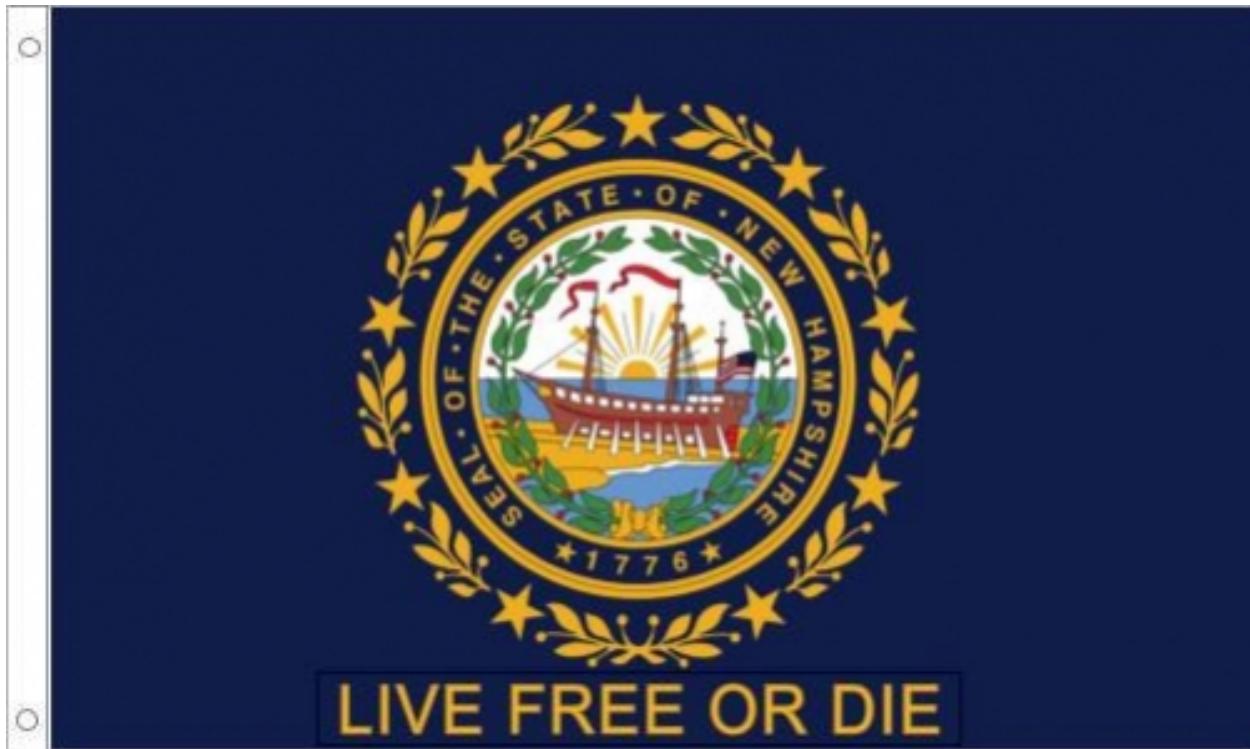


NEW HAMPSHIRE ACTIVITY BUNDLE



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Purple Finch



Purple Lilac

New Hampshire

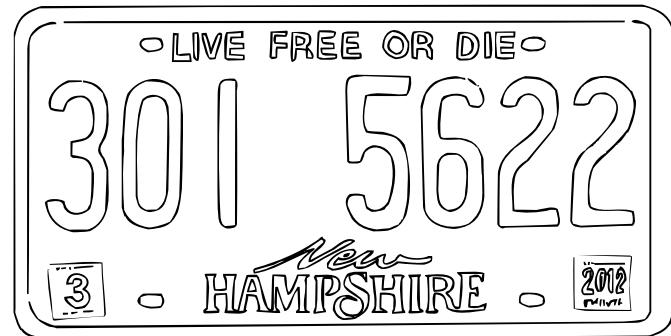
Concord



White Birch

The Granite State

State license plate

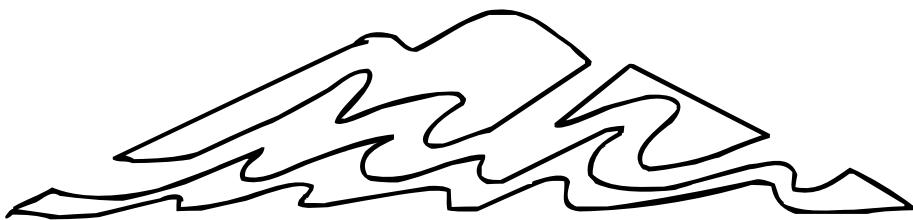


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Welcome Bienvenue



New Hampshire

LIVE FREE OR DIE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

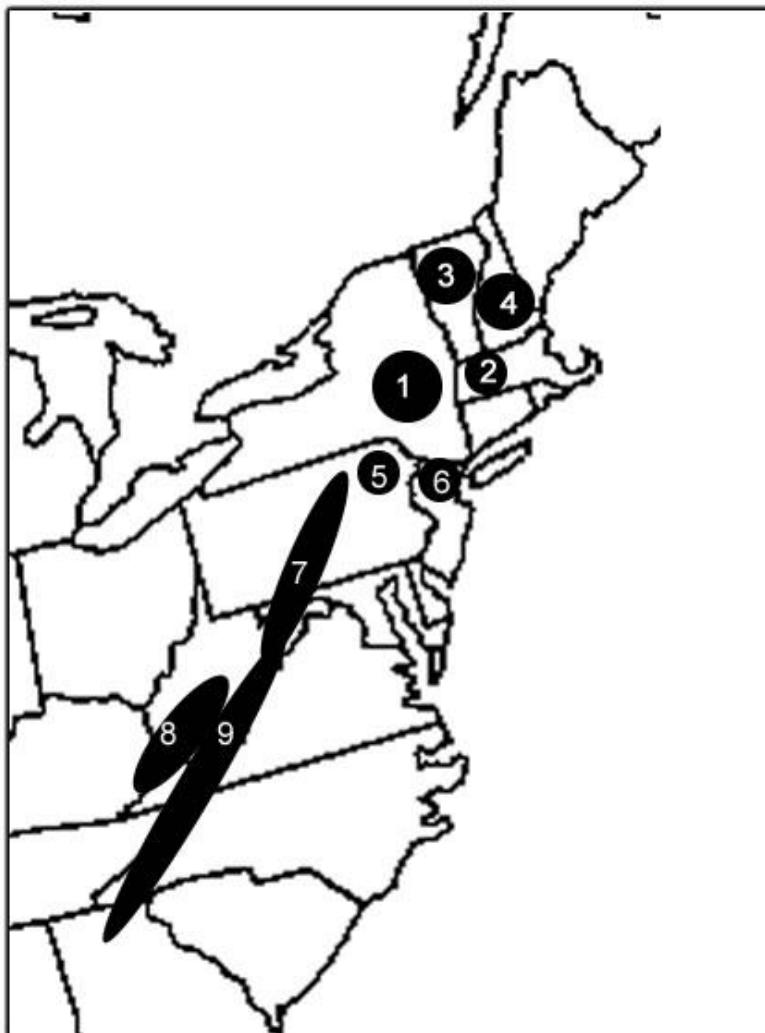


Name _____

13 Colonies Blank Map



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 Kittatinny 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

The Appalachian Mountains

Name _____

The Birth of the Appalachians

480 million years ago the land masses of the world collided into a giant supercontinent called Pangea. As tectonic plates met one another, crashes of land shoved sheets of earth upwards to form the Central Pangean Mountains. This young mountain range was tall and mighty, with jagged peaks and rocky slopes. When Pangea began to break apart 175 million years ago, the Central Pangean Mountains split into the Scottish Highlands, the Little Atlas Mountains of Morocco, and the Appalachian Mountains of North America.

Hydrology

The Appalachian Mountains today are worn smooth by age and erosion. They stretch from Alabama to the southeastern corner of Canada and have 13 major regions. The Eastern Continental Divide lies along the Appalachian Mountains. A continental divide is a boundary that defines the direction of water flow in the region. To the east of the mountains, rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean. On the westward side of the mountains, rivers flow to the Gulf of Mexico. The geography of the Appalachian Mountains also affects precipitation patterns. Clouds laden with rain break open as they pass over the peaks, making this region one of the wettest in the United States.

Effects of Glaciers

The lush forests of the Appalachian Mountains support plants and animals with unique histories. Long ago, glaciers extended as far south as Pennsylvania. Many plants and animals normally adapted to the cooler climate of the northern latitudes could not withstand the harsh conditions of this glaciatic invasion. Simply retreating southward, however, would leave many species in climates that were too warm. The cool alpine weather of the Appalachian Mountains became a refuge for Northern species seeking new homes. Although the glaciers have retreated since the last Ice Age, many of these cold-weather species still call the Appalachian Mountains home. Spruce-fir forests are one such souvenir of the last Ice Age. These rare ecosystems still exist on the highest peaks of the southern Appalachian Mountains and are one of the most endangered ecosystems in North America.

Challenges

Today these ancient mountains face threats from a myriad of sources. Since the early 1900s, parasites have changed the face of the forests of Appalachia. First, a fungus called chestnut blight destroyed iconic chestnut trees that were prized in the Appalachian Mountains. Since the 1950s, invasive insects from Europe have been attacking the evergreen trees of the endangered spruce-fir forests. Threats from industry, such as acid rain and the destruction of mountain peaks for coal mining, also challenge the health of this region's ecosystems. While the geology and ecosystems of the mountains were formed over millions of years of change, one thing is for certain: the Appalachian Mountains will continue to change in the years to come.

1. Based on the following sentence, which adjective best describes the author's impression of the Central Pangean Mountains?

"This young mountain range was tall and mighty, with jagged peaks and rocky slopes."

- a.) Sturdy
- b.) Impressive
- c.) Peaceful
- d.) Frightening

2. Based on the following sentence, what would be the best meaning of the phrase "laden with rain"?

Clouds laden with rain break open as they pass over the peaks, making this region one of the wettest in the United States

- a.) carrying a lot of rain
- b.) surrounded by rain
- c.) slowed by rain
- d.) pushed by rain

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) The Appalachian Mountains were once tall and full of rocky peaks.
- b.) The Appalachian Mountain region receives substantial precipitation.
- c.) Glaciers once extended much farther south than they do now.
- d.) To the east of the Appalachian Mountains, water flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and to the west, water flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

4. Without changing the meaning of this sentence, which noun would best replace the word “withstand”?

Many plants and animals normally adapted to the cooler climate of the northern latitudes could not withstand the harsh conditions of this glaciatic invasion.

- a. fight
- b. survive
- c. escape
- d. get used to

5. Based on what you learned about the history of spruce-fir forests, what is the best reason why they only exist at the highest elevations of the Southern Appalachian Mountains?

- a.) Coal mining destroyed the spruce-fir forests at lower elevations
- b.) Invasive insects only attack spruce-fir forests at lower elevations
- c.) Rainfall on the highest peaks is not acidic
- d.) Spruce-fir forests need the cold environment of high elevations

6. According to the final paragraph, why will the Appalachian Mountains continue to change in the coming years?

- a.) Tectonic plates are shifting
- b.) Chestnut trees will be destroyed
- c.) Insects and industry will affect mountain ecosystems
- d.) Spruce fir forests will disappear

Answers:

1. B

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. B

6. C

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 9th 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?

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

Maine

Both

New Hampshire

Neither

Answers:

Maine

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

Both

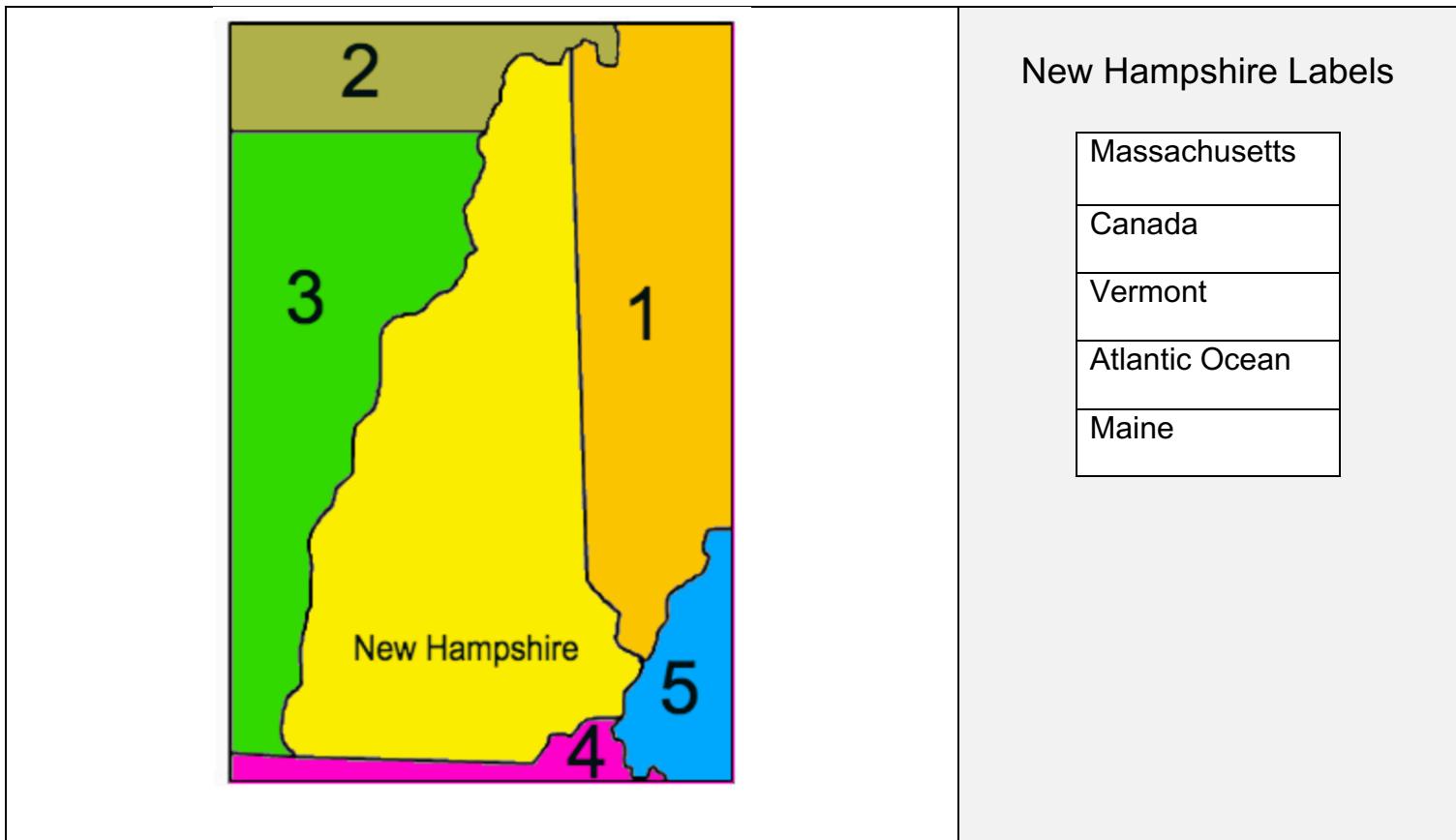
Part of New England
Part of the northeastern United States
Has mountains
Has an Atlantic coastline

New Hampshire

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

Neither

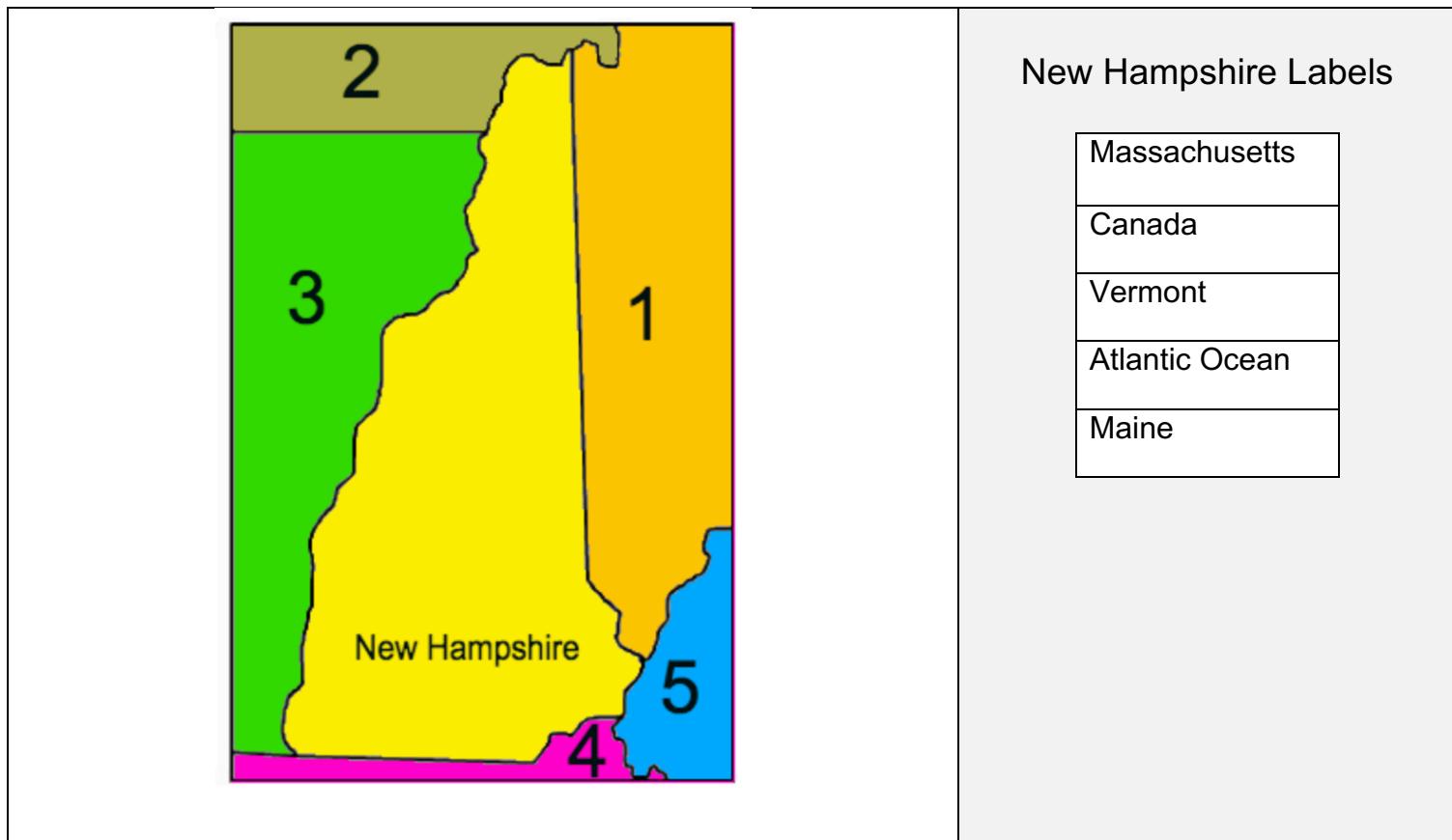
New Hampshire Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

New Hampshire Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water

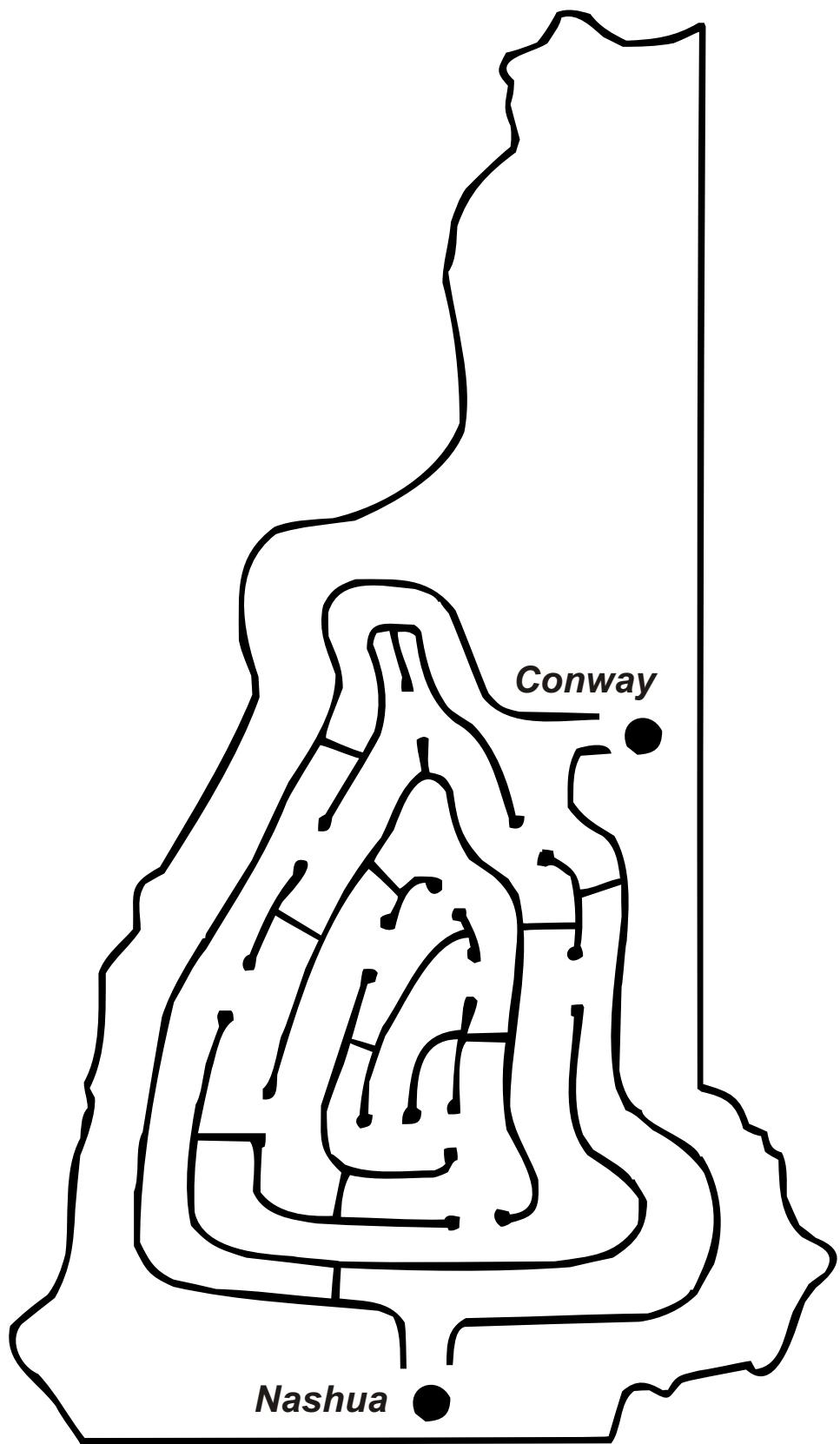


Labels:

1. Maine
2. Canada
3. Vermont
4. Massachusetts
5. Atlantic Ocean

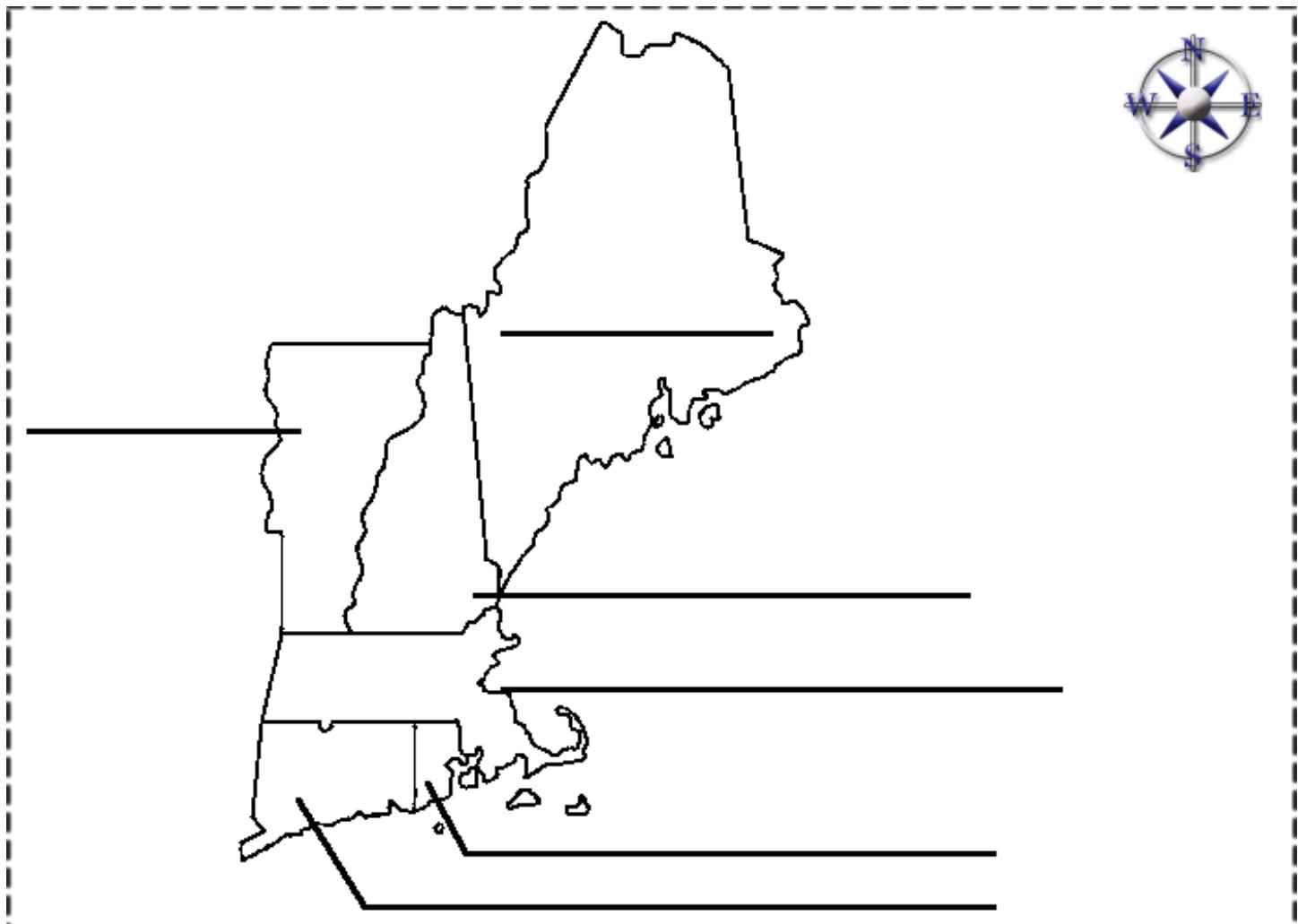


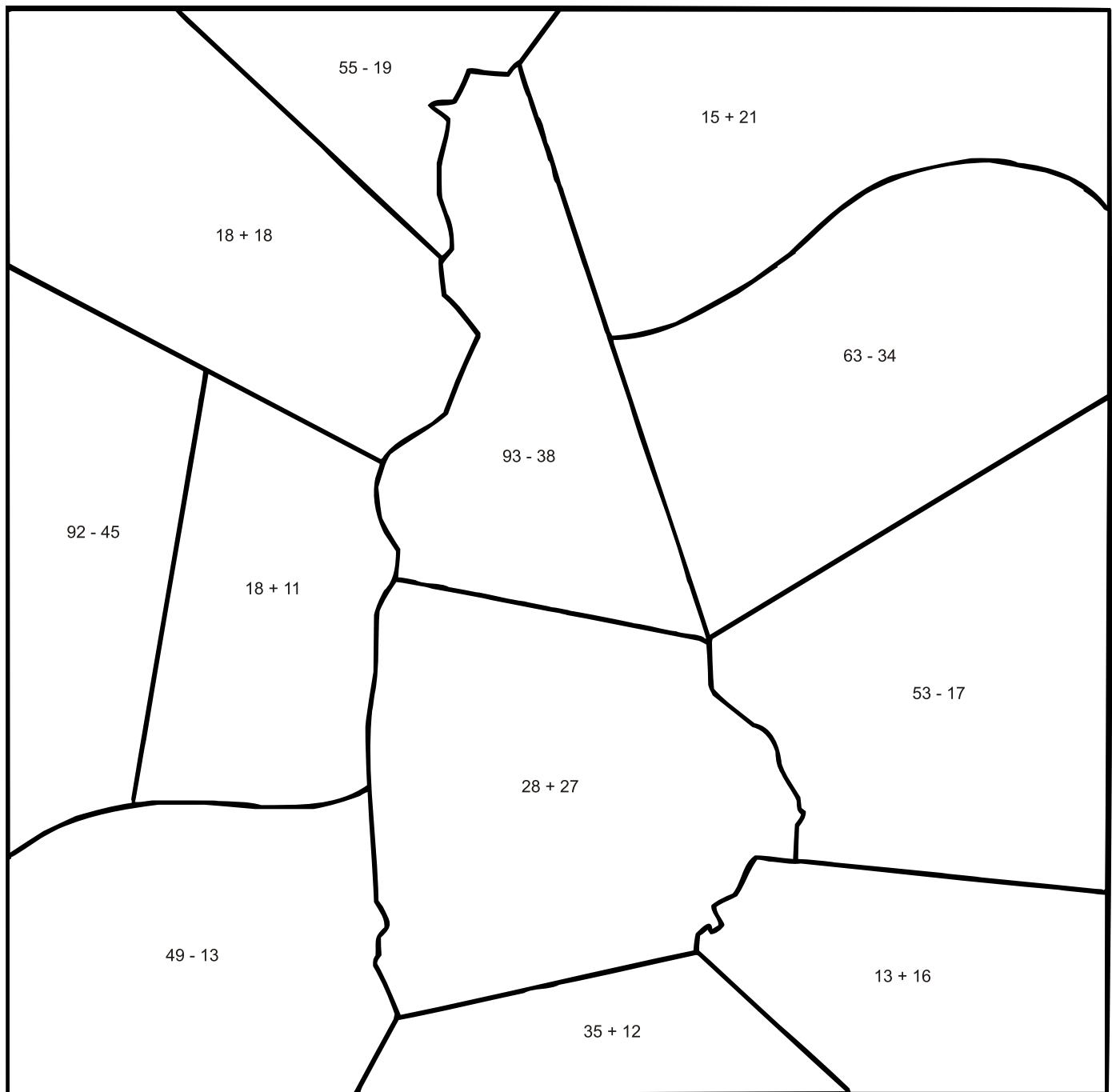
NEW HAMPSHIRE



New Hampshire - The Granite State

New England Label Map





Do you know what state is pictured?

29 = Red

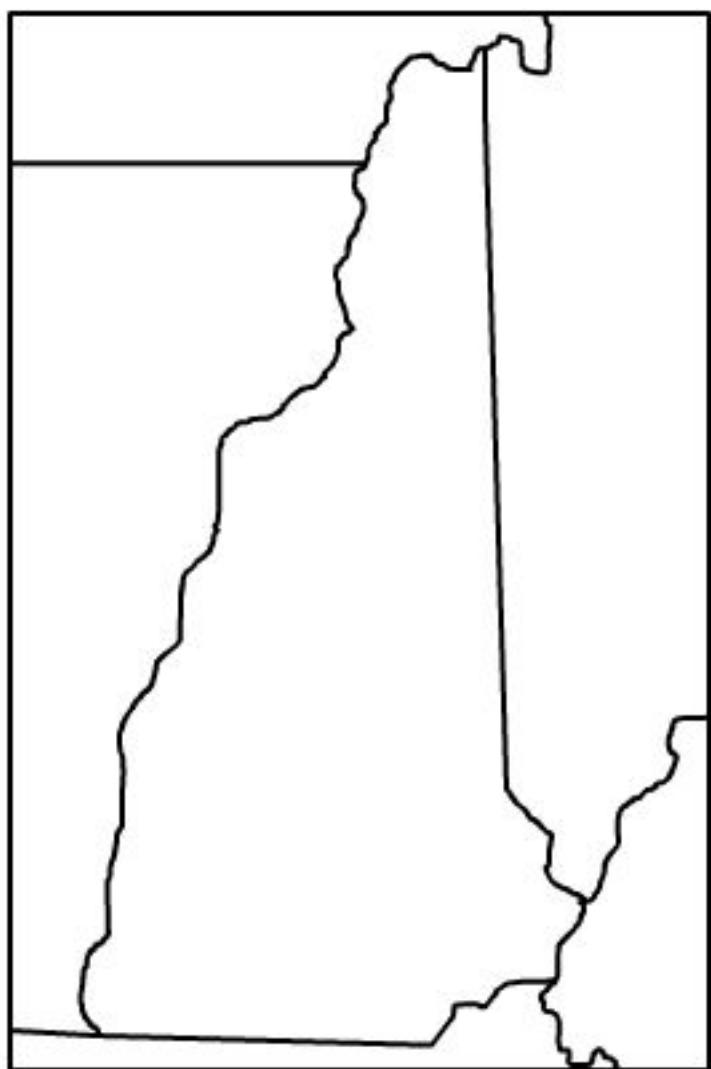
36 = Blue

47 = White

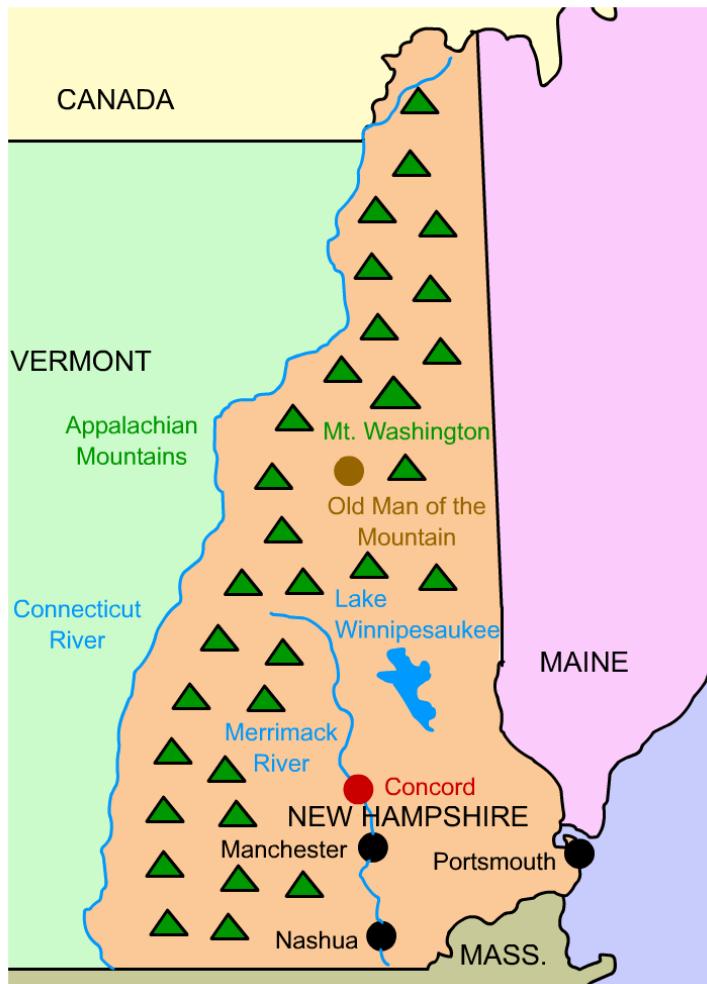
55 = Purple



New Hampshire Printable Outline Map



New Hampshire



Capital: Concord

Area: 9,351 sq. miles (46th)

Population: 1,343,000 (41st)

Date of Union Entry: 6/21/1788 (9th state)

State Bird: Purple Finch

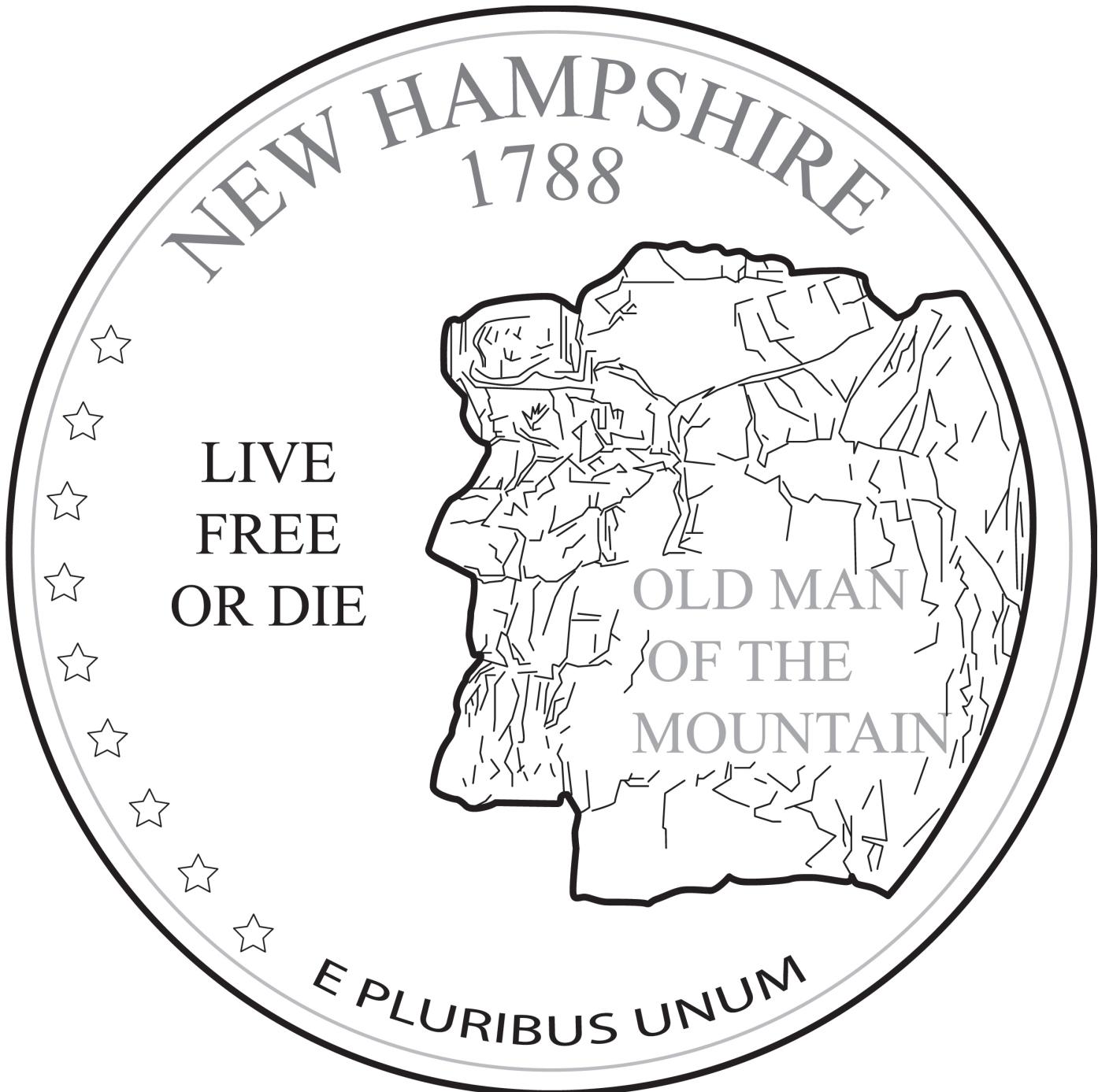
State Flower: White Birch

State Tree: Purple Lilac

Highest Point: Mt. Washington (6,288 feet)

Motto: Live Free or Die

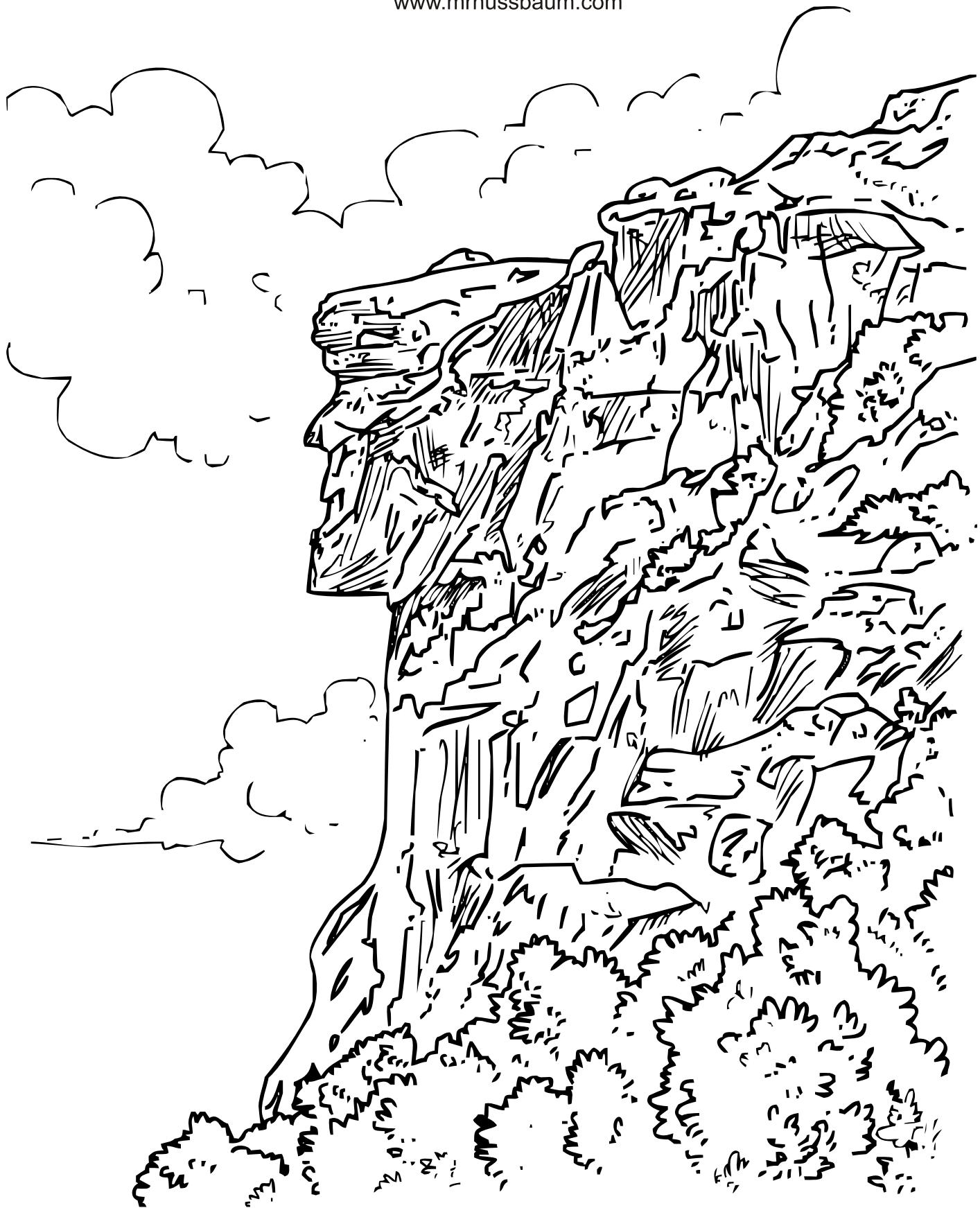
New Hampshire State Quarter



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Old Man of the Mountain



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

