

Maps of America the Beautiful

A Student-Created Historical Atlas of the United States

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A Student-Created Historical Atlas of the United States
by Nate McCurdy and Charlene Notgrass

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How to Use *Maps of America the Beautiful*

We designed *Maps of America the Beautiful* to help your student learn about and remember places they read about in the lessons of *America the Beautiful Part 1 and Part 2*. As the student completes the assignments, he or she is creating a historical atlas of the United States.

Completing a Map Assignment

After many lessons in *America the Beautiful*, the student will have a map activity to complete. Look at Map 1. Notice that there are several steps. The student should always complete map assignments in the order the steps are given.

The student will complete some maps all on one day. Map 1 is an example of this. The student will complete other maps slowly over the course of *America the Beautiful*. *America the Beautiful Part 1 and Part 2* will tell the student when to complete a map assignment on a multi-lesson map such as Map 3. Look at Map 3. Notice that the student completes an assignment on this map after many different lessons. Notice that the student finishes Map 3 after Lesson 148.

When coloring in a shape, the student should color neatly and completely, solidly but not too hard. When circling one or more words, the student should make the circles (or ovals) neat, complete, and small. When tracing along a line, the line should be thick enough for the color to be visible.

Important notes: Map assignments at the end of some lessons will instruct the student to complete activities on more than one map on a given day. The student will gain more from this book if he or she completes the map activities as assigned in *America the Beautiful Part 1 and Part 2*. We do not recommend students jumping ahead.

Colored Pencils Recommended

Regular crayons are too thick to complete assignments in *Maps of America the Beautiful*. We recommend a good quality colored pencil brand, such as Prang. Choose a set with the following colors:

red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, pink, black, gray, and brown

A Note About State Borders

Borders of various states in the U.S. have changed over time. There were no state borders at all when Columbus first sailed to the Western Hemisphere. However, the maps in *Maps of America the Beautiful* usually show the modern borders for each state, even though during the time period depicted on that map, they may not yet have been the actual state borders. Having the current borders on the maps will help the student know in what state (or future state) an historic event occurred.

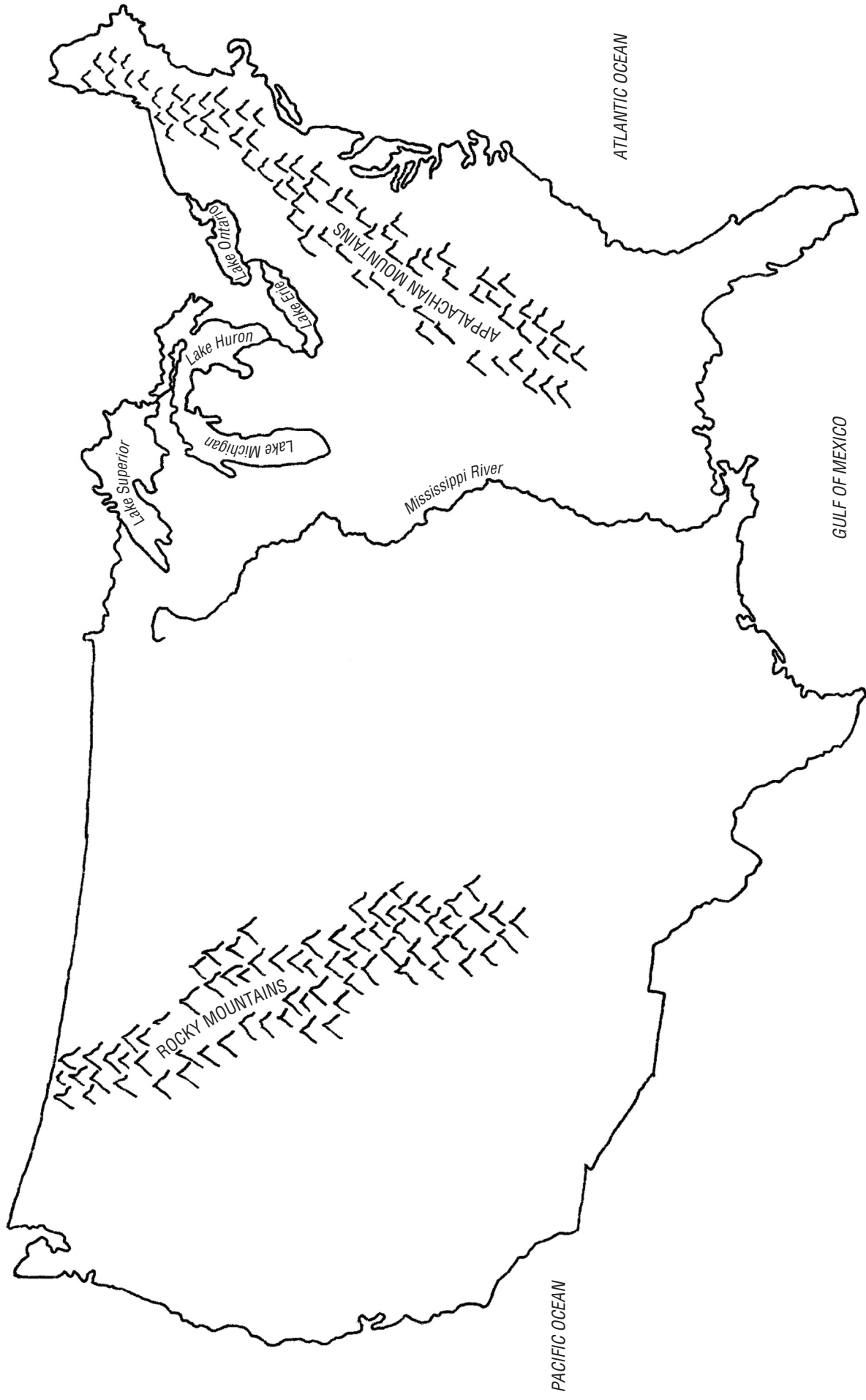
Map 1 – America the Beautiful

Lesson 1

1. The Atlantic Ocean is east of the United States. Draw blue waves in the Atlantic Ocean.
2. The Pacific Ocean is west of the United States. Draw blue waves in the Pacific Ocean.
3. The mighty Mississippi River flows southward from northern forests to the Gulf of Mexico. Trace along the line of the Mississippi River in blue.
4. The Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico. Draw blue waves in the Gulf of Mexico.

5. America's main eastern mountain chain is the Appalachian Mountains. Color the Appalachian Mountains brown.
6. America's main western mountain chain is the Rocky Mountains. Color the Rocky Mountains gray.
7. The Great Lakes (Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario) are America's largest lakes. Color the Great Lakes blue.

Map 1 – America the Beautiful



Map 2 – Native Peoples of North America

Note: Please look at the Native Peoples of North America map at the front of *America the Beautiful Part 1 and Part 2*, to help you be sure of the location and extent of each of these regions.

Lesson 2

The Bering Sea lies between Russia and Alaska. Draw blue waves in the Bering Sea.

Lesson 3

The Pueblo, Navajo, Apache, and other native nations lived in the Southwest region. Color the Southwest region orange.

Lesson 4

The nations of the Northeast Woodlands lived in the northern section of the Eastern Woodlands. Color the Northeast Woodlands region pink.

Lesson 5

The Southeast nations included the Cherokee, Choctaw, Natchez, Timucuan, and others. Color the Southeast region green.

Lesson 23

1. The California nations lived in what is now California and the Baja California region of Mexico. Color the California region green.
2. The Northwest Coast nations lived from southern Alaska into northern California. Arrows mark the northern and southern tips of the Northwest Coast region. Color the Northwest Coast region pink.

Lesson 39

1. The Plains nations Lewis and Clark encountered lived in the central part of the United States. Color the Plains region yellow.
2. Lewis and Clark met people from the Nez Perce, Wishram, Walla Walla, and Yakama Nations of the Plateau region. Color the Plateau region orange.
3. A few nations lived as nomads in the Great Basin region. Color the Great Basin region purple.

Lesson 90

The nations of the Arctic and Subarctic regions lived in cold northern areas, including most of present-day Alaska. Color the shaded Arctic region blue and the Subarctic region gray.

Map 2 – Native Peoples of North America



Map 3 – American Landmarks

Lesson 3: The Cliff Palace in Colorado was an Ancestral Puebloan village many centuries ago. Circle the words Cliff Palace with brown.

Lesson 8: St. Augustine, Florida, is the oldest city in America established by Europeans. Circle the words St. Augustine with pink.

Lesson 11: The Pilgrims established the settlement of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Circle the word Plymouth with red.

Lesson 20: Williamsburg, Virginia, was the capital of the Virginia colony. Circle the word Williamsburg with blue.

Lesson 24: Boston in Massachusetts was the center of many important events in the early history of America. Circle the word Boston with gray.

Lesson 26: General Washington and his men spent the winter at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. Circle the words Valley Forge with green.

Lesson 33: The Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution were written in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Circle the word Philadelphia with orange.

Lesson 37: The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail ends near Astoria, Oregon. Circle Astoria with blue.

Lesson 43: The Erie Canal in New York benefited settlement and trade in nineteenth-century America. Circle the words Erie Canal with orange.

Lesson 48: The Alamo is the site of a mission and a battle in the war between Texas and Mexico. Circle the word Alamo with brown.

Lesson 54: Many cultures important to America's history have been present in Natchez, Mississippi: native nations, French, African, Spanish, and English. Circle the word Natchez with green.

Lesson 58: The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., began with money from Englishman John Smithson. Circle the word Smithsonian with gray.

Lesson 63: Maine's Portland Head Light was first commissioned by George Washington. Circle the words Portland Head Light with red.

Lesson 70: Arlington Estate in Virginia became Arlington National Cemetery. Circle the words Arlington National Cemetery with purple.

Lesson 72: The Transcontinental Railroad was completed at Promontory Summit in Utah. Circle the words Promontory Summit with gray.

Lesson 77: The first Carnegie Library in the United States was established at Braddock, Pennsylvania. Circle the word Braddock with pink.

Lesson 81: The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor welcomed immigrants headed for Ellis Island. Circle the words Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island with red.

Lesson 87: The National Mall and National Cathedral are in Washington, D.C. Circle the words Washington, D.C., with blue.

Lesson 94: Edward Flanagan began Boys Town in 1921 near Omaha, Nebraska. Circle the words Boys Town with orange.

Lesson 100: Detroit, Michigan, nicknamed Motor City, was important in the American automobile industry. Circle the word Detroit with yellow.

Lesson 103: The Golden Gate Bridge in California was completed in 1937. Circle the words Golden Gate Bridge with red.

Lesson 110: New York City is nicknamed the Big Apple. Circle the words New York City with black.

Lesson 112: Route 66 began in Chicago, Illinois, and ended in Los Angeles, California. Circle the words Chicago and Los Angeles with red.

Lesson 118: Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas was important in the civil rights movement. Circle the words Little Rock Central High School with red.

Lesson 123: Two locations claim to be the first section of Interstate highway. Circle the words St. Charles Co., Missouri, and Topeka, Kansas, with blue.

Lesson 128: Researchers and engineers at Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama play a leading role in NASA's ongoing work to explore outer space. Circle the words Marshall Space Flight Center with blue.

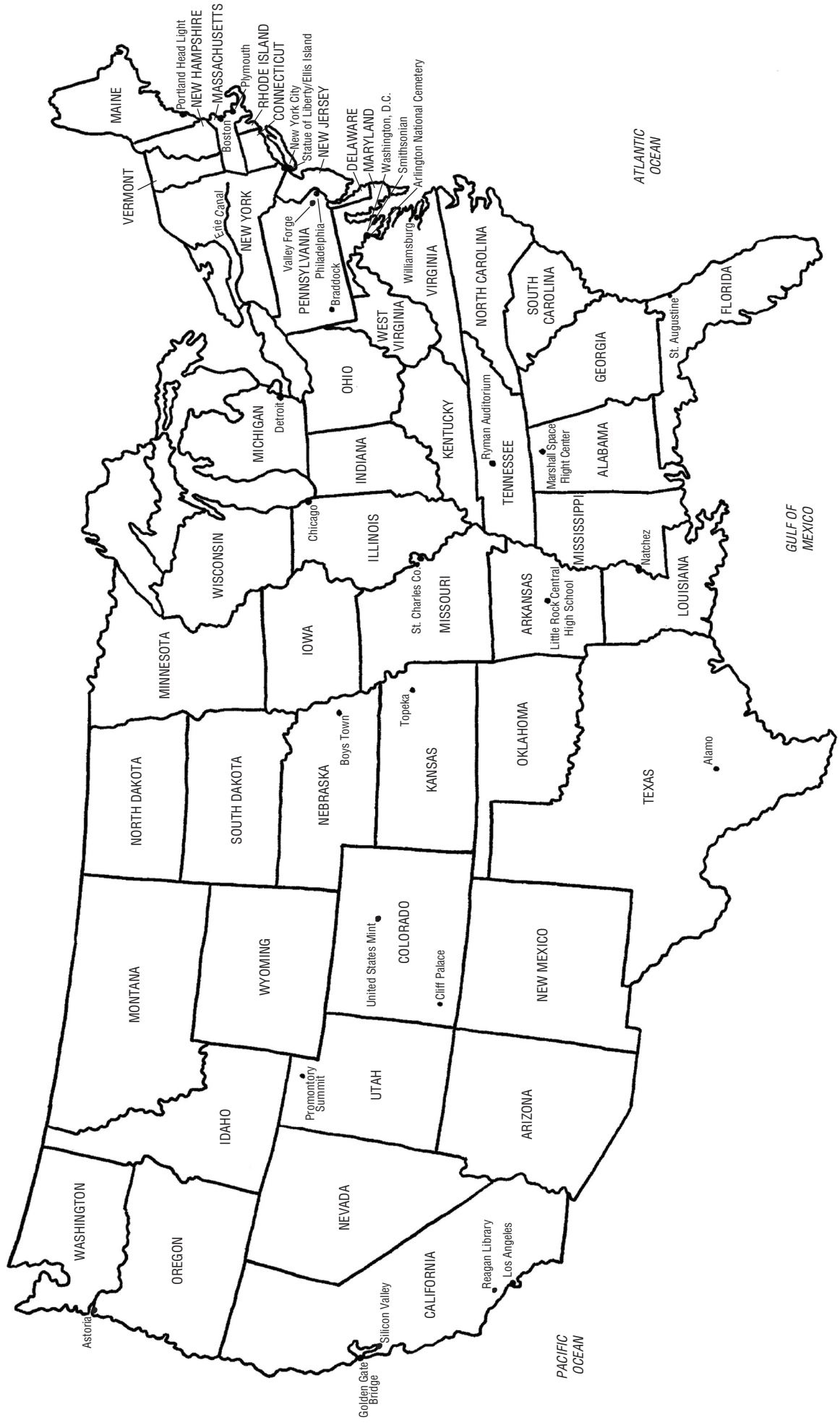
Lesson 133: The Reagan Library in Simi Valley, California, houses a museum of Reagan artifacts. Circle the words Reagan Library with purple.

Lesson 138: The U.S. Mint at Denver, Colorado, mints coins. Circle the words United States Mint with yellow.

Lesson 144: The Grand Ole Opry moved to the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1943. Circle the words Ryman Auditorium with brown.

Lesson 148: America's technology center is in Silicon Valley in California. Circle Silicon Valley in gray.

Map 3 – American Landmarks



Map 4 – God's Wonders

Lesson 6: Erikson and Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean. Draw blue waves in the Atlantic Ocean.

Lesson 13: Cape Cod is part of Massachusetts. Color the box containing Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket with yellow.

Lesson 18: God created the live oaks of the Carolinas and Georgia. Circle the live oak with green.

Lesson 22: The Great Lakes contain about 20 percent of the world's fresh water. Color the Great Lakes with blue.

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

Lesson 34: The Appalachian Mountain forest is one of the most diverse and complex on Earth. Color the Appalachian Mountains green.

Lesson 38: The Corps of Discovery entered the Great Plains in 1804. Color the Great Plains, which is shaded on the map, lightly with green.

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

Lesson 47: The United States has many islands. Find the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior and circle the words Apostle Islands with green.

Lesson 53: The Mississippi River is the largest river in North America. Trace along the Mississippi River with blue.

Lesson 59: Niagara Falls on the border of New York State and Canada is a 188-foot drop on the Niagara River. Circle the words Niagara Falls with yellow.

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

Lesson 69: The Rocky Mountains are America's largest mountain chain. Color the Rocky Mountains gray.

Lesson 73: Yellowstone National Park, which is mainly in Wyoming, is home to beautiful hydrothermal features. Circle the word Yellowstone with black.

Lesson 80: The Sierra Nevada lie mainly in California. Color the Sierra Nevada brown.

Lesson 82: Farmlands in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan (including the Upper Peninsula), Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are America's Breadbasket. Trace along the dotted line enclosing these states with brown.

Lesson 89: Glacier National Park in Montana became America's tenth national park in 1910. Circle the word Glacier with pink.

Lesson 95: Grand Canyon in Arizona is 277 miles long. Circle the words Grand Canyon with red.

Lesson 98: President Cleveland established the Black Hills Forest Reserve of South Dakota in 1897. Circle the words Black Hills with black.

Lesson 105: Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest cover most of Washington State's Olympic Peninsula. Circle the words Olympic Peninsula with brown.

Lesson 113: Arizona's Petrified Forest is one of the world's largest collections of petrified wood. Circle the words Petrified Forest with orange.

Lesson 124: Color the Great Salt Lake in Utah blue.

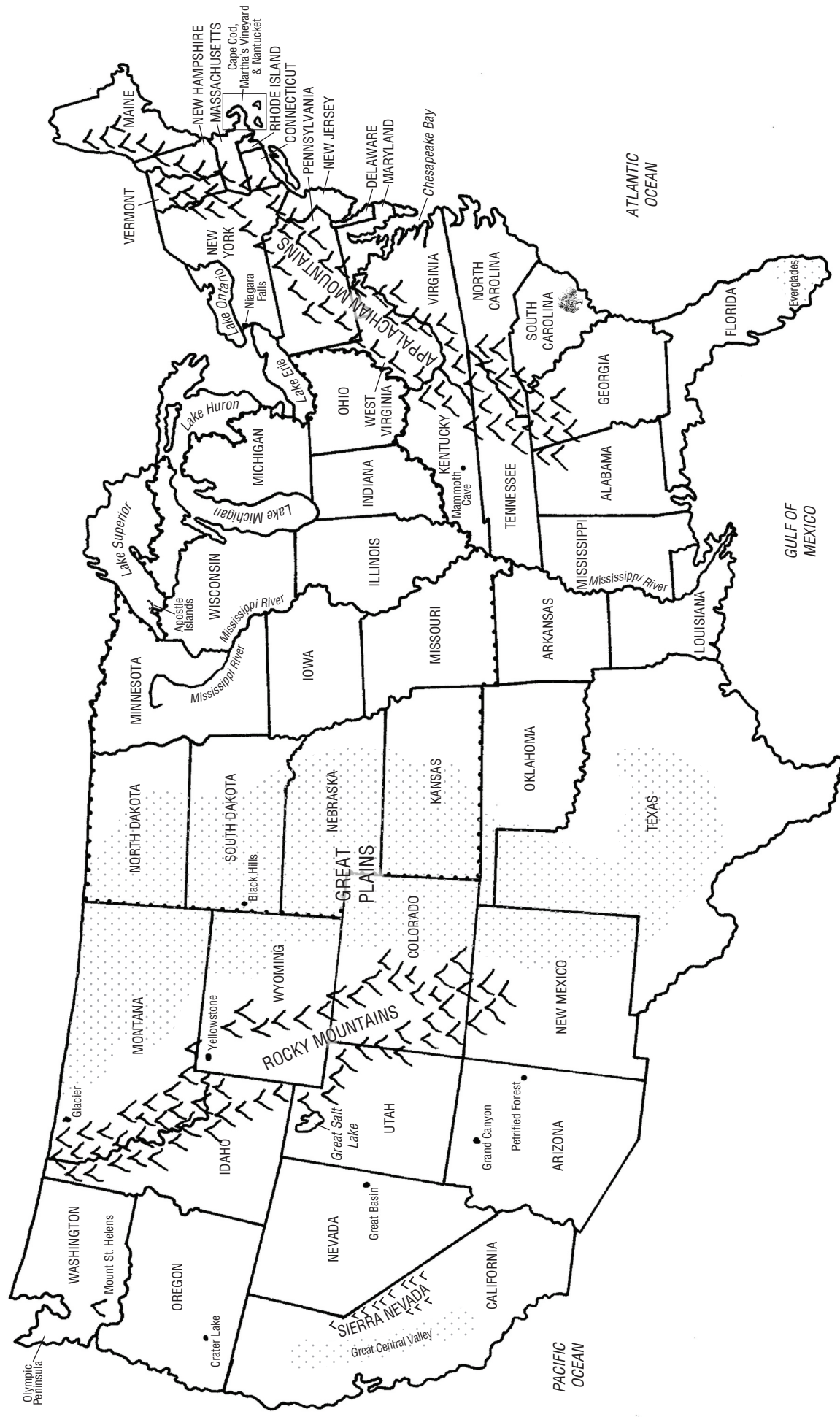
Lesson 130: Farmers in the Great Central Valley of California grow many agricultural products. Color the shaded area of the Great Central Valley green.

Lesson 131: The Mount St. Helens eruption in Washington State changed the landscape of hundreds of square miles. Circle the words Mount St. Helens with gray.

Lesson 137: The Everglades of Florida is home to many rare species of wildlife. Color the shaded area of the Everglades green.

Lesson 142: The Gulf of Mexico lies to the west of Florida. Draw blue waves in the Gulf of Mexico.

Map 4 – God's Wonders



Map 5 – Europe, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere

Lesson 6

1. Scandinavia was the home of the Vikings. Circle the word Scandinavia with blue.
2. The Vikings had discovered Iceland by the mid-800s. Color Iceland green.
3. Erik the Red and his family sailed to Greenland in 985. Color Greenland yellow.
4. Leif Erikson traveled from Greenland to Norway, where he became a Christian. Color Norway gray.
5. Viking artifacts have been found in Newfoundland. Color Newfoundland brown.
6. Italy is the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. Color Italy red.
7. Columbus moved to Portugal after he grew up. Color Portugal orange.
8. Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain sponsored the voyage of Columbus. Color Spain purple.
9. Columbus and his crew stopped in the Canary Islands off the west coast of Africa. Circle the Canary Islands with yellow.
10. Columbus sailed through the Atlantic Ocean. Circle the words Atlantic Ocean with blue.
11. Columbus first sighted land in the Bahamas, north of Cuba. Draw a circle around the Bahamas with blue. Color Cuba green.

Lesson 7

1. Columbus explored Hispaniola and other islands in the Caribbean Sea. Color Hispaniola orange.
2. Balboa led an expedition across the Isthmus of Panama. Circle the words Isthmus of Panama with green.

3. After crossing Panama, Balboa viewed the Pacific Ocean. Circle the words Pacific Ocean with red.
4. Ponce de León was governor of the Island of Borinquen, now called Puerto Rico. Color Puerto Rico with purple.
5. Early explorers discovered many islands in the Caribbean Sea. Circle the words Caribbean Sea with blue.
6. Ponce de León discovered the area that is now Florida when searching for Bimini. Circle the word Florida with orange.
7. Hernando de Soto's army sailed down a portion of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico. Trace the Mississippi River with blue. Draw blue waves in the Gulf of Mexico.
8. Hernando de Soto's soldiers entered the area that is now Mexico. Circle the word Mexico with black.

Lesson 9

For centuries, Europeans brought enslaved people from Africa across the Atlantic Ocean to North and South America and the Caribbean. These enslaved people came from many ethnic groups, spoke different languages, and had different cultural backgrounds. Trace along the coast of Africa with yellow.

Lesson 86

In 1903 President Roosevelt signed a treaty allowing the United States to build the Panama Canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Find the Isthmus of Panama.

Lesson 121

The Bay of Pigs incident was one of the first major problems President Kennedy faced. Find Cuba.

Map 5 – Europe, Africa, and the Western Hemisphere



Map 6 – The Thirteen Colonies

Note: Please read the information about state borders in “How to Use Maps of America the Beautiful” at the beginning of this book. Map 6 shows the modern borders of the first 13 states with three exceptions. The eastern area of New York was disputed at this time. It will later become Vermont. The northern portion of Massachusetts will later become Maine. During the Civil War, the northwestern portion of Virginia will become West Virginia.

Lesson 9

1. The lost colony of Roanoke Island is a mystery. Circle the words Roanoke Island with green.
2. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in America. Circle the word Jamestown with red.
3. Virginia became a crown colony in 1624. Color Virginia yellow.

Lesson 11

1. The Mayflower first dropped anchor near modern-day Provincetown, Massachusetts. Circle the word Provincetown with brown.
2. The pilgrims of the Mayflower built the Plymouth settlement. Circle the word Plymouth with orange.

Lesson 12

1. The Massachusetts Bay Company founded Boston. Circle the word Boston with red.
2. Until 1820 Massachusetts included what is now Maine. Color both sections of Massachusetts blue.
3. Rye and Dover, New Hampshire, were founded in 1623. Circle the words Rye and Dover with black.
4. Captain John Mason was from the county of Hampshire in England, so he named his land New Hampshire. Color New Hampshire gray.
5. The first English settlement in Maryland was St. Mary's. Circle the words St. Mary's with green.
6. Maryland was named for Queen Henrietta Maria of England. Color Maryland purple.
7. Both Dutch and English settlers moved into what is now Connecticut. Color Connecticut pink.
8. Dutch settlers founded Hartford, Connecticut. Circle the word Hartford with red.

Lesson 14

1. Roger Williams founded Providence, Rhode Island. Circle the word Providence with green.
2. Rhode Island had more freedom of self-government than any other colony. Color Rhode Island purple.

Lesson 15

1. Dutch settlers founded Albany, New York. Circle the word Albany with black.

2. New Amsterdam became New York City in 1664. Circle the words New York City with green. Color the colony of New York, including Long Island, brown.
3. Jersey City was one of the Dutch patroonships. Circle the words Jersey City with pink.
4. New Jersey is named after an island in the English Channel. Color New Jersey green.
5. Peter Minuit and Swedish settlers founded Wilmington, Delaware, in 1638. Circle the word Wilmington with gray. Color Delaware orange.

Lesson 17

1. William Penn founded Philadelphia. Circle the word Philadelphia with black. Penn considered Pennsylvania a Holy Experiment. Color Pennsylvania red.

Lesson 18

1. Charles Town (now Charleston) was established in 1670. Circle the word Charleston with orange.
2. The territory of Carolina was officially divided into North and South Carolina in 1729. Color South Carolina green. Color North Carolina brown.
3. Georgia was founded by Englishman James Oglethorpe. Color Georgia red.
4. Savannah was the first permanent European settlement in Georgia. Circle the word Savannah with purple.

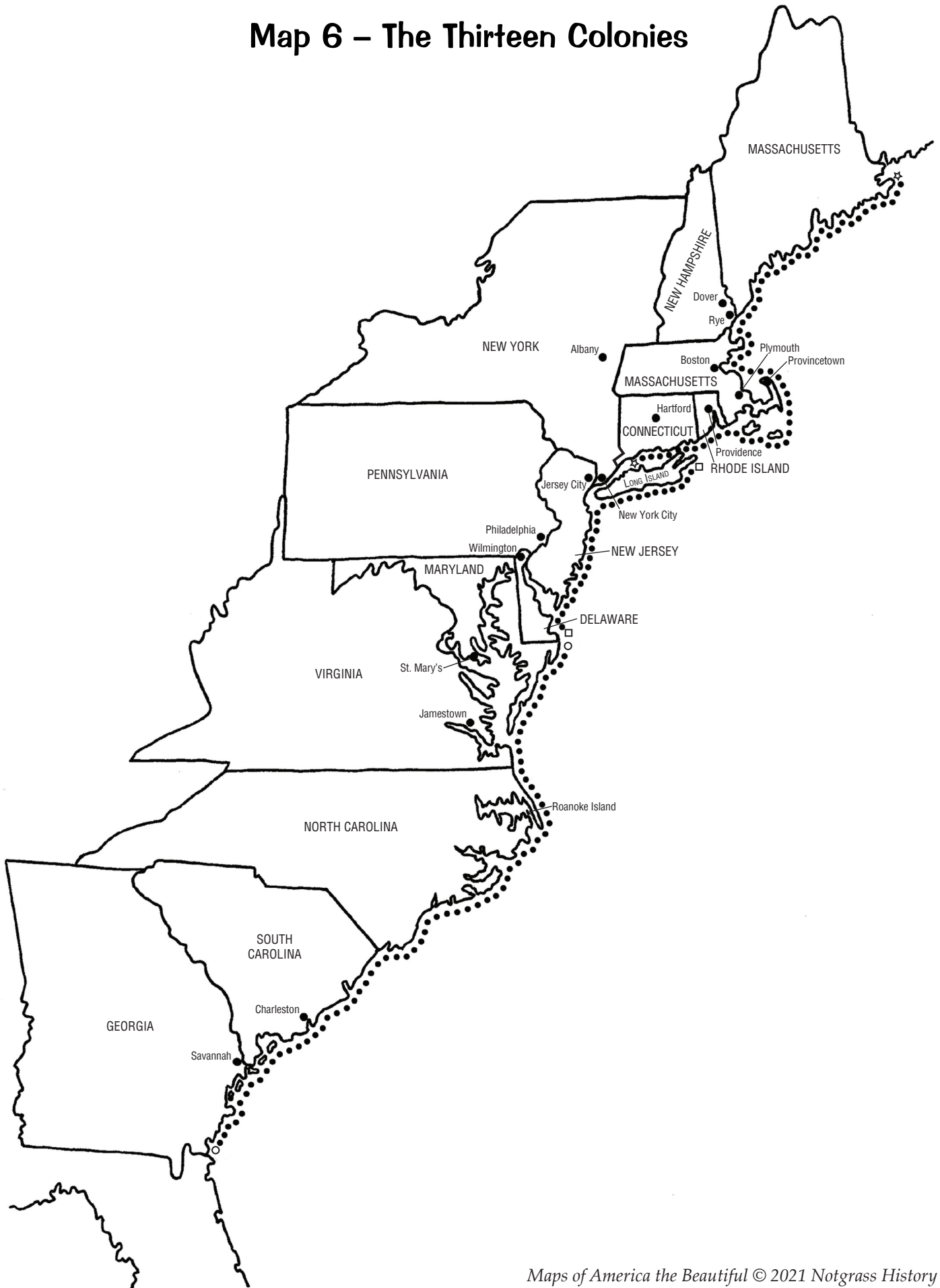
Lesson 19

1. The New England Colonies included Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Trace from ☆ to ☆ along the coastline of the New England Colonies with green.
2. The Middle Colonies included Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. Trace from □ to □ along the coastline of the Middle Colonies with pink.
3. The Southern Colonies included Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Trace from ○ to ○ along the coastline of the Southern Colonies with blue.

Lesson 31

Using a black pencil, write a number inside each state to show the order in which that state ratified the Constitution: Delaware - 1, Pennsylvania - 2, New Jersey - 3, Georgia - 4, Connecticut - 5, Massachusetts - 6 (write 6 in both sections of Massachusetts), Maryland - 7, South Carolina - 8, New Hampshire - 9, Virginia - 10, New York - 11, North Carolina - 12, Rhode Island - 13.

Map 6 – The Thirteen Colonies



Map 7 – Europe

Note: This map shows the modern borders of Europe. Many countries had different borders in the past.

Lesson 11

1. The Puritans and Separatists were from England. Color England pink.
2. A group of Separatists left England to live for a while in the Netherlands. Color the Netherlands blue.

Lesson 22

The French were the first Europeans to explore the Great Lakes region. Color France yellow.

Lesson 93

1. The 1910 U.S. Census recorded 900,000 immigrants who spoke Polish. Color Poland red.
2. Many Jews who immigrated to the United States came from Russia and Germany. Color the portion of Russia shown green. Color Germany orange.
3. The Order Sons of Italy in America was founded in 1905 to help Italian immigrants in America. Color Italy green.

Map 7 – Europe



Map 8 – Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket

Lesson 13

1. Cape Cod is named for the many codfish English explorer Bartholomew Gosnold saw near it. Circle the words Cape Cod with gray.
2. Cape Cod juts into the Atlantic Ocean. Circle the words Atlantic Ocean with black.
3. Cape Cod is the easternmost region of Massachusetts. Circle the word Massachusetts with red.
4. The body of water inside the crook of Cape Cod is called Cape Cod Bay. Draw blue waves in Cape Cod Bay.
5. The Plymouth settlement is at the head of Cape Cod Bay. Circle the word Plymouth with yellow.
6. Provincetown has a large, safe harbor. Circle the word Provincetown with orange.
7. The Cape Cod Canal crosses the neck of Cape Cod today. Trace the line of the Cape Cod Canal with purple.
8. Cape Cod National Seashore protects historic sites and natural habitats. Color the shaded area on the map that is labeled Cape Cod National Seashore with green.
9. Nantucket Sound lies between Cape Cod and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Draw blue waves in the Nantucket Sound area.
10. Martha's Vineyard is a summer resort and part of the state of Massachusetts. Color Martha's Vineyard pink.
11. Edgartown is the main town on Martha's Vineyard. Circle Edgartown with brown.
12. Nantucket is 14 miles long and three to six miles wide. It is also part of Massachusetts. Color Nantucket yellow.

Map 8 – Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket

