

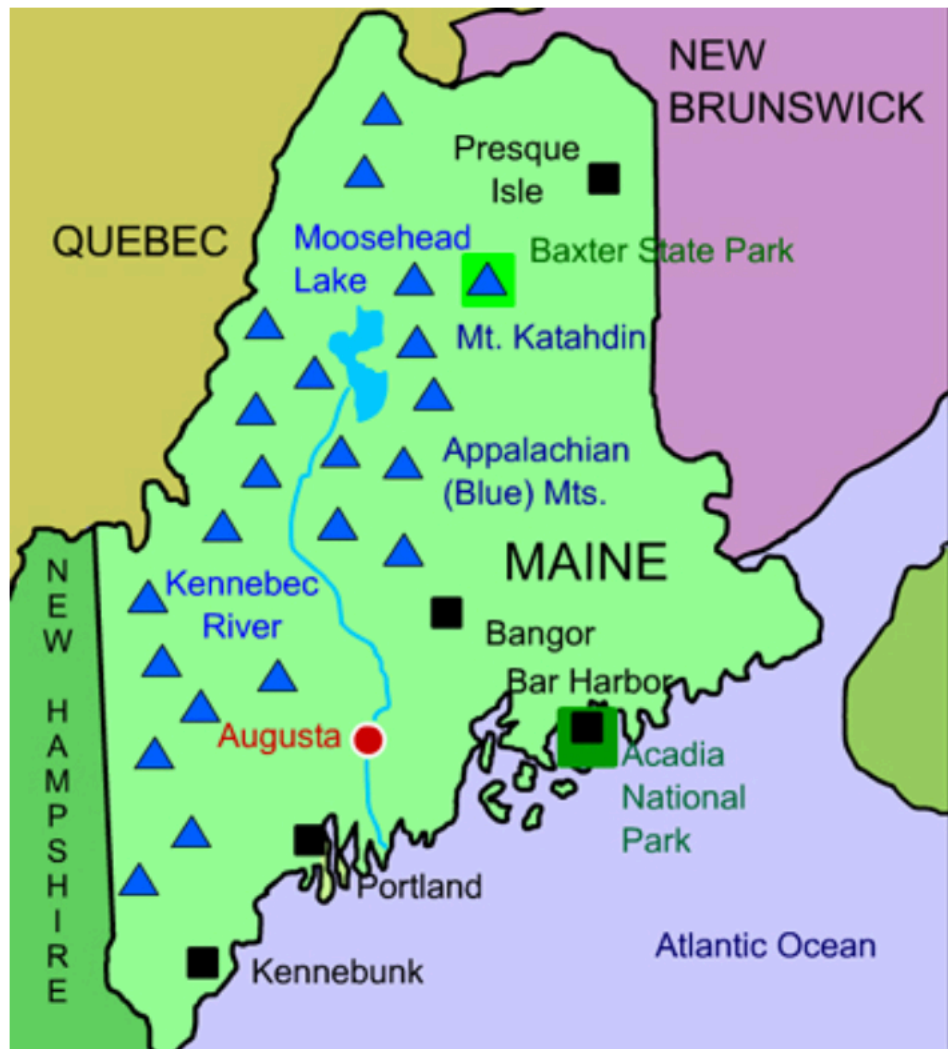
# MAINE ACTIVITY BUNDLE



Exclusively for members of [MrNussbaum.com](https://MrNussbaum.com)



## Maine



Capital: **Augusta**

Area: **35,387 sq. miles (39<sup>th</sup>)**

Population: **1,336,000 (41st)**

Date of Union Entry: **3/15/1820 (23rd state)**

State Bird: **Black-capped chickadee**

State Flower: **White pine cone and tassel**

State Tree: **Eastern white pine**

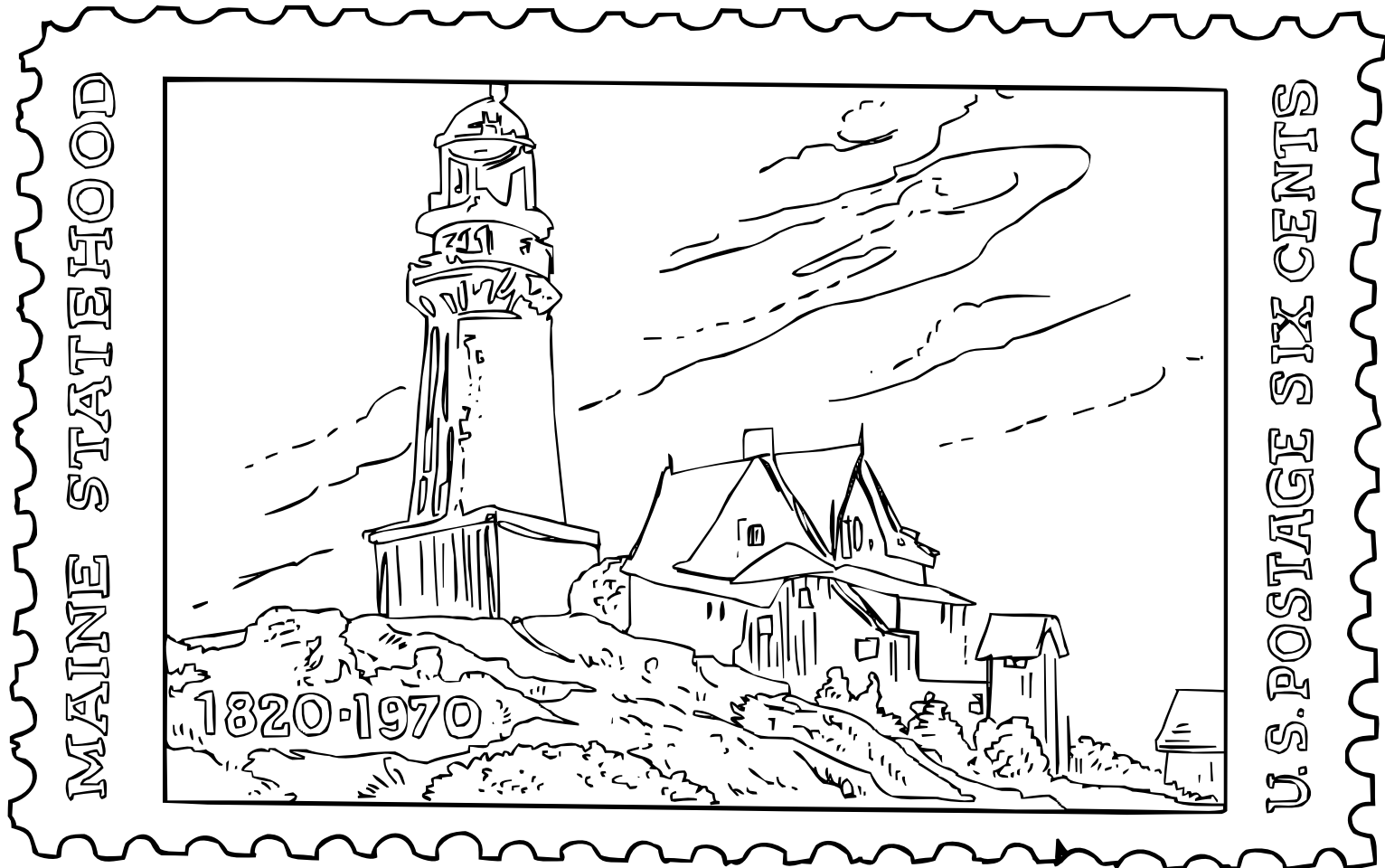
Highest Point: **Mt. Katahdin (5,268 feet)**

Motto: **"Dirigo" – I hope**

MR. NUSSBAUM

LEARNING + FUN

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Maine Statehood stamp

6 cents

WELCOME TO

MAINE

The way life should be

MAINE

## The Acadians Reading Comprehension

Name \_\_\_\_\_

The Acadians were a group of French settlers who lived in Canada during the seventeenth century. They established a colony on North America's Atlantic coast, in Canada and the state of Maine. Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer who later founded Quebec, visited the Acadian colony in 1604, as did French explorer Pierre de Gua.

The Acadian colony attained historical prominence during the French and Indian War, a conflict between France and England in the middle part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. As part of the Treaty of Utrecht, signed between Britain and Spain, the Acadian lands came under possession of Great Britain. However, the Acadians were allowed to keep their land as long as they swore allegiance to the British crown. The Acadians were reluctant to accept that condition for two main reasons. First, the Acadians' primary religion was Roman Catholic, while the British were Protestant. Second, the Acadians feared that accepting British rule would leave them vulnerable to attack from the Mi'kmaq, a native tribe living nearby that deeply disliked the British. Due to this, the Acadians chose to remain neutral.

During the French and Indian War, the Acadians began sending supplies to the French fortresses, and fought together with the Mi'kmaq tribes against the British. Military officer Charles Lawrence was angered by the Acadians' behavior and set into motion what is known today as The Great Upheaval. On Lawrence's orders, over eleven thousand Acadians were forcibly removed from their homes and colony. The first wave of removals sent the Acadians to rural parts of Connecticut and New York; the second forced them to France, Britain, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Of the fourteen thousand Acadians residing in the colony, only 2,600 were able to escape capture and removal by the British.

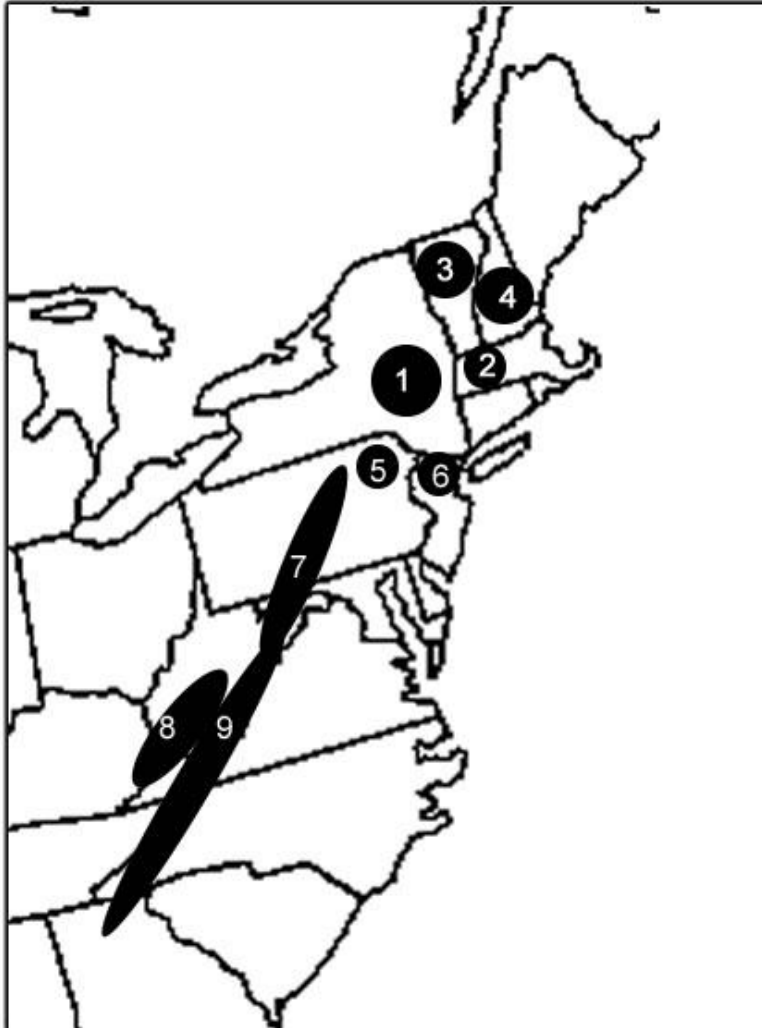
The Acadians began forming their own French-speaking colonies across the world; one group settled in southern Louisiana and are known today as the Cajuns. After the end of the war and the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Britain took control of Canada, and the Acadians ceased to exist as a political group. Acadians were allowed to return to their home if they signed allegiance to Britain; some groups traveled to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. In 2003, Queen Elizabeth II issued a royal proclamation and formal apology to the Acadian people for their forced displacement.

- 1. Which of the following is not a reason why the Acadians were unsure about accepting the Treaty of Utrecht?**
  - a. A threat to safety
  - b. Religious difference
  - c. Allegiance to the Spanish
  - d. All of the above are reasons.
  
- 2. To which of the following places were the Acadians not forcibly removed?**
  - a. New York
  - b. Massachusetts
  - c. Connecticut
  - d. Halifax

- 3. Infer why Queen Elizabeth issued an apology to the Acadians almost three hundred years after The Great Upheaval occurred.**
- a. The Acadians had returned to their original colony and they needed her permission to settle there again.
  - b. Queen Elizabeth was an Acadian herself, and wanted to do something for her native people.
  - c. The original displaced Acadians were still alive and were petitioning for Queen Elizabeth to issue a statement.
  - d. The British never took responsibility for their actions and the negative consequences experienced by the Acadians.
- 4. Which of the following historical events most directly relates to the story of the Acadians?**
- a. 1831-1877: Native Americans are forced by President Andrew Jackson to move their homes westward, walking thousands of miles on the Trail of Tears.
  - b. 1848-1855: Thousands of Americans travel westward to strike it rich when gold is discovered in California.
  - c. 1863: The Emancipation Proclamation, a document issued by Abraham Lincoln, frees the slaves.
  - d. 1972: President Nixon resigns after news gets out of his involvement in a robbery of a political building.
- 5. Which statement about the Mi'kmaq is true?**
- a. The Mi'kmaq considered the Acadians enemies.
  - b. The Mi'kmaq considered the British and anyone who associated with them enemies.
  - c. The Mi'kmaq supported the British during the French and Indian War.
  - d. The Mi'kmaq were Roman Catholic.
- 6. Which statement about the Acadians is true?**
- a. They persevered despite an unfair and adverse situation.
  - b. They got the fate that they deserved.
  - c. They were immediately compensated for the troubles they had to go through.
  - d. They were lazy, and didn't want to leave their home.
- 7. Which event happened first?**
- a. Queen Elizabeth II issued a formal apology to the Acadians.
  - b. The Treaty of Paris was issued.
  - c. The Treaty of Utrecht was issued.
  - d. The Acadians were displaced from their home.

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers that correspond to the various sub ranges.

### Appalachian Sub Ranges



1.) The Berkshire Mountains are located in western Massachusetts. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

2.) The Pocono Mountains are located in northeastern Pennsylvania. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

3.) The Allegheny Mountains run from north central Pennsylvania, south through western Maryland, eastern West Virginia, and extreme western Virginia. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

4.) The Kittatiny Mountains are located in northwestern New Jersey. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

5.) The Green Mountains are located in Vermont. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

6.) The Blue Ridge Mountains run through eastern West Virginia, western Virginia, south through western North Carolina and into Georgia. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

7.) The Cumberland Mountains run through southern West Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and extreme western Virginia. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

8.) The White Mountains are located in New Hampshire. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

9.) The Catskill Mountains are located in eastern New York. They are represented by number \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answers:**

- 1.) 2
- 2.) 5
- 3.) 7
- 4.) 6
- 5.) 3
- 6.) 9
- 7.) 8
- 8.) 4
- 9.) 1



Answers:

Popham Colony: B D A A A D C

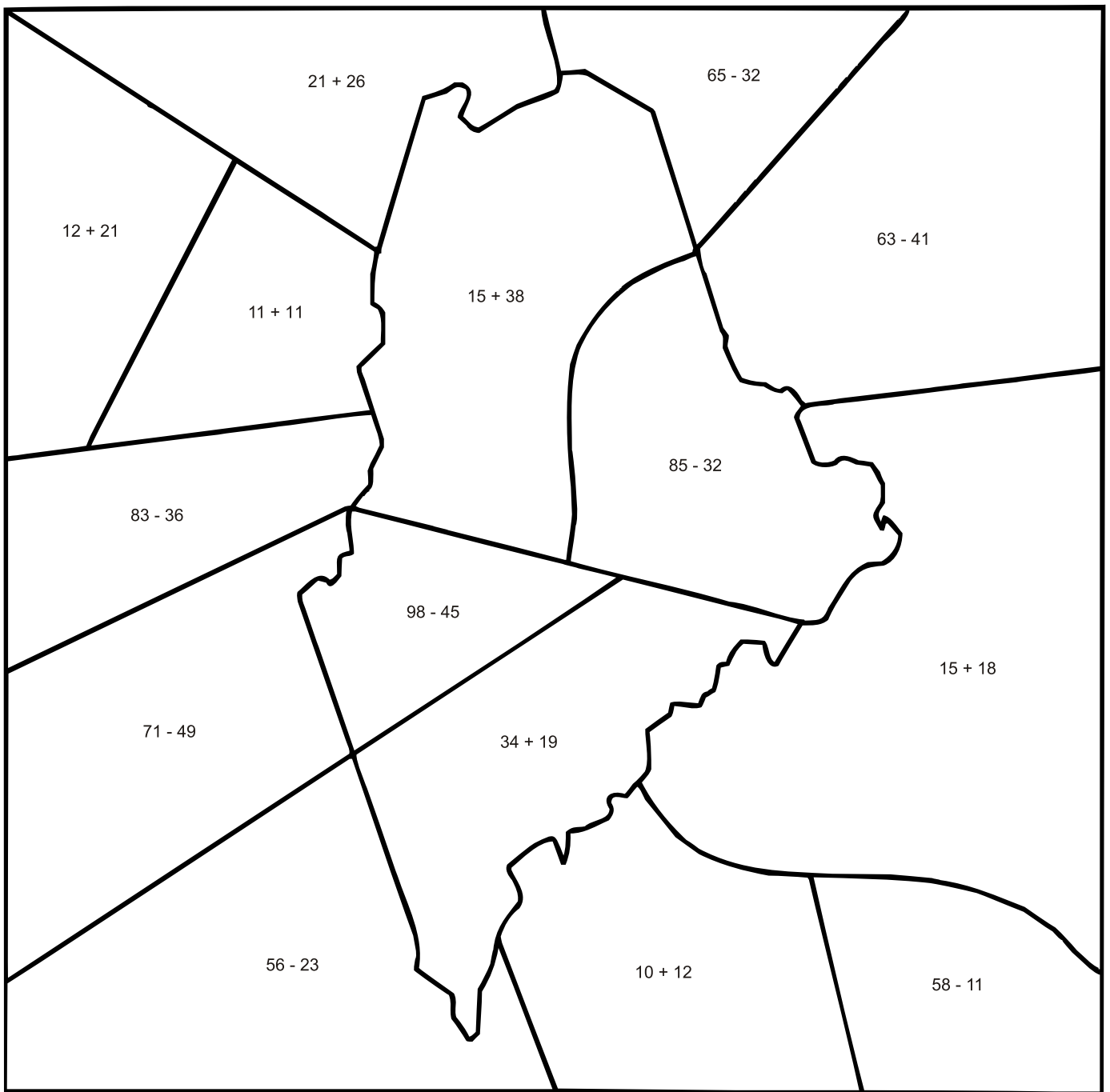
Missouri Compromise: A C D C B A D

Lobsters: A B C B

Common Loon: A C B C



**MAINE**



Do you know what state is pictured?

---

22 = Blue  
33 = Red  
47 = White  
53 = Purple

## The Elusive Blue Lobster Reading Comprehension

### Introduction:

Lobsters, with their robust claws and distinctive exoskeletons, are a staple of marine cuisine and a fascinating subject of study. While most lobsters showcase a typical reddish-brown hue, there exists a rare and captivating variant known as the blue lobster. These strikingly colored crustaceans have become a symbol of nature's unpredictability and diversity.

### The Rarity of Blue Lobsters:

Blue lobsters are a rare phenomenon, making up only a small fraction of the global lobster population. Estimates suggest that the chances of encountering a blue lobster are approximately 1 in 2 million. This rarity adds to their allure, making them highly sought after by marine enthusiasts, scientists, and collectors alike. Blue lobsters, however, are not the rarest of all lobsters. That distinction goes to the white lobster, which occurs only once in every one hundred million lobsters.

### Causes of Blue Coloration:

The vibrant blue coloration of these lobsters is not a result of pigmentation, as in the case of red lobsters, but rather a unique genetic mutation. Blue lobsters carry a genetic anomaly that causes an overproduction of a certain protein. This protein, when combined with a red carotenoid molecule present in their diet, results in the brilliant blue coloration that sets them apart from their counterparts.

### Adaptations and Survival:

While the blue color may make these lobsters stand out in the human eye, it poses a potential threat in the wild. In their natural environment, blue lobsters may struggle to camouflage themselves against the predominantly dark ocean floor. This reduced ability to blend in makes them more vulnerable to predators, emphasizing the delicate balance between their striking appearance and the challenges they face for survival.

**1. The blue lobster is considered a variant. Which of the following might also be considered a variant?**

- a) A chunk of gold.
- b) A \$100 bill.
- c) A ruby
- d) A yellow diamond

**2. Which of the following best describes the status of blue lobsters?**

- a) They are uncommon.
- b) They are rare.
- c) They are extremely rare.
- d) They are probably about to become extinct.

**3. What disadvantages do blue lobsters face in the wild?**

- a) Their blue color serves as a warning to other species.
- b) Their blue color makes them more visible to would-be predators.
- c) Their blue color makes them sought after by fishermen.
- d) Their blue color makes them invisible in the blue ocean water.

**4. Why are blue lobsters blue?**

- a) They have too much of a molecule called red carotenoid.
- b) They have too much pigmentation.
- c) They don't produce enough of a certain protein.
- d) They have a genetic mutation.

**5. Which of the following is true?**

- a) White lobsters are rare, but blue lobsters are much rarer.
- b) Blue lobsters and white lobsters are found only once in every two million lobsters.
- c) Blue lobsters are rare, but white lobsters are much rarer.

-----Key-----

1. (d)
2. (c)
3. (b)
4. (d)
5. (c)

### The Elusive Blue Lobster Cloze Reading

anomaly coloration enthusiasts particular rare result sparked vibrant

The blue lobster is a \_\_\_\_\_ crustacean that has gained attention for its striking blue hue. Unlike the typical brownish-green \_\_\_\_\_ of most lobsters, the blue lobster's \_\_\_\_\_ blue shell is a \_\_\_\_\_ of a genetic mutation that causes an excess of a \_\_\_\_\_ protein. This genetic \_\_\_\_\_ occurs in about one in two million lobsters, making these blue crustaceans a rare phenomenon in the wild. The unique and stunning appearance of the blue lobster has not only captivated marine \_\_\_\_\_ but has also \_\_\_\_\_ interest in scientific communities studying genetic variations in marine life.

-----Key-----

The blue lobster is a rare crustacean that has gained attention for its striking blue hue. Unlike the typical brownish-green coloration of most lobsters, the blue lobster's vibrant blue shell is a result of a genetic mutation that causes an excess of a particular protein. This genetic anomaly occurs in about one in two million lobsters, making these blue crustaceans a rare phenomenon in the wild. The unique and stunning appearance of the blue lobster has not only captivated marine enthusiasts but has also sparked interest in scientific communities studying genetic variations in marine life.



## **The Desert of Maine**

The state of Maine is well known for its lush wilderness, boreal forests, and crystal lakes. Less known, however, is the “the Desert of Maine,” an area among the boreal forests in Freeport, Maine, on Desert Road. Although it is not technically a desert, the Desert of Maine is a forty-acre space of overgrazed farmland. The history of the land dates back hundreds of years to the Tuttle family, who apparently used the land to grow potatoes.

William Tuttle purchased the plot of land in 1797. By the late 1800s, the land had dried because decades of cultivating potatoes, without the rotation of crops, had robbed the soil of its nutrients. In addition, the land was further depleted by the grazing of the Tuttle’s flock of sheep. These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless. The Tuttle family abandoned the plot in 1919. Eventually, great dunes formed from glacial silt that had been uncovered from the degradation of the soil. Today, the Desert of Maine is a popular tourist attraction, complete with a gift shop, sand museum, and farm museum.

**1. Why did William Tuttle’s land become a “desert”?**

- A. It was located on Desert Road
- B. It was in the midst of boreal forests
- C. The soil lost its nutrients
- D. The Tuttle family abandoned its plot

**2. What does the phrase “not technically a desert” suggest?**

- A. The land doesn’t actually fit the definition of a real desert
- B. The land is real desert but isn’t located where most deserts are
- C. Although the land is a real desert, it may not appear that way to some people
- D. The land may or may not be a real desert

**3. Which of the following is NOT true?**

- A. The dunes are made of glacial silt rather than sand
- B. The “desert of Maine” has its own gift shop
- C. The rotation of crops is one reason the land became useless
- D. The Tuttle family once used the land to grow potatoes

**4. What word could replace “rendered” in the following sentence?**

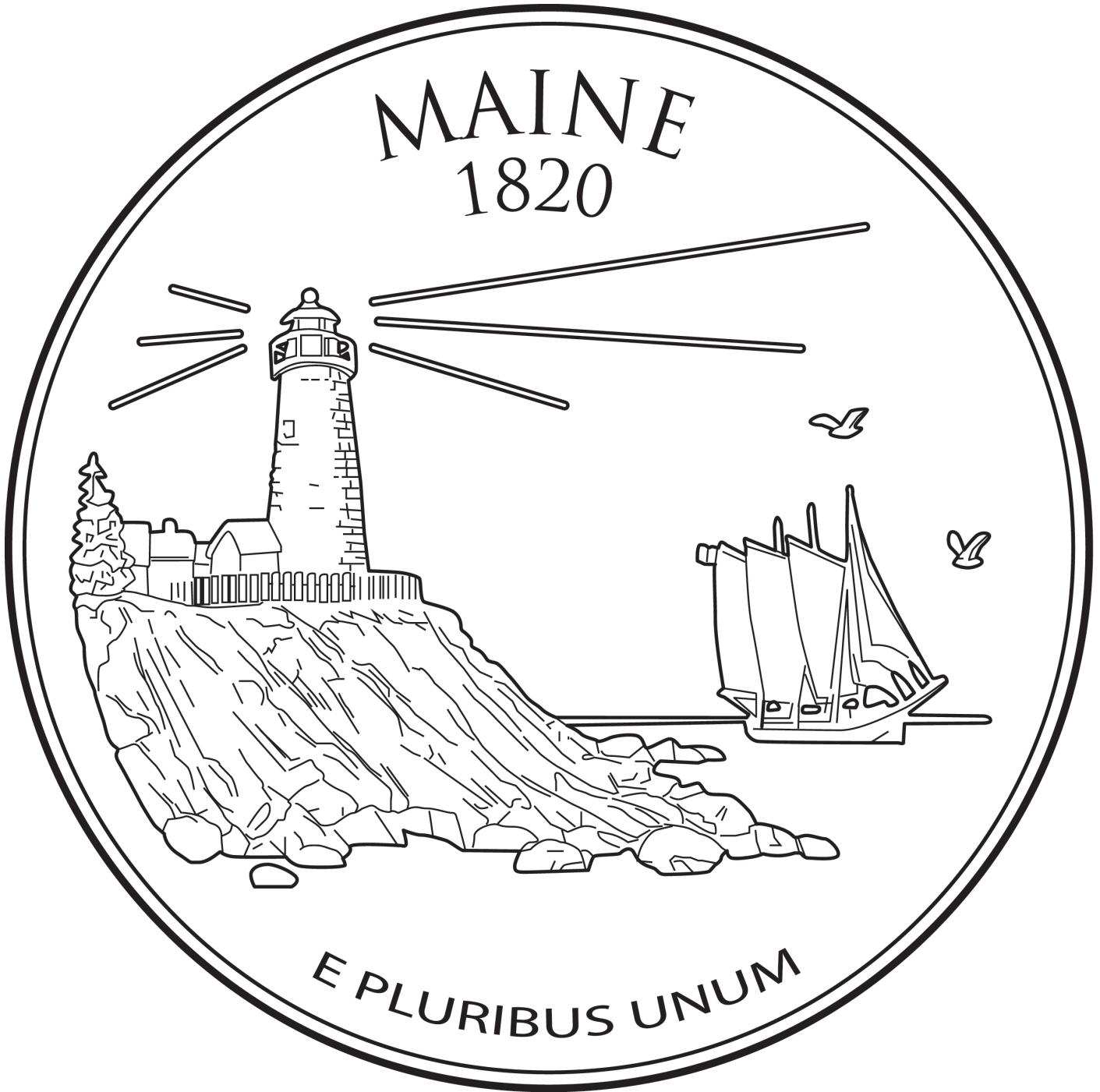
These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless.

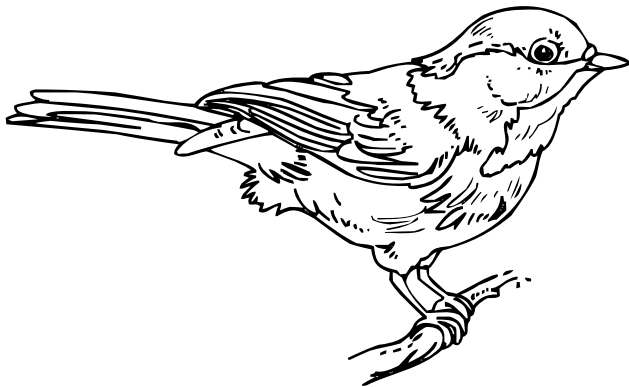
- A. Cut
- B. Made
- C. Said
- D. Swayed

**5. The grazing sheep...**

- A. had no impact on the land.
- B. contributed to the land losing its nutrients.
- C. contributed to the usefulness of the land.
- D. allowed for the rotation of the crops.

Maine State Quarter

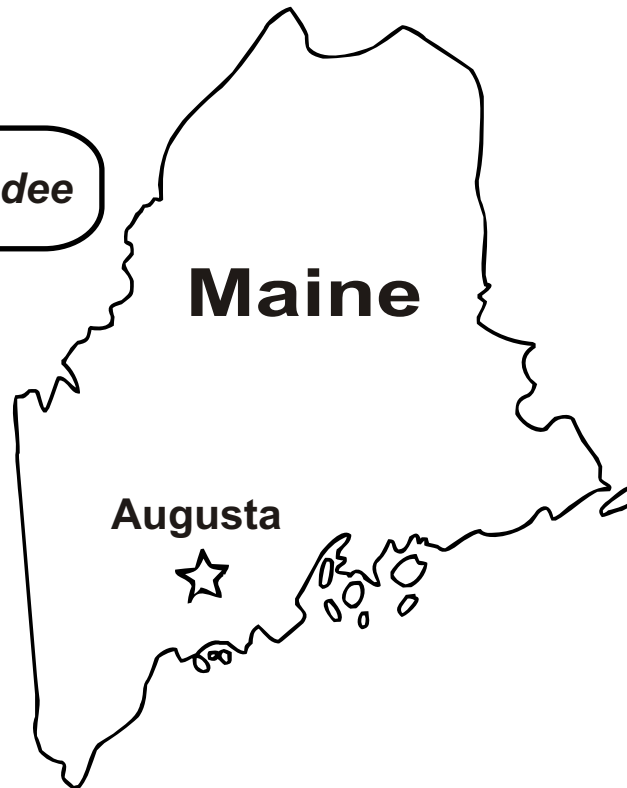




***Black-capped Chickadee***



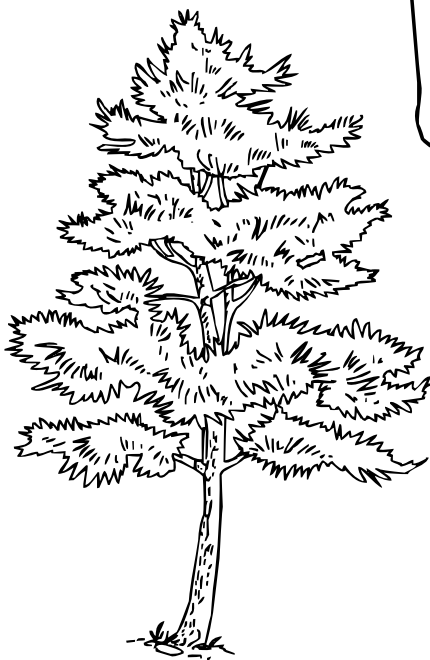
***White Pine Cone  
and Tassel***



**Maine**

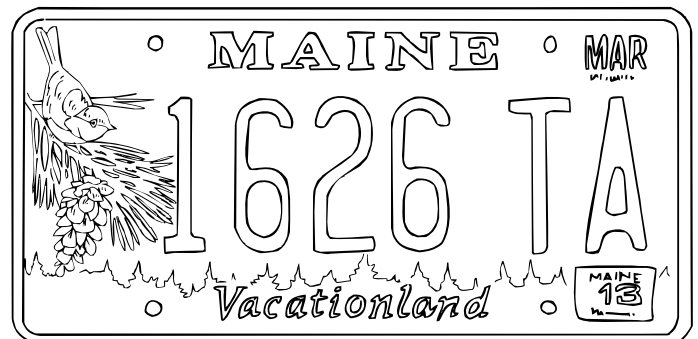
**Augusta**

**The Pine Tree State**

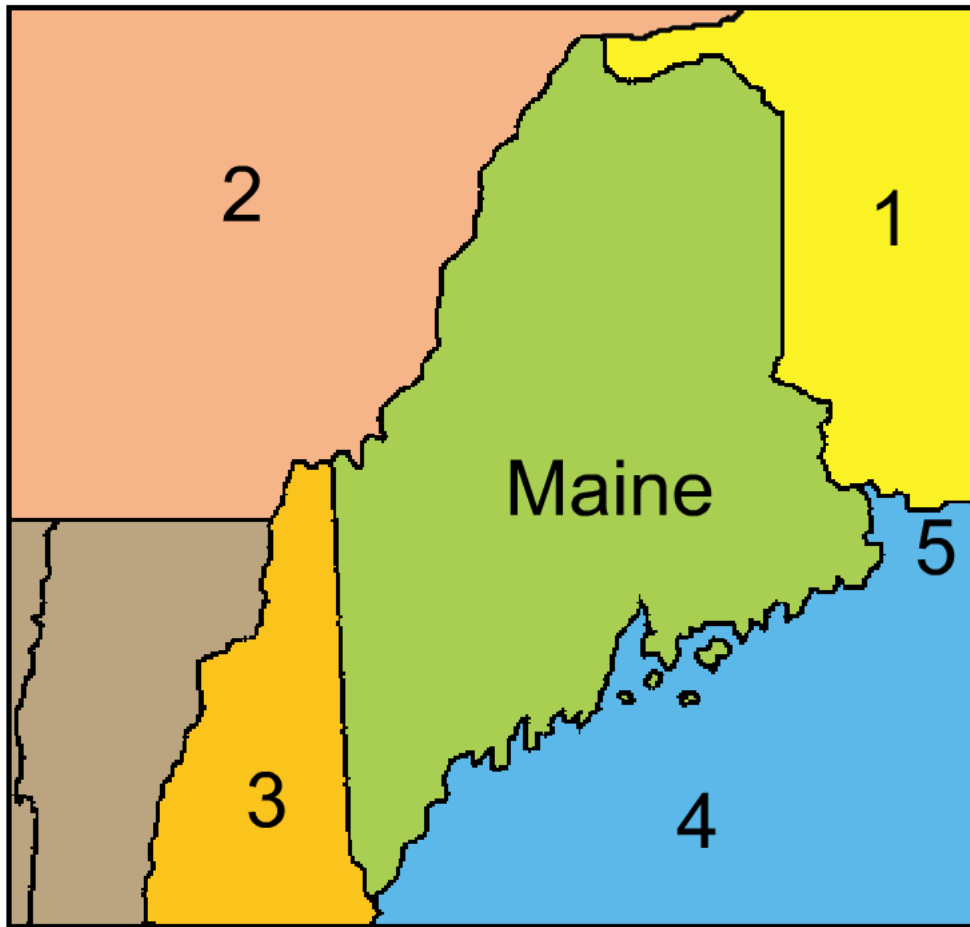


***Eastern White Pine***

***State license plate***



Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Maine Labels

Quebec  
(Canada)

Atlantic Ocean

New Hampshire

Bay of Fundy

New Brunswick  
(Canada)

Labels:

1.

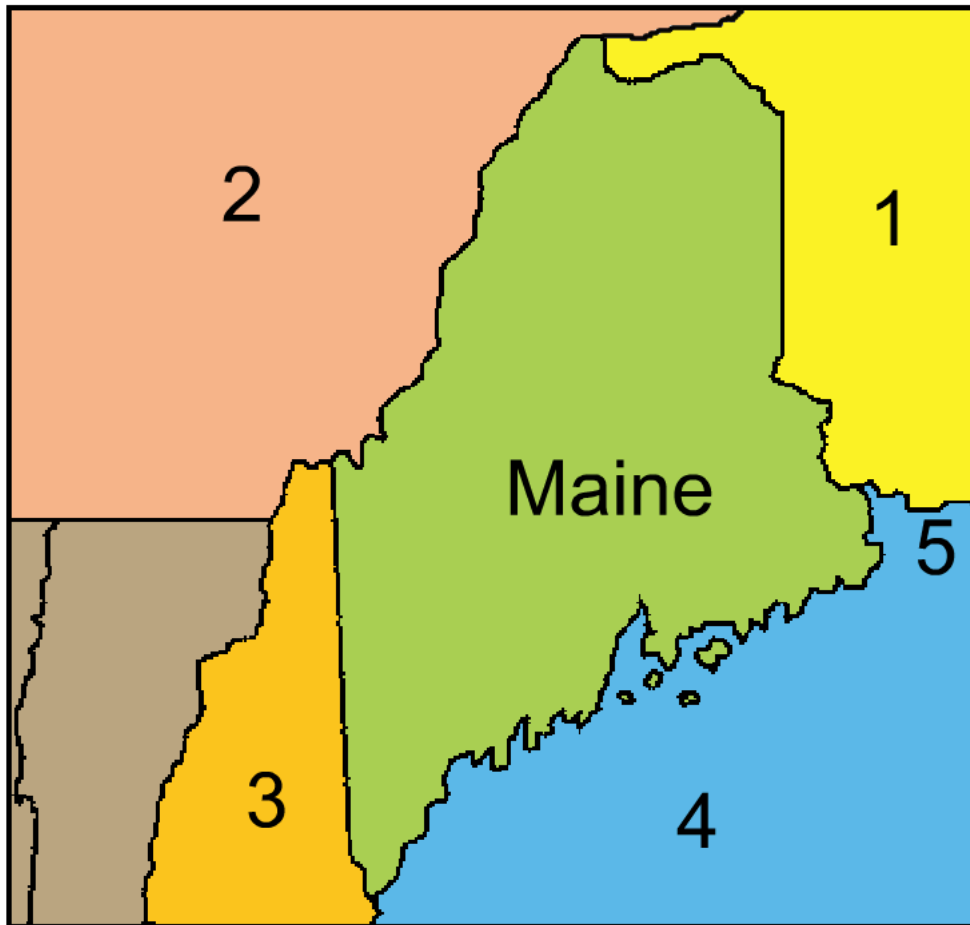
2.

3.

4.

5.

## Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



### Maine Labels

Quebec  
(Canada)

Atlantic Ocean

New Hampshire

Bay of Fundy

New Brunswick  
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Labels:

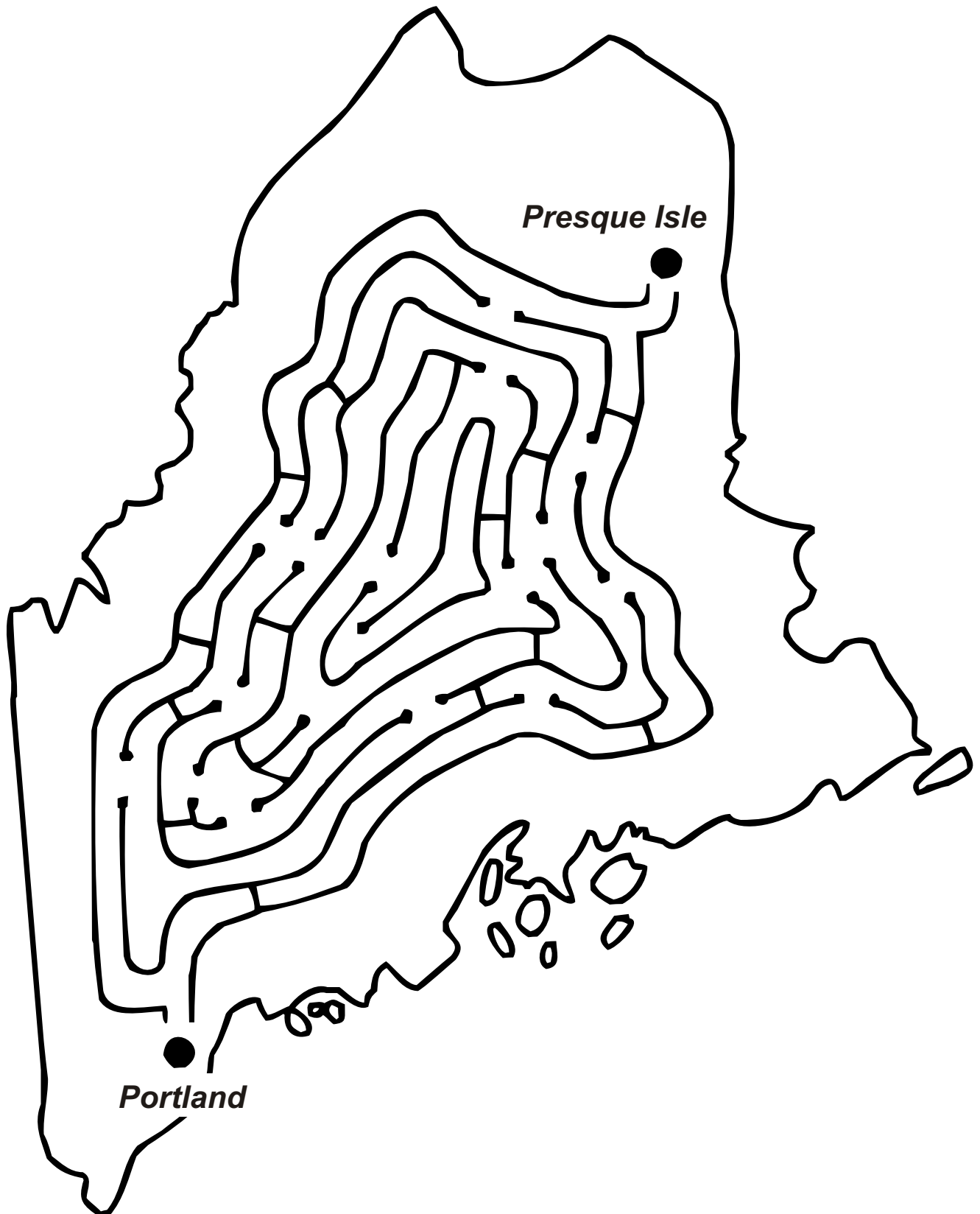
1. New Brunswick (Canada)

2. Quebec (Canada)

3. New Hampshire

4. Atlantic Ocean

5. Bay of Fundy



**Maine - The Pine Tree State**

**Lobsters Printable Reading Comprehension**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Lobsters are a kind of ocean creature called crustaceans. Crabs and shrimp are crustaceans too. Lobsters, and most other crustaceans, are found throughout the world's oceans, often under rocks or in cracks on the sea floor.

Lobsters have five pairs of legs, three of which are claws. The front claws, sometimes called pincers, are larger than the others. Scientists believe lobsters can live up to 70 years!

People love to eat lobsters! The state of Maine is famous for the lobsters found along its Atlantic coast. Here, lobsters are often served with melted butter, corn on the cob, and French fries. Did you know that lobsters only turn red after they are cooked? In the wild they can be grayish, yellow, green, blue or multi-colored.

**1. What question is answered in the first paragraph?**

- A. Where are lobsters found?
- B. What do people eat with lobsters?
- C. What color are lobsters in the wild?
- D. How long can a lobster live?

**2. What are pincers?**

- A. Small claws toward the back of the lobster
- B. Large claws at the front of the lobster
- C. Another name for the lobster's shell
- D. The passage doesn't say

**3. Which is not true about lobsters?**

- A. They're related to shrimp
- B. They're found on the ocean floor
- C. They are red in the wild
- D. They can live to be 70 years old



#### **4. Lobsters...**

- A. aren't usually eaten by people.
- B. have three pairs of claws.
- C. live only in the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. are related to fish and sharks.

The common loon is the state bird of Minnesota. It lives on large lakes and wetlands in northern North America in the summer and on lakes, rivers, and coastlines in the winter. The common loon is glossy, dark-green with lots of white patterns on its back. It is white underneath and has a long, sharp bill. It has bright red eyes. In the winter, loons lose their summer plumage and become a drab brown above and white below. Although it looks like a duck, the loon is totally unrelated to ducks. It is much larger than most ducks and its legs are placed in the back of its body, which makes walking on land a very difficult and awkward task.

Loons are named for their eerie calls, which often echo across the northern lakes at night or early in the morning. Sometimes, several loons call at once producing a chorus of yodels. The common loon is sometimes called the great northern diver because it can dive as deep as 200 feet in search of fish.

**1. Since Minnesota's state bird is the common loon, what is probably true about Minnesota?**

- A. It has a lot of lakes and wetlands
- B. It has a lot of deserts
- C. It has a lot of land
- D. It has a lot of mountains

**2. The common loon...**

- A. is closely related to ducks.
- B. looks nothing like ducks.
- C. is unrelated to ducks.
- D. has legs like a duck.

**3. Which of the following would be unlikely?**

- A. A common loon diving 150 feet under the surface of a lake
- B. A common loon swimming in a small pond
- C. A common loon floating in the ocean during the winter
- D. A common loon that looks brownish in the winter

**4. Read the descriptions below. Which describes the common loon?**

- A. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a short, but sharp bill, and its legs are placed far back on its body
- B. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a long, sharp bill, bright white eyes, and legs placed far back on its body
- C. The common loon is brown above and white below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body
- D. The common loon is white above and brown below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body

## **Comparing and Contrasting Maine and New Hampshire**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

### **Maine**

Maine, nicknamed the Pine Tree State, is the only state that borders exactly one state: which is New Hampshire. It does, however, border two Canadian provinces: New Brunswick and Quebec. It is located in the northeastern United States, and is part of a group of six states known as New England. Maine became the 23rd state on March 15, 1820, as part of the Missouri Compromise. Its capital is Augusta and its largest city is Portland. The state is dominated by the hills and mountains of the Appalachian Range. Acadia National Park, located on Maine's Atlantic coast, is one of the state's most popular attractions. Among other things, Maine is famous for its lobsters and seafood.

### **New Hampshire**

New Hampshire, one of America's original 13 colonies, became the nation's 9<sup>th</sup> state on June 21, 1788. Located in the northeastern United States, New Hampshire is part of a group of six states known as New England. New Hampshire borders Maine, Massachusetts, and Vermont; and the Canadian province of Quebec. It has a very small Atlantic coastline, which is the smallest of all states along the east coast. New Hampshire is dominated by the beautiful White Mountains; part of the Appalachian Range. Its capital is Concord and its largest city is Manchester. One of New Hampshire's most famous landmarks was a rock formation called Old Man of the Mountain, which looked like the face of an old man, high up on a cliff. Unfortunately, the "old man" fell off of his cliff in 2013, but will always be remembered on the New Hampshire state quarter.

Which facts belong in each category?

<b>Part of New England</b>
<b>Borders one Canadian province</b>
<b>Was one of the original 13 colonies</b>
<b>Became a state first</b>
<b>Famous for its lobsters</b>
<b>Has an Atlantic coastline</b>
<b>Borders only one state</b>
<b>Part of the northeastern United States</b>
<b>Largest city is Portland</b>
<b>Has mountains</b>

<b>Maine</b>
<b>Both</b>
<b>New Hampshire</b>
<b>Neither</b>

**Answers:**

**Maine**

**Largest city is Portland**  
**Famous for its lobsters**  
**Borders only one state**

**Both**

**Part of New England**  
**Part of the northeastern United States**  
**Has mountains**  
**Has an Atlantic coastline**

**New Hampshire**

**Was one of the original 13 colonies**  
**Borders one Canadian province**  
**Became a state first**

**Neither**

## **Comparing and Contrasting Maine and Vermont**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

### **Maine**

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### **Vermont**

Vermont is located in the New England section of the northeastern United States. It became the 14<sup>th</sup> state on March 4, 1791. It is the only landlocked state within New England; which means it lacks an Atlantic coastline. The entire state, however, is covered by the Green Mountains, part of the Appalachian Range. Hence, Vermont is nicknamed "the Green Mountain State." Vermont borders New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New York. It also borders the Canadian province of Quebec. Its capital is Montpelier and its largest city is Burlington. Montpelier is notable for being the smallest capital city, in terms of population, in America. Vermont is famous for its ski resorts and fall foliage. It is also the nation's leading producer of maple syrup.

Which facts belong in each category?

<b>Leading producer of maple syrup</b>
<b>Capital is Augusta</b>
<b>Was one of the original 13 colonies</b>
<b>Became a state first</b>
<b>Part of New England</b>
<b>Landlocked</b>
<b>Borders more states</b>
<b>Called the Pine Tree State</b>
<b>Largest city is Burlington</b>
<b>Borders Quebec</b>

<b>Maine</b>
<b>Both</b>
<b>Vermont</b>
<b>Neither</b>



## **Answers:**

**Maine**

**Capital is Augusta**

**Both**

**Part of New England  
Called the Pine Tree State  
Borders Quebec**

**Vermont**

**Leading producer of maple syrup  
Became a state first  
Landlocked  
Borders more states  
Largest city is Burlington**

**Neither**

**One of the original 13 colonies**

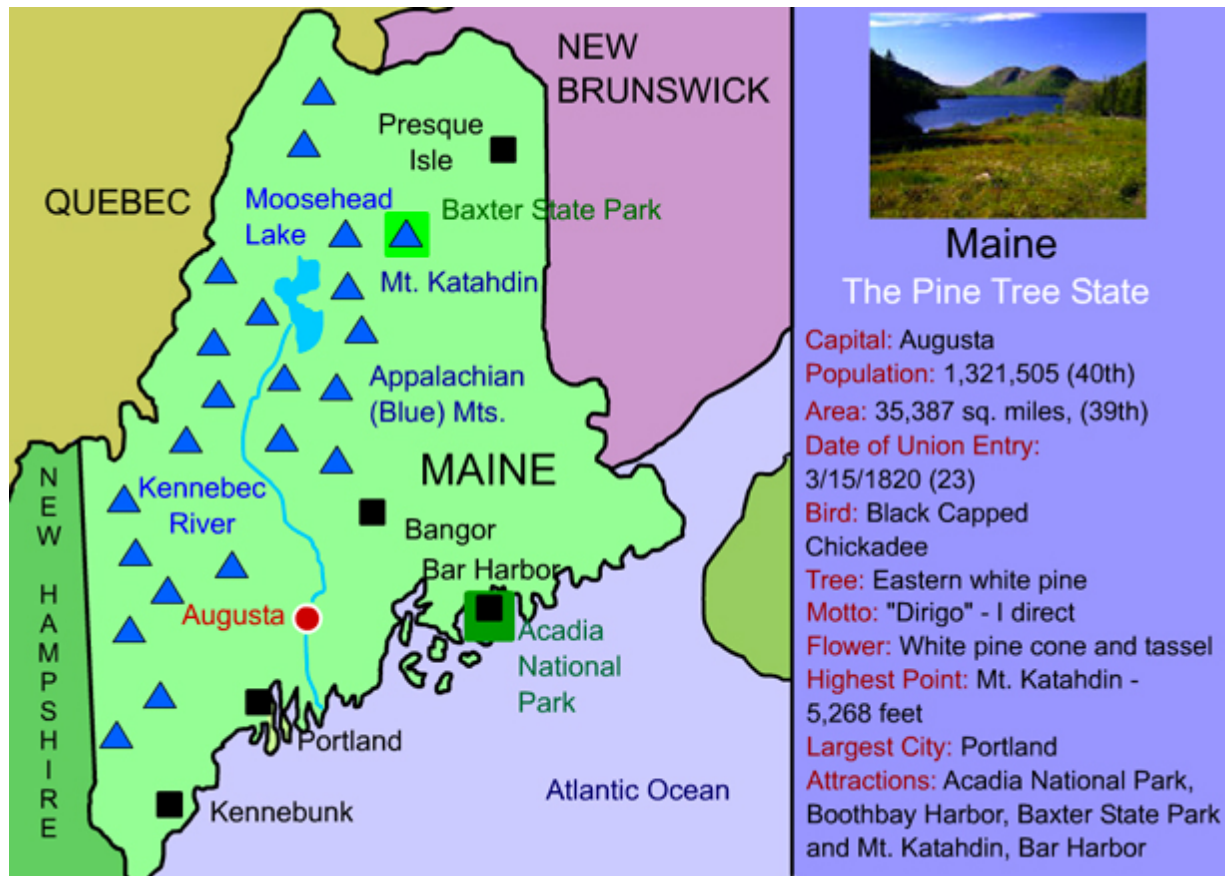


## Maine Printable Outline Map



Fact or Fiction?

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

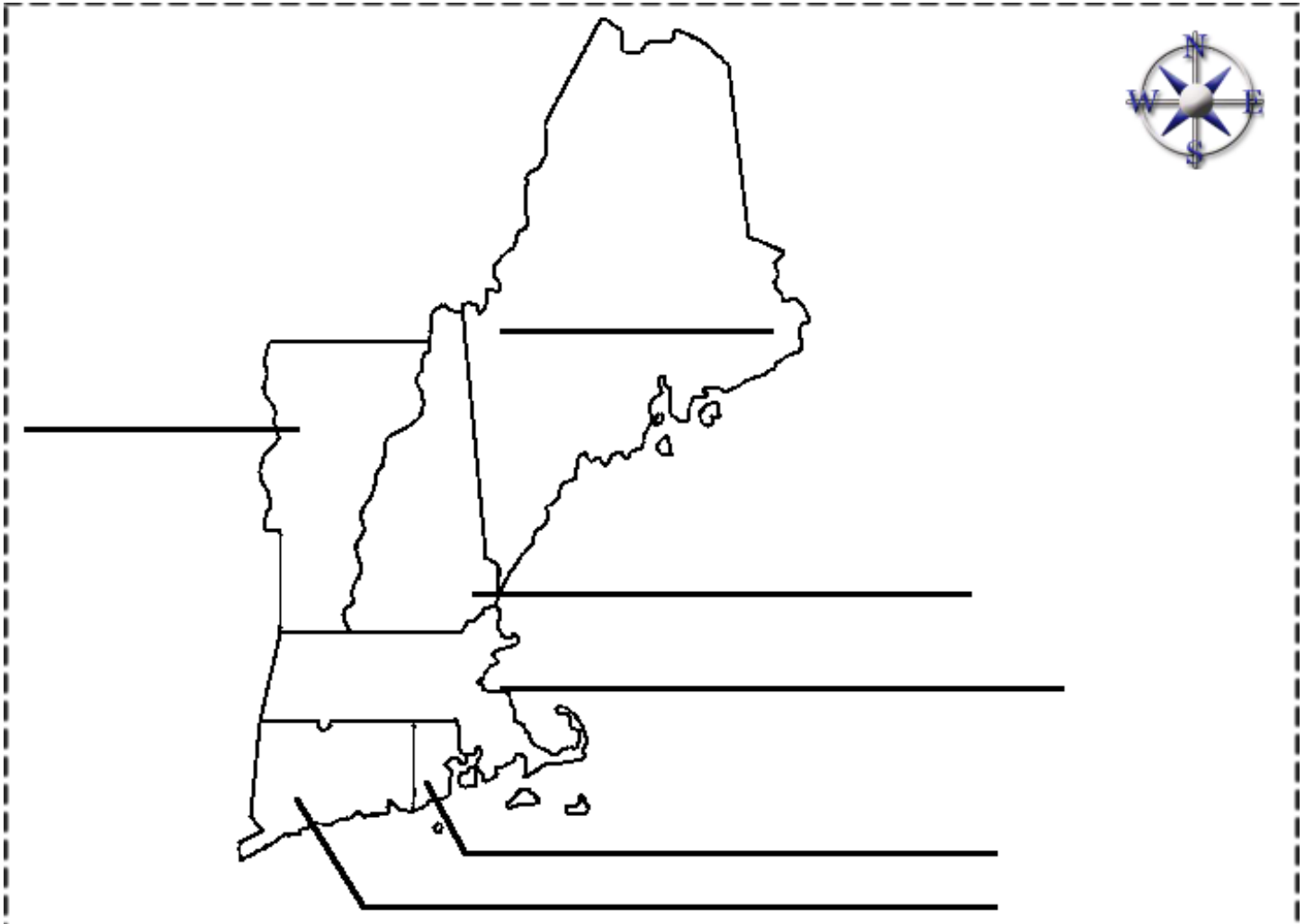


	FACT	FICTION
Quebec is NORTHWEST of Maine		
Augusta is SOUTHEAST of Bangor		
Kennebunk is SOUTHEAST of Portland		
Presque Isle in NORTH of Acadia National Park		
Augusta is WEST of Acadia National Park		
Moosehead Lake is NORTHWEST of Bar Harbor		
Portland is SOUTHWEST of Augusta		
Bangor is NORTHWEST of Presque Isle		

**Answers:**

	<b>FACT</b>	<b>FICTION</b>
Quebec is NORTHWEST of Maine	<b>X</b>	
Augusta is SOUTHEAST of Bangor		<b>X</b>
Kennebunk is SOUTHEAST of Portland		<b>X</b>
Presque Isle in NORTH of Acadia National Park	<b>X</b>	
Augusta is WEST of Acadia National Park	<b>X</b>	
Moosehead Lake is NORTHWEST of Bar Harbor	<b>X</b>	
Portland is SOUTHWEST of Augusta	<b>X</b>	
Bangor is NORTHWEST of Presque Isle		<b>X</b>

New England Label Map



The Popham Colony was a little known English colony that was founded just months after the Jamestown Colony in 1607. Unlike the Jamestown colony, however, the Popham Colony settled in present-day Maine rather than Virginia. The Popham Colony was the first settlement in what would become New England.

On May 31, 1607, 120 settlers left Plymouth, England, on their way to the New World. They were sponsored by the Plymouth Company, which was a rival of the Virginia Company – the company that sent settlers to Jamestown. The colonists headed to New England planned to harvest metals, furs, and spices from the region's forests to make profits. It was named the Popham Colony because of its leader was George Popham. The first boat carrying settlers arrived on August 13, followed three days later by a second ship. The colonists, who were gentleman, artisans, farmers, and traders, began construction on a star-shaped fort they named Fort St. George along the Kennebec River. They also built a chapel, guardhouse, a storehouse, and a cooperage where they could build barrels.

The colony failed to thrive at first. Because the settlers arrived late in the summer, there was no time to farm for food and the colony had not yet established relations with the local Abenaki tribe. Half of the settlers decided to sail back to England, and the other half decided to remain at Fort St. George through the bitter Maine winter. Of the 45 remaining colonists, 44 survived the winter. The single colonist to die was George Popham.

In the spring of 1608, the colonists built a 30-ton ship called a pinnace, to show that the colony could be useful in shipbuilding. The ship, which they named *Virginia*, was the first European ship to be built in the New World. By this time, the colonists had established trade with the Abenaki, and sent a cargo ship back to England with furs and bundles of wild sarsaparilla. When the cargo ship returned, it brought news that the brother of the colony's new leader, Raleigh Gilbert, had died and that Gilbert was the heir to a magnificent estate. Gilbert decided to return to England as did the remaining colonists almost a year after they landed. Many of them returned on the *Virginia*.

**1. What was a similarity between the Popham Colony and Jamestown?**

- A. Both colonies were sponsored by the same company
- B. Both colonies were founded in the same year
- C. Both colonies were founded in the same region
- D. In both colonies, many of the original settlers died in the first year

**2. What is not true about the Popham Colony?**

- A. It thought it could make money from the region's forests
- B. It eventually established trade with the local Abenaki tribe
- C. The colonists built a star-shaped fort which they named Fort St. George
- D. The colony seemed to succeed immediately

**3. What was the effect of the colonists' arrival date?**

- A. They'd be unsuccessful in growing crops
- B. They'd have conflict with the Abenaki
- C. They wouldn't be able to survive the winter
- D. Most would be forced to sail back to England

**4. Which of the following is not explained in the passage?**

- A. What crops did the colonists eventually grow?
- B. Why did Raleigh Gilbert decide to return to England?
- C. What is a cooperage?
- D. Why did the colonists build a pinnacle?

**5. The *Virginia*...**

- A. was built to prove something.
- B. was used as a means to sail to Jamestown.
- C. was the name of a 30-ton pinnacle built in England.
- D. was destroyed in a fire.

**6. Which of the following best describes the Popham Colony?**

- A. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful because the colonists proved they could not survive in the harsh environment
- B. The Popham Colony was successful because it sent furs and sarsaparilla back to England
- C. The Popham Colony was successful because only one colonists out of 45 died
- D. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful as its settlers remained only one year before abandoning the colony

**7. When did the Popham Colony establish trade with the Abenaki?**

- A. In the summer of 1608
- B. When they first arrived in 1607
- C. In the spring of 1608
- D. In the winter of 1607-1608



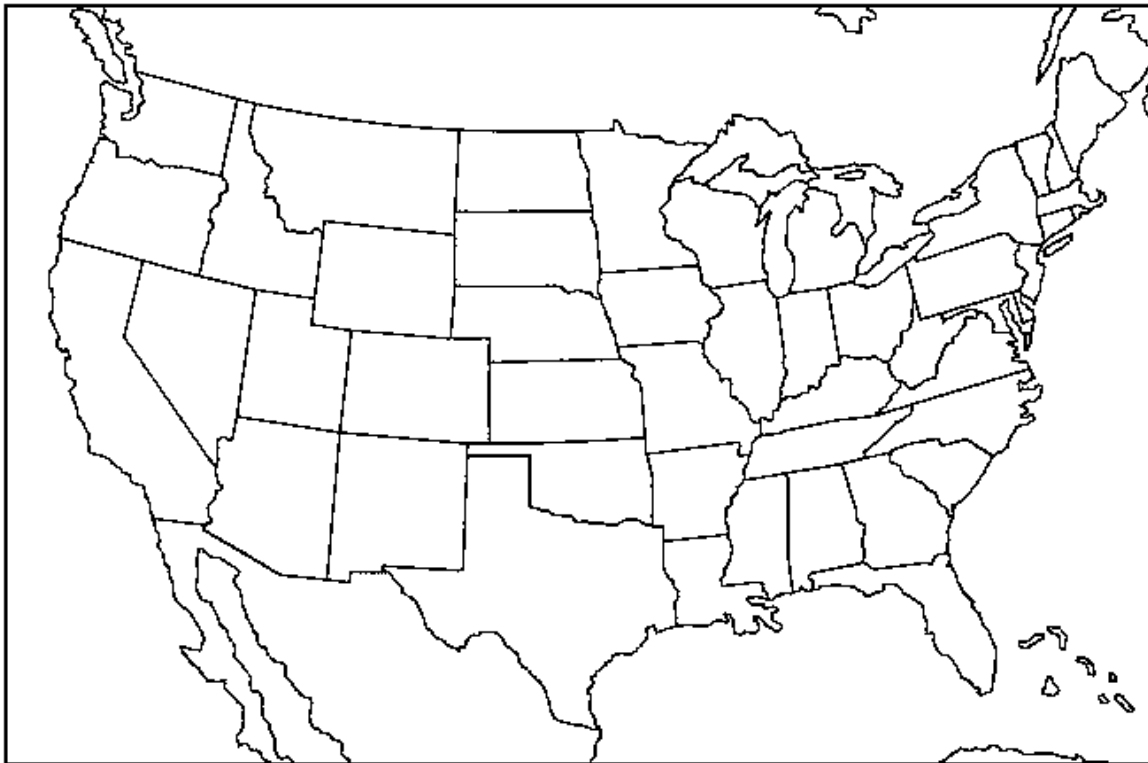
### The Thing About Springfield

Springfield is the one of the most common names for U.S. cities. The first Springfield was settled in western Massachusetts in 1636. It was the first non-religious settlement in Massachusetts and remains the most populous Springfield in America. Since 1636, 32 other states have established cities or towns named Springfield. There are approximately 31 Springfields located outside of the United States as well. Illinois even made Springfield its state capital. It was in Springfield, Illinois, where Abraham Lincoln practiced law.

Below is a map of the United States and a chart of Springfields in America. For each state in which a Springfield exists, color it spring green!

#### Springfields in America

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin





In 1819, as Missouri began drafting a state constitution in preparation for statehood, New York congressman James Tallmadge introduced two antislavery amendments to the bill which allowed for the creation of Missouri as a state. Despite the fact that Tallmadge's bills were not passed, the issue involving slavery threatened to explode.

The issue of slavery had remained controversial in America since 1787. In 1819, half of America's twenty-two states were free states (northern), and half were slave states (southern). Because the free states had larger populations, they controlled the House of Representatives. Free and slave states shared equal representation in the Senate. The admission of Missouri as a free state or slave state would upset the balance. Antislavery members of Congress argued that slavery should be prohibited in new states, while pro-slavery members of Congress argued that the state should have the right to determine if slavery was legal or illegal within its borders.

A compromise was made when Maine applied for statehood in 1820. According to the deal thought of by Henry Clay, if the southern states agreed to the admission of Maine as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state. In addition, all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30' N latitude would be free. Both the free and the slave states agreed to Clay's compromise, which lasted 30 years before being repealed following another period of American expansion.

- 1. What was the primary issue that made the Missouri Compromise necessary?**
  - A. slavery
  - B. statehood
  - C. Maine
  - D. Henry Clay
  
- 2. The admission of Missouri as a free state had the potential to...**
  - A. cause slavery.
  - B. destroy the House of Representatives.
  - C. upset the balance in Congress.
  - D. give the northern states too much power.

**3. Slavery supporters argued that...**

- A. slavery should be illegal.
- B. slavery should be allowed in all states.
- C. that slavery should only be illegal in the new states.
- D. that citizens of new states should vote on slavery.

**4. What happened when Maine was admitted to the Union?**

- A. Slavery was permitted in Maine
- B. Slavery was permitted throughout the country
- C. Slavery was permitted in Missouri
- D. Slavery was not permitted in Missouri

**5. Why is the Louisiana Purchase important in this discussion?**

- A. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- B. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in some of the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- C. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- D. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted throughout America

**6. What does the passage suggest about the Missouri Compromise?**

- A. The same problems that caused the Missouri Compromise would appear again in the near future
- B. The problems addressed in the Missouri Compromise were permanently solved
- C. Eventually, Missouri would become a free state
- D. There were some states that did not agree to Clay's compromise.

**7. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage above?**

- A. The life of Henry Clay
- B. The House of Representatives and its Stance on Slavery
- C. Maine – the Story of a Free State
- D. How the Issue of Slavery Shaped America's Map