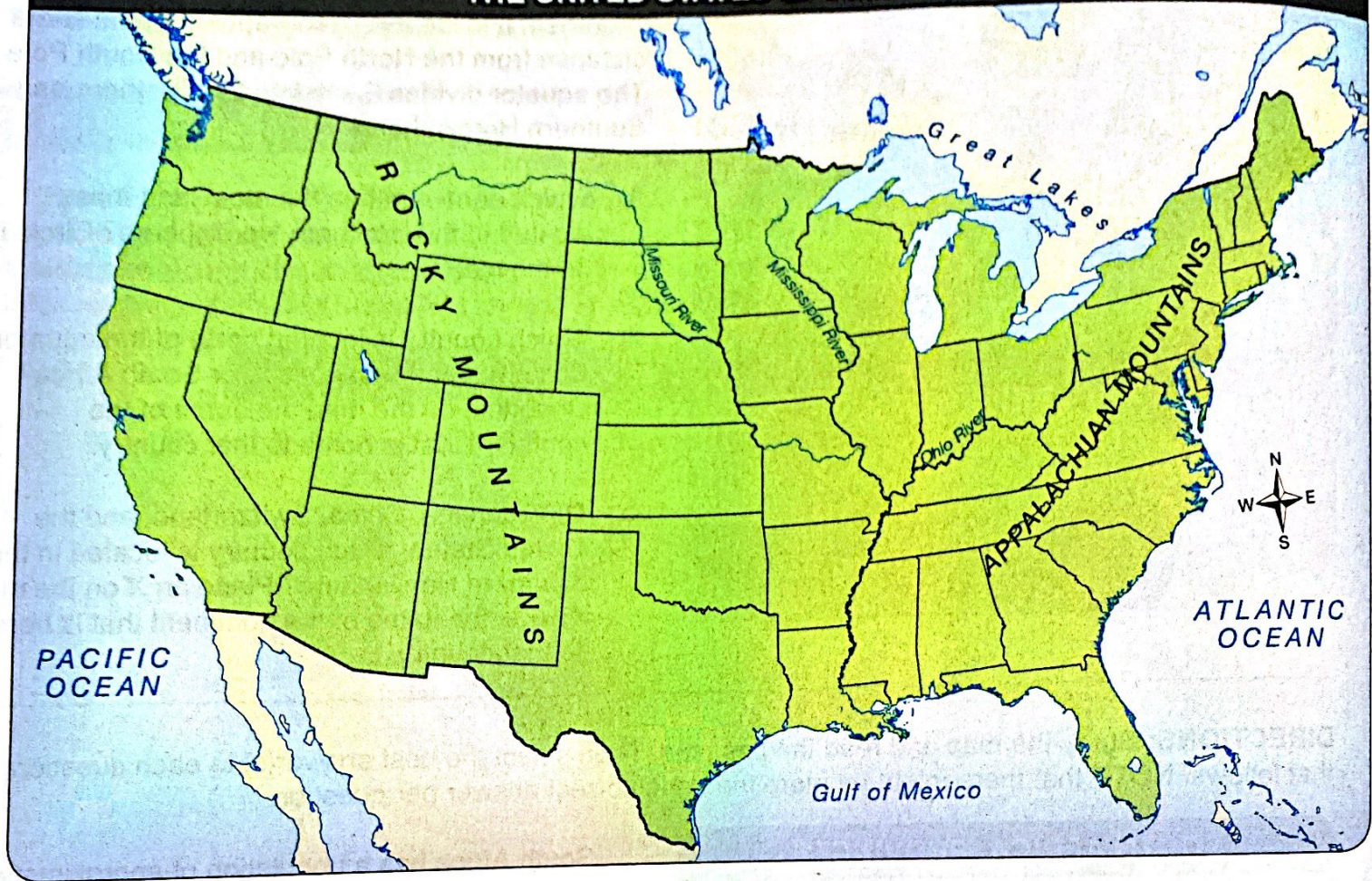


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Oceans, rivers, and mountain ranges are natural geographic features. Such features might have aided or hindered the settlement of or transportation through what is now the United States by newcomers wishing to make their homes in this country. The country was populated from the outside in, meaning that the coastal areas were settled before the interior areas.

9. Underline the natural feature(s) that are located south and west of the United States.
10. Put an **X** next to the mountain range that separates the East Coast from the Midwest.
11. Which geographic features probably aided settlement in the Midwest? Circle those features on the map.
12. On the map, double underline the geographical feature that probably hindered settlers moving from the Midwest to the West Coast.
13. On the map, draw a square around the geographic features that probably assisted early settlers' transportation by water between the United States and Canada.



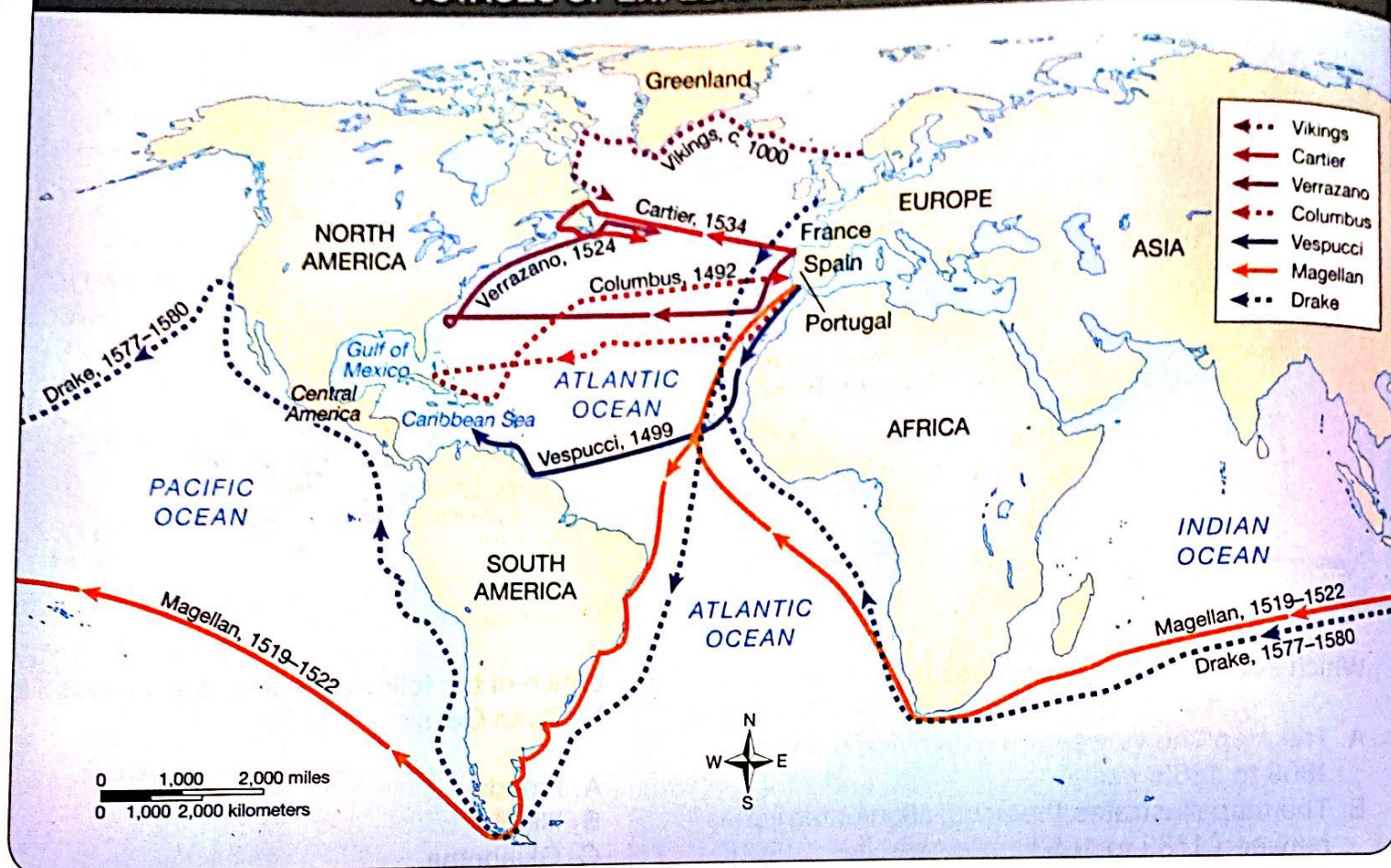
1. Which of the following statements best describes the area of the Indian Reserve?

- A. It is concentrated in the north.
- B. It is between the thirteen colonies and the Mississippi River.
- C. It includes the areas of West Florida and East Florida.
- D. It is near several large settlements.

2. Which of the following statements is accurate?

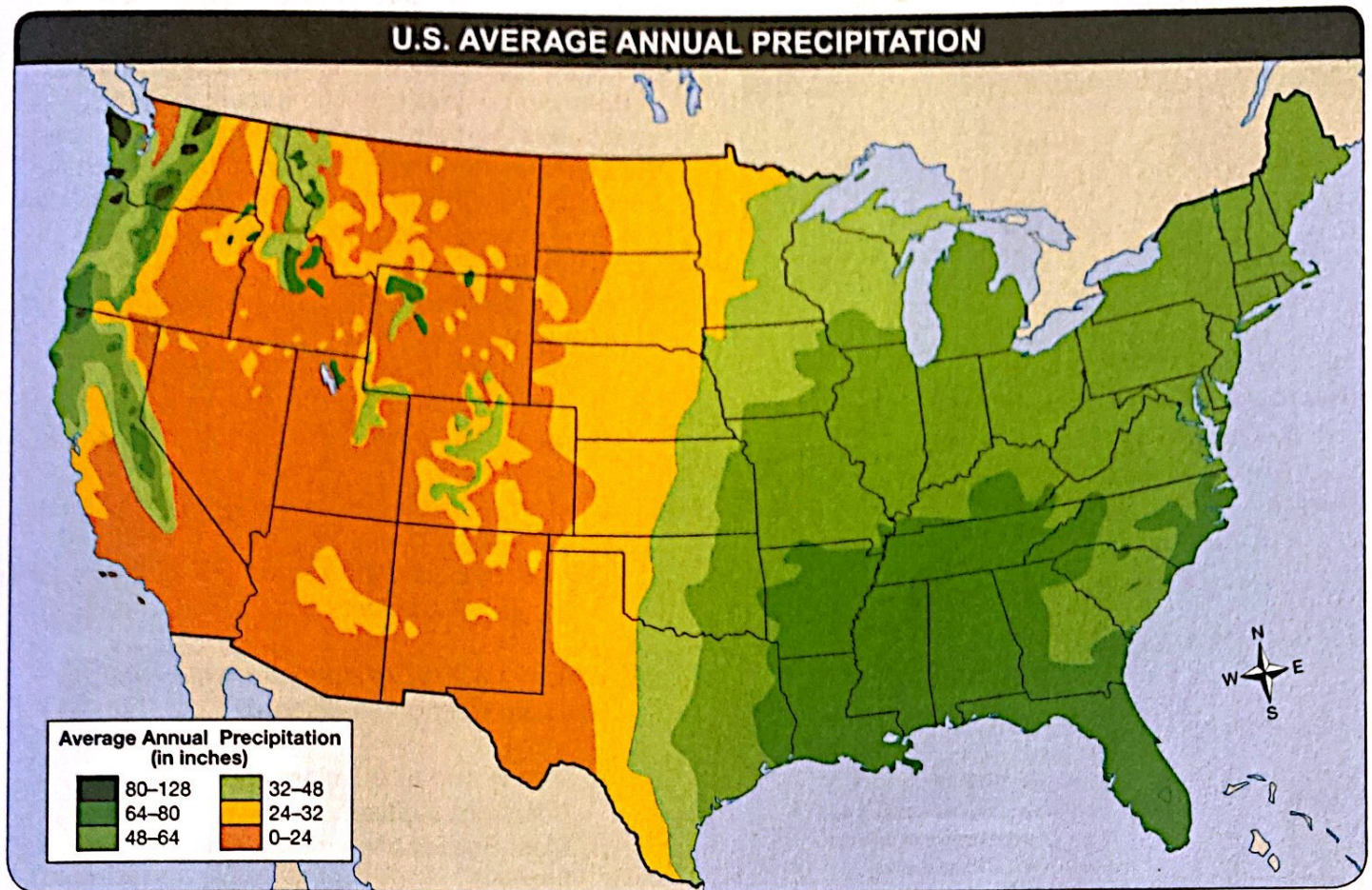
- A. Large settlements stretched from the northern to the southern colonies.
- B. North Carolina had just one large settlement.
- C. Large settlements were located in colonies with disputed land.
- D. There were no large settlements in the south.

VOYAGES OF EXPLORATION, c. 1000–1609



In the 1400s, Henry the Navigator of Portugal helped start the Age of Discovery in Europe by funding numerous expeditions abroad. One of his goals was to find a sea route to Asia. He also wanted to gain geographic knowledge. Before the 1400s, exploration did exist, but on a smaller scale. However, sea and ocean expeditions did not venture very far away from their home bases. It was not until the Viking explorations of the Atlantic that expeditions penetrated distant waters.

9. From which two European countries did the majority of explorers begin their journeys? Circle the country names on the map.
10. On the map, place an **X** on the first expedition to reach North America.
11. On the map, locate and underline the name of the explorer who first circumnavigated the world.
12. On the map, draw a box around the name of the explorer who explored the Caribbean Islands.



Even though the United States is a large country, it features many different types of climates. The average annual precipitation, including rainfall and snowfall, is one way to view those differences.

Rain forms when small cloud drops become too heavy for the cloud, thus falling toward Earth as rain. Rain can also begin as ice crystals that collect and form large snowflakes. As the snow falls toward Earth through warmer air, the flakes melt and collapse into raindrops. Snowflakes are clumps of ice crystals that collect as they fall toward Earth. Since snowflakes do not fall through a layer of air warm enough to cause them to melt, they remain intact and reach the ground as snow.

20. Based on the map and the passage, which of the following states has the lowest annual precipitation?

- A. Idaho
- B. Nevada
- C. Texas
- D. Arizona

21. Which area of the United States probably has the most diverse climate?

- A. the Pacific Coast
- B. the Atlantic Coast
- C. the Midwest
- D. the Northeast

22. Which of the following states receives between 0 and 128 inches in annual precipitation?

- A. New Mexico
- B. California
- C. Colorado
- D. Wisconsin

23. Which of the following states has the highest annual precipitation?

- A. Florida
- B. Kansas
- C. North Dakota
- D. West Virginia