

THE SHAPING OF A NATION

Blackline Maps of American History

1000AD - The Present

Created by
TERRI JOHNSON

THE SHAPING OF A NATION

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This map packet contains 112 hand-drawn maps pertaining to the time period listed. Suggestions for their use are contained under the Introduction and Lesson Plan sections, but may be used differently to tailor fit the individual needs of your home school or classroom. **DISCLAIMER:** Note that the dates and scales are approximate, but should be adequate for the maps' purpose as a history supplement. Be aware also that one may discover discrepancies in area or boundary lines depending upon the resource used. If for any reason you are dissatisfied with this product, you may return it for a full refund of your purchase price. Please return complete packet in new condition along with your invoice or original receipt to the origin of purchase.

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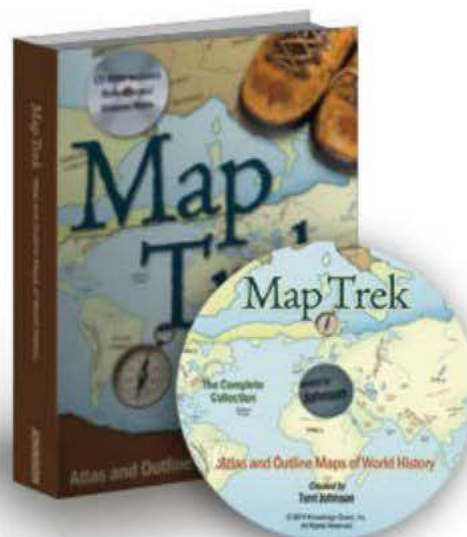
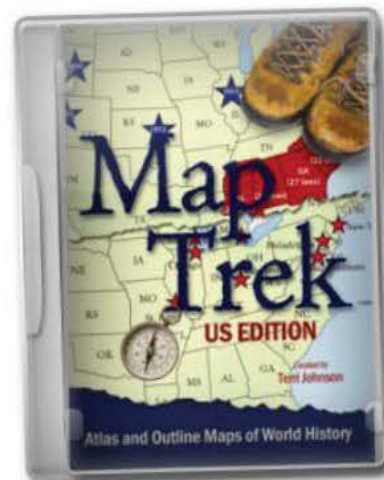
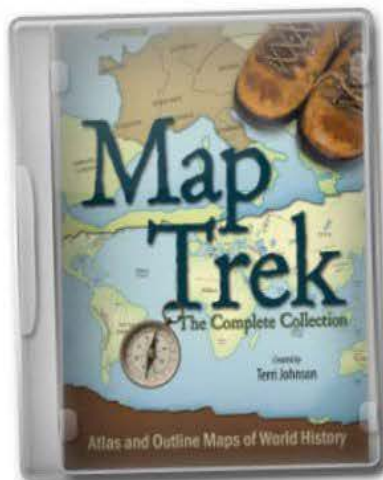
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Some Famous Quotes from American History

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!"

Patrick Henry

"What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

Thomas Paine

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Declaration of Independence

"The Constitution only guarantees the American people the right to pursue happiness. You have to catch it yourself."

Benjamin Franklin

"Loyalty to the country always. Loyalty to the government when it deserves it."

Mark Twain

Introduction

It only makes sense to study geography alongside history. In history, we learn about times, places and people. Each aspect of historical study is important in its own right, but they cannot be studied exclusively of one another. For example, when you study the Goldrush in California, you learn that it took place primarily in the year 1849 and that thousands of hopeful miners made their way across the country and even the world to the gold fields. Why not have the student look at a map or globe to find out where this took place? Better yet, have him label and color a map drawn specifically of that region and for that time period in history. When children have visual cues, it helps to cement fact into their minds.

As a homeschooling family, this is what we like to do. We compile the completed maps into a notebook along with narrations from the history texts we have read and pictures of historical events that the children have drawn and captioned. When we have completed a unit of history study, the children then have their own “book” which they have made which tells the story of the history that they have learned and summarized. The maps make nice colorful entries into their notebooks.

Some areas of these maps have been purposely left unlabeled. The reason for this is to allow the teacher and student to discuss the map briefly before the actual coloring begins. There are a few questions included for each map under the “Lesson Plans” section which follows. The student may be asked to label a certain body of water or a bordering country. He may be asked to draw in a river or identify a city. The teacher should be willing to help with spelling or with answers if the child has forgotten. This is meant to be fun and interactive and not a test or drill. Learning geography comes with familiarity. In fact, if the student incorporates all of these maps into his study of U.S. history, he will begin to memorize geographical facts which will remain with him for a lifetime.

To gain the most benefit from these blackline maps, it would be advantageous to have on hand a globe, wall map, or an atlas for reference. The student may be asked to look something up on the globe and then label it onto the blank map. Also, have available some decent art supplies. As your student matures, he or she should be expected to present to you upon completion a neatly colored or pencil shaded map. For variety, allow the student to experiment with watercolors for a different effect; or let her use glue and glitter on a major route. No matter what their age, children should always be encouraged to do their “best”.

Older students (7-12 grades) are encouraged to use the blank maps and fill in everything that is labeled on the labeled map plus complete the instructions in the lesson plans. They may use the labeled map for help with answers once they have attempted to look up the answers in another source, if possible.

We hope these maps enhance your study of history and make learning geography an enjoyable and interactive learning experience for your student(s).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Terri Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

The Shaping of a Nation

Lesson Plans

1. The Vikings Discover North America - Page 12

- A. Choose a colored pencil and color Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland all one color. These are some of the countries that the Vikings raided and settled in.
- B. To which continent does Newfoundland belong? Label it.
- C. Label the ocean that lies between Europe and North America.
- D. Who lived in North America before and after the Vikings discovered it?

2. Columbus Sails West - Page 14

- A. Find out and label the sea town from which Christopher Columbus set sail. Who paid for and commissioned his journey?
- B. Draw in the islands where the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria anchored off the coast of Africa before heading due west into uncharted seas. (*Canary Islands*)
- C. Label the ocean through which they sailed.
- D. Draw a scale for your map. It is approximately 600 miles or 1000 kilometers across Spain's widest distance. Use this information and a ruler to draw your own scale.

3. World Explorers - Page 16

- A. Trace the routes taken by the three explorers in three different colors.
- B. From which countries did these explorers set sail?
- C. Which one sailed along the west coast of North America and was the first European to see what would later become known as the states of Oregon and Washington?
- D. Label the continents shown on this map.

4. Europeans Settle in North America - Page 18

- A. Label the ocean through which Captain John Smith and his crew sailed, and later the Pilgrims on the Mayflower, to arrive at the new world.
- B. Who founded the colony of New Amsterdam? What is the name of the present day city on this site?
- C. Before coloring, draw a picture or symbol at each settlement to represent who lived there or an event that occurred there during its early years.

5. African Exploitation - Page 20

- A. The Portuguese and Dutch primarily, as well as other countries, raided the African coasts for gold, slaves and other "valuables". The inset shows the area most heavily exploited.
- B. Locate the Sahara Desert and color it tan or brown. Between the desert to the north and the mountains and thick jungles to the east and south, the people of the region found it very difficult to escape. Fill in with green the areas of thick jungle just to the east and south of the Niger River.

6. The Original 13 Colonies - Page 22

- A. Label the ocean and the three Great Lakes shown here.
- B. Using a ruler and the scale as your guide, find out approximately how wide it is across the following states: Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
- C. At this time in history, not many Americans settled on the other side of the Appalachian Mountains. Draw them on your map.

7. Native American Tribal Groups - Page 24

- A. Circle the Native American tribe names which you have heard of before and discuss why they are familiar to you.
- B. If you live in the United States, find the tribes which used to (or still) live in your area and put a star next to them.
- C. Using a globe or map as your reference, label the five Great Lakes.
- D. Label the country to the north of what is now the United States.

8. The Seven Years War - Page 26

- A. Color the French territory in yellow, the British lands in red and the Spanish possessions in blue. This was how the land was divided before the Seven Years War.
- B. Find the Mississippi River and lightly color red from the eastern edge of the river to the Atlantic coast, and lightly color blue from its western edge to the Pacific coast. This is how the land became divided after the war. The French had been squeezed out.
- C. The land to the south of the Ohio River was reserved as Indian Territory. Refer back to your map entitled "Native American Tribal Groups". How do you think this arrangement was accepted by the Native Americans?

9. The Revolutionary War - Page 28

- A. Label the mountain range and the two Great Lakes shown here.
- B. Circle or highlight the Battle of Lexington because this was where the first shot was fired.
- C. Using an atlas or a globe as needed, label the states using their two-letter abbreviation.

10. The Battle of Bunker Hill - Page 30

- A. The Battle of Bunker Hill was the first major engagement in the Revolutionary War. Who won this battle? Why were the Americans encouraged?
- B. Which major American city was situated close to this battle? What were the circumstances of the city at this point in time? (*Siege of Boston*)
- C. Locate this battle on the Revolutionary War map (pg. 18) or on a wall map or globe.

11. Westward Expansion - Page 32

- A. Which river forms the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase? From whom did President Jefferson buy the Louisiana Territory at 2 ½ cents an acre? Which country previously "owned" the land? Who else occupied the land?
- B. The Rio Grande forms the southwest boundary of which present day state?
- C. At this time, the Oregon Country was owned by which country?

12. Slave vs. Free States - Page 34

- A. Label as many states as you can without looking at an atlas or globe (*use two letter abbreviations*). Consult an atlas for the rest.
- B. Using similar colors (*red, orange and yellow for example*), color in the slave states and territories. Using different yet similar colors (*perhaps blues and greens*), color in the free states and territories.

13. The Lewis and Clark Expedition - Page 36

- A. Follow the outbound journey and read about a few of the events that occurred on the Lewis & Clark expedition.
- B. What was their departure date? Return date? Approximately how many years ago did this expedition take place? What word do we use when we celebrate an event that occurred 200 years ago? How about 100 years ago?
- C. Label the mountain range that the travelers had to cross over.

14. The War of 1812 - Page 39

- A. Trace the five rivers on the map. Label the two that are not labeled.
- B. Consult an atlas or globe and label the four major American cities on this map that have not been labeled.
- C. What happened at both Washington DC and Buffalo?
- D. What is unusual about the battle that transpired at New Orleans?

15. Trails of Settlement & Exploration - Page 41

- A. Trace the four main trails with four different colors.
- B. Color code your key.
- C. Label the mountain ranges.
- D. Label the country to the south of the United States.

16. Goldrush in California - Page 43

- A. Trace the two sea routes in two different colors.
- B. Draw the most direct land route across the United States from New York to Sutter's Fort. This land route could take travelers anywhere from three to six months to reach their destination.
- C. Next to each route, label the approximate length of time it might take a 49er to complete his journey.

17. The Civil War - Page 45

- A. Label the states where the battles shown on your map were fought.
- B. Choose colors close to each other on the color wheel to help differentiate the divided states of the nation. For example, color all of the Confederate states warm colors such as red, orange and yellow. Use the cool colors (purple, blue and green) to color the states of the Union to the north.

18. Gettysburg - Page 47

- A. Gettysburg was a decisive battle of the Civil War? Who won? What geographic advantage did the Union soldiers have over the Confederate troops?
- B. The hills surrounding Gettysburg played a critical role in the outcome of the battle. Color them a brilliant green so that they stand out on your map.
- C. Shade in the area occupied by Union soldiers one color and Confederate areas a different color.
- D. *Author's note: consider memorizing all or part of the Gettysburg Address by President Abraham Lincoln. It truly is an amazing work of literature.*

19. Vicksburg - Page 49

- A. The thickest part of this river system is the Mississippi River. With a dark blue, trace the main waterway of the Mississippi. Trace the tributaries with a light blue color.
- B. Union troops descended upon Hard Times in April of 1863. Draw an arrow from the original camp to Hard Times.
- C. Next, draw an arrow from Hard Times to Rocky Springs and then to Auburn and finally off the page to Jackson. Draw an arrow back from the direction of Jackson to Vicksburg. This was the movement of the Union troops before they besieged the Confederate city of Vicksburg on May 19th. The Confederate army surrendered on the 4th of July.
- D. New Carthage is named after what city on what continent?

20. The Battle of Little Bighorn - Page 51

- A. The name of the main river is the same as the battle. Label it.
- B. Nine tribal groups gathered to fight against Custer and his men. Among these were the Northern Cheyenne and the Blackfoot Sioux. Lightly shade the area of the Native American encampment.
- C. The confident Colonel Custer, despite being vastly outnumbered, divided his troops into three groups. Shade in the areas occupied by U.S. soldiers.
- D. What was the result of this battle?

21. World War I and the Final Allied Offensive - Page 53

- A. Using a wall map or a globe, label the countries that have been left blank.
- B. Color the Central Powers all one color: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire.
- C. Color the Allied forces in a different color: Ireland, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Russia, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Morocco and Algeria.
- D. Color the neutral countries in a third color: Norway, Sweden, Spain, Albania and Switzerland. *(Italy had the unique role of being the only country that aligned with the Central Powers before the war, became neutral at the outbreak of war and then eventually joined forces with the Allies.)*
- E. Next, draw a color coded map key.
- F. What side did the United States join when they entered the war on August 6th, 1917?

22. The Great Depression - Page 55

- A. Label all forty-eight states with their two letter abbreviation using an atlas or globe as necessary.
- B. The unemployment rate refers to the number of people who no longer have jobs that bring in income. The higher the percentage, the more people out of work.
- C. Which four states had the highest unemployment rate?
- D. Color the states by number and then color code the key.

23. World War II and Normandy - Page 57

- A. Using an atlas or globe, label the countries that have been left blank.
- B. Choose one color for all of the countries that were German occupied during the 2nd World War: Norway, Finland, Denmark, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, East Prussia, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Greece and the portion of Russia up the dotted line.

- C. What year did the United States enter the war? What event thrust the U.S. into the war?
(*The Attack on Pearl Harbor*)
- D. Color the five beaches of Normandy overtaken on D-Day. US troops landed on the Utah and Omaha beaches and with the use of tactical surprise and the benefit of improved weather conditions were successful in their assault.

24. The Bombing of Pearl Harbor - Page 59

- A. Pearl Harbor is a major naval base on what state?
- B. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor lasted approximately 2 hours. Eight battleships were sunk or badly damaged. Draw some ships and explosions at the U.S. Naval Station and next to Ford Island.
- C. There were six air force bases on Oahu which were also attacked. The Japanese lost about 30 aircraft during the raid and the United States lost nearly four-fifths of their aircraft on the ground. Draw more explosions on the island of Oahu.
- D. Find a map of Hawaii (page 52) and determine the location of Oahu in relation to the other islands? Which island is the furthest north? Furthest south? Largest? Smallest?

25. War in the South Pacific - Page 61

- A. Label the countries that have been left blank.
- B. What event caused the U.S. to enter WWII, particularly in the arena of the South Pacific?
- C. Hawaii is not shown on this map, but draw an arrow in the direction that it is located and write "Hawaii" next to your arrow.
- D. Choose one color for all of the countries occupied by Japan as of 1942: Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China (*just to the dotted lines*), French-Indo China, Thailand, Burma, Malaya, Singapore, and all of the islands in the Dutch East Indies, including the Philippines.
- E. What is significant about the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? What happened there?

26. The Korean War - Page 63

- A. Label North Korea and color it red.
- B. Label South Korea and color it blue.
- C. Label the islands jutting out on the right side of your map. How many islands are part of that island chain? Can you name them?
- D. Trace over the 38th parallel with a bold color. What is the significance of this geographic line as it relates to the Korean War?

27. The Vietnam War - Page 65

- A. Label North Vietnam and color it red.
- B. Label South Vietnam and color it yellow.
- C. Color in the areas of prolonged confrontation in orange.
- D. Using a globe if necessary, label the countries directly west and north of Vietnam.
- E. Label the island to the east of North Vietnam.

28. The Gulf War (Desert Storm) - Page 67

- A. Using a globe if necessary, label the countries surrounding Iraq.
- B. You, as the student, probably don't remember this war. Chances are, you were not even born yet. Have your teacher or parent share with you what he/she remembers most from this recent clash in the Middle East.

29. 9/11 - Page 69

- A. Label the state to the east of New York.
- B. Discuss the events most memorable to you on this day in history. What events followed this tragic terrorist attack on American soil?

30. Afghanistan - Page 71

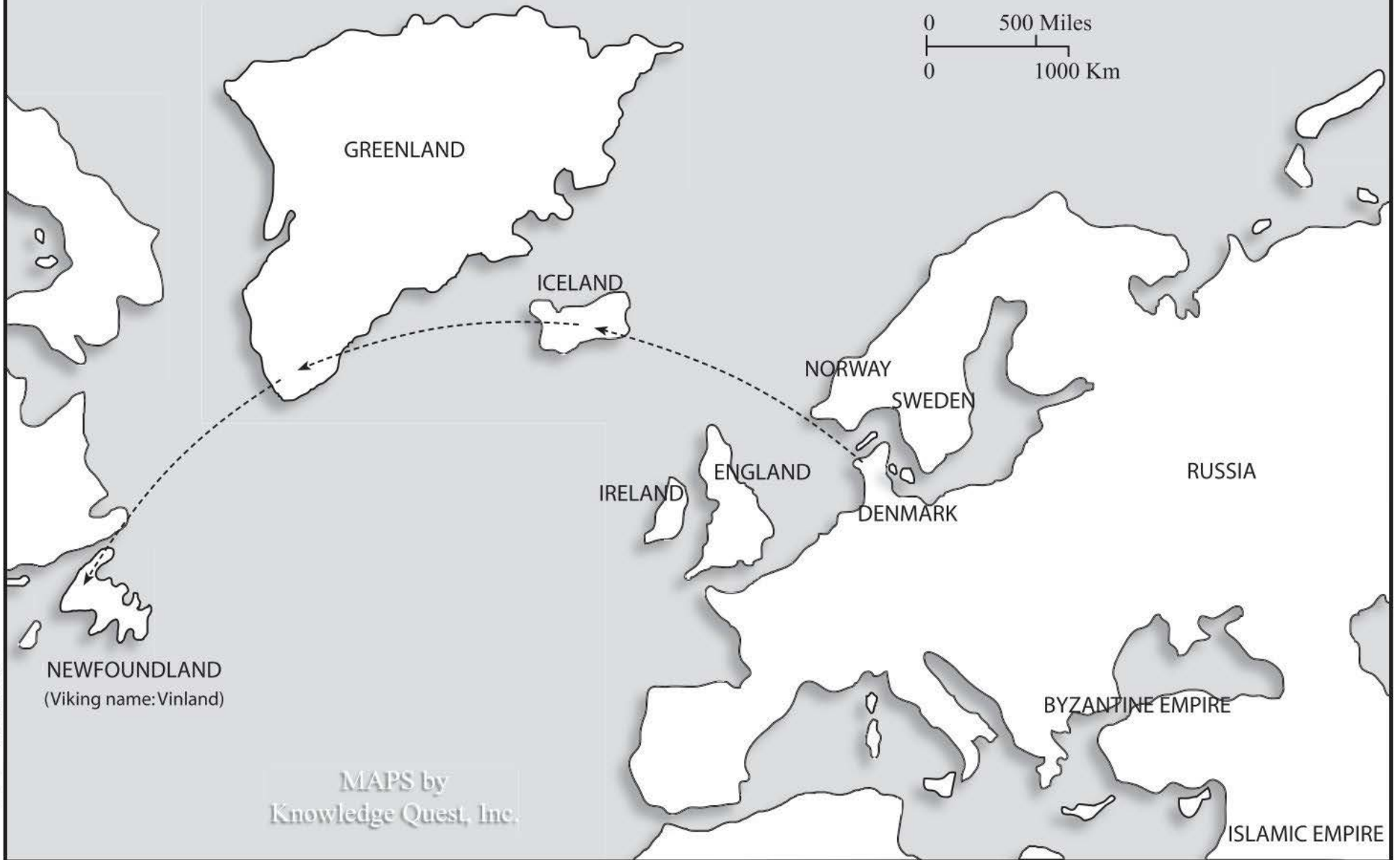
- A. The six cities shown here were attacked during the initial campaign. Draw explosions next to each one.
- B. Pakistan is located to the south east of Afghanistan. Locate on a globe or map the five “stans” that are located to the north of Afghanistan.
- C. Which country is located due east of the long and narrow piece of land on the right side of your map?

31. Operation Iraqi Freedom - Page 73

- A. Label the four countries bordering Iraq that have been left blank.
- B. Label the body of water on the southeast tip of Iraq.
- C. What was/is the goal of this war?
- D. On December 13, 2003, Saddam Hussein was pulled out of a hole outside of his hometown of Tikrit. Locate this site on your map.

Vikings Discover North America

750 - 1000



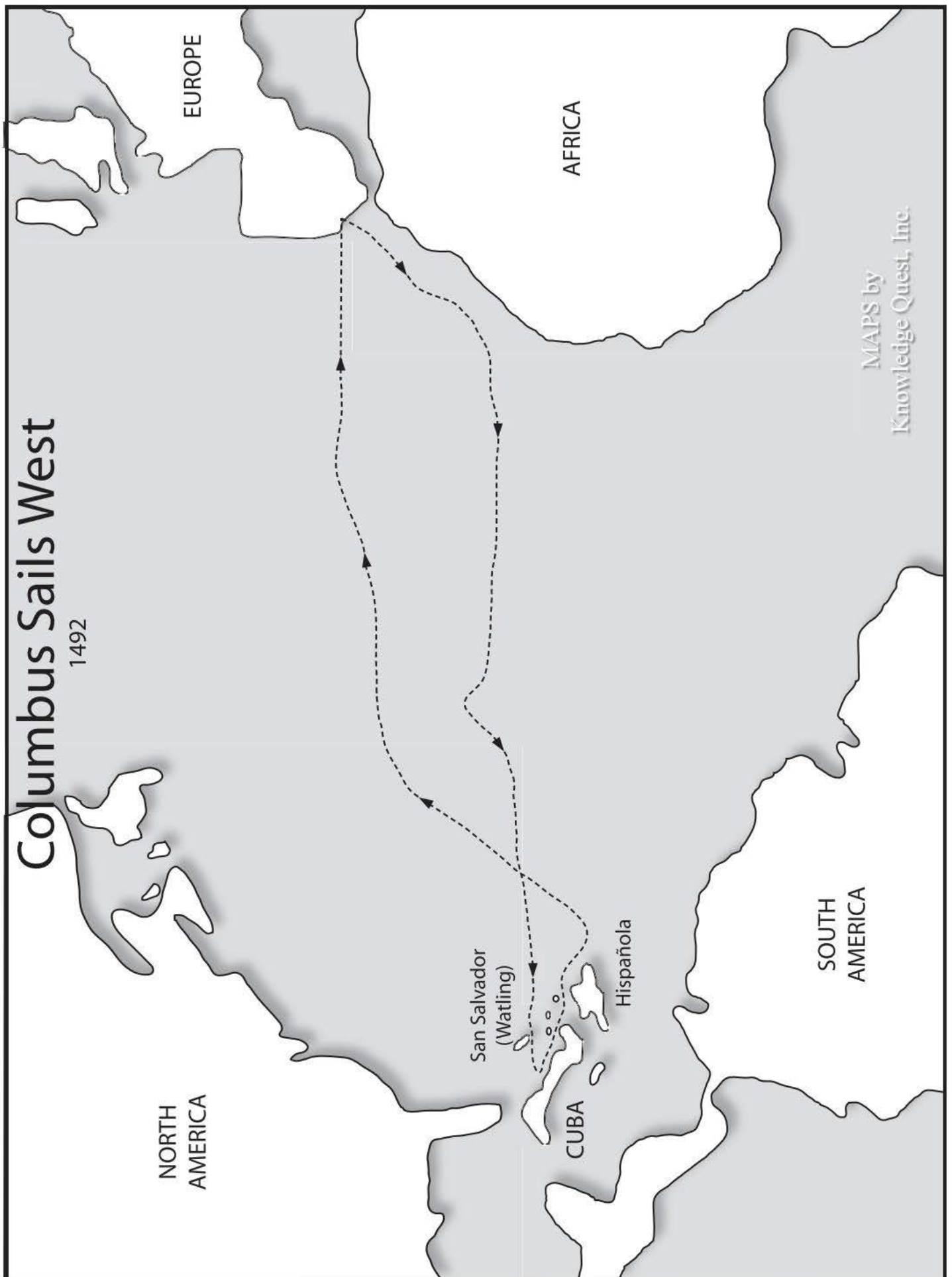
MAPS by
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Vikings Discover North America

750 - 1000

0 500 Miles
0 1000 Km

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Columbus Sails West

1492

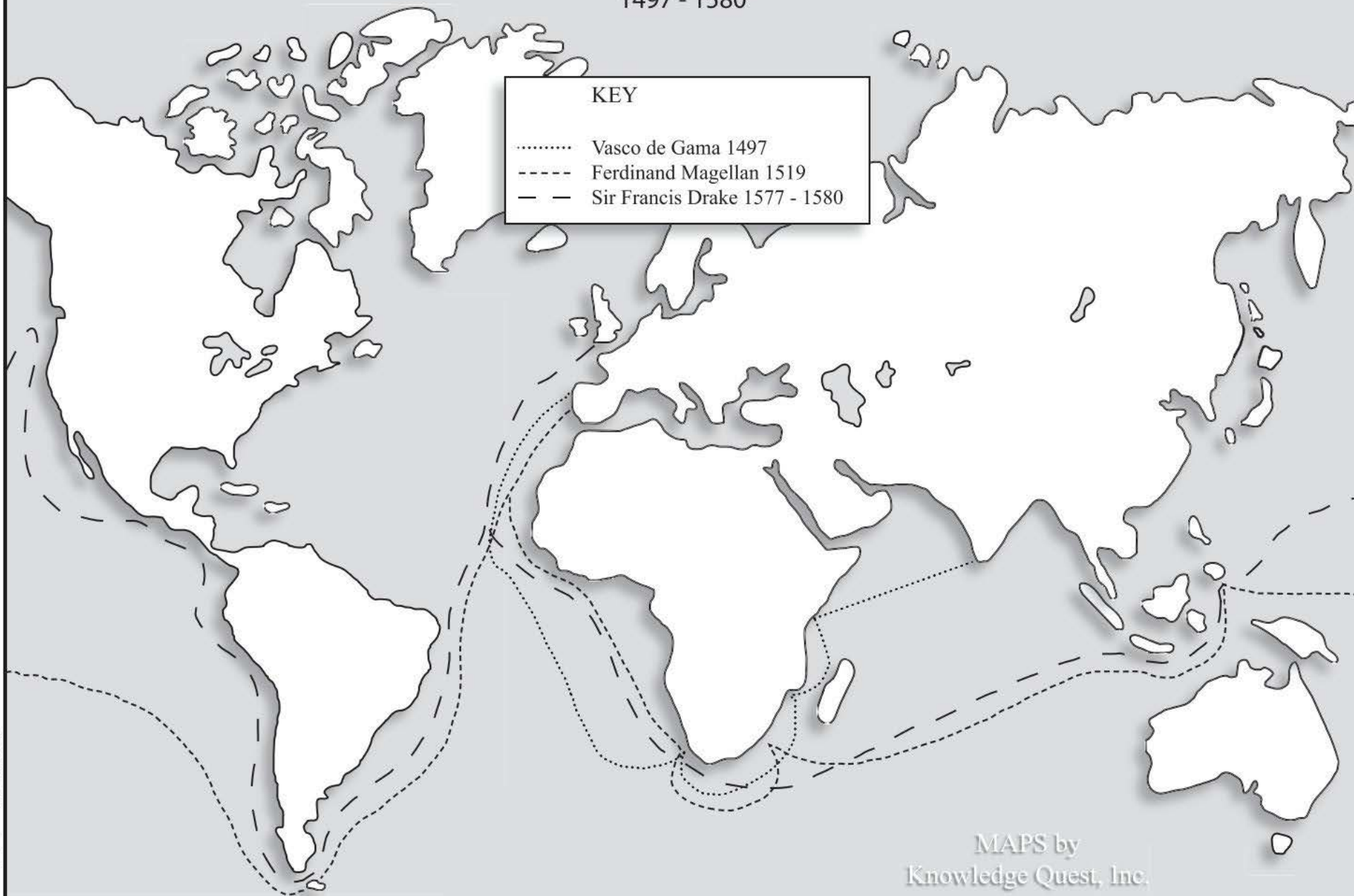
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World Explorers

1497 - 1580

KEY

- Vasco de Gama 1497
- Ferdinand Magellan 1519
- - - Sir Francis Drake 1577 - 1580



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World Explorers

1497 - 1580

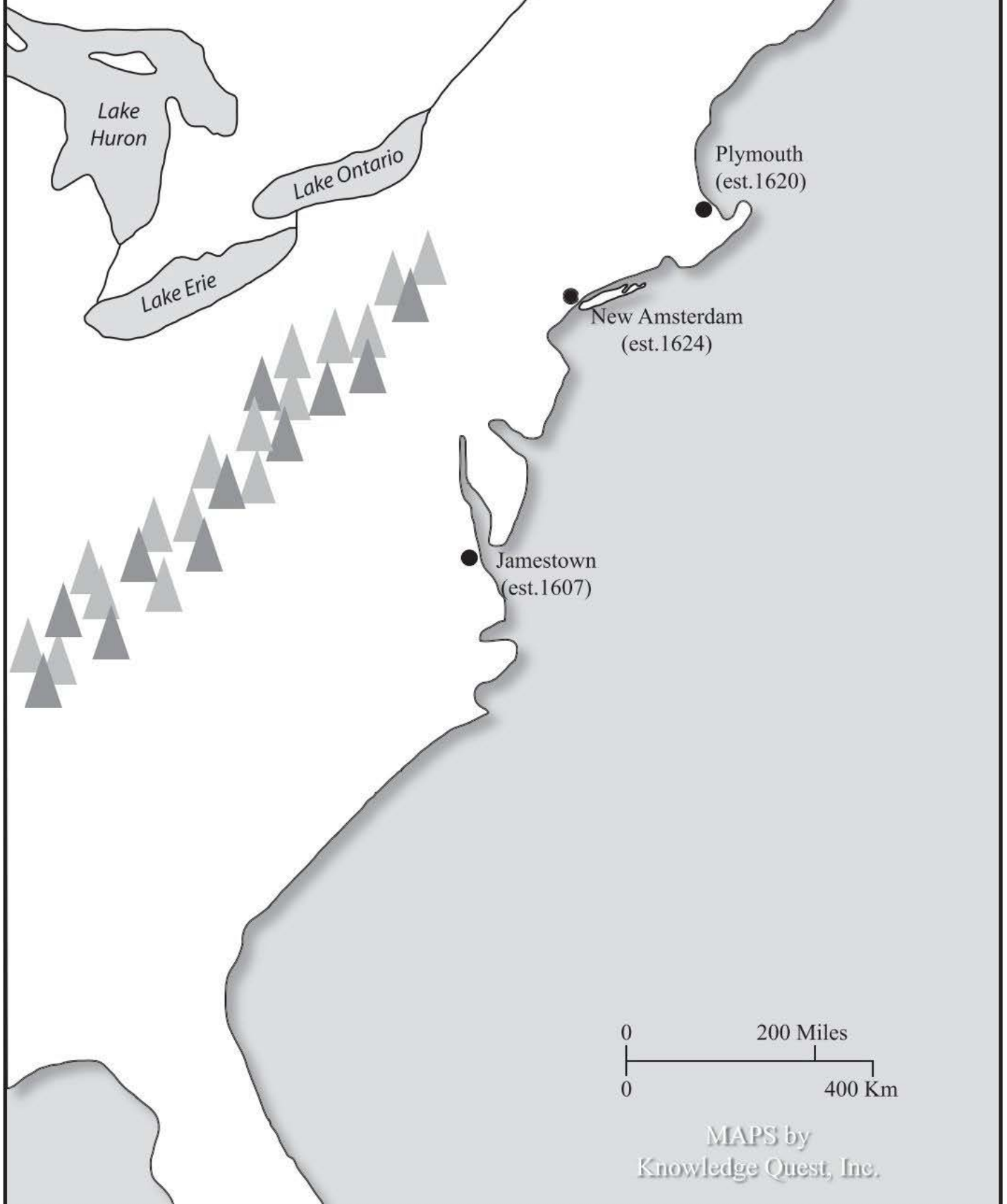
KEY (Insert Explorers' names)



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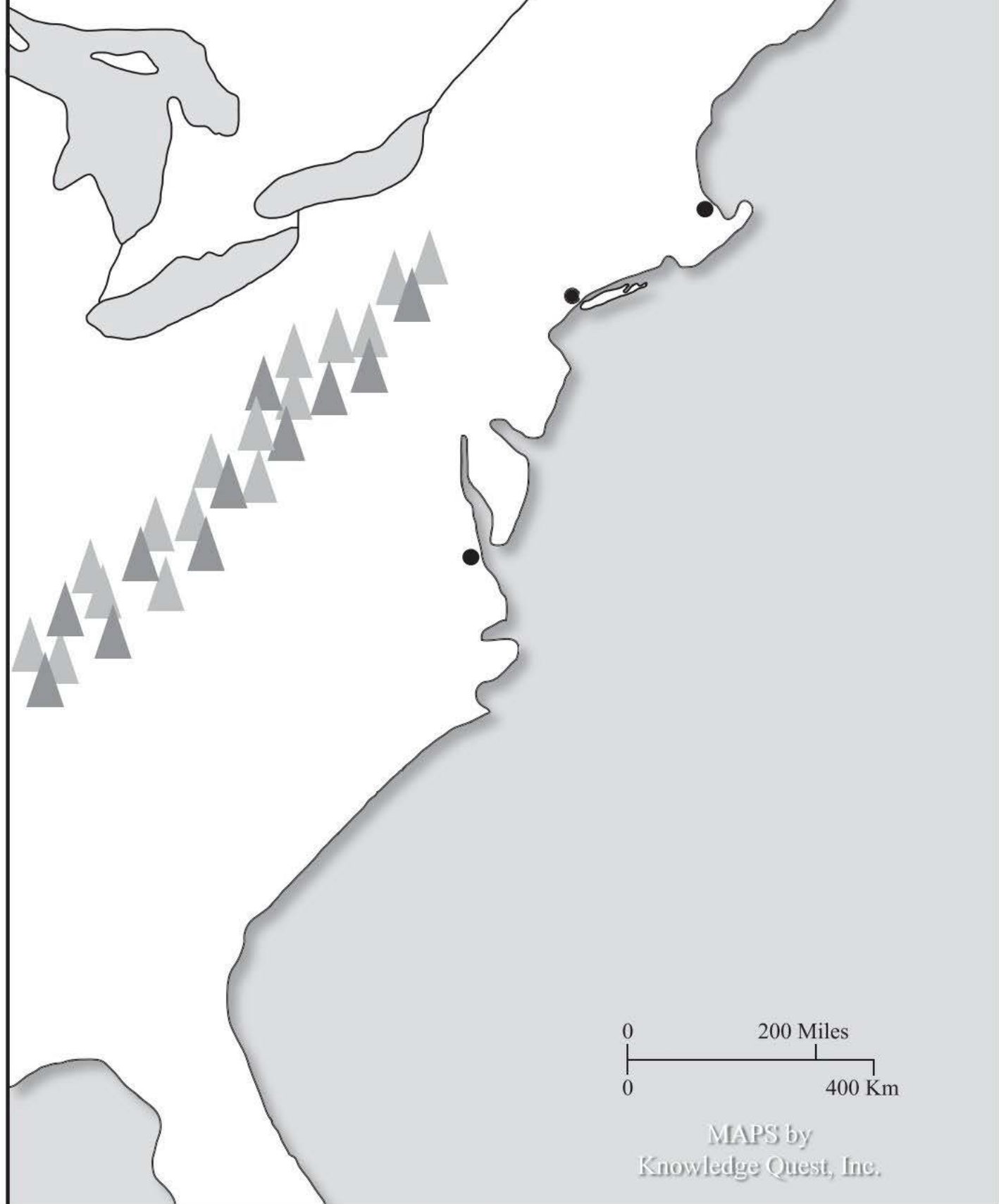
Europeans Settle in N. America

1607 - 1624



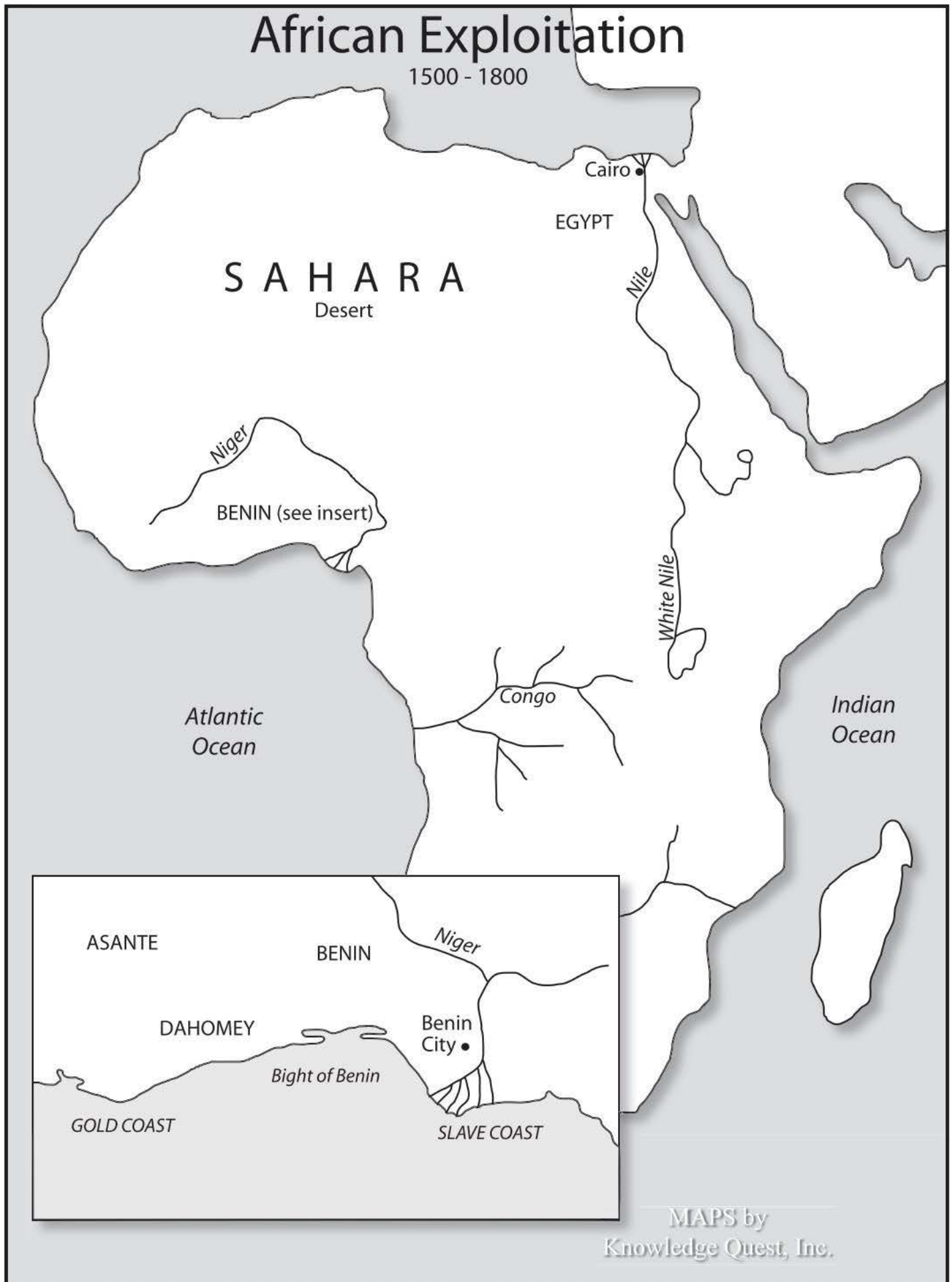
Europeans Settle in N. America

1607 - 1624



African Exploitation

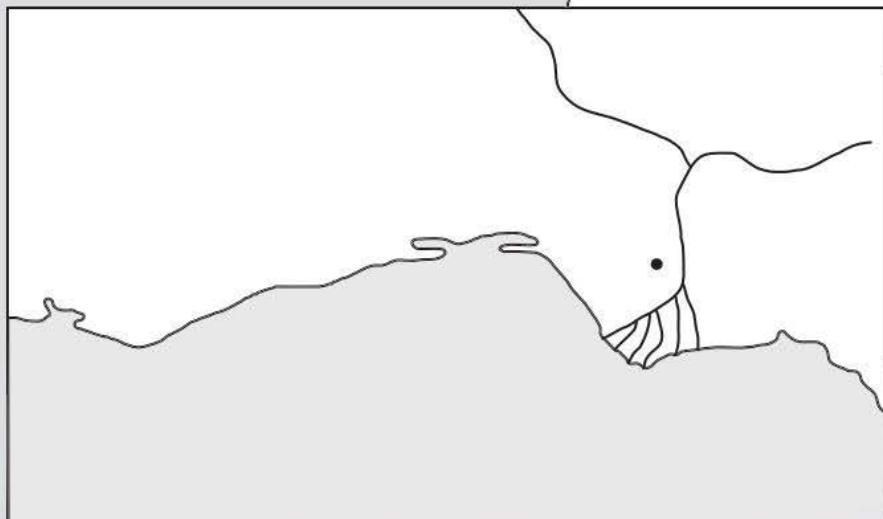
1500 - 1800



African Exploitation

1500 - 1800

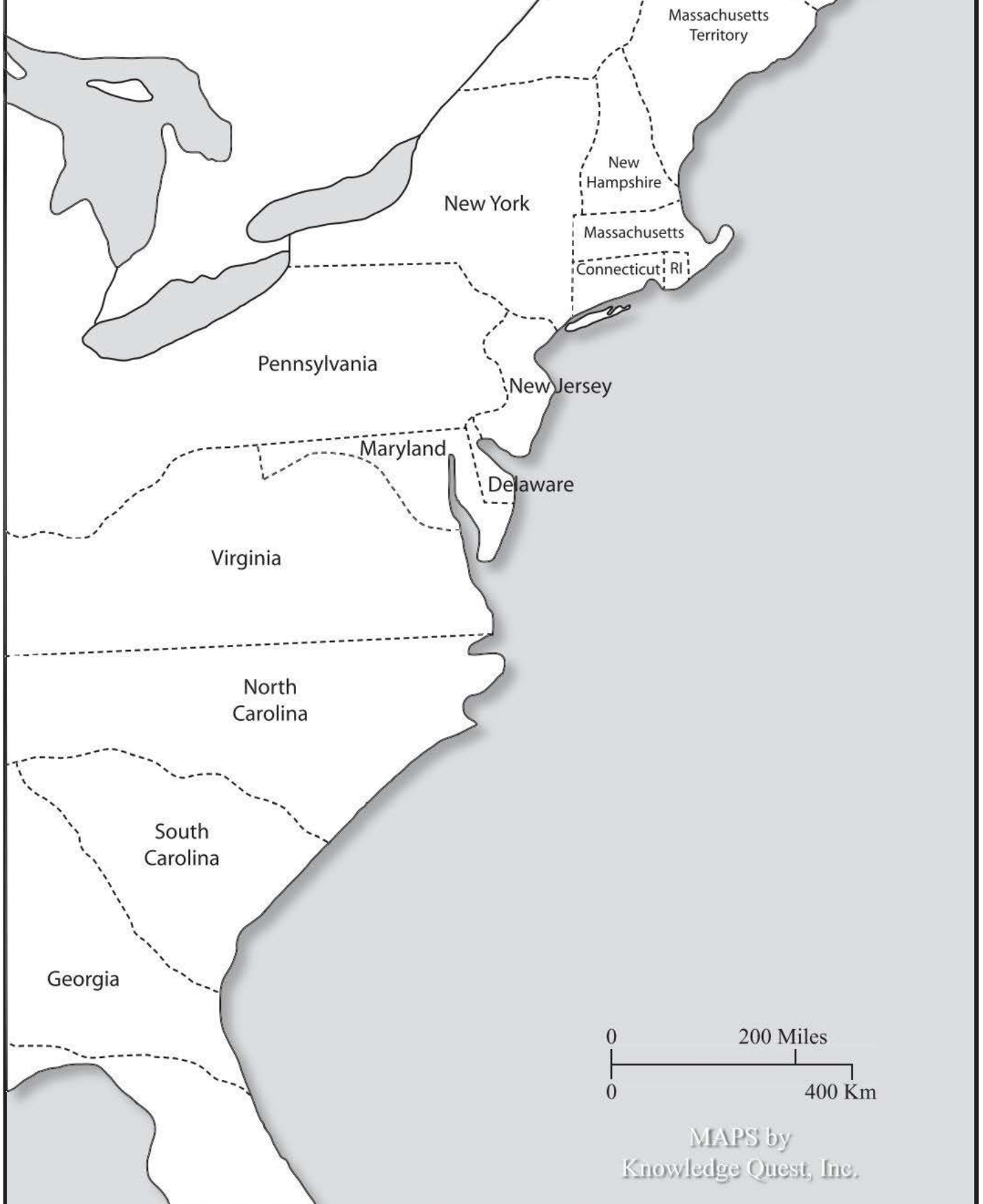
BENIN (see insert)



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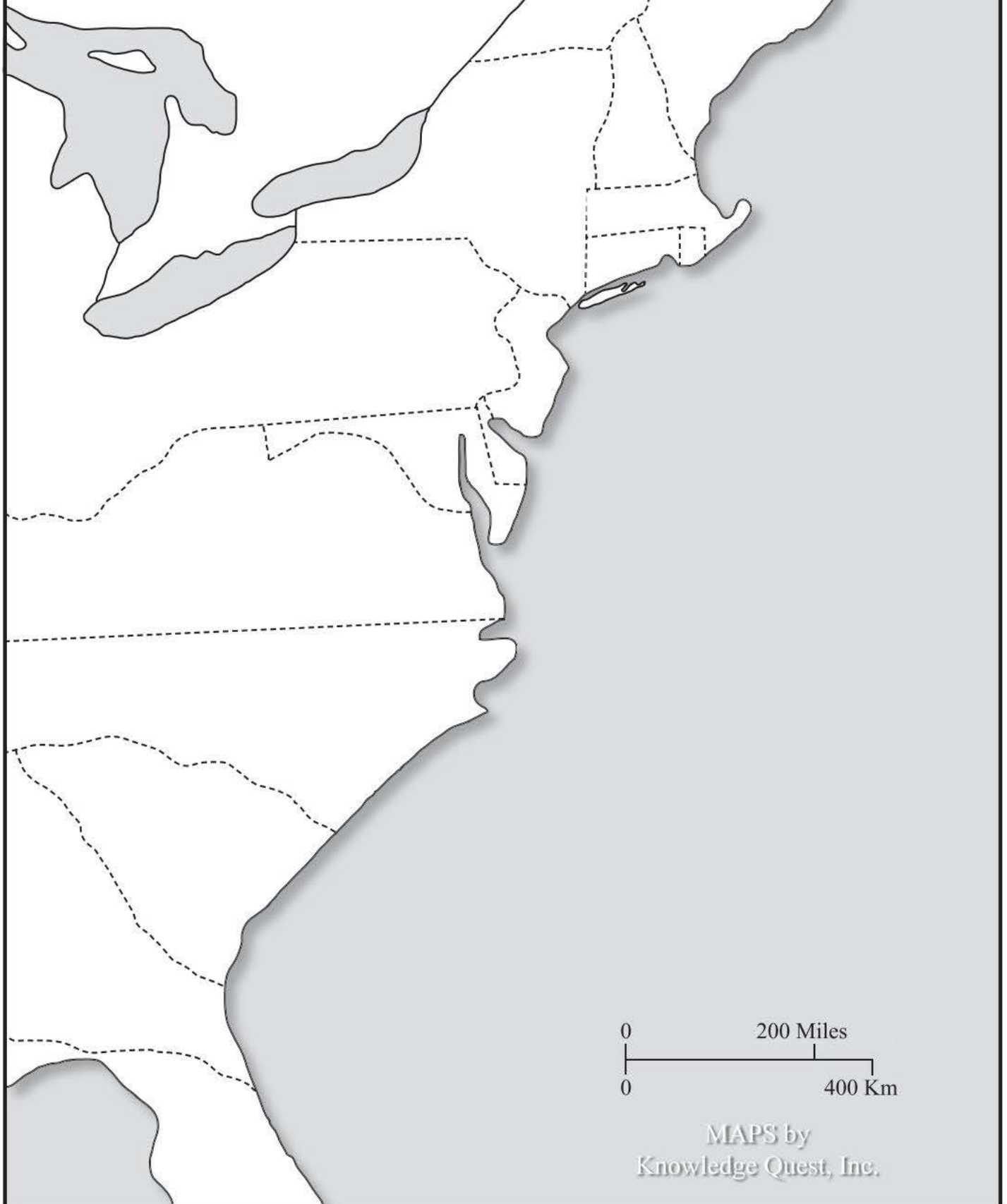
The Original 13 Colonies

c. 1750



The Original 13 Colonies

c. 1750



Native American Tribal Groups

1600 - 1850

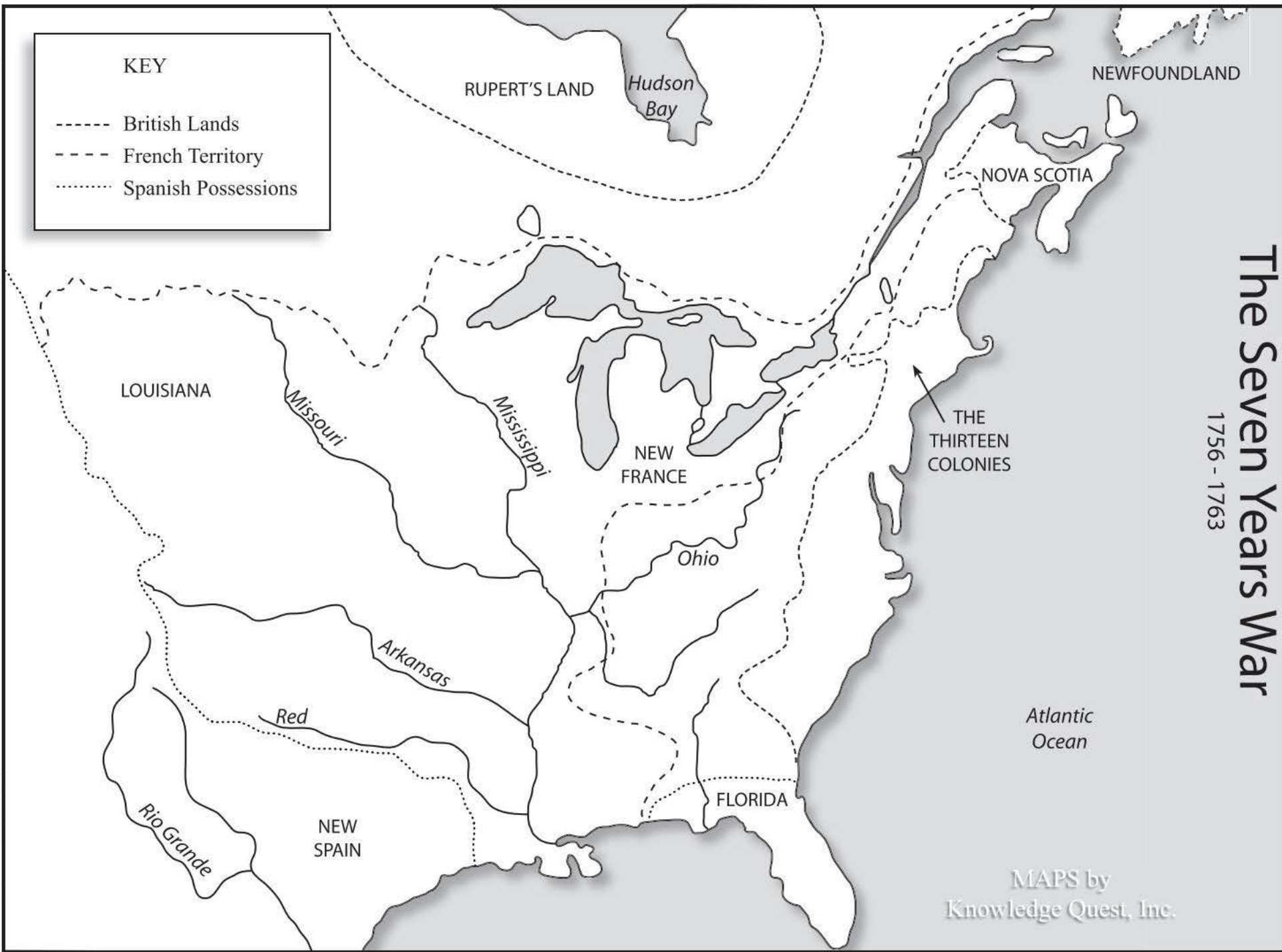


Native American Tribal Groups

1600 - 1850

Note: Each tribal nation is shown in the area of their first encounter with European settlers. Many of these locations were only temporary as a number of these groups tended to range widely.

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The Seven Years War

1756 - 1763

MAPS by
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The Seven Years War

1756 - 1763

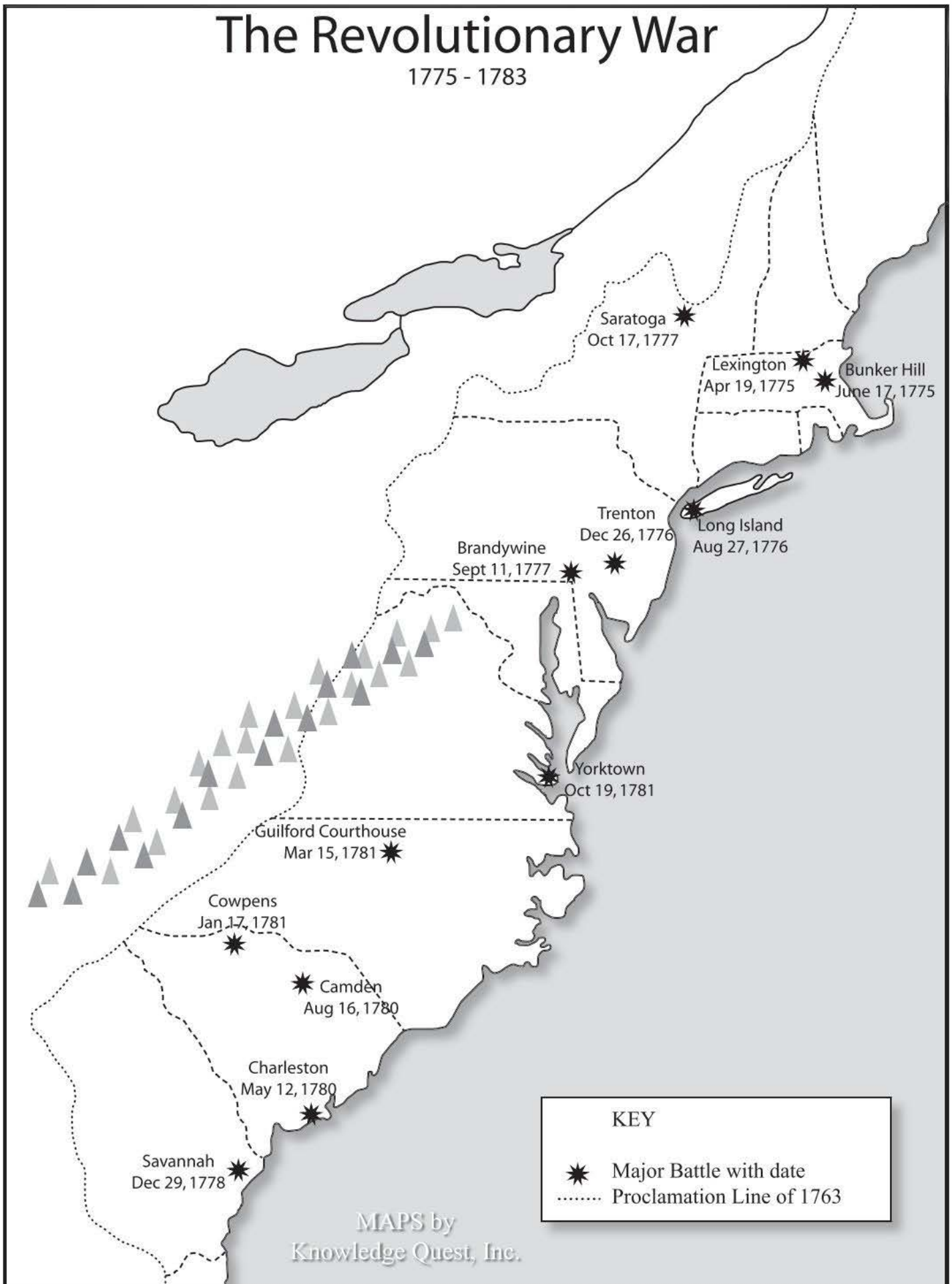
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KEY

- British Lands
- - - French Territory
- Spanish Possessions

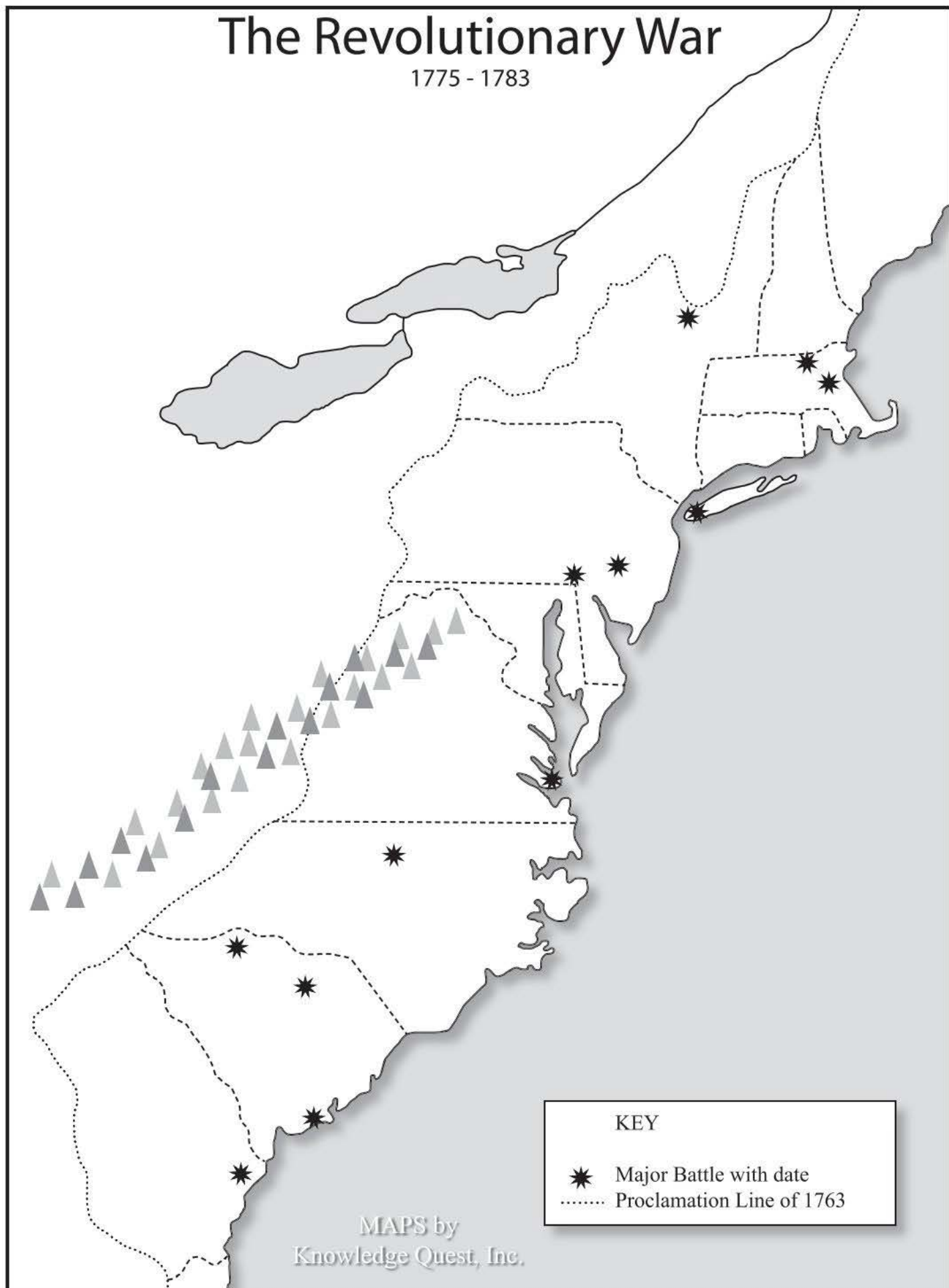
The Revolutionary War

1775 - 1783



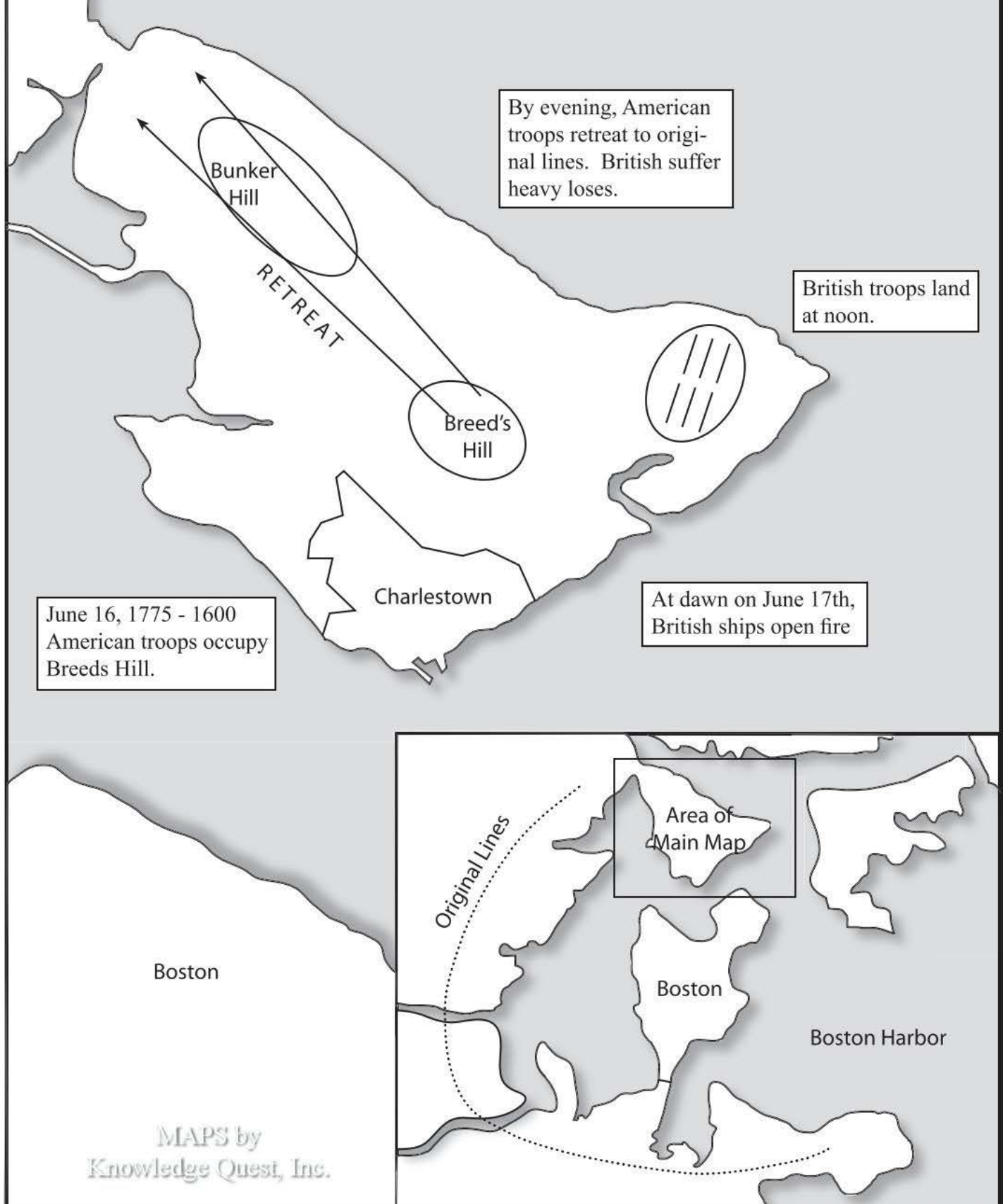
The Revolutionary War

1775 - 1783



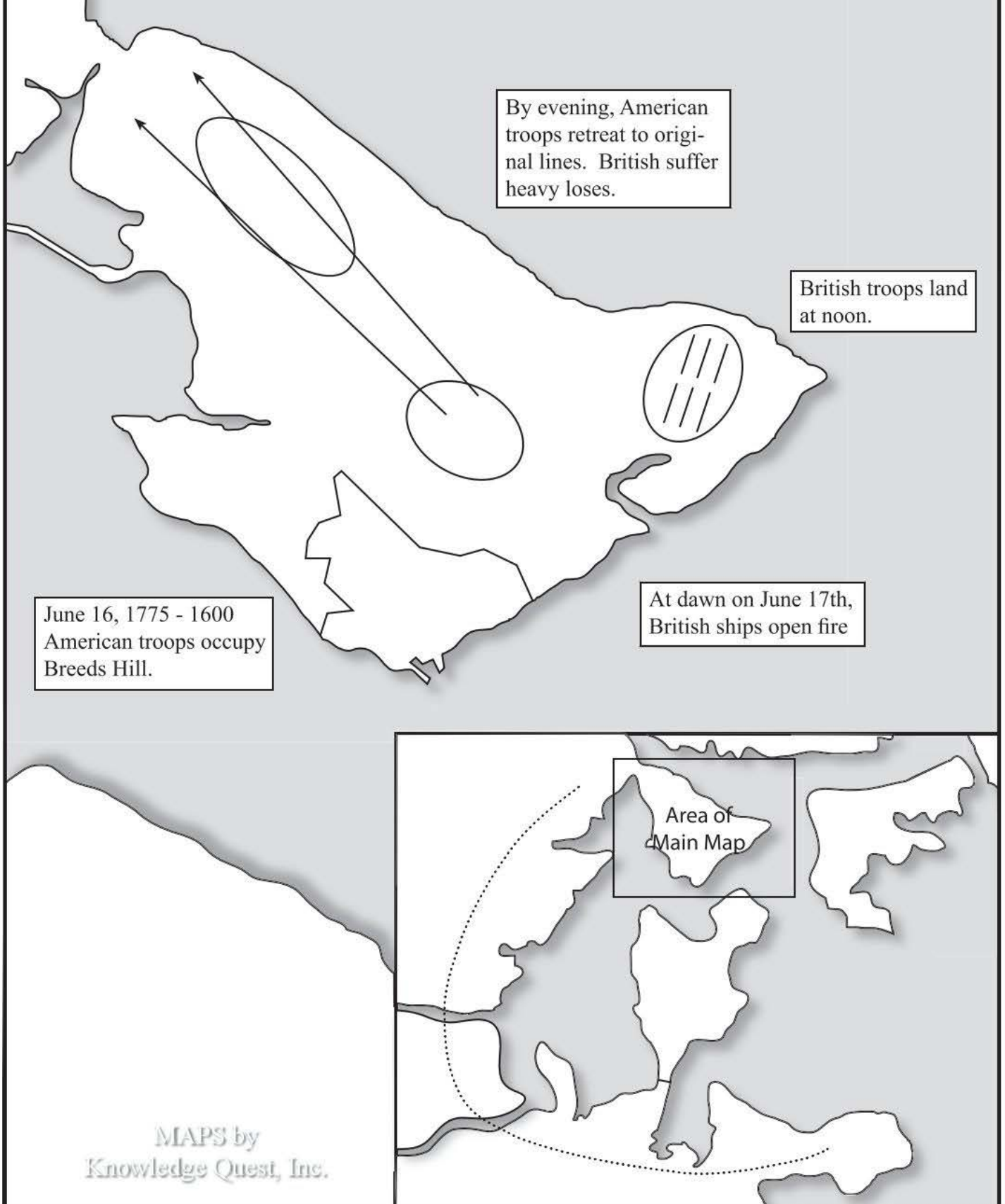
The Battle of Bunker Hill

June 17, 1775



The Battle of Bunker Hill

June 17, 1775



MAPS by
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Westward Expansion

c. 1803

Lake Superior

Lake Huron

OREGON
COUNTRY

LOUISIANA
PURCHASE

Lake Michigan

UNITED STATES

S P A N I S H

Mississippi

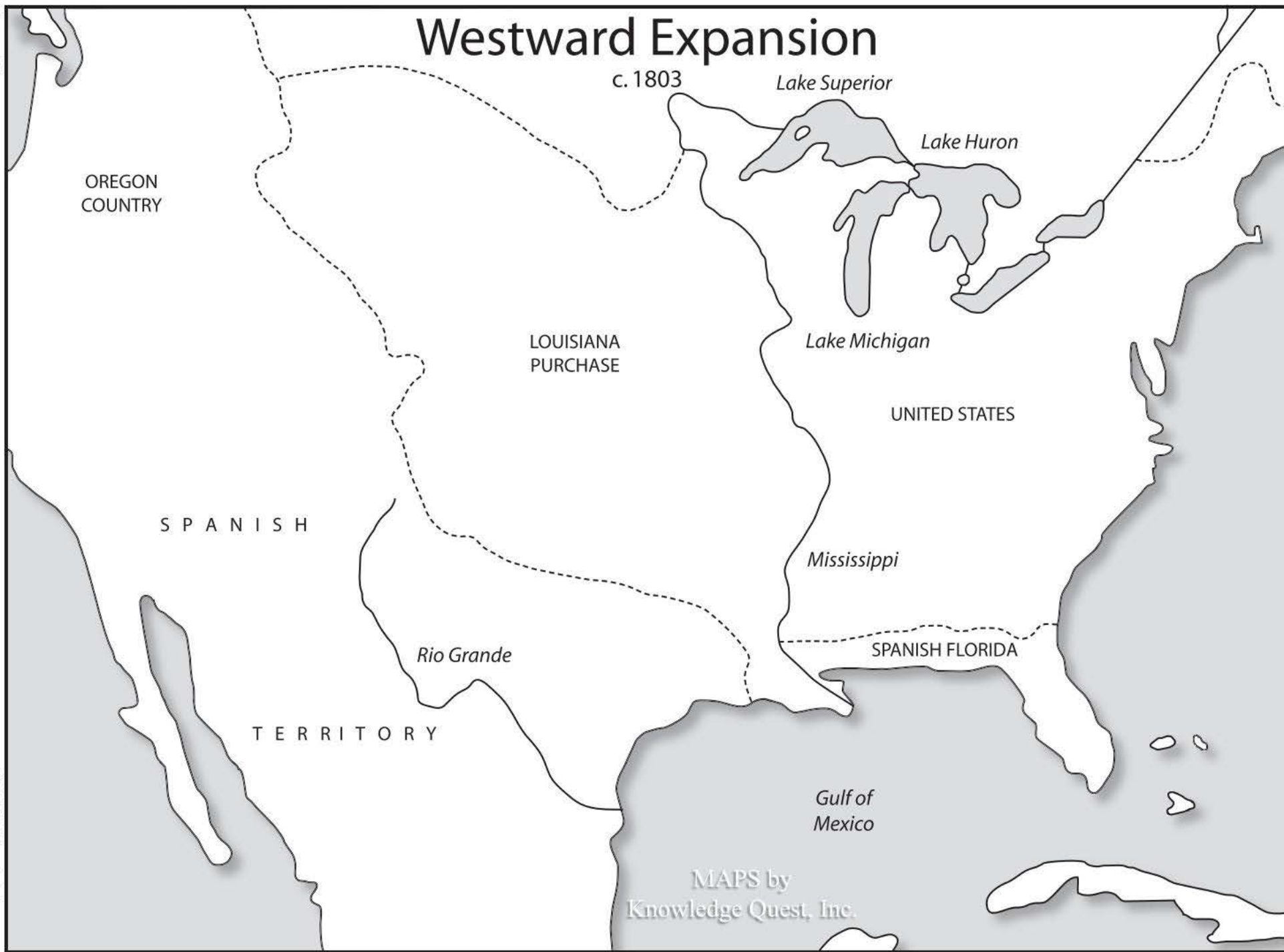
Rio Grande

SPANISH FLORIDA

T E R R I T O R Y

Gulf of
Mexico

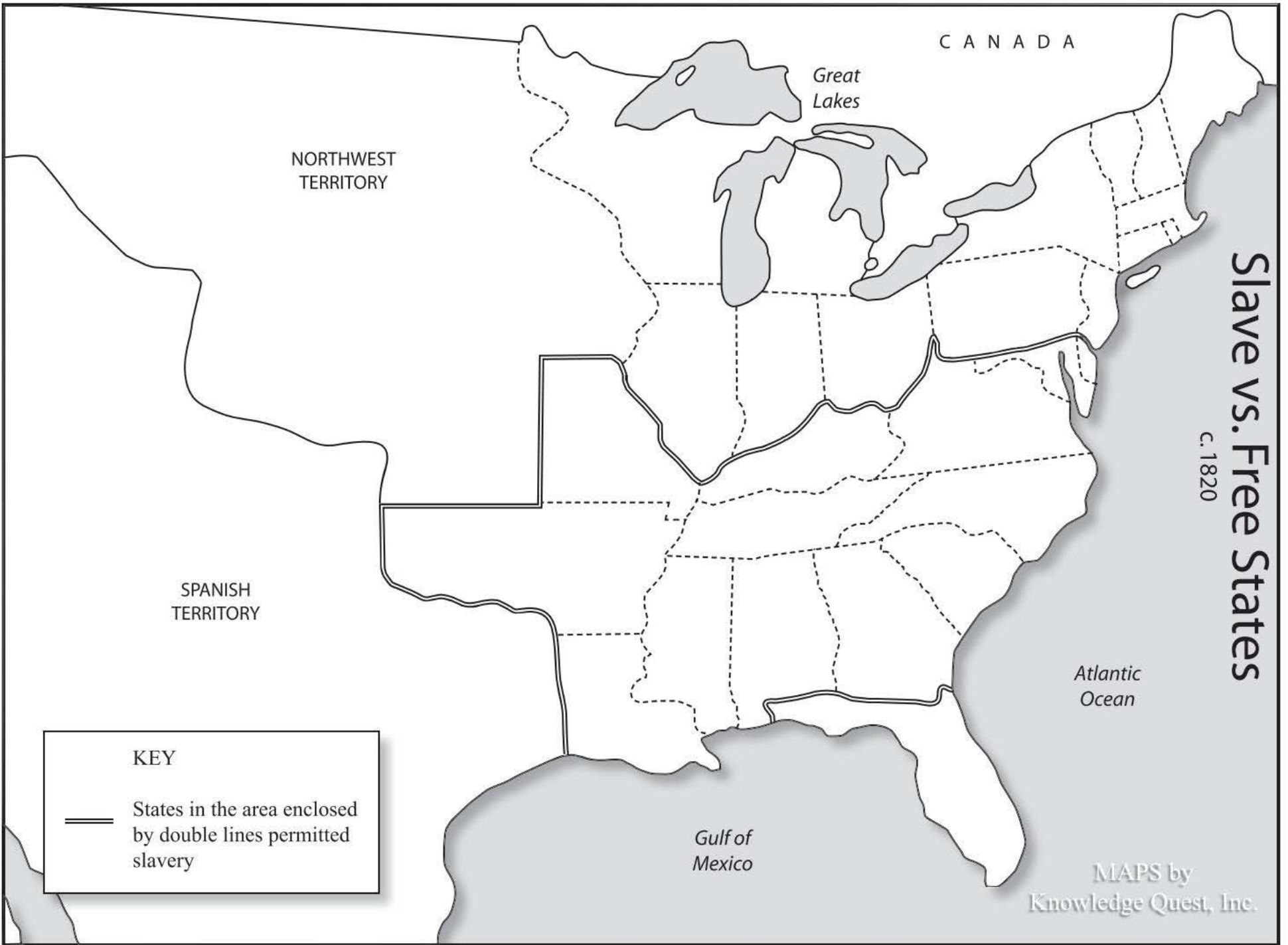
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Westward Expansion

c. 1803

MAPS by
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Slave vs. Free States

c. 1820

Atlantic Ocean

Gulf of Mexico

MAPS by
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KEY

== States in the area enclosed by double lines permitted slavery

Slave vs. Free States

c. 1820

MAPS by
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KEY

States in the area enclosed
by double lines permitted
slavery



The Lewis & Clark Expedition

1804 - 1806

Astoria

November 15, 1805 -
Lewis and Clark reach
the Pacific Ocean.
Fort Clatsop is built
for winter lodging

September 22, 1805 -
expedition fed & cared
for by the Nez Perce

September 11, 1805 -
Bitterroot Mountains

August 8, 1805 -
Beaverhead Rock

August 12, 1805 -
Lemhi Pass

June 13, 1805 -
Reach Great Falls.
Expedition had to
portage for 18 miles.

October 24, 1804 -
Fort Mandan is built
for the party to camp
for the winter

September 25, 1804 -
misunderstanding
peacefully resolved
with Teton Sioux

August 20, 1804 -
Charles Floyd dies
of a probable burst
appendix

July 4, 1804 - celebrate
Independence Day

Camp River Dubois
Depart May 14, 1804

Independence

St. Louis

September 23, 1806 -
Lewis & Clark return
as heroes, two years &
four months later.

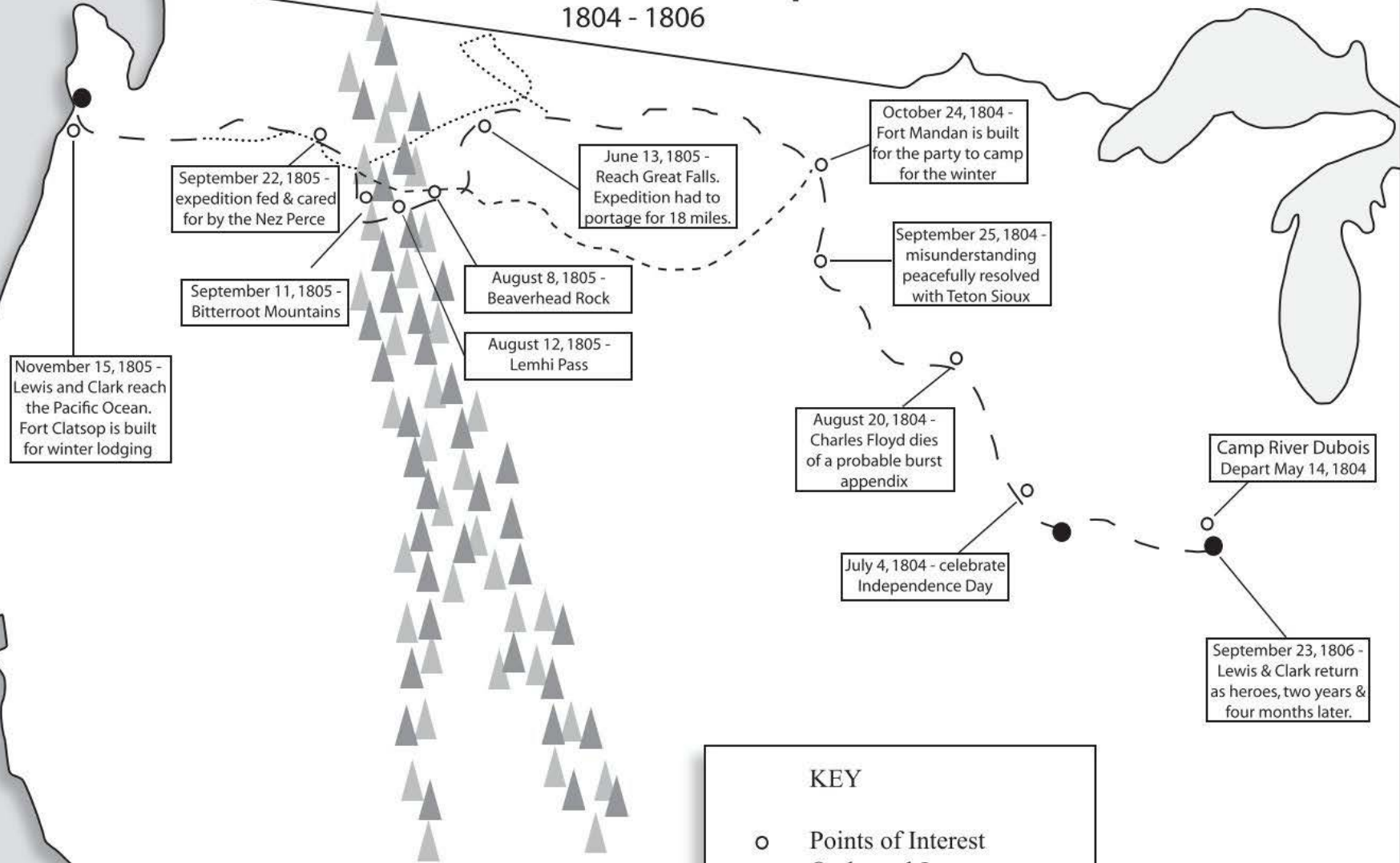
KEY

- Points of Interest
- Outbound Journey
- Lewis Return Journey
- Clark Return Journey

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The Lewis & Clark Expedition

1804 - 1806



KEY

- Points of Interest
- Outbound Journey
- Lewis Return Journey
- Clark Return Journey

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The Lewis & Clark Expedition

1804 - 1806

KEY

○

Points of Interest

—

Outbound Journey

.....

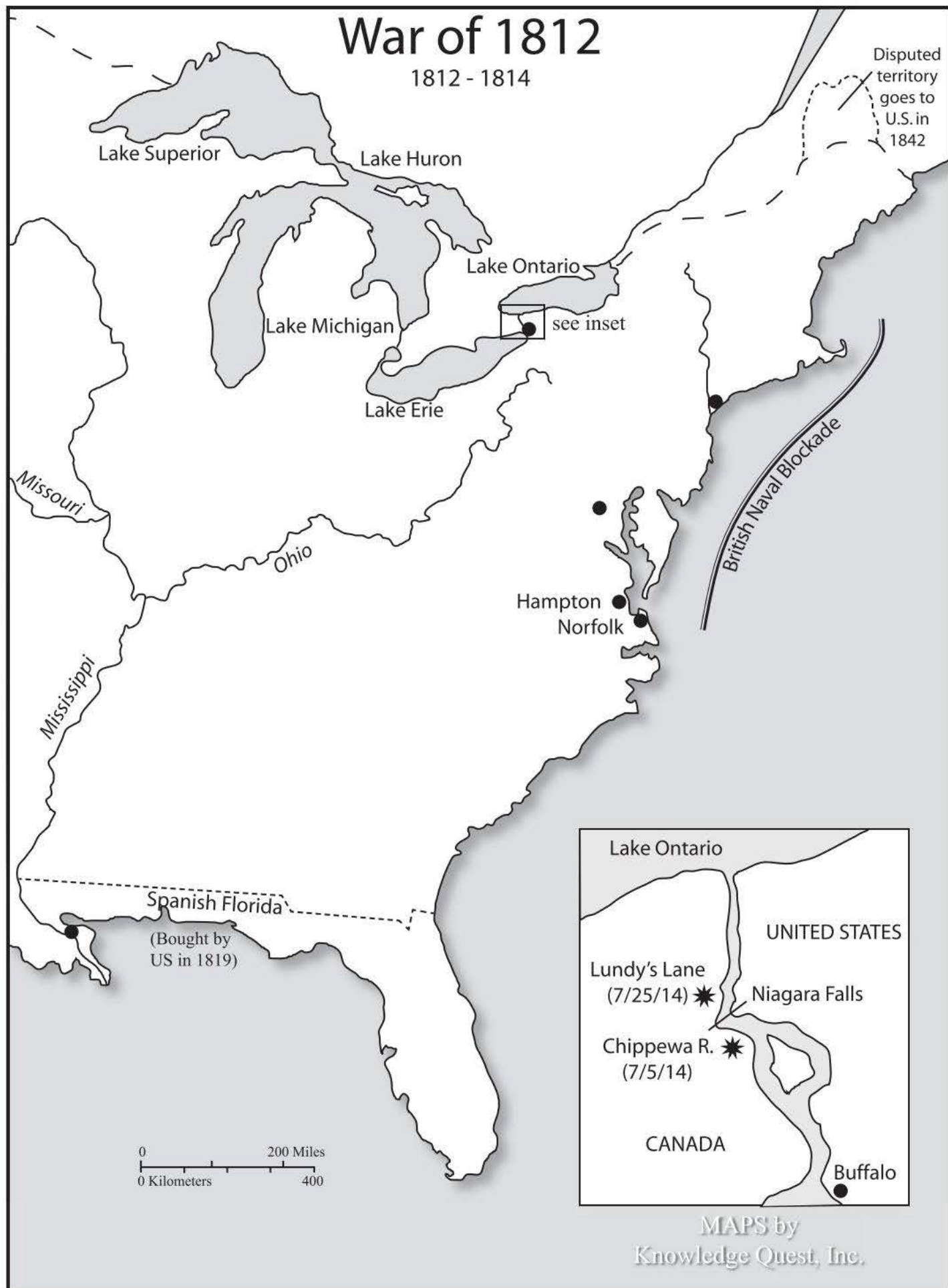
Lewis Return Journey

Clark Return Journey

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

War of 1812

1812 - 1814



War of 1812

1812 - 1814



Trails of Settlement & Exploration

c. 1840

C A N A D A

Oregon City

Sacramento

San Francisco

Salt Lake

Sante Fe

Independence

St. Louis

Pacific
Ocean

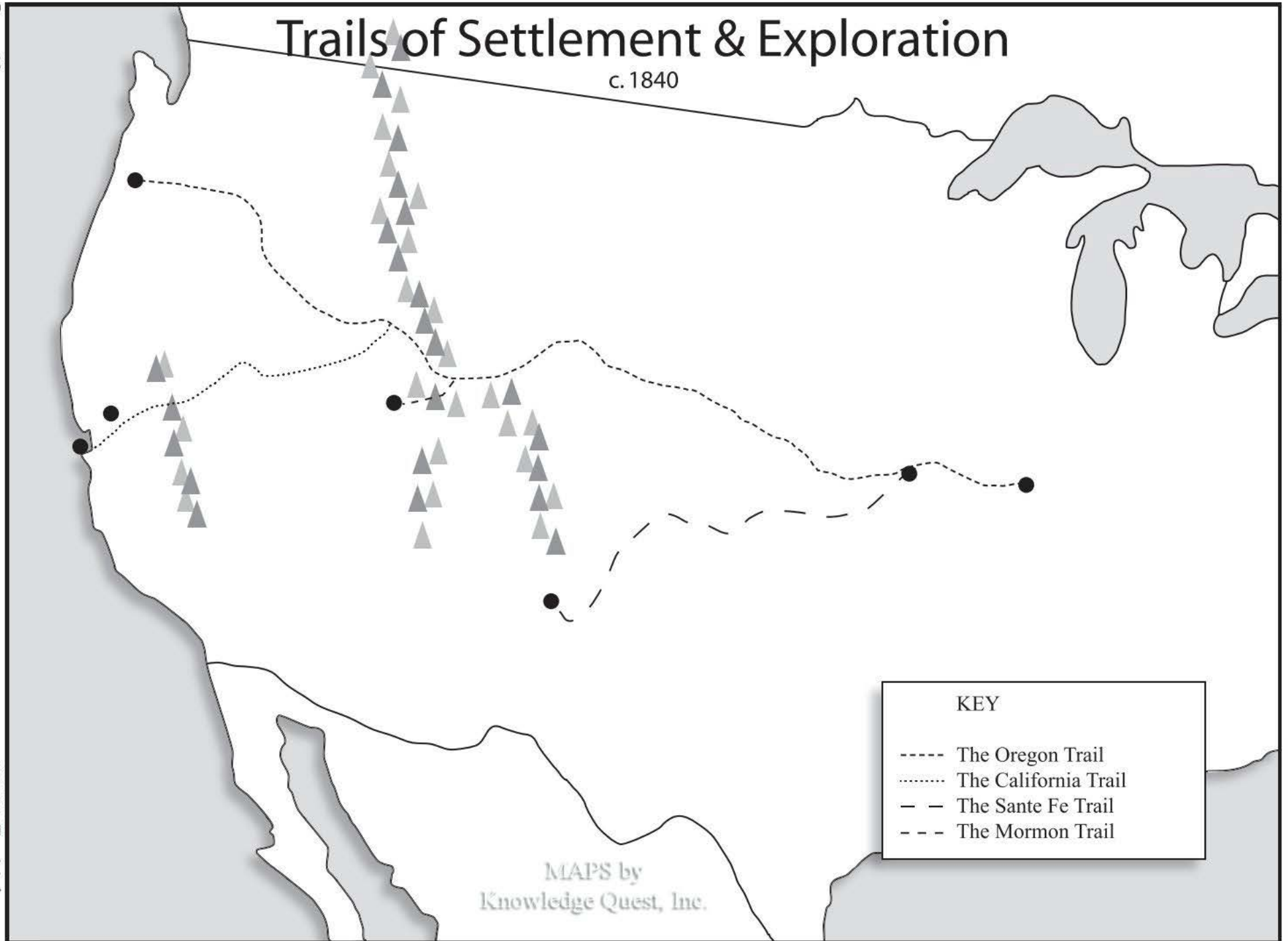
KEY

- The Oregon Trail
- The California Trail
- - - The Sante Fe Trail
- - - The Mormon Trail

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Trails of Settlement & Exploration

c. 1840



KEY

- The Oregon Trail
- The California Trail
- - - The Santa Fe Trail
- . - The Mormon Trail

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Goldrush in California

1849



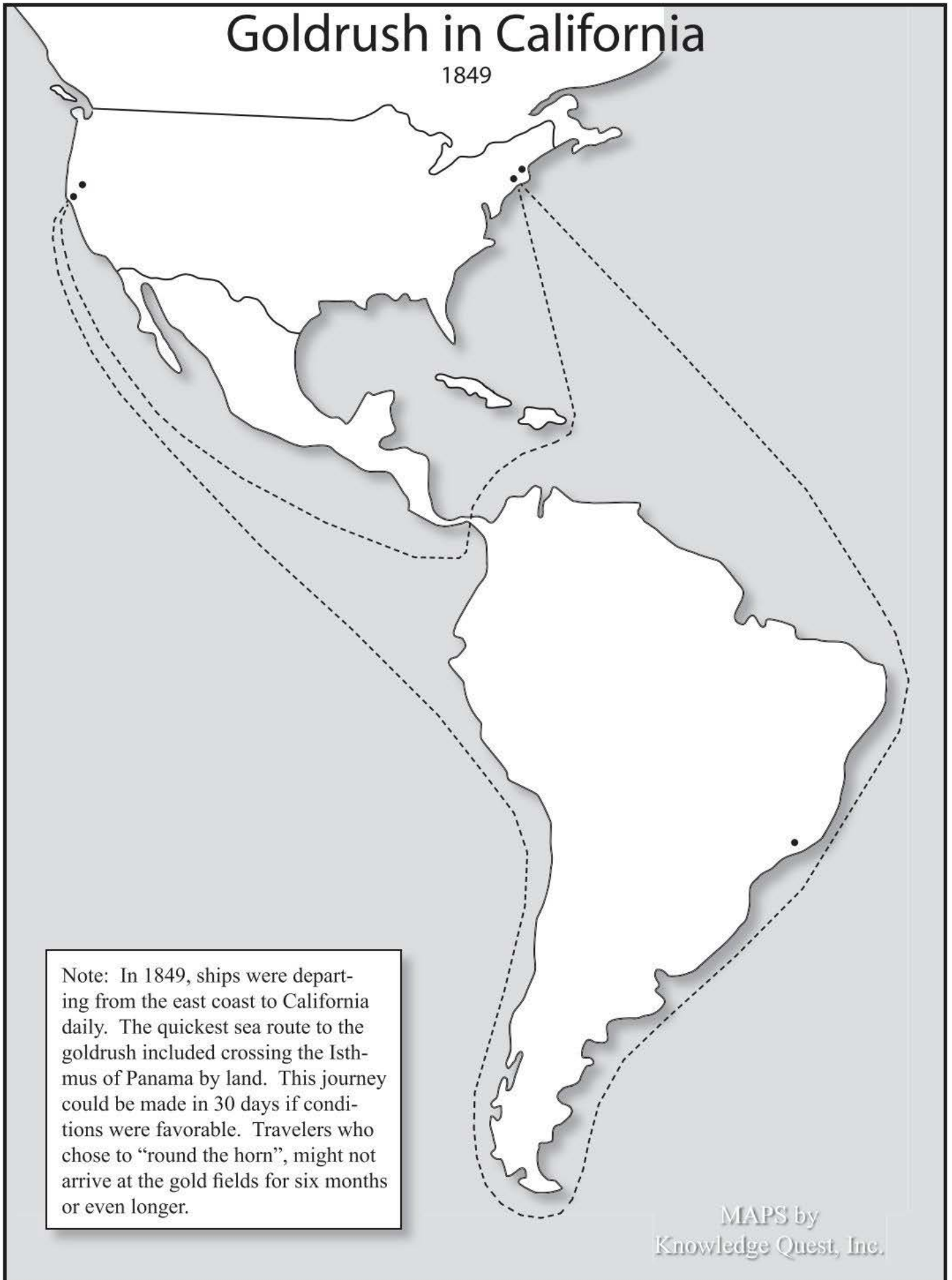
Note: In 1849, ships were departing from the east coast to California daily. The quickest sea route to the goldrush included crossing the Isthmus of Panama by land. This journey could be made in 30 days if conditions were favorable. Travelers who chose to “round the horn”, might not arrive at the gold fields for six months or even longer.

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Cape Horn

Goldrush in California

1849



Note: In 1849, ships were departing from the east coast to California daily. The quickest sea route to the goldrush included crossing the Isthmus of Panama by land. This journey could be made in 30 days if conditions were favorable. Travelers who chose to “round the horn”, might not arrive at the gold fields for six months or even longer.

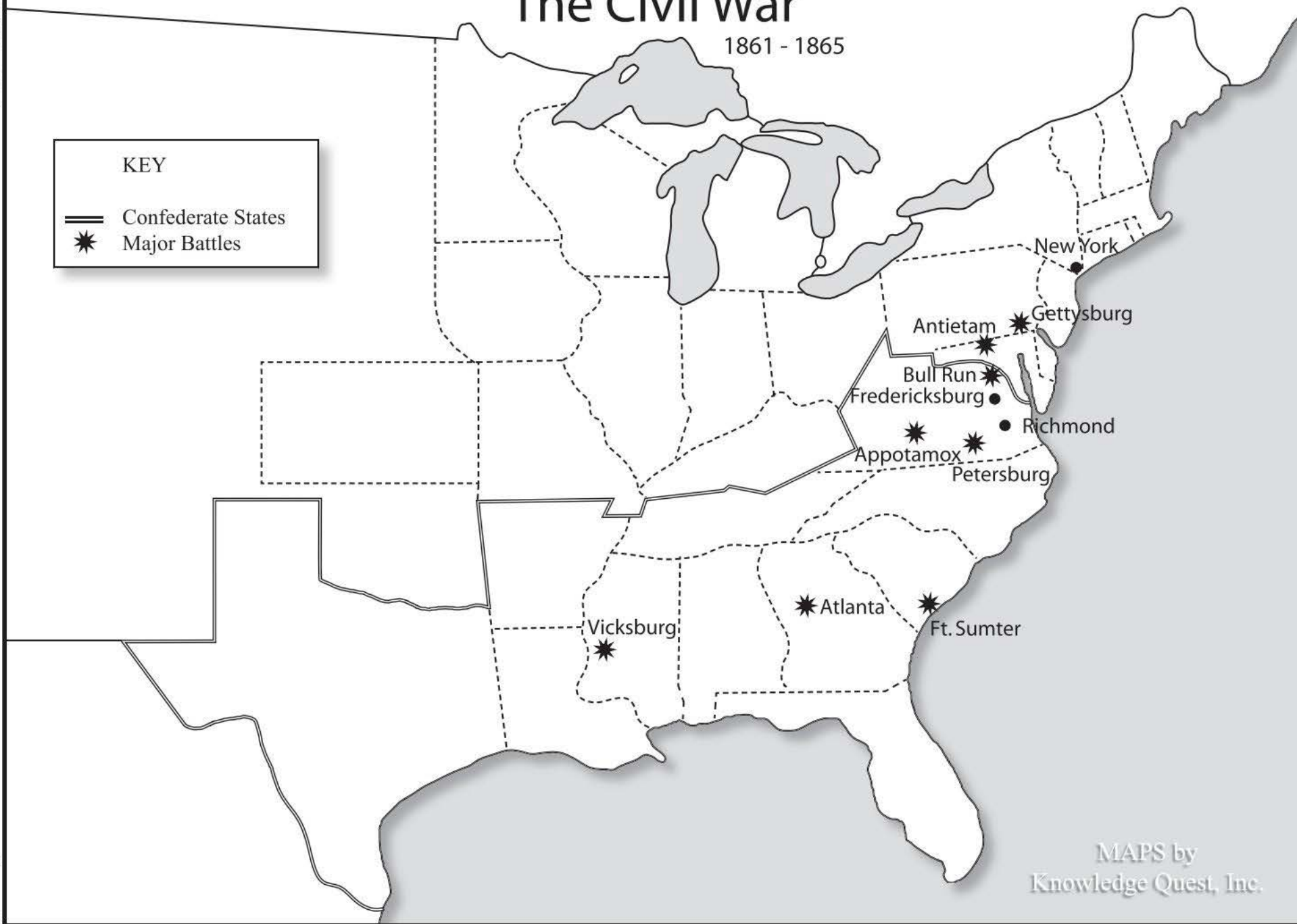
MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

The Civil War

1861 - 1865

KEY

- == Confederate States
- ★ Major Battles



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

The Civil War

1861 - 1865

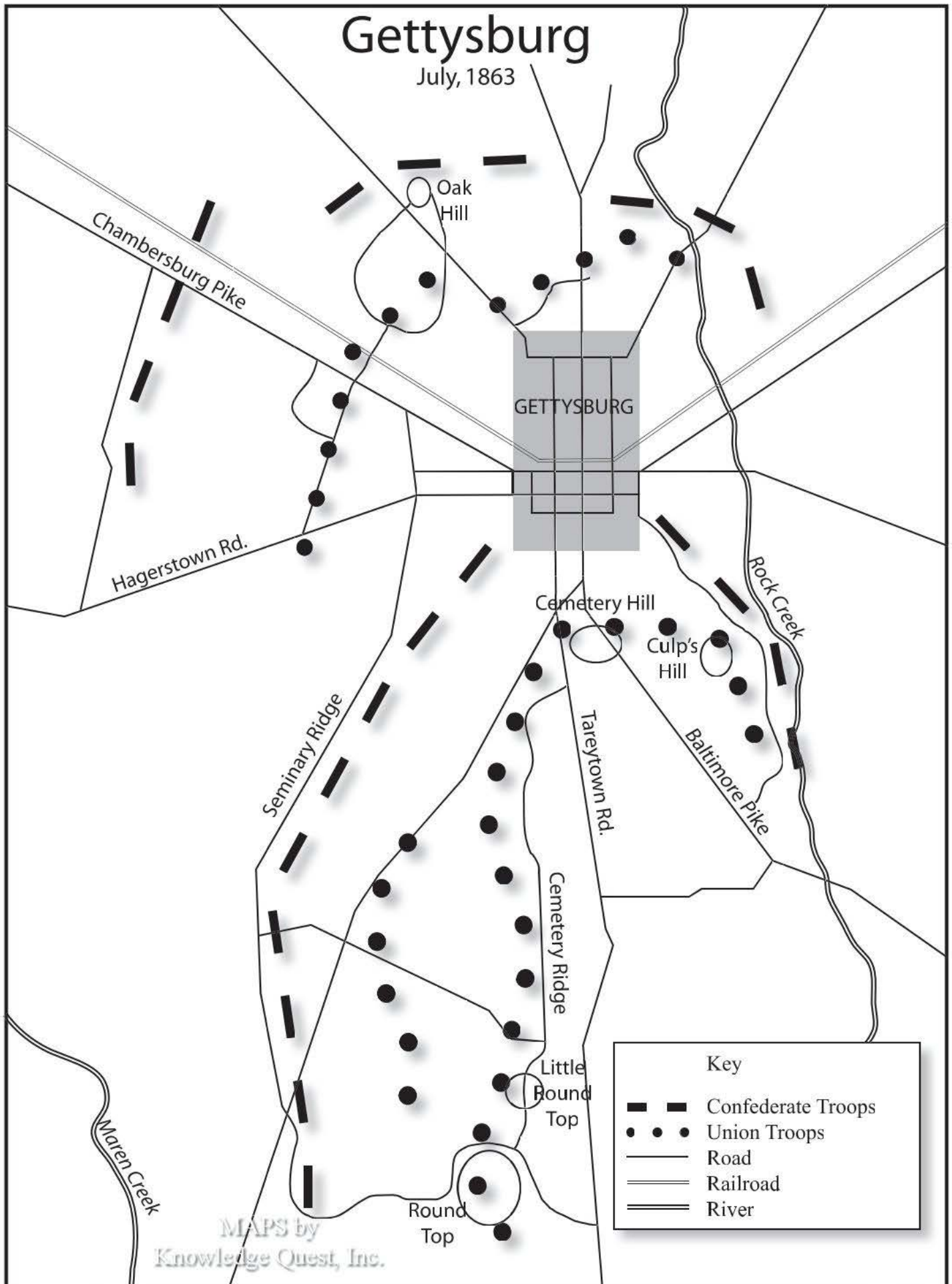
KEY

- Confederate States
- Major Battles

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

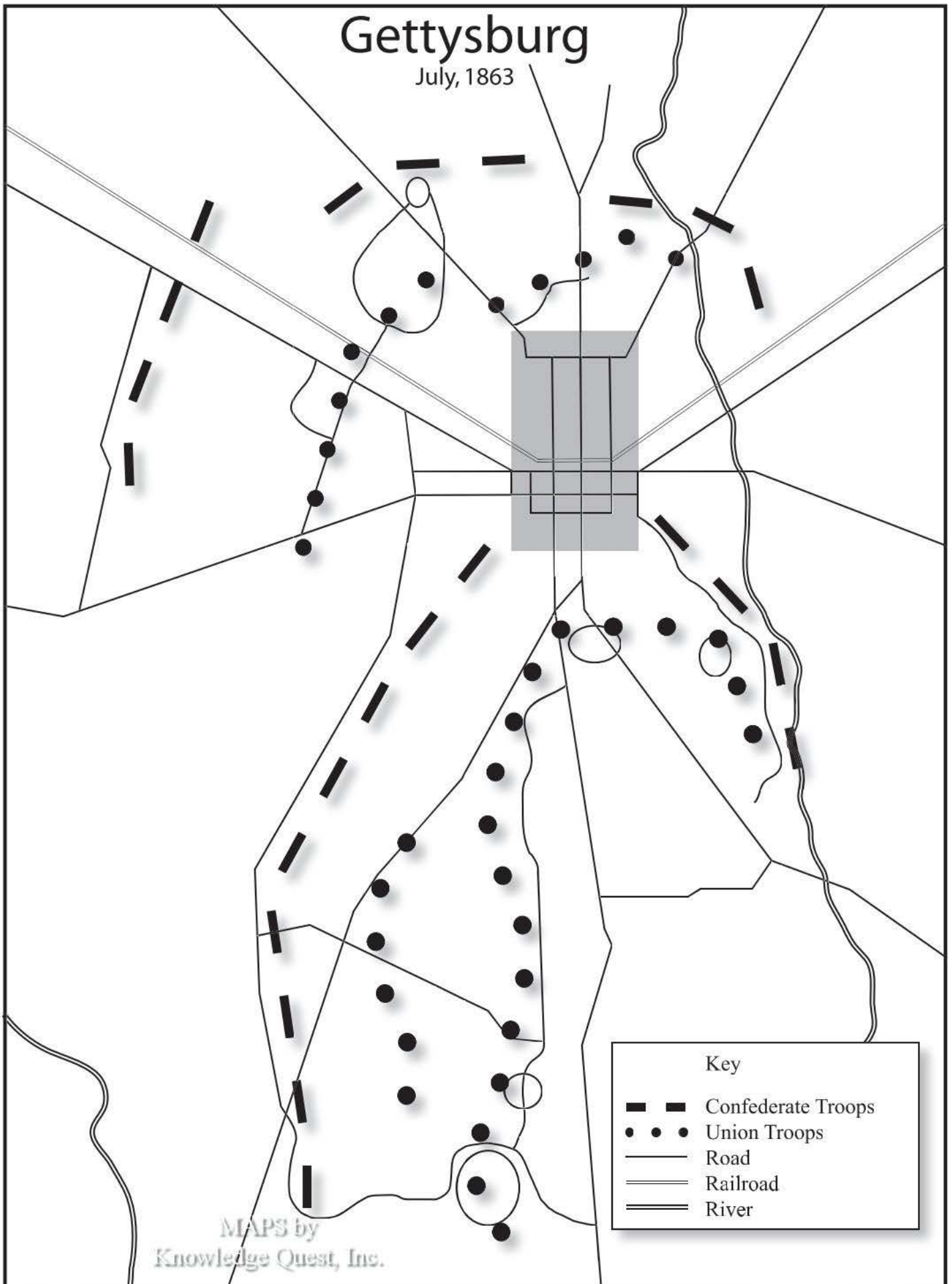
Gettysburg

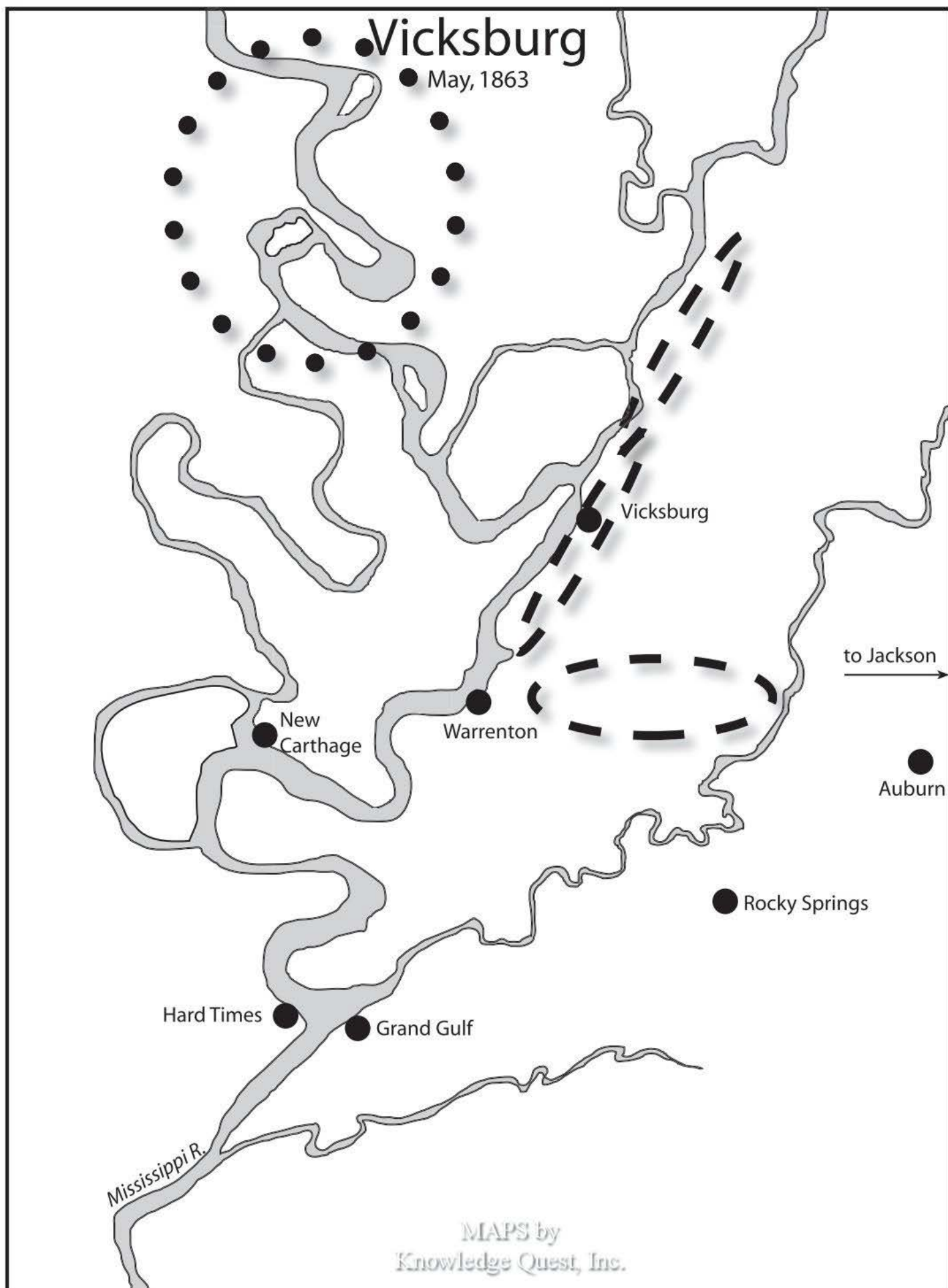
July, 1863

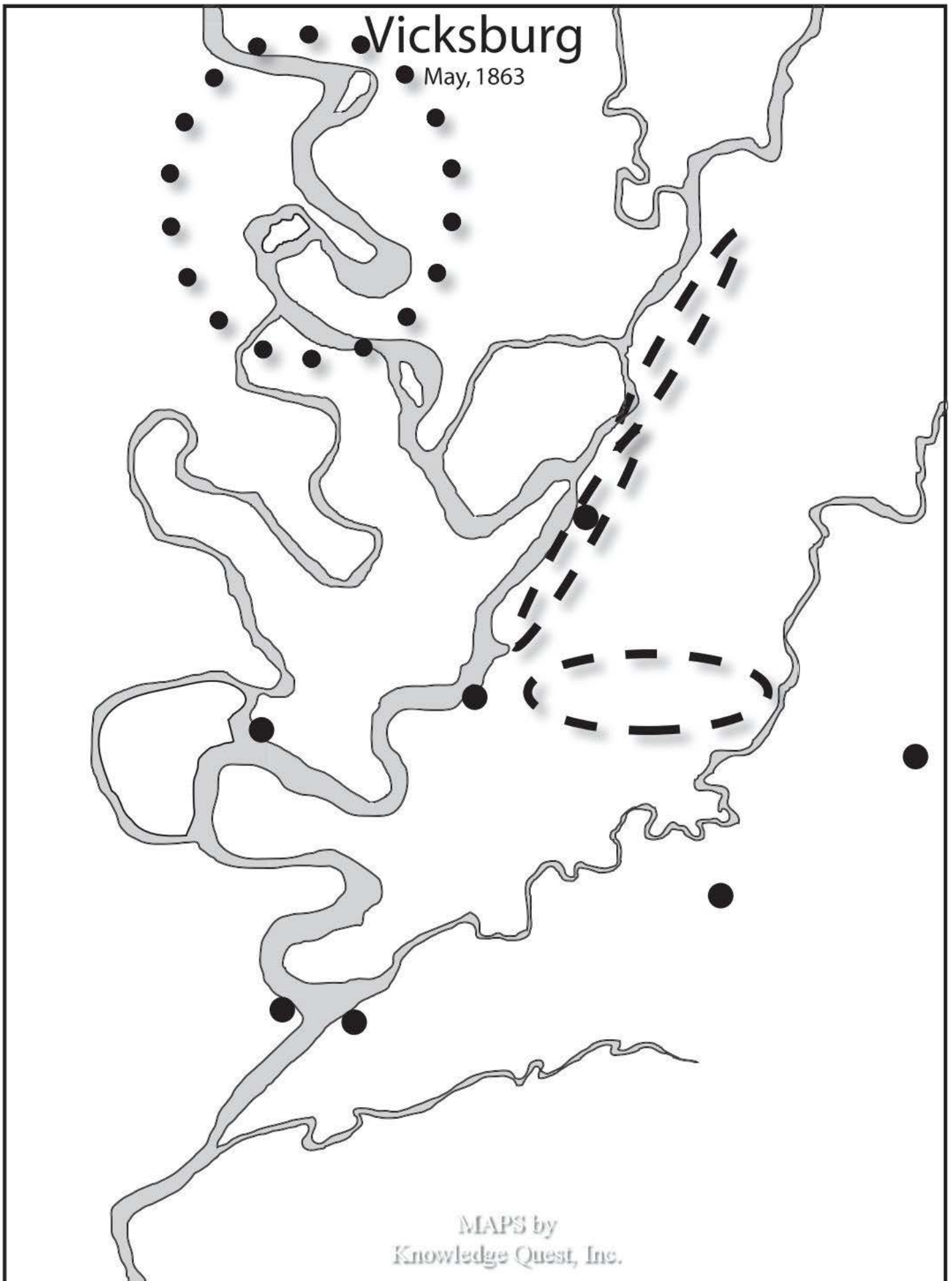


Gettysburg

July, 1863

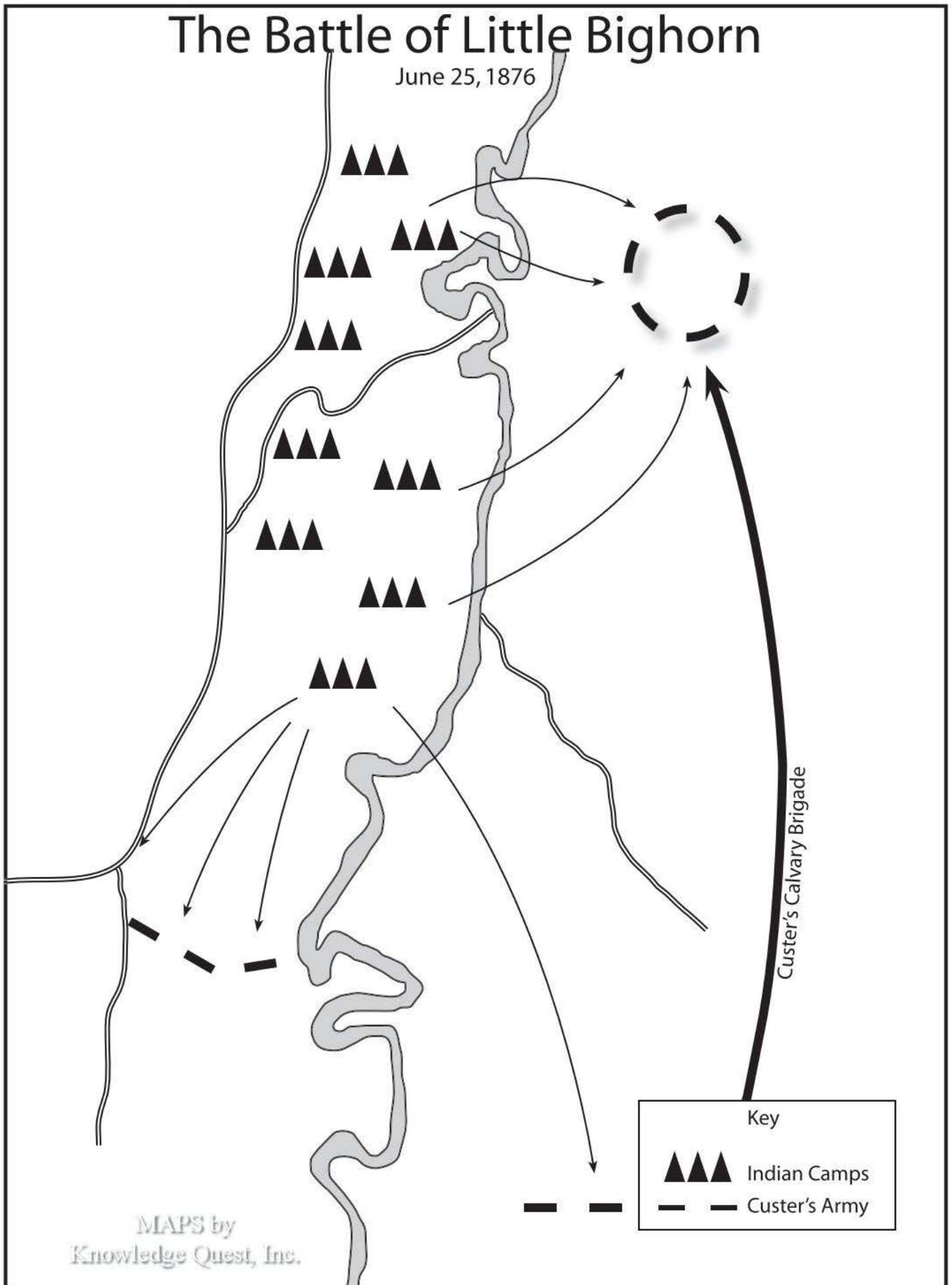






The Battle of Little Bighorn

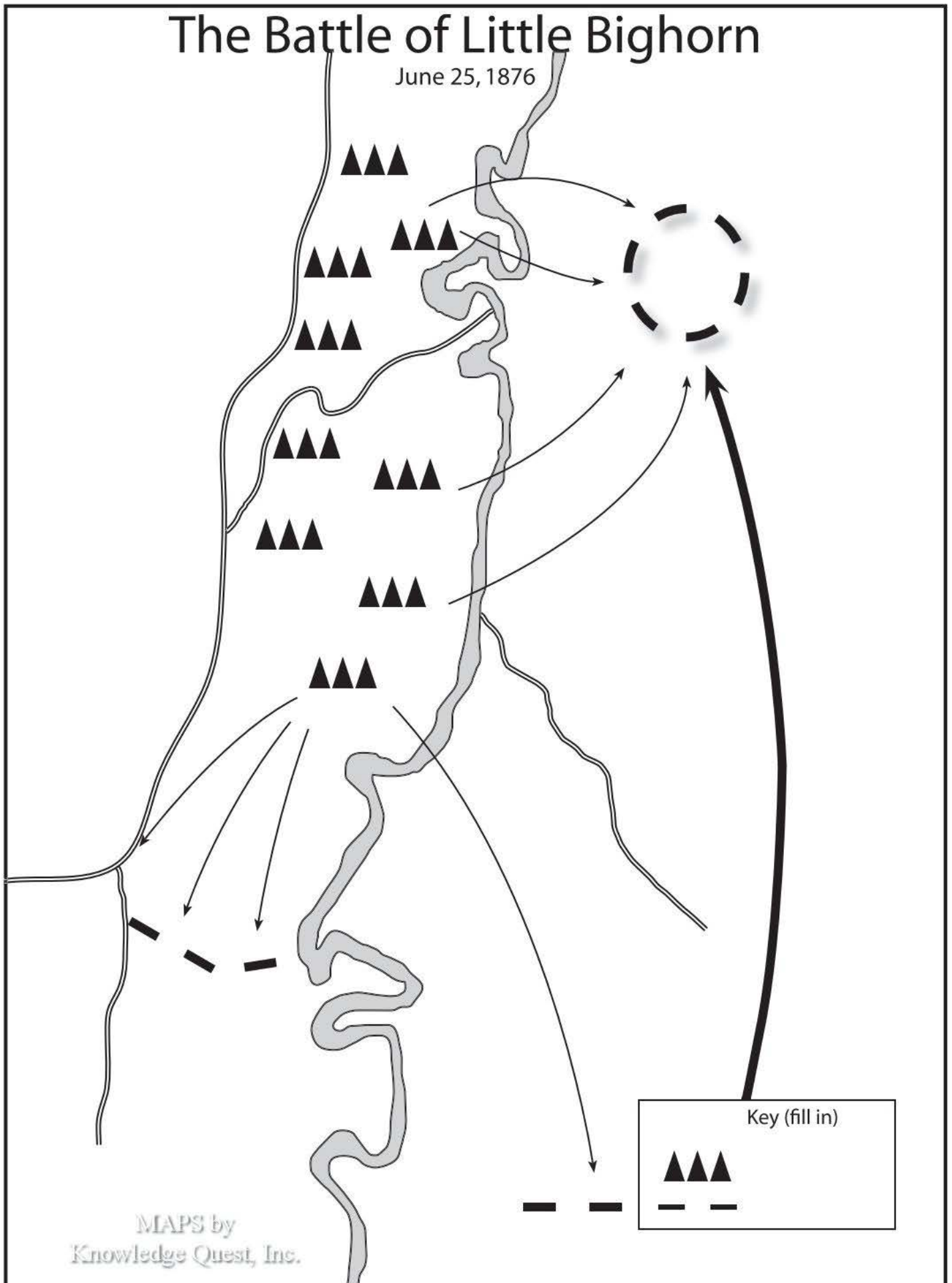
June 25, 1876



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

The Battle of Little Bighorn

June 25, 1876



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

World War I

1914 - 1918



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See inset

Austria-Hungary

Serbia

Montenegro

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Morocco

NETHERLANDS

BELGIUM

GERMANY

LUX

FRANCE

Seine

Marne

Paris

**Final Allied
Offensive**
1918

→ U.S. Troops
→ Allied Troops
U.S. and Allied
troops force the
Central Powers back.

World War I

1914 - 1918

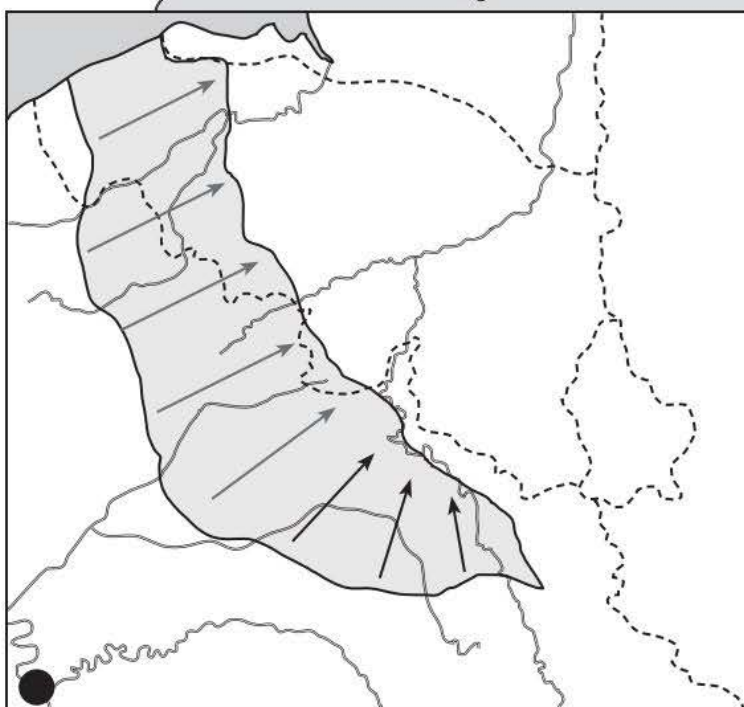


MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

See inset

Final Allied Offensive

1918

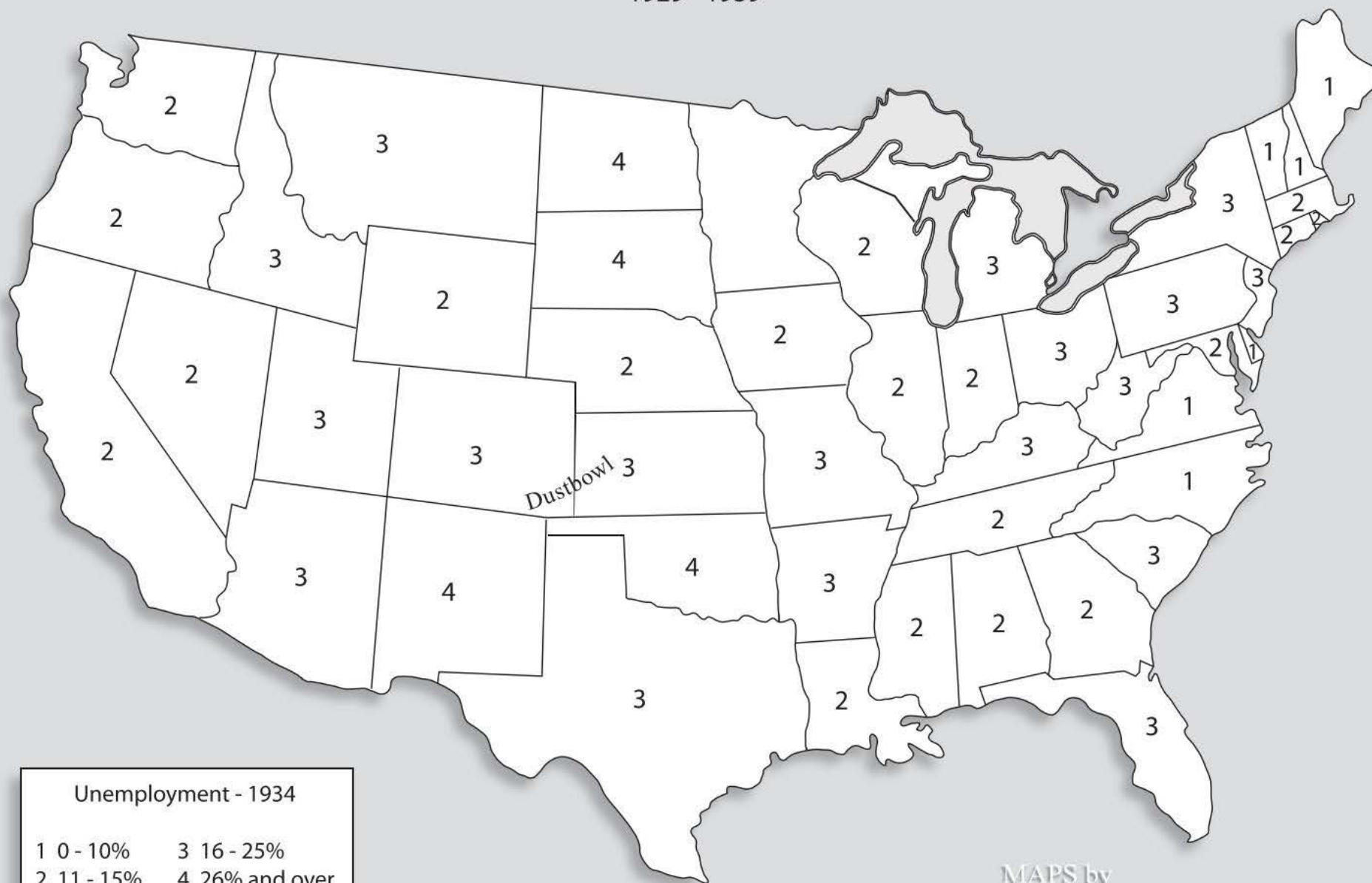


→ U.S. Troops
→ Allied Troops

U.S. and Allied
troops force the
Central Powers back.

The Great Depression

1929 - 1939

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

1929 - 1939



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

World War II

1939 - 1945

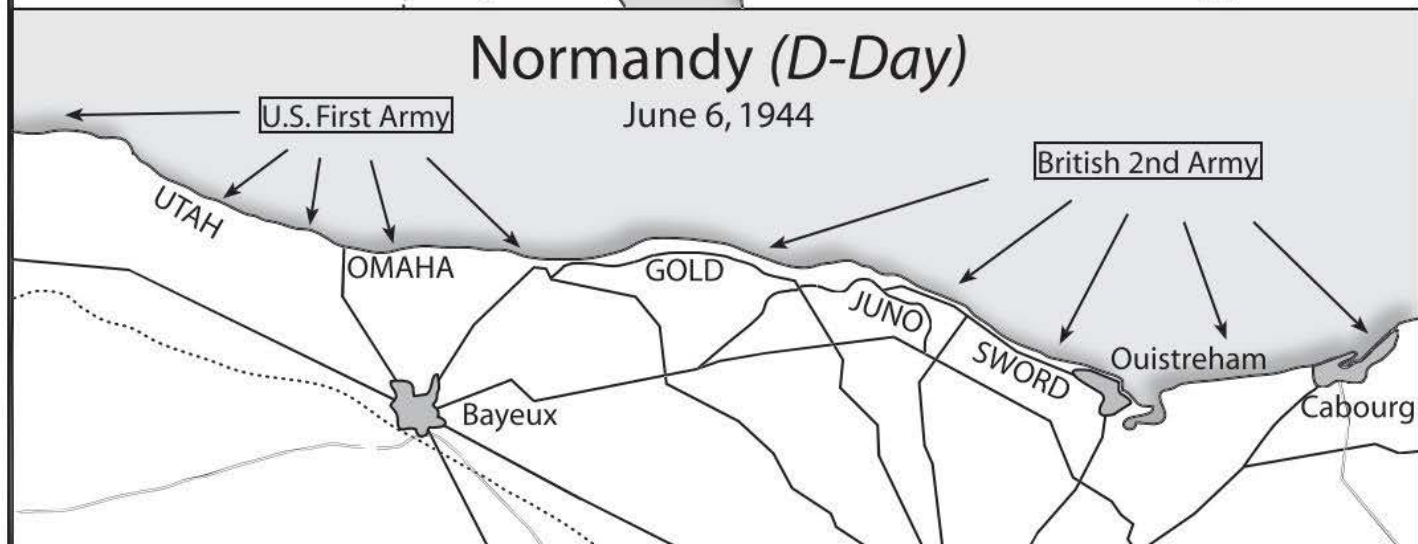


MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.



Normandy (D-Day)

June 6, 1944



World War II

1939 - 1945



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

See inset

Normandy (D-Day)

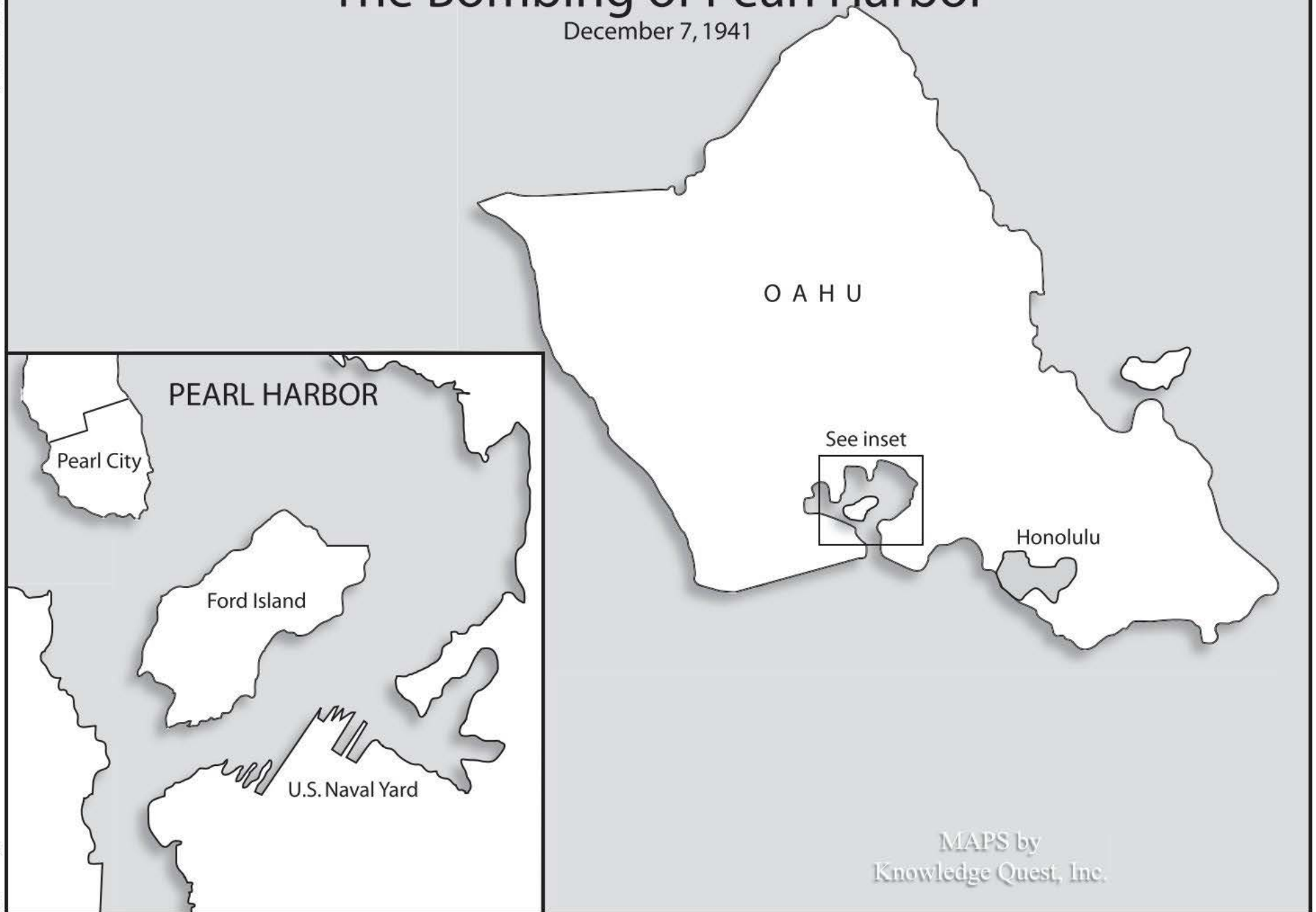
June 6, 1944

U.S. First Army

British 2nd Army

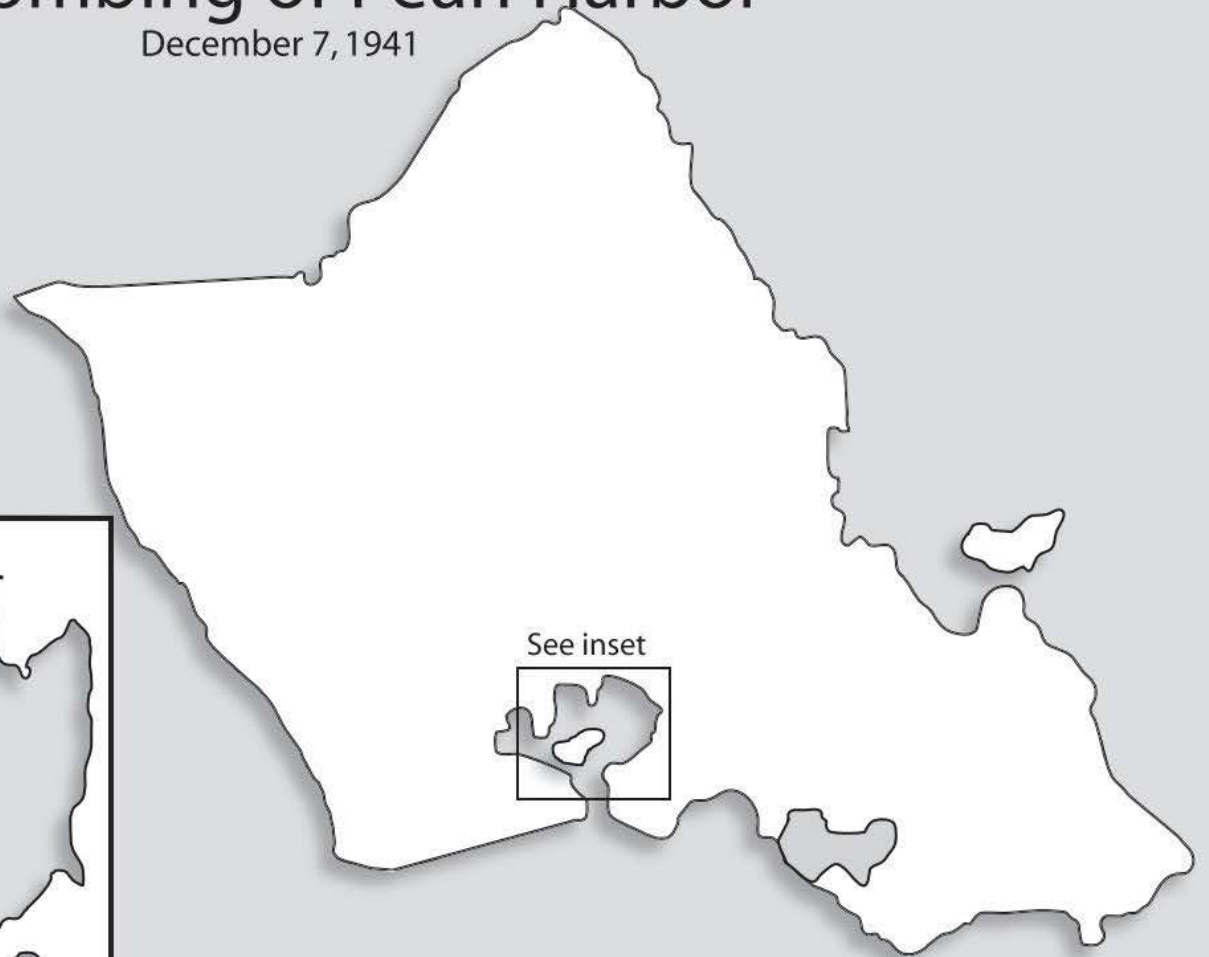
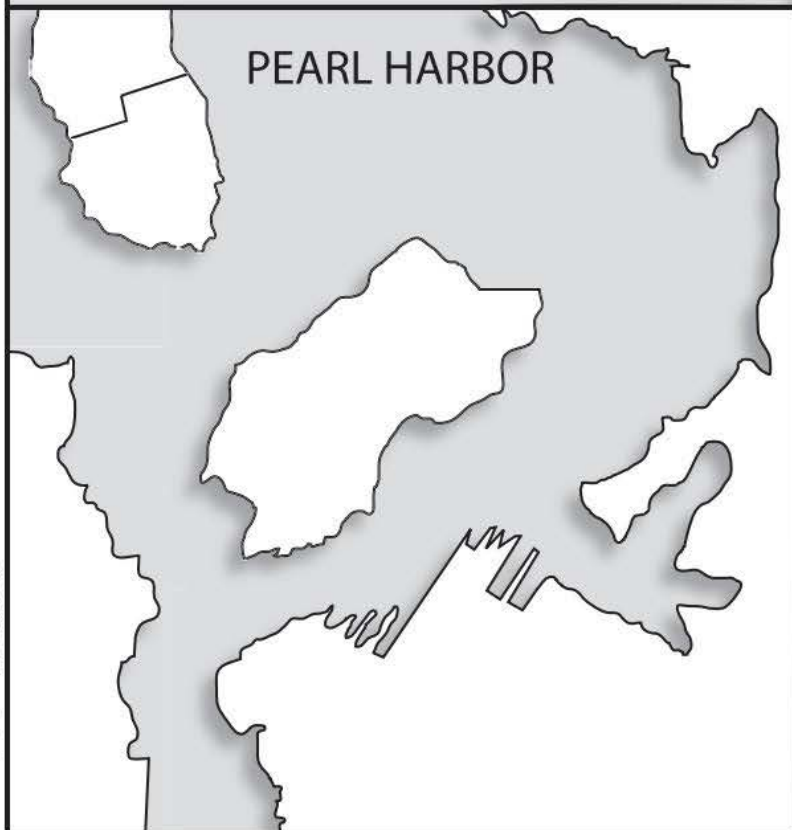
The Bombing of Pearl Harbor

December 7, 1941



The Bombing of Pearl Harbor

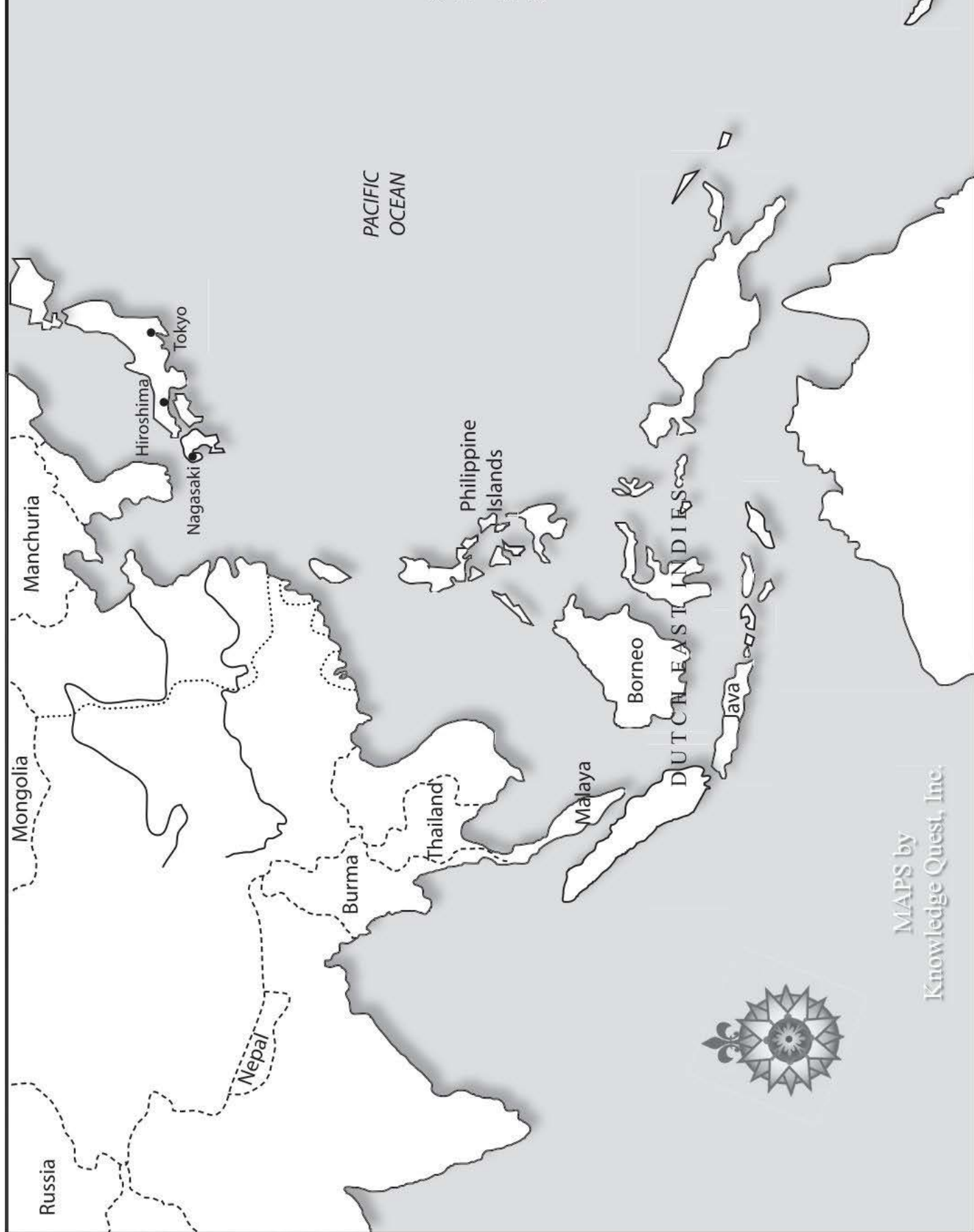
December 7, 1941



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

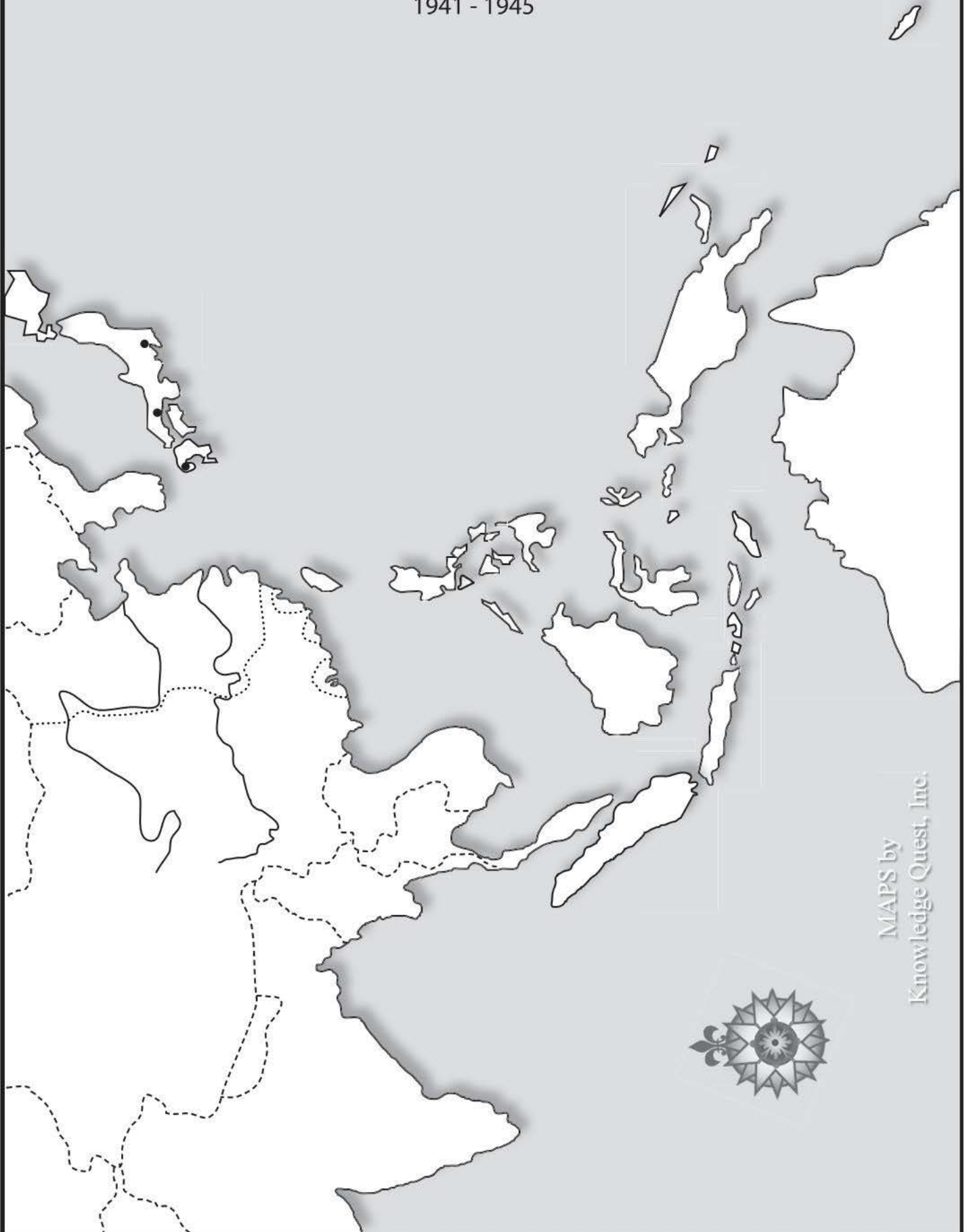
War in the South Pacific

1941 - 1945



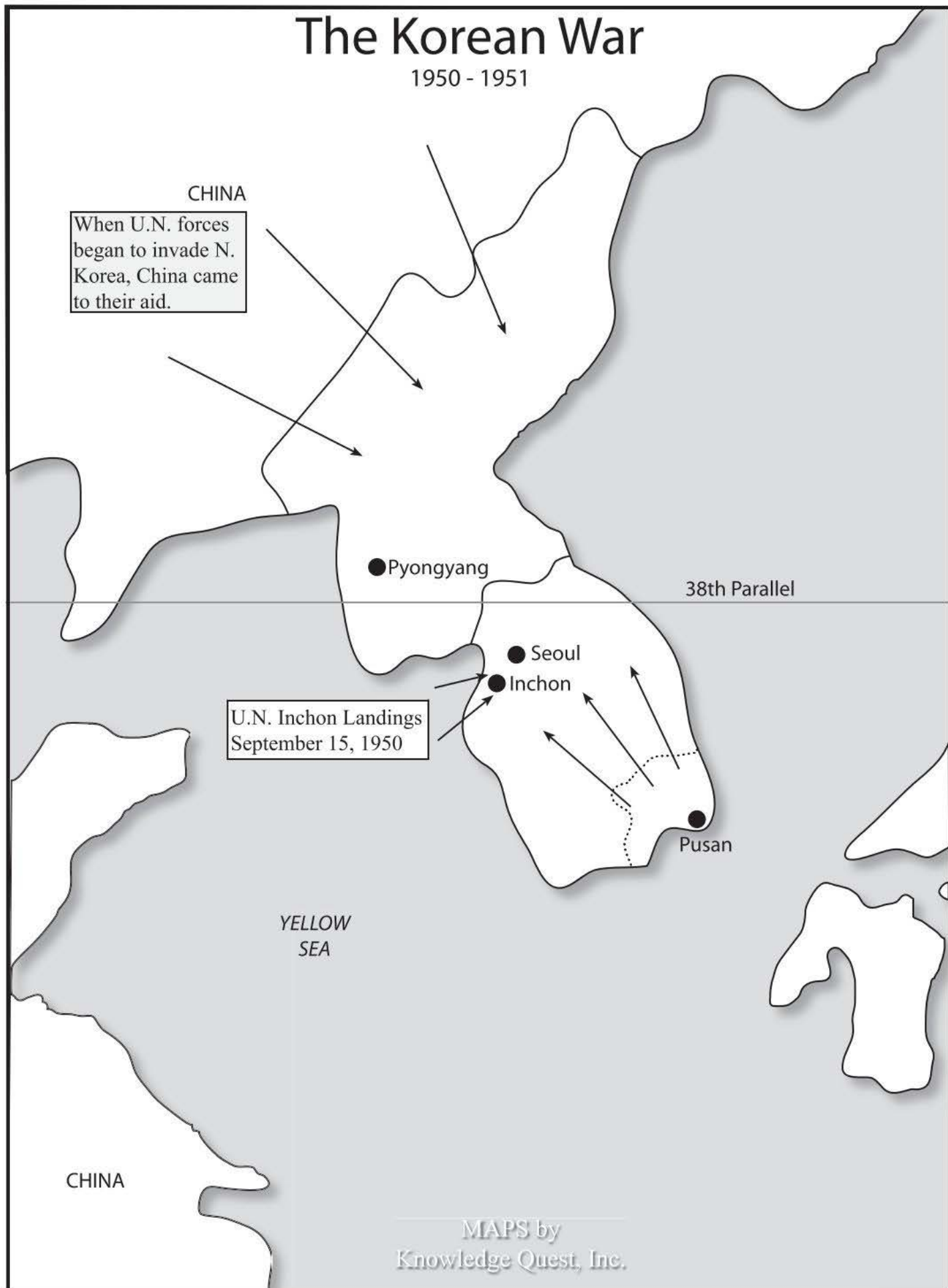
War in the South Pacific

1941 - 1945



The Korean War

1950 - 1951



The Korean War

1950 - 1951

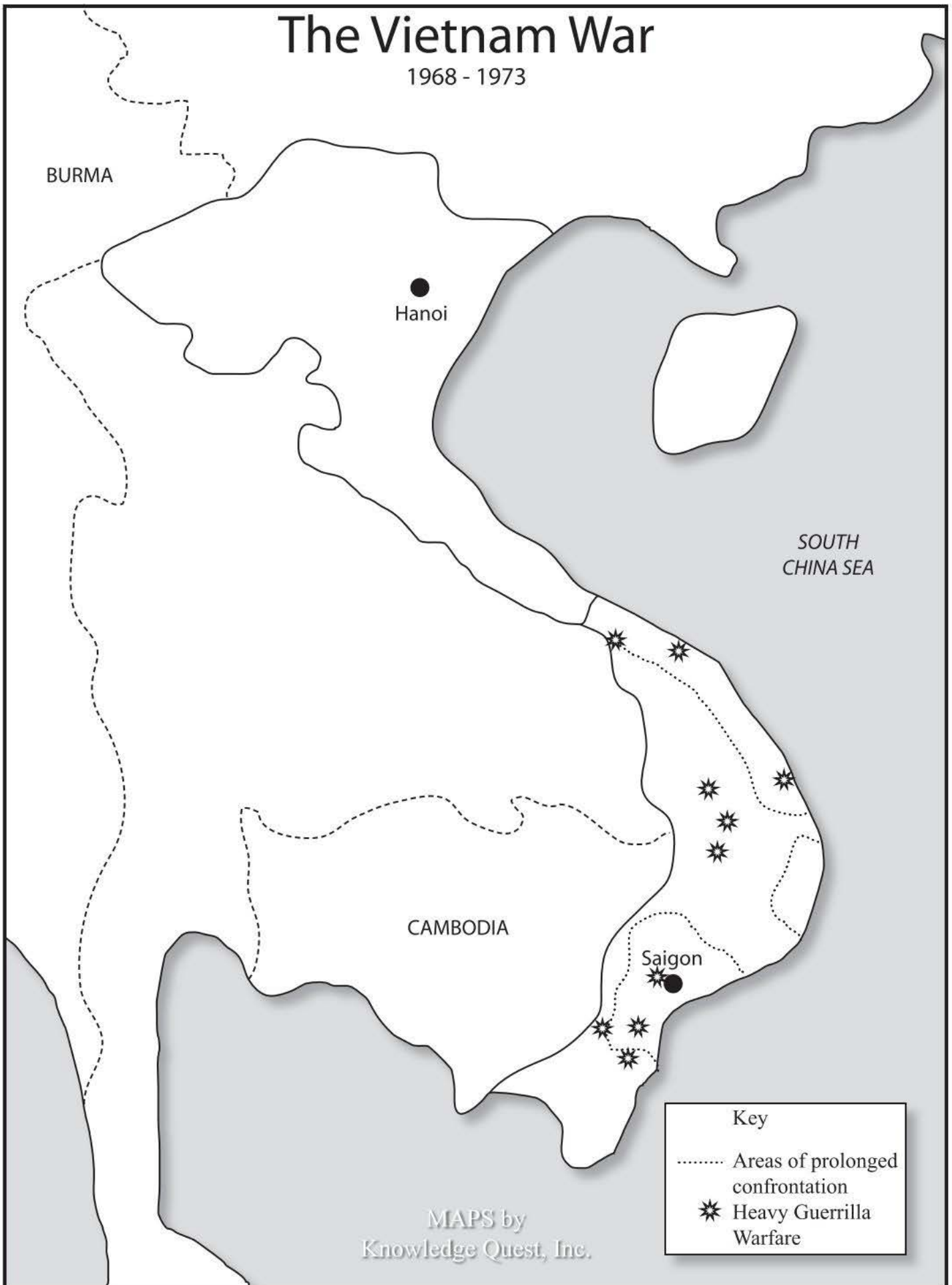
When U.N. forces began to invade N. Korea, China came to their aid.

U.N. Inchon Landings
September 15, 1950

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

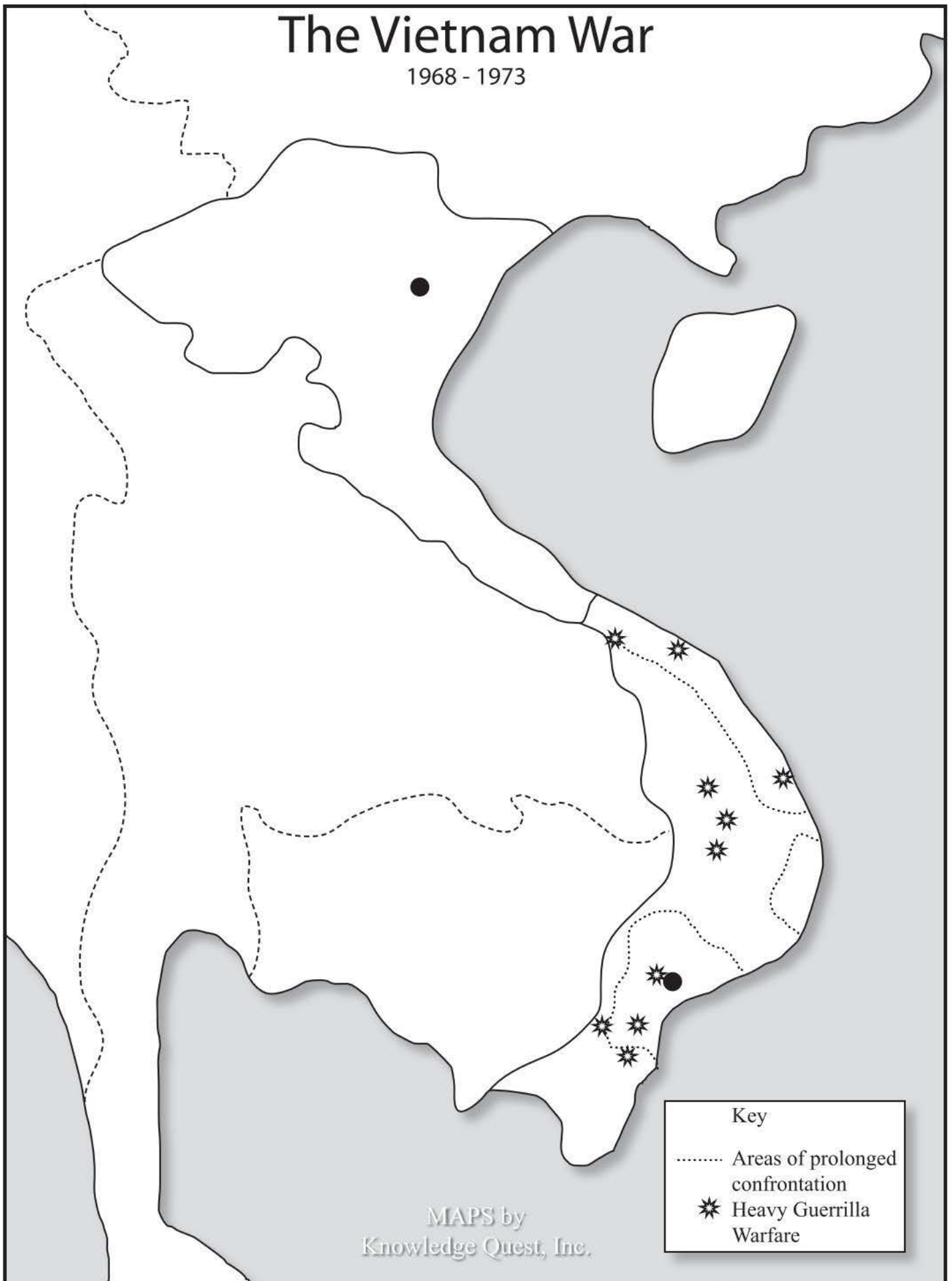
The Vietnam War

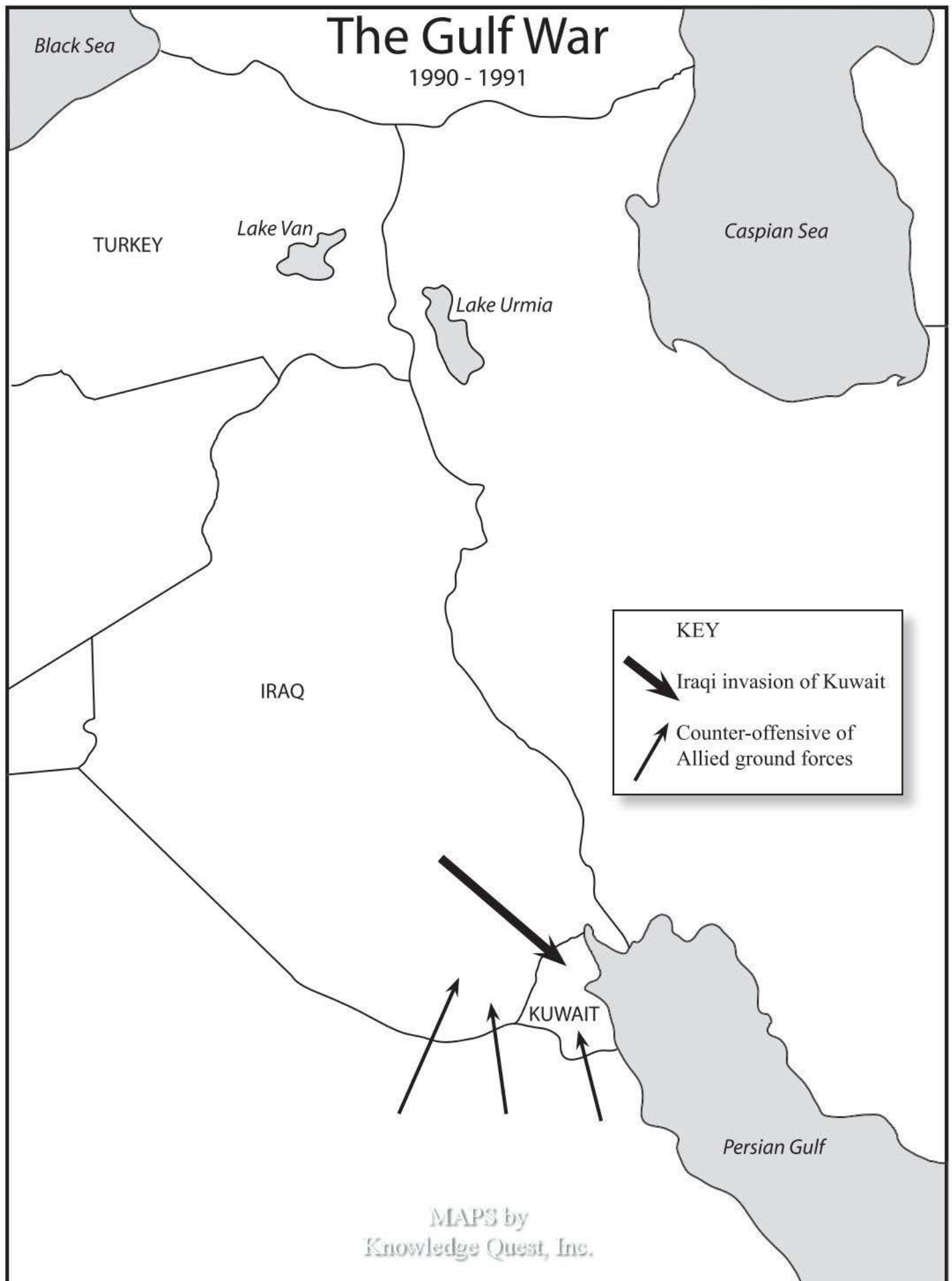
1968 - 1973



The Vietnam War

1968 - 1973





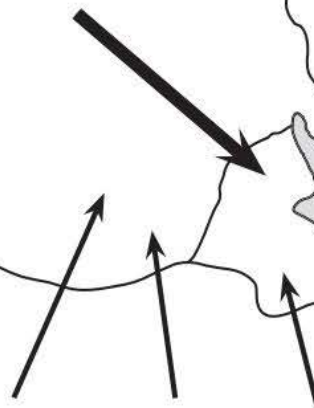


The Gulf War

1990 - 1991

KEY

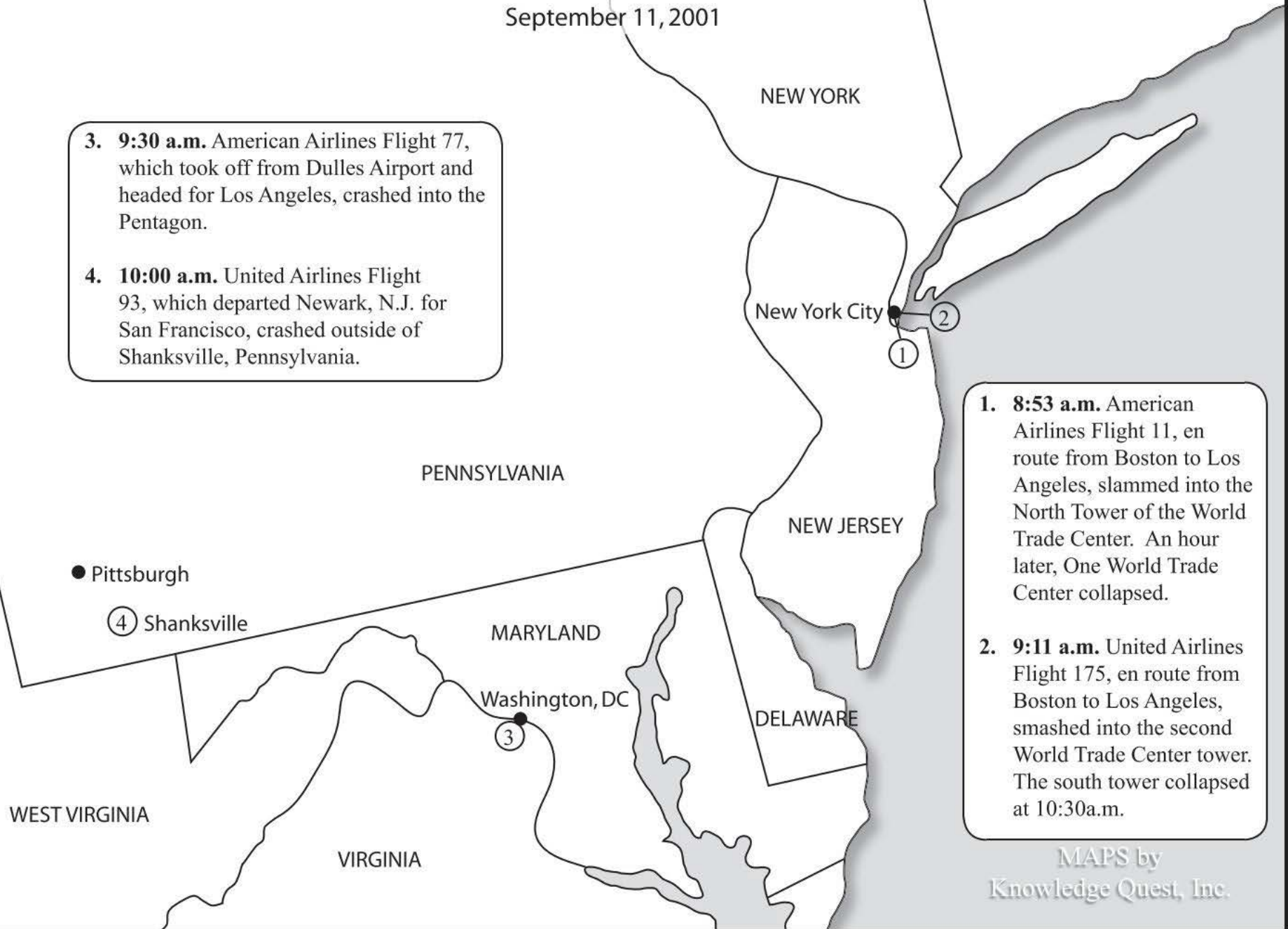
-  Iraqi invasion of Kuwait
-  Counter-offensive of Allied ground forces



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

9/11
September 11, 2001

- 3. 9:30 a.m.** American Airlines Flight 77, which took off from Dulles Airport and headed for Los Angeles, crashed into the Pentagon.
- 4. 10:00 a.m.** United Airlines Flight 93, which departed Newark, N.J. for San Francisco, crashed outside of Shanksville, Pennsylvania.



- 1. 8:53 a.m.** American Airlines Flight 11, en route from Boston to Los Angeles, slammed into the North Tower of the World Trade Center. An hour later, One World Trade Center collapsed.
- 2. 9:11 a.m.** United Airlines Flight 175, en route from Boston to Los Angeles, smashed into the second World Trade Center tower. The south tower collapsed at 10:30a.m.

MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

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MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Afghanistan

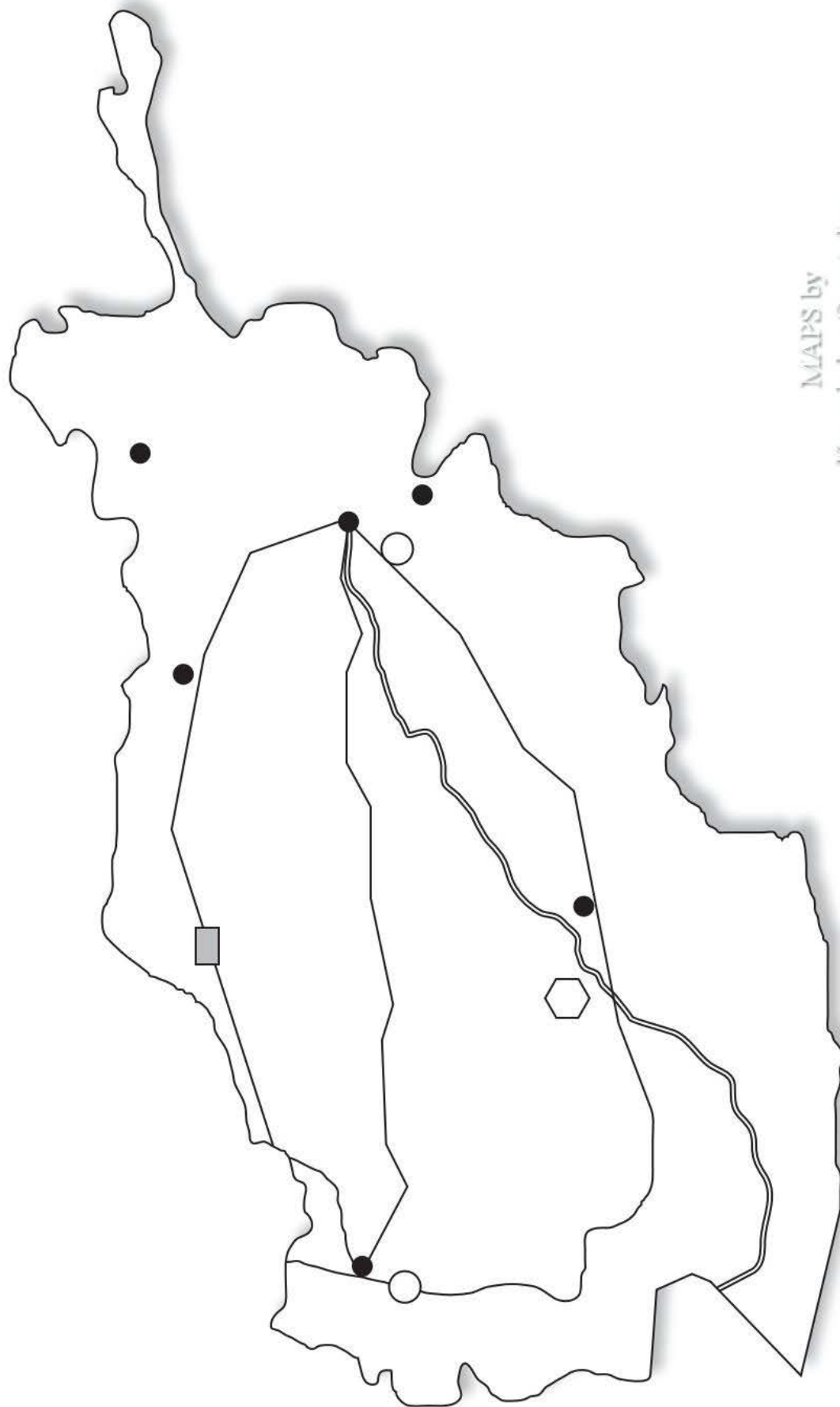
October, 2001



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Afghanistan

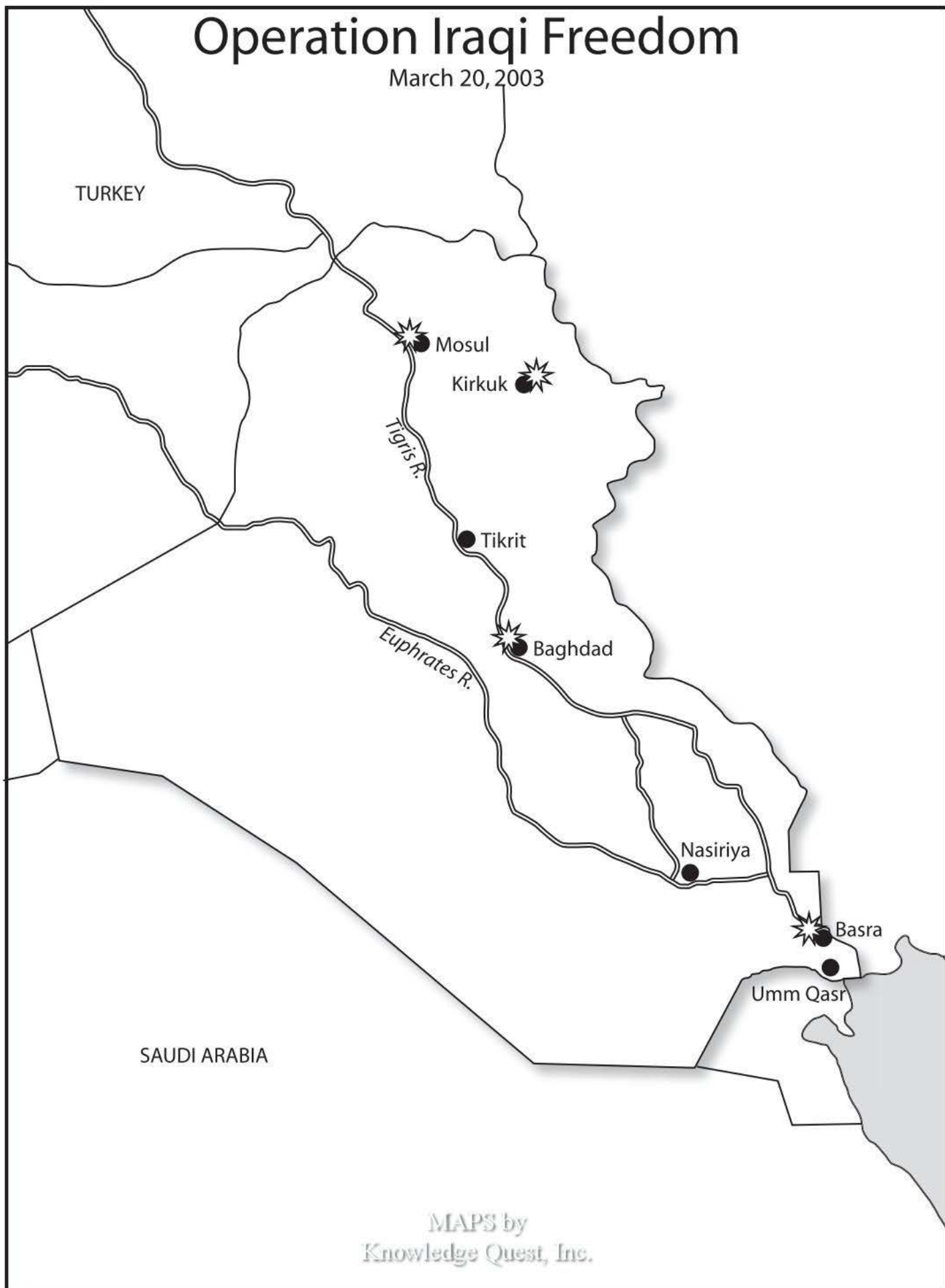
October, 2001



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

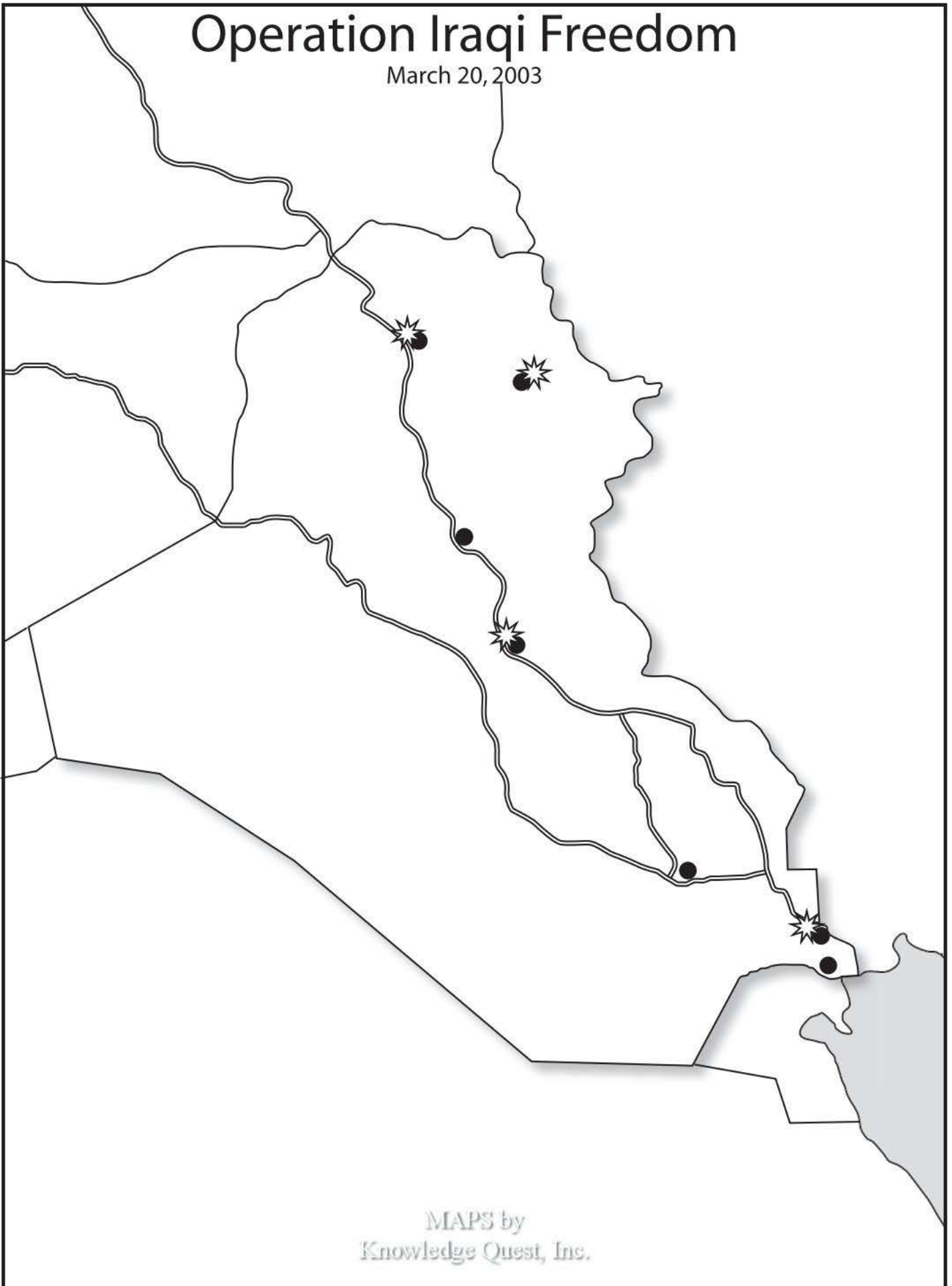
March 20, 2003



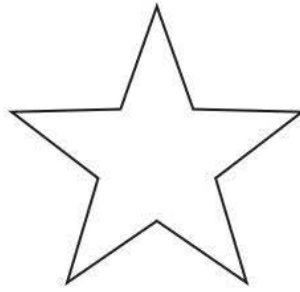
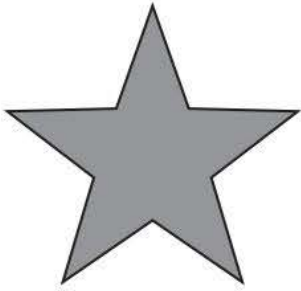
MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

March 20, 2003



MAPS by
Knowledge Quest, Inc.



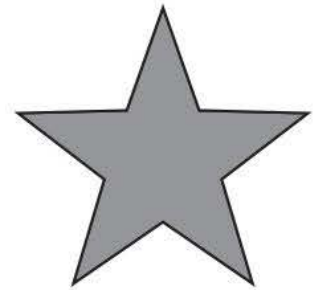
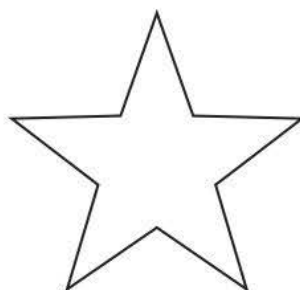
State Maps

Includes...

- Date of Statehood
 - Capital City
- Main rivers and waterways
 - Rank in size
 - Rank in date
 - State bird
 - State flower
- Large 11"x17" US map

Instructions for use:

Of course, you may do whatever you wish with these maps, but we suggest that when you study a state, that the student trace the rivers and color in the state, especially on the large map which will give location and perspective. Also, take note of the state facts. If you have field guides available, look up the state bird and state flower. He may draw them on the map, if he wishes. When completed, post the maps on a bulletin board or assemble them into a notebook, by size, by date of statehood or alphabetically. Have fun!



Alabama

(December 14, 1819)

State Facts:

- 22nd state to enter the Union
- 29th largest state
- State bird: Yellowhammer
- State flower: Camellia



Alaska

(January 3, 1959)

State Facts:

- 49th state to enter the Union
- 1st largest state
- State bird: Willow Ptarmigan
- State flower: Forget-me-not

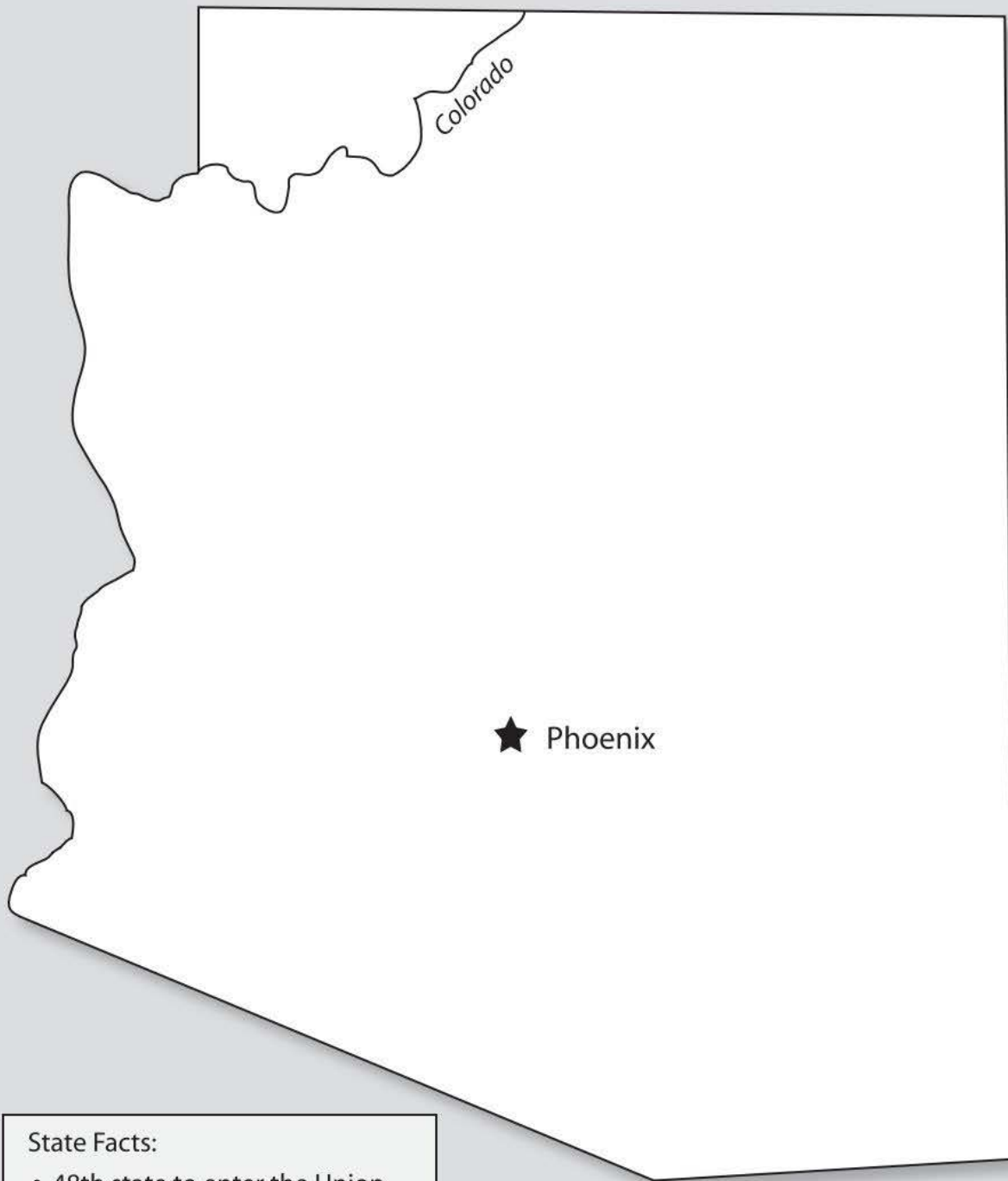
Porcupine

Yukon

Juneau

Arizona

(February 14, 1912)

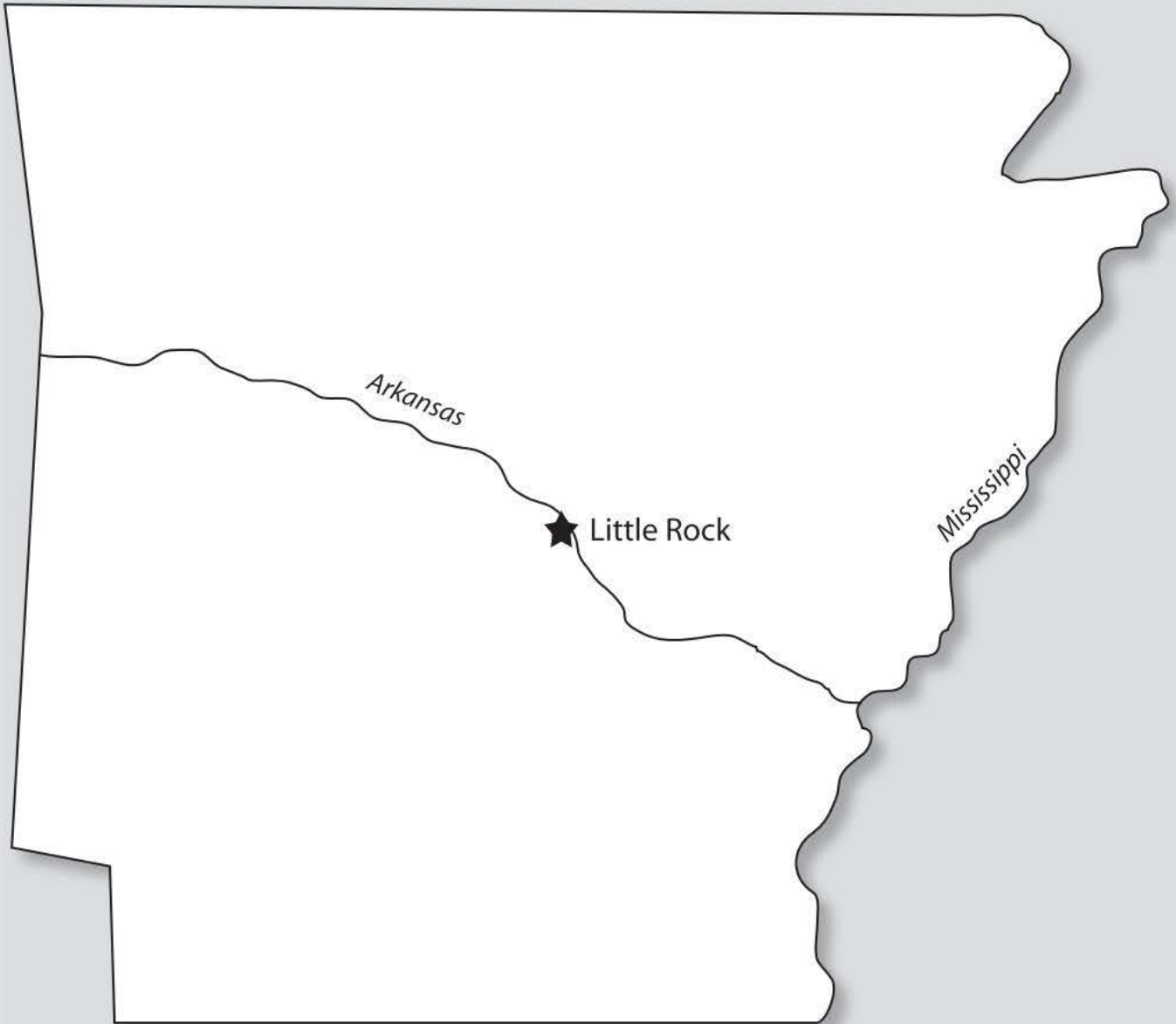


State Facts:

- 48th state to enter the Union
- 6th largest state
- State bird: Cactus Wren
- State flower: Saguaro Cactus Blossom

Arkansas

(June 15, 1836)



State Facts:

- 25th state to enter the Union
- 27th largest state
- State bird: Mockingbird
- State flower: Apple Blossom

California

(September 9, 1850)

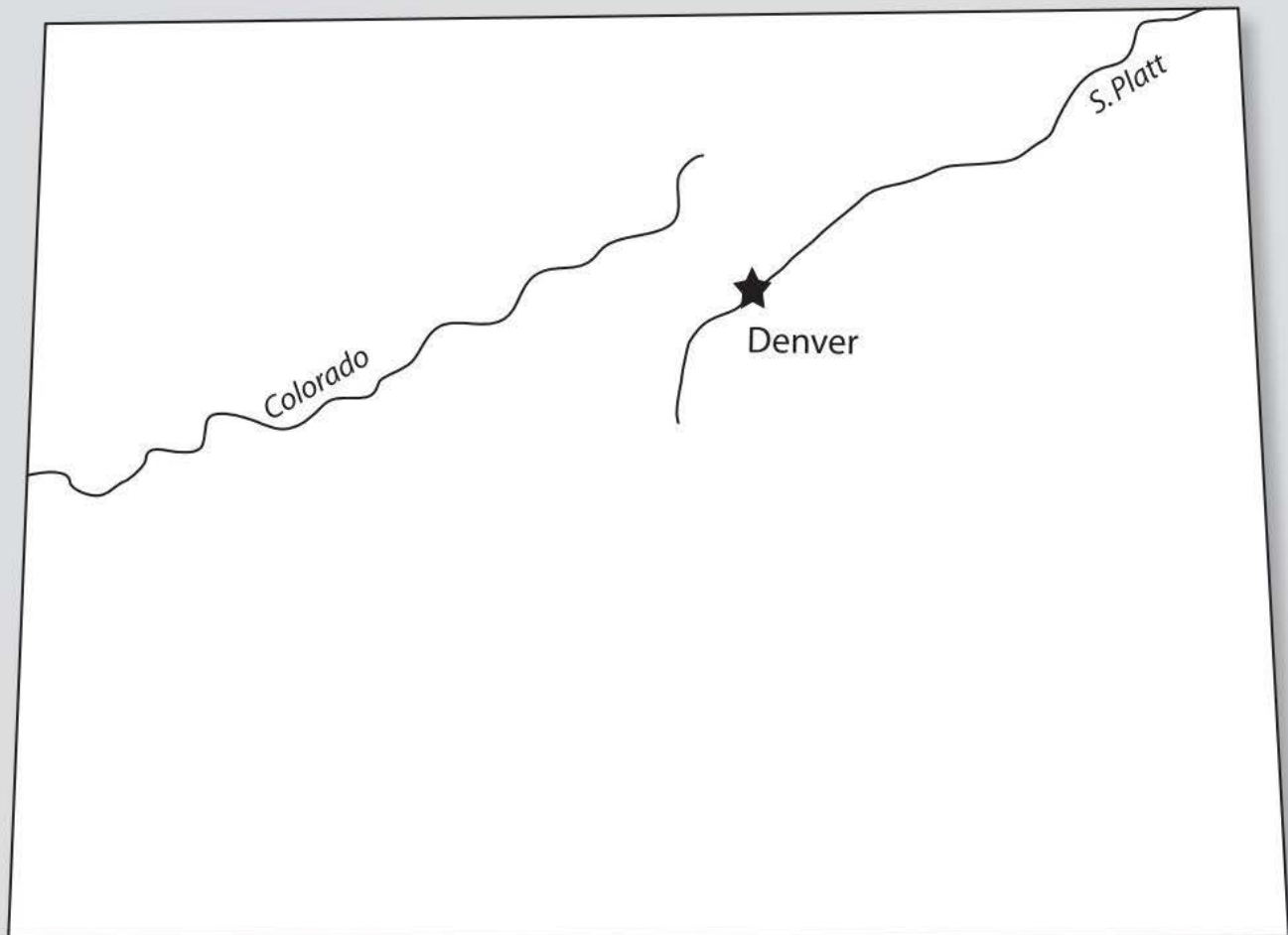


State Facts:

- 31st state to enter the Union
- 3rd largest state
- State bird: California Quail
- State flower: Golden Poppy

Colorado

(August 1, 1876)

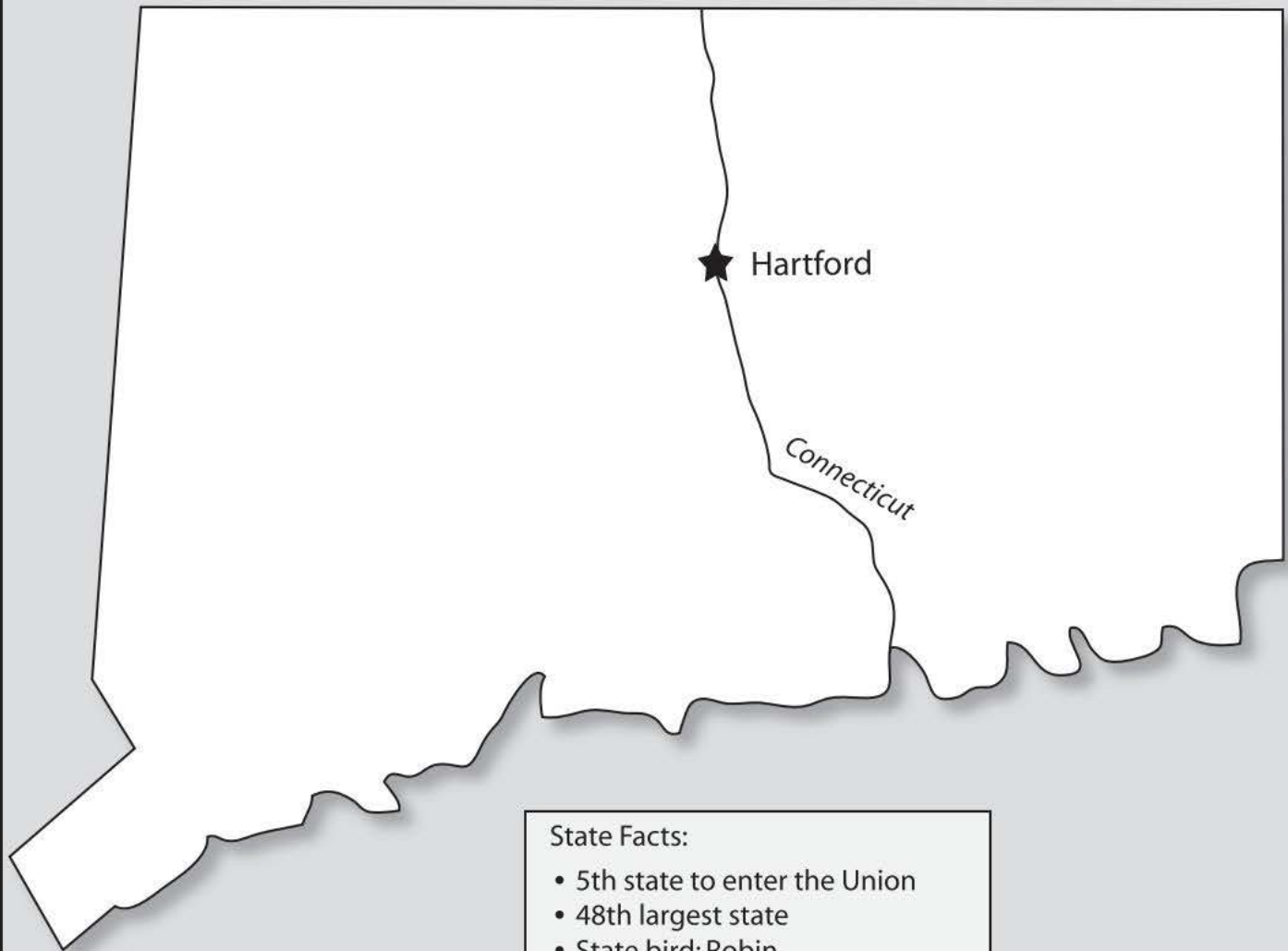


State Facts:

- 38th state to enter the Union
- 8th largest state
- State bird: Lark Bunting
- State flower: Columbine

Connecticut

(January 9, 1788)

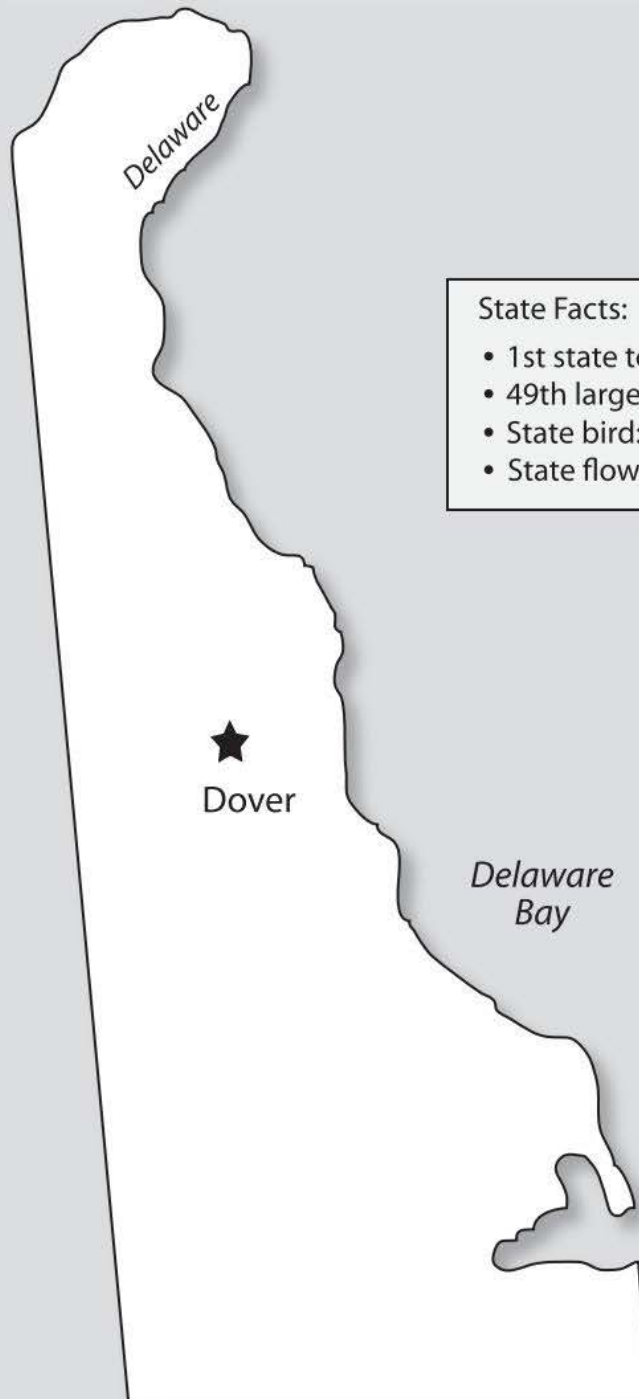


State Facts:

- 5th state to enter the Union
- 48th largest state
- State bird: Robin
- State flower: Mountain Laurel

Delaware

(December 7, 1787)

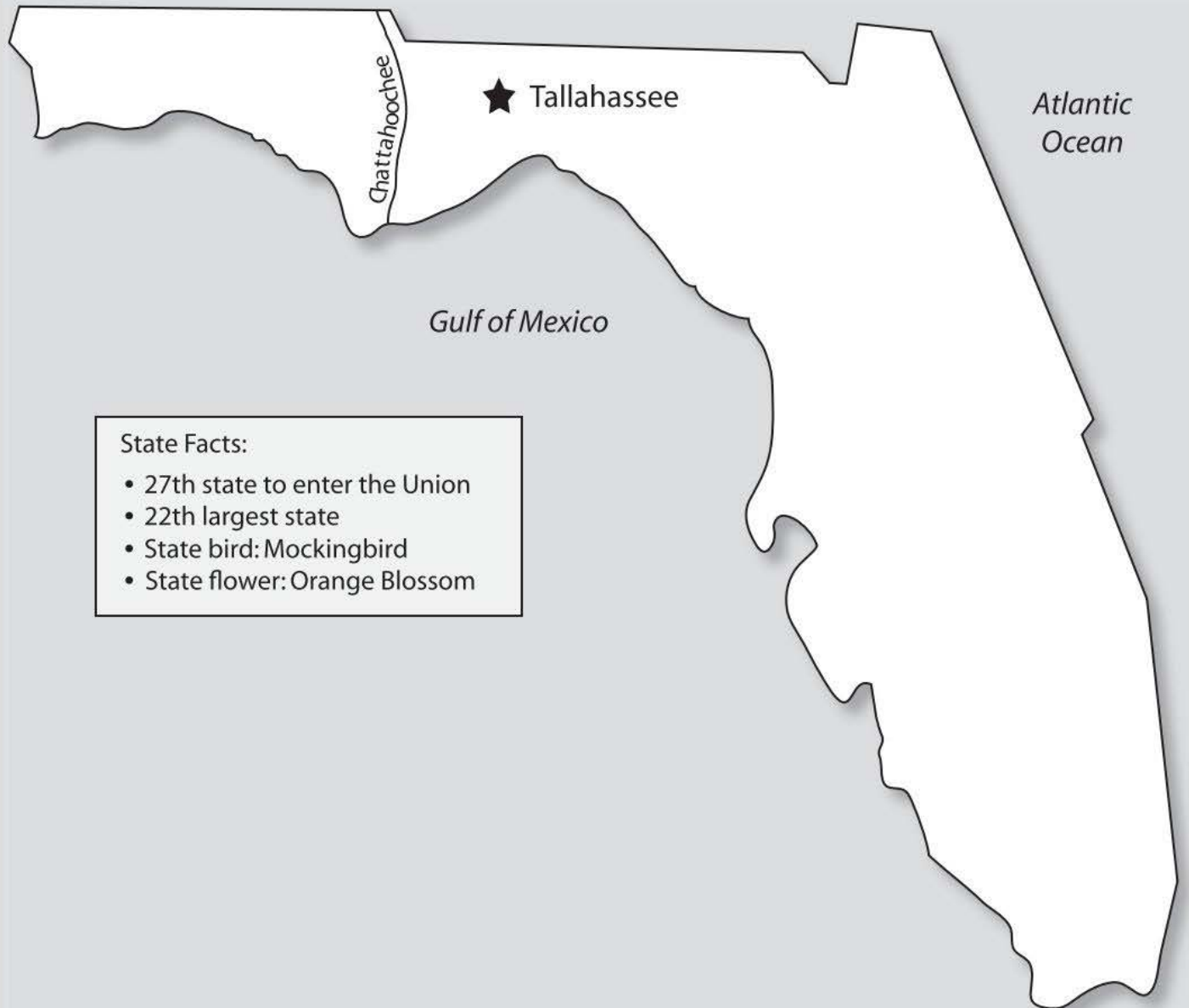


State Facts:

- 1st state to enter the Union
- 49th largest state
- State bird: Blue Hen Chicken
- State flower: Peach Blossom

Florida

(March 3, 1845)



State Facts:

- 27th state to enter the Union
- 22th largest state
- State bird: Mockingbird
- State flower: Orange Blossom

Georgia

(January 2, 1788)

State Facts:

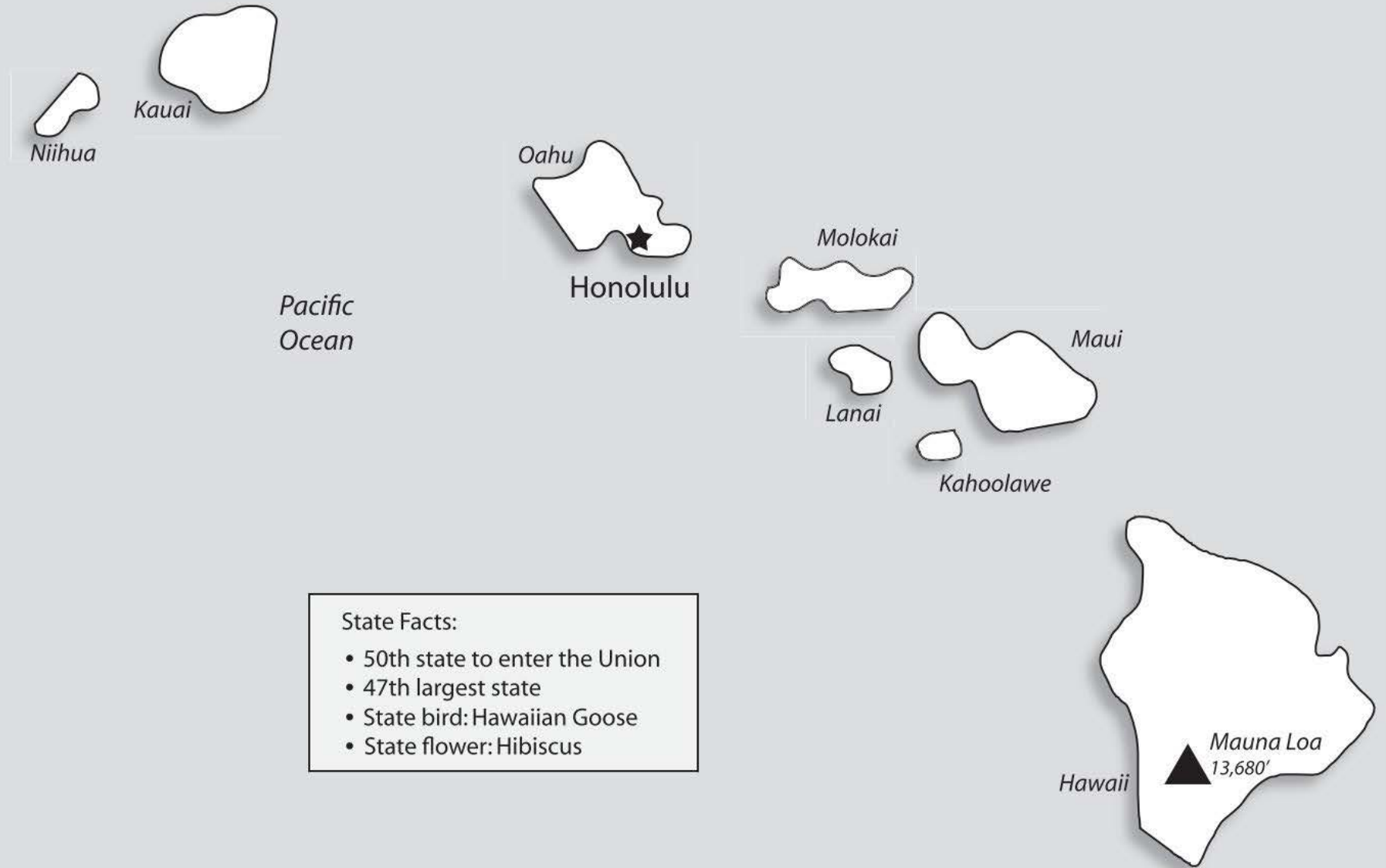
- 4th state to enter the Union
- 21st largest state
- State bird: Brown Thrasher
- State flower: Cherokee Rose

★ Atlanta

Savannah

Hawaii

(August 21, 1959)



State Facts:

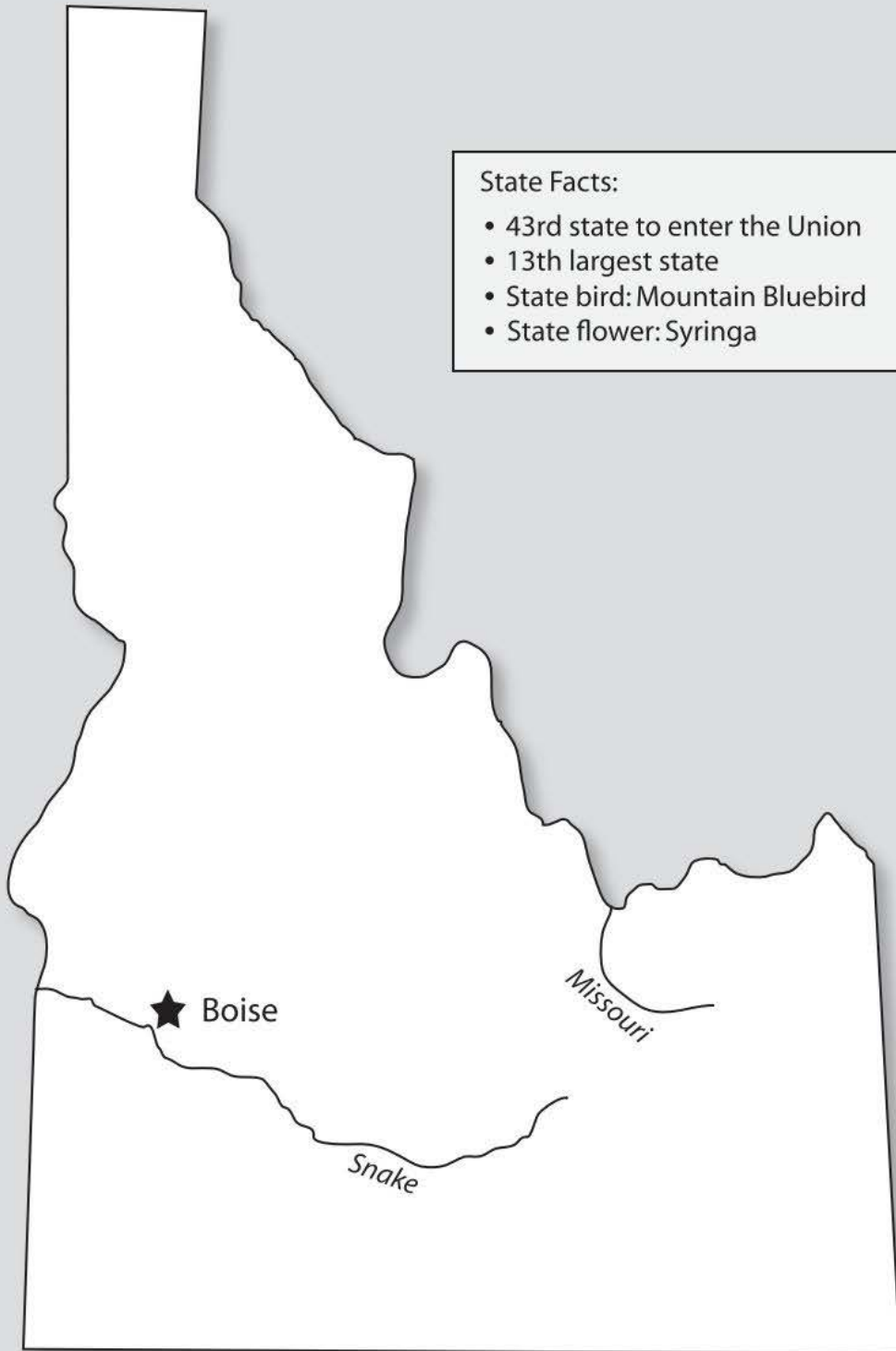
- 50th state to enter the Union
- 47th largest state
- State bird: Hawaiian Goose
- State flower: Hibiscus

Idaho

(July 3, 1890)

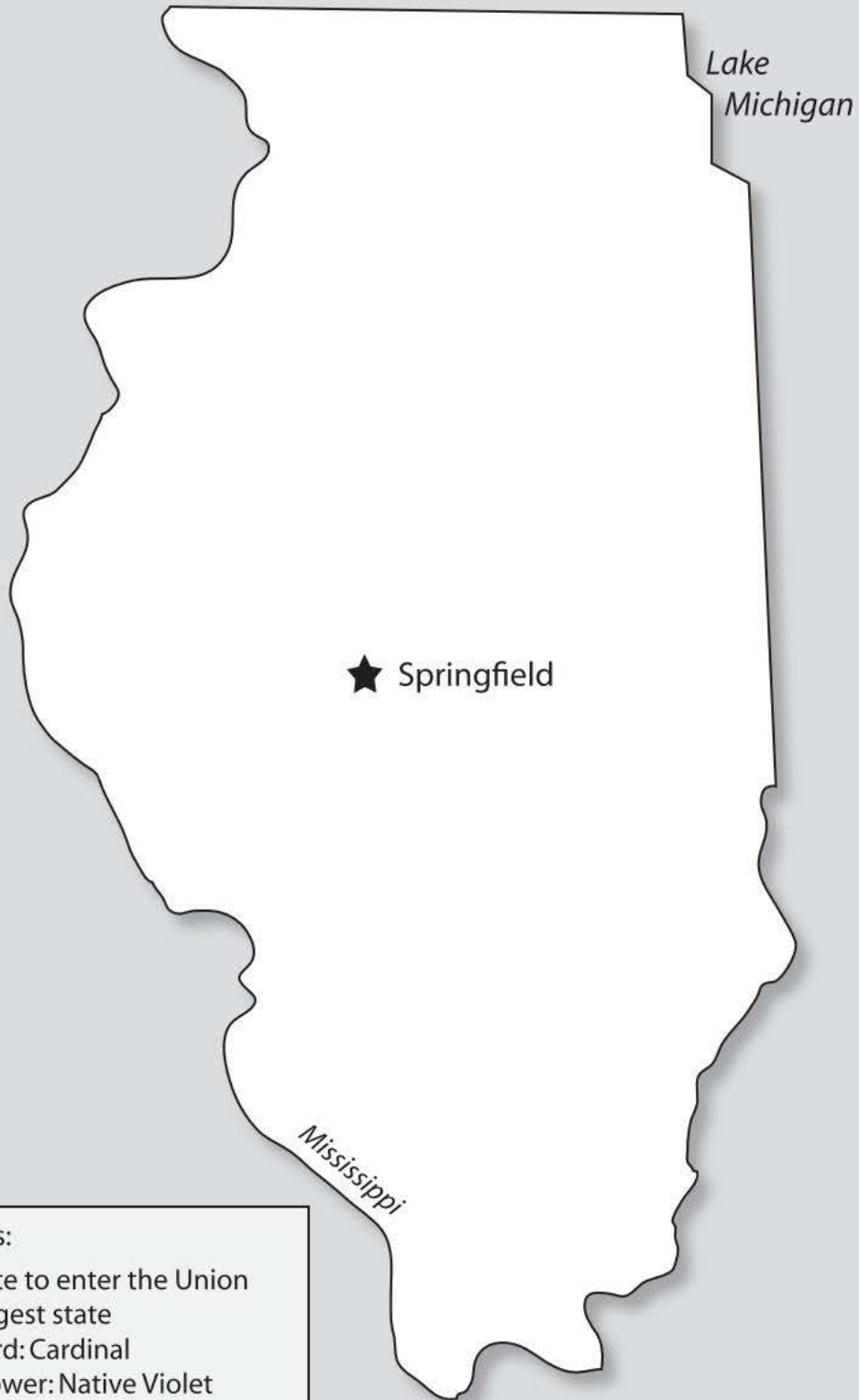
State Facts:

- 43rd state to enter the Union
- 13th largest state
- State bird: Mountain Bluebird
- State flower: Syringa



Illinois

(December 3, 1818)



State Facts:

- 21st state to enter the Union
- 24th largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Native Violet

Indiana

(December 11, 1816)

State Facts:

- 19th state to enter the Union
- 38th largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Peony

★ Indianapolis

Ohio

Iowa

(December 28, 1846)

State Facts:

- 29th state to enter the Union
- 25th largest state
- State bird: Eastern Goldfinch
- State flower: Wild Rose

★ Des Moines

Missouri

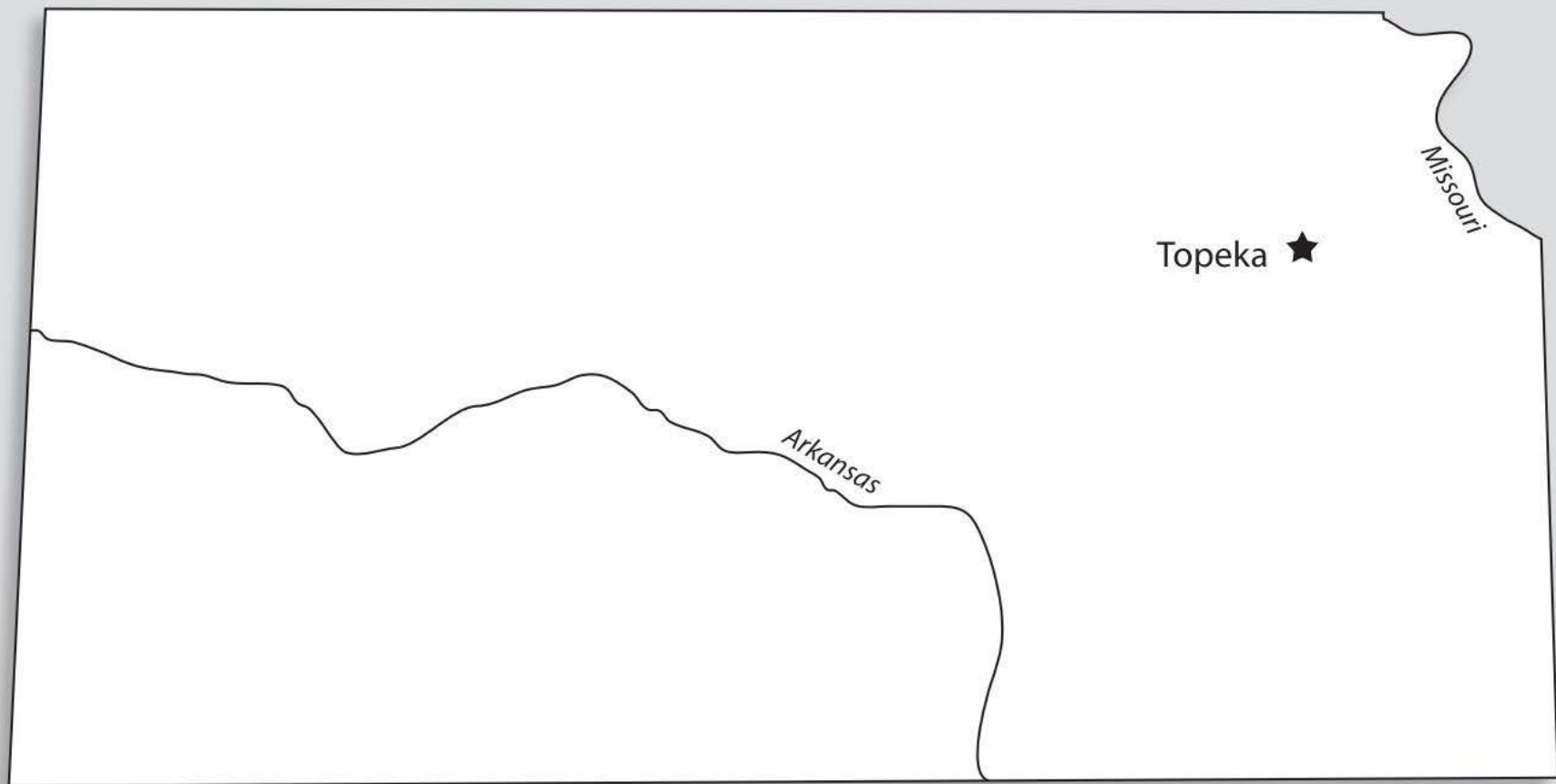
Mississippi

Kansas

(January 29, 1861)

State Facts:

- 34th state to enter the Union
- 14th largest state
- State bird: Western Meadow Lark
- State flower: Sunflower



Kentucky

(June 1, 1792)

State Facts:

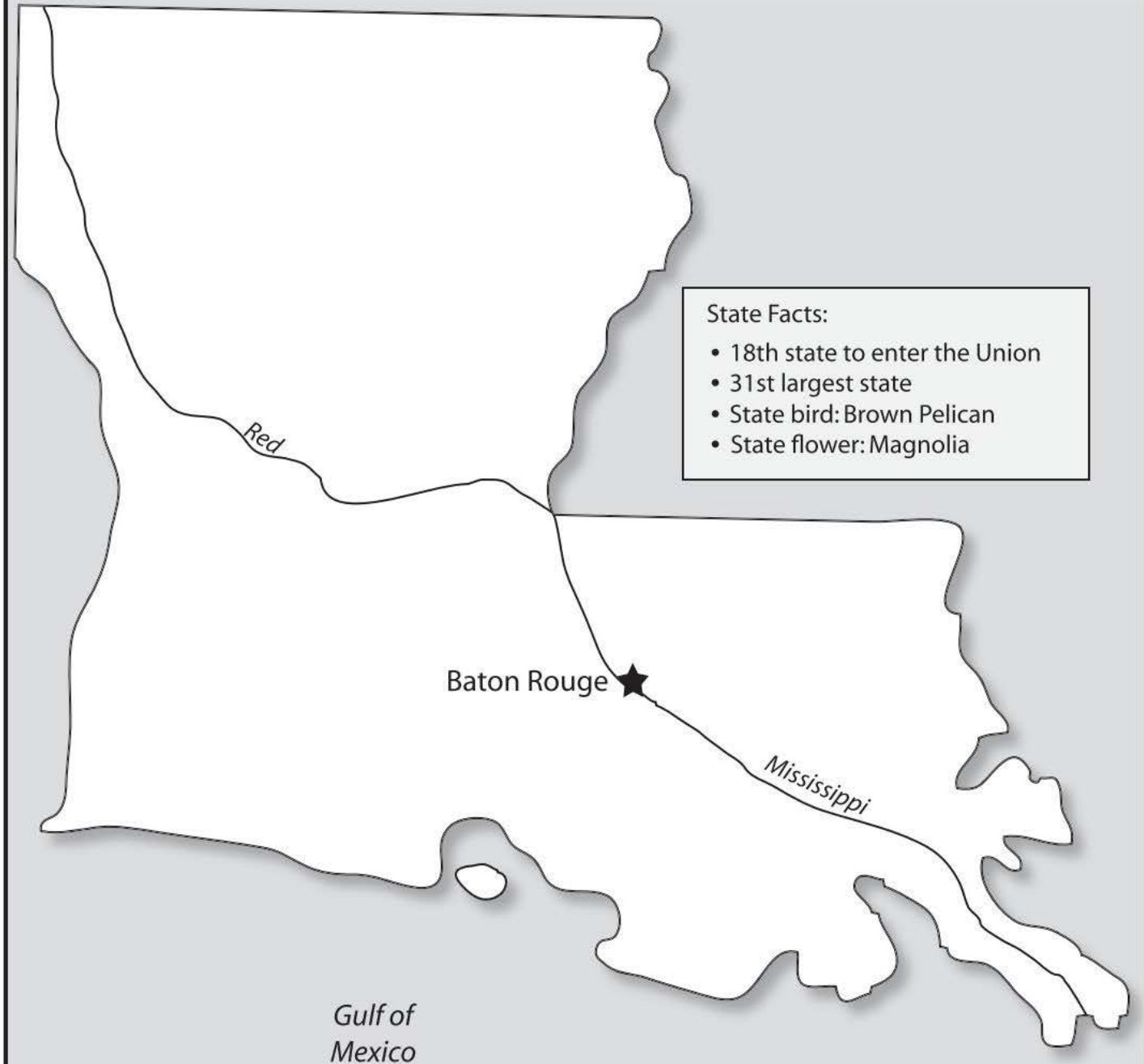
- 15th state to enter the Union
- 37th largest state
- State bird: Kentucky Cardinal
- State flower: Goldenrod

★ Frankfurt

Ohio

Louisiana

(April 30, 1812)



Maine

(March 15, 1820)

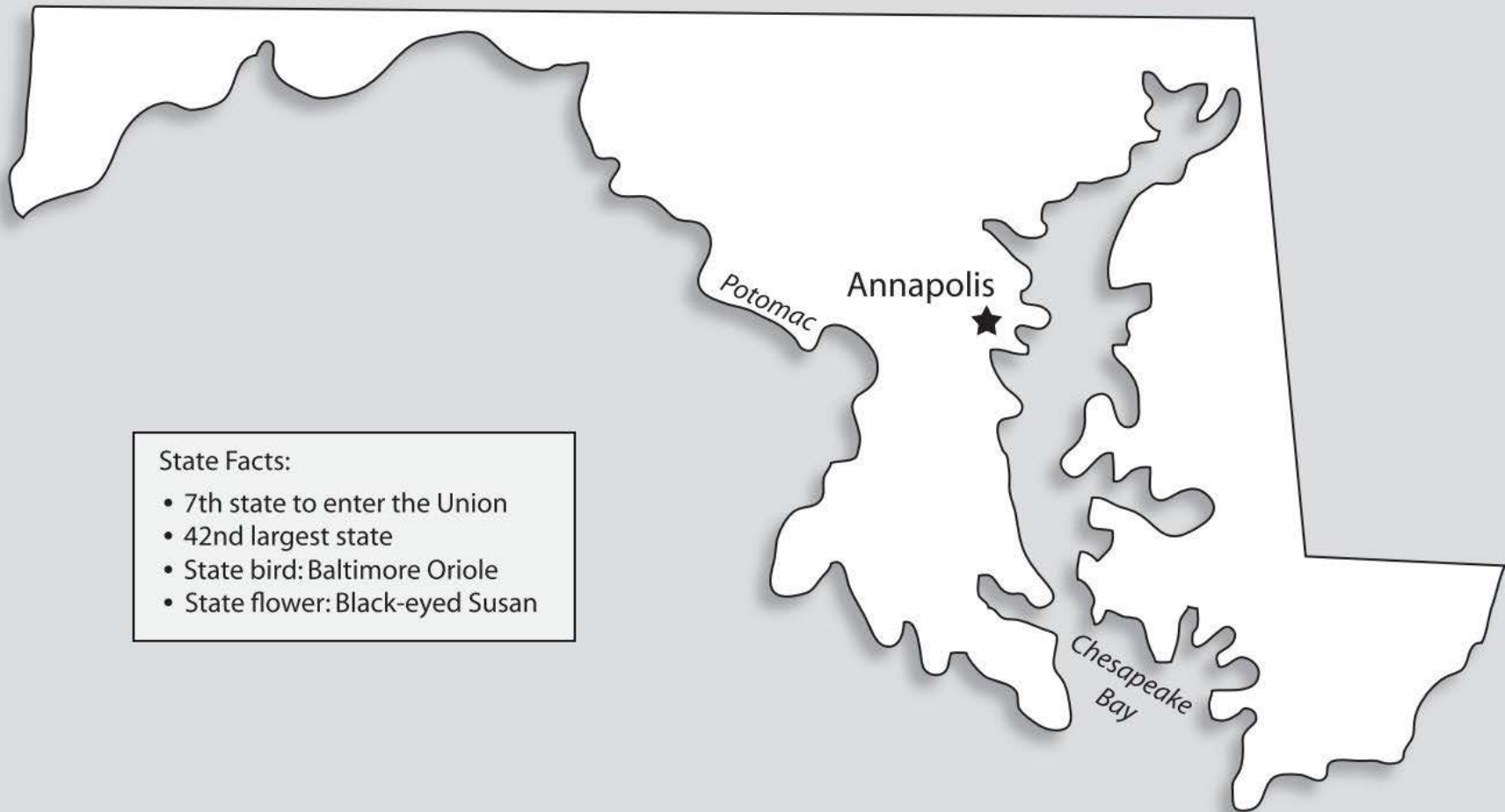
State Facts:

- 23rd state to enter the Union
- 39th largest state
- State bird: Chickadee
- State flower: White Pine Cone



Maryland

(April 28, 1788)

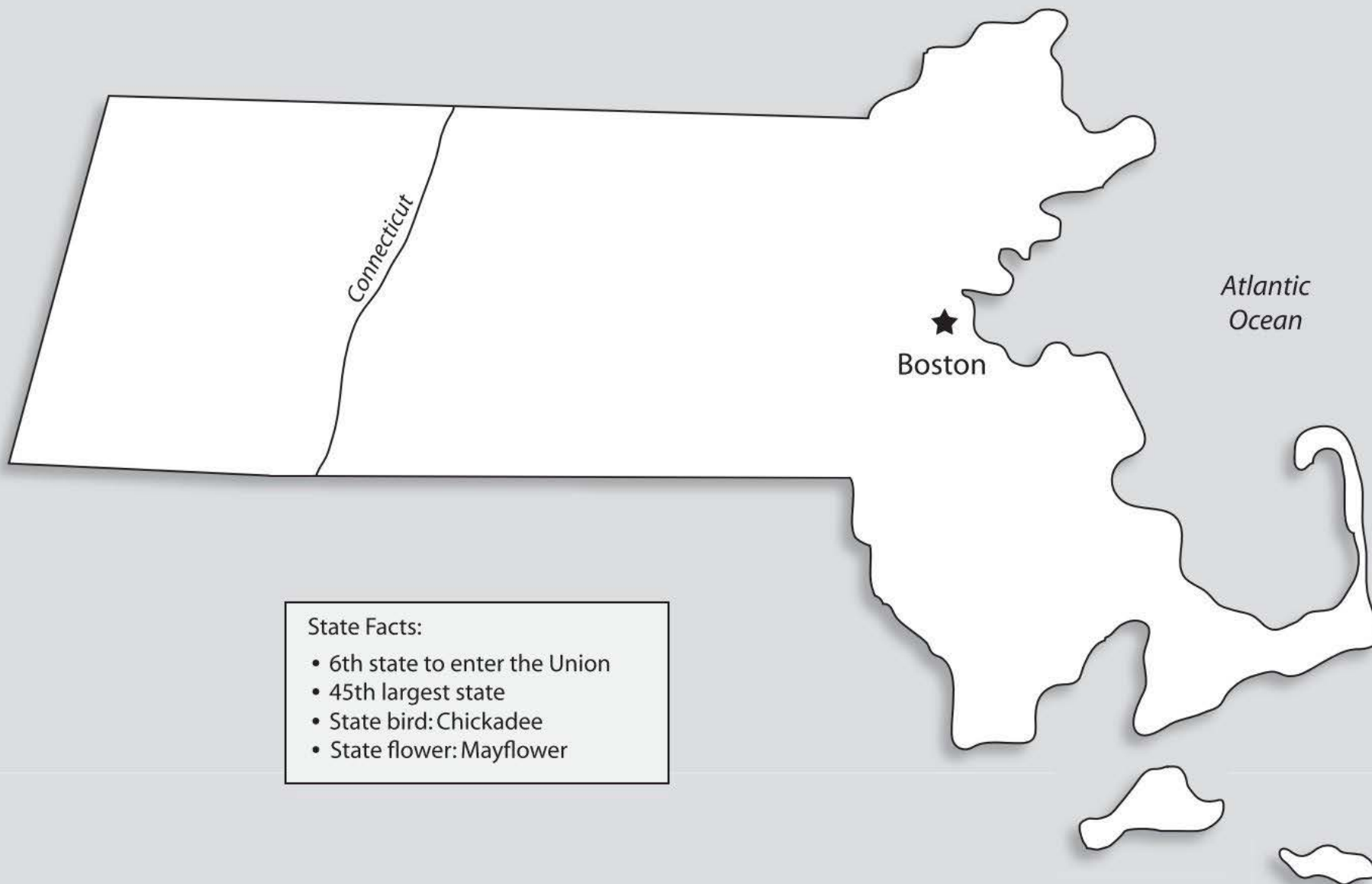


State Facts:

- 7th state to enter the Union
- 42nd largest state
- State bird: Baltimore Oriole
- State flower: Black-eyed Susan

Massachusetts

(February 6, 1788)



State Facts:

- 6th state to enter the Union
- 45th largest state
- State bird: Chickadee
- State flower: Mayflower

Michigan

(January 26, 1837)



State Facts:

- 26th state to enter the Union
- 23rd largest state
- State bird: Robin
- State flower: Apple Blossom

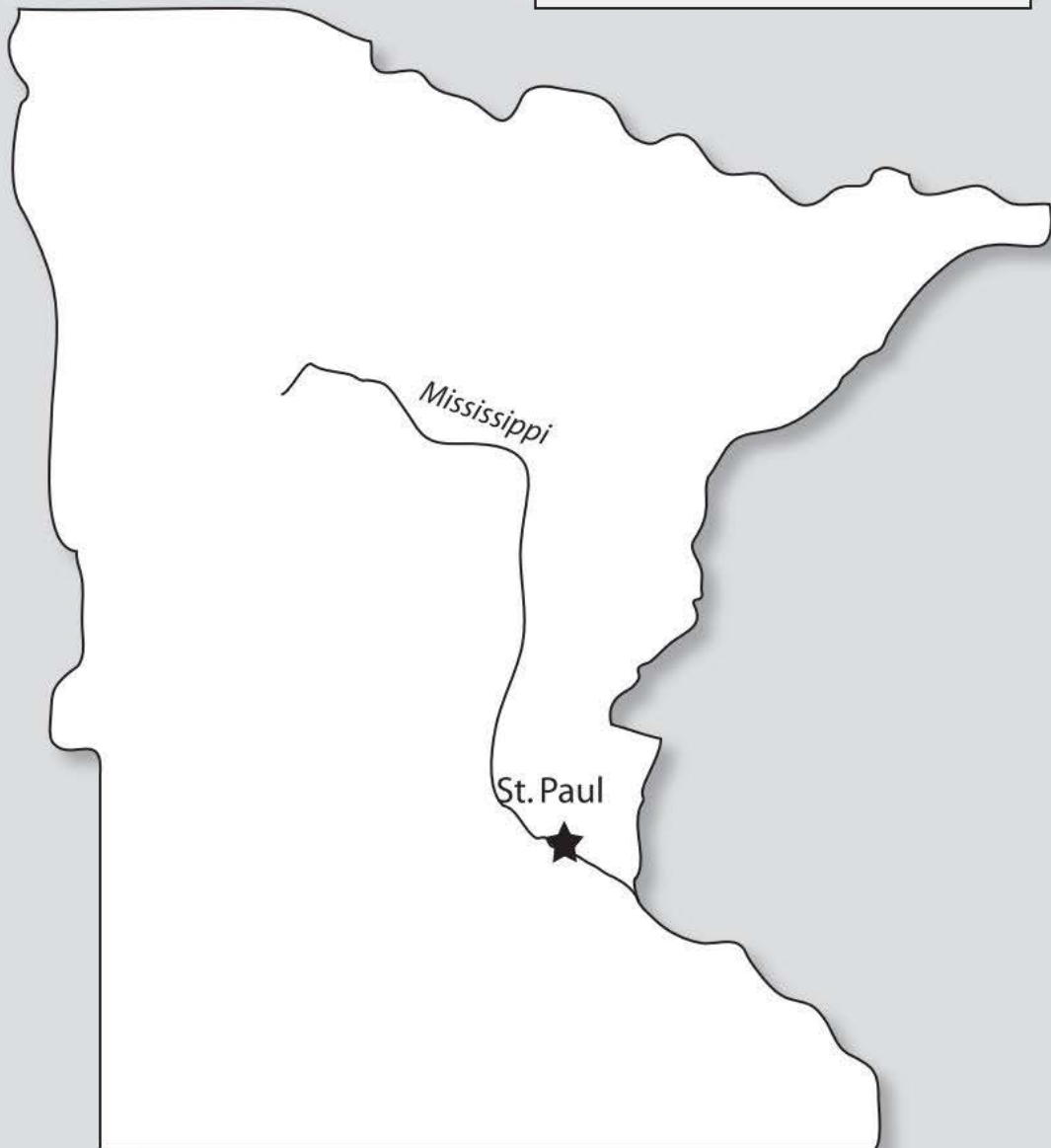
★ Lansing

Minnesota

(May 11, 1858)

State Facts:

- 32nd state to enter the Union
- 12th largest state
- State bird: Common Loon
- State flower: Lady's Slipper

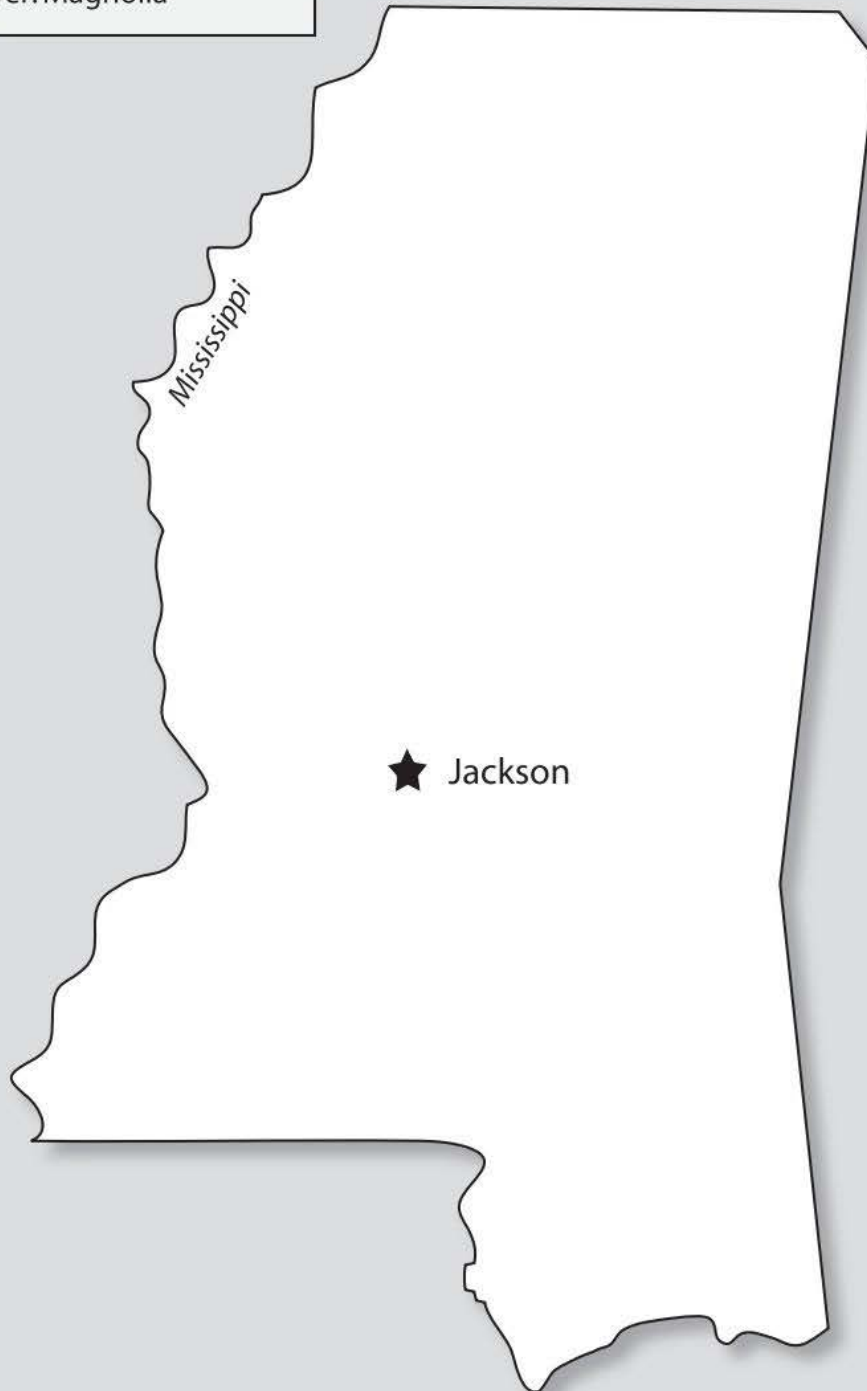


Mississippi

(December 10, 1817)

State Facts:

- 20th state to enter the Union
- 32nd largest state
- State bird: Mockingbird
- State flower: Magnolia



Missouri

(August 10, 1821)

State Facts:

- 24th state to enter the Union
- 19th largest state
- State bird: Bluebird
- State flower: Hawthorn



Montana

(November 8, 1889)

State Facts:

- 41st state to enter the Union
- 4th largest state
- State bird: Western Meadow Lark
- State flower: Bitterroot

Missouri

★ Helena

Nebraska

(March 1, 1867)

State Facts:

- 37th state to enter the Union
- 15th largest state
- State bird: Western Meadow Lark
- State flower: Goldenrod

Missouri

Lincoln ★

Nevada

(October 31, 1864)

★ Carson City

Colorado

State Facts:

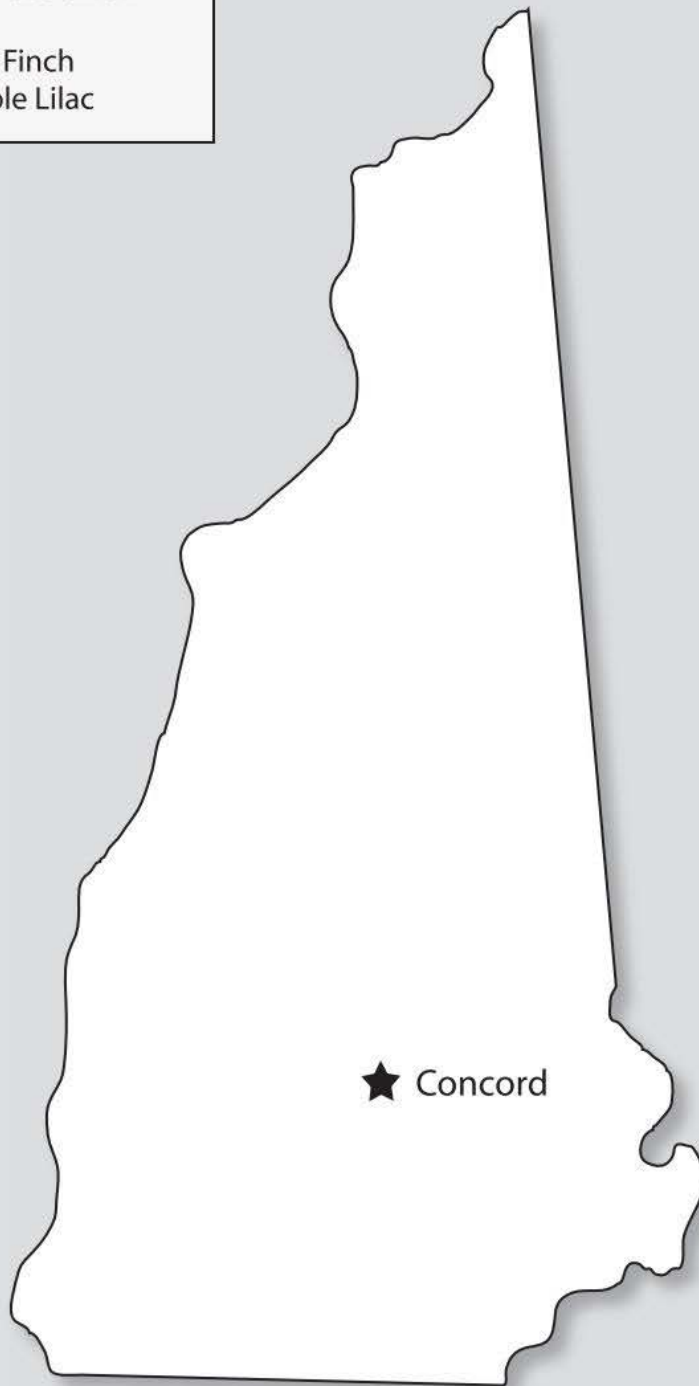
- 36th state to enter the Union
- 7th largest state
- State bird: Mountain Bluebird
- State flower: Sagebrush

New Hampshire

(June 21, 1788)

State Facts:

- 9th state to enter the Union
- 44th largest state
- State bird: Purple Finch
- State flower: Purple Lilac

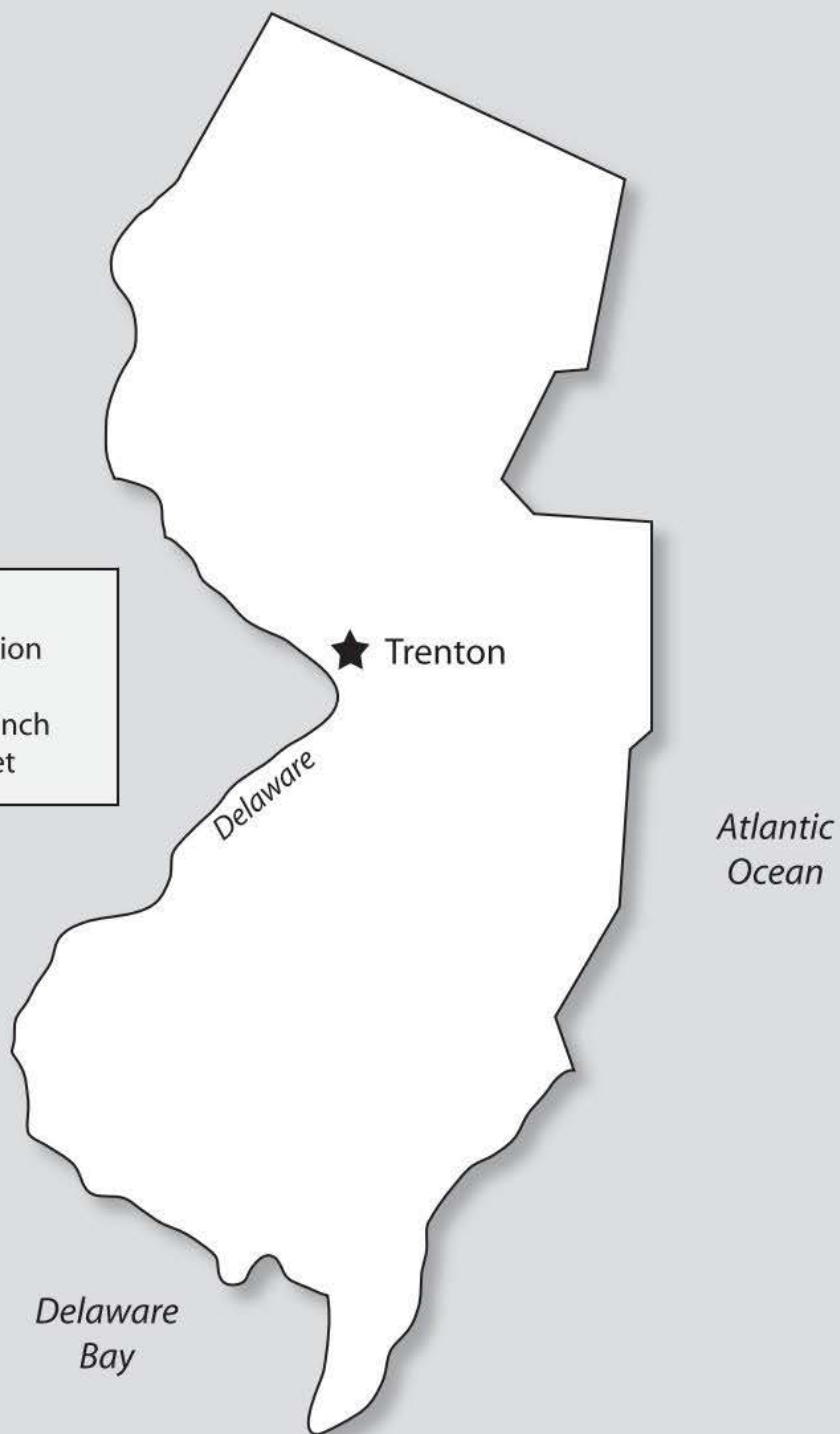


New Jersey

(December 18, 1787)

State Facts:

- 3rd state to enter the Union
- 46th largest state
- State bird: Eastern Goldfinch
- State flower: Purple Violet



New Mexico

(January 6, 1912)

State Facts:

- 47th state to enter the Union
- 5th largest state
- State bird: Roadrunner
- State flower: Yucca Flower



New York

(July 26, 1788)



State Facts:

- 11th state to enter the Union
- 30th largest state
- State bird: Bluebird
- State flower: Rose

*Atlantic
Ocean*

North Carolina

(May 23, 1788)

State Facts:

- 12th state to enter the Union
- 28th largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Flowering Dogwood

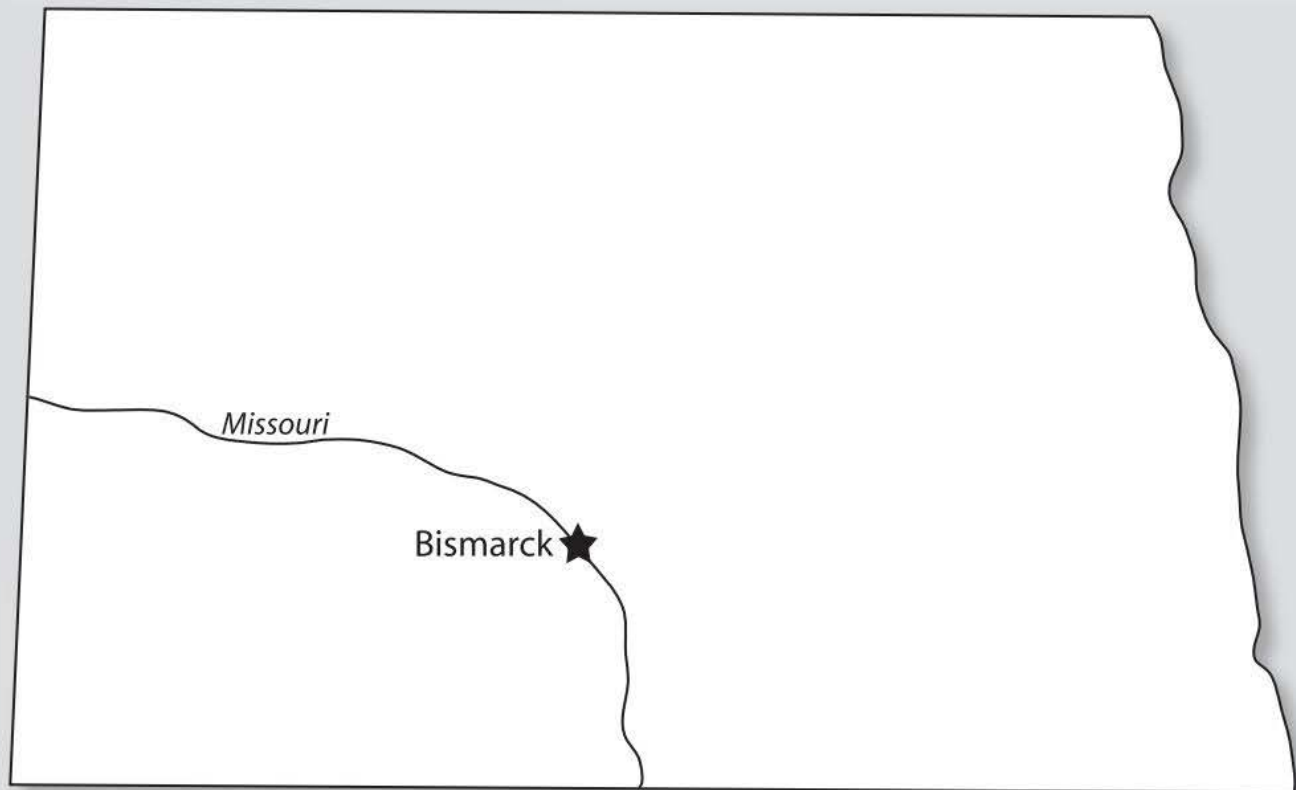


North Dakota

(November 2, 1889)

State Facts:

- 39th state to enter the Union
- 17th largest state
- State bird: Western Meadow Lark
- State flower: Wild Prairie Rose



Ohio

(March 1, 1803)



State Facts:

- 17th state to enter the Union
- 35th largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Scarlet Carnation

Oklahoma

(November 16, 1907)



State Facts:

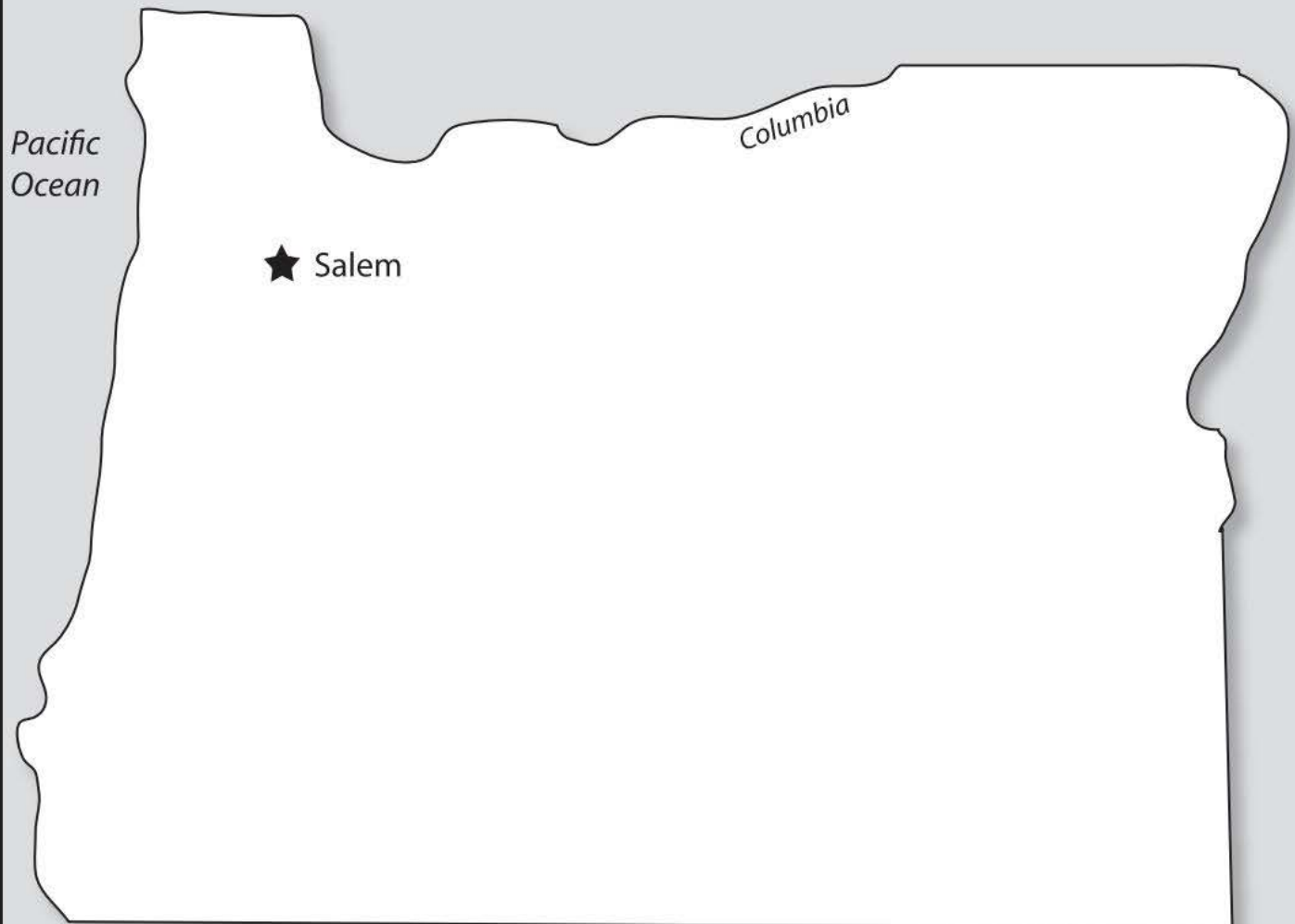
- 46th state to enter the Union
- 18th largest state
- State bird: Flycatcher
- State flower: Mistletoe

Oregon

(February 14, 1859)

State Facts:

- 33rd state to enter the Union
- 10th largest state
- State bird: Western Meadow Lark
- State flower: Oregon Grape

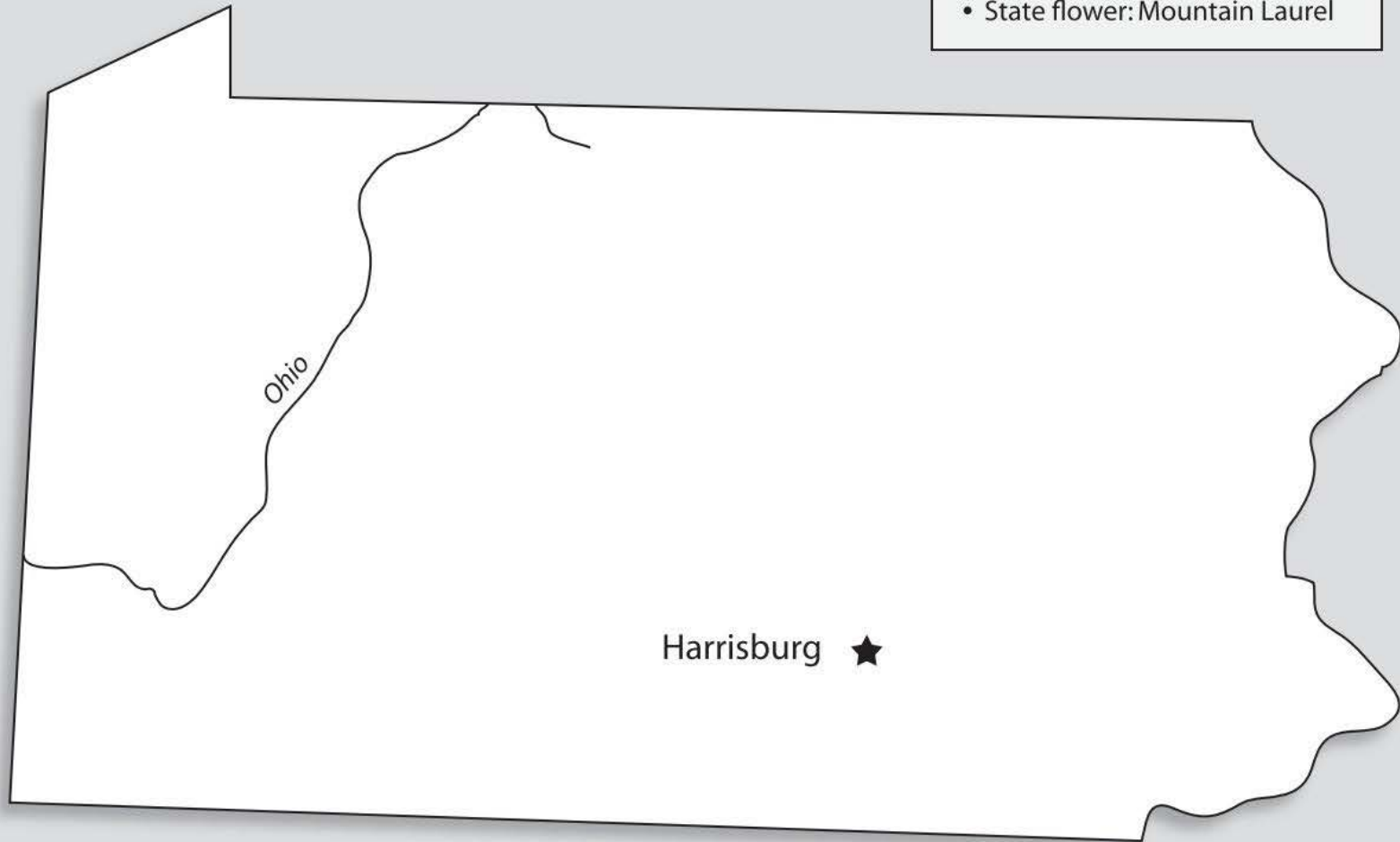


Pennsylvania

(December 12, 1787)

State Facts:

- 2nd state to enter the Union
- 33rd largest state
- State bird: Ruffed Grouse
- State flower: Mountain Laurel

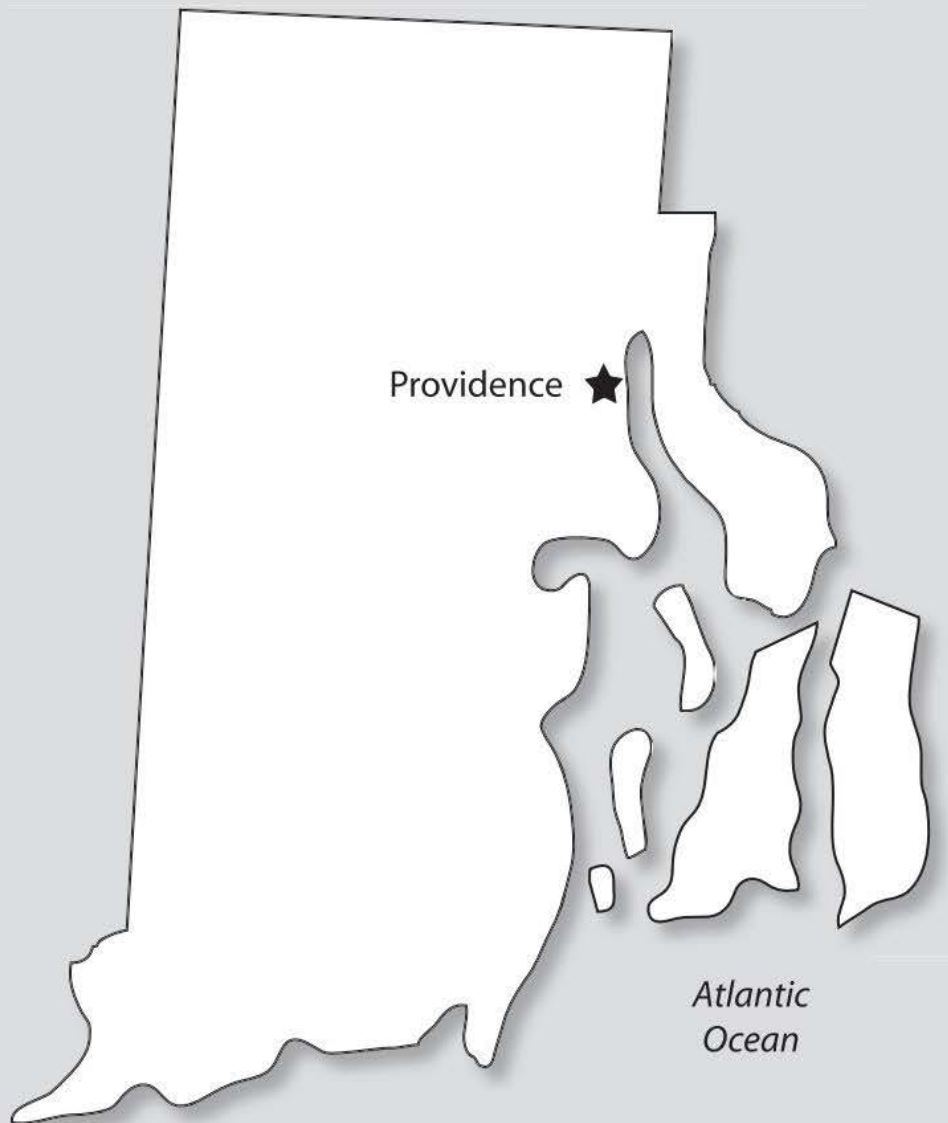


Rhode Island

(May 29, 1790)

State Facts:

- 13th state to enter the Union
- 50th largest state
- State bird: Rhode Island Red
- State flower: Violet



South Carolina

(November 21, 1789)

State Facts:

- 8th state to enter the Union
- 40th largest state
- State bird: Carolina Wren
- State flower: Carolina Jessamine



South Dakota

(November 2, 1889)

State Facts:

- 40th state to enter the Union
- 16th largest state
- State bird: Ring-necked Pheasant
- State flower: Am. Pasqueflower

Pierre



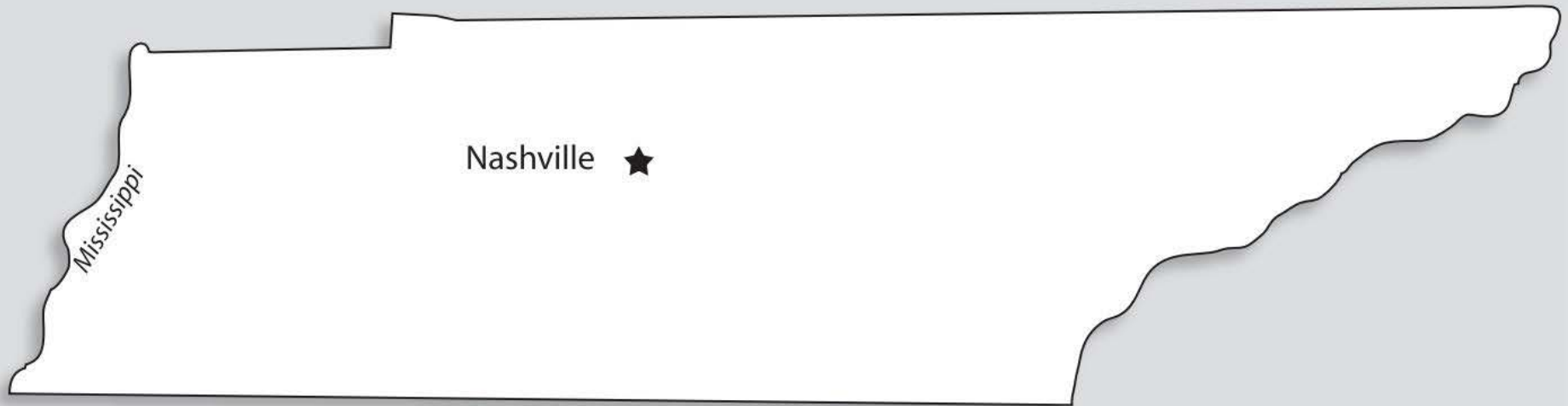
Missouri

Tennessee

(June 1, 1796)

State Facts:

- 16th state to enter the Union
- 34th largest state
- State bird: Mockingbird
- State flower: Iris

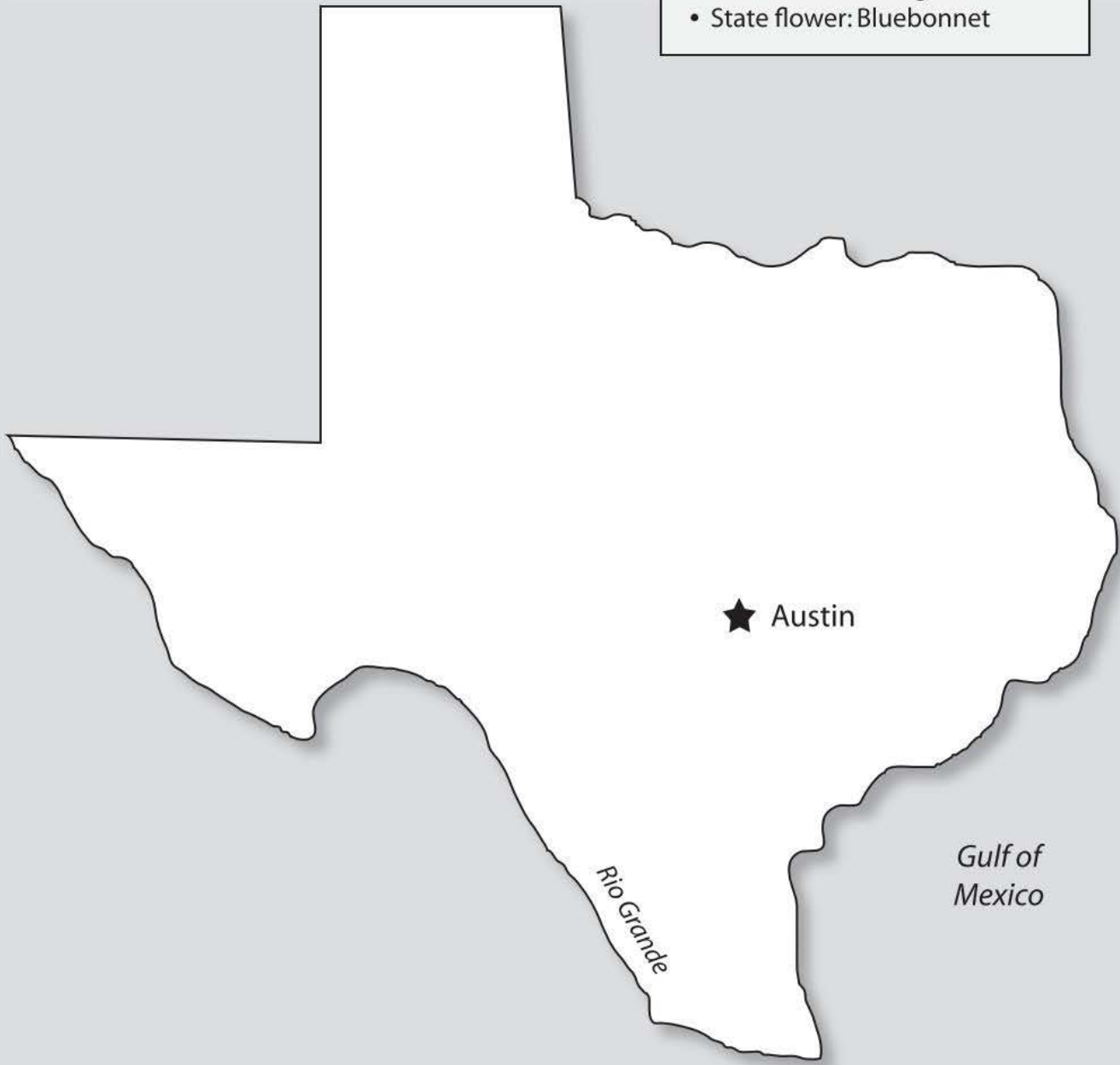


Texas

(December 29, 1845)

State Facts:

- 28th state to enter the Union
- 2nd largest state
- State bird: Mockingbird
- State flower: Bluebonnet



Utah

(January 4, 1896)

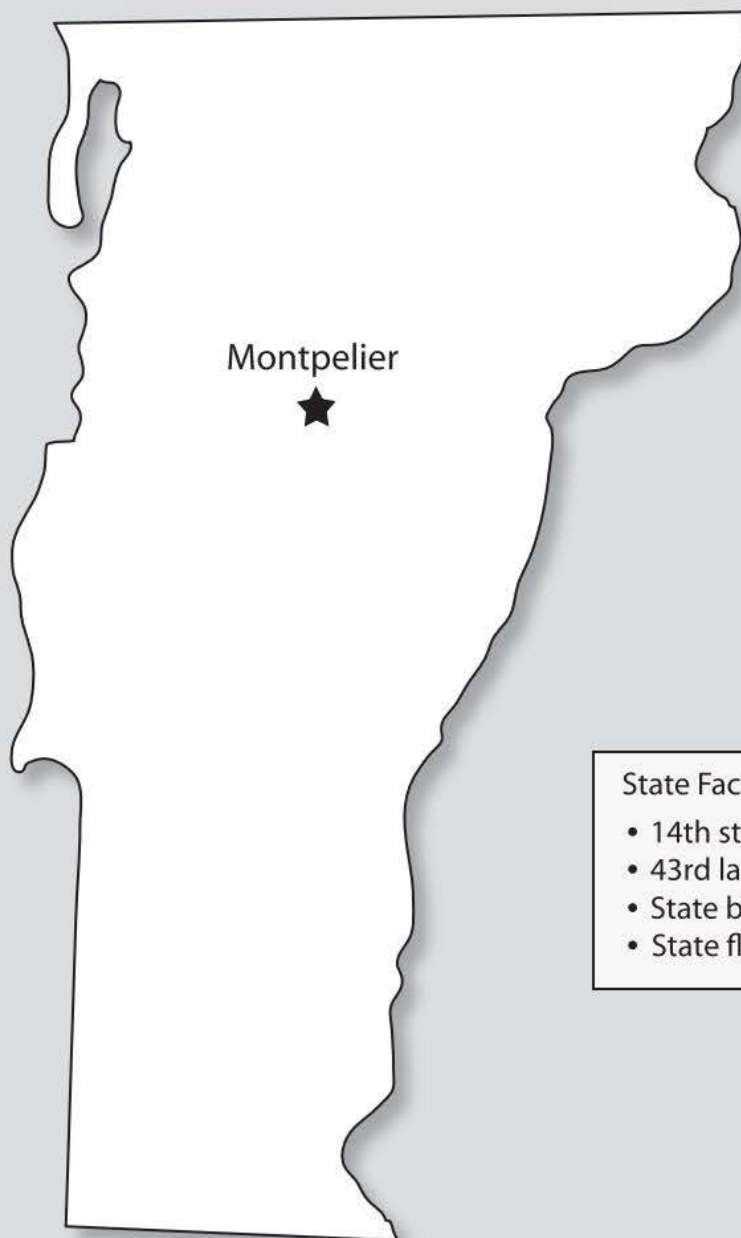
State Facts:

- 45th state to enter the Union
- 11th largest state
- State bird: Sea Gull
- State flower: Sego Lily



Vermont

(March 4, 1791)



State Facts:

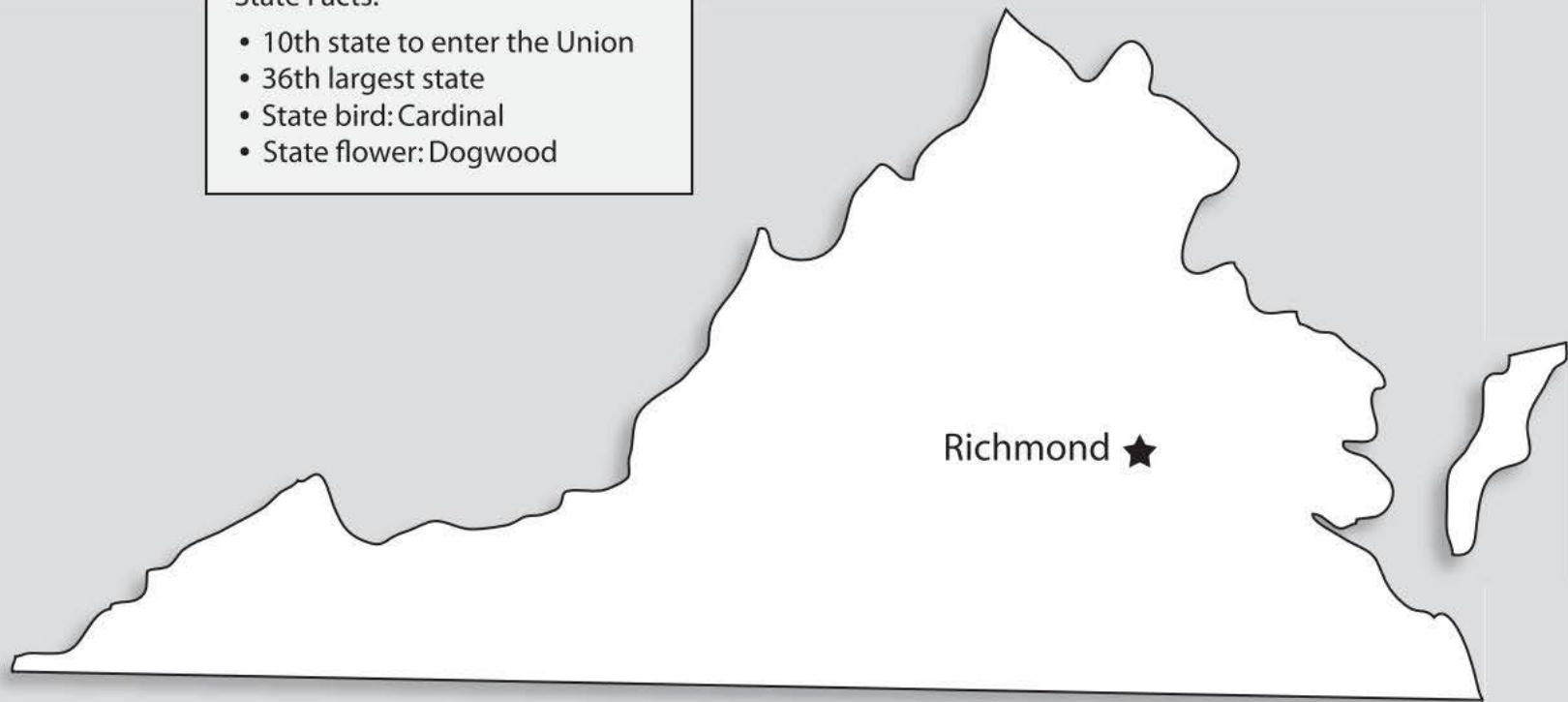
- 14th state to enter the Union
- 43rd largest state
- State bird: Hermit Thrush
- State flower: Red Clover

Virginia

(June 25, 1788)

State Facts:

- 10th state to enter the Union
- 36th largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Dogwood

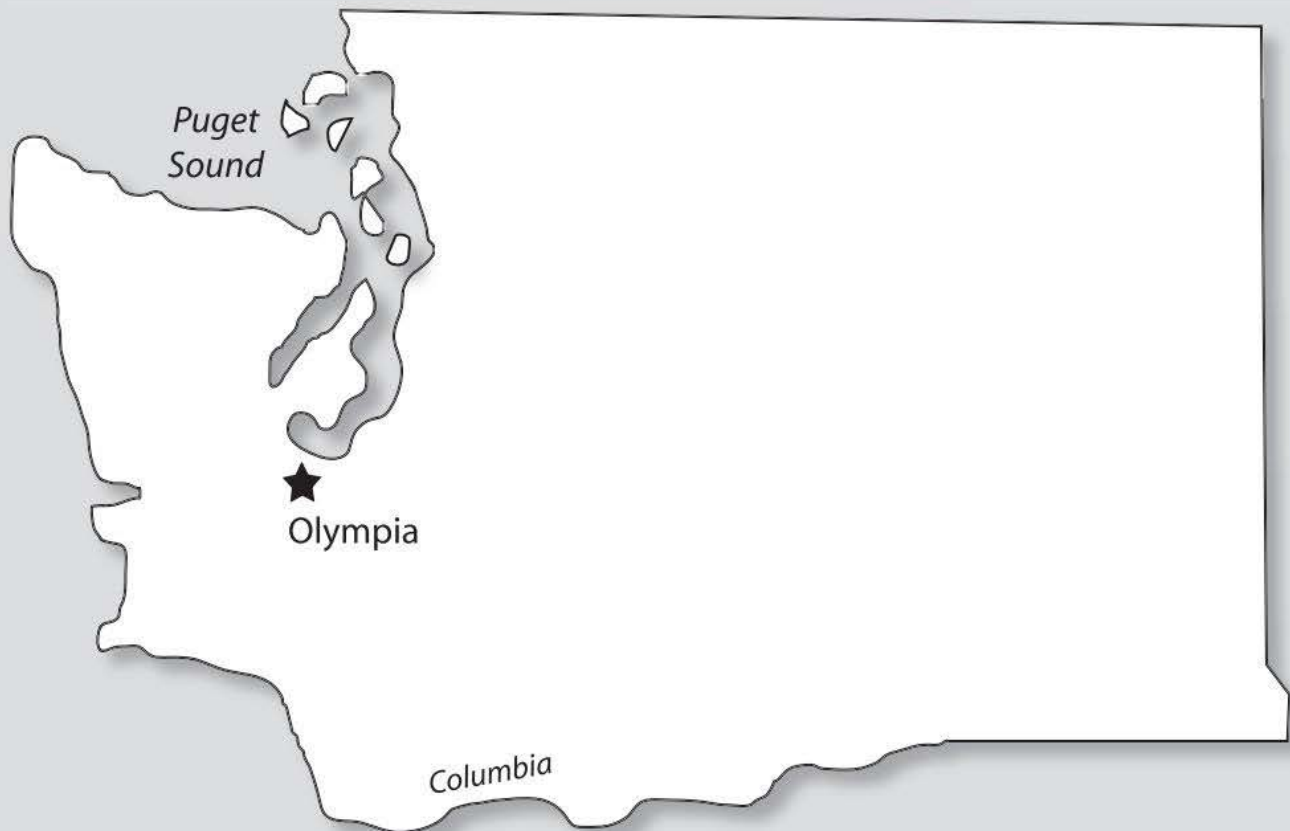


Washington

(November 11, 1889)

State Facts:

- 42nd state to enter the Union
- 20th largest state
- State bird: Willow Goldfinch
- State flower: Coast Rhododendron



West Virginia

(June 20, 1863)

State Facts:

- 35th state to enter the Union
- 41st largest state
- State bird: Cardinal
- State flower: Rhododendron

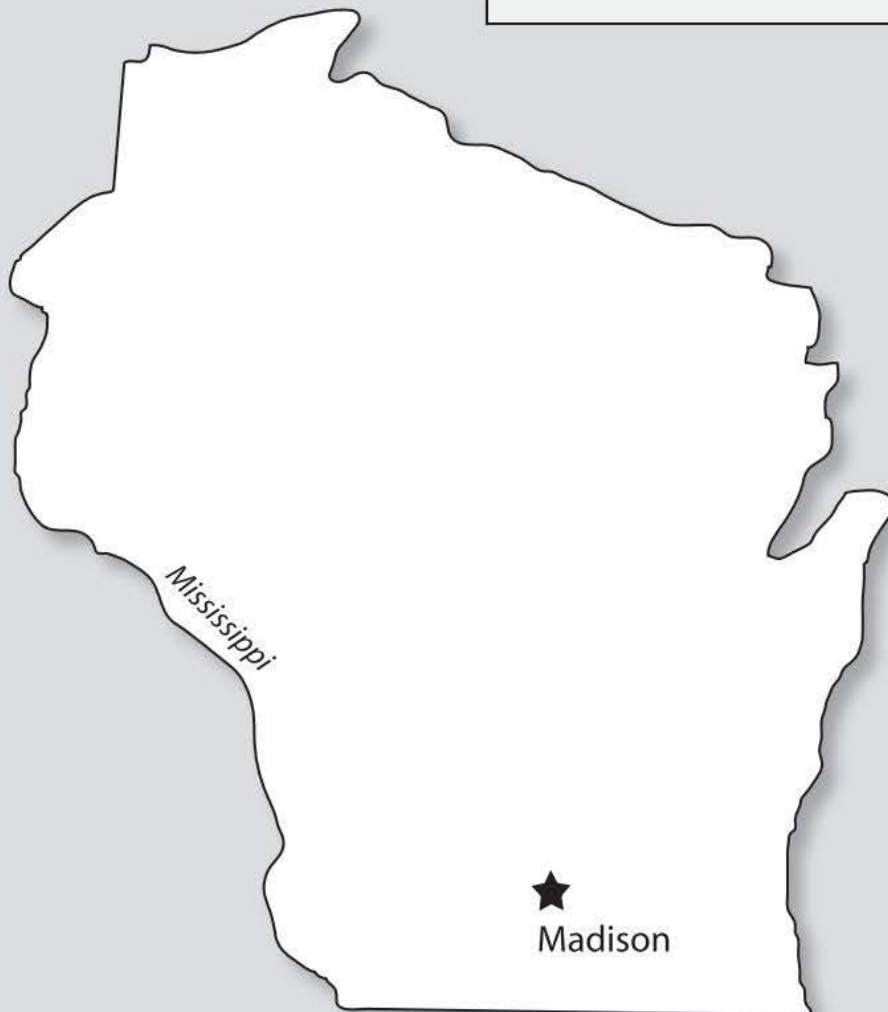


Wisconsin

(May 29, 1837)

State Facts:

- 30th state to enter the Union
- 26th largest state
- State bird: Robin
- State flower: Wood Violet

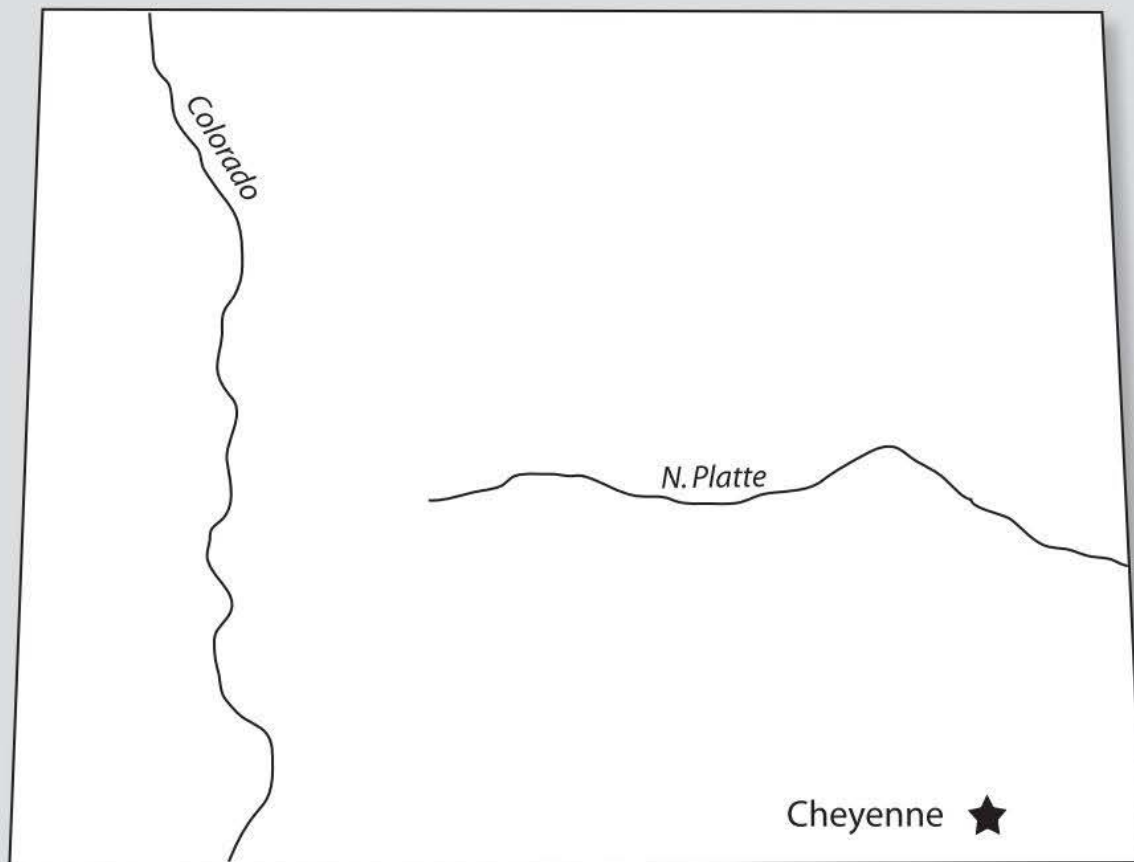


Wyoming

(July 10, 1890)

State Facts:

- 44th state to enter the Union
- 9th largest state
- State bird: Meadow Lark
- State flower: Indian Painbrush



The United S



States of America



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