



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Illinois*, one of six lessons in our *Great Lakes States Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind. Each lesson in this unit has been professionally recorded with words and music on Audio CD. Differentiate instruction with this unit by setting up a listening center in your classroom.

## THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

## THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

## THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Illinois*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for **abolished**, **abolitionist**, **allies**, **amendment**, **artifacts**, **boundary**, **canal**, **capital**, **ceremonial**, **colonists**, **Congress**, **constitution**, **contemporary**, **defeated**, **descendants**, **disputes**, **economy**, **factories**, **gorge**, **governor**, **Great Britain**, **Great Lakes**, **historians**, **independence**, **industrial**, **industry**, **invented**, **military**, **mission**, **missionary**, **monument**, **motto**, **North America**, **petroglyphs**, **plantations**, **prairie**, **prehistoric**, **preserved**, **profitable**, **ratify**, **reduced**, **representatives**, **reservation**, **sovereignty**, **surrendered**, **tilling**, **transport**.

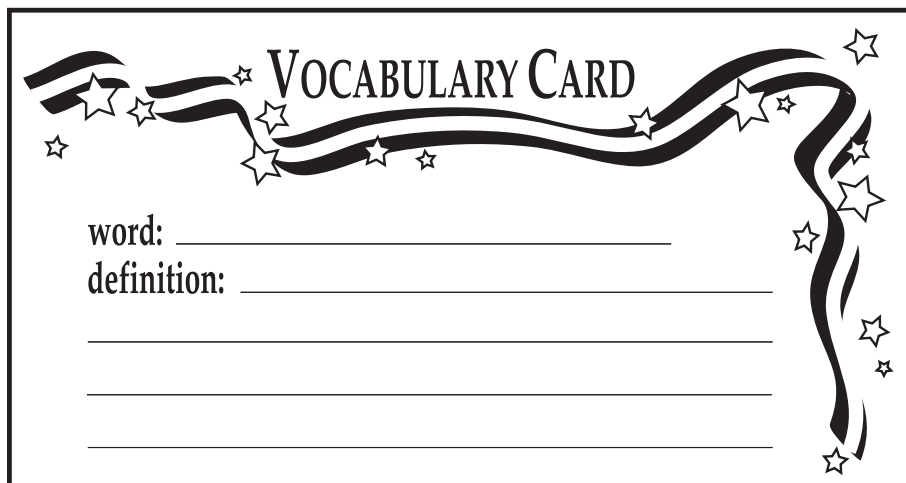
After reading *Illinois* students will:

- answer *Illinois* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete *Illinois* Language Skills.
- fill in *Illinois* and its state capital on the Great Lakes Study Guide.
- follow written directions to draw a buffalo.
- use number and letter coordinates to make a Great Lakes road atlas.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for Great Lakes States Part I.

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

## OUR OTHER GREAT LAKES STATES LESSONS

*Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.*



A decorative vocabulary card template. The title "VOCABULARY CARD" is centered at the top, flanked by a stylized banner with stars. Below the title, there are two lines for "word:" and "definition:", followed by three additional blank lines for notes. The right side of the card is decorated with a vertical banner and stars.

VOCABULARY CARD

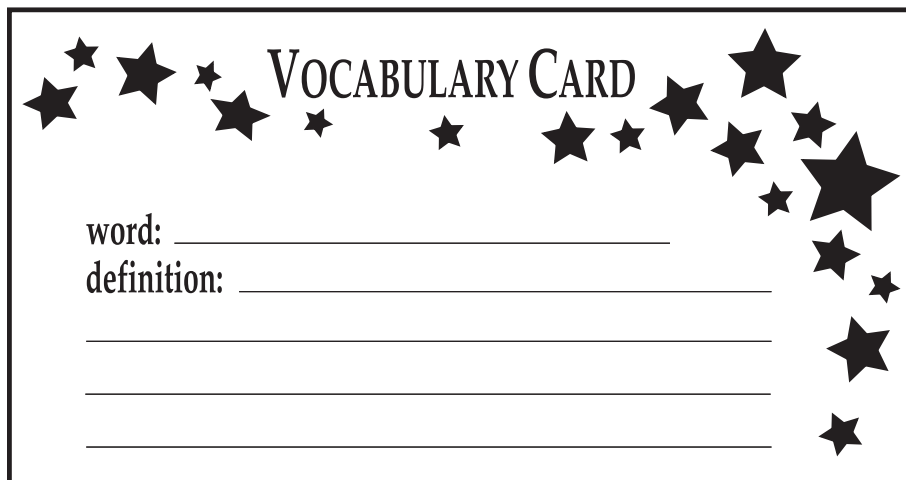
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definition: \_\_\_\_\_

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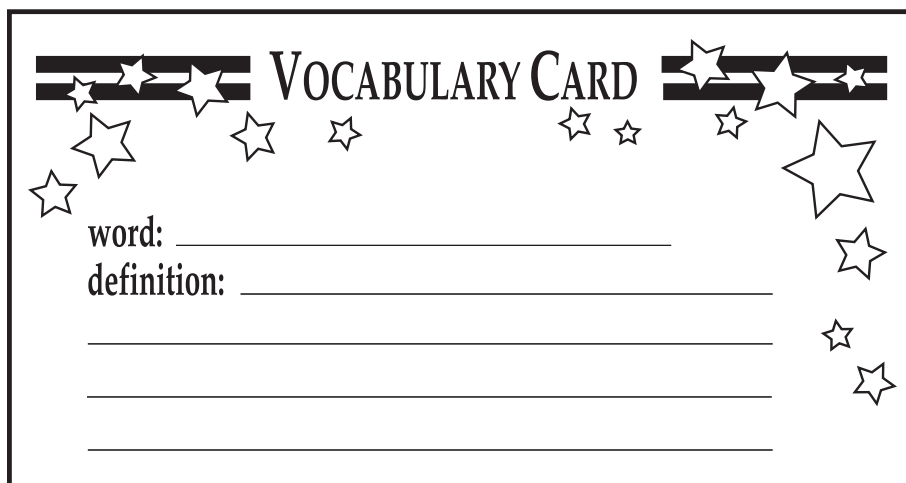
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VOCABULARY CARD

word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

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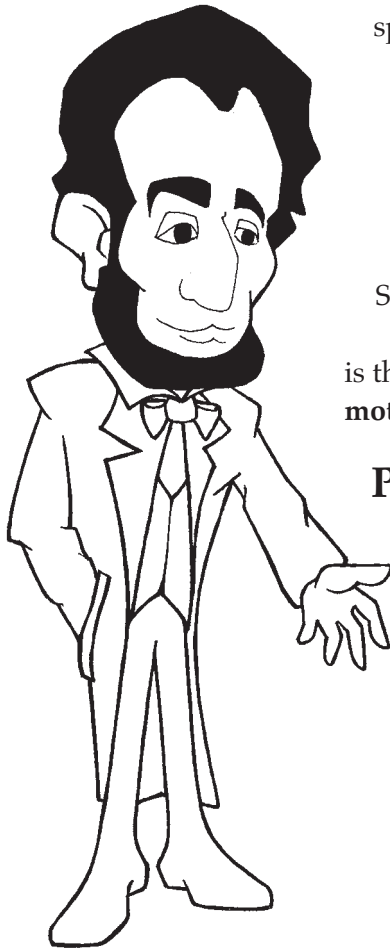
Illinois, the **Prairie** State and the Land of Lincoln, is one of six **Great Lakes** states located in the Middle West region of the United States. It was nicknamed the Prairie State by early settlers. It was the first time they had seen such a huge stretch of land with no trees. The Native Americans who hunted in the area had burned all of the trees to make the animals easier to find.

The Land of Lincoln is the state's most popular nickname. Abraham Lincoln,

our nation's 16th president, spent most of his adult and political life in Illinois.

Springfield, the **capital** of Illinois, is located in the south-central part of the state in a rich farm area. Though it's not as large as the city of Chicago, Springfield is an important railroad city.

The state bird of Illinois is the Cardinal. The state flower is the Purple Violet, and the state tree is the White Oak. Illinois's **motto** is "State **Sovereignty** (SOV•ur•in•tee), National Union."



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

## POINTS OF INTEREST IN ILLINOIS

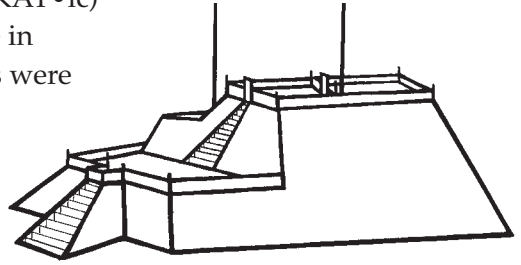
Most of the historic sites in Illinois are centered around the life and death of President Lincoln. Lincoln's **Monument** and Tomb are **preserved** in Springfield. The Lincoln Home National Historic Site is also located in the city of Springfield. Other historic sites in Illinois honor the Native Americans and the early settlers from the state.

Chicago, the third largest city in the nation, offers visitors a variety of activities. The Chicago Symphony, the Museum of Science and **Industry**, and the Museum of **Contemporary** Art are located in Chicago. Chicago is also home to the world's tallest building, the Sears Tower. Five professional sports teams representing baseball, basketball, football, and hockey play their home games in Chicago.

## THE FIRST PEOPLE IN ILLINOIS

Illinois has a rich history that began thousands of years ago with **prehistoric** Native Americans. The Paleo (PAY•lee•oh) and Archaic (ar•KAY•ic) peoples were hunters who traveled from place to place in search of food. The Woodland and Mississippi Indians were **descendants** of the Paleo and Archaic Indians.

Both of these groups were Mound Builders. They built thousands of dirt mounds for burial and **ceremonial** purposes. Monks Mound is the largest of these mounds. It rises above 100 feet and covers more than 16 acres. Monks Mound can be seen at Cahokia (kuh•HOE•kee•uh) Mounds State Historic Park.



MONKS MOUND

## FRENCH EXPLORERS ARRIVE IN ILLINOIS

In 1673, Father Jacques Marquette (mar•KET), a French **missionary**, and explorer Louis Joliet (joe•lee•ET) arrived in Illinois. They traveled from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan where the present-day city of Chicago is located.

Marquette and Joliet found many Native Americans living in the region. The Illinois tribe was one of the largest and most powerful groups of Native Americans.

The Illinois people were farmers who built their villages near water. During the 1600s, there were about 10,000 Illinois living in 60 different villages throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.

Over time, disease and warfare with other Native American tribes **reduced** the population of the Illinois tribe.

In 1680, French explorer Robert La Salle claimed Illinois for France. He built forts on Starved Rock and Lake Peoria. La Salle established a fur trading business with the Native Americans in the area.

In 1699, a French **mission** was built in Illinois. This was the first permanent settlement established in the present-day state. More French settlers moved to the area. By 1750, there were about 2,000 French people and a few black slaves living in Illinois.



ROBERT LA SALLE

## THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

There were many **disputes** between **Great Britain** and France over land ownership in America. Both countries claimed to own the same areas of land. Great Britain and France fought for several years over the land and beaver hunting territories. The last and largest of these battles was the French and Indian War. Many Native Americans fought for the French during the war. Great Britain sent **military** troops to help the English **colonists** in America battle the French and their Native American **allies**.

At the end of the war, France and its Native American allies were **defeated**. France lost all of its land east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain. This included the land that the French had settled in Illinois. As long as the French accepted and followed Great Britain's laws, the French settlers were not forced to move from Illinois.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ The men of the Illinois tribe hunted buffalo. They would set the prairie on fire to bring the buffalo out of hiding. Burning the prairie kept the land free of trees, and also helped the hunters find deer and elk.

## THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

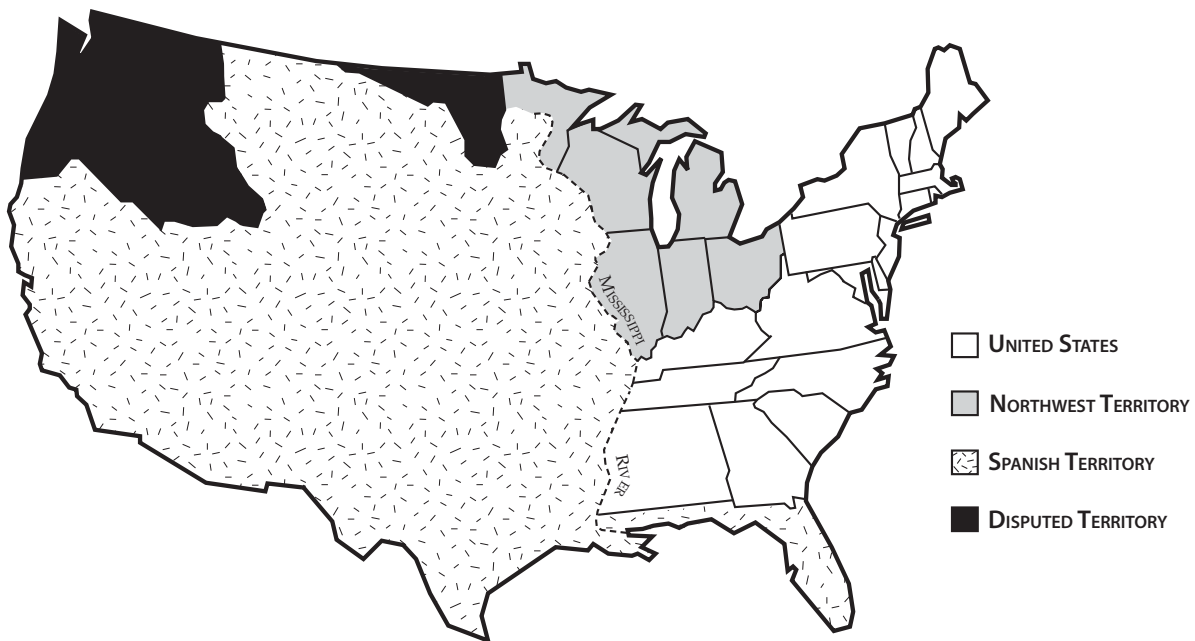
During the Revolutionary War, the colonists in America fought for their **independence** from Great Britain. The colonists won the war and the 13 original colonies formed the United States of America. All of Great Britain's territory in America became the property of the United States. Using some of its new land, the United States government formed the Northwest Territory. The Northwest Territory included the present-day states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

Settlers who wanted to purchase land in the Northwest Territory could buy a one square mile section of land. The United States government planned to divide the Northwest Territory into separate states some day. There were certain rules that had to be followed first.

The entire Northwest Territory was ruled by one **governor**, one secretary, and three judges. These people were chosen by **Congress**.

When the free adult male population in one part of the Northwest Territory reached 5,000, that section could become a separate territory. The new territory could choose its own leaders. Settlers of these new territories were not allowed to own slaves. When the population of each territory reached 60,000, the territory could write a state **constitution** and enter the Union as a state.

In 1809, the population of Illinois reached 5,000. Illinois became a separate territory. Most of the settlers who came to the Illinois Territory settled along the Mississippi River, the Wabash River, and the Ohio River. Settlement of the Illinois Territory was slow because Native Americans claimed most of the territory's land.



## ILLINOIS BECOMES A STATE

Illinois wanted to become a state, but it did not have enough people living in it. Remember, the United States government required a population of 60,000 before a territory could become a state. The **representatives** of the Illinois Territory asked the United States Congress to redraw the **boundary** of Illinois so that it included the city of Chicago. Chicago was originally included in Wisconsin's boundary. If Chicago became part of Illinois, the territory would have enough people living in it to become a state. Congress agreed and made Chicago a part of Illinois. On December 3, 1818, Illinois became the 21st state to join the Union.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS IN ILLINOIS

Settlers began moving to all parts of the new state of Illinois. Many moved to the northwest part of the state where they found work in the lead mines. The settlers needed more land. They offered to buy it from the Native Americans of the Sauk (SOCK) and Fox tribes who had moved to the northwestern part of Illinois in 1734.

Most of the Sauk and Fox agreed to sell their land to the United States. In return, these Native Americans received land in southeast Iowa. The United States government also promised these tribes yearly payments of 1,000 dollars.

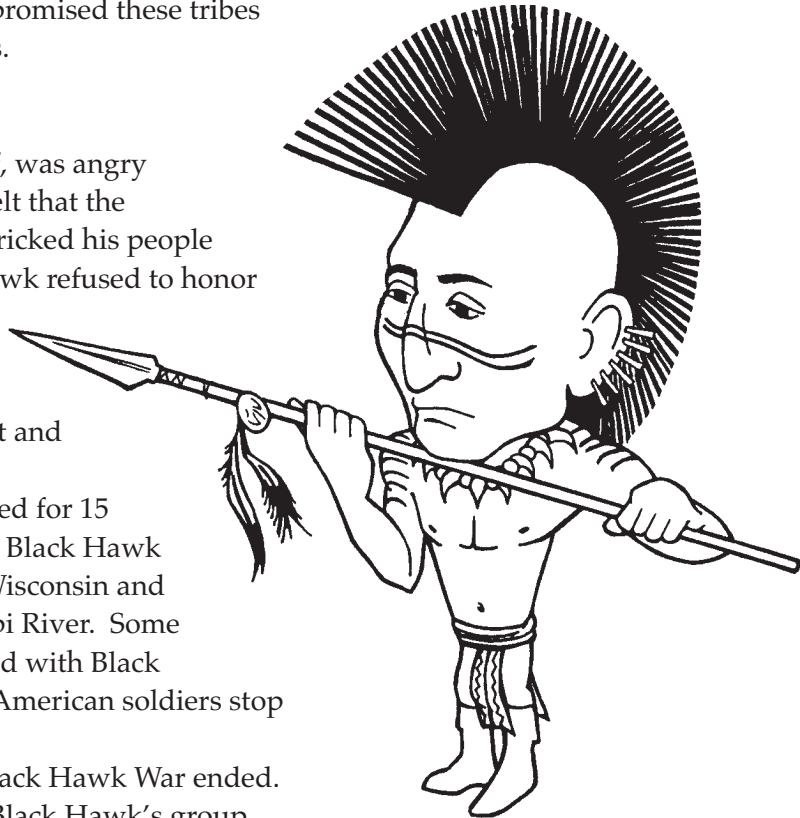
## BLACK HAWK

Black Hawk, a Sauk chief, was angry that his tribe sold its land. He felt that the United States government had tricked his people into selling their land. Black Hawk refused to honor the agreement.

In 1832, Black Hawk returned to Illinois with 1,000 followers. They planned to fight and retake control of their land.

The Black Hawk War lasted for 15 weeks. American troops chased Black Hawk and his band of followers into Wisconsin and westward toward the Mississippi River. Some Native American tribes disagreed with Black Hawk. They joined to help the American soldiers stop Black Hawk.

On August 3, 1832, the Black Hawk War ended. The few surviving members of Black Hawk's group were attacked and killed as they tried to cross the Mississippi River. Black Hawk escaped capture. He **surrendered** a few days later. After spending time in prison, Black Hawk agreed to live peacefully on the **reservation** in Iowa with the rest of the Sauk and Fox tribes.



CHIEF BLACK HAWK



## THE ECONOMY OF ILLINOIS

During the 1830s and 1840s, settlers came to Illinois and became farmers. They worked many hours **tilling** the hard-packed soil of their farms by hand. This job was made easier when a man named John Deere developed a steel plow that turned the soil over with less effort.

In the 1850s, other farming tools were **invented**. These tools made planting crops of corn and wheat very **profitable** for farmers in Illinois.

In 1848, the Illinois and Michigan **Canal** was completed. The canal gave Illinois farmers a way to **transport** their crops to Chicago.

In 1856, the Illinois Central Railroad was finished. The railroad connected more sections of the state to Chicago.

By 1860, Chicago had become the leading **industrial** center in the Middle West region of the United States.

Coal mining became an important industry in the southern part of Illinois. Miners supplied the coal needed to fuel the state's railroads, houses, and **factories**.



COAL MINER

## THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, Illinois stayed loyal to the Union and fought against slavery. This was difficult for many of the settlers. Most of them had moved to Illinois from the Southern states. Many of these settlers had either owned slaves themselves, or grew up on **plantations** where their parents and grandparents had owned slaves.

No major battles were fought in Illinois, but 250,000 soldiers from Illinois fought in the Union Army. Factories in Illinois supplied weapons, iron products, grain, and meat for the Northern troops. On February 1, 1865, near the end of the Civil War, Illinois became the first state to **ratify** the 13th **Amendment** to the Constitution of the United States. The 13th Amendment **abolished** slavery in the United States.





# ILLINOIS



**Directions: Read each question.  
Darken the circle for the correct answer.**

- 1 According to the first paragraph about Illinois, the Native Americans burned all of the trees because –
  - A the trees blocked their view of the river
  - B it made the animals easier to find
  - C the trees caused diseases
  - D they didn't like the trees
- 2 What can you learn by studying the French and Indian War map?
  - F Spain owned all of the land east of the Mississippi River after the war.
  - G Present-day Illinois was part of the 13 original colonies.
  - H The Spanish Territory was east of present-day Illinois.
  - J The Great Lakes were west of the 13 original colonies.
- 3 In 1809, Illinois became a territory. Settlers in the Illinois Territory could do all of these things except –
  - A purchase land
  - B settle along a river
  - C own slaves
  - D choose their own leaders
- 4 After reading about Chief Black Hawk, you get the idea that –
  - F he was lazy
  - G he gave up easily
  - H he was willing to fight for his beliefs
  - J he was not a real person

**Directions: Darken the circle for the words that have the same or almost the same meaning as the underlined word.**

- 5 Sovereignty means –
  - A freedom
  - B worship
  - C slavery
  - D weak
- 6 Descendants are –
  - F friends
  - G family
  - H pets
  - J plants
- 7 A missionary is a –
  - A type of tree
  - B sea animal
  - C criminal
  - D religious teacher
- 8 To transport something means to –
  - F move it
  - G hold it up
  - H keep it
  - J throw it away
- 9 Contemporary means –
  - A ancient
  - B future
  - C modern
  - D illegal

READING

## Answers

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |                   |

# ILLINOIS

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then darken the circle for the correct answer to each question.

Here is a rough draft paragraph about Abraham Lincoln. Read the rough draft carefully. Then answer questions 1-4.

## Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809. He was born in a log cabin in (1)  
 Kentucky. In 1816, Abraham's family moved to Indiana where Abraham spent most of his (2)  
 time working on a farm. He rarely went to school, but he still learned to read and (3)  
 write even though he almost never went to school. In 1831, Abraham moved to Illinois. (4)  
 He started his career in politics and became a lawyer. His grandfather was killed by Native (5)  
 Americans before Abraham was born. He was elected to the U.S. Congress where he voted (6)  
 for laws that would end slavery. In 1861, Abraham Lincoln became the 16th president of (7)  
 the United States. One month later, the first shots of the Civil War were fired. (8)  
 (9)  
 (10)

1 Which sentence best combines sentences 1 and 2 without changing their meaning?

- A Abraham Lincoln on February 12, 1809, was born in Kentucky in a log cabin.
- B In a log cabin in Kentucky on February 12, 1809, was Abraham Lincoln born.
- C On February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born in a Kentucky log cabin.
- D In Kentucky was Abraham Lincoln born on February 12, 1809, and it was in a log cabin.

2 Which sentence needlessly repeats a word or group of words?

- F 2
- G 3
- H 4
- J 10

3 Which sentence does not belong in this paragraph?

- A 5
- B 6
- C 7
- D 9

4 Which of these sentences could be added after sentence 10?

- F The Civil War ended slavery in the United States.
- G In 1832, Abraham Lincoln fought in the Black Hawk War.
- H After becoming a lawyer, Lincoln married Mary Todd.
- J Lincoln's mother died in 1818.

### Answers

LANGUAGE

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) |

Name \_\_\_\_\_



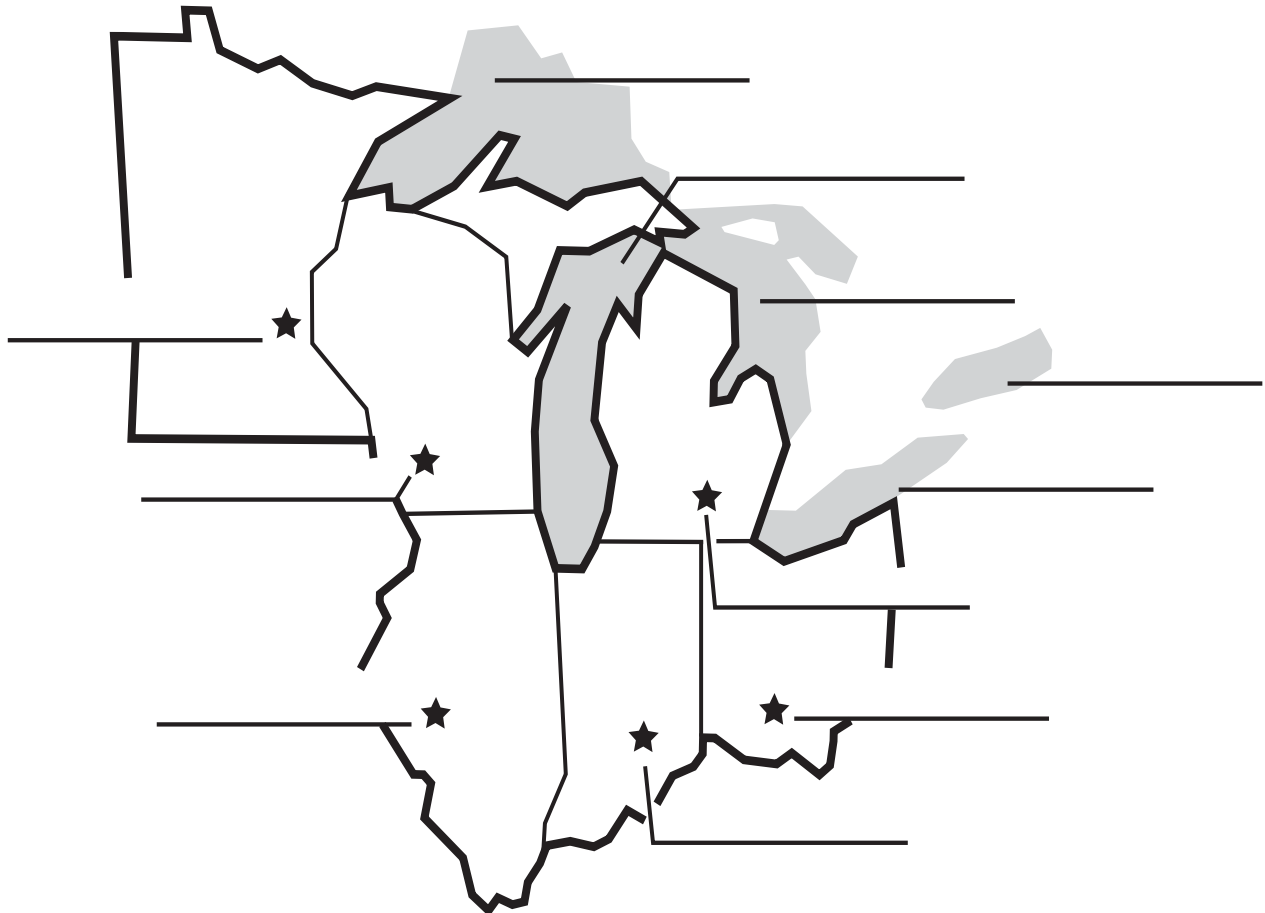
# GREAT LAKES

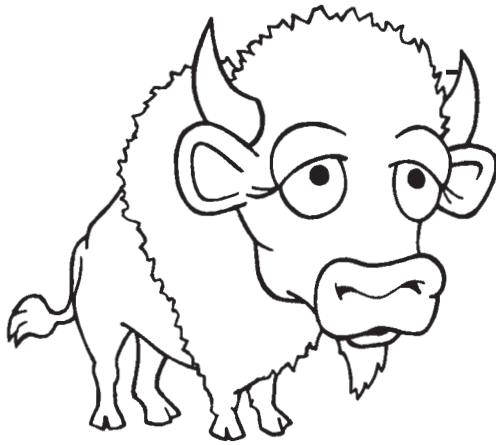
## STATES AND CAPITALS STUDY GUIDE



**D**uring this unit, you will be studying about each of the six Great Lakes states. In this activity, you will create a study guide to help you take a quiz about the Great Lakes states, their capitals, and the five Great Lakes.

**Directions:** Use the blank map of the Great Lakes states to make a study guide. As you learn about each state, find the state on the map. Label each state with its correct name. On the lines provided, fill in each state's capital city and the names of the five Great Lakes. Spelling Counts!

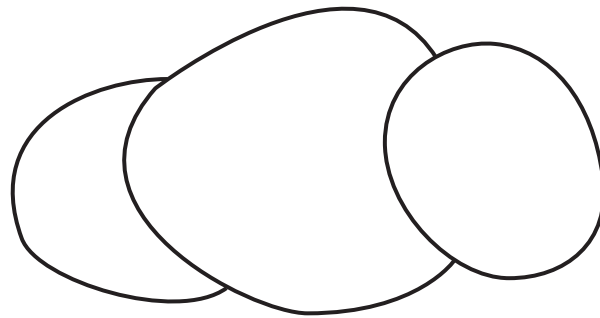




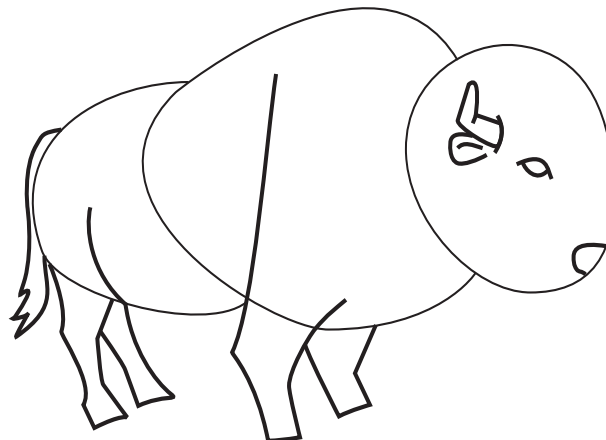
# HOW-TO-DRAW A BUFFALO

**M**ore than 60 million buffalo once roamed **North America**. Native Americans of the Illinois tribe hunted the buffalo for food, shelter, tools, and clothing. They would set the prairie on fire to bring the buffalo out of hiding. In this activity, you will follow written directions to draw a buffalo.

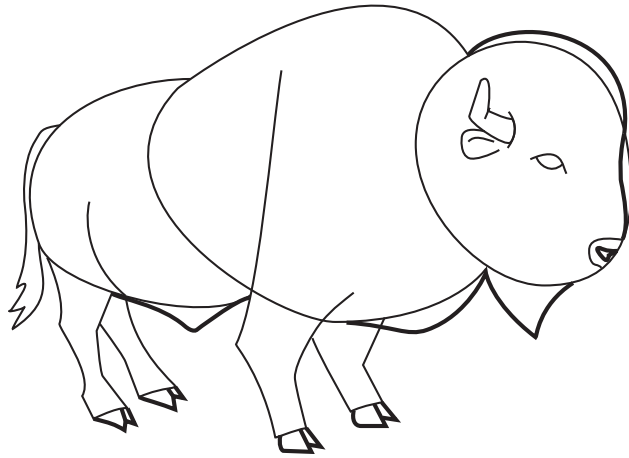
**Directions:** Very lightly sketch out the first step. Then, also very lightly add step 2. Continue in this way until all four steps are completed. In each drawing, the new step is shown darker than the one before it so that it can be clearly seen, but you should keep your drawing very light.



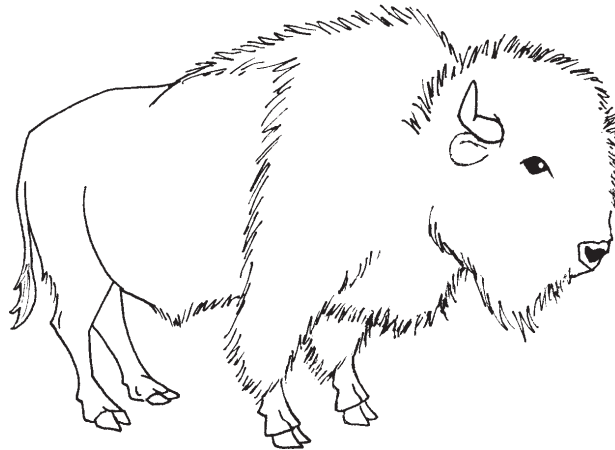
**1.** Draw these shapes to form the head and body.



**2.** Add lines to form the tail, the legs, the eye, the ear, the horn, and the nose.



3. Add lines to form the hooves, the stomach, the chest, the beard, the nostrils, and the head.



4. Erase guidelines, smooth out other lines, and add detail.

### COLOR

Use your black coloring pencil to trace the outline of the hooves, nose, horn, and eye of your buffalo. Color the nose, eye, and hooves black. Then use your brown coloring pencil to trace the outline of the buffalo. Lightly color your buffalo brown.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ Buffalo are able to sprint at speeds of up to 30 mph.
- ★ Male buffalo, called bulls, often weigh a ton or more and stand five to six feet high at the shoulders.
- ★ A full-grown male buffalo has a nose wider than your face.

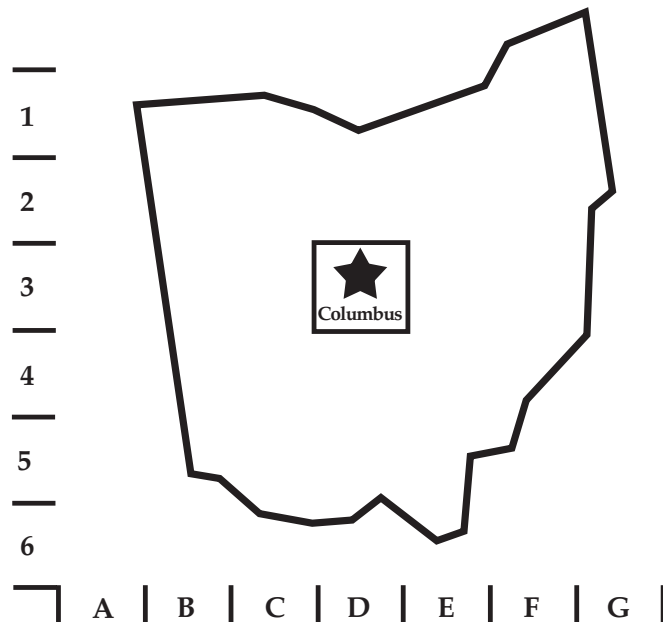


## ==★== MAPPING: GREAT LAKES STATES ==★==

A **road atlas** is a good tool that can be used to find your way around when you are traveling away from home. A **road atlas** is a special book of maps that helps you locate cities, towns, lakes, and places of interest within a state. Numbers or letters along the bottom and sides of a **road atlas** are used as guides to help find places. These numbers and letters work together to form a kind of “grid” that puts places in an invisible box or a square. Once you know how to use the numbering and lettering system, it’s easy to find your way around.

**Example:** Your family is driving to the Great Lakes state of Ohio to visit your grandmother. Your grandmother lives in the city of Columbus. When you arrive in Ohio, you open your road atlas to the page that features the state of Ohio. According to your atlas, Columbus is located at D - 3. Then you see a map of the entire state of Ohio with numbers along the side of the page, and letters along the bottom.

- By following the simple rule of **over** and **up**, it’s easy to find Columbus on the map. Use the letters along the bottom to slide your finger **over** to D. Then use the numbers along the side to slide your finger **up** to 3. You will find Columbus in this area.





**Directions:** In this activity you will create a road atlas for points of interest in the Great Lakes states. Many of these points of interest preserve history. Preserving pieces of our past helps **historians** learn more about the people who lived before us.

1. Use your scissors to carefully cut out the squares at the bottom of the next page.
2. Use the blank map of the Great Lakes states and the list of the points of interest on the next page to correctly locate these places on your map.
3. Follow the example on the last page: If the point of interest is located at D - 3, use the letters along the bottom to go over to D. Then use the numbers along the side to go up to 3.
4. Glue the square containing the name of the point of interest in its correct spot on the map. Don't worry if some of the squares overlap.
5. When you have finished placing all 15 points of interest, label each of the Great Lakes states with its proper name.
6. The first point of interest has been done for you as an example.







GREAT LAKES POINTS OF INTEREST		
Bluespring Caverns	A system of caves carved by the White River	E - 8
Castle Rock State Park	Sauk and Fox tribes lived here during the 1700s	D - 6
Cedar Point Amusement Park	Amusement park with rides and shows	G - 6
Henry Ford Museum	Largest indoor-outdoor museum in the nation	F - 5
Horseshoe Falls	One million gallons of water flows everyday	E - 3
Illinois State Museum	Huge mammal, spider, and butterfly collections	C - 7
Jeffers <b>Petroglyphs</b>	Native American rock art	A - 4
John Campbell Home	<b>Abolitionist</b> who hid runaway slaves	G - 7
Lake Bronson State Park	Enjoy fishing, swimming, and boating	A - 1
Lake Superior Railroad Museum	Features a large collection of railroad <b>artifacts</b>	C - 2
Mt. Airy Forest	This city's largest park	F - 7
NEW Zoo	Hundreds of animals, including American elk	D - 4
Newton Lake	Cross-country skiing during the winter	D - 8
Rainbow Casino	Native American casino and RV park	C - 4
Underwater Adventures	Snorkel with sharks, stingrays, and sea turtles	B - 3
Whitewater <b>Gorge</b> Park	This park is a fossil hunter's paradise	E - 7

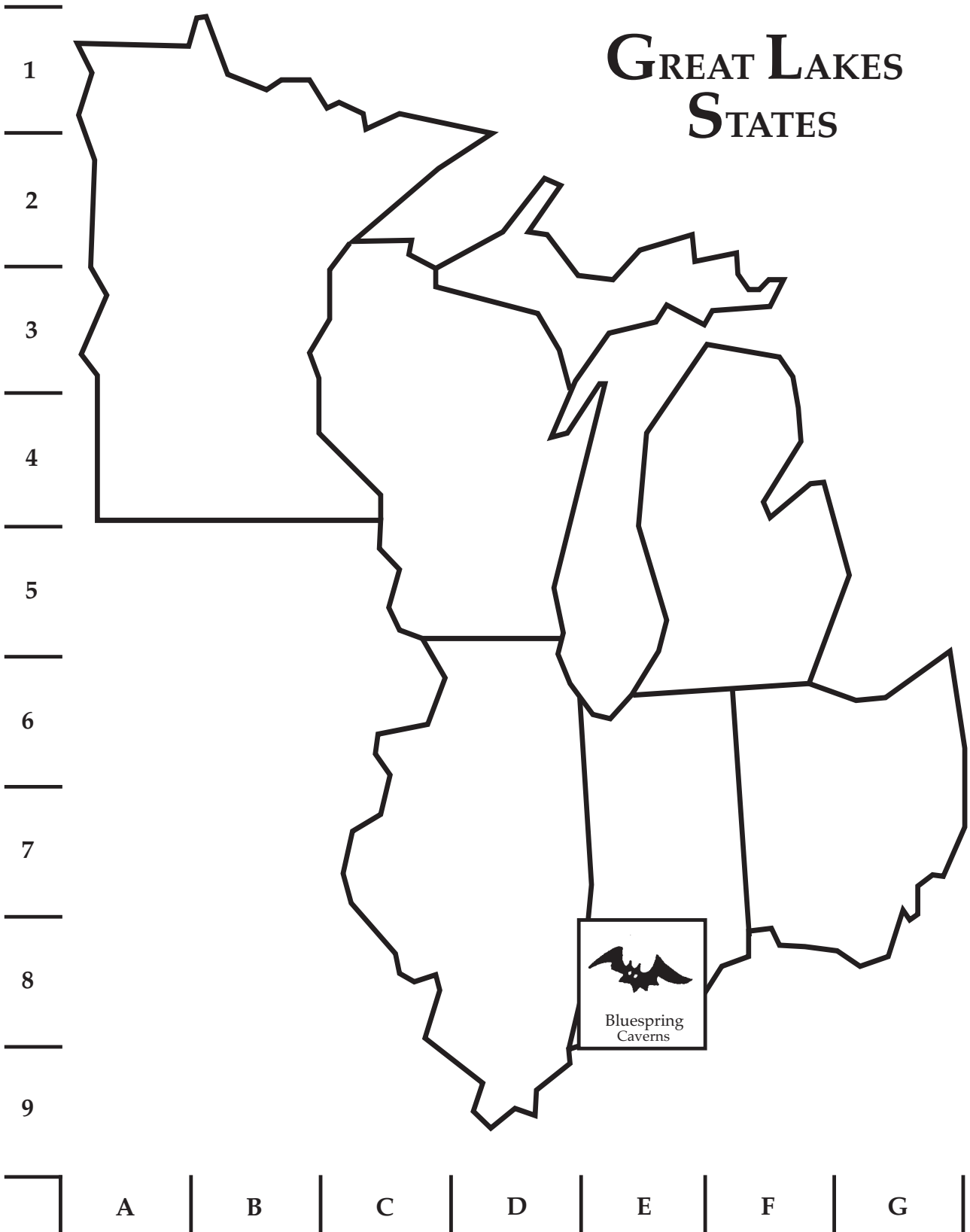


 Castle Rock State Park	 Cedar Point Amusement Park	 Henry Ford Museum	 Horseshoe Falls	 Illinois State Museum
 Jeffers Petroglyphs	 John Campbell Home	 Lake Bronson State Park	 Lake Superior Railroad Museum	 Mt. Airy Forest
 NEW Zoo	 Newton Lake	 Rainbow Casino	 Underwater Adventures	 Whitewater Gorge Park



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# GREAT LAKES STATES



# ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ VOCABULARY QUIZ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## GREAT LAKES STATES

### PART I

**Directions:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ abolished     | A. stopped or put an end to.  |
| 2. _____ preserved     | B. a person who wanted to end slavery.  |
| 3. _____ allies        | C. groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.                                  |
| 4. _____ industrial    | D. change in wording or meaning.  |
| 5. _____ gorge         | E. objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.                                     |
| 6. _____ contemporary  | F. dividing line.   |
| 7. _____ canal         | G. a man-made waterway for boats or for watering crops.   |
| 8. _____ artifacts     | H. a type of religious or spiritual gathering.  |
| 9. _____ North America | I. people who are ruled by another country.   |
| 10. _____ transport    | J. men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States. |
| 11. _____ petroglyphs  | K. a plan which outlines the duties of the government and guarantees the rights of the people.                  |
| 12. _____ invented     | L. modern.  |
| 13. _____ prehistoric  | M. won victory over.  |
| 14. _____ constitution | N. family members who come after one has died.  |
| 15. _____ abolitionist | O. arguments or disagreements.  |
| 16. _____ monument     | P. a small canyon with a stream running through it.   |

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain

18. \_\_\_\_\_ profitable

19. \_\_\_\_\_ plantations

20. \_\_\_\_\_ historians

21. \_\_\_\_\_ governor

22. \_\_\_\_\_ defeated

23. \_\_\_\_\_ independence

24. \_\_\_\_\_ missionary

25. \_\_\_\_\_ prairie

26. \_\_\_\_\_ descendants

27. \_\_\_\_\_ motto

28. \_\_\_\_\_ disputes

29. \_\_\_\_\_ boundary

30. \_\_\_\_\_ ceremonial

31. \_\_\_\_\_ amendment

32. \_\_\_\_\_ colonists

33. \_\_\_\_\_ Congress

34. \_\_\_\_\_ Great Lakes

35. \_\_\_\_\_ military

36. \_\_\_\_\_ representatives

37. \_\_\_\_\_ surrendered

38. \_\_\_\_\_ ratify

Q. a person who is in charge of an area or group.

R. the largest island in Europe. It includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

S. five large lakes located in North America at the border between Canada and the United States. The names of the lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

T. people who study history.

U. not under the control or rule of another.

V. types of businesses that are highly developed and provide a certain product or service.

W. created for the first time.

X. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

Y. a person sent to spread a religious faith.

Z. building, stone, or statue created to remember a person or event.

AA. a short phrase describing conduct or principles.

BB. one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska in the northwest, Greenland in the northeast, Florida in the southeast, and Mexico in the southwest.

CC. carvings or drawings in rocks usually made by people who lived a long time ago.

DD. very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was used.

EE. wide area of flat or rolling grassland.

FF. the period of time before recorded history.

GG. protected from injury or ruin so more can be learned.

HH. a business that makes more money than it spends.

II. to give legal approval by voting.

JJ. people chosen to speak or act for an entire group.

KK. gave up completely.

LL. to move products or people from one place to another.

# GLOSSARY

**a•bol•ished** stopped or put an end to.

**a•bo•li•tion•ist** a person who wanted to end slavery.

**ag•ri•cul•tur•al** type of work that includes planting crops and raising farm animals.

**al•lies** groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.

**a•mend•ment** change in wording or meaning.

**am•mu•ni•tion** bullets and explosive items used in war.

**ar•chae•ol•o•gists** scientists who study past human life by looking at prehistoric fossils and tools.

**ar•ti•facts** objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.

**au•to•bi•og•ra•phy** the story of your life written by you.

**bi•og•ra•phies** stories of a person's life written by someone else.

**bound•a•ry** dividing line.

**ca•nal** a man-made waterway for boats or for watering crops.

**cap•i•tal** the city that serves as the center of government for the state.

**car•i•bou** a large deer of northern and arctic North America that is closely related to the reindeer.

**cer•e•mo•ni•al** a type of religious or spiritual gathering.

**cit•i•zens** people living in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.

**col•o•nists** people who are ruled by another country.

**com•pe•ti•tion** a contest in which people or groups are working toward the same goal.

**Con•fed•er•ate** the 11 states that separated from the United States and formed their own nation where slavery was legal.

**Con•gress** men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.

**con•quer•ing** defeating by force.

**con•sti•tu•tion** a plan which outlines the duties of the government and guarantees the rights of the people.

**con•struct•ed** worked to put something together.

**con•tem•po•rar•y** modern.

**con•ti•nen•tal** being part of the lower 48 states, not including Alaska or Hawaii.

**con•vinced** talked someone into doing something your way.

**cul•tur•al** types of activities that are carefully planned and improve the mind, tastes, and manners.

**de•feat•ed** won victory over.

**del•e•gates** people sent with power to represent others.

**de•nied** refused to allow.

**de•scen•dants** family members who come after one has died.

**dis•guised** changed appearance to keep from being recognized.

**dis•putes** arguments or disagreements.

**draft** requiring someone to serve in the military during times of war.

**e•con•o•my** the way a city, state, or country makes money.

**e•lect•ed** selected leaders by voting for them.

**em•pire** a group of territories or peoples under one ruler.

**Eu•ro•pe•an** someone who comes from the continent of Europe.

**ex•pand** grow larger.

**fac•to•ries** buildings where large amounts of items are produced in the same way at the same time.

**fic•tion•al** a type of story that is not true.

**fled** ran away from danger.

**for•mer** coming from the past.

**found•ed** started or established.

**gorge** a small canyon with a stream running through it.

**gov•er•nor** a person who is in charge of an area or group.

**Great Bri•tain** the largest island in Europe. It includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

**Great Lakes** five large lakes located in North America at the border between Canada and the United States. The names of the lakes are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

**Great Plains** a grassland region stretching south from Canada to Texas where cattle are raised and wheat is grown.

**hab•i•tats** places where plants and animals grow or live in nature.

**his•to•ri•ans** people who study history.

**hos•tile** filled with anger.

**im•mi•grants** people who permanently settle in another country.

**in•come** money earned from doing work or owning property.

**in•de•pen•dence** not under the control or rule of another.

**in•dus•tri•al** types of businesses that are highly developed and provide a certain product or service.

**in•dus•try** business that provides a certain product or service.

**in•flu•ence** power.

**in•hab•it•ed** lived or settled in a place.

**in•land** toward the inside of a region;  
away from the water.

**in•ter•fer•ing** bothering or disturbing.

**in•va•sion** the act of taking over by force.

**in•vent•ed** created for the first time.

**is•lands** lands surrounded on all sides by  
water.

**live•stock** animals that are raised on a  
farm to eat or sell for profit.

**loy•al•ty** faithfulness.

**maize** Native American corn.

**mam•mals** warm-blooded animals  
who feed their young with milk, have  
backbones, and are covered with hair.

**man•u•fac•tured** made something from  
raw materials by hand or machinery.

**mas•to•don** very large extinct mammals  
that looked like mammoths.

**mi•grat•ing** moving from one region,  
country, or place to another.

**mil•i•tar•y** people who are part of the  
armed forces who may be asked to go to  
war.

**mis•sion** a type of church.

**mis•sion•ar•y** a person sent to spread a  
religious faith.

**mon•u•ment** building, stone, or statue  
created to remember a person or event.

**mot•to** a short phrase describing conduct  
or principles.

**na•tion•al•i•ties** groups of people from  
different countries.

**neu•tral** unwilling to choose sides.

**North A•mer•i•ca** one of seven continents  
in the world. Bounded by Alaska in the  
northwest, Greenland in the northeast, Florida  
in the southeast, and Mexico in the southwest.

**op•posed** against.

**ore** a mineral mined for the substance it  
contains.

**out•num•bered** having more people on one  
side.

**pelts** skins and furs of animals.

**pen•in•su•las** pieces of land extending into  
a body of water.

**pet•ro•glyphs** carvings or drawings in rocks  
usually made by people who lived a long time  
ago.

**Pil•grims** the English colonists who founded  
the first permanent settlement in New  
England at Plymouth in 1620.

**pin•na•cles** slender towers usually coming  
to a narrow point at the top.

**plan•ta•tions** very large farms in the South  
where crops of cotton and tobacco were  
grown and slave labor was used.

**pol•i•cies** guidelines that help people make  
decisions.

**prai•rie** wide area of flat or rolling grassland.

**pre•his•tor•ic** the period of time before  
recorded history.

**pre•served** protected from injury or ruin so  
more can be learned.



**prof•it•a•ble** a business that makes more money than it spends.

**pro•hib•it•ed** not allowed.

**pro•mot•ed** moved up in rank.

**pro•phet** a person who believes to know what will happen the future.

**raid** attack suddenly.

**rat•i•fy** to give legal approval by voting.

**reck•less** not very careful.

**rec•re•a•tion•al** a type of activity designed for rest and relaxation.

**re•duced** decreased in size.

**rep•li•ca** a very exact copy.

**rep•re•sen•ta•tives** people chosen to speak or act for an entire group.

**res•er•va•tion** land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

**re•source** something found in nature that is valuable to humans.

**re•volt•ed** fought against authority.

**shores** lands along the edges of water.

**sou•ve•nirs** tokens of remembrance.

**sov•er•eign•ty** freedom from outside control.

**spe•cies** groups of plants or animals that are alike in many ways.

**sta•lac•tites** deposits hanging from the roof or side of a cave in the shape of icicles which contain lime and were formed by dripping water.

**sta•lag•mites** deposits on the floor of a cave in the shape of icicles which contain lime and were formed by dripping water.

**straits** narrow strips of sea between two pieces of land.

**sur•plus** an amount left over.

**sur•ren•dered** gave up completely.

**sus•pen•sion bridg•es** bridges that have their roadways hung between two cables.

**til•ling** turning the soil and making the ground ready for planting crops.

**tor•tured** treated very badly.

**tour•ists** people who are on vacation.

**trans•port** to move products or people from one place to another.

**trea•ty** a formal agreement.

**Un•der•ground Rail•road** a system of homes throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean that hid runaway slaves on their way to freedom.

**wa•ter•fowl** birds that swim or live near water, like ducks and geese.

**with•drew** separated or removed.

**wol•ver•ine** black wild flesh-eating animal with shaggy fur that is related to sables and weasels. Found in the northern parts of North America.

# ANSWERS

## ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

READING	LANGUAGE
1. B	1. C
2. J	2. H
3. C	3. C
4. H	4. F
5. A	
6. G	
7. D	
8. F	
9. C	

## ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

1. A	14. K	27. AA
2. GG	15. B	28. O
3. C	16. Z	29. F
4. V	17. R	30. H
5. P	18. HH	31. D
6. L	19. DD	32. I
7. G	20. T	33. J
8. E	21. Q	34. S
9. BB	22. M	35. X
10. LL	23. U	36. JJ
11. CC	24. Y	37. KK
12. W	25. EE	38. II
13. FF	26. N	

## ANSWERS TO GREAT LAKES MAPPING

