



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Montana*, one of six lessons in our *Mountain 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 *Montana*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for **addicted**, **allies**, **ammunition**, **climate**, **criminals**, **elected**, **financial**, **harsh**, **interpreter**, **minerals**, **outnumbered**, **pelts**, **rumors**, **saloons**, **theory**, **tourist**, **trespassers**, **ventured**, **violated**.

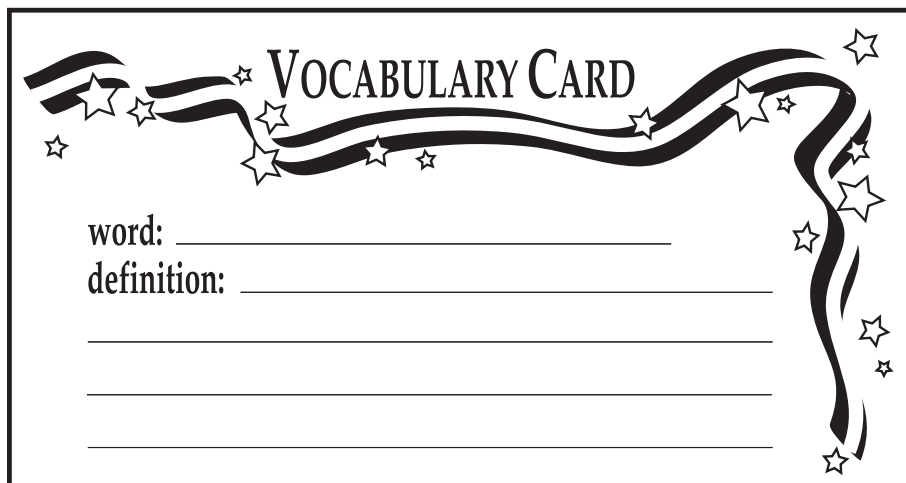
After reading *Montana* students will:

- answer *Montana* Reading Comprehension Questions.
- complete *Montana* Language Skills Exercise.
- fill in *Montana* and its state capital on the Mountain States Study Guide.
- read about Famous People: Mountain Men.
- use a graphic organizer to write a Mountain Man story.
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Montana*.

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

OUR OTHER MOUNTAIN STATES LESSONS

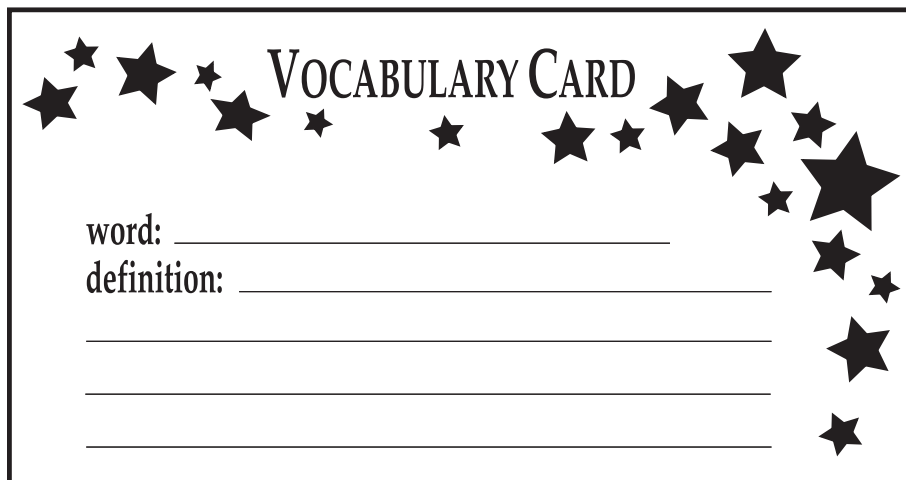
Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

A decorative vocabulary card template. At the top, the words "VOCABULARY CARD" are written in a serif font, centered between two wavy horizontal lines. The lines and the text are surrounded by several small, five-pointed stars. Below the title, there are four horizontal lines for writing. The first line is preceded by the word "word:" and the second line by "definition:". The entire card is enclosed in a thin black rectangular border.

VOCABULARY CARD

word: _____

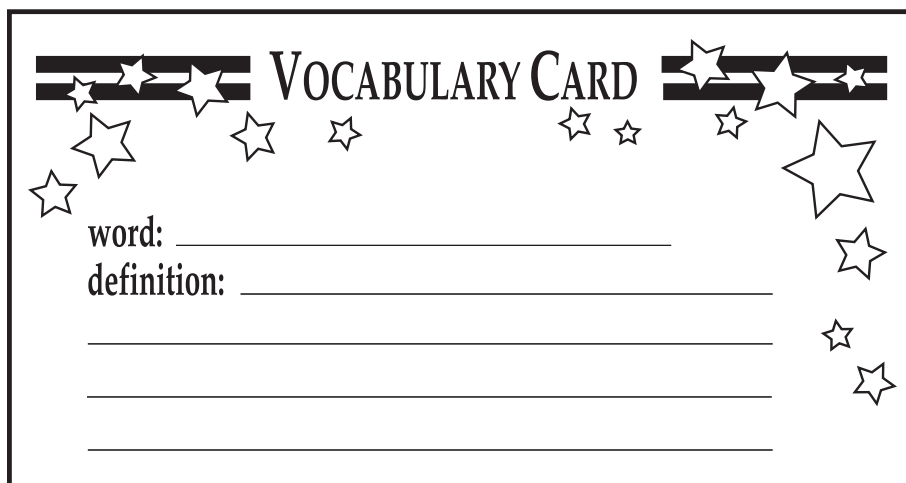
definition: _____

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VOCABULARY CARD

word: _____

definition: _____

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VOCABULARY CARD

word: _____

definition: _____



Montana, the Treasure State, is one of the Mountain states located in the Western United States. Montana's nickname comes from its great wealth of **minerals**, forests, and grazing lands.

Montana has also been called the Bonanza State because of its grazing lands. Big Sky Country State has been used to describe Montana's wide open spaces.

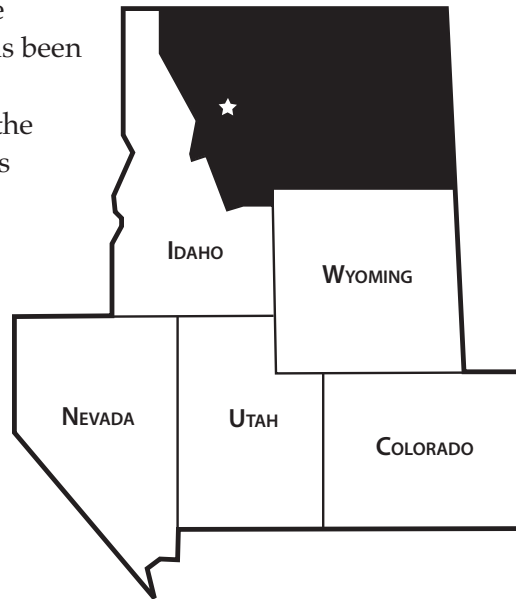
The Native Americans in Montana nicknamed the state Land of the Shining Mountains. This nickname is in honor of the Rocky Mountains. The Rocky Mountains cut through Montana from the northeast corner to the southeast corner of the state.

The total area of Montana is 147,046 square miles. This size makes Montana the fourth largest state in the nation.

Although the Rocky Mountains are the most popular feature of Montana, most of Montana is part of the Great Plains. This is where the land is flat and without trees.

The capital of Montana is Helena. In 1805, Helena was first visited by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. In 1864, gold was discovered in Helena. Today, Helena is a **financial** and transportation center for nearby farms and mining towns.

The state bird of Montana is the Western Meadowlark. The state flower is the Bitterroot, and the state tree is the Ponderosa Pine. Montana's motto is "Gold and Silver."



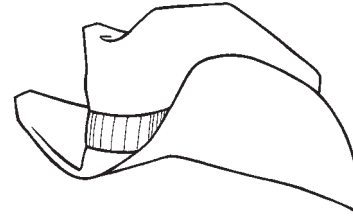
MONTANA'S POINTS OF INTEREST

Glacier (GLAY•sher) National Park and Yellowstone National Park are the major **tourist** attractions in Montana. Glacier National Park covers over one million acres and provides a large area of protection for a variety of wildlife and animals. The park also features 50 different glaciers. Yellowstone is the nation's oldest national park. It is shared between the states of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. Yellowstone National Park is known for its geysers, hot springs, canyons, and fossil forests.

Egg Mountain is located in the northwestern part of Montana. It features dinosaur eggs that have been discovered. These eggs support scientists' **theory** that dinosaurs were more like mammals and birds than reptiles.

MILES CITY, MONTANA

Miles City is located in the southeastern region of Montana. It is known as the Cowboy Capital of the United States. Back in 1880, Miles City was a true Wild West town with cowboys and gambling. At one time, Miles City featured 42 **saloons** for only 550 people.



ROBERT LA SALLE

MONTANA'S FIRST PEOPLE

Most of the Native Americans who lived in Montana were pushed from their lands in the eastern part of the United States.

As settlers moved into the East, they took over the Native American land. The United States government forced the Native Americans to move into western states like Montana.

The Sioux (SOO), Crow, Cheyenne (shy•ANN), and Blackfeet peoples roamed the eastern Great Plains of Montana.

The Kutenai (KOOT•en•ay), Flathead, and Shoshone (show•SHOW•nee) lived in the western Rocky Mountains of Montana. The **climate** of Montana was too dry for farming and there were very few lakes with fish. These Native Americans hunted bison and used the skin and bones for clothing and tools.

Unlike other states, Montana was not formally explored until it became part of the United States. During the 1700s, fur traders and trappers searching for beaver **pelts** may have **ventured** into Montana. In 1682,

French explorer Robert La Salle traveled up the Mississippi River. He claimed the entire region west of the river, including Montana, for France.

SACAGAWEA (SAK•UH•JUH•WEE•UH)

In 1803, France sold Montana and the rest of the Louisiana Territory to the United States. President Thomas Jefferson sent teams of explorers to investigate the newly purchased land.

On April 26, 1805, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark entered Montana above the mouth of the Yellowstone River. During their expedition, Lewis and Clark were helped by a Shoshone girl named Sacagawea.

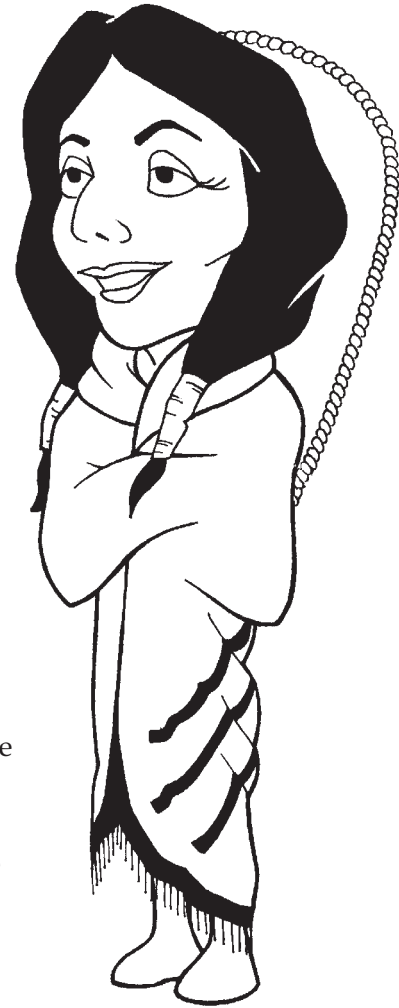
Sacagawea had been kidnapped and taken away from her family when she was just 12 years old. She was sold as a slave to the Mandan tribe in present-day North Dakota.

French-Canadian trader Toussaint (too•SAHNT) Charbonneau (CAR•bah•no) purchased Sacagawea from the Mandan tribe and married her.

Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau as an **interpreter**. They also decided it would be a good idea to take Sacagawea along in case they came in contact with other Native Americans. Sacagawea was only 15 and pregnant when she joined the expedition. She gave birth to a son while on the trip.

In August 1805, the explorers met a band of Shoshone people. Amazingly, Sacagawea learned that the chief of the tribe was her brother.

Sacagawea helped the explorers communicate with the Native Americans. Sacagawea's brother agreed to sell horses to the explorers. During their expedition, Lewis and Clark named many of the canyons and rivers in Montana.



SACAGAWEA

MONTANA'S FUR TRADE

Lewis and Clark returned East. They reported that Montana was full of beaver. American mountain men traveled into the area to trap the fur-bearing animals. They traded with the Native Americans and took the furs back to the eastern part of the United States. There the furs were sold to Americans who used them for beaver hats and clothing made of beaver. The trappers and traders killed many beaver during the 40 years they were in Montana. When the beaver was gone, the mountain men left Montana.

The fur trade changed the lives of Montana's Native Americans. The fur traders often gave alcohol to the Native Americans in return for beaver furs. Many Native Americans became **addicted** to the powerful drink. Unknowingly, the fur traders also brought deadly diseases to Montana. These diseases killed thousands of Native Americans. Fur trading also changed the power structure within the Native American tribes. Tribes that were able to trade with the white trappers controlled the hunting territories and held more power within the Native American community.

AMERICAN SETTLERS IN MONTANA

Until 1841, Montana didn't have many visitors or permanent settlements. During that year a missionary established Saint Mary's Mission to teach the Flathead people about religion. In 1858, gold was discovered in Montana. This brought many settlers from the eastern part of the United States into Montana.

Other towns developed as silver and lead deposits were found. Ranchers came to Montana and raised cattle and sheep in the Great Plains region of Montana.

Roads were built, connecting Montana's small towns. Montana's rivers carried passengers and supplies by steamboat.



GOLD MINER

THE MONTANA TERRITORY

Not everyone who came to Montana mined for minerals or helped start new towns. Some of these people were **criminals** who only wanted to steal and start trouble. Montana did not have any government established. There was no way to catch or punish the criminals. On May 26, 1864, the United States created the Montana Territory. A governor was **elected** and laws were established in the new territory.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS IN MONTANA

More white settlers moved into Montana and forced the Native Americans from their land. The United States government signed treaties with the Native Americans and moved many of the tribes to reservations within the Montana Territory. By 1868, nearly one-quarter of Montana had been set aside for reservations. White settlers were not permitted to settle within these areas. Many of the white settlers **violated** the agreement and moved onto the Native American reservations anyway. Miners trampled through reservations to reach the silver and gold mines.

The **trespassers** made the Native Americans angry. The Native Americans fought back by killing the white settlers and taking their farm animals. The United States government sent troops into Montana. Military posts were established to protect the white settlers. The fighting continued because the Native Americans refused to live on reservations.

CRAZY HORSE

On January 1, 1876, the United States government required all Native Americans to report to a reservation by the end of the month. The government planned to force the Native Americans to live on reservations.

Crazy Horse was a war chief of the Oglala band of Sioux. He refused to live on a reservation. He was determined to lead his people against the power of the United States government.

During the winter of 1876, the snow was deep. The Native Americans did not want to travel in the freezing weather. Instead of obeying the United States government, the Native Americans decided to wait until spring to return to their reservations.

The government was not willing to wait. Early in February, the United States Army sent General George C. Crook and his troops to force the Plains tribes back to their reservations.

General Crook's troops first came upon a band of Cheyenne people. Their chief, Old Bear, planned to quickly surrender. He didn't want to fight the United States Army.

Old Bear didn't get a chance to surrender. General Crook launched a surprise attack. He caught most of Old Bear's tribe sleeping in their tepees. The Cheyenne warriors awoke quickly. They fought back and drove the soldiers away.

During the battle, General Crook and his men burned the Cheyenne village to the ground. Everything the Cheyenne people owned was destroyed.

Chief Old Bear led the survivors to Crazy Horse's village. Over the next few months, Crazy Horse gathered more than 12,000 members of the Plains tribes together. The leaders of the group made plans to protect themselves against the power of General Crook and his army.



CRAZY HORSE

THE BATTLE OF ROSEBUD CREEK

General Crook knew that the Native Americans had gathered. He didn't know where they were or how many thousands of Native Americans were together. Crook marched his troops north toward the Powder River area of Montana. This was a favorite hunting grounds of the Plains tribes.

Crazy Horse had Cheyenne spies watching for General Crook and his troops. On June 16, 1876, General Crook and more than 1,000 soldiers were seen approaching the camp. Chief Crazy Horse gathered the Sioux and Cheyenne leaders. They decided it was time to fight.

Crazy Horse instructed half of his warriors to stay behind and protect the camp. When darkness came, Crazy Horse marched 1,600 Sioux and Cheyenne warriors toward Montana's Rosebud Creek Valley. As the sun came up, Crazy Horse and his warriors attacked.

General Crook and his men were helped by the Crow and Shoshone tribes. The Crow and Shoshone were enemies of the Sioux and Cheyenne. Both sides fought until they ran out of **ammunition**. Crazy Horse lost just 13 warriors during the battle. General Crook lost 28 men. Both groups claimed victory for the Battle of Rosebud Creek.

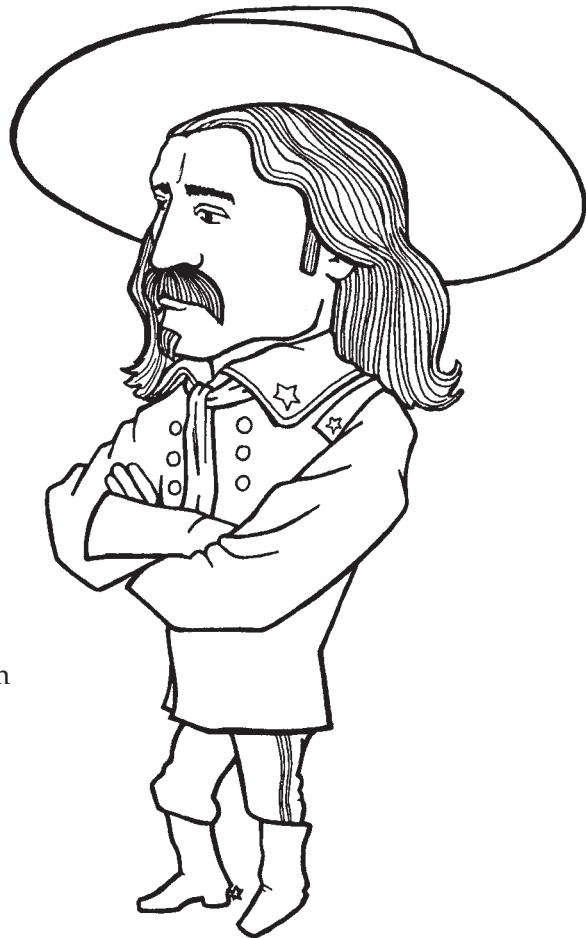
THE BATTLE OF LITTLE BIGHORN

Chief Crazy Horse moved his people from Rosebud Creek. They traveled west and settled along the Little Bighorn River. Tepees stretched for three miles along the river. Never had so many Native Americans gathered to battle a single enemy.

On June 25, 1876, Crazy Horse and his Cheyenne and Sioux warriors were surprised by George Custer and his soldiers along the Little Bighorn River.

Custer quickly found that his army was **outnumbered** by the Native Americans. Within two hours, Custer and his entire group of 210 soldiers had been killed.

The battle continued long into the night as the Native Americans fought two other groups of United States soldiers. The Army sent more troops to help the soldiers. By the time the fresh soldiers arrived, Chief Crazy Horse and his warriors had left the area.



GEORGE CUSTER

CAPTURING CRAZY HORSE

Crazy Horse hoped that the United States would finally leave his people alone. He was wrong. Thousands of soldiers were sent to the Plains region. Native Americans feared for their lives. They signed treaties with the United States government and agreed to live on reservations.

General Crook promised a gun and a horse to any Native American warrior who wanted to hunt down Chief Crazy Horse. More than 60 Native Americans agreed to work for General Crook. Two weeks later, Crazy Horse was found in a village along the Tongue River. He almost surrendered. His tribe was weak and they had been forced to eat their own ponies for food. Still, Crazy Horse continued to run from General Crook and his Native American allies.

On May 6, 1877, Crazy Horse finally surrendered. He agreed to live on a reservation with members from another band of Sioux. Red Cloud was their chief. Crazy Horse was famous with the young warriors on the reservation. Everyone wanted to meet the man who had defeated George Custer.

Chief Red Cloud was jealous of the attention Crazy Horse received. Red Cloud began to spread **rumors** that Crazy Horse planned to escape from the reservation and kill General Crook. The United States Army sent 1,000 men to arrest Crazy Horse. During the arrest, Crazy Horse struggled to get away. He was stabbed by a white officer. Chief Crazy Horse died an hour later.

MONTANA'S STATEHOOD

Montana spent 25 long years as a territory. Constant wars with Native Americans kept the white population from getting large enough to become a state. Even with the Native American conflicts, progress was made in the Montana Territory. The railroad was completed in Montana. The territory became the second largest silver producer in the nation. Copper was discovered. The Anaconda Mine became one of the world's richest copper mines. Finally, on November 8, 1889, Montana became the 41st state to join the Union.



FAST FACTS

- ★ When Crazy Horse was born, he was named Curly because of his wavy hair.
- ★ At the age of 17, Curly proved his bravery during a horse raid. He was given the name Crazy Horse.



MONTANA

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

- 1 Montana has been known by all of the following nicknames except –**

A Big Sky Country State
B North Star State
C Treasure State
D Bonanza State

- 2 Which nickname listed in Number 1 is used to describe Montana's wide open spaces?**

F Big Sky Country State
G North Star State
H Treasure State
J Bonanza state

- 3 Why did Lewis and Clark take Sacagawea on their expedition?**

A They bought her as a slave from the Mandan tribe.
B They wanted her to take care of the children on the expedition.
C They needed her to help them communicate with Native American tribes.
D They wanted her to name all of the canyons and rivers along the expedition.

- 4 Which word best describes how Chief Crazy Horse must have felt after the Battle of Little Bighorn?**

F defeated
G saddened
H lonely
J victorious

Directions: Darken the circle for the word or phrase that means the opposite of the underlined word.

- 5 scientists' theory.**

A belief
B idea
C opinion
D fact

- 6 birds and reptiles.**

F cold blooded
G scales or bony plates
H warm blooded
J lizards

- 7 glaciers.**

A geysers
B bodies of ice
C frozen
D hail and snow

- 8 ventured into Montana.**

F traveled from place to place
G walked around
H stayed in one place
J nomad

READING

Answers

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

MONTANA

Directions: Darken the circle for the word or phrase that gives the simple subject of each sentence.

- 1 **Montana is bordered on the north by Canada.**
 A Montana
 B north
 C Canada
 D bordered
- 2 **In 1864, gold was discovered in the city of Helena.**
 F In 1864
 G gold was discovered
 H Helena
 J gold
- 3 **Which Native American tribes lived in Montana?**
 A Which
 B Native American
 C tribes
 D lived
- 4 **White settlers pushed the Native Americans out of Montana.**
 F White
 G settlers
 H pushed
 J Montana
- 5 **In 1876, a bloody battle was fought between white settlers in Montana and Native Americans.**
 A In 1876
 B bloody
 C battle
 D white settlers and Native Americans

Directions: Darken the circle for the word or phrase that gives the simple predicate of each sentence.

- 6 **The capital of Montana is Helena.**
 F capital
 G of Montana
 H is
 J Helena
- 7 **Where will I find Miles City?**
 A where
 B will find
 C I
 D Miles City
- 8 **Most of Montana's Native Americans refused to live on reservations.**
 F Native Americans
 G on reservations
 H refused
 J Most of Montana's Native Americans
- 9 **Montana spent 25 long years as a territory.**
 A Montana
 B spent
 C spent 25 long years as a territory
 D territory

LANGUAGE

Answers

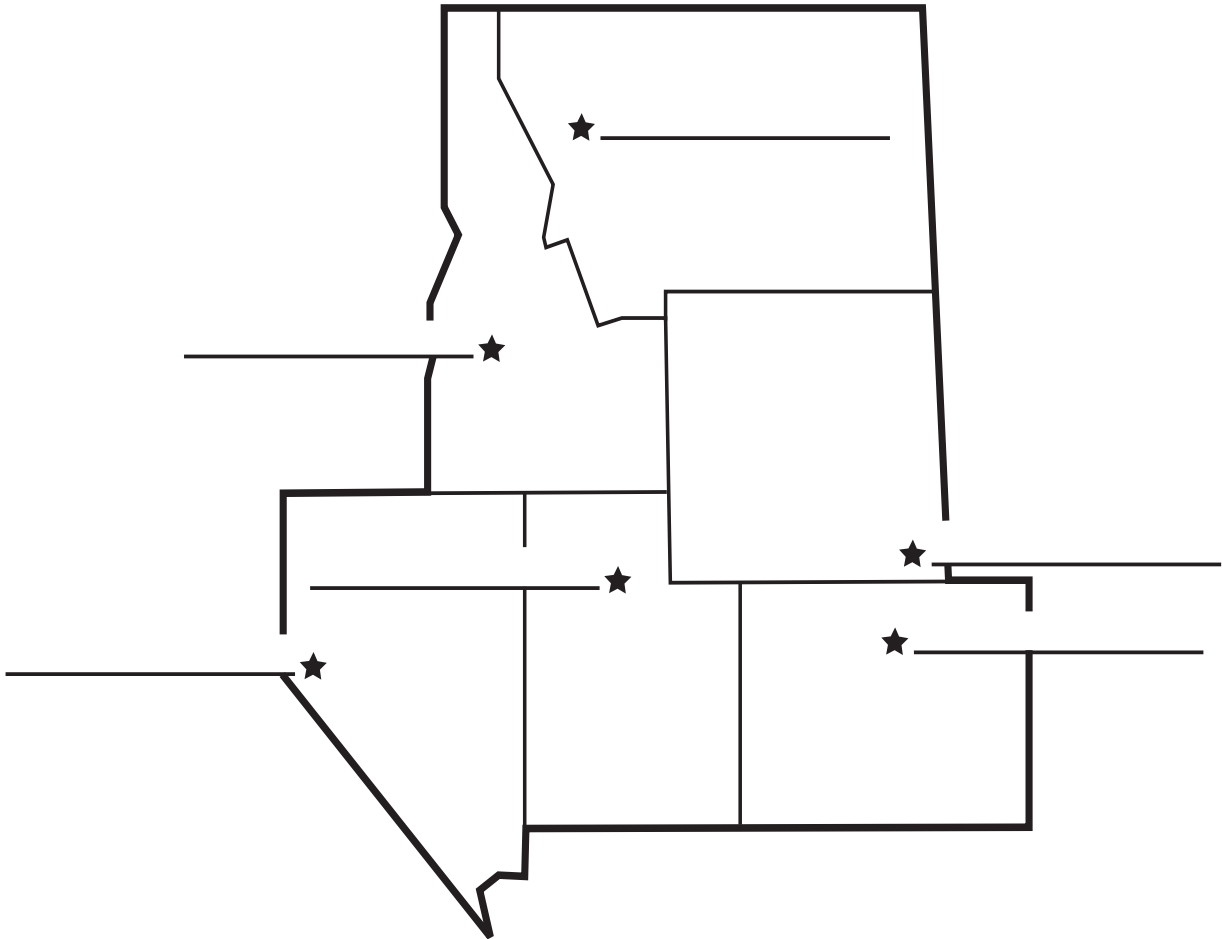
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| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
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| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) | |

MOUNTAIN

STATES AND CAPITALS STUDY GUIDE

During this unit, you will be studying about each of the six Mountain states. In this activity, you will create a study guide to help you take a quiz about the Mountain states and their capitals.

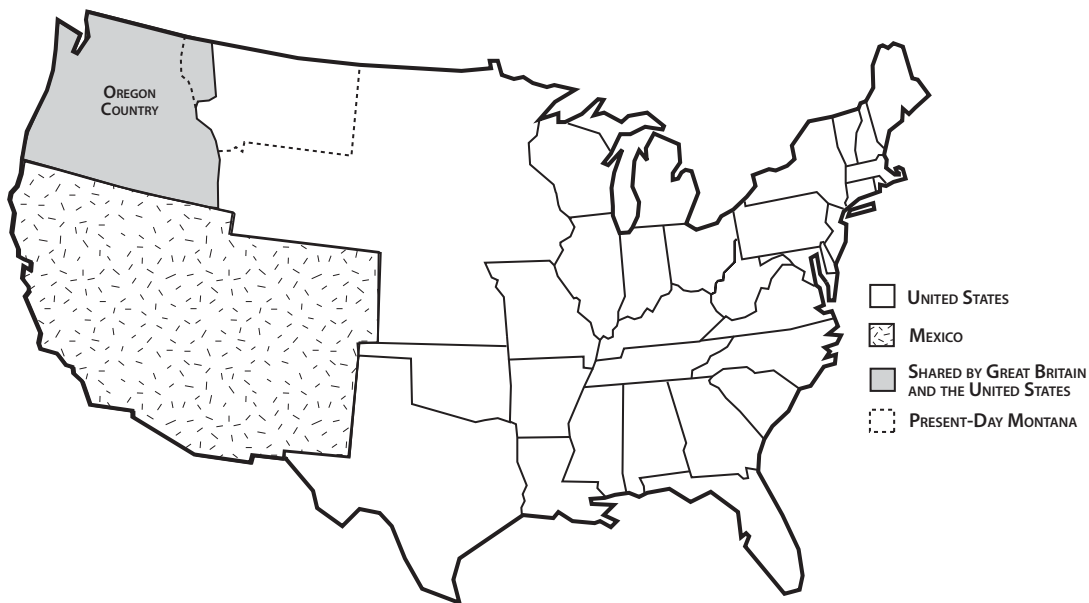
Directions: Use the blank map of the Mountain states to make a study guide. As you learn about each Mountain state, find the state on the map. Label each state with its correct name. On the lines provided, fill in each state's capital city. Spelling Counts!



★ ★ ★ FAMOUS PEOPLE: MOUNTAIN MEN ★ ★ ★

In 1806, Lewis and Clark returned to the United States with stories of valuable fur bearing animals in Oregon Country, an area that included present-day Washington, Oregon, and the northwest corner of Montana. American fur trappers and traders made their way toward Oregon Country.

These American mountain men had already braved **harsh** weather, Native American attacks, and fear of being captured in Mexico to trap fur-bearing animals in the Southwest. Now they turned their attention toward Oregon Country.



THE LIFE OF A MOUNTAIN MAN

The life of a mountain man was difficult. To survive in the wilderness, mountain men had to look like Native Americans. They dressed, walked, and even wore their hair like Native Americans. They traveled through all kinds of weather. They fought wild animals and attacks from unfriendly Native Americans.

Mountain men usually lived and worked alone. They traveled through the deserts of the Southwest and across the northern mountains without maps or roads to guide them. Everything a mountain man owned had to be carried with him. He traveled by horse and could only pack supplies that his horse could carry. One hand guided the horse while the other hand held a rifle. Gunpowder, a bullet pouch, an axe, a sharp knife, animal traps, blankets, food, and cooking supplies were rolled up in a small bundle and strapped to the horse.

Most of the furs were taken back to the United States where they were sold and made into hats. A few of the furs were sold at trading posts so the mountain men could buy flour, salt, coffee, tobacco, and more trapping supplies.

Name _____

★ ★ MOUNTAIN MAN STORY ★ ★

Have you ever wondered what it would have been like to live back in the 1800s, and explore Oregon Country like famous mountain men John C. Frémont and Kit Carson?

In this activity, you will travel back in time and write a story about when Oregon Country was an unsettled and dangerous place to explore.

- Directions:**
- Before beginning your story, organize your thoughts by answering the five questions below.
 - Write your rough draft on separate paper and have it edited. Make sure you include all of the details from the five questions you answered.
 - Write your final draft on the special paper provided by your teacher. Attach extra paper if you need more space.
 - Be prepared to read your story aloud to the rest of the class!

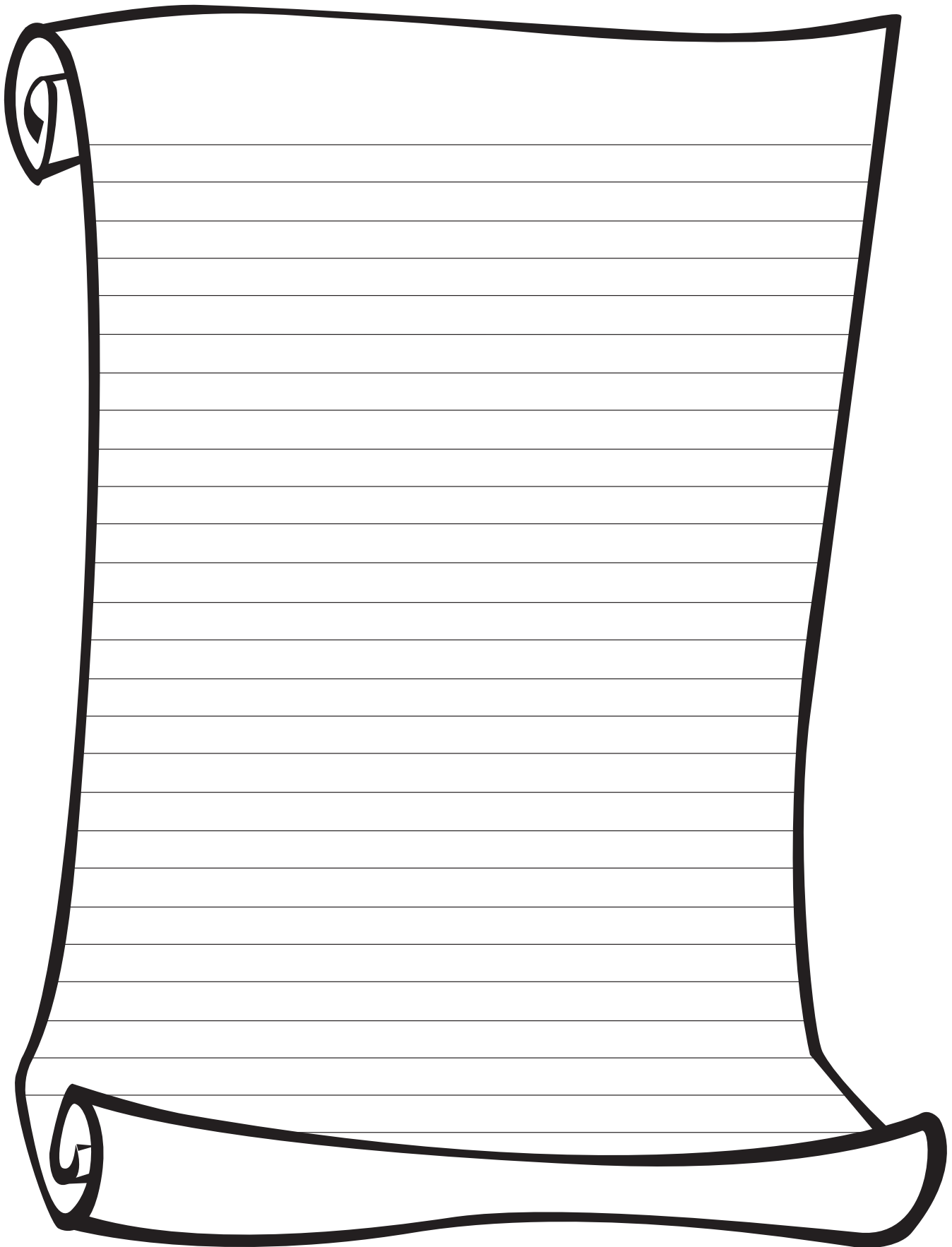
1. Describe who you were and what you looked like. _____

2. Explain your reason for traveling to Oregon Country. _____

3. Describe the kinds of danger you faced along your journey. _____

4. How did you survive in a place where Native American attacks were so common? _____

5. Will we read about you someday? If so, how did you become famous? _____



☆ ★ ☆ ★ VOCABULARY QUIZ ☆ ★ ☆ ★

MOUNTAIN STATES

PART III

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. _____ tourist
2. _____ financial
3. _____ pelts
4. _____ trespassers
5. _____ ventured
6. _____ criminals
7. _____ interpreter
8. _____ theory
9. _____ saloons
10. _____ violated
11. _____ ammunition
12. _____ minerals
13. _____ climate
14. _____ rumors
15. _____ addicted
16. _____ harsh
17. _____ outnumbered
18. _____ allies
19. _____ elected



- A. not able to stop using alcohol or other harmful drugs.
- B groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.
- C. bullets and explosive items used in war.
- D. the average weather conditions of a place over a period of years.
- E people who break the law.
- F selected leaders by voting for them.
- G. having to do with money.
- H. very uncomfortable conditions.
- I. someone who turns speech from one language into another language so both parties can understand each other.
- J. substances found below ground that are useful to humans, including ore, coal, petroleum, natural gas, water, and gems.
- K. having more people on one side.
- L. skins and furs of animals.
- M. statements spread from person to person that may or may not be true.
- N. buildings where alcohol is served. were risks and dangers.
- O. a belief based on scientific facts and data.
- P. someone who travels for pleasure.
- Q. people who enter someone else's property without permission.
- R continued ahead even though there were risks and dangers.
- S. broke the rules.

GLOSSARY

a•ban•doned gave up completely.

ad•dict•ed not able to stop using alcohol or other harmful drugs.

a•do•be a heavy clay used for making bricks.

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

al•pine up in the mountains.

am•bushed attacked without warning.

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

ap•point•ed chosen or selected.

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

ar•id an area which does not receive enough rainfall to support farming.

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

bar•ley a grass that is grown for its grain and generally used to make malt or feed farm animals.

bi•son buffalo.

black•smith a person who makes things by heating and hammering iron into different shapes.

bor•der dividing line.

ca•nals man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.

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

cap•i•tol the building where the government meets to make important decisions for the state.

cap•tive a prisoner who has been taken by force without permission.

cav•al•ry military troops riding on horseback.

cen•ten•ni•al a 100 year celebration.

Civ•il War the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.

cli•mate the average weather conditions of a place over a period of years.

col•o•nies groups of people who are ruled by another country.

com•ple•tion the condition of being finished.

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

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

con•vinced talked someone into doing something your way.

cra•ters holes in the shape of a bowl around the opening of a volcano or geyser.

crim•i•nals people who break the law.

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

cul•ture a shared set of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices within a group.

debts amounts of money that are owed to someone else.

ded•i•cat•ed set apart for some special purpose.

de•feat•ed won victory over.

de•fend protect.

de•nied refused to allow.

de•plet•ed completely used up.

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

des•o•late empty and abandoned.

di•am•e•ter the distance across the middle of a circle.

dis•putes arguments or disagreements.

dis•rupt•ed bothered.

do•mes•ti•cat•ed wild animals that are tamed and used by humans.

drought a very long period with no rain.

dunes hills of wind-blown sand.

dwel•lings houses.

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

e•lec•ted selected leaders by voting for them.

el•e•va•tion the height to which something is raised.

en•forc•ing requiring someone to obey laws.

e•qual•i•ty being equal.

e•rod•ed destroyed by wind and water.

e•rupt•ed broke out.

Eu•ro•pe•ans people who come from the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

ex•pe•di•tion a journey for the purpose of exploring.

ex•tend fully stretch out.

ex•tinct no longer living.

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

fed•er•al the government at the national level.

fer•tile rich soil that produces a large number of crops.

fi•nan•cial having to do with money.

flint a very hard stone that produces a spark when struck by steel.

fos•sil•ized changed into a fossil.

fos•sils prints or remains of plants or animals preserved in earth or rock.

found•ed started or established.

Gads•den Pur•chase the 1853 land purchase between the United States and Mexico that included parts of present-day New Mexico and Arizona.

ge•ol•o•gists scientists who study the history and structure of the Earth.

gey•sers springs that erupt heated water and steam.

gla•cier large body of ice moving slowly down a valley or spreading across the surface of the land.

gorge a narrow passage between two mountains.

grist•mill a mill for grinding grain.

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

harsh very uncomfortable conditions.

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

ice age a time when the Earth was mostly covered with huge sheets of ice.

ig•nored refused to listen.

im•mi•grants people who come to a new country to live permanently.

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

in•dus•tries businesses that provide a certain product or service.

in•hab•i•tants people who occupy a place regularly or for a long period of time.

in•land an area of land that is away from the water.

in•ter•pret•er someone who turns speech from one language into another language so both parties can understand each other.

in•ves•ti•gate to take a closer look.

ir•ri•gate to water crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.

keel•boats shallow covered river boats that are usually rowed or towed and used for freight.

la•va melted rock coming from a volcano that cools and hardens.

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

mam•mal warm-blooded animal that feeds its young with milk, has a backbone, and is covered with hair.

mam•moths large hairy extinct elephants with tusks that curved upward.

man•u•fac•tur•ing making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.

Mex•i•can War the battle between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 over land and boundaries.

mi•grat•ed moved from one region or country to another.

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

mi•li•tia a group of men having some military training who are called upon only in emergencies.

min•er•als substances found below ground that are useful to humans, including ore, coal, petroleum, natural gas, water, and gems.

mis•sion a type of church.

mis•sion•ar•ies people sent to spread a religious faith.

mon•u•ments buildings, stones, or statues created to remember a person or event.

Mor•mons people who belong to a religious group that was founded in 1830, tracing its beginnings to Joseph Smith.

mot•to a short phrase describing conduct or principles.

moun•tain•ous having many mountains.

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

no•mad•ic types of people who wander from place to place with no permanent home.

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.

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

par•tic•i•pants people who take part in something.

pas•tures grassy lands where animals graze.

pelts skins and furs of animals.

per•se•cut•ed cruel punishment usually based on religious beliefs, cultural differences, or skin color.

pe•ti•tioned requested or asked.

pi•o•neers early settlers who prepared the way for others to follow.

plains large grassy areas where cattle are raised and wheat is grown.

Po•ny Ex•press a system that operated from 1860-1861, requiring several different horseback riders to carry mail from Missouri to California.

prai•rie wide area of flat or rolling grassland.

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

pre•serves protects from injury or ruin so more can be learned later.

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

pro•spec•tors people who search for gold or other minerals.

prov•i•dence help or care from God or Heaven.

pub•lish to print works of writing so they can be read by others.

py•ra•mid a figure with a square base and sides shaped like triangles.

quar•ries open pits that provide stones for building.

raid•ing attacking suddenly.

re•duced decreased in size.

re•ject•ed refused to consider.

rep•tiles cold-blooded air breathing animals with a backbone. Reptiles usually have skin covered with scales or bony plates.

re•pub•lic an independent nation with its own form of government, usually a president.

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

re•store bring something back to its original condition.

re•venge to punish someone in return for an injury; to get back at someone for something they've done to you.

re•volt a fight against authority.

ru•mors statements spread from person to person that may or may not be true.

sage•brush an American plant that grows as a low shrub and has a bitter juice and a sharp smell.

sa•loons buildings where alcohol is served.

saw•mills businesses with big machines that saw wood into planks and boards.

sea lev•el the level of the ocean's surface between high tide and low tide.

se•cure safe.

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

steam•boat a boat that is powered by a steam engine.

sum•mit the highest point.

sur•ren•dered gave up.

sus•pen•sion bridge a bridge that has its roadway hung between two cables.

sy•rin•ga a garden shrub with fragrant white or cream colored flowers.

tan•ner•ies places where animal hides are soaked in solution and made into leather.

Tex•as Rev•o•lu•tion the four-year battle which resulted in Texas declaring its independence from the country of Mexico.

the•o•ry a belief based on scientific facts and data.

tim•ber wood used for making something.

tour•ist someone who travels for pleasure.

trans•con•ti•nen•tal stretching across a continent.

trea•ty a formal agreement.

tres•pas•sers people who enter someone else's property without permission.

u•nique special; one of a kind.

urged tried to get someone to take action.

ven•tured continued to travel ahead even though there were risks and dangers.

ve•to to prevent something from becoming a law.

vi•o•lat•ed broke the rules.

yuc•ca a plant that grows in warm regions of North America, has long leaves, a woody base, and white blossoms.

wes•tern hem•is•phere the half of the Earth that connects North America, Central America, and South America.

ANSWERS

ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

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

ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

1. P	10. S
2. G	11. C
3. L	12. J
4. Q	13. D
5. R	14. M
6. E	15. A
7. I	16. H
8. O	17. K
9. N	18. B
	19. F

MOUNTAIN MAN STORY GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Answered each of 5 Prewriting Questions	50 (10 points per question)	
Development of Character in Story	20	
Described Exciting or Dangerous Event in Story	15	
Orally Reading Story	15	
TOTAL	100	

MECHANICS GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Spelling	20	
Punctuation	20	
Grammar	20	
Capitalization	20	
Sentence Structure	20	
TOTAL	100	