on farms all over the United States. The type of farm products that can be produced in each area of the country depends upon the weather, rainfall, and type of soil in that area.

An **agricultural map** gives information related to farms and farming. For example, it can show the number of farms in a state or the type of crops that farmers grow. Map 1 shows the number of milk cows in each state in the United States. Map 2 shows the number of milk cows in each county of the state of Pennsylvania. (A county is a local area within a state.)

Use Map 1 to answer the following questions.

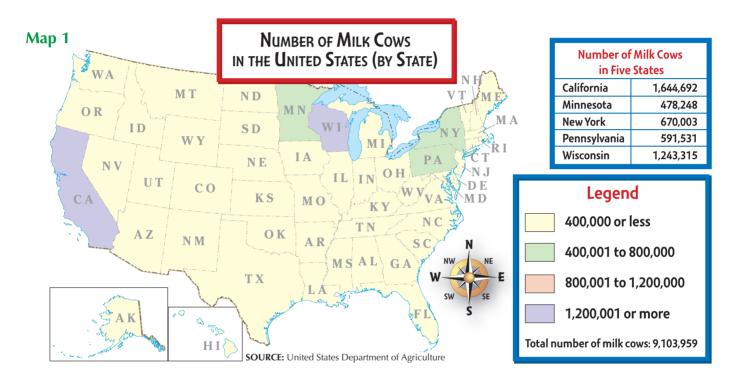
1. Which five states have the most milk cows?

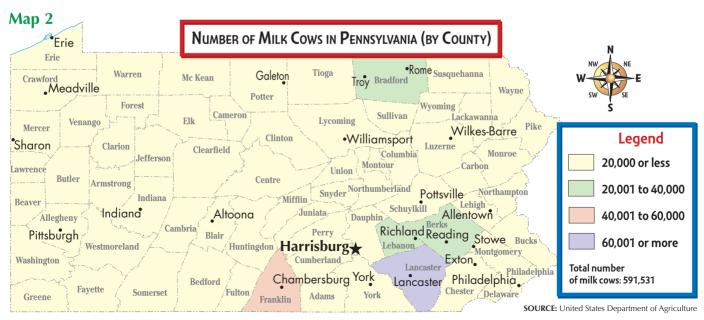
- _____
- **2.** According to Map 1, most states have about how many milk cows?
- **3.** Which state has more milk cows, California or Minnesota?

Use Map 2 to answer the following questions.

4. Which five counties in Pennsylvania have the most milk cows? What cities and towns are located in those counties? Write this information in the table.

County	Cities and Towns







Agriculture in Your State



Why are farms and farmers important?

In this lesson, you have learned about many types of farm products. Have you ever thought about what farm products might be grown or made near your community? Do the farms near where you live produce different kinds of products?

- 1. What farm crops are grown in your state or near your community?
- 2. What farm animals are raised in your state or near your community? _____
- **3.** Visit a local grocery store and ask to talk to the store manager. Ask if the store sells any farm products that are grown or raised locally. If so, list them.

Find out how farm life has changed over the past 50 years. Talk to relatives or neighbors who grew up on farms. Ask them the following questions, and write down the answers.

4. Where was the farm where you grew up? ______

5. What was farm life like? How was it different than your li	
	now?
6.	What farm products did your farm produce?

7. List two of your favorite foods in the table below. Find out where these foods come from—do they come from a plant or an animal? How are they grown or made?

Where is it grown or made? How is it processed?
-



Wool is from the outer coat of sheep. It is processed and dyed (colored) to make yarn and other products.



The Ways We Travel

How do you get from one place to another? Maybe you walk to a friend's house or ride in a bus or car to school. Maybe you have even flown on an airplane, if you were going somewhere far away.

The word **transportation** refers to the many ways of moving people and things from place to place. Bikes, cars, trucks, buses, trains, planes, and ships are all common methods of transportation. The pictures on these pages show some different methods of transportation.

Can you think of some of the reasons why people travel from place to place? When you need to buy a new pair of jeans or visit the doctor, transportation gets you where you need to go. People also need to get to their jobs every day. They may ride the bus, drive their cars, or take a train. Some people ride their bikes to work. Some even walk.



What are some of the reasons people travel from place to place?

The products you use every day have to be transported to the store where you go to buy them. As you have already learned, food grown on farms is often transported to factories to be processed. Packages of food are then brought to stores. Things such as clothes, computers, and furniture must be moved from where they are made to you.

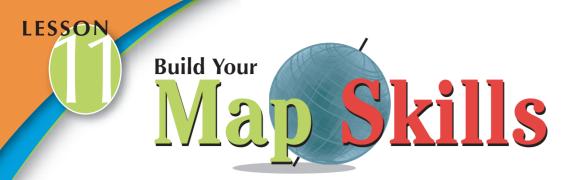
Many of the things in your home were probably made in other countries, like Germany or China. How do you think they got to you? A cargo ship probably carried them across the ocean to a port city in the United States. The products were then unloaded and placed on a truck to be delivered to a store in your community. By the time products reach the store, they may have been transported in many different ways.



These Amish people travel by horse and buggy.



A cargo ship carries products across the ocean.



Use a County Road Map

The map on the next page shows Laurens County in the state of South Carolina. A **county** is a local area with political boundaries within a state. Most states have many counties.

The **interstate highways** shown on the map are part of a larger network of roads connecting cities and states all over the country. They may have two, three, or even four lanes going both ways. There are no traffic lights on interstate highways.

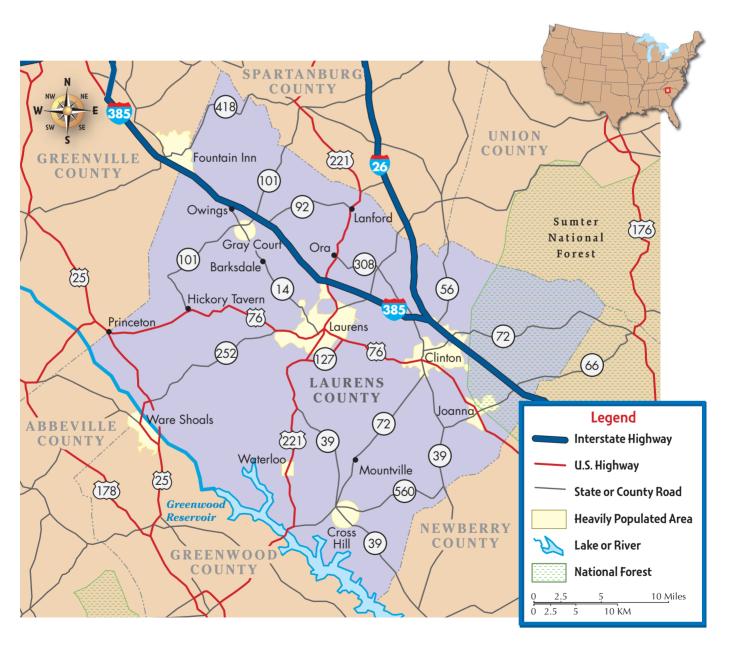
U.S. highways are usually smaller than interstate highways. They are more often two-lane roads. These highways also allow travel from one state to another. A **state** or **county** road is usually a two-lane road.

Use the map to answer the questions below.

- 1. Start at the far western corner of the county (near Princeton). From there, measure to the far eastern corner of the county. About how far is it? Use the map scale. Write the distance below.
- **2.** Start at the northwest corner of Laurens County (north of Fountain Inn). Measure to the southeast corner of the county (southeast of Cross Hill). About how far is it? Write the distance below.
- **3.** Name two interstate highways that run through Laurens County. In what direction do they run?

4.	Describe what roads you would use to get from Gray Court
	to Princeton. Use the compass rose to describe the
	directions you would travel.

5. Describe how you would travel from the town of Clinton to Cross Hill.





Transportation in Your Town



What is so important about the transportation of people and things?

1. Write down three methods of transportation in your town. Describe how each method of transportation gets people from place to place.

Method of transportation	How does it move people and things?
bicycle	It moves mostly people, usually along a road or pathway. A few items can be stored in a basket or saddle bags.

2. Ask three adults how they get to work each day. What type of transportation do they use? What route do they take to get to work? Write your answers below.

Name	Type of Transportation	Route to Work
Jason	Bus	north on the circle freeway

3. Using magazines and newspapers, find some pictures of products being transported in several different ways. These methods of transportation could be by train, in trucks or cars, on ships, or any other method of transportation. Cut the pictures out and tape them on a separate piece of paper. Now use the pictures to make up a story about transportation. Your story should answer as many of the questions below as possible. Add any other details that you think are important. Write your story on a separate piece of paper.

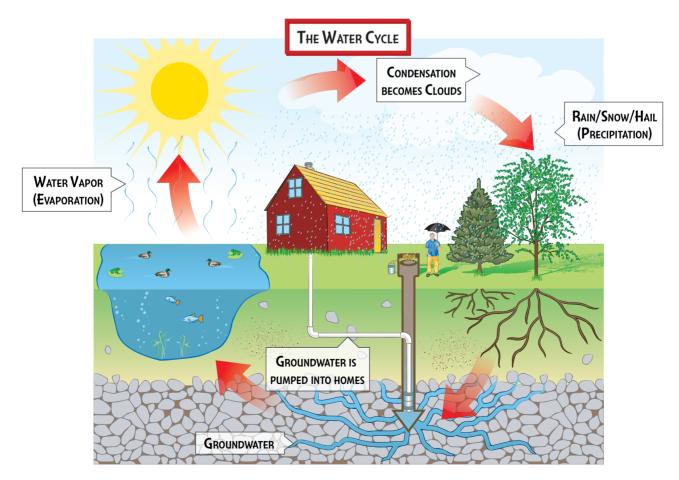
What items are being transported?
Where did the items come from?
Where are the items going?
How will the items be used?



The Need for Clean Water

Nature uses water over and over. Water keeps moving around in a natural process called the water cycle. Here's how the water cycle works.

You probably see water every day in its liquid form in oceans, rivers, and lakes. When the sun shines on the water, the water turns into water vapor. This water vapor rises above the earth and into the atmosphere. This process is called **evaporation**.



As more and more water vapor rises above Earth, it **condenses** to form clouds. From the clouds, **precipitation** then falls to Earth as rain. Rain is water in liquid form again. Precipitation may also fall to Earth as snow or hail (water in solid form). The precipitation flows into oceans, rivers, and lakes, and the water cycle begins again.

We need drinking water to live. Plants and animals need water to live, too. It's important for us to keep our water as clean as possible so we can drink it.



Frogs live in wetlands within weed beds.

Water that has become spoiled in some way is said to be **polluted.** There are many ways that people pollute water. Sometimes, factories pollute water by dumping chemicals into oceans, rivers, and lakes.

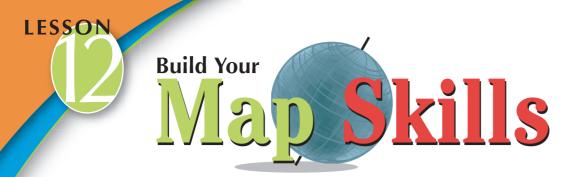
Wetlands are natural areas that are often wet or flooded. They work as nature's water filter. Wetlands can remove some types of pollution from the water we drink and use every day. But often wetlands are drained to make farmland or for land to build houses or shopping malls. When this happens, nature's important water filter is lost.



Ducks live in all types of wetlands.



Otters eat fish. They live in dens along rivers and lakes.



Reading a Precipitation Map

Different parts of the United States get different amounts of precipitation. Map 1 shows the precipitation received throughout the United States over one year. Map 2 shows the precipitation that falls each year in North Dakota. The amounts on the map are average amounts. That means it rains or snows about that much every year.

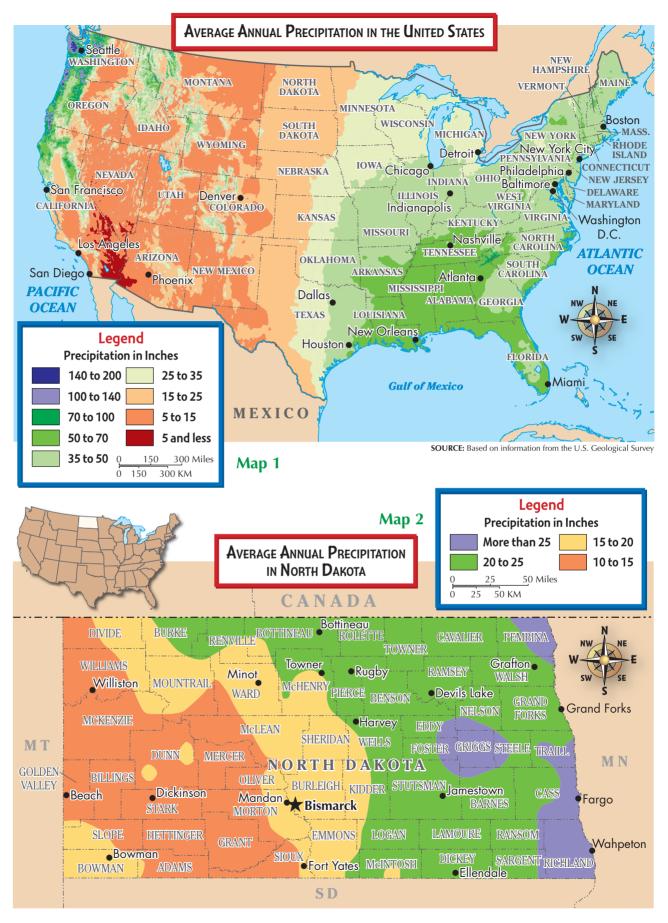
Study the maps and answer the following questions.

1.	Look at Map 1. Which states in the West get the most
	precipitation? Write the state names in the space below

2.	On Map 1, which states do you think include desert regions?
	How do you know?

3. Study Map 2 and complete the table below.

Cities and Counties in North Dakota	Location within the State	Average Annual Precipitation
Bismarck	Burleigh County	15–20 inches
Bowman County		
Fargo		
Griggs County		





Conserving Water and Keeping It Clean



How can you help to reduce water pollution?

1. Read the tips on Appendix page 106 about ways to reduce water use and pollution. Complete the table.

Ways to Reduce Water Use	Ways to Reduce Water Pollution

2. We all use lots of water every day. Look at Appendix page 106 to find out how much water it takes to do the things listed below.

Daily Activity	Amount of Water Used
washing the car	
using the dishwasher	
taking a shower	
running the washing machine	

3.	How can you tell if your community has a water pollution problem? Ask a few adults what they know. Read local newspapers or ask your state department of natural resources. Find answers to these questions:		
	Do fish, frogs, ducks, and other animals live in local lakes		
	and rivers? Are these animals healthy?		
	Are the fish caught in local rivers and lakes safe to eat?		
4.	Make a list of animals that live near your community that depend upon clean water. Where do you think these animals find drinking water?		
5.	Your water could come from many sources. Your community water department may pump it from wells, from a river, or from a reservoir. Your family may pump water from your own well. Find out where your water comes from. Write what you find out in the space below.		
6.	Try this activity to better understand the water cycle. You will need a large bowl, a mug, some clear plastic wrap, and some water. Take the bowl outside and place it in a sunny spot. Fill it partly full of water and put the empty mug in the center of the bowl. Cover the bowl with plastic wrap.		
	Let the bowl sit in the sun for a couple of hours. The diagram on page 68 will help you understand what happens in the bowl. Write your description in the space below.		



San Francisco: City of Neighborhoods

San Francisco, California, sits on the tip of the San Francisco Peninsula. (A **peninsula** is a length of land that extends into a body of water.) The city overlooks San Francisco Bay to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

Many large earthquakes have hit San Francisco. The most famous one happened in 1906 and destroyed much of the city. After the 1906 earthquake, San Franciscans rebuilt their city. The opening of the Golden Gate Bridge in the late 1930s improved transportation. The city experienced another period of growth in the 1940s because of its importance as a military base. In the 1960s, San Francisco became famous for a wide variety of arts. Young people from all over the world came to the city to experience the youth culture that had sprung up there. Today, the city is an important center of the computer industry.

Many neighborhoods in San Francisco are known throughout the world. A neighborhood is a smaller community inside a larger city. Some neighborhoods developed because the people who live there share the same race, culture, language, or religion.

Other neighborhoods are built around a physical feature, like one of San Francisco's famous hills. Russian Hill is famous for Lombard Street, often called "the crookedest street in the world."

There is a lot to do in San Francisco. You can ride cable cars up and down the hills of the city. You can also visit the shops and restaurants of Fisherman's Wharf or take in a Giants baseball game or 49ers football game. More than 150 parks, such as Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, and Angel Island, offer activities such as boating, sailing, hiking, or just relaxing.



The Golden Gate Bridge connects San Francisco with Marin County to the north.







Reading a State Park Map

An **island** is land that is completely surrounded by water. The map on page 77 shows Angel Island State Park, which is located in San Francisco Bay.

Between 1910 and 1940, Angel Island was a place where immigrants arriving in America were received into the country. (An **immigrant** is someone who leaves one country to live in another.) In 1963, the State of California turned the island into a park.

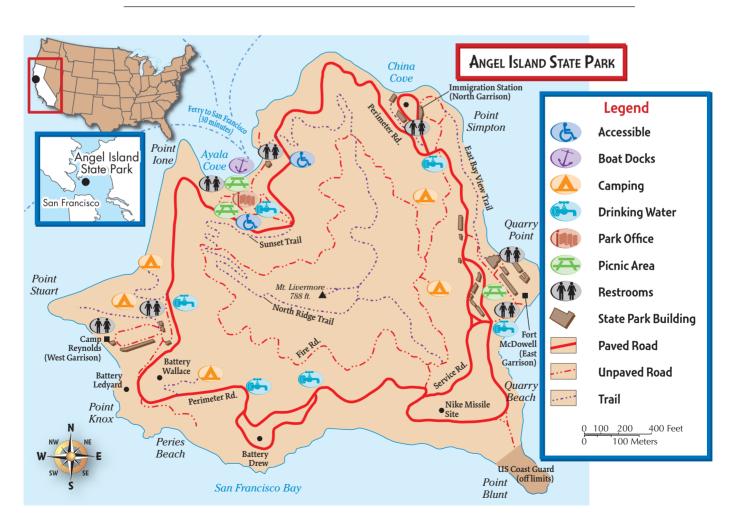


San Francisco is known for its cable cars.

Use the map to answer the following questions.

Which direction is Angel Island State Park from San Francisco? How do you know?
Name three activities you could do in the park.

- **3.** A **point** is a landform that extends into a lake or ocean. It is like a peninsula but smaller. What point of land on Angel Island is furthest to the west?
- **4.** Would it be a good idea to go hiking across Point Blunt? Why or why not?
- **5.** A **cove** is a dish-shaped water form in a lake or ocean that extends into the land. What cove is used for a harbor on the northwest side of the island?
- **6.** What is another name for the immigration station?



What Makes a City?



What makes a community unique?

1.	Look again at the material about San Francisco on pages 74–75. Describe three special things about San Francisco.
2.	Look closely at the map of San Francisco on page 75. Name three San Francisco neighborhoods.
3.	On pages 76–77, you learned about the immigrants who came from far-off countries to Angel Island. Today, many people go to Angel Island State Park each year to visit the immigration station. Why do you think they go there?

4. Use the library to find information about two large communities in your state. Do not use the community you live in. Fill in the table on the next page with the information you find.

	Community Name:	Community Name:
Population		
Geography (location, climate, nearby landforms and water forms)		
Cultural activities (museums, festivals, theaters, and so on)		
Major businesses and industries		
Fun things to do		

5.	Find out if the two communities you have chosen have any
	special neighborhoods. If so, write their names and
	describe them on the lines below.



A Lobster Town in Maine

or many old towns along the coast of Maine, tourists have become more important than lobster fishing. People enjoy strolling along the piers, shopping, or just enjoying the beautiful view. But Stonington, Maine, is still a true lobster town. In fact, lobstering is more important there than ever before.

The fishing industry began in the area soon after Europeans arrived in 1755. Lobstering began about 100 years later. Shipyards, sawmills, and other factories grew in the area.

In Stonington, most of those old businesses are gone now. Almost no one fishes for cod, scallops, or shrimp anymore. They became harder to find. The government passed laws limiting the size of the fishermen's catch and how many days they could work.

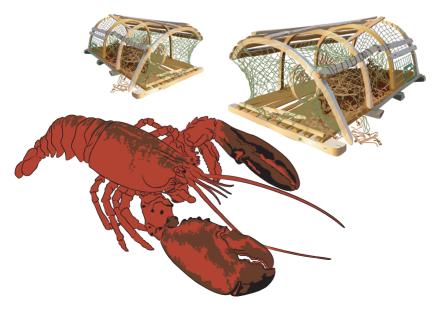




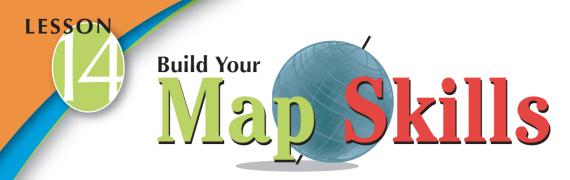
Lobstering is very important to Stonington, Maine.

But the lobstering is still good. Twenty years ago, only about 100 fishing boats sailed from Stonington Harbor. Now, there are 350. Almost all of them fish only for lobster. Today, Maine's overall lobster catch is three times larger than it was 10 or 15 years ago.

If Stonington's economy is built around lobstering, what will happen if the lobsters go away? Will Stonington become just another place to vacation, like so many other old Maine fishing towns? Further south, many lobsters are being killed by shell disease. Maine's waters are cleaner than they used to be, but it is not known if that will keep the shell disease away.



Spectrum Geography Grade 3



Understanding Latitude and Longitude

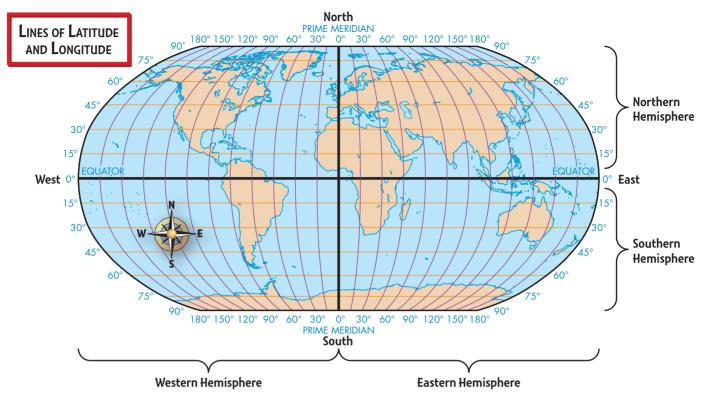
Fishermen and other sailors need accurate maps to find their way around the ocean. One way they do this is by using lines of latitude and longitude. These are imaginary lines that help people find their way on a journey on the water or on land.

As you have learned, the equator is an imaginary line drawn around the center of Earth. More lines are drawn parallel to the equator. These are called lines (or parallels) of **latitude**. The latitude of any place on Earth is its distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. The equator is 0° . The latitude of the North Pole is 90° N (this is read as "ninety degrees north"). What do you think the latitude of the South Pole is? Right—it's 90° S ("ninety degrees south"). For a comparison, the latitude of New York City is about 41° N ("41 degrees north").

The **prime meridian** is an imaginary line around Earth from the North Pole to the South Pole that runs through the city of Greenwich, England. Other lines drawn parallel to the prime meridian are called lines (or meridians) of **longitude**. Like latitude, longitude is measured in degrees. The longitude of New York City is 74°W ("seventy-four degrees west").

The equator divides Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres. The prime meridian divides Earth into the western and eastern hemispheres. **Hemisphere** means "half of a globe."

Use the map of the globe and the information above to answer the questions. You may also refer to Lesson 1, if necessary, for information on the continents and oceans.



- 1. Do you live in the northern or southern hemisphere?
- 2. Do you live in the eastern or western hemisphere?
- **3.** Name one continent that is completely in the southern hemisphere.
- **4.** The continent of Africa is within what hemispheres?
- **5.** Find 15°S latitude. Now find 60°W longitude. Follow the two lines until they meet. On what continent do the two lines meet?
- **6.** Find 0° latitude. Now find 90°E longitude. On what ocean do these two lines meet?



Use a Grid to Find Places on a State Map



What is the purpose of lines of latitude and longitude?

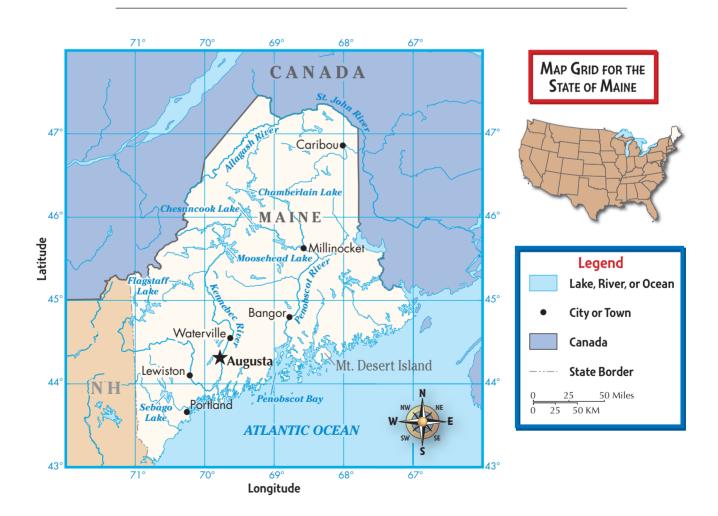
The map shows the major degrees of latitude and longitude that cross the state of Maine. These lines of latitude and longitude create a grid across the state. The place where a line of latitude and a line of longitude meet is called a **coordinate.**

To better understand this, put a ruler across the map at 47° N latitude and draw a line with a pencil across the state. Now put the ruler across the map at 68° W longitude and draw another line across the state. The place where the two lines meet is the *coordinate* named 47° N latitude, 68° W longitude.

In this activity, you will use lines of latitude and longitude to find places on a state map.

- 1. Flagstaff Lake is just north of what latitude?
- **2.** What city is closest to 47°N latitude and 68°W longitude?
- **3.** What lakes are between 69°W longitude and 70°W longitude?
- **4.** What city is closest to 45°N latitude and 69°W longitude?
- **5.** Penobscot Bay is at about what grid coordinate?

- **6.** What city is just west of 44°N latitude and 70°W longitude?
- **7.** Find where 47°N latitude and 67°W longitude meet. Use directions to describe this location.
- **8.** What state appears west of about 71°W longitude?
- **9.** Which general direction would you travel from the city of Portland to the coordinate 45°N latitude, 68°W longitude?
- **10.** What river extends in a north/south direction between 69°W and 70°W longitude?





Beautiful Parks

Many communities have parks. Some parks are more like playgrounds. But parks can also help educate people about nature. Parks teach people about the kinds of plants and animals that live in an area. The place where an animal or plant lives is called its **habitat**.

There are many different types of habitats. For example, young forests are perfect habitats for deer and small animals who find plenty of plants to eat and hiding places there. Woodpeckers can be found in older forests, because they have many dead trees full of insects. Frogs and salamanders are often found in ponds and creeks.

All living things need the same things: a place to live, water, and food. Plants use sunlight and water to make their own food. Because of this, plants are called **producers.**

Animals can't make their own food. They must eat plants or other animals. Because of this, animals are called **consumers**. Some consumers, like grasshoppers, mice, rabbits, beaver, and moose, eat only plants. Other consumers, like frogs, snakes, hawks, and spiders, mostly eat other animals. Some consumers, like bears or turtles, eat both plants and animals.



Parks can help to educate people about nature.

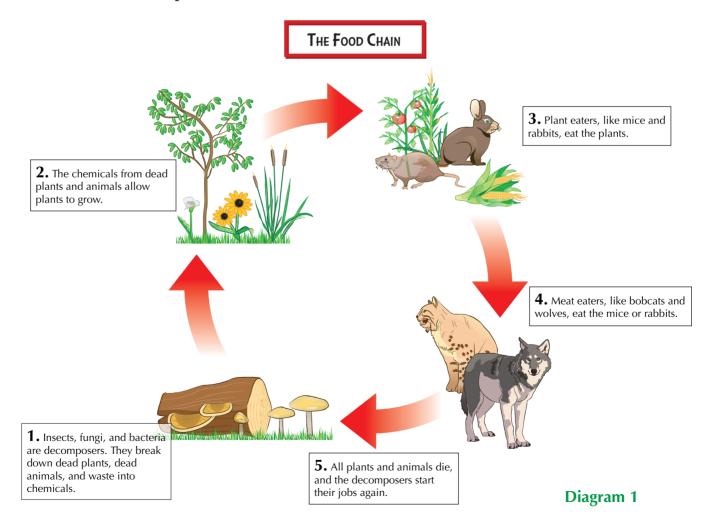
Then, there are the **decomposers**. Decomposers, like insects, eat decaying things, like dead animals and plants. They also help release chemicals into the soil for plants to use. Fungi, like mushrooms, and bacteria are also decomposers.

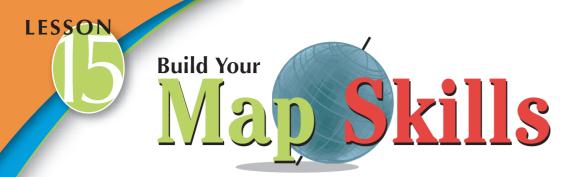
A **food chain** shows how each living thing gets its food. Look at the food chain shown in Diagram 1. Can you name the producers? Can you name the consumers and decomposers?

An **organism** is a living thing. Every organism in a food chain depends on other organisms for survival. What do you think would happen to the food chain in Diagram 1 if the plants did not grow? Parks can help us all learn about natural processes like the food chain.



Every habitat has producers, consumers, and decomposers.





Using a City Park Map

As you have learned, a city park can teach us much about the natural world. Eden Park in Cincinnati, Ohio, is considered one of the most beautiful city parks in America. The park's 186 acres are visited by joggers, hikers, and families who want to get away from the noise of the city.

In this activity, you will lead a nature group on a tour exploring Eden Park. Before your group meets, make sure you know how to read the park map. Match these symbols in the map legend with their descriptions below.

A. N	C
B. (17)	D. (%)

- B 1. You feel like playing on the swings for a while.
 Which map symbol shows you where they are located?
- **2.** Which map symbol will help you find the park's prairie land?
- **3.** You would like to visit a spot in the park that has a great view. Which map symbol will you look for?
- **4.** Which map symbol can help you avoid steep areas so you don't fall down a hill?

5 .	A member of the group wants to know how to get to the parking lot near Twin Lakes. She will be entering the park on Fulton Avenue. Using landmarks and the compass rose,
	write directions for her.

6. Describe to the nature group how you can get to the prairie area from the trailhead north of Mirror Lake.





Learn about the Food Chain



How are people affected by the food chain?

1. Write whether each organism below is a producer, a consumer, or a decomposer.

Organisms	Role in Food Chain

Organisms	Role in Food Chain

- 2. Look again at the stages of the food chain in the diagram on page 87. On a separate piece of paper, draw a food chain with at least four organisms. Use organisms that live in habitats in or near your community. Label each member of the food chain as a producer, a consumer, or a decomposer.
- **3.** Think about ways that human beings affect the land and water where they live. Describe one way that the things human beings do might affect each of the organisms in the food chain shown below.

P	ro	dι	1C	er
-	\mathbf{I}	u		\sim



Trees

Consumer



Duck

Consumer (meat eater)



Bat

4. How do you think your place in a food chain could be affected by water pollution that kills fish? If you need to, ask some adults for their thoughts or read about pollution in newspapers or magazines.

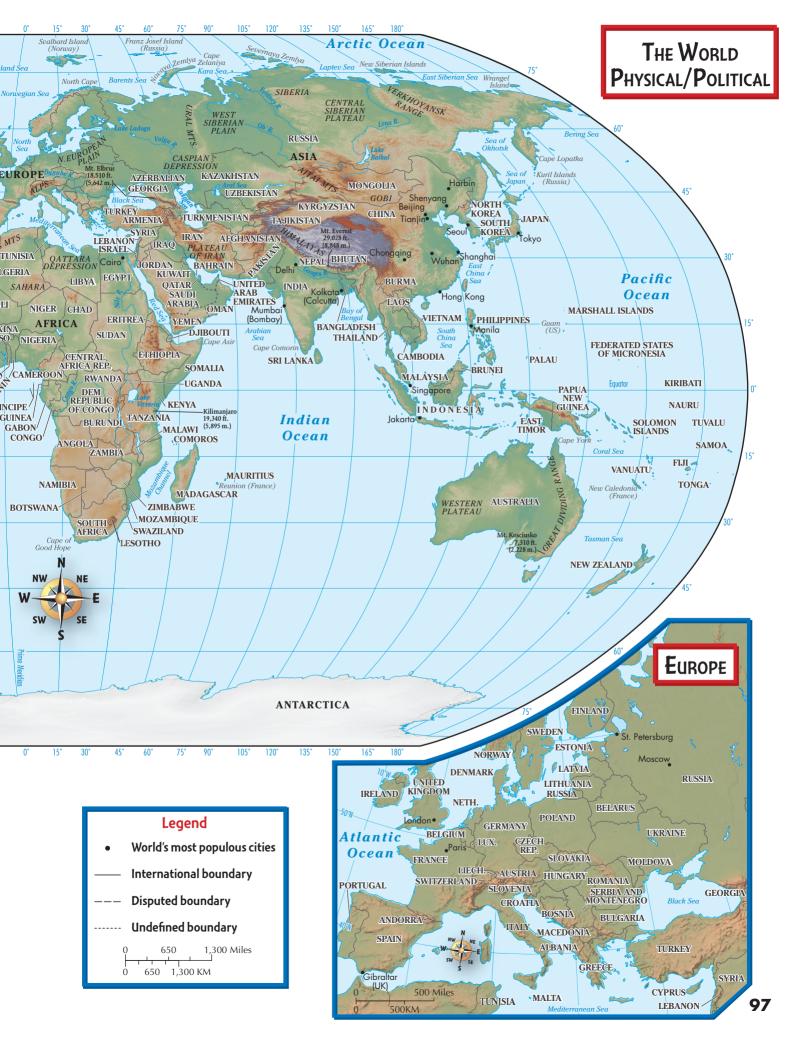
pendix THE UNITED STATES Strait of Juan de Fuca Mt. Rainier 14,410 ft. Puget Sound-(4,392m.) COLUMBIA PLATEAU WASHINGTON Portland Lake Sakakawea MONTANA Mt. Hood 11,235 ft. NORTH DAKOTA * Bismarck (3,424 m.) IDAHO OREGON SOUTH DAKOTA Boise **Teton Peak** BLACK Mt. Shasta 13,770 ft. Borah Peak Саре (4,197 m.) 14,162 ft. 12,662 ft. Snake R. (4 (3,859 m.) WYOMING Mendocino (4,316 m.) **NEBRASKA** Salt Lake City Cheyenne Sacramento th Platte R **Carson City** Linco San Francisco Oakland NEVADA San Jose Mt. Elbert Denver Death Valley 14,433 ft. Pikes Peak (4,399 m.) UTAH 14,110 ft. (-89 m.) Fresno (4,301 m.) KAN COLORADO CALIFORNIA Mt. Whitney Las Vegas COLORADO 14,496 ft. PLATEAU (4,418 m.) Point Conception DESERT Grand Canyon San Bernardino ARIZONA Los Angeles Santa Fe OKLAH Long Beach Riverside Oklahoma City **Pacific** Glendale San Diego Phoenix Ocean **NEW MEXICO** LLANNO Tucson* **ESTACADO** Fort Worth El Pasc Gulf of California TEXAS 17/4° 17/0° 16/6° 16/2° 158° 15/4° 150° 146° 142° Chukchi Sea-EDWARDS Point Barrow BROOKS RANGE Mexico Austin* Russia Mt. McKinley San Antonio ARD 20,320 ft. (6,194 m.) Canada Kauai ALASKA Channel Bering Strait HAWAII Bristol Bay of Shelibot S. Honolulu Bering Sea 200 Miles Pacific Alenuihaha Ocean 200 KM ALEUTIAN ISLANDS Mauna Kea Pacific Ocean 100 Miles 13,796 ft. 0 100 KM (4,205 m.)











The Seven Continents		
Africa	Europe	
Antarctica	North America	
Asia	South America	
Australia		

Oceans of the World		
Arctic		
Atlantic		
Indian		
Pacific		

State Names and Abbreviations			
State Name	Abbreviation	State Name	Abbreviation
Alabama	AL	Montana	MT
Alaska	AK	Nebraska	NE
Arizona	AZ	Nevada	NV
Arkansas	AR	New Hampshire	NH
California	CA	New Jersey	NJ
Colorado	СО	New Mexico	NM
Connecticut	СТ	New York	NY
Delaware	DE	North Carolina	NC
Florida	FL	North Dakota	ND
Georgia	GA	Ohio	ОН
Hawaii	HI	Oklahoma	OK
Idaho	ID	Oregon	OR
Illinois	IL	Pennsylvania	PA
Indiana	IN	Rhode Island	RI
Iowa	IA	South Carolina	SC
Kansas	KS	South Dakota	SD
Kentucky	KY	Tennessee	TN
Louisiana	LA	Texas	TX
Maine	ME	Utah	UT
Maryland	MD	Vermont	VT
Massachusetts	MA	Virginia	VA
Michigan	MI	Washington	WA
Minnesota	MN	West Virginia	WV
Mississippi	MS	Wisconsin	WI
Missouri	MO	Wyoming	WY

Animals from Around the World

Name of Animal	Native Continent	Interesting Fact
Bengal tiger	Asia	Bengal tigers hunt mostly at night. By day, they hide in the tall grasses where they live.
Giant panda	Asia	The panda's main food is bamboo. A panda can eat over 80 pounds of bamboo shoots in a day. They like to eat honey, too.
Giraffe	Africa	Giraffes don't need much sleep. They only sleep 20 minutes to 2 hours every day.
Gorilla	Africa	Gorillas live in forests in groups of up to 30. Each group is led by an adult male who is called a <i>silverback</i> . Gorillas do not drink water—they get their water from the plants they eat.
Kangaroo	Australia	Baby kangaroos are called <i>joeys</i> . A mother kangaroo carries a joey in a special pouch.
Koala	Australia	Koalas live almost entirely on eucalyptus leaves. These leaves are poison to many other animals. Koalas almost never come out of the trees where they live.
Ostrich	Africa	Ostriches are considered the largest living species of bird. They do not fly, but they can run up to 45 miles per hour.
Penguin	Antarctica	There are 17 species of penguins, and all of them live in the Southern Hemisphere. Emperor Penguins weigh up to 75 pounds. Little Blue Penguins weigh only about 2 pounds.
Platypus	Australia	The platypus is an odd-looking animal. When it was first described to scientists in Europe, some did not believe that this unusual creature existed.
Zebra	Africa	Some scientists think that the zebra's stripes confuse bloodsucking flies that live nearby.

Types of Maps

Different types of maps are made to show different things. Here are some of the most common types of maps.

- **Climate maps** show information about what the weather is usually like at a specific place on Earth. These maps use different colors to show the different climate areas.
- Economic or resource maps tell us what kinds of natural resources (like trees) an area has or what kind of work is done there. Mapmakers use symbols to show the different resources and work. For example, a corn symbol on a map of Nebraska tells you that corn is grown there. A car symbol on a map of Michigan tells you that cars are built there.
- **Physical maps** show Earth's different landforms and water forms. Water is usually shown in blue. Different colors may be used to show differences in land elevation (the height of the land).
- **Political maps** show state and national boundaries and important cities. Capital cities are usually marked with a star. The government meets in a capital city to govern the state or the country.
- **Road maps** are a commonly used map. They show major highways, important smaller roads, and cities and towns. They also usually show the location of airports, railroad tracks, and parks. People use road maps to find their way on a trip. The scale on a road map allows a traveler to estimate the driving distance from one place to another.
- **Topographic maps** have lines that show the shape and elevation of an area. Steep areas are shown with lines that are close together. Flat areas have lines that are farther apart. These types of maps are often used by hikers.

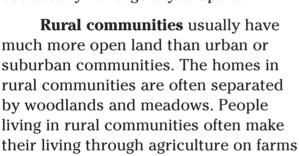
Types of Communities

Urban communities, like the cities of Chicago, New York, and San Francisco, are very busy places. They are densely populated, particularly in the daytime, with people who come to work there. Except for parks, they have very little open land. Urban

communities often have more apartment buildings than houses. They also have many tall office buildings and stores. These communities have many different types of transportation including cars, subways, and buses.



Suburban communities, also called *suburbs*, are usually located near urban communities. These are usually smaller towns where people live in homes or apartment buildings. Many people live in the suburbs and travel to the nearby city to work. For this reason, suburban communities are often called *bedroom communities*. There are stores in these communities to meet the needs of the residents, but usually no large skyscrapers.





Population of Major Wyoming Communities

Community Name	Population
Casper	49,644
Cheyenne	53,011
Cody	8,835
Gillette	19,646
Green River	11,808

Community Name	Population
Jackson	8,647
Laramie	27,204
Rawlins	8,538
Rock Springs	18,708
Sheridan	15,804

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

or ranches.

Focus on Arkansas







Nickname: The Natural State

Largest industries: agriculture, food processing, tourism

Major products: poultry and eggs, soybeans, sorghum, cattle, cotton, rice, hogs, milk, electric equipment, metal products, machinery, and paper products

Geography: Arkansas is a beautiful land of lush forests, mountains and valleys, and fertile plains. Northwest Arkansas is part of the Ozark Plateau and includes the Boston Mountains. The Ouachita Mountains are located in the southwest part of the state. The area of southern and eastern Arkansas is called the *lowlands*.

Facts about Arkansas:

- Mount Magazine is the state's highest point at 2,753 feet above sea level.
- The average temperature in July is 81.4 degrees. In January, it is 39.5 degrees.
- Arkansas has many official state symbols. The mockingbird is the state bird. The loblolly pine is the state tree. The apple blossom is the state flower.

- The state has six national parks, millions of acres of national forests, and 50 state parks. The Ozark National Forest covers more than one million acres.
- Ouachita National Forest is the oldest national forest in the South.
- The community of Mountain View is called the Folk Capital of America. The little town preserves and displays the pioneer way of life. Visitors pour into the Ozark Folk Center State Park from March through October.
- Arkansas contains over 600,000 acres of lakes and 9,700 miles of streams and rivers.
- There are 47 hot springs that flow from the southwestern slope of Hot Springs Mountain. They have an average temperature of 143°F.

Population of Major Arkansas Communities		
City	Population	
Little Rock (state capital)	183,133	
Fort Smith	80,268	
North Little Rock	60,433	
Fayetteville	58,047	
Jonesboro	55,515	

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

Focus on Maine







Nickname: The Pine Tree State

Largest industries: fishing, tourism, lumber and wood products, shipbuilding

Major products: seafood, poultry and eggs, dairy products, blueberries, potatoes, maple sugar, bottled water, paper, lumber, wood products, and ships

Geography: Maine's coastal lowlands start at the Atlantic Ocean and spread from 10 to 40 miles inland. The eastern New England uplands are northwest of the coastal lowlands. This area rises to about 2,000 feet in the west and includes the Aroostook Plateau. The White Mountain region covers northwestern Maine. Mount Katahdin, Maine's highest point, is found here.

Facts about Maine:

- Maine contains 542,629 acres of state and national parks. The White Mountain National Forest covers nearly 800,000 acres.
- The White Mountains have 10 mountains over 4,000 feet high and 97 mountains over 3,000 feet high.
- The average temperature in July is 67°F. In January, it is 15°F.

- The state tree is the white pine. The state bird is the chickadee. The moose is Maine's state animal.
- Maine is farther northeast than any other state. Eastport, Maine, is further east than any other town in the United States. It is thought to be the first place in the United States to receive the rays of the morning sun.
- Approximately 40 millions pounds (nearly 90 percent) of the nation's lobster supply is caught off the coast of Maine.
- Maine produces 99 percent of all the blueberries in the country.
- Acadia National Park is the second most visited national park in the United States.

Population of Majo in Ma	or Communities ine
City	Population
Portland	64,249
Lewiston	35,690
Bangor	31,473
South Portland	23,324
Auburn	23,203

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010

Major U.S. Rivers

River Name	It Flows Into the	River Length
1. Missouri	Mississippi River	2,540 miles
2. Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	2,340 miles
3. Yukon	Bering Sea	1,980 miles
4. Rio Grande	Gulf of Mexico	1,900 miles
5. St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,900 miles
6. Arkansas	Mississippi River	1,460 miles
7. Colorado	Gulf of California	1,450 miles
8. Red	Mississippi River	1,290 miles
9. Brazos	Gulf of Mexico	1,280 miles
10. Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,240 miles
11. Snake	Columbia River	1,040 miles
12. Platte	Missouri River	990 miles
13. Ohio	Mississippi River	981 miles
14. Pecos	Gulf of Mexico	926 miles
15. Canadian	Arkansas River	906 miles
16. Tennessee	Ohio River	886 miles
17. Colorado (Texas)	Matagorda Bay	862 miles
18. North Canadian	Canadian River	800 miles
19. Mobile	Gulf of Mexico	774 miles
20. Kansas	Missouri River	743 miles
21. Kuskokwim	Bering Sea	724 miles
22. Green	Colorado River	730 miles
23. James	Missouri River	710 miles
24. Yellowstone	Missouri River	692 miles
25. Tanana	Yukon River	659 miles
26. Gila	Colorado River	630 miles
27. Milk	Missouri River	625 miles
28. Quachita	Red River	605 miles

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey

Selected Port Cities and Reservoirs of the Tennessee River

Paducah

Population: 25,565

- Established by William Clark in 1827
- Named after Padouca Indians

Places of Interest

- River Heritage Museum
- Paducah Railroad Museum

Nearby Parks

- Kentucky Dam Village State Resort Park
- Metropolis Lake State Nature Preserve

Chattanooga

Population: 155,554

- Established by John Ross in 1816
- Named after an Indian name for nearby Lookout Mountain.

Places of Interest

- African American Museum
- Chattanooga Regional History Museum
- Gordon Lee Mansion

Nearby Parks

- Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
- Harrison Bay State Park
- Lookout Mountain/Ruby Falls

Decatur

Population: 54,528

 Area founded as Rhodes Ferry in 1810s

Size in acres: 10,370

 Named after Commodore Stephen Decatur, an American naval hero of the War of 1812

Places of Interest

- Watts Bar Lake
- Old State Bank
- Cook's Natural Science Museum

Nearby Parks

- Rhodes Ferry Park
- Point Mallard Park
- Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge

Nickajack Lake

Shoreline: 215 miles **Size in acres:** 10,370

Year dam completed: 1967

Watts Bar Lake

Shoreline: 783 miles **Size in acres:** 39,000

Year dam completed: 1942

Pickwick Lake

Shoreline: 496 miles **Size in acres:** 43,100

Year dam completed: 1938

Kentucky Lake

Shoreline: 2,380 miles Size in acres: 160,000 Year dam completed: 1944

Improve Your Water Knowledge

How Much Water Does It Take To . . . ?

- Take a shower or bath? 15 to 26 gallons
- Use the dishwasher? 7 to 16 gallons
- Brush your teeth? 1 to 5 gallons
- Wash the car? 50 gallons or more
- Run the washing machine? 34 to 55 gallons (every load)
- Flush the toilet? 1.5 to 4 gallons (every flush)

Tips for Conserving Water and Avoiding Pollution

- Water is a very important resource. Try not to use more of it than you need for the task at hand.
- Fix your dripping faucets with new washers. A dripping faucet can waste up to 2,500 gallons of water per year.
- Before running the clothes washer or dishwasher, ask your family to wait until there is a full load in the machine.
- Take short showers. Replace your showerhead with a low-flow version that uses less water.
- When taking a bath, use just the amount of water you need. Do not fill the tub all the way. Try not to let too much excess water run down the drain.
- Did you ever consider reusing water?
 You might be able to give outdoor plants a drink with your bathwater in the summertime.

- Instead of letting the faucet run to cool the water before you drink, keep your drinking water in the refrigerator.
- Use a broom to clean the driveway instead of squirting it with the hose.
- Tell people not to dump leftover oil, grease, or gasoline on the ground or down a sewer drain. These things can eventually work their way into creeks or rivers.
- When fertilizing your lawn, follow the instructions on the bag of fertilizer.
 Avoid using more fertilizer than you need for the job. Consider using organic fertilizer.
- Use laundry detergents that are safe for the environment.
- Do not pollute water (lakes and streams) with trash such as cans, bottles, or paper.
- Avoid letting the water run while brushing your teeth or washing your hands.
- Avoid washing dishes under a running faucet. Instead, fill the sink with soapy water.
- Use outdoor plants that do not require much water.
- Water your lawn at night or early in the morning when it is less likely to evaporate before it soaks into the ground.

Glossary



agricultural map: a map that gives information related to farms and farming

agriculture: the work of raising crops and livestock (farm animals)



boundaries: lines on a map that indicate where a country, state, or county ends and another begins

butte: an isolated hill with steep sides that is smaller than a mesa



canyon: a valley with very steep, rocky sides

capital: city where elected officials meet to govern a state or nation

capital resources: things people make and use to make other goods or to provide services

cardinal directions: the four main directions (north, south, east, and west)

cartographer: someone who creates maps

city: a large, densely populated urban area

cliff: a steep, high face of rock

colony: a community of people who settle far from their home but stay in touch with their homeland

community: a place where people live and work together

compass rose: a map symbol that shows directions

condensation: the gathering of water vapor into clouds

consumers: organisms that cannot make their own food and must eat other organisms

continent: one of the seven large landmasses on Earth

coordinate: the place where a line of latitude and a line of longitude meet

country: the territory occupied by a nation

county: a local area within a state

county road: road maintained by a county

cove: a dish-shaped water form, like a small bay, in a lake or ocean



dam: a barrier that holds back flowing river water

decomposers: organisms, such as bacteria and worms, that eat decaying matter

desert: a large, dry region that receives little rain



economy: the combined business and work done by a community

elevation: the height of land above sea level

equator: an imaginary line drawn around the center of Earth

eruption: a violent explosion from a volcano

evaporation: the process of liquid water turning into water vapor



food chain: a diagram showing how each living organism needs other organisms for food

forest: an area dominated by trees and other woody plants

frontier: the far edge of a country, where few people live



geography: the study of Earth in all its variety

glacier: a large, slowly moving mass of ice

globe: a model of Earth that is round like a ball

good: a product that can satisfy people's wants and needs

gridlines: the horizontal and vertical lines printed on a map that you can use to find a specific place



habitat: the places where animals or plants live

harvest: to gather crops from the fields

hemisphere: *half of a globe*, Earth divided into eastern and western or northern and southern halves

hill: a raised landform that is higher than the surrounding land but is smaller than a mountain

historical map: a map that shows the way places were in the past

homogenization: a process used to prevent the milk fat from separating out of milk products

human resources: people who do the work in an economy



immigrant: someone who leaves one country to live in another

index: a list of the names of places
located on the map

intermediate directions: directions, such as northwest or southeast, that are halfway between the cardinal directions

interstate highway: a large highway that links major cities throughout the United States

island: a landmass that is completely surrounded by water



lake: a body of water surrounded by land

landform: the shape, form, or nature of a specific physical feature of Earth's surface, such as a plain, hill, plateau, or mountain

latitude lines: imaginary lines drawn parallel to the equator

legend: a small table that includes every symbol shown on a map and a short description of the feature that the symbol stands for; sometimes called a *map key*

location: the place where something is

longitude lines: imaginary lines drawn parallel to the prime meridian



magma: molten rock within a volcano

manufacturing: the building of products, like cars, televisions, or shoes, for others to buy

map: a drawing of a part of Earth's surface drawn to scale as seen from above

mental map: a way of organizing information in your mind

mesa: a high area of land with a flat top and sides that are usually steep cliffs; smaller than a plateau

mountains: rugged landforms that rise much higher than the surrounding land

mouth: the place where a river empties into another body of water



national park: an area of land set aside by an act of Congress because of its unique physical and/or cultural value to the nation

natural resources: things that occur in nature and are useful to humans, such as water, land, forests, fish, wildlife, and minerals **navigation:** (1) ship traffic on a waterway; (2) finding one's way on a journey

neighborhood: a smaller community inside a larger city

nomadic: having the characteristic of moving often from place to place, usually relating to human beings

North Pole: the most northern point on Earth



ocean: one of the four largest bodies of water on Earth that surround the seven continents

organism: a living thing



pasteurization: the process of heating milk to kill the germs it may have

peninsula: a landform that extends into a body of water, with water on three sides

physical map: a map showing Earth's different landforms and water forms

Pilgrims: people who came to America from England in search of religious freedom plateau: a high area of flat land

point: a landform that extends into a body of water and is smaller than a peninsula

pollution: something that has become unclean or spoiled, usually by waste

port: a place located on a body of water that can receive ships and transfer cargo to and from them

prairie: a treeless, grassy plain

precipitation: liquid or solid water that falls from the atmosphere to Earth

prime meridian: an imaginary line around Earth from top to bottom that runs through the city of Greenwich, England

producers: (1) workers who use resources to make goods or provide services; (2) organisms, like plants, that make their own food



recreation: activities, such as fishing, hiking, or swimming, that people do for fun in their spare time

reservoir: a human-made lake

river: a large, natural stream of water; larger than a creek

rural area: sparsely settled places away from urban areas



scale: the relationship between a certain distance on the map and a distance on the ground

service: something that is done to benefit others; an activity or action that satisfies people's wants or needs

source: the place where a river begins

South Pole: the most southern point on Earth

state: an area within a country that has definite political boundaries and an organized government

state road: a road maintained by a state

suburban area: a community located near or just outside a city

symbols: drawings, lines, or dots that stand for something else



town: an urban area that is smaller than a city

transportation: the many ways of moving people and things from place to place

tributary: a smaller stream that joins a bigger river



urban: a densely populated area with a population of 50,000 or more

U.S. highway: a highway usually maintained by the federal government that allows travel from one state to another



valley: a low-lying area of land, usually containing a river and surrounded by higher areas, such as mountains or hills

volcano: a landform, usually a mountain, where magma erupts through the surface of Earth



water cycle: the continual process of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation

water form: the shape, form, or nature of a specific physical feature of water on Earth, such as a river, lake, or ocean

wetlands: land that is usually wet or flooded much of the year

Index



Africa, 2, 3, 83, 98 agricultural map, 58–59 agriculture, 56–61 Angel Island State Park, 76–77 animals, 6–7, 45, 99 Antarctica, 2, 3, 83, 98 Arctic Ocean, 2, 3, 98 Arizona, 33, 36–37 Arkansas, 26, 30–31, 102 Asia, 2, 3, 98 Atlantic Ocean, 2, 3, 27, 98 Australia, 2, 3, 83, 98



bedroom communities, 101 Black Mesa, 33 Boston Mountains, 26 boundaries, 28–29, 100 butte, 33, 34–37



canvon, 34-37 **capital cities,** 28–29, 100 capital resources, 54–55 cardinal directions, 14-15 cartographer, 18 Chattanooga, Tennessee, 42, 105 Cherokee, 45-49 Cheyenne, Wyoming, 28-29 Chickasaw, 46–47 Chief Massasoit, 51 Choctaw, 46 Cincinnati, Ohio, 88–89 cities, 20, 28–29, 74–75, 78–79, 100 city park map, 88-89 **cliffs**, 34–37 climate maps, 100 **colonies**, 50–53 communities, 9-13, 18-31, 42-43, 54-55, 60-61, 66-67, 73, 78–79, 91, 101 **compass rose**, 3, 5, 10–11, 14–15, 19, 22–23

condensation, 68–69 consumers, 86–87, 90–91 continents, 3, 4–7, 83, 98, 99 coordinates, 84–85 county, 64 county road map, 64–65 cove, 77 Creek tribe, 46–47



dam, 38, 40 Decatur, Alabama, 42, 105 decomposers, 87, 90–91 degrees of latitude and longitude, 82 deserts, 3, 34–37, 70–71 directions, 3, 10–11, 13–15, 19



Earth, 2–5, 9, 82–83, 96–97 economic maps, 100 economy, 52–55
Eden Park, 88–89 elevation, 3, 100 equator, 2, 4–5, 82–83 eruption, 32
Europe, 2, 3, 98 evaporation, 68



farms, 56–61 Fayetteville, Arkansas, 26 fishing, 80–81 food chain, 87, 90–91 forest, 27



geography, 2 globe, 2 Golden Gate Bridge, 74, 75 goods, 54–55 Grand Teton, 26 Great Plains, 45 **Greenwich, England,** 82 **gridlines,** 14–17, 19, 84–85



habitat, 86–87 hail, 68–69 harvest, 57 hemispheres, 82–83 highways, 64–65, 100 hills, 34–35 historical map, 51 Hopi, 33 human resources, 54–55



immigrant, 76–78 index, map, 15–16, 19 Indian Ocean, 2–3, 83, 98 Indian Territory, Oklahoma, 46–47 intermediate directions, 14–15 interstate highways, 64–65 island, 76–77



Jackson, Wyoming, 26



Kentucky Lake, 43, 105 key, map, 10



labor, 54–55 lakes, 34–35, 38–40, 73, 105 landforms, 3, 32–37, 100 latitude, 82–85 Laurens County, South Carolina, 64–65 Lawton, Oklahoma, 22–23 legend, map, 4, 10–11, 13–15, 17–19, 88–89 lobster fishing, 80–81 locations, 14–15 longitude, 82–85



magma, 32 Maine, 27, 30–31, 80–81, 84–85, 103 manufacturing, 20 map, 14–15

Spectrum Geography Grade 3

agricultural, 58-59 city park, 88-89 climate, 100 economic or resource, 100 historical, 51 mental, 9, 12-13 movement of people, 46-47 physical, 3-5, 100 political, 100 precipitation, 70–71 river, 40-41 road, 64-65, 100 state, 28-31, 36-37, 84-85 topographic, 100 map grid, 14–17, 19, 84–85 map index, 15–16, 19 map kev, 10 map scale, 15, 22–23 map symbols, 14–15, 18–19, 88–89, 100 **map title,** 14–15 Marietta, Ohio, 20–21, 24–25 Massachusetts, 50–51 Mayflower, 50-51 mental map, 9, 12–13 meridians, 82–83 mesa, 33, 34-37 milk, 57–59 mountains, 3-5, 26, 32-37 Mount St. Helens, 32–33 mouth, river, 38, 41, 43 Muskingum River, 20–21



national park, 28–29 Native Americans, 33, 44–49 natural resources, 44, 51–54 Navajo, 33 navigation, 39 neighborhood, 8, 12–13, 74–75, 78–79 Nickajack Lake, 43, 105 nomadic, 45 North America, 2–3, 9, 94–95, 98 North Dakota, 70–71 North Pole, 2, 4–5, 82



oceans, 2–5, 7, 83, 98 Ohio River, 20–21, 38, 41 Oklahoma, 22–23, 46–47 Old Town, Maine, 27 organism, 87, 90–91 Ozarks, 26–27



Pacific Ocean, 2-3, 98 Paducah, Kentucky, 42, 105 parallels, 82 parks, 28–29, 75–77, 86–89 peninsula, 74 Pennsylvania, 58–59 physical features, 30-32 **physical map,** 3–5, 100 Pickwick Lake, 43, 105 **Pilgrims**, 50–51 Pine Lake, Washington, 9-11 **plateaus.** 26. 34–37 Plymouth Colony, 50-52 point of land, 77 Poles, North and South, 2, 4–5, 82 political map, 100 pollution, water, 69, 72–73, 91, 106 population, 29, 42, 101, 102, 103 ports, 39, 42–43, 105 prairies, 3 precipitation, 68–69 precipitation map, 70–71 prime meridian, 82–83 producers, 54, 86–87, 90–91



rain, 68–69 recreation, 39, 43 reservoir, 38–39, 42–43 resource maps, 100 resources, 44, 51–54 rivers, 3, 20–21, 26, 29, 34–43, 47, 73, 104 road map, 64–65, 100 rural communities, 20, 101



San Francisco, California, 74–79 scale, map, 15, 22–23 services, 54–55 Sioux, 45, 48–49 snow, 68–69 source, river, 38, 43 South America, 2–3, 83, 98 South Pole, 2, 4–5, 82 Squanto, 51

state or county road, 64–65 **states**, 9, 26–31, 40, 98 **Stonington, Maine**, 80–81 **suburban communities**, 20, 101 **symbols, map**, 14–15, 18–19. 88–89, 100



Tennessee River, 38–43 Teton Range, 26 tipis, 45 title, map, 14–15 topographic maps, 100 towns, 20, 80–81 Trail of Tears, 46–47 transportation, 62–67 tributaries, 38, 41



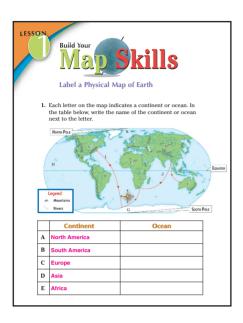
United States, 9, 70–71, 92–93 urban communities, 101 U.S. highways, 64–65

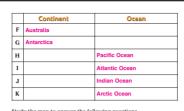


vacation guide, 30–31 valley, 34–35 volcano, 32, 34–35



Wampanoag Indians, 51 water, conserving, 72–73, 106 water cycle, 68–69, 73 water forms, 3, 34–37, 100 water pollution, 69, 72–73, 91, 106 Watts Bar Lake, 43, 105 West, landforms of, 32–33 wetlands, 69 wheat, 57 wool, 61 world map, 96–97 Wyoming, 26, 28–29, 101





Study the man to answer the following questions.

- 2. What is the largest ocean on Earth? the Pacific Ocean
- 3. What is the smallest ocean on Earth? the Arctic Ocean
- 4. What is the largest continent on Earth? Asia
- 5. Which continent is also an island? Australia
- 6. On which continent do you think the fewest people live? Antarctica

How does the map tell you that? The map shows it is very cold there.

Use the compass rose on the map to help you answer these questions. Circle the correct answer.

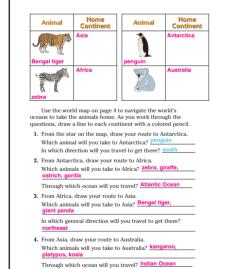
- Large mountains are found on the east west side of South America.
- 8. Europe is directly north of Africa Asia.
- 9. The Arctic Ocean is north east of North America.
- 10. Which continents does the equator touch? (There is more than one answer.)

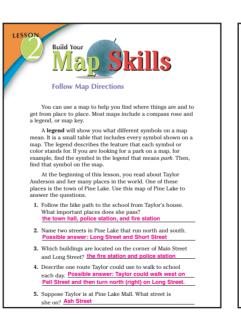
North America South America Africa Asia

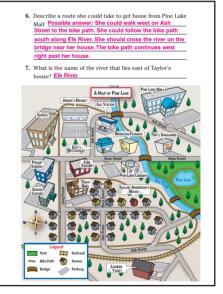


6

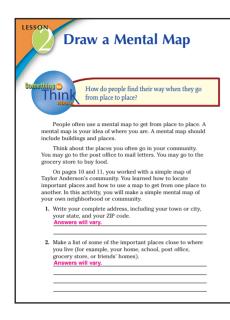
5 4







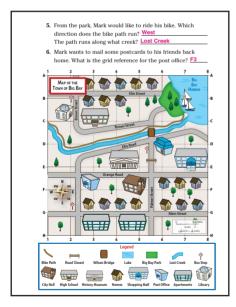
7 10 11



3.	Are there any other important features near your home such as parks, lakes, or rivers? Answers will vary.
4.	What are the names of some important streets or highways in your community? Answers will vary.
5.	Think for a moment about the important places you named in question 2. Picture your home first. Then, think of where the other places are compared to where your home is located. On a separate piece of paper, draw a mental map of your neighborhood or community. Use the map of Pine Lake on page I as a model for your map.
6.	Next to your map, make a simple legend, like the one on page 11. The map legends will vary.
7.	Now, use the map you have created to plan a route from your home to a place in your community. Use the space below to describe your route. For example, your trip could be to school, to a park, or to a friend's house. Be sure to name the streets you need to use and the directions you need to travel to get where you are going.
	When you finish, ask an adult to check your mental map and the route you planned. If you need to, walk through your neighborhood and make corrections. Answers will vary.

Build Your Use a Map Grid	kills
Your cousin Mark is visiting you to help him find his way are your town to help him locate the	
Name two fun and interesting visit that are on Orange Roa E4: History Museum E7: S	d. What are their grid locations?
	e library, follow Brown Street ner Street. Turn right on Ellis
3. Mark wants to know if there there? Name the park and it Big Bay Park is at B6.	
In the space below, create a in the index needs a grid re-	n index for this map. Each place ference number.
Map Index	Grid Number
Big Bay Harbor	B7
City Hall	F5
High School	C3
History Museum	E4
Library	C2

12 13 16



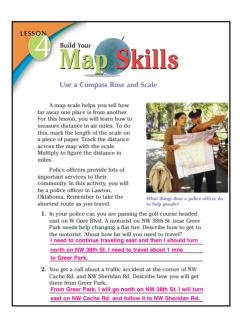


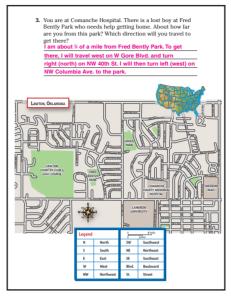
Street Name	Direction
Answers will vary.	

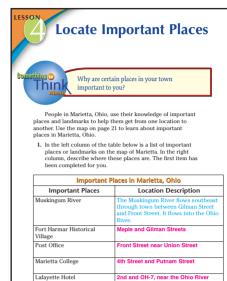
3. Name at least five streets to include on your map. Next to each street name, write the direction it runs. Ask an adult

- lines on the map to show the streets you named in question 3. Draw the streets in the correct location and direction. Write the name of the streets on the map.
- It is time to add the places you named in question 1 to the map. Use the symbols you created and put them on the correct streets.
- Now, use a ruler to mark off gridlines on your map. Measure carefully to space the gridlines the same distance apart. Label the vertical gridlines with numbers at the top of your map. Label the horizontal gridlines with letters at the side of your map.
- Create a map legend, using the symbols you created for the places on your map.
- 8. Finally, create a map index by listing the names and grid reference numbers of each place on your map.

17 18 19







22 23 24

Refer to pages 20-21 and answer these questions about the community of Marietta, Ohio.

- When was Marietta founded? Who founded the city?
 Marietta was founded in 1788 by a group of 47 pioneers
 who arrived where the Muskingum and Ohio rivers
 come together.
- Why is Marietta's location on two rivers important to the community?
 The rivers helped the city become an early center of manufacturing, making it easier for the people of Marietta
- There are many important places in your community. What do people at these places do for the community to make it better? Use the table below to describe important places in your community. Use a separate piece of paper, if necessary.

Important Places in Your Community	
Important Places	Why Is This Place Important?
Hospital	Answers will vary.
Library	
School	
Police Station	
Other:	



Answer the questions below to learn more about communities within the state of Wyoming.

- 1. In what part of the state is Wyoming's capital city located?
- With which states does Wyoming share a border? (See Appendix page 98 for a key to state abbreviations.) Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota
- 3. What are the names of the national parks shown on the map? Yellowstone National Park and Grand Teton National Park
- 4. What is the name of the river that flows past Casper, Wyoming? North Platte River
- According to the map, near which cities is skiing popular? Cody, Jackson, and Rawlins
- 6. Name two reservoirs shown on the map.
 Possible answer: Boyson Reservoir and Flaming Gorge
- Look on Appendix page 101 for population information for the Wyoming communities shown on the map. List them below from the largest to the smallest based on their population. <u>Cheyenne</u>, <u>Casper</u>, <u>Laramie</u>, <u>Gillette</u>, <u>Rock</u>



The state government is located in Cheyenne, the capital

Make a State Vacation Guide



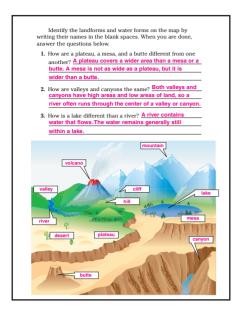
In this activity, you will learn about the physical features of communities within a state. You will use facts about these places to create a vacation guide to attract people to visit there.

Refer again to pages 26–27, which describe both Arkansas and Maine. Study the maps of Arkansas and Maine on the next page. Choose one of these two states, and then answer the questions to help you plan your vacation guide. Use a separate piece of paper, If you need more room.

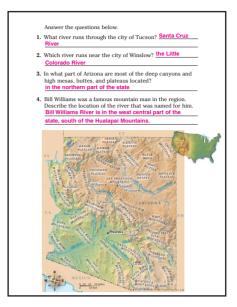
- List some important physical features of the state you chose. You could include rivers, lakes, mountains, the coast, or other features in your list. <u>Answers will vary</u>.
- List things to do in the state that might be fun or educational for visitors. Make notes about why these activities would be fun or educational.

 Answers will vary.
- 3. On a separate piece of paper, create a vacation guide for the state. Paste or tape pictures onto your vacation guide from magazines or newspapers. You should include at least one picture and a description of what makes the state a great place to visit. Use all the information you have put together to help create your vacation guide.

25 29 30



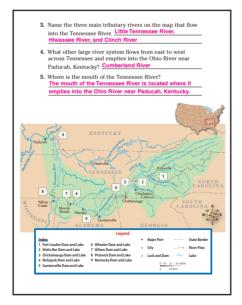




35 36 37

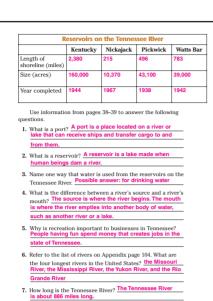


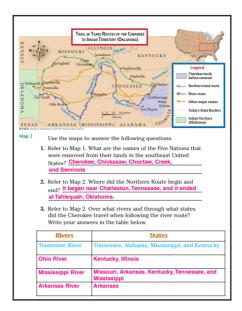
Dam	Name of Lake	States
Pickwick Dam	Pickwick Lake	Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee
Watts Bar Dam	Watts Bar Lake	Tennessee
Fort Loudon Dam	Fort Loudon Lake	Tennessee
Nickajack Dam	Nickajack Lake	Tennessee
Wilson Dam	Wilson Lake	Alabama
Wheeler Dam	Wheeler Lake	Alabama
Chickamauga Dam	Chickamauga Lake	Tennessee
Guntersville Dam	Guntersville Lake	Alabama
Kentucky Dam	Kentucky Lake	Tennessee, Kentucky

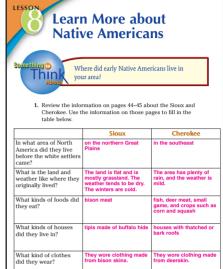




40 41 42







48

43 47

For the next activity, you will do some research in the library or in books you may have. If you need to, ask an adult for help finding some of the information.

2. Find out about the lives of the Sioux and Cherokee people today. Use the information you find to fill in the table.

	Sioux	Cherokee
Where do they live today?	Today, most of the Sioux live on reservations in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Nebraska.	Today, most of the Cherokee live on reservations in North Carolina and Oklahoma.
What kinds of jobs do they have today?	Possible Answer: Many Sioux have had to move to cities to find work. Like other Americans, these Sioux work at all kinds of jobs. Sioux on the reservations may be farmers, cattle ranchers, hunting guides, or may run other businesses.	Possible Answer: Cherokee run a variety of businesses on and near their reservation lands. For example, on the Oklahoma reservation, they run a golf course. The reservation in North Carolina has a variety of businesses related to tourism.
What kinds of houses do they live in today?	The Sioux generally live in the same types of houses and apartments as other Americans.	Cherokee generally live in the same types of houses and apartments as other Americans.

3. Find out about a Native American community in or near your state. Write what you learn in the table.

What is the name of the Native American community?	Answers will vary.
Where did these people live in the past? Where do they live today?	Answers will vary.
How did they use the land in the past? What kinds of jobs do they have today?	Answers will vary.

Learn about the Economy of the
13 Colonies

The business and work done by people in a community is called an economy. Natural resources are very important to most economies. For example, wood from trees is a natural resource, People in the American Colonies used wood to make tables and chairs. They then sold the tables and chairs to other people in the community.

The people of Plymouth Colony learned how to use the natural resources around them in order to live. Other settlers who formed colonies in America also used natural resources in their economies. Different colonies became good at making and growing different things. They traded and sold these products to make money.

The map shows some of the products made and sold by the 13 colonies. Look at the map and answer the following questions.

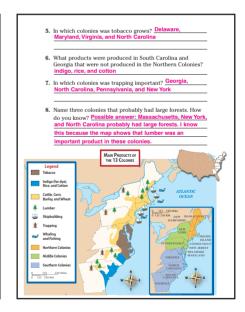
1. Name the Northern Colonies shown on the map.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut

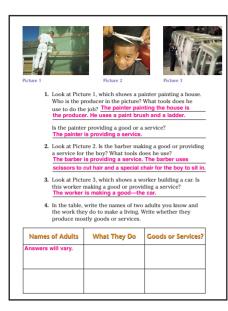
2. Name the Middle Colonies. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware

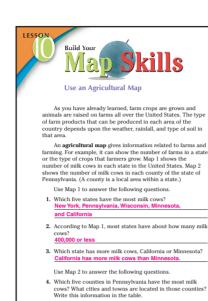
3. Name the Southern Colonies. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia

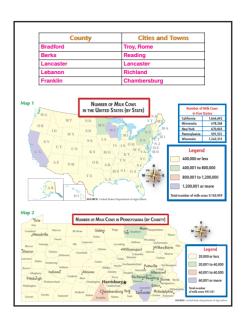
4. According to the map, were ships made in the Northern, Middle, or Southern colonies? Ships were made in the Northern and Middle colonies.



49 52 53

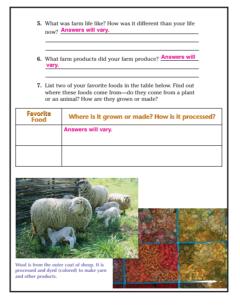


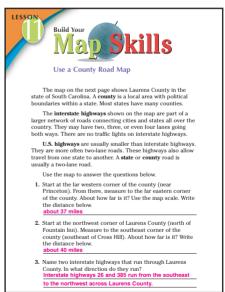




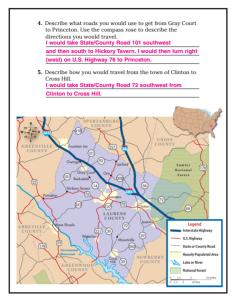
55 58 59

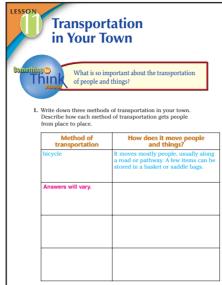






60 61 64





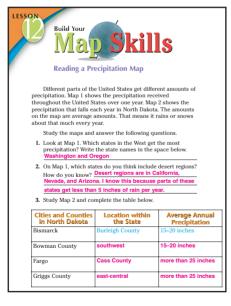
Ask three adults how they get to work each day. What type of transportation do they use? What route do they take to get to work? Write your answers below.

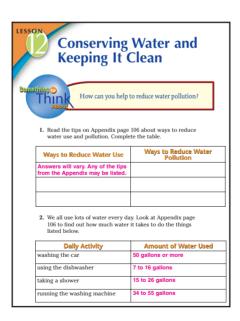
north on the circle freeway
me pictures of erent ways. These ain, in trucks or insportation. Cut
rate piece of paper. bout transportation. questions below as hink are important. aper.

What items are being transported? Answers will vary.

How will the items be used? __

65 66 67





3. How can you tell if your community has a water pollution problem? Ask a few adults what they know. Read local newspapers or ask your state department of natural resources. Find answers to these questions:

Do fish, frogs, ducks, and other animals live in local lakes and rivers? Are these animals healthy? Answers will vary.

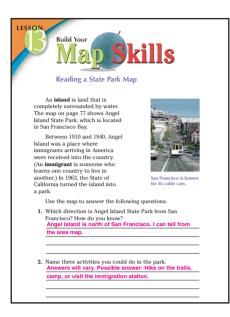
Are the fish caught in local rivers and lakes safe to eat?

Answers will vary.

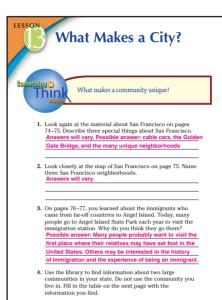
- Make a list of animals that live near your community that depend upon clean water. Where do you think these animals find drinking water?
 Answers will vary.
- 5. Your water could come from many sources. Your community water department may pump it from wells, from a river, or from a reservoir. Your family may pump water from your own well. Find out where your water comes from. Write what you find out in the space below.

 Answers will vary.
- 6. Try this activity to better understand the water cycle. You will need a large bowl, a mug, some clear plastic wrap, and some water. Take the bowl outside and place it in a sunny spot. Fill it partly full of water and put the empty mug in the center of the bowl. Cover the bowl with plastic wrap. Let the bowl sit in the sun for a couple of hours. The diagram on page 68 will help you understand what happens in the bowl. Write your description in the space below. Heat from the sun caused the water in the bowl to turn to vapor (called evaporation). The vapor rose to the top of the bowl. There it condensed on the plastic wrap. These droplets gathered and became heavy. They then fell (like rain does) into the mug and bowl.

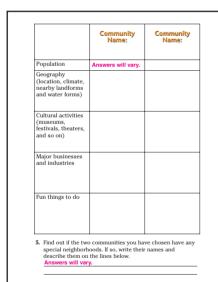
70 72 73

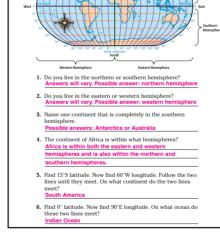


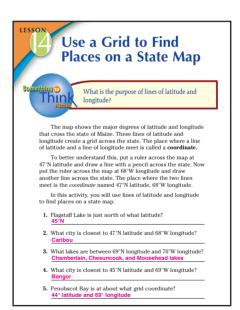




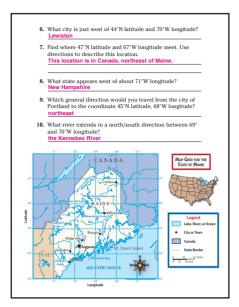
76 77 78

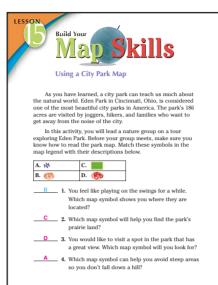


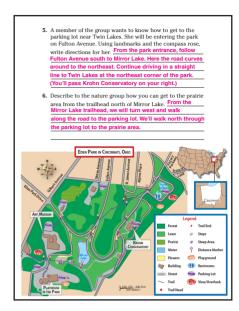




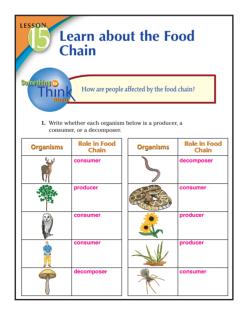
79 83 84

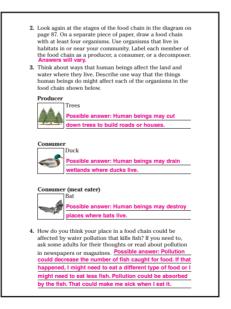






85 88 89





90 91

Notes

Stop the summer slide. Start Summer Bridge Activities[®].

You've probably heard of "summer learning loss," or the "summer slide." Studies have shown that children can *lose up to 2.5 months of learning* over the summer. But did you know that summer learning loss could have a cumulative effect with a long-term impact on children's skills and success?

Summer Bridge Activities® are an easy, effective, and fun way to keep your child's mind sharp all summer long.

Inside each book you'll find:

- * Essential math, language arts, reading, social studies, science, and character development skills
- * Encouraging stickers and certificates to keep kids motivated
- * Outdoor fitness activities to keep them moving
- * Free access to the **Summer Bridge Activities**® online companion site

With **Summer Bridge Activities**®, your child will be on track for a terrific school year, and beyond. That's why we say; *just 15 minutes a day goes a long way!*



Newly updated, *Summer Bridge Activities*® books align to state learning standards.

Geography



Supporting your child's educational journey every step of the way.

Spectrum® provides specific support in the skills and standards that your child is learning in today's classroom.

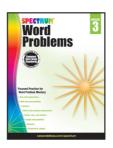
- Comprehensive, grade-specific titles to prepare for the year ahead
- Subject-specific practice to reinforce classroom learning
- Skill-specific titles to enrich and enhance educational concepts
- Test preparation titles to support test-taking skills

No matter your need, Spectrum is with you every step of the way.

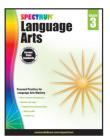
Spectrum is available in these titles for third grade success:

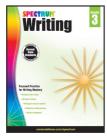




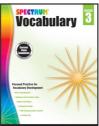


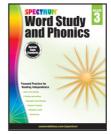




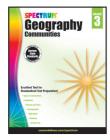














Other titles available:

Division Multiplication

