

Unit 3



What causes a region to change?

FOLDABLES™
Study Organizer

Main Idea and Details

Use a layered book foldable to take notes as you read Unit 3. The title of the foldable should be **The Northeast**. Label the three tabs **Geography**, **Economy**, and **People**.



For more about Unit 3 go to www.macmillanmh.com

The Northeast

PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS



Native American Dance and Music Festival



The Iroquois People

The Eastern Woodlands were once home to many groups of Native Americans. One large group, **the Iroquois people**, partnered with five Native American groups.

Today visit the Ganondagan State Historic Site and attend the **Native American Dance and Music Festival**.



Immigrants



Ellis Island

The United States began to grow rapidly in the late 1800s. **Immigrants** arrived looking for a better life. After 1892, most immigrants entered the United States through the immigration center on **Ellis Island** in New York harbor.

Today you can visit Ellis Island and learn about immigration.



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit:
www.macmillanmh.com.



Harlem in New York City



African Americans

In the early 1900s, thousands of **African Americans** moved north in the Great Migration to find work. Many settled in Newark, New Jersey, and **Harlem in New York City**.

Today you can learn more about African American communities at the Anacostia Community Museum in Washington, D.C.



Boothbay Harbor, Maine

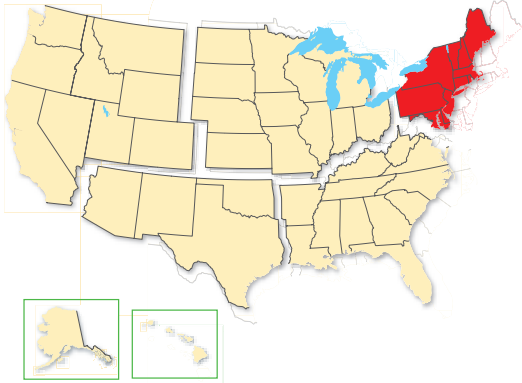


Annual Fisherman's Festival

Along much of the Northeast coast, small villages and towns grew out of the fishing industry. One of these is **Boothbay Harbor, Maine**.

Today you can celebrate Boothbay Harbor's heritage as a fishing village during the **Annual Fisherman's Festival**.

Northeast Region



The Northeast is home to exciting places like our nation's capital.



1 Snowboarding is a popular winter activity in the mountains of the Northeast.



6 Pennsylvania is home to one of the world's largest chocolate factories—Hershey's Chocolate World.



5 Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is a popular destination.

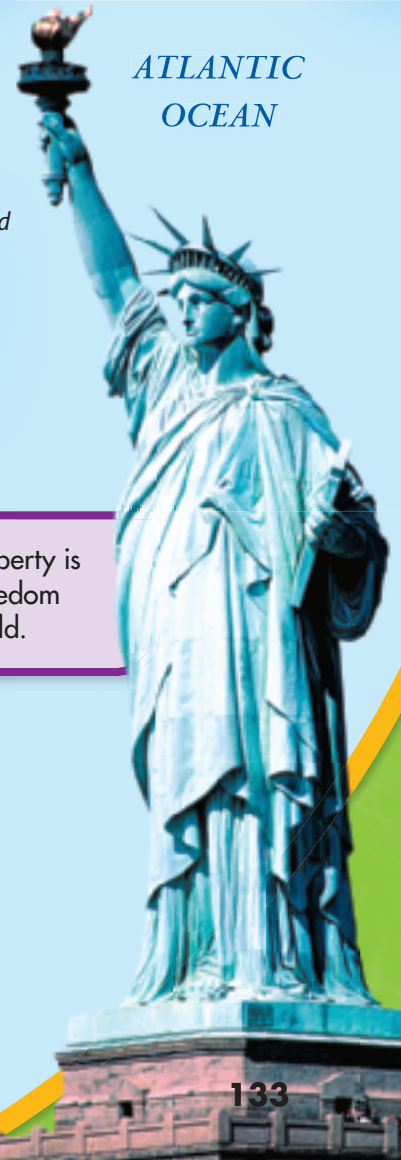


2 About 12 million tourists visit Niagara Falls every year.

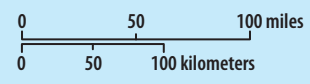
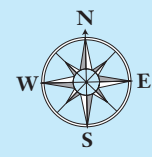
3 Maine produces 75 percent of the lobster caught in the United States.



Allagash Wilderness Waterway



4 The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom around the world.



Lesson 1

VOCABULARY

glacier p. 135

bay p. 136

fuel p. 136

fall line p. 138

tourist p. 140

READING SKILL

Main Idea and Details

Copy the chart below. Fill it in with details about how the Northeast was formed.

Main Idea	Details

STANDARDS FOCUS

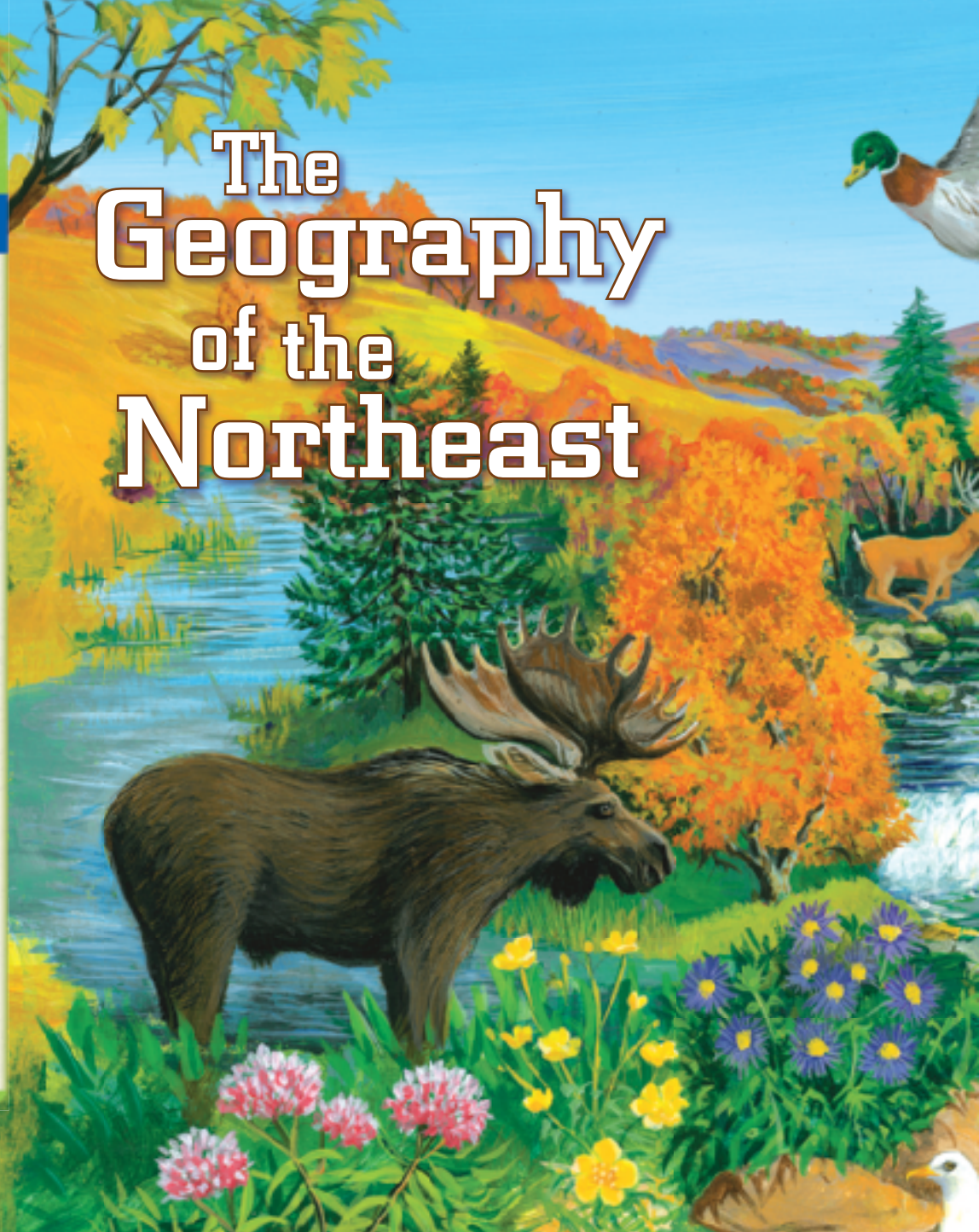


People, Places, and Environments



The Uses of Geography

The Geography of the Northeast



Essential Question

What is the geography of the Northeast?



A Animals and plants live in the Northeast, which was shaped by glaciers.



B Cities grew around bays because they provided protection for ships.



C The Northeast has many natural resources that include forests and water.



D The Northeast has four seasons.

A THE NORTHEAST LONG AGO

The 11 states that make up the Northeast share a rich geography, sprinkled with mountains, hills, lakes, rivers, and forests. Most of them were formed long ago.

The world's oldest chain of mountains, the Appalachians, stretches from Maine in the North to Alabama in the South. The mountains were formed more than 250 million years ago. Year after year of wind, water, and ice eroded their sharp and pointed peaks into rolling hills. The Appalachians saw a good deal of bad weather many years ago. Today the Northeast still experiences harsh weather.

The Ice Was Here

Once, much of northern North America was covered with large, moving sheets of ice called **glaciers**. In some places, these glaciers were as much as one mile thick. As they moved south, the glaciers flattened the land, crushed boulders, and dug giant holes in the ground.

When the climate warmed, the ice melted. The holes filled with water and became Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and the Finger Lakes of New York State. Now, many animals and plants live in these areas.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details How were the Appalachian Mountains shaped?

Plants and Animals of the Northeast



White Oak Tree



Mallard Duck



New England Aster



Blue Crab



Common Buttercup



Moose

B**A RICH LAND**

The Northeastern coastline is dotted with **bays**. Bays are areas where the ocean is partly surrounded by land. This creates sheltered places called harbors, where ships can be safe from storms. Early settlers anchored their ships in these harbors. Over time, large cities including Baltimore, Maryland, and New York City, grew around these harbors.

Forests

At one time, forests carpeted the Northeast. They were a valuable resource for Native Americans and European settlers. Native Americans used tree trunks to build homes and carve canoes. European settlers used trees to build homes and ships. Both groups burned wood as **fuel**, something that produces energy.



Portland is the largest city in Maine.

Over time, many Northeastern forests were replaced by roads, farms, and towns, but trees are still an important resource in the region. The two main types of trees that grow in the Northeast are broadleaf trees, which lose their leaves each winter, and needle-leaf trees (also known as evergreens) which keep their leaves all year long. The maple is a broadleaf tree, and the spruce and pine are needle-leaf trees.

PLACES

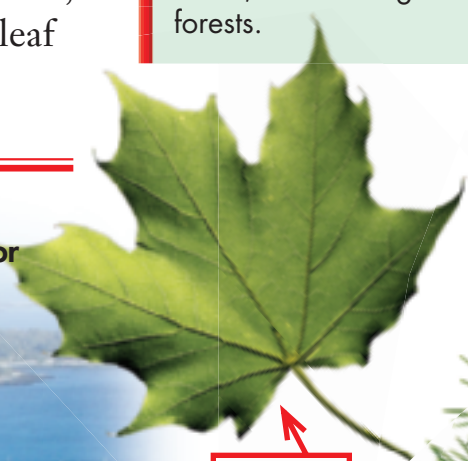
Adirondack State Park is home to the largest “old growth” forest in the Northeast. An old growth forest is one in which the trees have never been cut down. Many animals, including black bears, live in old growth forests.



Black Bear in a Park

QUICK CHECK

Summarize Where did early settlers anchor their ships?



Maple leaf



Spruce needles and cones



▲ Maple syrup comes from Maple trees, which are found throughout the Northeast.



MOUNTAINS AND WATER

We've talked so far about forests and coastlines. Do you want to know what else is in the Northeast? Mountains, lots of them! Almost every Northeastern state has mountains. The Appalachian Mountains include smaller mountain ranges, such as the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Adirondack Mountains, which extend from Canada to New York.

There's a lot of water, too. Many rivers flow down these mountains. On the east side of the mountains, in areas where the land suddenly drops, then flattens into a plain, the flowing rivers turn into splashing waterfalls. Keep an eye out for these **fall lines** where land drops sharply to lower land below. You may see a waterfall!

Niagara Falls is a set of three separate waterfalls on the border between the United States and Canada.



Hydroelectric Power Plant

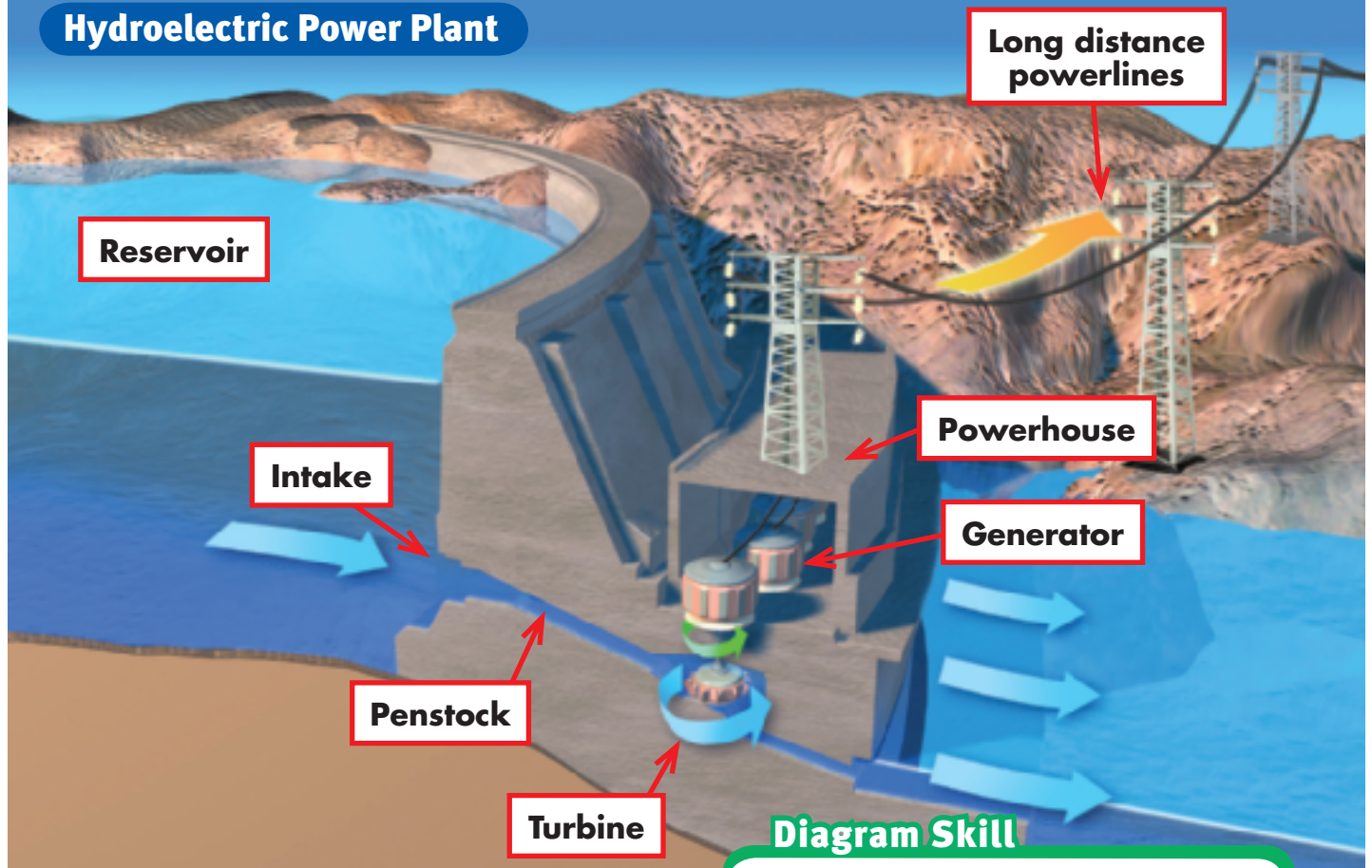


Diagram Skill

Water turns the turbine, which turns the generator. What happens next?

All this water is used as a resource to produce energy for machines. Settlers used waterfalls to turn the wheels of their mills that ground grain. Water power is still used to run machines, such as those that create electricity.

The mountains and waters of the Northeast provide other resources, too. The mountains contain minerals such as coal. The region's bays and lakes, and of course the Atlantic Ocean, also offer resources—foods such as fish, crabs, and lobsters.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What are some resources found in the Northeast?

Cherrystone clams can be found along the coast of the Northeast. ▼



D

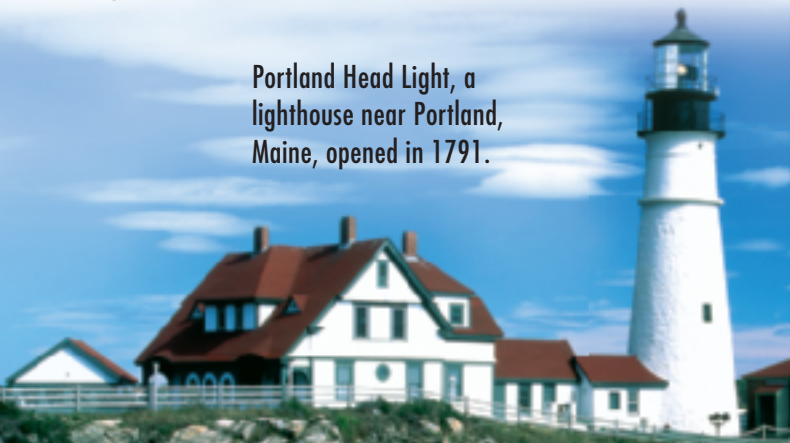
CLIMATE OF THE NORTHEAST

The Northeast has four seasons, but there are differences in the seasons within the region. At high elevations, such as the mountains of Maine, the climate is colder than in lower areas. In southern areas, such as coastal Maryland, the climate is warmer than in northern areas.

One thing all the states in the region share is precipitation in the form of snow and rain. The precipitation keeps the rivers full and forests and farmlands growing.

Much of the precipitation comes from storms that strike the region in the fall and winter. These are known as “nor’easters” (that’s short for northeastern). Lighthouses were built all along the northeastern coastline to help sailors see the land at night during storms and fog.

Portland Head Light, a lighthouse near Portland, Maine, opened in 1791.



Fall Colors

In early fall, temperatures drop, and daylight hours shorten. These changes cause the green leaves of broadleaf trees to turn brilliant shades of orange, red, yellow, and brown. Many **tourists**, or people who travel to visit other places, travel to the Northeast each fall to see the colorful changing leaves.



QUICK CHECK

Compare and Contrast How is the climate in coastal Maryland different from the climate in the mountains of Maine?

Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Write a sentence for each of the vocabulary words.

glacier **fuel** **fall line**

2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details Use the chart on page 134 to write about the geography of the Northeast.

Main Idea	Details

Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a paragraph about how European settlers' use of forests caused the region to change.

Map and Globe Skills

Compare Maps at Different Scales

VOCABULARY

map scale

small-scale map

large-scale map

Maps can't show places in the size they are on Earth. Instead, they use a **map scale** to tell you the actual size of an area on the map.

Map A is a **small-scale map**. It covers a large area, but can't include many details. Map B is a **large-scale map**. It shows many details of a smaller area.

Learn It

- Map A shows Maine. It shows a large area without many details. This is a small-scale map.
- Map B shows Acadia National Park on Maine's coast. It shows a smaller area with more details and information. It is a large-scale map.

Try It

- Which map shows the largest area?
- Using the scale on Map A, measure the distance from Seal Harbor to Swans Island. Do the same with Map B, using the scale on Map B. What did you find?

Apply It

- Compare a map of the United States with a map of your state. Which map is a small-scale map? Which is a large-scale map?

Map A: Maine



Map B: Acadia National Park, Maine



Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

industry p. 145

service p. 146

urban p. 148

suburban p. 149

megalopolis p. 149

READING SKILL

Main Idea and Details

Copy the chart below.

As you read, fill it in with information about working in the Northeast.

Main Idea	Details

STANDARDS FOCUS

SOCIAL STUDIES

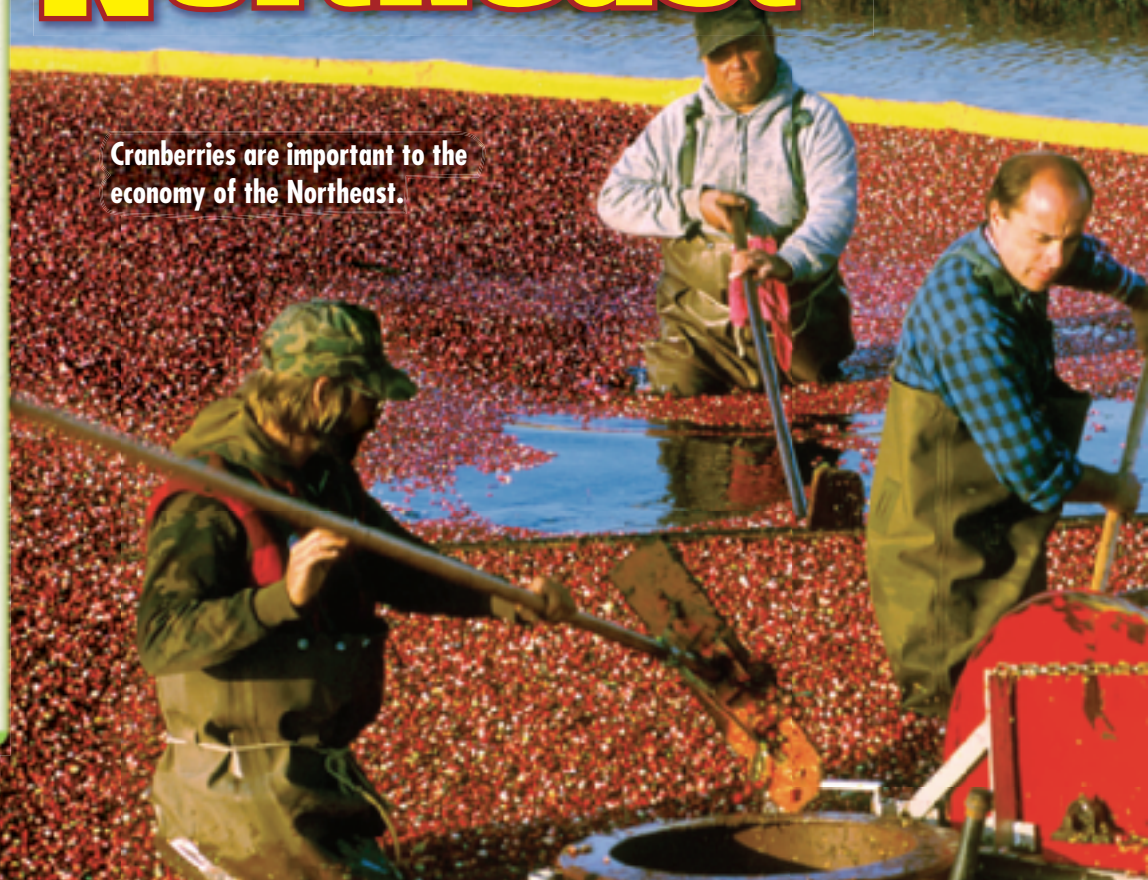
Production, Distribution, and Consumption

GEOGRAPHY

Environment and Society

The Economy of the Northeast

Cranberries are important to the economy of the Northeast.



Essential Question

How do people of the Northeast make a living?



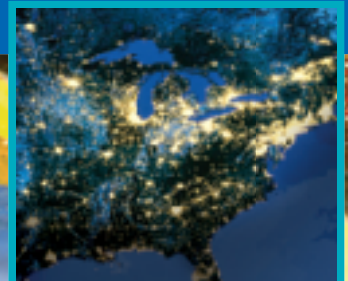
A Many people still earn a living in the Northeast by fishing and farming.



B People in the Northeast worked in manufacturing long ago.



C Many people in the Northeast work in service jobs.



D Most people in the Northeast live and work in cities and suburbs.

A USING RESOURCES

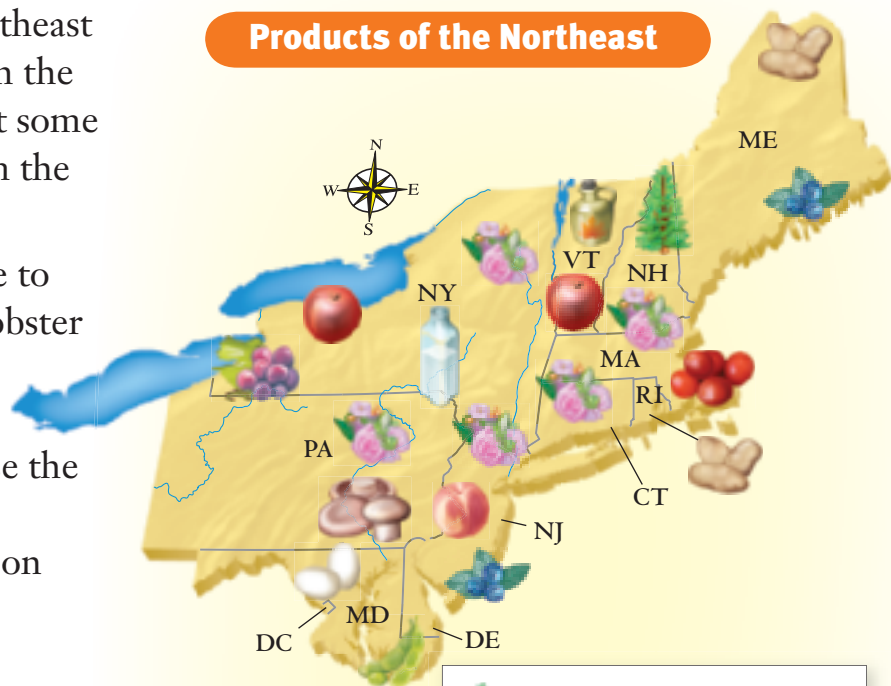
Most people in the Northeast live in or near cities. That's because manufacturing became an important part of the region's economy in the 1800s. Before that, most people depended on the natural resources in the region to make a living.

How do people in the Northeast make a living? Many people in the Northeast work in offices, but some people still make a living from the region's natural resources.

Along the coast from Maine to Maryland, fishing, trapping lobster and crabs, or digging for clams and oysters is still a full-time job. Further inland, people use the Northeast's rich land to earn a living. Each state in the region grows a wide variety of fruits and vegetables.

The Northeast's grassy areas provide food for cows. Dairy farmers use cow's milk to produce milk products, cheeses, and yogurt. Dairy farming is big business in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Look at the map to see where some of the items are grown.

Products of the Northeast



MapSkill

LOCATION In what states are fruits grown?

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details What do the Northeast's grasslands do for its economy?

B**BUILDING FACTORIES**

Did you know that people used to make almost everything they needed themselves? From hats to shoes and clothes to homes, if you needed it, you had to make it yourself. People even wove their own cloth.

In the late 1700s, some people in England discovered how to build machines that wove lots of cloth all at once. That meant people could buy cloth instead of making it.

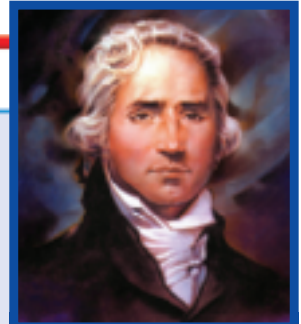
Early Factories

In 1789 a man named Samuel Slater wrote the plans for one of these machines. He brought the plans to Rhode Island. Textile, or cloth, factories were soon being built all over the Northeast. Other businesses began to use the same ideas as

A town was built near the Lowell factory in Massachusetts so workers could live near the factory.

PEOPLE

In 1813, **Francis Lowell** built a textile factory in Massachusetts. The factory town built nearby was the first planned town for workers.

**Francis Lowell**

the textile factories to produce paper, tin, and other goods.

Many people left their homes to look for work at these new factories. Lucy Larcom began working in a Lowell textile mill when she was only 11. Lucy, like many young girls, worked to help support her family. Read what she had to say about her experience.

Mill

Primary Sources

“That children should [work] . . . for their daily bread is always a pity; but in the case of my little work-mates and myself there were . . . reasons, and we were not too young to understand them.”

From *Among Lowell Mill Girls:*
A Reminiscence written by Lucy Larcom.
November 1881



Write About It Suppose you, like Lucy, had to work. Write a sentence about what life would be like for you today, working instead of going to school.

Factories Today

Lowell was the beginning of **industry** in the Northeast. Industry is all of the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service. Industry continues to be an important part of the Northeast’s economy.

Today, Maine uses timber from its forests to make all types of paper. New Jersey manufactures chemicals that are used in shampoos and medicines. In Pennsylvania, you can visit factories that make chocolate. Each state in the Northeast has workers in the manufacturing industry.

QUICK CHECK

Sequence How did cloth production in the Northeast change over time?



C SERVING OTHERS

So far, you've read about the goods, or products, of the Northeast's agriculture and manufacturing industries. Many people in the Northeast don't produce goods or food. Instead, they provide a **service**. All the jobs that people do to help others are service jobs. As a matter of fact, many people in the United States provide services.

When you buy a snack at the local store, the person behind the counter provides a service. Your doctor and dentist also provide services when they help you keep your body and teeth healthy. Your teacher provides a service, too—he or she helps you learn new things.

Service Workers in the Northeast



What about when you go to a bike repair shop? The person who fixes your bike is providing a service, too. Throughout the region and the country, service workers provide services we can't or don't have the time to do ourselves.

Instead of having to make our own clothes and grow our own food as people did in the past, we rely on people who work in manufacturing and agriculture

to provide these for us. All we need to do is to buy them from someone who works in a service job. Look at the chart below. Which two industries have about the same number of service workers?

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What are some service jobs in the Northeast?

Chart/Skill

What industry has the most service providers in the Northeast?



Education



Healthcare



Other

D

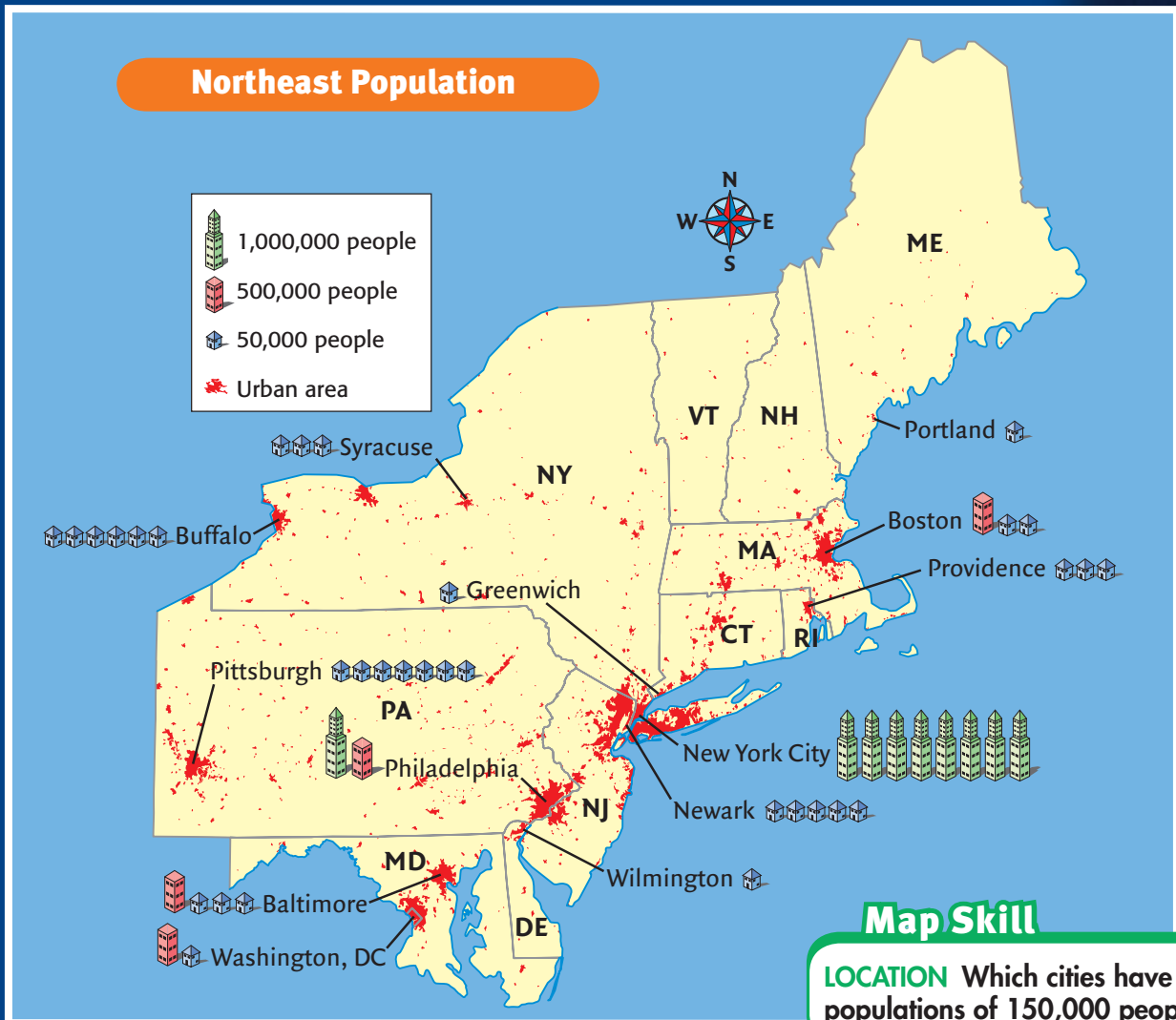
CITIES AND SUBURBS

The Northeast has less land than any other region in the United States, but about one in every six people lives in the Northeast. Where do all the workers live?

Cities and Suburbs

The Northeast has a number of areas that are **urban**. Urban means “of the city”—in other words, all cities are urban centers.

The first big Northeast cities began as ports, or harbors, where ships landed with goods to trade. Trade with Europe was important to the early settlers and to the young United States. Eventually, these trading ports grew into cities. Later, the growing populations of city ports made them good places to build factories. Not only did they have a large supply of workers, but their location along harbors made it easy to ship goods to other places.



The Northeast's megalopolis is so big that it can be seen from space at night.

Today, many people in the Northeast live in **suburban** areas. A suburb is a community near a city. If you look closely, you can even see the word “urban” in suburban. Suburbs developed because people wanted to live in less crowded spaces, but near a city.

Bigger than a City

Together, a city and its suburbs form a metropolitan area. Some cities themselves are the suburbs of larger cities. For example, the city of Newark, New Jersey, is part of New York City's metropolitan area. A few Northeast metropolitan areas have grown so large they overlap. These overlapping metropolitan areas form a **megalopolis**—a single huge metropolitan area. One megalopolis runs from Boston to Washington, D.C.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What did the first Northeast cities look like?

Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Write a paragraph about the economy of the Northeast using these words.

urban **suburban** **megalopolis**

2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details Use the chart from page 142 to write about the different types of factories in the Northeast.

Main Idea	Details

Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a sentence about how factories in the Northeast helped cause the region to grow.

Lesson 3

VOCABULARY

culture p. 151

diverse p. 153

READING SKILL

Main Idea and Details

Copy the chart below.
As you read, fill it in with
information about people
of the Northeast.

Main Idea	Details

STANDARDS FOCUS



Culture



The Uses of Geography

The People of the Northeast

The Northeast is a diverse region.

Essential Question

What is important to the culture of the Northeast?



A Native Americans are an important part of Northeast culture.



B Immigrants contribute to the rich diversity of the Northeast.



C Northeasterners hold festivals to celebrate their heritage.



D The Northeast has many activities to explore.

A MANY WAYS OF LIFE

For hundreds of years, people from all over the world have settled in the Northeast. These immigrants brought their ways of life with them and helped to enrich the region.

What does your family do during holidays? What language do you speak at home? What foods do you eat? All of this and more is part of your **culture**. Culture includes a people's history, language, religion, and customs, or ways of doing things. It also includes a people's stories, songs, and jokes.

The cultures that came to the Northeast were a rich mix. Each culture brought its foods, ways of having fun, and styles of music and art. This joining of cultures has shaped life in the Northeast region.

First Northeasterners

The first people in the Northeast were Native Americans. The Iroquois and the Lenape are two

of the many Native American groups in the region. They grew maize, beans, and squash for food. They also ate wild plants. The Iroquois knew about maple syrup and tapped maple trees to get the syrup. Native Americans also hunted deer and other wild animals. They used deer hides to make their clothing.

QUICK CHECK

Main Idea and Details Describe Native Americans of the Northeast.





▲ Irish immigrants have greatly influenced the Northeast. This Irish family arrived in New York in 1929.

Many Chinese immigrants came to the United States in the 1800s. ▼



B

IMMIGRANTS THEN AND NOW

In the early 1600s, Native Americans encountered people who had sailed from England. These settlers came for a better life.

Settlers came from the Netherlands and Sweden, too. Johan Printz, the leader of a Swedish settlement in Pennsylvania, had this to say about the New World:



This is a very lovely country with everything a person can wish himself on this earth.

JOHAN PRINTZ

Soon, more and more people came to settle in what they called the “New World.” These new settlers slowly pushed out most of the Native Americans who had lived in the area. By 1750, the English had settled in colonies throughout the region. Eventually, other Europeans found homes in the Northeast. People from Sweden moved to Delaware, while New York was settled by people from the Netherlands. Many Germans made their homes in Pennsylvania.

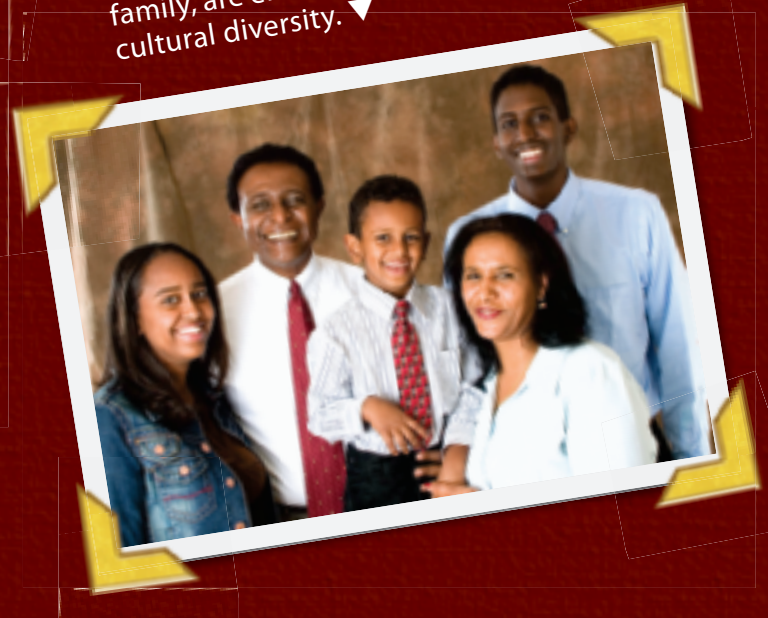
Africans were another important group of people to arrive in the 1600s. Most came against their will as enslaved workers, but some Africans came as servants who would be free men and women after a period of time.



▲ People of Hispanic origin are a large part of the rich cultural heritage of the Northeast.



Many Africans, like this Ethiopian family, are enriching the Northeast's cultural diversity. ▼



EVENT

The **Amish left Europe** in the early 1700s in search of religious freedom. They first settled in Pennsylvania. Today there are Amish communities in 22 states around the country.



Amish School Boys

Ellis Island and People Today

As the Northeast grew, its people became more **diverse**. Diverse means that there is a variety.

From about 1892 to 1954, immigrants from around the world came to the Northeast and stopped at Ellis Island in New York City's harbor.

There, officials tried to make sure that only healthy people entered the United States.

In recent years, people from China and other Asian nations have moved to the Northeast. Others have come from Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

Wherever they came from, people arrived in the Northeast looking for a better life and a better future. They brought with them their culture and ideas and shared them with others.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize Why did many immigrant groups come to the Northeast?



CELEBRATING CULTURES

People in the Northeast are proud of the many cultures that make up their region. One way to show pride in your culture is by sharing it with others. Many groups do this by having festivals. These festivals are full of tasty foods, music, and lively dancing.

Festivals For Everyone

One of the of the largest celebrations is Saint Patrick's Day. Irish Americans celebrate the day by attending one of the many parades in the region. Towns with large German-American populations celebrate the fall harvest during Oktoberfest. At Oktoberfest, people eat bratwurst, a type of sausage, and dance to music played on an accordion.

Japanese musicians perform during the National Cherry Blossom Festival. ▼



EVENT

Every year, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, hosts **the Mummers Parade** on New Year's Day. The parade grew out of European customs brought to the city by early settlers.



Mummers Parade

Other cultural groups hold festivals, too. Poughkeepsie, New York, holds a Greek festival with dancing and Greek foods, such as spanakopita, a spinach and feta cheese pie. Each spring, a Japanese festival called Sakura Matsuri, part of the National Cherry Blossom Festival, is held in Washington, D.C. Visitors can taste Japanese food and learn the Japanese art of paper folding, or origami. On Labor Day weekend, Scranton, Pennsylvania, holds La Festa Italiana. This is a celebration of Italian culture, music, and food.

QUICK CHECK

Draw conclusions Why do cultural groups in the Northeast hold celebrations?



Global Connections

New York City's Caribbean Festival

One of the world's largest festivals happens each Labor Day weekend in Brooklyn, New York. It's the West Indian American Day Carnival and Parade.

The popular festival celebrates the cultures of the West Indies. These islands in the Caribbean Sea include Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts, and Barbados, among others. Many people in the Northeast were born in the West Indies or have parents or grandparents who were. At the festival, they and others can enjoy the dances, music, art, and food of the West Indies.

The festival begins at two in the morning with a parade. Festival-goers wear costumes and walk through the streets of New York City to the music of steel drums. Later in the day, people enjoy foods such as fried fish, coconut bread, and a leafy vegetable called callaloo.

Dancers wear elaborate costumes during the West Indian Day Parade. ▼



Brooklyn, NY



▲ People play steel drums during the West Indian Day parade.

D PLACES TO EXPLORE

Citizenship

Working for the Common Good

What are some ways that kids can work for the common good? Some students in New York decided to get involved in a project that would make their neighborhood more beautiful. They found an organization that would help them make positive changes in their environment by creating open spaces with trees and flowers. These kids helped to create an open garden where anyone could gather.



Write About It Write about how you could work for the common good.

You've read about the diverse cultures of the people of the Northeast and about their celebrations. The region is also full of places to visit.

If you like the outdoors, it's a fantastic place to be. You can hike in the mountains or sail along the region's coast.

Perhaps you enjoy seeing exhibits at museums. You can talk to dolphin trainers at the National Aquarium in Baltimore, Maryland, or view fine art at many museums in the region. If you want to see a replica of America's first submarine, "the Turtle," head to the United States Navy's Submarine Force Museum in Groton, Connecticut.



Sailboats race on Lake Champlain in Vermont.



This family watches a large shark at the National Aquarium in Baltimore, Maryland.

Culture and Environment

For music, you can go to Tanglewood in Lenox, Massachusetts. It's the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. One musician who has played at Tanglewood is Yo Yo Ma, a cellist. Like many Northeasterners, Yo Yo Ma is interested in learning how the world's cultures have mixed to create beautiful music.

People in the Northeast enjoy their environment so much that many work to keep it clean and healthy. Read p.156 to see how some kids worked for the common good of the Northeast.

QUICK CHECK

Summarize What are some of the things that people in the Northeast can do for fun?

Check Understanding



1. VOCABULARY Write a sentence that uses each of these vocabulary words.

culture

diverse

2. READING SKILL Main Idea and Details Use the chart from page 150 to write about places to explore in the Northeast.

Main Idea	Details

Essential Question

3. Write About It Write a paragraph about how the population of the Northeast has changed over time.



Unit 3

Review and Assess

Vocabulary

Copy the sentences below. Use the list of vocabulary words to fill in the blanks.

glacier

megalopolis

fall line

cultures

1. The _____ is where mountains flatten into a plain.
2. Two or more metropolitan areas that overlap form a _____.
3. A _____ is a moving sheet of ice.
4. The people of the Northeast come from many different _____.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

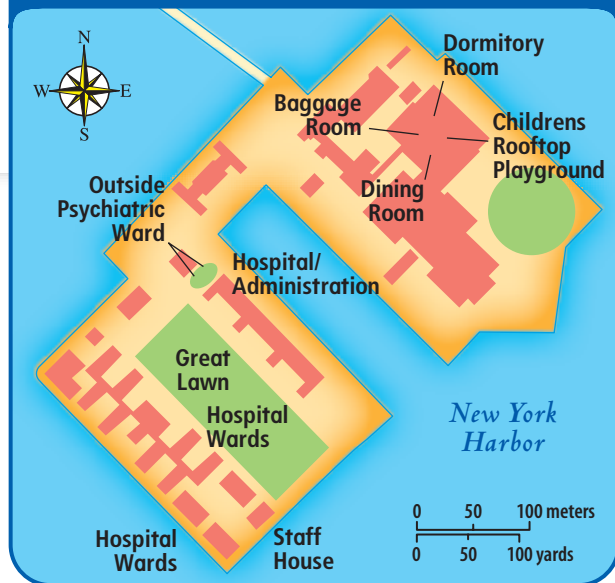
5. What is the difference between broadleaf and needle-leaf trees?
6. What kinds of resources can be found in the Northeast?
7. **Critical Thinking** Why were cities built near harbors?
8. **Reading Skill** What places in the Northeast would you most enjoy visiting? Explain why using the main idea and details.

Skill

Compare Maps at Different Scales

9. What is the difference between a large-scale map and a small-scale map?
10. Look at the maps on this page. Which map is a large-scale map?

Ellis Island, New York



Northeast United States





Test Preparation

Read the paragraphs. Then answer the questions.

New Hampshire's newest state forest . . . was purchased by The Nature Conservancy It . . . will never be developed . . . It will always be open. . . [and] it provides an ideal habitat for an endangered plant species called the northeastern bulrush.

This is good news. Teachers use the land for forestry, science, and other subjects. Students tap trees, while environmental science students measure the effects of ozone pollution on white pine. Gym classes go snowshoeing and hiking in the forest, and the schools' cross-country ski team trains on its trails.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. New Hampshire has beautiful forests.
 - B. Teachers use land for forestry and science.
 - C. The Nature Conservancy bought the forest to provide a habitat for the northeastern bulrush.
 - D. The state forest will provide habitat for an endangered species and provide students a place to learn.
2. Why is it important to have undeveloped land? What does it provide the community?
3. Which of the following statements is an opinion?
 - A. The northeastern bulrush is an endangered plant species.
 - B. The Nature Conservancy is the newest state forest in New Hampshire.
 - C. The Nature Conservancy bought the newest state forest.
 - D. New Hampshire has beautiful state forests.
4. List reasons why it is important to provide habitat for plants and animals that are endangered.

What causes a region to change?



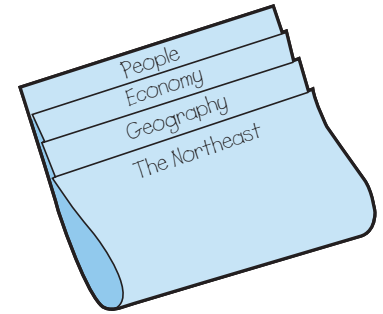
Write About the Big Idea

Expository Report

Recall what you learned about the geography, economy, and people of the Northeast in Unit 3. Review your notes in the completed foldable.

Use the information from your foldable and other sources to write a report. Your report should end up being several paragraphs. The topic of your report will explain what caused the Northeast to change over time.

FOLDABLES™
Study Organizer



Plan a Bike Trip

Suppose you are a travel agent. Your newest client wants you to plan a bike trip. Work with a partner to plan a trip through part of the Northeast.

1. Research areas of the Northeast that might be best suited to a bike trip.
2. Use a map to figure out the best routes.
3. Create a presentation for your client. It should include pictures and descriptions, and even a map, of the trip you are suggesting.
4. You may draw pictures or create a collage from newspapers or magazines.
5. Present your trip to your class. Be sure to explain why you chose the particular route you selected.

