

# MAPS CHARTS GRAPHS

United States Past and Present  
Level H

Project Editor: *Marty Geyen*

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Editor: *Leslie Baranowski*

Project Design: *Mike Whipkey, Artful Communications*

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Cover Design: *Francyne Abate Sepich*

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Photo Research: *Amy Van Hoose*

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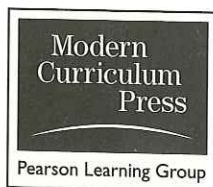
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United States Past and Present  
Level H

*Dale I. Foreman, Ph.D.*

*Sally J. Allen*  
Writer and Social Studies Consultant

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## Finding Directions

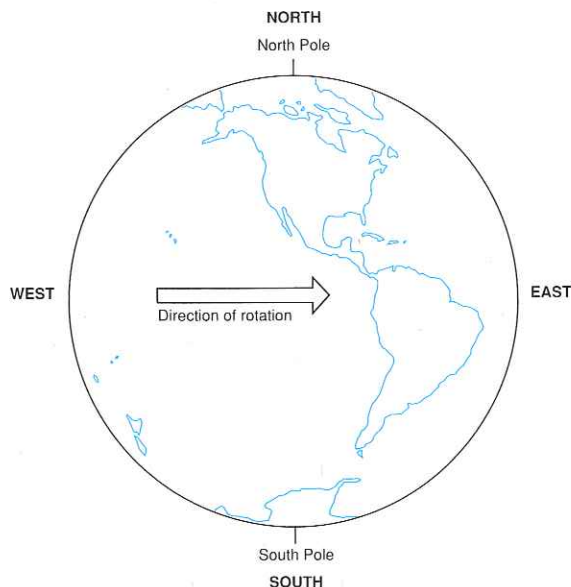
**Objective:** to use a compass rose or direction arrow to find directions on a map

Maps give you many different kinds of information. One kind of information that nearly all maps show is direction. When you read a map, look for an arrow or other pointer to help you find directions.

The four most important directions are called the **cardinal directions**. Two of the cardinal directions are **north** and **south**. What are the other two?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

The North Pole is the northernmost point on Earth. No matter where in the world you are standing, north is toward the North Pole. Likewise, the South Pole is the southernmost point on Earth. South is always toward the South Pole.



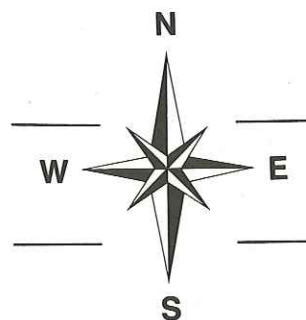
**East** is the direction that Earth turns. It is the direction of the sunrise. **West** is the direction opposite east, and is the direction of the sunset.

If you know one direction, you can figure out the others. When you face north, south is straight behind you. East is to your right. West is to your left.

To describe directions that are not exactly north, south, east, or west, people combine these words. For example, the direction halfway between north and east is called northeast. The direction halfway between south and west is called southwest. Northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest are **intermediate directions**.

Add all four intermediate directions to this diagram.

2.



The drawing you have made is called a **compass rose**. Some maps have a compass rose to help you find all of these directions. Other maps have a pointer that shows only one direction, usually north. North is often at the top of the map—but not always! To be sure of directions, you should look for a north arrow or a compass rose.



Early navigators use placement of sun and stars to find directions.

Use the map of Yellowstone National Park to answer the following questions.

### Yellowstone National Park



3. Find the north arrow on the map. Which edge of this map is the northern edge?

- a. left
- b. right
- c. top
- d. bottom

4. What state is on the northern boundary of Yellowstone National Park?

- a. Idaho
- b. Wyoming
- c. Montana
- d. Colorado

5. What national forests border Yellowstone on the west?

- a. Shoshone and Teton National Forests
- b. Gallatin and Targhee National Forests
- c. Targhee and Teton National Forests
- d. Gallatin and Shoshone National Forests

6. What direction do you travel to go from West Thumb to Old Faithful?

- a. north
- b. south
- c. east
- d. west

7. What river flows into Yellowstone Lake from the southeast?

- a. Snake River
- b. Bechler River
- c. Yellowstone River
- d. Madison River

8. Which one of these is located in the northwestern corner of the park?

- a. Bechler
- b. Silver Gate
- c. Gallatin
- d. Pahaska Tepee

9. What mountain lies northeast of Inspiration Point?

- a. Mt. Holmes
- b. Amethyst Mt.
- c. Saddle Mt.
- d. Sulphur Mt.

10. If you come into the park's west entrance at West Yellowstone, what is the shortest way to West Thumb?

- a. Go east to Madison Museum. Turn south to Old Faithful. Follow the Grand Loop Road east to West Thumb.
- b. Go east to Madison Museum. Turn northeast to Norris. Take the Grand Loop Road through Canyon and Bridge Bay to West Thumb.
- c. Go west on Highway 20 and 191. Turn north to Old Faithful. Follow the North Loop to West Thumb.
- d. Go west on Highway 20 and 191. Follow the Grand Loop Road east to West Thumb.

## Lesson 2

# Using Map Scale

**Objective:** to use the scale on a map to find and compare distances

Maps are **scale** drawings. Each inch on the map stands for a certain number of feet or miles on Earth's surface.

Most maps give you a scale bar to help you understand the distances shown on the map. To find out how far apart two places are, measure the distance between them with a ruler. Then use the scale bar to find how many miles that

distance stands for on Earth's surface. Some maps show scales in both miles and kilometers.

Every map has a different scale, depending upon how much area is shown on the map.

The first map in this lesson shows the states of Delaware and Maryland. The second map shows the District of Columbia. Look carefully at the scale markings on both maps and use them to answer the following questions.

**Delaware and Maryland**



1. How many miles does the scale on the map of Delaware and Maryland represent?
- a. 10   b. 50   c. 20   d. 100

2. How far is it from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, D.C.?
- a. about 30 mi                      c. about 50 mi  
b. about 20 mi                      d. about 10 mi

## The District of Columbia



3. How long is the western border of Delaware?

- a. about 110 mi
- b. about 87 mi
- c. about 70 mi
- d. about 123 mi

4. What is the distance between Hagerstown, Maryland, and Wilmington, Delaware, in a straight line?

- a. about 85 mi
- b. about 145 mi
- c. about 35 mi
- d. about 115 mi

5. Suppose you wanted to drive from Frederick to Wilmington by interstate highway. If you took highways 70, 695 and 95, how far would you have to drive?

- a. about 105 mi
- b. about 135 mi
- c. about 65 mi
- d. about 150 mi

6. How many kilometers does the scale on the map of the District of Columbia represent?

- a. 5
- b. 3
- c. 15
- d. 7

7. How many miles does the scale on the map of the District of Columbia represent?

- a. 5
- b. 3
- c. 15
- d. 7

8. About how many kilometers are there in 3 miles?

- a. 4
- b. 5
- c. 6
- d. 8

9. What is the distance from the Capitol to Fort Dupont Park?

- a. 10 mi
- b. 3 mi
- c. 5 mi
- d. 15 mi

10. What is the distance from the White House to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center?

- a. 1.5 mi
- b. 7.5 mi
- c. 15 mi
- d. 5.5 mi

11. On which map does an inch stand for more miles?

12. Which two cities are the farthest distance apart?

- a. Washington and Baltimore
- b. Frederick and Hagerstown
- c. Hagerstown and Washington
- d. Baltimore and Frederick



Visitors to Vietnam Memorial, Washington, D. C.



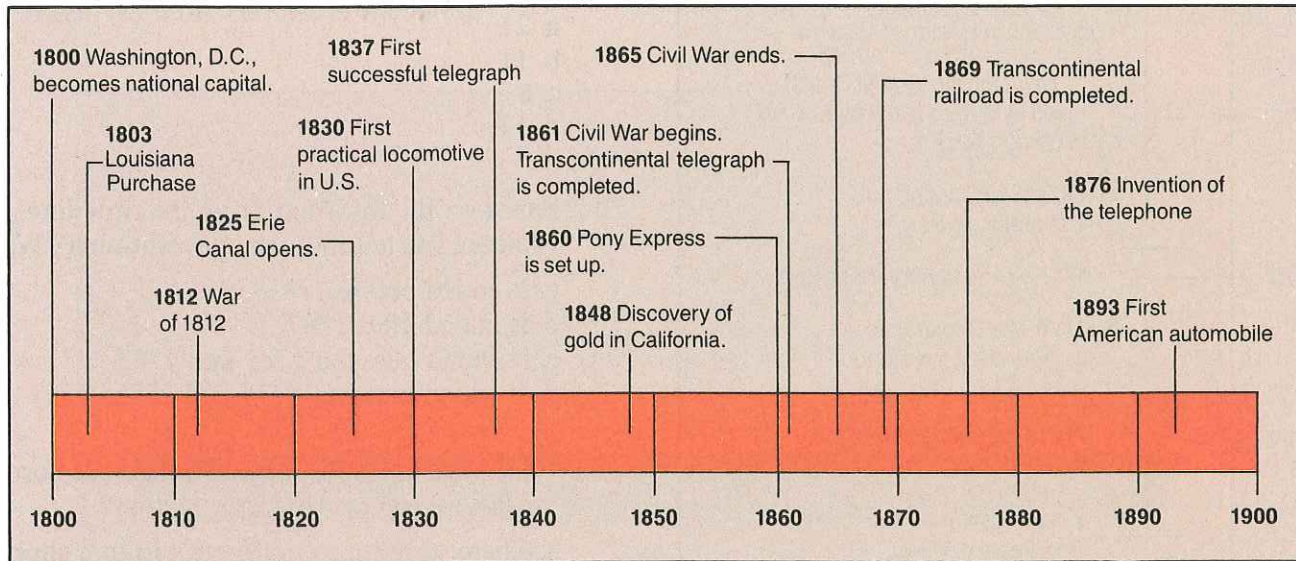
## Lesson 39

# Interpreting a Time Line

**Objectives:** to arrange events in chronological order, compare time spans, and draw inferences based on information in a time line

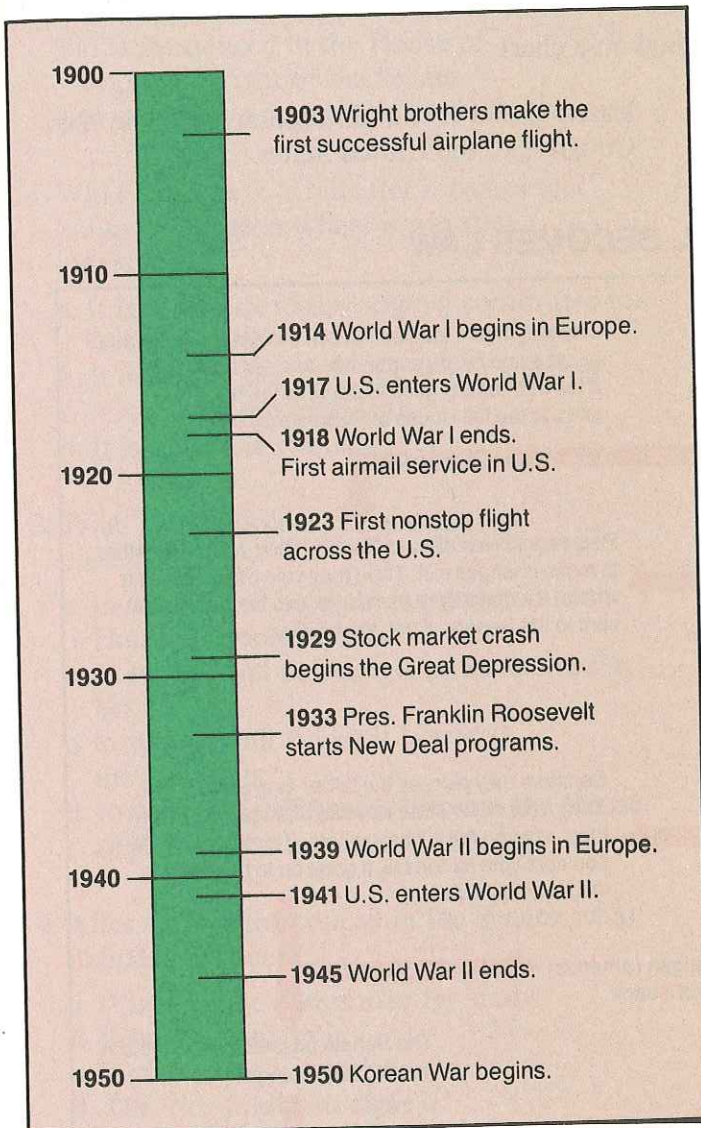
This time line shows some major developments in transportation and communication in the

United States. Use it to answer questions 1–7.



- How many years does this time line cover?  
a. 1800    b. 1900    c. 200    d. 100
- When was gold discovered in California?  
a. 1848    b. 1854    c. 1837    d. 1840
- How many years went by between the building of the first practical locomotive and the completion of a railroad across the continent?  
a. 27    b. 52    c. 39    d. 12
- Between what two events was the longest span of time?  
a. the first successful telegraph and the transcontinental telegraph  
b. the first practical locomotive and the first automobile  
c. the opening of the Erie Canal and the first successful telegraph  
d. the operation of Pony Express and the invention of the telephone
- The Erie Canal linked the port of New York with the Great Lakes. In what year was it opened?  
a. 1820    b. 1812    c. 1825    d. 1837
- The Pony Express trip took eight or nine days from east to west coasts. What probably put the Pony Express out of business?  
a. the invention of the first telegraph  
b. the invention of the telephone  
c. the transcontinental telegraph  
d. the invention of the automobile
- What form of communication would have been the fastest way to let people on the east coast learn about gold being discovered in California?  
a. telephone  
b. transcontinental railroad  
c. Pony Express  
d. telegraph

This time line shows some events of the first half of the twentieth century. Use it to answer questions 8–13.



8. In what year did the stock market crash occur?

- a. 1914
- b. 1941
- c. 1929
- d. 1933

9. In what year did the Wright brothers make the first successful airplane flight?

- a. 1930
- b. 1933
- c. 1914
- d. 1903

10. How many years went by between the end of World War I and the United States' entry into World War II?

- a. 31
- b. 23
- c. 14
- d. 4

11. Which one of the following periods is shortest?

- a. the period between the invention of the airplane and the first nonstop flight across the United States
- b. the period between the stock market crash and President Roosevelt's New Deal programs
- c. the period between the end of World War II and the beginning of the Korean War
- d. the period between the Wright brothers' first airplane flight and the beginning of airmail service

12. Which one of the following periods is not shown on the time line?

- a. the period between the invention of the airplane and the first nonstop flight across the United States
- b. the period between the stock market crash and President Roosevelt's New Deal programs
- c. the period between the end of World War II and the beginning of the Korean War
- d. the period between the Wright brothers' first airplane flight and the beginning of airmail service

13. Place the following events at the correct chronological point on the time line.

- a. 1927 Lindbergh made the first solo flight across the Atlantic.
- b. 1947 First supersonic flight
- c. 1941 First American jet flight
- d. 1911 First flight across the United States (in 68 hops)

# Answer Key

## Lesson 1

pages 2-3

- |                                  |      |       |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|
| 1. east and west                 | 3. c | 7. c  |
| 2. NE, SE, SW,<br>NW (clockwise) | 4. c | 8. c  |
|                                  | 5. b | 9. b  |
|                                  | 6. d | 10. a |

## Lesson 2

pages 4-5

- |      |       |                                                  |
|------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. d | 6. a  | 11. on the map<br>of Delaware<br>and<br>Maryland |
| 2. c | 7. a  | 12. c                                            |
| 3. a | 8. b  |                                                  |
| 4. b | 9. b  |                                                  |
| 5. d | 10. d |                                                  |

## Lesson 3

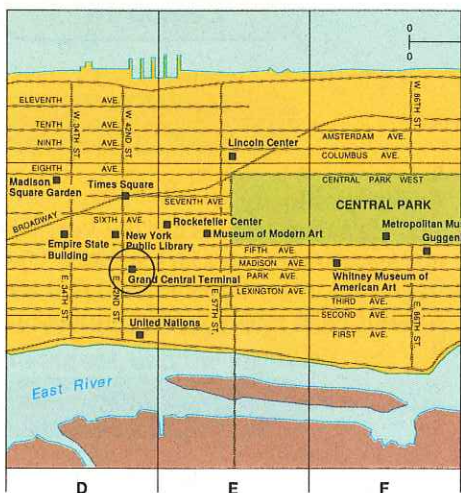
pages 6-7

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. d  | 11. d |
| 2. c | 7. b  | 12. b |
| 3. c | 8. c  | 13. d |
| 4. d | 9. a  |       |
| 5. b | 10. a |       |
14. Areas with high population density have more professional sports teams than do areas of low population density.

## Lesson 4

page 8

1. c
2. See map for answer.
3. a
4. b
5. a. A-2  
b. D-3  
c. E-1
6. d
7. b



## Lesson 5

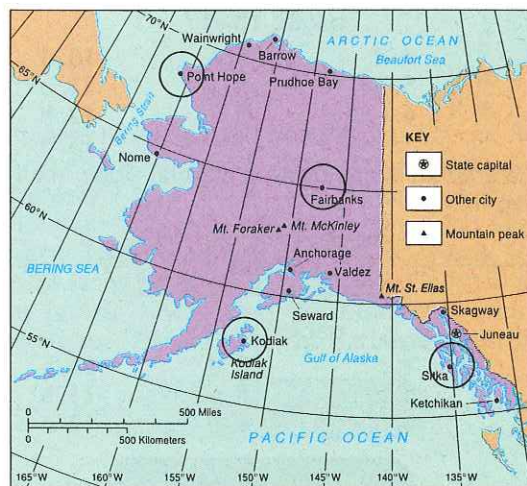
pages 9-11

- |                   |                                                                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. equator        | 13. d                                                                          |
| 2. South Pole     | 14. b                                                                          |
| 3. 90° South      | 15. b                                                                          |
| 4. Prime Meridian | 16. a                                                                          |
| 5. a              | 17. b                                                                          |
| 6. b              | 18. b                                                                          |
| 7. d              | 19. a. Denver<br>b. Columbus<br>c. Indianapolis                                |
| 8. c              | 20. a. 45° N, 123° W<br>b. 45° N, 93° W<br>c. 39° N, 120° W<br>d. 36° N, 79° W |
| 9. c              |                                                                                |
| 10. a             |                                                                                |
| 11. c             |                                                                                |
| 12. b             |                                                                                |

## Lesson 6

pages 12-13

### Alaska



- |       |                                                                                  |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. c  | 13. d                                                                            |
| 2. b  | 14. a                                                                            |
| 3. d  | 15. b                                                                            |
| 4. d  | 16. a. Ketchikan<br>b. Nome<br>c. Seward                                         |
| 5. c  | 17. a. 57° N, 135° W<br>b. 65° N, 148° W<br>c. 58° N, 152° W<br>d. 68° N, 167° W |
| 6. a  | 18. See map for answers.                                                         |
| 7. b  |                                                                                  |
| 8. c  |                                                                                  |
| 9. c  |                                                                                  |
| 10. c |                                                                                  |
| 11. b |                                                                                  |
| 12. b |                                                                                  |