STATION #1: Map Skills

Directions: Use an atlas to answer the following questions.

1. What two categories are the Northeastern states divided into? (page 58)

2. List the Northeastern states and their capitals. (page 72 & 73)

3. Name any bordering states/countries and which Northeastern states are touched by them

4. List the Northeastern states you have visited (and cities/towns if possible).

5. What is the largest city in the Northeast? (page 72 & 73)

6. What is the ethnic composition of the Northeast? (page 76)

7. Describe the population per square mile in the Northeast. (page 77)

8. In the space below, draw and color a place you have visited in the Northeast. If you have never been to a Northeastern state, draw what you think it may look like (New York City, a farm in Amish Country, Pennsylvania, Killington Ski Resort in Vermont, the beaches of New Jersey, etc) * Your drawing must be colored.
Station # 2: Map Skills – The Land & Its Uses
Directions: Use an atlas to complete the questions below.

1. What physical features make up the Northeast? Where are they located? (page 63)

2. What is the typical/average precipitation in the Northeast? (page 74)

3. What type of vegetation can be found in the Northeast? (page 76)

4. Describe the land use in the Northeast. (page 76)

5. Where has groundwater been significantly reduced in the Northeast? (page 76)

6. Name the energy resources and where they can be found in the Northeast. (page 78)

7. Name the agricultural regions that can be found in the Northeast. (page 80)

8. Name the minerals that can be found in the Northeast. (page 79)

9. Draw the piechart under “Productivity in the United States” on page 79. Highlight the slices of the chart that are held by Northeastern states.
STATION #3: Historical Places

As a group, create a poster that will convince people to visit the Northeast. Describe the things you can see and do (does not have to be limited to the four places listed in the reading – you can add others such as New York City; the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, NY; Philadelphia; the mountains; Cape Cod, etc – use an atlas and your book to look up different places or you can use places you have been). Examples of things to do are: hiking, visiting lakes, skiing, etc.

Make it CREATIVE! Use color, pictures, and words to get our attention and make us want to visit the Northeast.

Remember, you want to show us how we can have fun and what we can see when we visit the Northeast.
STATION #3: Historical Places to Visit

1. Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. You can bet that Washington slept here, as well as at many of the nearby inns. Follow in the footsteps of the father of our country as he commanded the Continental Army during the harsh winter of 1777. Start with the historic park, and then choose from any number of driving tours through our early history. Or check out some of the farmhouses that locals claim are haunted by the restless souls of the Revolution.

The history: The images are heartrending, dramatic and so powerful that they are embedded in the nation’s historical consciousness: Bloody footprints in the snow left by bootless men. Near naked soldiers wrapped in thin blankets huddled around a smoky fire of green wood. The plaintive chant from the starving: "We want meat! We want meat!"

These are the indelible images of suffering and endurance associated with Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78. "An army of skeletons appeared before our eyes naked, starved, sick and discouraged," wrote New York's Governor Morris of the Continental Congress.

The Marquis de Lafayette wrote: "The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats nor hats, nor shirts, nor shoes. Their feet and their legs froze until they were black, and it was often necessary to amputate them."

A bitter George Washington — whose first concern was always his soldiers — would accuse the Congress of "little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers. I feel superabundantly for them, and from my soul pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

The suffering and sacrifices of the American soldiers at Valley Forge are familiar, iconic images, but there is another side of the picture. Valley Forge was where a new, confident, professional American army was born. Three months of shortage and hardship were followed by three months of relative abundance that led to wonderful changes in the morale and fighting capabilities of the Continental Army. France would enter the war on the side of the new nation. Valuable foreign volunteers and fresh replacements would trickle into camp.

Most important, it was at Valley Forge that a vigorous, systematic training regime transformed ragged amateur troops into a confident 18th century military organization capable of beating the Red Coats in the open field of battle.

2. Walden Pond, Concord, Massachusetts. "Most men...are so occupied with the factitious cares and superfluous coarse labors of life that its finer fruits cannot be plucked by them." Today, with more of society obsessed with what he despised and inattentive to all that he treasured, Thoreau's words are ever more poignant. So take that dog-eared copy of Walden off the shelves and spend a few moments living deliberately on the banks of this incomparable pond.

The history: Henry David Thoreau lived at Walden Pond from July 1845 to September 1847.
His experience at Walden provided the material for the book *Walden*, which is credited with helping to inspire awareness and respect for the natural environment. Because of Thoreau’s legacy, Walden Pond has been designated a National Historic Landmark and is considered the birthplace of the conservation movement. Park Interpreters provide tours and ongoing educational programs. The Reservation encompasses 400 acres which includes the 102-foot deep glacial kettle-hole pond. Mostly undeveloped woods totaling 2580 acres, called “Walden Woods” surround the reservation.

The area is popular for fishing, swimming, and walking. To protect the natural resources of the area and ensure that Walden Pond remains a pleasant place for people in the future, the number of visitors is limited to no more than 1,000 people at a time. Dogs, bicycles, flotation devices and grills are prohibited. To avoid disappointment, visitors are encouraged to call the park in advance and check on parking availability. A replica of Thoreau’s house and the location of his modest home are available for viewing by the public. Year round interpretive programs and guided walks are offered as well as The Shop at Walden and the Tsongas gallery. Specialized Equipment includes portable FM listening systems for park programs and a beach wheel chair for access to the beach and water.

**3. Maine Maritime Museum, Bath, Maine.** Known as "The City of Ships," Bath (on the banks of the Kennebec River) was once one of the largest seaports in America. The museum is really a celebration of New England’s recreational and commercial boating past, including the uninhabited islands, regattas, boat building, and clambakes. Four hundred years of maritime history are explained in an extremely fast-paced but informative multimedia exhibition.

The history: Founded in 1962, Maine Maritime Museum collects, preserves and interprets materials relating to the maritime history of Maine. Maine’s maritime history is told here daily through gallery exhibits, an historic shipyard, educational programs and narrated boat cruises to points of historic significance and natural beauty. Located on the banks of the Kennebec River and just south of Bath Iron Works, home of "The World’s Greatest Shipbuilders", the Museum welcomes over 65,000 visitors annually.

Whether you love maritime art, wooden vessels, historic buildings on the Kennebec River waterfront, or you’d just like to experience the challenges of life at sea... Maine Maritime Museum offers a myriad of opportunities to relive Maine’s maritime past.

In addition to many scheduled programs including school activities, lectures, boat cruises and more, the Museum offers visitors first-hand looks at thousands of historic maritime artifacts, many of them unique to our collections. Visitors of all ages and interests will enjoy our wide variety of exhibits.

But we’re so much more than a beautiful museum. Step outside onto the banks of the Kennebec River. Stroll around historic Percy & Small Shipyard - a site where many large wooden sailing schooners were built, including the largest wooden vessel in the world, the six-masted schooner, Wyoming.
4. Seneca Falls, New York. The women's suffrage convention of 1848 hosted such luminaries as Lucretia Mott, Frederick Douglass, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton and yielded the *Declaration of Sentiments*—the distaff equivalent of the *Declaration of Independence*. It took another 72 years, however, before women would gain the right to vote. The park has a number of monuments and museums to follow the path to equality, past and present.

The history: In July 1998, the nation celebrated the 150th anniversary of an event which changed the world – the First Women's Rights Convention held in 1848. At that time, women were not allowed the freedoms assigned to men in the eyes of the law, the church, or the government. Women did not vote, hold elective office, attend college, or earn a living. If married, they could not make legal contracts, divorce an abusive husband, or gain custody of their children.

The seed for the first Woman's Rights Convention was planted in 1840, when Elizabeth Cady Stanton met Lucretia Mott at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, the conference that refused to seat Mott and other women delegates from America because of their sex. Stanton, the young bride of an antislavery agent, and Mott, a Quaker preacher and veteran of reform, talked then of calling a convention to address the condition of women. They called for a Convention, open to the public, to be held in Seneca Falls at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, July 19th and 20th, 1848. There they presented a Declaration of Sentiments, based on the language and content of the Declaration of Independence. Stating that "all men and women are created equal," they demanded equal rights for women, including - a radical idea - the right to vote. Over 300 people attended the Convention; the document was ratified and was signed by 68 women and 32 men.

The First Women's Rights Convention and the Declaration of Sentiments have earned the Village of Seneca Falls a large place in the hearts of people all over the world. There is no major part of our lives today which has not been affected by this revolutionary document.
1. What foods from the Northeast have you tried?

2. Are there any that you never heard of? Name them.

3. Name foods that are specific/famous to your home state/country.

4. On a sheet of unlined paper, create an advertisement for one of the foods listed. Be sure to use color (no markers) and make it eye-catching. You will need to create a slogan for the food you are advertising.
1. **The Philadelphia Cheese steak:** Locals think in terms of steak sandwiches with or without cheese. Without cheese, the sandwich is referred to as a "steak." With cheese, it is a "cheese steak." Cheese Whiz is the topping of choice for serious steak connoisseurs. However, you can also use provolone cheese.

The Philadelphia cheese steak is truly one of the most delightful and beloved foods available in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is said by most Philadelphians that if a restaurant offers something called a "Philly Cheese Steak" then it's not authentic. According to Philadelphians, you simply cannot make an authentic Philadelphia Cheese Steak sandwich without an authentic Philadelphia roll. The rolls must be long and thin, not fluffy or soft, but also not too hard. They also say that if you are more than one hour from South Philly, you cannot make an authentic sandwich.

During the 1930s in the Italian immigrant section of South Philadelphia, Pat Olivieri sold hot dogs and sandwiches. Business was not doing well, so he decided to make lunch for himself. He had a slab of steak that he could not cook on the hot dog grill. So he sliced it thin, then put it on the grill, added some onions for taste, and put it onto a roll. Pat never got a bite because a cab driver drove by, smelled the sandwich, and asked how much? He didn't know what to charge, so he charged a nickel. The cab driver supposedly said, "Hey... forget about those hot dogs, you should sell these." It was not until 20 years later that cheese was added to the sandwich by a longtime employee, Joe Lorenzo, who was tired of the usual sandwich and added some cheese.

2. **The New York-Style Bagel:** Bagels came to New York in the 1880s, with the immigration of hundreds of thousands of Eastern European Jews. Vendors used to thread the hole-shaped bread onto dowels and hawk them on street corners. The pronunciation of the word never changed, but the spelling was Americanized to bagel.

In 1907, the International Bagel Bakers Union was founded in New York City. Members of the elite group, which was only open to sons of union members, fiercely safeguarded the recipe for bagels, which were usually boiled or "kettled" in vats of boiling hot water before baking. Bagel makers traditionally worked in teams of four with two men making the dough and shaping the bagels, one boiling them, and the fourth baking them.

Mass production and distribution of bagels turned the rest of the nation into bagel lovers. By 1988, Americans were eating an average of one bagel per month and in 1993, bagel consumption doubled to an average of one bagel every two weeks, according to the American Bagel Association.
3. **New England Clam Chowder**: Who made the first clam chowder? Impossible to pin on one person, but chowder, any of a variety of soups featuring salted pork fat, thickened with a flour, heavy roux, crumbled ship biscuit or saltine crackers and milk, first materialized with Breton fisherman who migrated south to New England from Newfoundland. They would take much of their daily catches and combine them with readily available ingredients in large soup pots to feed themselves, each other and their families.

Over time, as it became a culinary staple in the Northeast, the recipe refined and began to be served commercially. This was when large amounts of milk and cream began to be added, giving it its characteristic look and texture we know today. Also, large slices of potato became common in the soup, and in the chowders widely recognized as the best, onions sautéed in the drippings from pork fat are also incorporated into the recipe. To this day, there are usually never vegetables besides a select few legumes added to chowders, although some recipes call for thinly sliced strips of carrot to enhance the aesthetic value.

4. **Other foods**: **Maine** is known for its lobster; **New Jersey** is known for its salt water taffy; **Vermont** is known for its cheddar cheese and other dairy products. It is best known outside of New England for its maple syrup, which is generally considered to be of the highest quality available in America; **Rhode Island** and bordering Bristol County, Massachusetts are known for quahog clams, johnny cakes, coffee milk, celery salt hot dogs, and pizza strips; **Connecticut** is known for its pizza (particularly the white clam pie), shad and shadbakes, grinders (including the state-based Subway chain), and for New Haven's claim as the birthplace of the hamburger sandwich.
STATION #5: Complete a Map

You are each to complete a map of the Northeast. Be sure to color in each state a different color and KEEP IT NEAT. Label all capitals and cities in neat, block letters. **DO NOT USE MARKERS.**