

Sample Maps from

Maps of America the Beautiful

Part of the *America the Beautiful* Curriculum

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Maps of America the Beautiful
A Student-Created Historical Atlas of the United States
by Bethany Poore

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This work contains original maps drawn for this publication by Bethany Poore.

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Maps of America the Beautiful

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Introduction

Maps of America the Beautiful was designed to help you learn about and remember places you read about in the lessons of *America the Beautiful*. As you complete the assignments in *Maps of America the Beautiful*, you are creating your own historical atlas of the United States. It will be useful in this present study and as you study American history and geography in the future. Do your best and neatest work as you color and identify places in this map book. As you carefully create your historical atlas, you will make a beautiful and useful book of which you can be proud.

Using the Maps as You Read the Lessons in *America the Beautiful*

Many lessons in *America the Beautiful* have a corresponding map in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. When there is a corresponding map, the map number will be listed in the heading of the lesson. Turn to page 2 in *America the Beautiful*. Notice that the heading for Lesson 1 looks like this:

Lesson 1 - Map 1

God's Wonders

Before you read Lesson 1, turn to Map 1 in this map book. Refer to Map 1 while you read the lesson.

Completing Map Assignments

A list of activities follows Lesson 1. One of these activities is the map assignment for Lesson 1. Look at the assignments on the page after this page in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. There you will find instructions to follow to complete Map 1. Complete the assignments in the order they are given.

Some maps are completed on one day, while others are completed slowly over the course of the entire year. Turn to Map 2 to see an example of this. Notice that there are many instructions for Map 2. Look at the assignment for Lesson 13. When you reach Lesson 13 in your study of *America the Beautiful*, you will use Map 2 while you are reading the lesson. After the lesson, you will complete only the assignment for Lesson 13. After you read Lesson 20, you will complete only the assignment for Lesson 20. By the end of the course, you will have finished Map 2.

You should use colored pencils to complete each assignment in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. Regular crayons will be too thick. During the course, you will need each of these colors:

red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, black, gray, and brown
A quality colored pencil brand like Prismacolor® is highly recommended.

When you are coloring in a shape, color neatly and completely, solidly but not too hard. When you circle one or more words, make your circles (or ovals) neat and complete. When you are instructed to trace along a line, trace just beside the line so that the color will be visible.

Map 2 - God's Wonders

Lesson 13: The Great Lakes of northern America contain about 20 percent of the world's fresh water. Color in the Great Lakes with blue.

Lesson 20: Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket are filled with historic and beautiful places. Color in the box containing Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket with yellow.

Lesson 28: The Chesapeake Bay has an abundance of birds, fish, and other wildlife. Circle the words Chesapeake Bay with purple.

Lesson 34: The Appalachian Mountains pass through most states in the eastern United States. They were the first western frontier settled by early Americans. Color the Appalachian Mountains green.

Lesson 42: Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is the largest known cave system in the world. Circle the words Mammoth Cave with black.

Lesson 52: The Mississippi River is the largest river in North America, extending from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. Trace along the Mississippi River with blue.

Lesson 59: Niagara Falls is a 188-foot drop on the Niagara River and spreads over the border between the United States and Canada. Circle the words Niagara Falls with yellow.

Lesson 62: Crater Lake in the Cascade Mountains of southern Oregon was formed by an ancient volcanic eruption. Circle the words Crater Lake with blue.

Lesson 72: The wonderland of Yellowstone National Park was set aside by the United States government in 1872. Circle the word Yellowstone with black.

Lesson 82: The United States government has set aside the wonders God created in Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks in California. Circle the words Yosemite and Sequoia with pink.

Lesson 87: The farmlands of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are called America's Breadbasket. Trace along the dotted line enclosing these states with brown.

Lesson 94: Glacier National Park in Montana was designated America's tenth national park on May 11, 1910. Circle the word Glacier with pink.

Lesson 100: Almost five million visitors come to Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona every year. Circle the words Grand Canyon with red.

Lesson 104: President Grover Cleveland first established the Black Hills Forest Reserve of South Dakota in 1897. Circle the words Black Hills with black.

Lesson 110: The wilderness of Olympic National Park covers most of the Olympic Peninsula, on the northwestern tip of Washington State. Circle the words Olympic Peninsula with brown.

Lesson 118: Arizona's Petrified Forest is one of the world's largest collections of petrified wood. Circle the words Petrified Forest with orange.

Lesson 129: Great Basin National Park preserves a part of a large region of diverse landscape known as the Great Basin. Circle the words Great Basin NP with orange. The Great Salt Lake is too salty to support fish and most other water animals and plants. Color the Great Salt Lake blue.

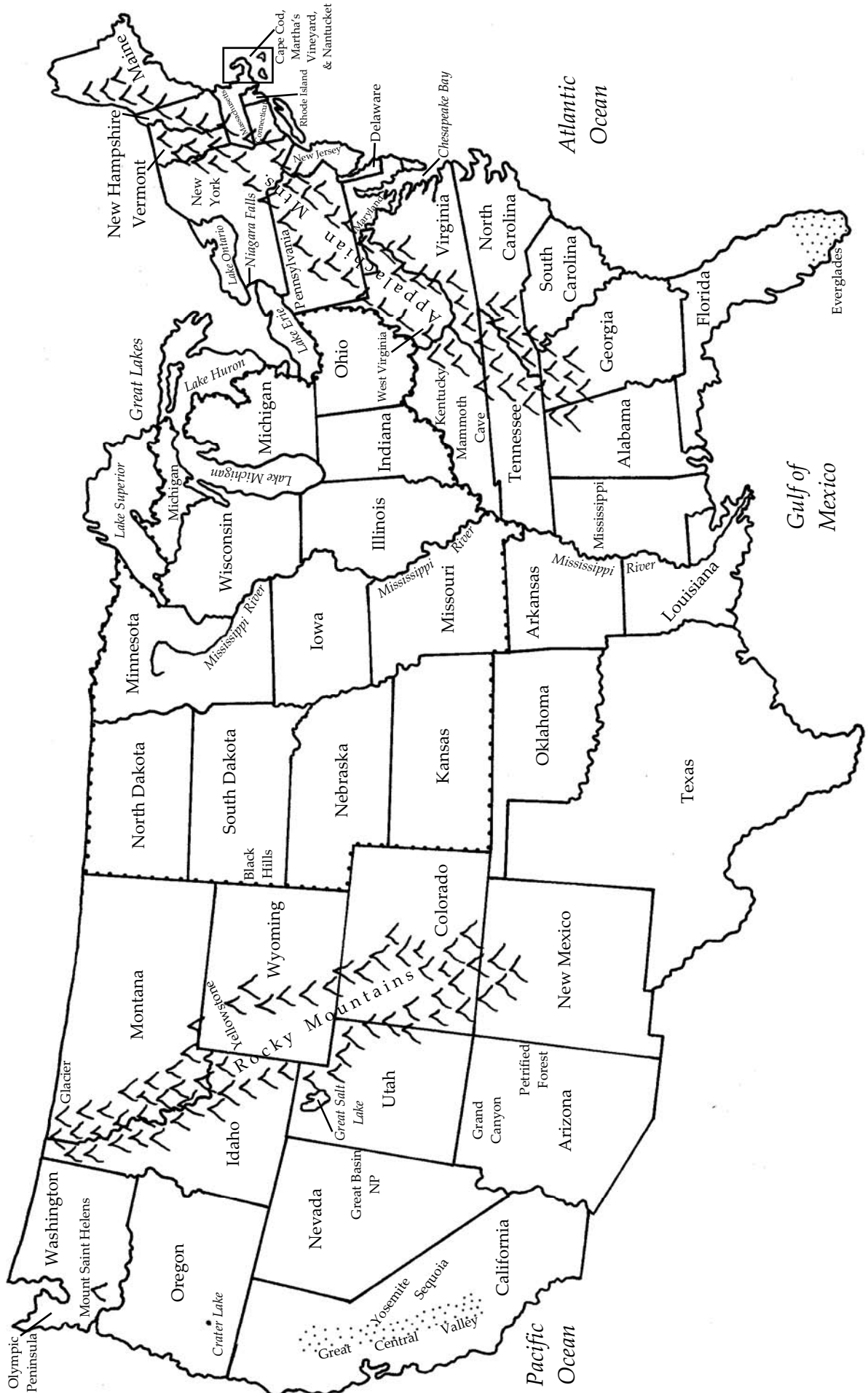
Lesson 134: Many agricultural products are grown in the Great Central Valley of California. Color the Great Central Valley green.

Lesson 138: Mount Saint Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, suddenly changing the landscape of hundreds of square miles surrounding it. Circle the words Mount Saint Helens with gray.

Lesson 142: The Everglades of Florida are preserved in Everglades National Park, which is the largest subtropical wilderness in the United States and home to many rare species of wildlife. Color the shaded area of the Everglades green.

Lesson 147: The Rocky Mountains are America's largest mountain chain, cutting across the West beginning in Canada and continuing south into New Mexico. Color the Rocky Mountains gray.

Map 2 - God's Wonders



Map 8 - The Great Lakes

Lesson 13 Assignments:

1. The Apostle Islands in Lake Superior are part of the state of Wisconsin. Circle the Apostle Islands with green.
2. The name of Lake Superior comes from the French for Upper Lake. Color Lake Superior blue.
3. The St. Mary's River flows between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. Color the St. Mary's River purple.
4. Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes. Color Lake Huron blue.
5. Lake Michigan is named for the Ojibwe (Chippewa) word Michi-guma. Color Lake Michigan blue.
6. The Straits of Mackinac divide Lakes Michigan and Huron. Circle the words Straits of Mackinac with brown.
7. The St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River connect Lakes Huron and Erie. Color the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair, and the Detroit River orange.
8. Lake Erie is the shallowest of the Great Lakes. Color Lake Erie blue.
9. Point Pelee in Lake Erie is the southernmost point of Canada's mainland. Circle Point Pelee with green.
10. The Niagara River connects Lakes Erie and Ontario. Trace along the Niagara River with red.
11. The Niagara River makes a sudden drop at Niagara Falls. Circle the words Niagara Falls with pink.
12. Lake Ontario was explored by Champlain in 1615. Color Lake Ontario blue.

Map 8 - The Great Lakes



Map 18 - The West

Lesson 45 Assignments:

1. English, French, and Spanish fur traders had worked along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers for two hundred years when the American fur trade expanded into the West. Trace along the Missouri and Columbia Rivers with blue. Remember that the Columbia goes all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
2. The Missouri Fur Company, St. Louis Fur Company, and the American Fur Company had headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Circle the words St. Louis with red.
3. The American Fur Company established Fort Union Trading Post in 1828. Circle the words Fort Union with gray.
4. Jedediah Smith crossed the Mojave Desert and the Great Basin. Circle the words Mojave Desert with yellow.
5. Jim Bridger was the first white man to see the Great Salt Lake in Utah. Color the Great Salt Lake blue.
6. Kit Carson's fur operations were based at Taos, New Mexico. Circle the word Taos with purple.

Lesson 56 Assignments:

1. Americans working for John Jacob Astor's fur trading company founded Astoria in 1811. Circle the word Astoria with green.
2. Texas declared itself an independent republic in 1836. Trace just inside the border of Texas with orange.
3. America claimed that the southern border of Texas was the Rio Grande River. Mexico claimed that the border was the Nueces River. Trace along the Rio Grande and Nueces Rivers with blue.
4. During the Mexican War, American residents of Sacramento, California, declared California to be an independent republic. Circle the word Sacramento with pink.

Lesson 57 Assignments:

1. Many of the pioneers who traveled west on the Oregon Trail were headed for Oregon's fertile Willamette Valley. Circle the words Willamette Valley with green.

2. The Whitman mission team left their heavy wagon and got rid of excess baggage at Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Circle the words Fort Laramie with orange.
3. The Whitman mission team rested at Fort Boise, Idaho. Circle the words Fort Boise with black.
4. At Fort Walla Walla, the Whitman mission team secured passage on a boat and traveled 200 miles to Fort Vancouver. Circle the words Fort Walla Walla with purple.
5. At Fort Vancouver, the British fur trading company sold the Whitmans and Spaldings all they needed to set up their missions. Circle Fort Vancouver with red.
6. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman established their mission near Walla Walla, Washington. Circle the words Whitman Mission with brown.
7. The Spaldings established their mission near what is now Lewiston, Idaho. Circle the words Spalding Mission with green.
8. Independence, Missouri, was the most popular jumping off town, where pioneers ready to set out on the Oregon Trail went to wait for spring. Circle the word Independence with purple.
9. Trace along the dotted line of the Oregon Trail with orange. On this map, it begins in Independence, Missouri, and goes to Oregon City, Oregon. Circle the words Oregon City with purple.

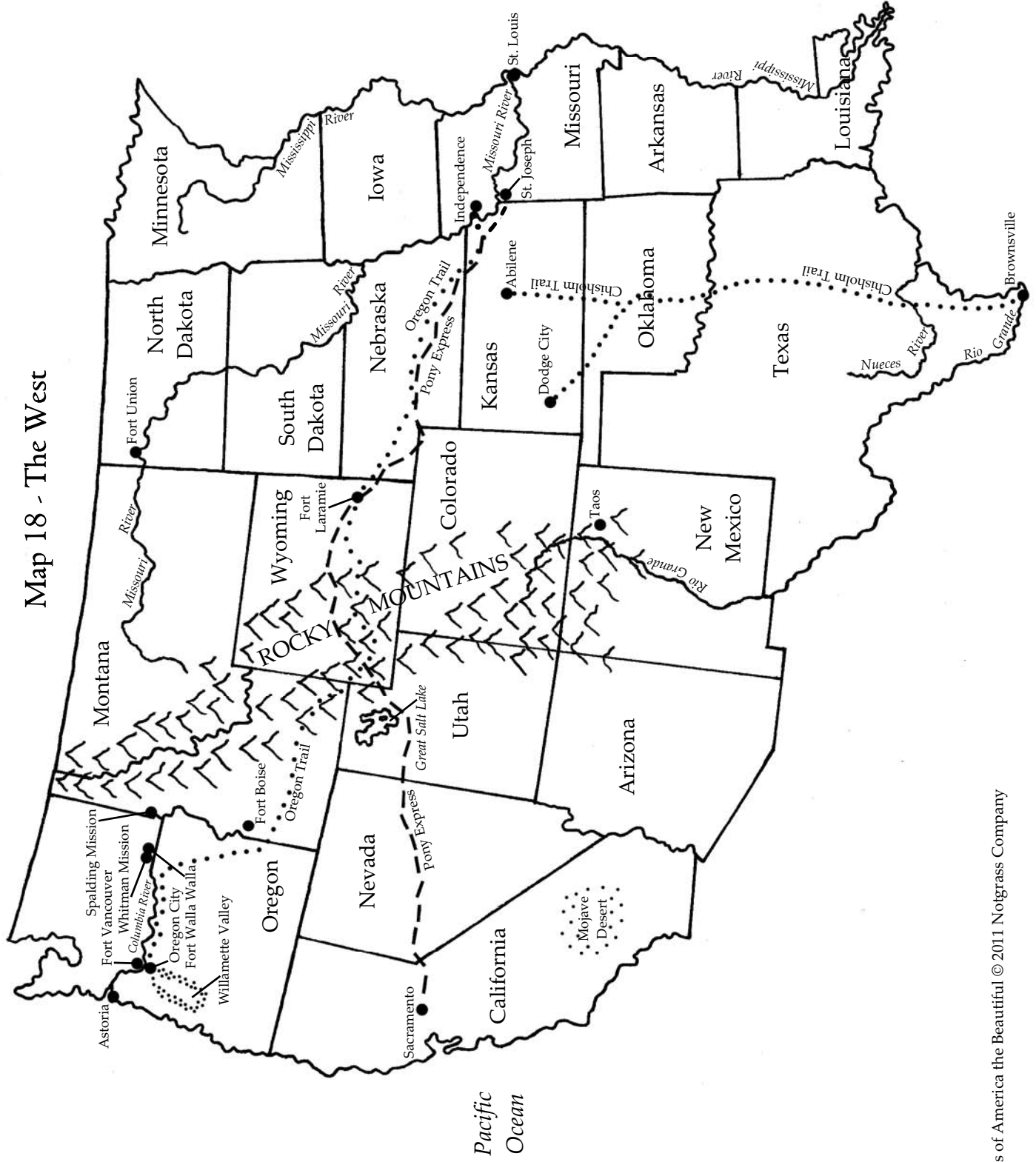
Lesson 65 Assignments:

1. The start of the Pony Express was St. Joseph, Missouri because railroads could take mail that far west. Circle the words St. Joseph with gray.
2. Trace along the broken line of the Pony Express route with red.

Lesson 75 Assignments:

1. The main Chisholm Trail extended from Brownsville, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas. Trace along the dotted line of this trail with orange.
2. One branch of the Chisholm Trail extended off the main trail to Dodge City, Kansas. Trace along the dotted line of this portion of the trail with gray.

Map 18 - The West



Map 28 - Alaska

Lesson 125 Assignments:

1. The Seward Peninsula lies just south of the Arctic Circle and juts into the Bering Sea. Circle the words Seward Peninsula with orange.
2. The city of Nome is on Alaska's Seward Peninsula. Circle the word Nome with green.
3. The Bering Strait lies between Alaska and Russia. Draw blue waves in the Bering Strait.
4. The Alaska Peninsula separates the Bering Sea from the Gulf of Alaska. Circle the words Alaska Peninsula with red.
6. The Aleutian Islands extend westward from the tip of the Alaska Peninsula. Circle the words Aleutian Islands with purple.
7. Kenai Fords National Park lies on the Kenai Peninsula. Circle the words Kenai Peninsula with purple.
8. The town of Seward lies on the Kenai Peninsula. Circle the word Seward with yellow.
9. Anchorage is Alaska's largest city. Circle the word Anchorage with black.
10. Kodiak Island is the largest of Alaska's 2,000 islands. Color Kodiak Island gray.
11. The 1,100 islands of the Alexander Archipelago lie off the Alaskan panhandle. Circle the words Alexander Archipelago with brown.
12. Juneau is the capital of Alaska. Circle the word Juneau with purple.
13. Mount McKinley is North America's tallest mountain at 20,230 feet. Color the peak of Mt. McKinley brown.
14. The town of Fairbanks lies in the Alaskan interior. Circle the word Fairbanks with black.
15. The Yukon River is one of the world's longest navigable rivers. Trace along the Yukon River with blue.
16. The town of Barrow on Point Barrow is at the northernmost tip of Alaska's mainland. Circle the word Barrow with orange.
17. The 800-mile-long Trans Alaska Pipeline System transports crude oil from Alaska's arctic region to the port of Valdez in southern Alaska. Trace along the Trans Alaska Pipeline System with green.
18. The mountains of the Brooks Range run east and west through Alaska's Arctic region. Color the peaks of the Brooks Range brown.
19. Native Alaskans living on the Diomed Islands experienced the Cold War first-hand. Circle the U.S.'s Little Diomed with purple and Russia's Big Diomed with gray.

Map 28 - Alaska

