

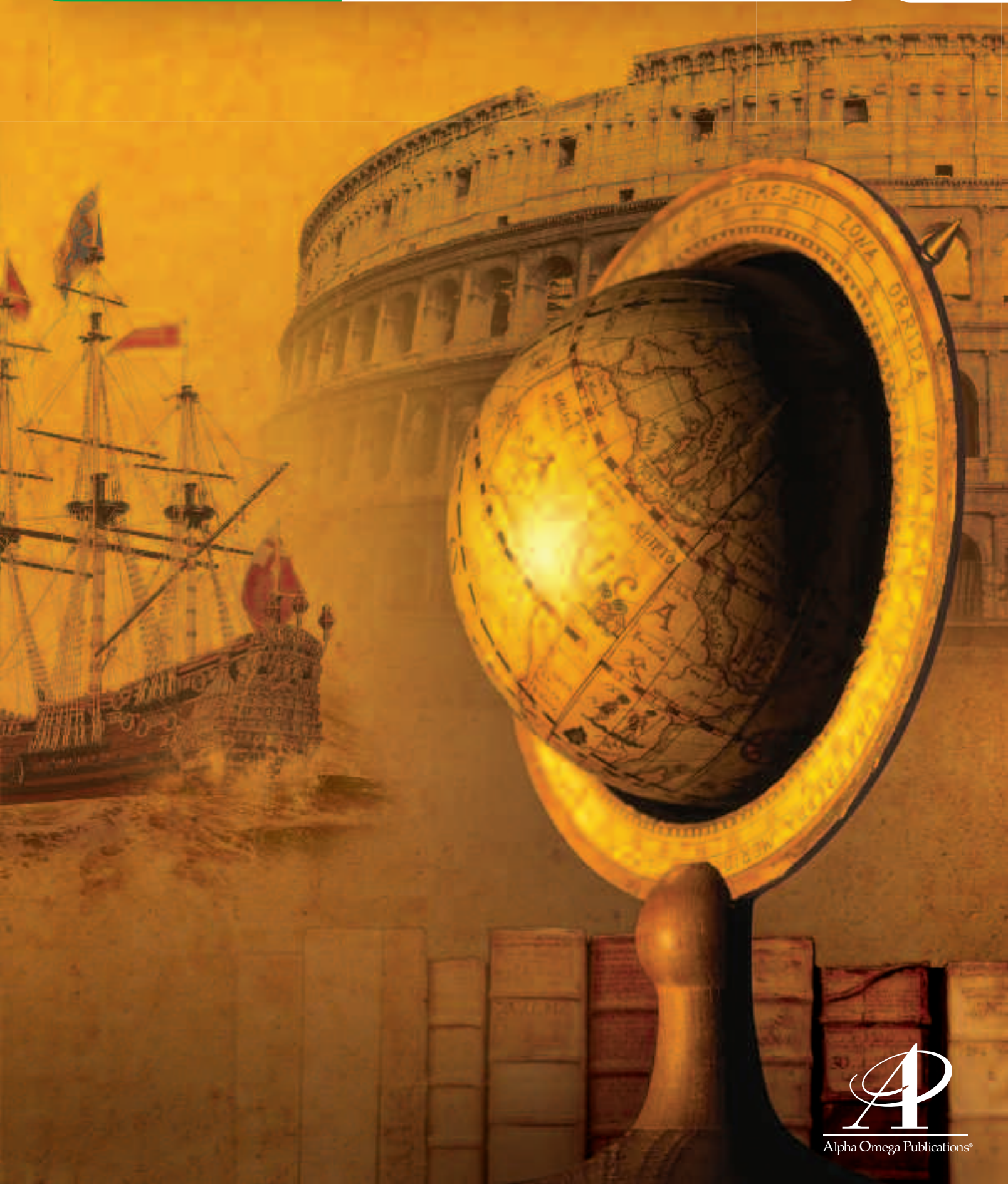


LIFE PAC®

# History & Geography

Student Book

Grade 3  
Unit 10



Alpha Omega Publications®



# History & Geography 810 Review

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## Credits

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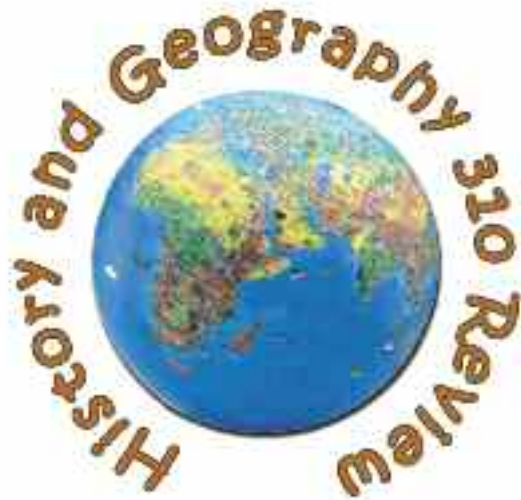
My name is Benny and this is Bella. We're going to help you learn about the history and geography of the United States.



When you see a picture of us or one of our many friends, you'll know it's time to complete an exercise on what you've learned.

Learning is  
an adventure  
so let's get started!





This study guide belongs to: (write your name here)

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## READ THESE UNIT OBJECTIVES.



The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this **LIFEPAC**.

When you have finished this **LIFEPAC**, you should be able to:

1. Locate places and features you have studied on a map and name the state(s) where it is located.
2. In a short statement, describe each of the regions you have studied this year.
3. Recall the history and settlement of each U.S. region.
4. Identify the work of some well-known U.S. citizens.

## VOCABULARY

The following words were used in the **LIFEPACs** in this study of history and geography. Review these words. Learning the meaning of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding.



**abolish** (ə-bŏl'ish) To end or destroy.

**abundance** (ə-bŭn'dəns) A large amount of something.

**adapt** (ə-dăpt') To change to fit a situation.

**allegiance** (ə-lē'jəns) Loyalty and obedience to a group or country.

**animated** (än'ə-mā'tid) Drawn to appear alive or lifelike.

**assassin** (ə-säs'in) Someone who plans and kills a well-known person by surprise.

**assassinate** (ə-säs'ə-nāt') To murder someone for political reasons.

**assembly line** (ə-sēm'blē līn) The organization of tools and people to make a project.

**astronaut** (äs'trə-nôt') A person trained to fly or work in a spacecraft.



**Aurora Borealis** (ə-rŏr'ə, ə-rŏr'ə bŏr'ē-äl'is, bŏr'-)

Also known as the Northern Lights; a colorful display of lights in the northern sky.



## Vocabulary continued.

**bacteria** (băk-tîr'ē-ə) Small creatures that can be harmful or helpful; sometimes they cause disease.

**basic needs** (bā'sik nēdz) Food, clothing, shelter, water.

**bayou** (bī'oo, bī'ō) A slow-moving river that moves through a marsh or low-lying area.

**Braille** (brāl) A way of writing using raised dots so people who are blind can read.

**broiler** (broi'lər) A chicken to be cooked.

**buffer** (bŭf'ər) A shield or protection against harm.

**buoy** (boo'ē, boi) A floating object used to mark the location of something.

**cartography** (kăr-tōg'rə-fē) The making and designing of maps.

**citizen** (sit'i-zən) A member of a town, state, or nation.

**combine** (kôm'bîn') A large farm machine that cuts and harvests grain.

**commercial** (kə-mŭr'shəl) Used for the public and not the military or work intended to be used or bought by others.

**community** (kə-myoo'nĭ-tē) A group of people sharing interests or living in a similar area.

**compass rose** (kŭm'pəs rōz) A circle used on a map to tell directions.

**composed** (kəm-pōzd') Made of.



## Vocabulary continued.

**Confederacy** (kən-fĕd'ər-ə-sē) The group of southern states who formed their own government during the Civil War.

**constitution** (kɒn'stɪ-tʃən, -tʃən) A document describing the basic rules and laws of a government.

**consumer** (kən-sō'mər) Buyer or user of an item.

**contiguous** (kən-tɪg'yoo-əs) Sharing a border, touching.

**corps** (kôr, kōr) A group of people, often military, acting together.

**crude oil** (krōd oil) Oil in its natural state when it comes from the ground.

**curd** (kûrd) Thickened milk product that is formed into cheese.

**cure** (kyoor) To use time to preserve or complete a product.

**dam** (dām) A structure which stops the flow of water.

**dedication** (dĕd'i-kā'shən) A ceremony which takes place when something is opened.



**delta** (dĕl'tə) The sediment that forms at the mouth of a river.

**democracy** (dĭ-mŏk'rə-sē) Government elected by the people.

**denomination** (dĭ-nŏm'ə-nā'shən) A church religious group.

**deposits** (dĭ-pŏz'its) A natural store or gathering of something.

**descendant** (dĭ-sĕn'dənt) A relative; a person that comes from another.



## Vocabulary continued.

**discriminate** (dĭ-skřim'ə-nāt') To separate or show preference by differences.

**distorted** (dĭ-stōrt'əd) Misshapen, not showing the facts.

**diversity** (dĭ-vŭr'sĭ-tē) Differences; variety.



**dormant** (dōr'mənt) Inactive.

**environment** (ĕn-vĭrən-mənt) A person's surroundings, including the weather and geography.

**ethnic** (ĕth'nĭk) The characteristics of a group of people.

**evangelist** (ĭ-văn'jə-lĭst) A traveling pastor.

**evaporation** (ĭ-văp'ə-rā'shən) To change from a liquid form to a vapor.

**expansion** (ĭk-spăn'shən) Becoming larger; growing.

**exports** (ĭk-spōrts') Items sold to others.

**fertile** (fŭr'tĭl) Able to grow crops and other plants.



**geyser** (gĭ'zər) A hot spring of water which sends occasional jets of water into the air.

**goods** (gŏods) Things produced to be bought and sold.

**government** (gŭv'ərn-mənt) A way to rule.

**hardware** (hărd'wâr') Machines and equipment of a computer.

**headquarter** (hĕd'kwōr'tər) Main office or place.



## Vocabulary continued.

**human resources** (hyōō'mən rē'sōr'siz) People who produce goods and services.

**hydroelectric** (hī'drō-ī-lĕk'trik) Creating electricity through the use of water.

**illustrator** (il'ə-strāt'ōr, ī-lūs'trāt'ōr)  
A person who creates pictures for books.



**immigrant** (im'ī-grənt) A person who moves to another country.

**imports** (im-pōrts') Items coming from other places.

**improvise** (im'prə-vīz') To create without practice.

**infallible** (in-fāl'ə-bəl) True; can be trusted.

**install** (in-stōl') To put into place or connect.

**interpreter** (in-tūr'pri-tər) A person who explains information to another.

**invasive species** (in-vā'siv spē'shēz -sēz) A plant or animal that is not normally living in a region and causes harm when it moves into the area.



**irrigate** (ir'ī-gāt') To put water on land to help a crop grow.

**latitude** (lăt'ī-tōōd', -tyōōd') The distance north and south of the equator.

**lava** (lä've, läv'ə) Hot, volcanic rock that reaches the earth's surface.

**law** (lô) Rules for living.



## Vocabulary continued.



**legend** (ləj'ənd) A table explaining the symbols appearing on a map.

**leprosy** (ləp'rə-sē) Also known as Hansen's disease; a disease which causes sores on the body.

**location** (lō-kā'shən) A place.

**longitude** (lɒn'jī-tōd', -tyōd', lɒn'-) East or west distances measured on a map.

**magma** (mæg'mə) The material under the earth's surface which forms rock.

**manufactured goods** (măn'yə-făk'chərd gōods) Things made from natural resources.

**mass produce** (mās prə-dōs', -dyōs') To make large amounts of an item.

**migratory** (mī'grə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) Moving from one place to another.

**natural resource** (năch'ər-əl rē'sōrs') Soil, minerals, water, and trees.



**nomad** (nō'măd') Not having a set home; moving around to find food.

**non-renewable resource** (nɒn' rī-nōō'ə-bəl rē'sōrs') Resources that cannot be replaced such as coal, oil, or diamonds.



**nor'easter** (nôr-ē'stər) A severe winter or fall storm off the eastern coast of the United States or Canada.

## Vocabulary continued.



**nun** (nūn) A woman who is part of a religious group; generally Catholic.

**observation** (ŏb'zər-vā'shən) To look at or watch.

**operating system** (ŏp'ə-rā'tīng sis'təm) The software that controls a computer's programs.

**pacifist** (pās'ə-fist) Opposed to violence as a way to solve disagreements.

**pasteurize** (pās'chə-rīz', pās'tə-) To heat a food or drink like milk to a high temperature to kill certain bacteria.

**patent** (pāt'nt) A document that gives the inventor certain rights for his/her inventions.

**peninsula** (pə-nīn'syə-lə, -sə-lə) Land which is almost completely surrounded by water.



**petroleum** (pə-trō'lē-əm) An oily liquid that comes from the ground.

**plantation** (plān-tā'shən) A large farm with many workers.

**population** (pŏp'yə-lā'shən) The number of people living in an area.

**pot** (pŏt) A wire basket or cage used to catch lobster.



**predictable** (pri-dikt'ă-bəl) To know ahead of time.

**preserve** (pri-zûrv') To keep safe from harm or danger.

## Vocabulary continued.

**producer** (prə-doo'sər) Makes items.

**quarried** (kwôr'ēd, kwör'ēd) To get stone from the earth by digging or blasting.

**ratify** (răt'ə-fi') To approve.

**regulate** (rĕg'yə-lāt') To put in order or control.

**religious** (ri-lij'əs) Relating to God.

**renewable resource** (ri-nōō'ə-bəl rē'sôrs') Resources that can be replaced, such as water and crops.



**reservation** (rĕz'ər-vā'shən) A specific area of land set apart by the U.S. government for Native Americans or making plans to stay at a hotel or restaurant.

**reservoir** (rĕz'ər-vwăr', -vwôr', -vôr') A place where water is collected or stored.

**rural** (rōōr'əl) The area around the country.

**sanitary** (săn'ĭ-tĕr'ē) Clean; healthy.

**sap** (săp) The fluid that carries food through a plant.

**scale** (skāl) A line showing measurement marks.

**scenic** (sĕ'nĭk, sĕn'ĭk) Nice views or scenery.

**secede** (sĭ-sĕd') To leave a country or organization.

**sediment** (sĕd'ə-mĕnt) Material like dirt that is left behind.



## Vocabulary continued.

**service** (sûr'vis) Jobs people do to help each other.

**settlement** (sēt'l-mənt) A place where people live; going to live in a new place.



**shafts** (shäfts) Long, narrow passageways or tunnels.

**silicon** (sil'i-kən, -kŏn') A material used in making the internal parts of a computer.

**software** (sôft'wâr', sŏft'-)

Programs used to operate a computer.

**stampede** (stăm-pēd') A rush of panicked animals.



**strategic** (strə-tē'jĭk) A plan of action.

**suburban** (sə-bûr'bən) The area outside of a city where people live.

**surveyed** (sər-vād', sûr'vād') To measure or determine the boundaries of an area.

**symbols** (sim'bəls) Something which represents or stands for something else.

**tap** (tăp) To cut; to draw out liquid from a plant.

**tornado** (tôr-nā'dō) A strong windstorm that is in the shape of a funnel.

**trade** (trād) The buying and selling of goods.

**tradition** (trə-dĭsh'ən) A way of living passed from grandparents to children to grandchildren.





## Vocabulary continued.

**transition** (trăn-zîsh'ən, -sîsh'-) A change or movement.

**treaty** (trē'tē) A peace agreement between two groups.

**tributary** (trib'yə-tēr'ē) A river that flows into another river or body of water.

**turbine** (tûr'bin, -bîn') The blades of a machine that are turned by water or wind and then turned into electricity.



**Union** (yōōn'yən) The group of northern states during the Civil War who did not break away from the U.S. government.

**urban** (ûr'bən) The area within a city.

**whhey** (hwā, wā) The liquid milk that separates from curds when cheese is made.



### PRONUNCIATION KEY:

hăt, āge, cāre, fār, lět, ēqual, یت, ıce,

/û/ as in term and squirm, hőt, ôpen, ôrdər, /oi/ as in oil,

/ou/ as in out, cŭp, /ö/ as in put, /ōō/ as in rule,

/ch/ as in child, /ng/ as in lông,

/th/ as in thĭn, /th/ as in thĕn, /zh/ as in measure,

/ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil,

/o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus

# I. GEOGRAPHY



You will begin this **LIFEPAC** by reviewing the geography of the United States. You will review your study of maps as well. This LIFEPAC focuses on the main geographical features of the U.S. You will also look more closely at some of the land features of the states located east and west of the Mississippi River.

## Section Objective

Review this objective. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:



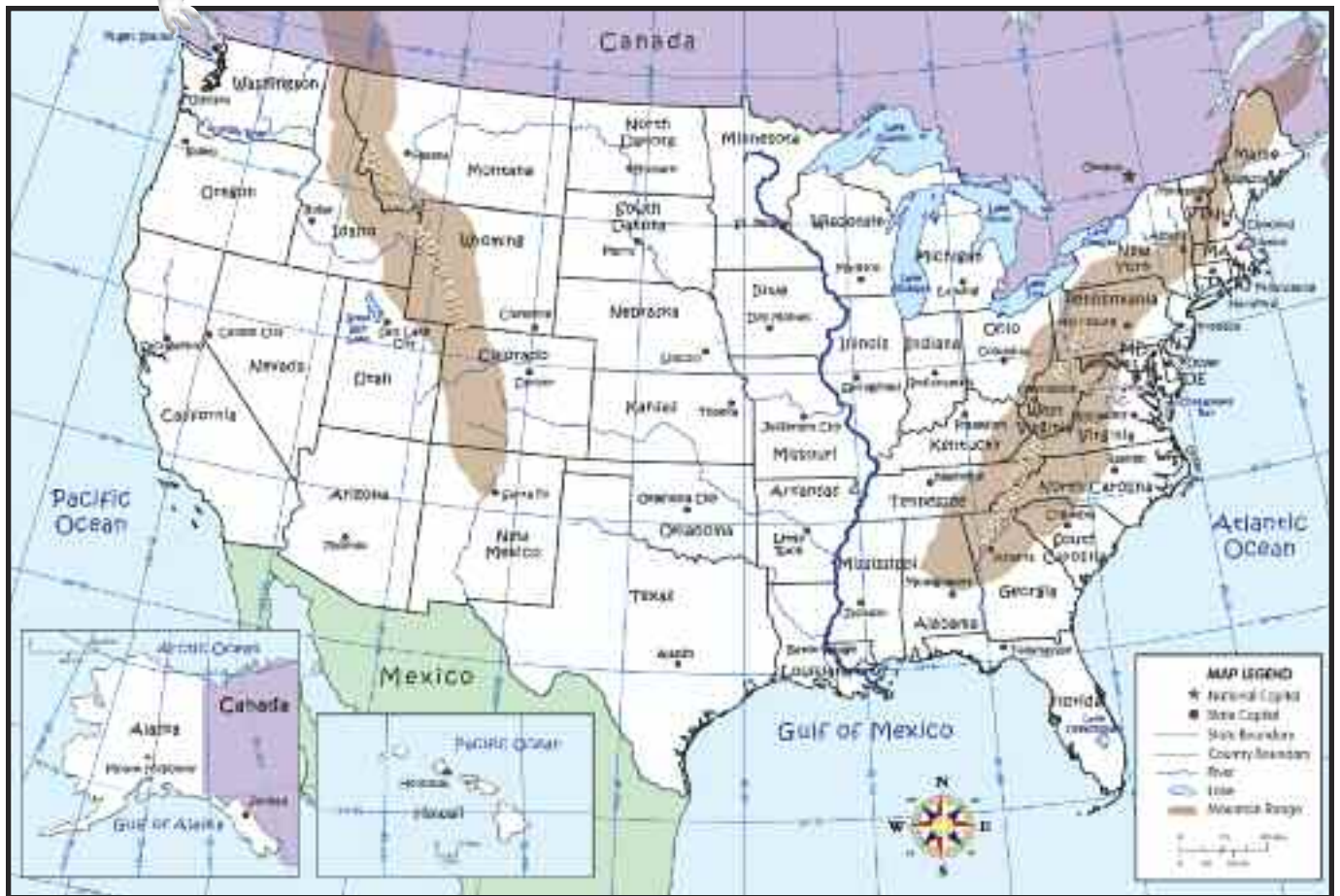
1. Locate places and features you have studied on a map and name the state(s) where it is located.

# UNITED STATES

## GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES



Look at the map below. You will review the information found on the map. Larger maps can be found on some of the following pages.



Answer the following questions about the geography of the United States.

- 1.1 a. What symbol is used to represent a state capital?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. What symbol is used to represent the national capital of Washington, D.C.? \_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the Blank continued.



1.2 The line of 30 degrees north latitude runs through which U.S. states? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.3 The line of 100 degrees west longitude runs through which U.S. states? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.4 What state is located at 110 degrees west longitude and 40 degrees north latitude? \_\_\_\_\_

1.5 What is located at 80 degrees west longitude and 45 degrees north latitude? \_\_\_\_\_

1.6 What ocean is east of Maine? \_\_\_\_\_

1.7 What body of water is south of Louisiana?  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.8 What country is north of the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

1.9 What country is south of the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_

1.10 In what ocean is Hawaii located? \_\_\_\_\_

1.11 What body of water is north of Alaska?  
\_\_\_\_\_

# GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI





Answer the following questions about the geography of the states east of the Mississippi River.

1.12 What mountain range runs south from Maine to Alabama and Georgia? \_\_\_\_\_

1.13 What is the name of the large island off the coast of New York? \_\_\_\_\_

1.14 What bay forms the borders of Virginia and Maryland?

\_\_\_\_\_

1.15 What river joins the Mississippi at the southern Illinois border? \_\_\_\_\_

1.16 What is the name of the group of islands east of North Carolina? \_\_\_\_\_

1.17 What are the names of the five Great Lakes?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

1.18 What is the name of the large lake in central Florida?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the Blank continued.

1.19 What states border the Mississippi River to the east?

---

---

1.20 Which two state capitals are the most northern in this region? \_\_\_\_\_

---

1.21 What mountain range is found in New Hampshire?

---

1.22 What is the name of the body of water into which the Mississippi River flows? \_\_\_\_\_



# GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI







Answer the following questions about the geography of the states west of the Mississippi River.

1.23 What mountain range runs from Canada to New Mexico?

---

1.24 Which states are located on the western edge of the Mississippi River? \_\_\_\_\_

---

1.25 Which is the northernmost state in this region?

---

1.26 Which state is entirely within the Pacific Ocean?

---

1.27 What river forms the border between Texas and Mexico?

---

1.28 Which large lake is located in northwest Utah?

---

1.29 What two oceans and what large body of water borders Alaska? \_\_\_\_\_

---

## Fill in the Blank continued.



- I.30 What large river begins in Montana and flows south from North Dakota to Missouri where it joins the Mississippi River? \_\_\_\_\_
- I.31 What river serves as the border between Nevada and Arizona? \_\_\_\_\_
- I.32 What is the highest mountain in the U.S. which is located in Alaska? \_\_\_\_\_
- I.33 What river forms the border between Washington and Oregon? \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher check \_\_\_\_\_

Initial

Date



Time to study and review for Self Test I.

Study  
State  
Facts!



Know  
State  
Geography!

For this Self Test, study what you have read and done.  
The Self Test will check what you remember.

## SELF TEST I



Multiple Choice: fill in the correct answer.

- 1.01** \_\_\_\_\_ is not the name of a Great Lake.  
a. Huron                      b. Mississippi                      c. Michigan
- 1.02** The Great Salt Lake is located in \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. Idaho                      b. Utah                      c. Michigan
- 1.03** The Rio Grande River forms the border between Mexico and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. California                      b. New Mexico                      c. Texas
- 1.04** The highest mountain in the U.S. is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. Mount McKinley                      b. Mauna Loa                      c. Mount St. Helens
- 1.05** Long Island is located near \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a. Florida                      b. Virginia                      c. New York

True/False: circle the correct answer.



- I.06 The Missouri and Colorado Rivers flow into the Mississippi River. T F
- I.07 There are five Great Lakes. T F
- I.08 The Appalachian Mountains are located on the western side of the U.S. T F
- I.09 The Rocky Mountains are all located within the state of Colorado. T F
- I.010 Lake Okeechobee is located in central Florida. T F



Fill in the Blank.

- I.011 The capital of the U.S. is \_\_\_\_\_.
- I.012 The \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean is north of Alaska.
- I.013 The Mississippi River flows into the \_\_\_\_\_.
- I.014 The state of Hawaii is located entirely within the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.



## Fill in the Blank continued.

1.015 The \_\_\_\_\_ River serves as the border between Nevada and Arizona.

12/15

Each question is worth one point. The passing grade for Self Test 1 is shown in the box to the left. Write your score in the box to the right. How did you do?



Teacher check \_\_\_\_\_  
Initial Date

