

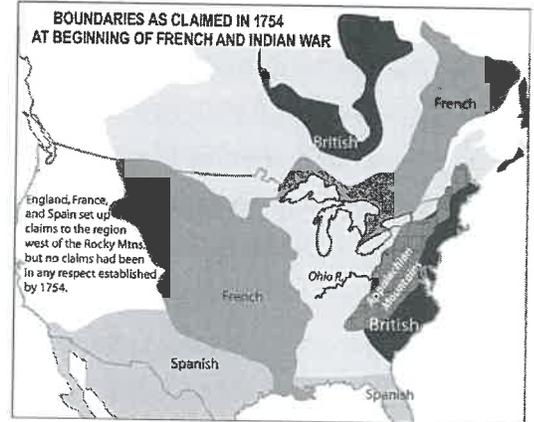
5th SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 3

1. Complete each day's work.

Week 3 Day 1

The French and Indian War

During the 1700s, nations wanted resources. They often fought over land. This is called a **land dispute**. One major dispute began in the mid-1700s. The French thought they should have control over the **Ohio River Valley** because they explored North America first. The British wanted control to make more colonies and settlements. The French and the British also claimed the land was theirs based on the Native American tribes there. The British said the land belonged to the **Iroquois**, but the French claimed the land for the **Hurons**. Neither side bothered to ask those who lived in the areas what they felt or thought. The French and the British wanted the land to expand the fur trade as well as other trading through the waterways.



French and British Land Disputes



French and Indian War

Diplomats in Europe tried to settle the disputes civilly and with politics. It was soon clear that neither side was willing to back down. The French built forts along the Ohio River to keep the British from taking the land.

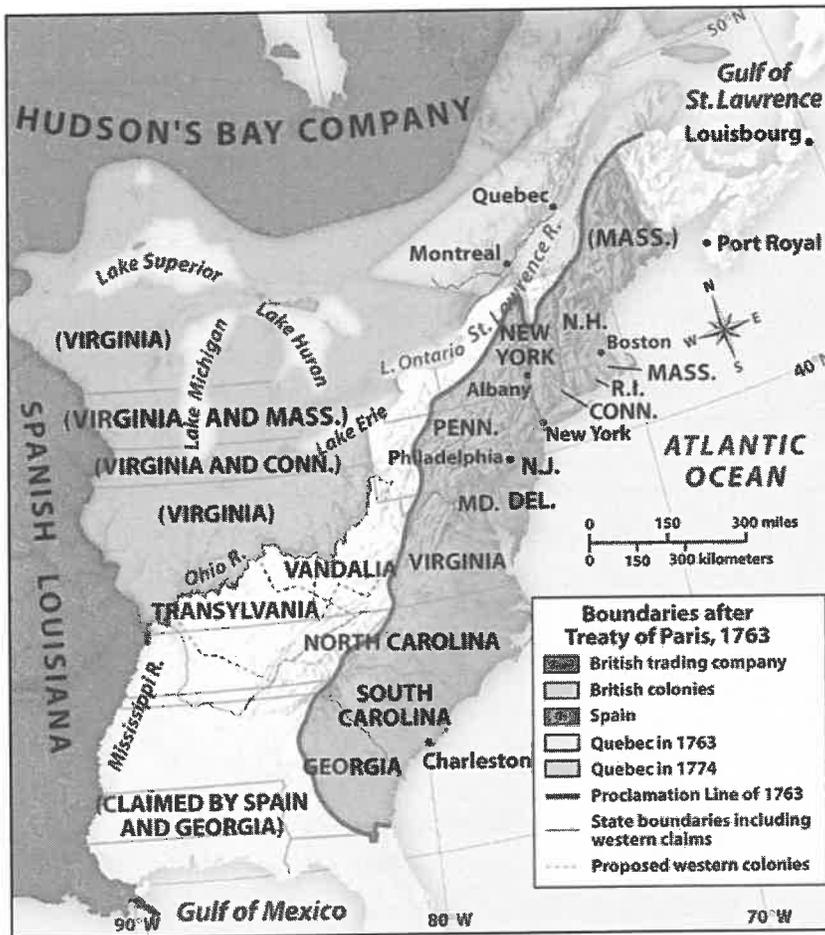
In 1754, France and Great Britain began fighting the **French and Indian War**. It was called the French and Indian War because Britain fought against France and its Native American allies (some Native Americans helped the British). It was part of a larger war between the British and French in Europe called the Seven Years' War.

Key Events of the War

The first main battle happened before the war had officially begun. In 1754, a young **George Washington** was sent to the French **Fort Duquesne** to discuss boundaries. He was hoping the French would willingly vacate the fort. He was incorrect. The French were unwilling to leave. So, Washington returned with troops to take the fort by force. This actually started the war. He attacked some French scouts on his way there and decided to build another fort, **Fort Necessity**. The French attacked Washington and succeeded in taking over Fort Necessity. This is the only time Washington had to **surrender** in battle.

The British continued to fight against the French, but they were met with many defeats. The British sent **Edward Braddock** to attack Fort Duquesne again in 1755, but they were defeated again in the **Battle of Monongahela**. This was a terrible setback for the British. It is often referred to as one of the most tragic defeats for the British during the 18th century.

Eventually, the British troops began to succeed. In 1759, the British gained a victory over the French during the **Battle of Quebec City**. This battle (also known as Battle of the Plains of Abraham) is often considered the turning point of the war. The troops battled for two months until the French surrendered. They had no choice but to retreat to Montreal. In 1760, the French surrendered Montreal to the British as well.



New Map of North America, Following the Treaty of Paris

After many years of fighting, Great Britain defeated France. The war officially ended in 1763 when the two European powers signed the **Treaty of Paris**. France gave up its lands in Canada and east of the Mississippi River. It could keep a few Caribbean islands for sugar and some Canadian islands for fishing. Spain, one of France's allies, gave up Florida to the British. After the war, Great Britain stood alone as the only colonial power in eastern North America.

Key People of the War

As you saw in the last section, many people were involved in the French and Indian War on both the French and the British sides. Here is a closer look at some of the key individuals of the war.

Key Individuals of the French and Indian War

George Washington	Washington started as a Major during the French and Indian War but quickly moved up the ranks. He helped protect British interests in the Ohio area during the war. He was forced to surrender to the French at Fort Necessity, but this was the only time he ever surrendered during his military career. Washington went on to be a great military leader and eventually became the first US president.
William Pitt	Pitt was the Secretary of State during the French and Indian War. After many British defeats, Pitt helped the British come up with new strategies to attack the French in Canada. He was an advocate for colonists' rights and even opposed the Treaty of Paris and later the Stamp Act.
Jeffrey Amherst	Amherst led the British troops to victories in many battles during the French and Indian War. He famously led the Siege of Montreal, which helped end the war in Britain's favor. After the siege, he was made a knight and then became the military governor of Canada.
Edward Braddock	General Braddock was considered the commander-in-chief of the British Army during the French and Indian War. His expedition to attack and capture Fort Duquesne failed, and Braddock lost his life during the attempt.
Louis-Joseph de Montcalm	Montcalm was a commander of the French forces in North America. He led his men to many victories against Great Britain in 1756, 1757, and 1758. His greatest battle and victory was at Fort William Henry. He was killed in 1759.
Joseph Broussard	Broussard was one of the main leaders of the Acadian people. He organized militias against the British during the French and Indian War. He eventually led the first Acadians to Louisiana.
Michel-Ange Duquesne (Marquis Duquesne)	Duquesne was the governor-general of New France before the French and Indian War began. He felt the British were trying to overtake the Ohio River Valley, so he had forts built along the valley.
Pierre de Rigaud (Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnial)	Vaudreuil-Cavagnial was the governor of French Louisiana. In 1755, he became the last governor-general of New France. He attempted to lead troops at the Siege of Montreal but could not hold off British forces. He surrendered Montreal to Jeffrey Amherst in 1760.

Continued Conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies

Soon after the end of the French and Indian War, Great Britain and the American colonies began arguing. The war had many **economic effects** on Great Britain. Great Britain did not like the fact it had to pay for the war. It believed the Americans should help pay. The king also tried to control the territories Britain had won from France. The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** stated colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. The king wanted to keep peace with Native Americans who lived in this territory. He did not want white settlers taking their land. The king's order made the colonists angry because they wanted to settle further west. They wanted to settle in the new territory. Many of them ignored the king's order.

The French and Indian War was won by the British. Following the war, the colonists wondered why the British troops remained in North America after the French had been defeated. On May 3, 1765 the British Parliament met and passed a Quartering Act for the Americans. The act stated that troops could only be quartered in barracks and if there wasn't enough space in barracks then they were to be quartered in private houses and inns. In 1776 1,500 British troops arrived in New York City. The people refused to allow them in their houses. The British troops were forced to remain on their ships. This and other conflicts with the British led to the Revolutionary War.

Terms of the Treaty of Paris – Included in the terms of the treaty, France gave up all its territories in mainland North America. Britain gained large amounts of land.

To pay for the war, the British government raised money by taxing goods brought into the colonies. The Sugar Act of 1764 taxed goods like sugar, coffee, and cloth. Many colonists said the new taxes were unfair. Colonists had no say in making tax laws because they did not have representatives in Parliament.

The Stamp Act passed by the British Parliament in 1765, American required colonists to pay for a stamp on newspapers and legal documents. This was to help pay for the war. Colonists rebelled and the law was struck down – in 1766.

The war provided Great Britain huge new territory in North America, but disputes over paying the war's expenses with the new taxes led to colonial discontent, and to the American Revolutionary War.



Proclamation Line of 1763

Practice 3: Colonial Discontent

1. The French and Indian War began in 1754. The war began because – (Select **two** correct answers.)
- A the British were upset that the French hunted the beaver to near-extinction.
 - B the French attacked and captured Fort Necessity, commanded by George Washington.
 - C George Washington approached French Fort Duquesne with an armed group, and his action provoked massive retaliation from the French.
 - D General Edward Braddock provoked – and lost – the Battle of the Monongahela.
 - E France refused to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763.
 - F both Britain and France wanted to control the Ohio River Valley.

2. How did the French and Indian War lead to arguments between Great Britain and the colonies?

3. Which battle was considered the turning point of the French and Indian War?

- A the Battle of Fort Necessity
- B the Battle of Quebec City
- C the Battle of Monongahela
- D the Battle of Montreal

4. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 – (Select **three** correct answers.)

- A convinced most American colonists they would have to fight Britain sooner or later.
- B was completely ignored by most of the American colonists.
- C was designed by the British to keep peace with the Native American tribes.
- D was disobeyed by most colonists, and their actions led Britain to send thousands of troops.
- E was intended to protect the colonists from hazardous conditions in the Appalachian Mountains.
- F infuriated many colonists because they saw it as their right to cross the Appalachian Mountains.
- G was issued by King George III because the British wanted the area west of the Appalachian Mountains for themselves.

5. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 said that colonists could not settle west of the _____.

Read the primary source below to answer question 6.

Excerpt from a letter from *George Washington to Governor Robert Dinwiddie, May 3, 1756*

Sir,

I have sent down an Indian scalp, which was taken at the place where Captain Mercer had his engagement. He was found thrust under some rocks, with stones piled up against them. They believe more were killed, from the quantity of blood found on the ground, and from other discoveries of their attempts to make more graves. But a hard shower of rain prevented their making a farther search. We have reason to believe, that the Indians have returned to Fort Duquesne, as some scouts from Fort Cumberland saw their tracks that way; and many corroborating accounts affirm, that the roads over the Allegany Mountains are as much beaten, as they were last year by General Braddock's army. From these and other circumstances we may judge their numbers to have been considerable. Whether they are gone for the season, or only to bring in a larger party, I am at a loss to determine.

6. What was George Washington worried about in his letter to Dinwiddie?

Chapter 4 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank		
Puritans	Middle Colonies	Benjamin Franklin
Liza Pinckney	Quakers	Pilgrims
Southern Colonies	Venture Smith	Northern Colonies

The 1. _____ came to what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. They were a humble people, pleased to be in America. The 2. _____ came to Boston ten years later. They were a very proud people who believed it was their job to purify the Church of England. And the 3. _____ came in the 1640s and 1650s. They were a very unusual religious group who had no ministers or priests. Tobacco was produced almost entirely in the 4. _____ and made a lot of money for plantation owners. The 5. _____ had a much colder climate. Cash crops did not work well for them, so the people turned to trade. People in the 6. _____ had it best of all. Their climate was a mixture of the two. They raised cash crops, and they did very well in trade.

7. _____ is a great example of an apprentice who did really well. He started out working for his older brother and ended up the number-one printer in America.

8. _____ is a good example of an African slave who did very well. He ended up a landowner in Connecticut. And 9. _____ is a good example of a woman who did very well. She started the raising of indigo in South Carolina.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide

Week 3 Day 2



Chapter 5

Geography Skills

Standards Covered: 5.4.1, 5.4.2, 5.4.3

Key term activity at the end of the chapter

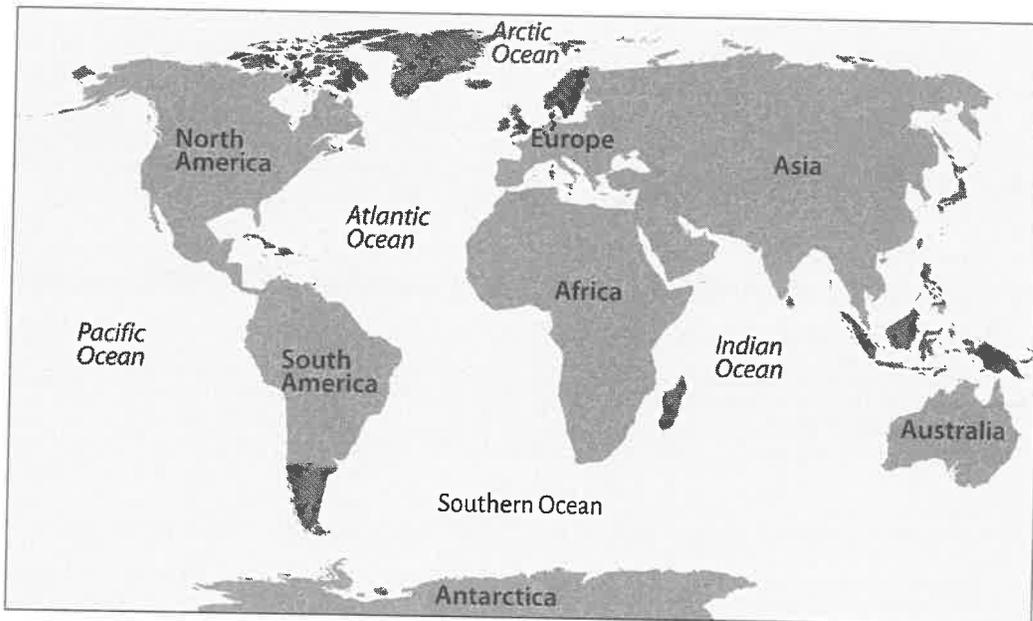
Types of Maps

A **map** is a flat image of a place on Earth. It is said the first map was created in the 6th century BCE. People use maps to understand where they are. Maps help people find cities, parishes, states, and countries. Maps and **globes** help people locate bodies of water like oceans, lakes, and rivers. They help people find mountains and deserts, too. A cartographer is a person that makes maps. Gerardus Mercator created the map system commonly used today.

World Maps

A **world map** shows an image of the world. People use world maps to find continents, countries, oceans, and more. A **continent** is a vast area of land. Most of the time, it is made up of several countries.

The Earth has seven continents along with five oceans. On the next page is a list of them. They are numbered in order from largest to smallest.



World Map

Continents of the World	Oceans of the World
1. Asia	1. Pacific Ocean
2. Africa	2. Atlantic Ocean
3. North America	3. Indian Ocean
4. South America	4. Southern Ocean
5. Antarctica	5. Arctic Ocean
6. Europe	
7. Australia	

A **country** is a place on the Earth's surface that is ruled by a national government. The United States of America is considered a country. A **state** is a territory in the United States ruled by a state government. Louisiana is a state. A **parish** is an area within the state of Louisiana. A parish government runs it. In other states, parishes are called counties. A **city** is a place inside a parish. A city government makes the laws. New Orleans is the biggest city in Louisiana.

Political Maps

A **political map** shows how a country or state is organized. A political map can show states or regions of a country or towns, cities, counties, or parishes of a state. Usually, the capital is marked with a different symbol, often a star, to differentiate it from ordinary cities.

A **national map** is a type of political map. It shows images of countries. A map of the United States is a national map. A **state map** shows an image of a state. A map of Louisiana is a state map.



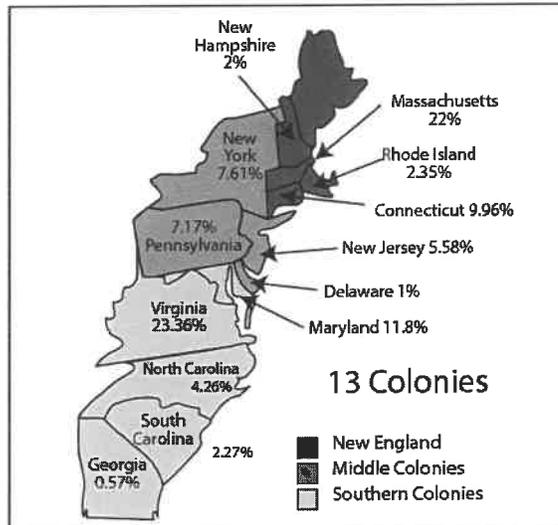
State Map



National Map

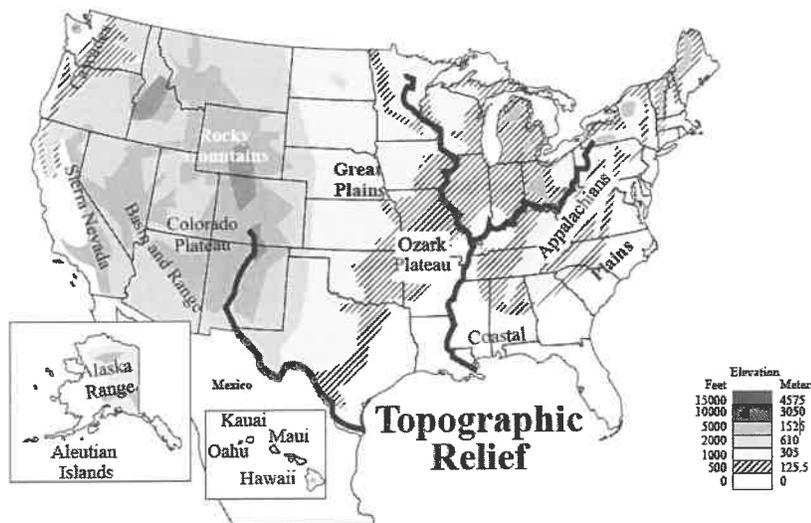
Other Kinds of Maps

Population maps show where people live. The map below indicates the percentage of the total colonial population that lived in each of the original Thirteen Colonies.



Colonial Map

Physical maps deal with the Earth's surface. They show where mountains, valleys, plains, deserts, and forests are. These maps are often called topographic maps.



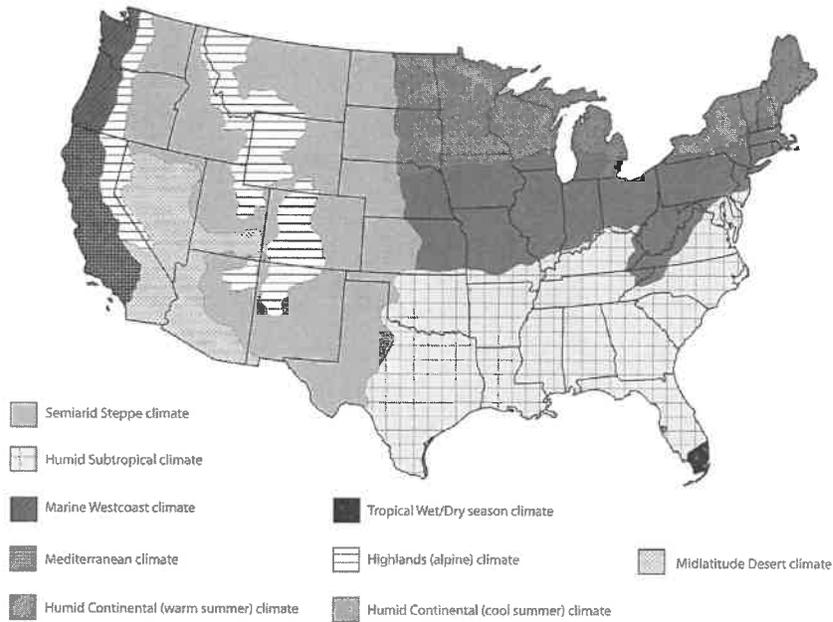
Physical Map

Activity 1

Using your paper, draw a map of a country you made up. Make sure you include different landforms that are labeled. You can make up the names of each landform. You can add in cities and a capital as well. Present your country in class after you are finished.

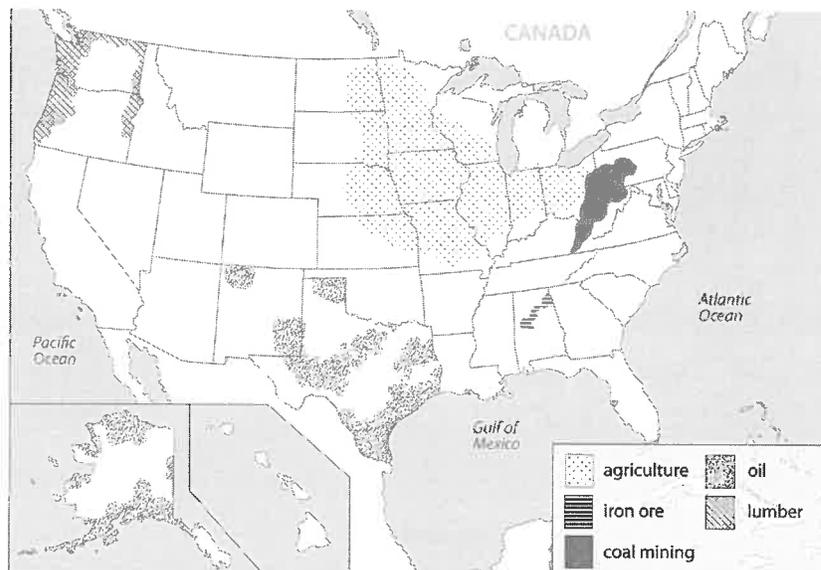
Week 3 Day 3

A **climate map** shows the various types of climate for a particular area. These maps can show how hot or cold, rainy or arid, and humid or dry a place is.



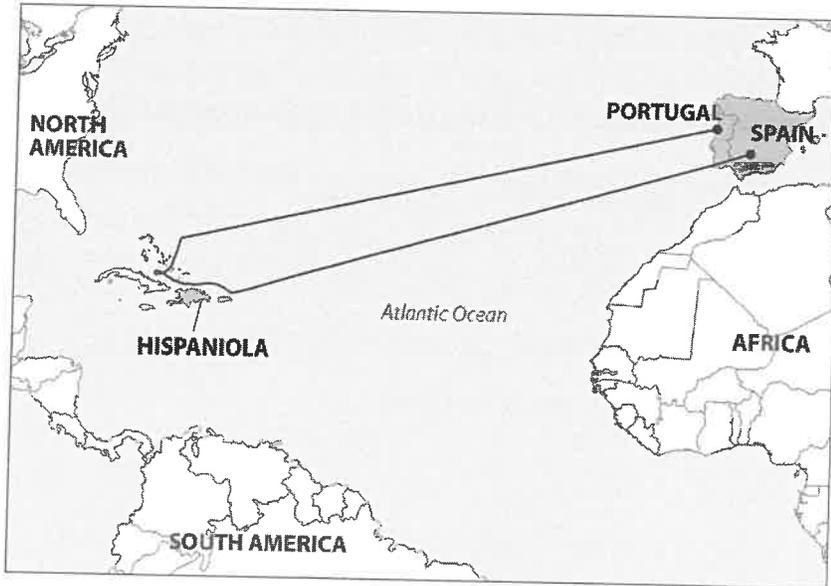
Climate Map

A **resource map** shows natural resources and products of a city, state, or country. These resources and products provide an income for the people of that area. These resources can include natural resources like oil, lumber, and iron as well as agriculture.



Resource Map

A **historical map** often shows where different events happened throughout history. A map like this could show where battles were fought during a war or where certain tribes of people lived. There are many types of historical maps. This historical map shows Christopher Columbus' journey to the New World. The map underneath Columbus' route is a world map from the 1500s.



Historical Map

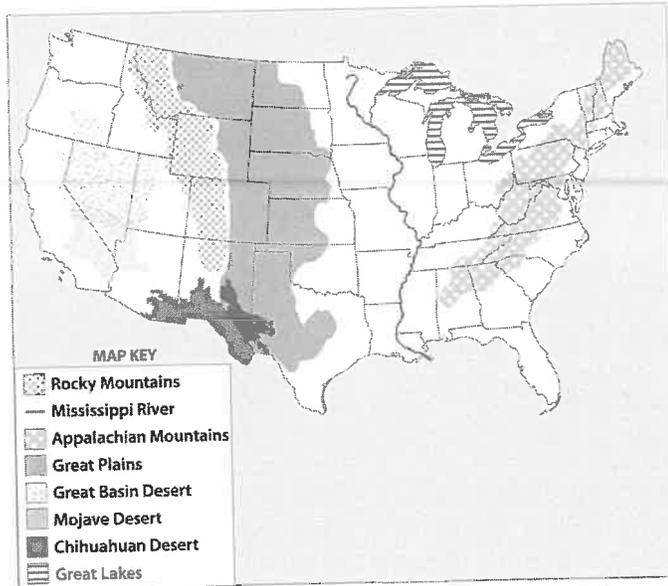


Map of the world from 1565 by Paolo Forlani

Practice 1: Types of Maps

1. Look at the list below. Select **four** correct answers. Maps –
- A help people find geographic features like mountains and deserts.
 - B may date all the way back to the sixth century BCE, when they were invented by Amerigo Vespucci.
 - C are round models of the Earth that accurately represent the size and location of the lands and waters.
 - D are of little or no use when looking for bodies of water.
 - E help people find parishes, states, counties, and even countries.
 - F were probably first created before the beginning of what we call the Common Era.
 - G are usually designed by professional mapmakers, called cartographers.

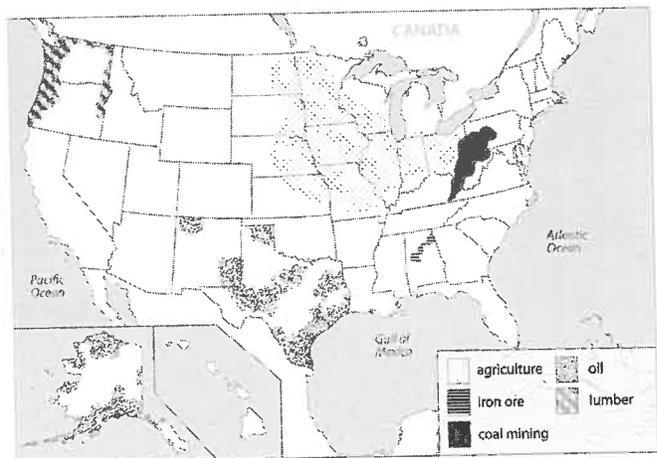
Study the maps and then answer the questions below.



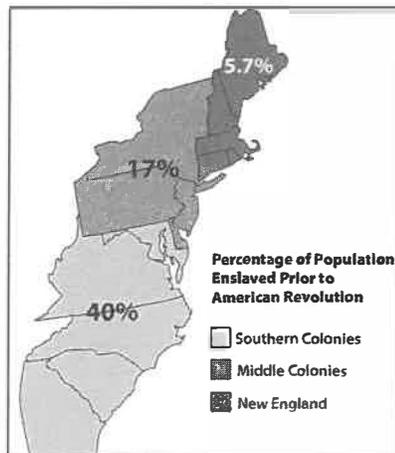
2. The map above is an example of a _____

3. Circle the three desert areas on the map.

4. In which states does the Mississippi River begin and end?



5. Look at the list below. Which **three** of these would be **most likely** to be shown on a historical map?
- A the locations of timber and coal in Western Europe in the fourteenth century
 - B the route taken by the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia when it invaded the North in 1862
 - C the present-day location of many Native American tribes in the Pacific Northwest
 - D the route of the Middle Passage, the one used by slave dealers and slave traders
 - E the future location of a congressional district
 - F the location of climate zones in present-day Russia
6. If you wanted to work in the iron ore industry, where would you **most likely** live?



7. Look at the map above. What **two** things can you learn from it?
- A the number of slaves in the Thirteen Colonies
 - B the percentage of Florida's population that was enslaved at that time
 - C the percentage of North Carolina's population that was enslaved at that time
 - D the boundaries between the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies
 - E the percentage of the New England Colonies population that was enslaved at that time
 - F the location of the state of New York
8. If you are trying to find out the number of counties Texas has, you would look at a _____ map.

Week 3 Day 4

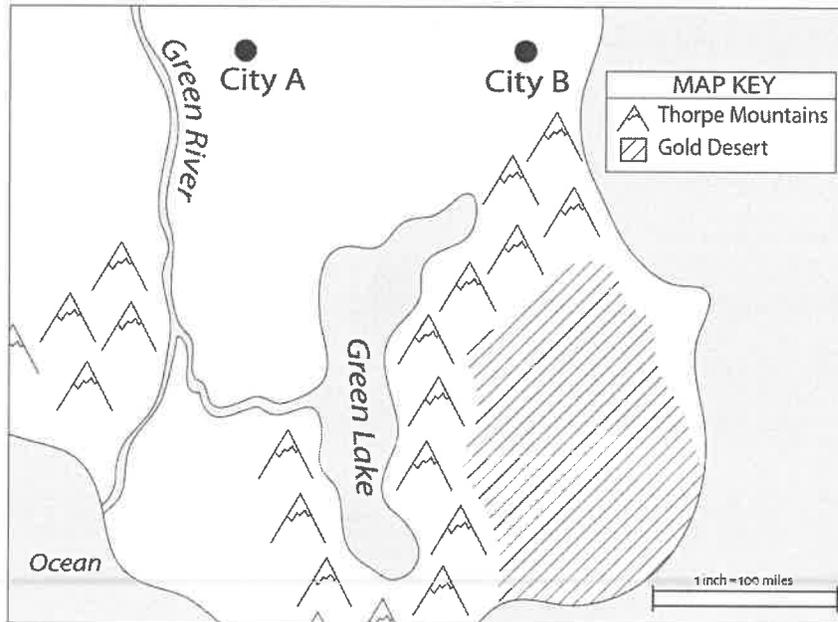
Reading and Understanding Maps

Map Keys

Map keys help us understand maps. Map keys are also called **map legends**. Maps use symbols. **Symbols** are images on a map that stand for things. Dark lines might represent borders. Dots might stand for cities. Stars might represent capitals. Triangles might represent mountains. These are examples of the kinds of symbols used on maps. The map key tells us what each symbol means. The map key is usually at the bottom of a map.

A map key also tells the scale of a map. **Scale** is a measure of distance. For instance, if a map key says that one inch equals one mile, then the scale of the map is one mile per inch.

Look at the map below. The distance from city A to city B is one and a half inches. If the scale of the map is 100 miles per inch, then the distance from city A to city B is 150 miles.

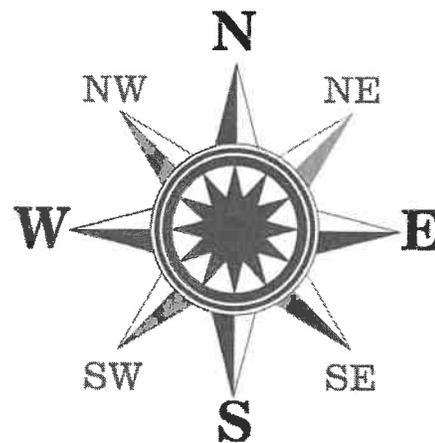


Scale Map

Cardinal and Intermediate Directions

There are four **cardinal directions**. They are north, south, east, and west. North is at the top of the map. South is at the bottom of the map. East is located on the right side of the map. West is on the left side of the map. **Intermediate directions** are directions in between cardinal directions. Below is a list of cardinal and intermediate directions.

Abbreviations for Cardinal and Intermediate Directions	
Abbreviation	Direction
N	North
S	South
E	East
W	West
NE	Northeast
NW	Northwest
SE	Southeast
SW	Southwest



Compass Rose

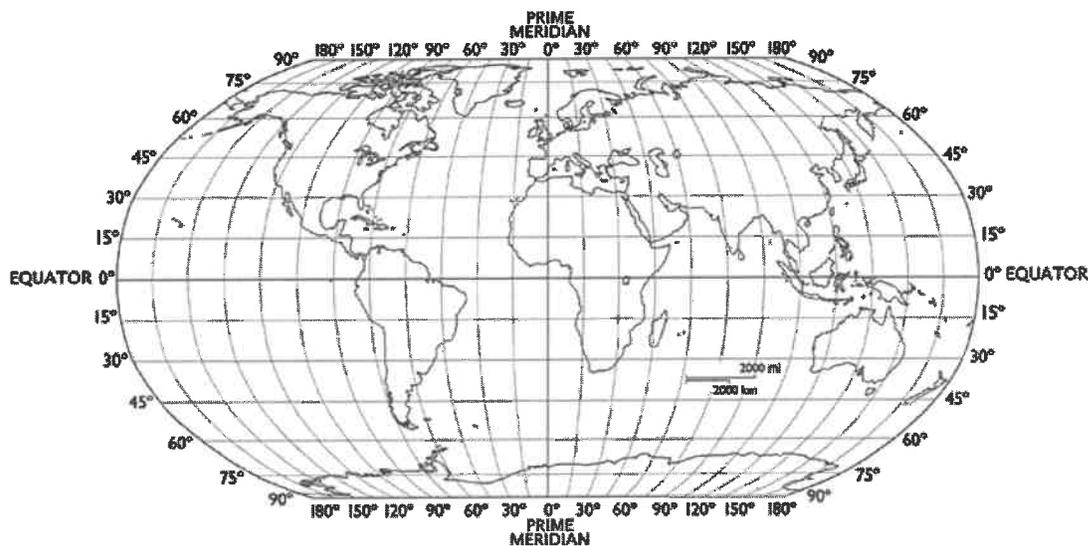
A

compass rose is an image on a map that shows which direction is north, south, east, or west. It helps the reader understand cardinal directions.

Latitude and Longitude

Maps also have imaginary lines. These lines help us locate where places are. The lines running east to west are **parallels**. The lines that run from north to south are called **meridians**. Parallels tell us a place's **latitude**. Meridians tell us a place's **longitude**.

Each parallel and meridian has a number. These numbers are degrees. Once you know the latitude and longitude of a place, you can find it on a map.



Latitude and Longitude

Hemispheres

The world is a sphere. A **sphere** is round. Half of a sphere is called a **hemisphere**.

World maps have four hemispheres. They are the Northern Hemisphere, the Southern Hemisphere, the Eastern Hemisphere, and the Western Hemisphere.

The equator separates the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. The **equator** is the parallel on a map at zero degrees (you write zero degrees like this: 0°). It runs east to west across the middle of a world map. Everything above the equator is in the Northern Hemisphere. Everything below the equator is in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere are separated by the prime meridian. The **prime meridian** is the meridian on a map at zero degrees (0°). It runs from north to south on a map. It runs from the North Pole to the South Pole. Everything on a world map that is left of the prime meridian is in the Western Hemisphere. Everything right of the prime meridian is in the Eastern Hemisphere.

We use latitude and longitude to find places in the world. If you know a place's latitude and longitude, you can find it no matter where it is. We use symbols to write latitude and longitude. First, we write the number of degrees of latitude. Then we write either N or S. N stands for north. We write N if the latitude is north of the equator. S stands for south. We write S if the latitude is south of the equator. We write a comma after N or S.

Chapter 5 Geography Skills

Next, we write the number of degrees of longitude. Then we write either E or W. E stands for east. We write E if the longitude is east of the prime meridian. W stands for west. We write W if the longitude is west of the prime meridian.

Below is a table that gives some examples of how to write latitude and longitude.

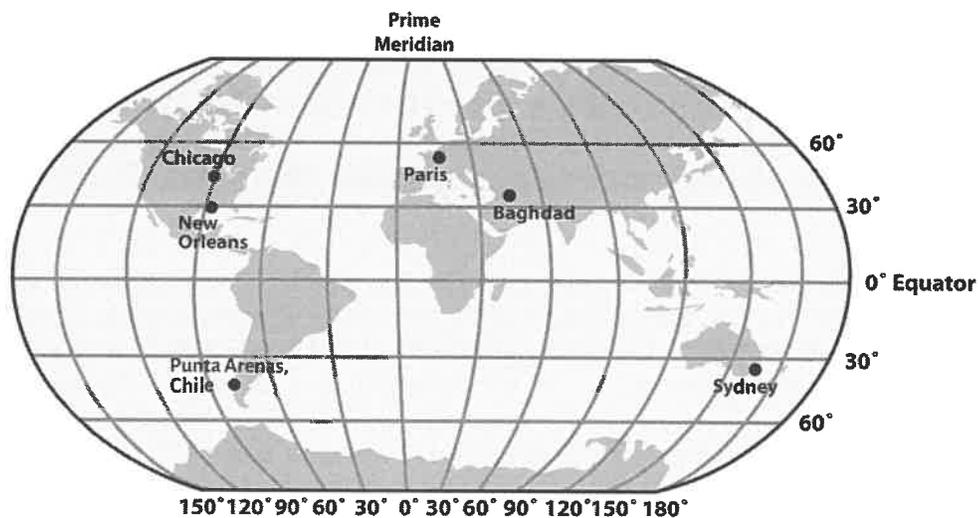
SYMBOLS for LATITUDE and LONGITUDE	
° = degrees	N = Northern Hemisphere W = Western Hemisphere
	S = Southern Hemisphere E = Eastern Hemisphere
EXAMPLES OF HOW TO WRITE LOCATIONS BASED ON LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE	
Location	Location Written Symbolically
Thirty-three degrees north latitude, Twenty-seven degrees west longitude:	33° N, 27° W
Fifty degrees south latitude, Thirty-five degrees east longitude:	50° S, 35° E

Activity 2

Using a blank piece of paper, create a treasure map. You can hide gold or a new game system on your map. Make sure your map includes a map key and a compass rose. It is your choice what else you want to include on your map. When you are finished with your map, partner with a friend. Try to solve each other's maps. Do not give your friend any hints. Rely only on the clues on the map.

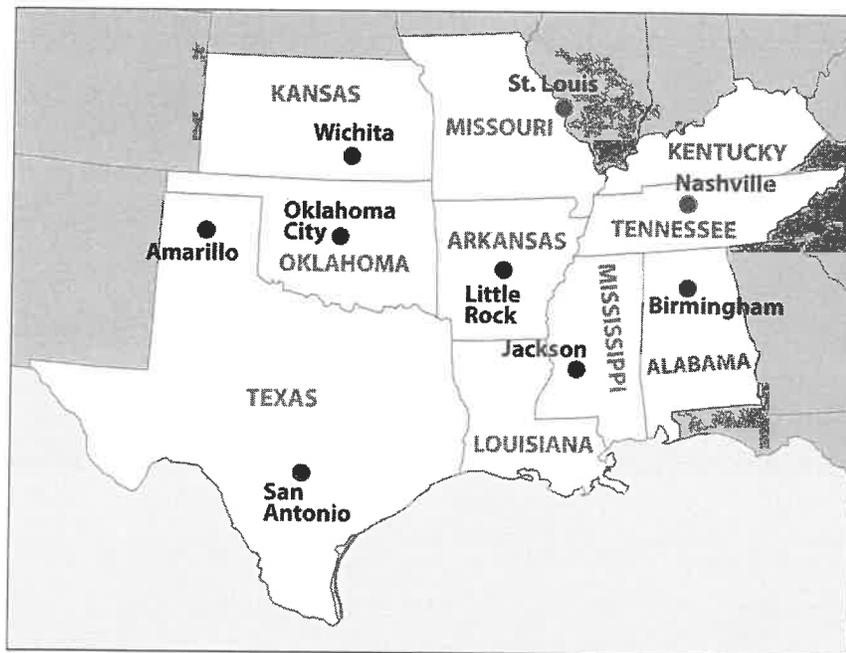
Practice 2: Reading and Understanding Maps

Look at the maps and answer the questions.



1. Which of the cities on the map is closest to the equator? _____

2. Which city is located closest to 35° N, 44° E? _____
3. What is the approximate latitude and longitude of Sydney, Australia? _____
4. Symbols are intended to help us understand maps. Look at the list below. Which of the following would symbols **not** help you find, or locate?
 - A the location of Montana
 - B the location of Moscow, the capital of Russia
 - C the location of the Andes Mountains in Italy
 - D the location of the Pacific Ocean
 - E the best place to search for gold in Sacramento, California
 - F the border between Germany and Poland



5. Circle at least two cities on the map that are northwest of Louisiana.
6. Which direction would you go if you were traveling from St. Louis to Birmingham?

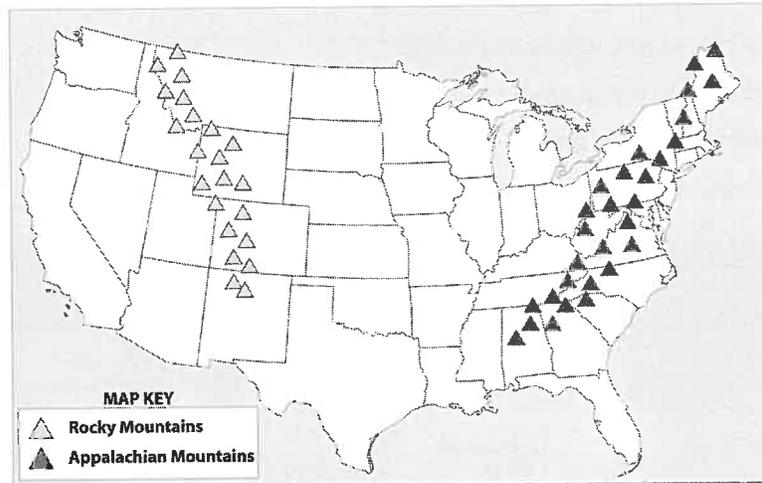
7. What tool would you use to find the distance between the cities? _____
8. Put a star on the map where your hometown is.
9. The Prime Meridian runs through Greenwich, England, which is just east of the great city of London. Look at the list below. Which **two** of these are **not** characteristics of the Prime Meridian?
 - A It runs along the 0 degree of latitude.
 - B It is another name for the equator.
 - C It runs from the North Pole to the South Pole.
 - D It separates the Western Hemisphere from the Eastern Hemisphere.
 - E It runs along the 0 degree line of longitude.

Week 3 Day 5

Major Landforms and Bodies of Water of the Americas

Mountains

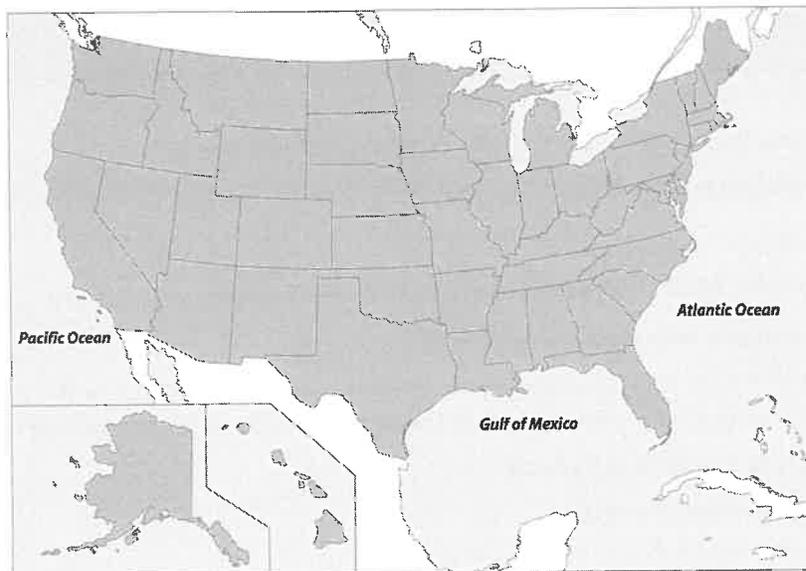
Mountains, valleys, and gorges are all landforms. **Mountains** are high areas of land. The **Appalachian Mountains** are in the eastern United States. The **Rocky Mountains** are in the western United States. The United States has other mountain ranges, too. Below is a map showing major US mountain ranges.

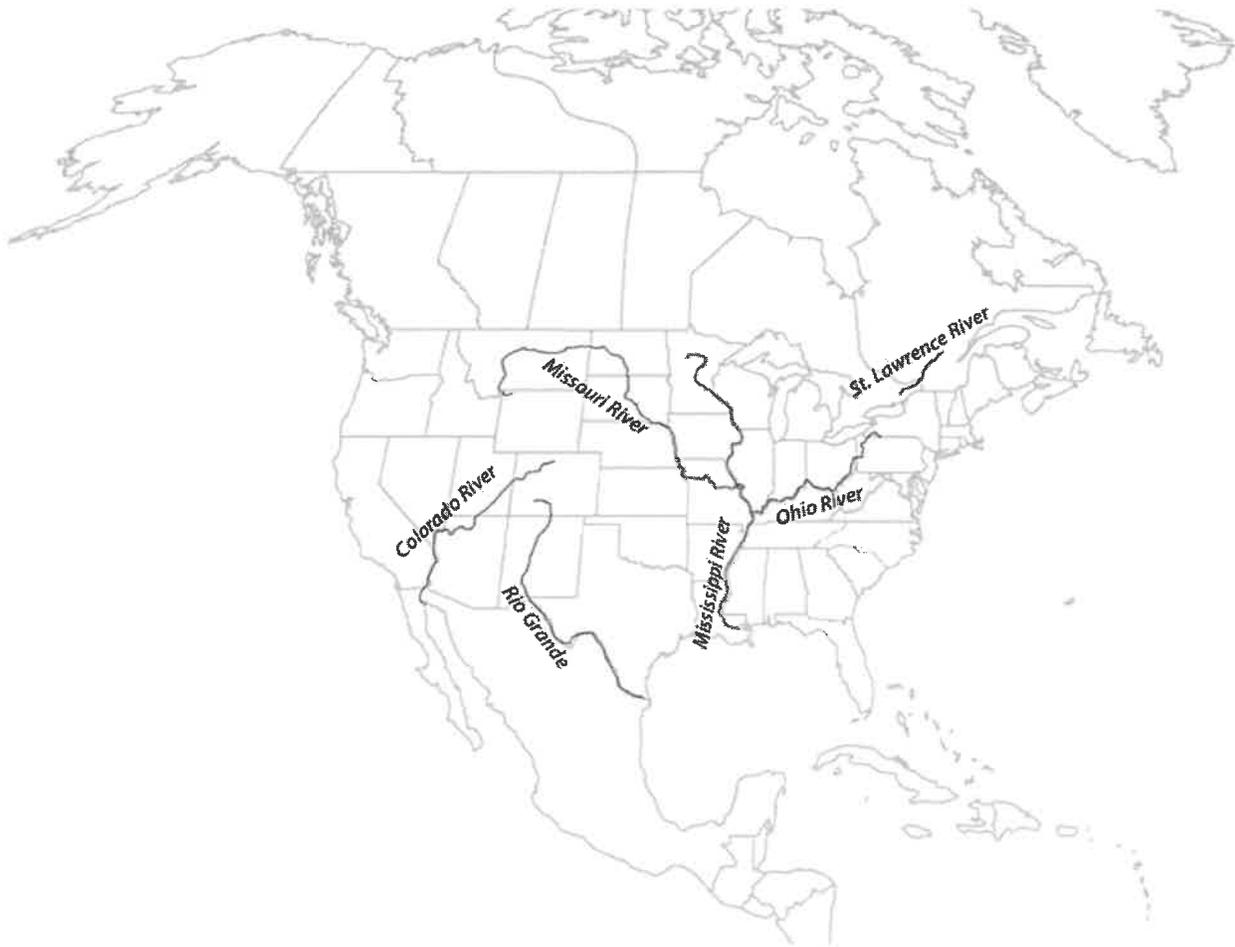


The **Andes Mountains** are in South America. They run along the western part of the continent. The Incas made their home in the Andes Mountains because it was a natural barrier against enemies.

Bodies of Water

The **Atlantic Ocean** borders the East Coast of the United States. The **Pacific Ocean** borders the West Coast. The **Gulf of Mexico** borders Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. A **gulf** is a large body of water surrounded on three sides by land.





River Map

Rivers are bodies of water that flow into oceans or large lakes. As you may know, the **Missouri River** is the longest river in the United States. Lewis and Clark used the Missouri River to travel west. The **Mississippi River** is very important to trade. Many people think of the Mississippi River as a line that divides the eastern United States from the western United States. The map above shows major rivers in the United States.

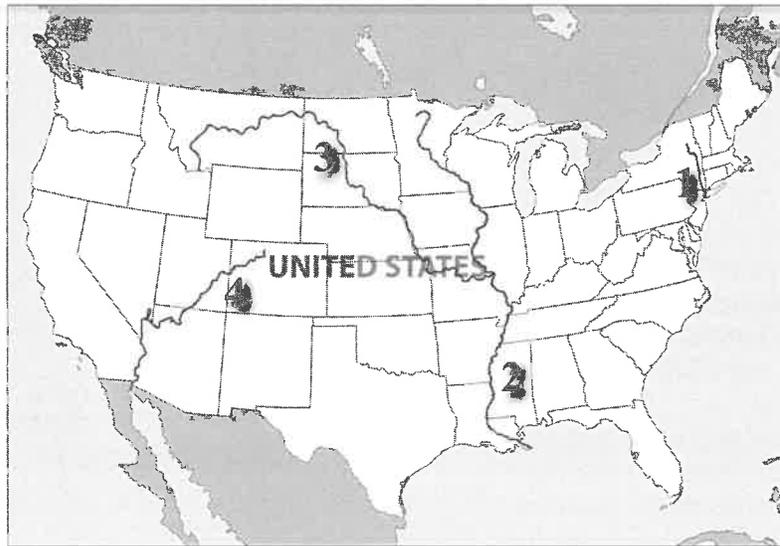
A lake is a large body of water that is not directly connected to an ocean. The **Great Lakes** are some of the largest lakes in the world. They are in the upper Midwest of the United States. Five lakes make up the Great Lakes. They are Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and Lake Superior.



Great Lakes

Practice 3: Major Landforms and Bodies of Water of the Americas

1. Examine the maps again to answer this question. Which statement is **most** true, or accurate?
 - A The Rocky Mountains dominate the West and the Appalachian Mountains dominate the eastern part of the US.
 - B The Appalachian Mountains dominate the West and the Rocky Mountains dominate the eastern part of the US.
 - C Neither the Rocky Mountains nor the Appalachian mountains dominate any section of the US.
 - D Together, the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains dominate all of the US.
2. Examine the maps again to answer this question. Which statement is **most** true, or accurate?
 - A The Gulf of Mexico has the largest section and percentage of all the US coastlines combined.
 - B The Atlantic Ocean has by far the smallest percentage of all the US coastlines combined.
 - C The Pacific Ocean has by far the largest percentage of all the US coastlines combined.
 - D The Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean have roughly the same percentage of the total of all US coastlines combined.
3. Look at the map below. The black lines are some of the major US rivers. Beside each number, write the name of the river with the same number.



- 1) _____ 2) _____
3) _____ 4) _____

4. Which river forms Texas's border with Mexico?
 - A Missouri River
 - B Colorado River
 - C Rio Grande
 - D St. Lawrence River

Chapter 5 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank		
Cardinal directions	Intermediate directions	Latitude
Longitude	Rivers	Mountains
Physical map	National map	Gulfs

We use maps both to locate specific places and to find our way as we travel. It's much easier for us than it was for the explorers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. That's because we can almost always find a place based on its 1. _____, which means its distance from north to south, using the Equator as the zero point. We take this information and combine it with the 2. _____ which means the distance from east to west, based on the prime meridian which forms the zero point. North, south, east, and west are the 3. _____. They are prominent on almost any map. Northeast, southeast, Northwest, and southwest are the 4. _____. These are not always shown on a map, but you can figure them out. A(n) 5. _____ shows an entire country or nation. The capital city is usually highlighted. A(n) 6. _____ shows all the major physical characteristics of a specific region. These include 7. _____, which tend to dominate an area, and 8. _____ which tend to help movement through an area. 9. _____ are shown on many maps. These are large bodies of water which are surrounded by land on three sides.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide