

How New Englanders Use Resources

Pages 165-168

Resource	Major Products
farmland	
stone	
forests	

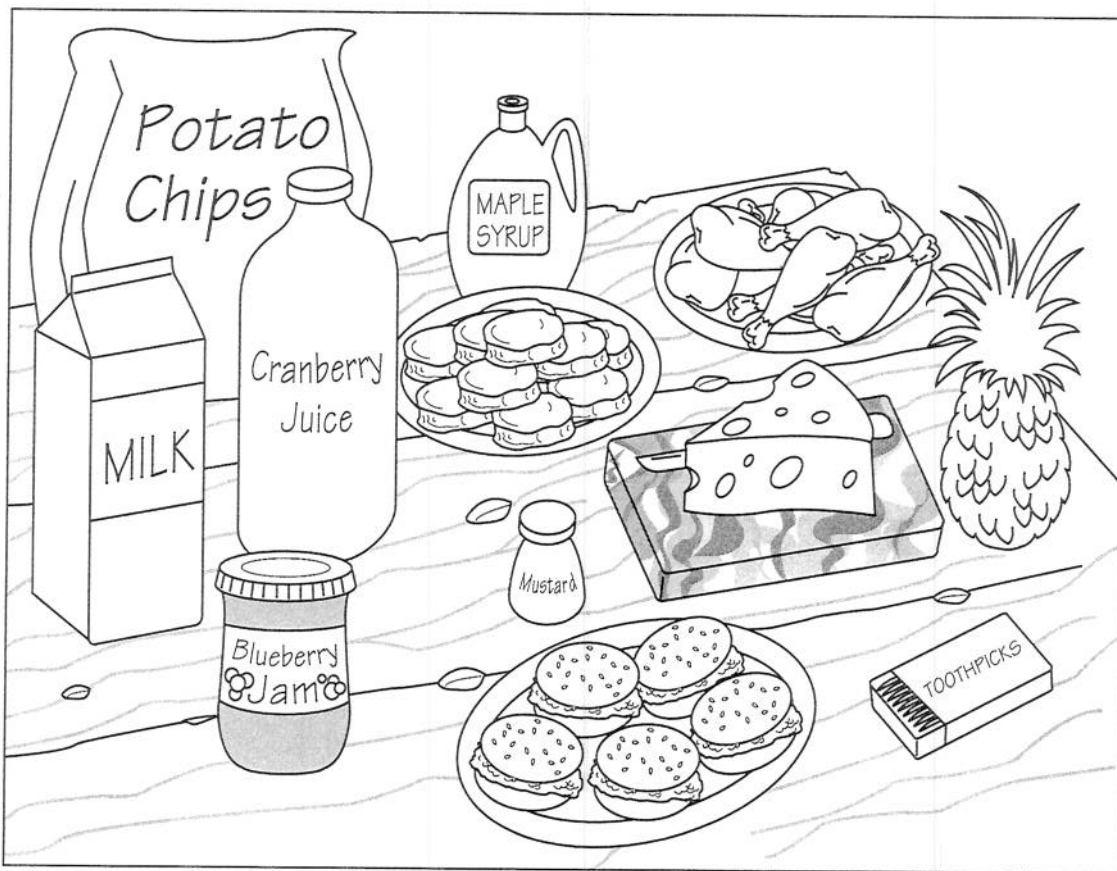
Review Questions:

- (The) (that) (is)
1. What type of soil covers most of New England?
 2. Why do New England farmers raise only certain crops? (because)
 3. Besides farming the land, how else do people use resources? (by)
 4. How do many New England towns make decisions? (by)

A NEW ENGLAND PICNIC

Make Connections

DIRECTIONS: Look carefully at the picture. On the lines below, list all the picnic items that are products made in New England or are products that could be made from New England resources.





Name: _____

Lesson 1

1. What is a glacier? _____
2. What kind of soil covers much of NE? _____

3. Why do NE farmers raise only certain crops? _____

4. What is a quarry? _____
5. Besides farming the land, how else do people use resources? _____
6. What is a way or idea handed down from the past?

7. How do many NE towns make decisions? _____
8. What are some crops that grow well in NE's rocky soil and cool climate? _____
9. How do landforms and natural resources affect the way people in NE live? _____
10. What would you like most about a vacation in NE?
Explain. _____

CHANGING times

Organize Information

DIRECTIONS: Each of the statements below was true of one or more time periods in the Northeast's history. Read each statement. Then place the letter of the statement in the correct time-period box or boxes.

_____	_____		
1700s	1800s	EARLY 1900s	TODAY
	_____		_____

- a. Railroads make it easier to move resources around the United States.
- b. Most Americans till their own fields, build their own houses, and make what they need at home.
- c. Amish people use horse-drawn plows and travel by horse and buggy.
- d. The Northeast has a mostly agricultural economy.
- e. The United States makes three-fifths of the world's steel.
- f. Andrew Carnegie learns a better way to make steel.
- g. Service industries are more important than manufacturing in the Middle Atlantic States.
- h. Factory machines begin to run on steam and electricity.
- i. The steel industry faces strong competition.



Comparing Economies



AGRIGULTURAL ECONOMY	INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY
<p data-bbox="233 506 477 541">Most people live...</p>	<p data-bbox="821 506 1065 541">Most people live...</p>



Name: _____

Lesson 3

1. Define the word produce? _____
2. What is a truck farm? _____

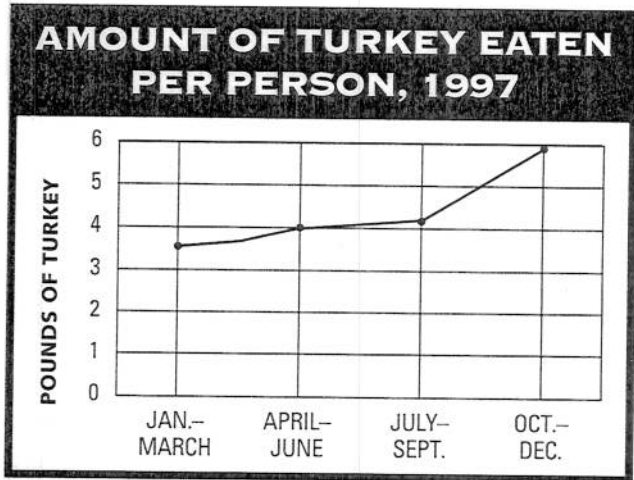
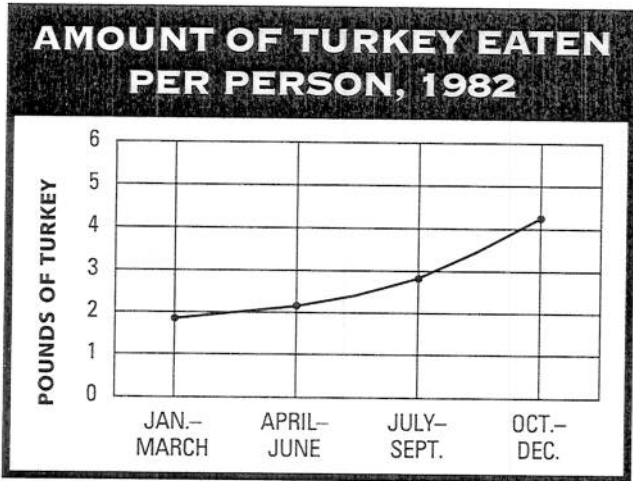
3. How do people meet their needs in an agricultural economy? _____
4. How is much of the land in the Middle Atlantic States different from the land in the New England states?

5. What is an industrial economy? _____
6. What is a manufactured good made from raw materials?

7. How was the US changing in the 1800's? _____

8. Where in the US did the steel industry begin? _____
9. What is a contest among companies? _____
10. Why do PA's steel mills now produce less steel? _____

HOW TO USE a LINE Graph TO SEE CHANGE



The Pilgrims, who settled in the Northeast, are associated in many peoples' minds with turkeys and Thanksgiving Day. Today, turkeys are raised in every Northeast state.

Apply Chart and Graph Skills

DIRECTIONS: Use the information in the line graphs above to answer these questions.

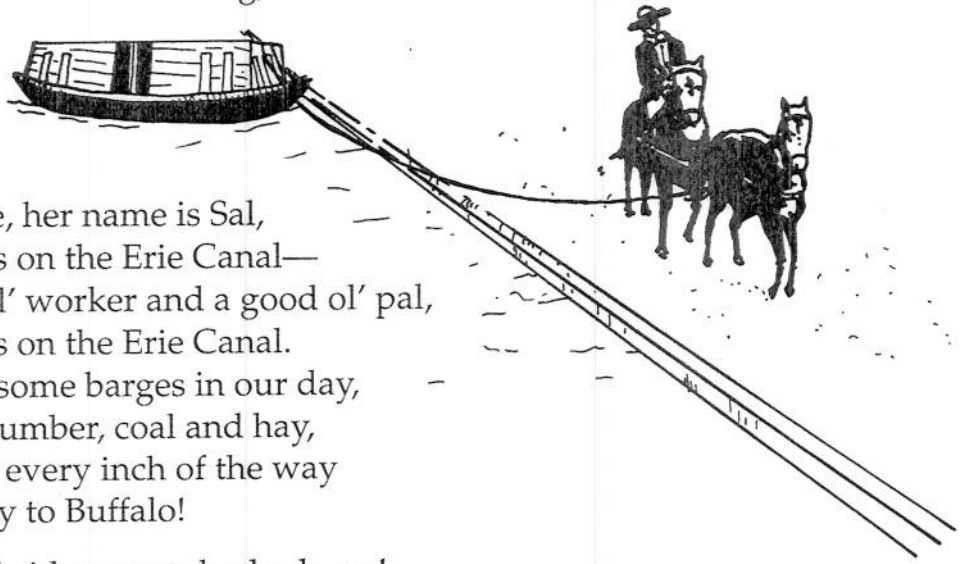
- About how many pounds of turkey did each person in the United States eat between April and June of 1982? _____
- About how many pounds of turkey did each person in the United States eat between April and June of 1997?

- How did the amount of turkey eaten in all months change from 1982 to 1997?

- In which months of each year did Americans eat the most turkey?
_____ Why do you think this is?

On the **ERIE CANAL**

People who piloted boats on the Erie Canal were called *canalers* (kuh•NAL•erz). Mules walked on a towpath beside the canal and pulled the boats with ropes. Canalers had to stay awake all night to watch for locks. They made up songs about their work to pass the time. Here is one such song, called "The Erie Canal."



I've got a mule, her name is Sal,
 Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal—
 She's a good ol' worker and a good ol' pal,
 Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal.
 We've hauled some barges in our day,
 Filled with lumber, coal and hay,
 And we know every inch of the way
 From Albany to Buffalo!

Chorus: Low bridge, everybody down!
 Low bridge, for we're coming to a town!
 And you'll always know your neighbor,
 You'll always know your pal,
 If you've ever navigated on the Erie Canal!



We better be on our way, old pal,
 Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal—
 'Cause you bet your life I'd never part with Sal,
 Fifteen miles on the Erie Canal.
 Get up there, mule, here comes a lock,
 We'll make Rome 'bout six o'clock—
 One more trip and back we'll go—
 Right back home to Buffalo.



Use a Primary Source

DIRECTIONS: Use the information on this page, in the words of the song "The Erie Canal," and in Lesson 4 of your textbook to answer the questions on the next page.

(Continued)

NAME _____ DATE _____

1. A repeated line in the song tells how many miles a canaler and his mule traveled on a typical journey. Write that line here. _____

2. Who is the singer's "pal" who helps him pull the barge?

3. What cargo does the singer haul on his barge? _____

4. What is a lock on a canal? _____

5. What New York town will the canaler reach by six o'clock?

6. What two cities did the Erie Canal connect? _____

7. What do you think the canaler means by the warning "Low bridge"?

8. Imagine that you are a canaler or a passenger on a canal boat. On the lines below, write a description of an interesting part of your journey.



Name: _____

Lesson 4

1. What is a river that is deep enough for ships to use?

2. Define Rapid? _____

3. Why were ships on the Great Lakes not able to reach the Atlantic Ocean? _____

4. What is a canal? _____
5. How did the Erie Canal affect trade? _____
6. What is a part of a canal in which the water level can be raised or lowered? _____
7. Why is the St. Lawrence Seaway important to cities along the Great Lakes? _____

8. What was the first canal to link the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean? _____
9. How have people linked waterways in the NE?

10. Why do you think people sometimes laugh at new ideas?

Using LAND and WATER

Connect Main Ideas

DIRECTIONS: Use this organizer to show what you learned about how people in the Northeast use the land and water there. Complete it by writing two details about each main idea.

Using Land and Water

Geography

Interaction

Change

Landforms and natural resources affect how people in New England live.

1. _____

2. _____

The Middle Atlantic states have changed because of the ways that people have used resources.

1. _____

2. _____

People have linked waterways in the Northeast to allow better transportation.

1. _____

2. _____

Name: _____

The following topics/questions were discussed in class. Review for test.

Lesson 1 p. 165-68

Vocabulary: glacier quarry tradition

What type of soil do you find in New England? What caused this?

What type of soil do you find in the Middle Atlantic states?

What is the purpose of a town meeting?

How do people in New England make a living? How does the rocky, poor soil affect this?

General Information:

Be able to name 2-3 New England states.

Be able to name 2-3 Middle Atlantic States

Be able to name 2-3 major cities in the Northeast.

Be able to list 2-3 industries in the Northeast.

Be able to list the 3 natural resources needed to make steel.

Be able to list 2-3 products from the Northeast.

Lesson 3 p. 175-179

Vocabulary: produce truck farm industrial economy agricultural economy
competition

Which came first- the agricultural or industrial economy?

Be able to compare the industrial and agricultural economies with 2-3 examples.

Why do steel mills in the United States now produce less steel than in the past?

How did truck farms get their names? Where do you find them?

Lesson 4 p. 181-187

Vocabulary: navigable river rapid canal lock

What is a navigable river?

What two waterways did the Erie Canal connect?

Review map on page 187- this will be used for an open book portion of the test.

Review the line graph on page 180.

glacier

Lesson 1

quarry

Lesson 1

tradition

Lesson 1

fact

Skill Lesson

opinion

Skill Lesson

produce

Lesson 3

truck farm

Lesson 3

agricultural
economy

Lesson 3

industrial
economy

Lesson 3

finished
product

Lesson 3

waterway

Lesson 3

competition

Lesson 3

line graph

Skill Lesson

navigable river

Lesson 4

rapid

Lesson 4

canal

Lesson 4

lock

Lesson 4

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Chapter Five Vocabulary Terms

Glacier – a huge, slow-moving mass of ice

Quarry – a large open pit cut into the ground in which stone is mined

Tradition – a way or an idea that has been handed down from the past

Fact – a statement that can be checked and proved to be true

Opinion – a statement that tells what the person who makes it thinks or believes. It cannot be proved.

Produce – Fresh fruits and vegetables

Truck farm – a farm that grows produce and is located close to a city so that the produce can be taken quickly by trucks to nearby markets

Agricultural Economy – an economy in which people meet most of their needs by farming

Industrial Economy – an economy in which factories and machines manufacture most goods

Finished product – a manufactured good made from raw materials

Waterway – a body of water that boats can use

Competition – in business, the contest among companies to get the most customers or sell the most products

Line graph – a graph that uses a line to show changes over time

Navigable river – a river that is deep and wide enough for ships to use

Rapid – a rocky place in a river where a sudden drop in elevation causes fast-moving, dangerous water

Canal – a waterway dug across land

Lock – a part of a canal in which the water level can be raised or lowered to bring a ship to the level of the next part of the canal