

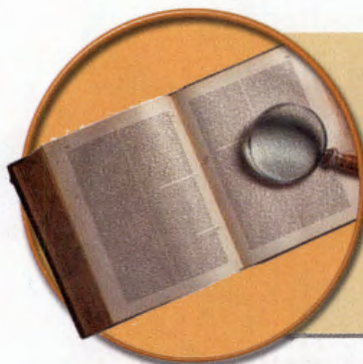
Research Handbook

Before you can write a report or complete a project, you must gather information about your topic. You can find some information in your textbook. Other sources of information are technology resources, print resources, and community resources.



Technology Resources

- Internet
- Computer disk
- Television and radio



Print Resources

- Almanac
- Atlas
- Dictionary
- Encyclopedia
- Nonfiction book
- Periodical
- Thesaurus



Community Resources

- Teacher
- Museum curator
- Community leader
- Older citizen

Technology Resources

The main technology resources you can use for researching information are the Internet and computer disks. Your school or local library may have CD-ROMs or DVDs that contain information about your topic. Other media, such as television and radio, can also be good sources of current information.

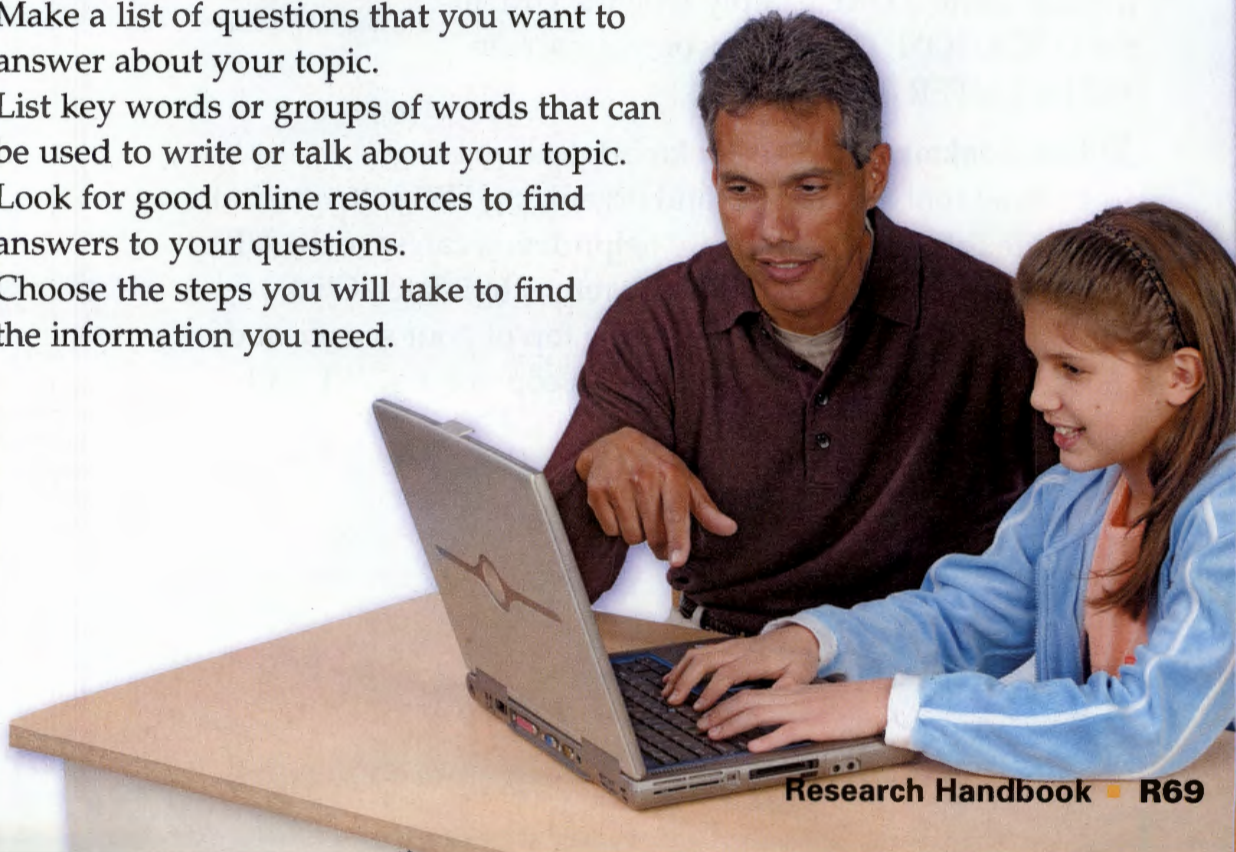
Using the Internet

The Internet contains vast amounts of information. By using a computer to go online, you can read documents, see pictures and artworks, listen to music, take a virtual tour of a museum or other location, and read about current events.

Information that you find online is always changing. Keep in mind that some websites that you find might contain mistakes or incorrect information. To get accurate information, be sure to visit only trusted websites, such as museum and government sites. Also, try to find two or more websites that give the same facts.

► Plan Your Search

- Identify the topic to be researched.
- Make a list of questions that you want to answer about your topic.
- List key words or groups of words that can be used to write or talk about your topic.
- Look for good online resources to find answers to your questions.
- Choose the steps you will take to find the information you need.



Use a Search Engine

A search engine is an online collection of websites that can be sorted by entering a key word or group of words. There are many different search engines available. You may want to ask a librarian, a teacher, or a parent for suggestions on which search engine to use.

► **Search by Subject** To search by subject, or topic, use a search engine. Choose from the list of key words that you made while planning your search, and enter a key word or group of words in the search engine field on your screen. Then click SEARCH or GO. You will see a list of available websites that have to do with your topic. Click on the site or sites you think will be most helpful. If you do not find enough websites listed, think of other key words or related words, and search again.

► **Search by Address** Each website has its own address, called a Uniform Resource Locator, or URL for short. To get to a website using a URL, simply type the URL in the LOCATION/GO TO box on your screen and hit ENTER or click GO.

► **Use Bookmarks** The bookmark feature is an Internet tool for keeping and organizing URLs. If you find a website that seems especially helpful, you can save the URL so that you can quickly and easily return to it later. Click BOOKMARKS or FAVORITES at the top of your screen, and choose ADD. Your computer makes a copy of the URL and keeps a record of it.



Print Resources

Books in libraries are organized through a system of numbers. Every book has its own number called a call number. The call number tells where in the library the book can be found. Some reference books, such as encyclopedias, are usually kept in a separate section of a library. Each book there has R or RE—for *reference*—on its spine. Most reference books can only be used in the library. Most libraries also have a special section for periodicals, which include magazines and newspapers.

► Almanac

An almanac is a book or electronic resource that contains facts about different subjects. The subjects are listed in alphabetical order in an index, and many number-based facts are shown in tables or charts. New almanacs are published each year, so they have the most current information.

► Atlas

An atlas is a book of maps that gives information about places. Different kinds of atlases show different places at different times. Your teacher or librarian can help you find the kind of atlas you need for your research.

► Dictionary

A dictionary gives the correct spelling of words and their definitions, or meanings. It also gives the words' pronunciations, or how to say the words aloud. In addition, many dictionaries have lists of foreign words, abbreviations, well-known people, and place names.

de•mand\di-'mand\vi 1: to ask with authority 2: the desire or need for a product or service

de•pend\di-'pend\vi 1: to be undecided 2: to rely on for help

de•pos•it\di-'pä-zit\vb 1: to put money into a bank account
2: to place for safekeeping or as a pledge

Dictionary entry

► Encyclopedia

An encyclopedia is a book or set of books that gives information about many different topics. The topics are arranged alphabetically. An encyclopedia is a good source to use when beginning your research. In addition to words, electronic encyclopedias often have sound and video clips as well.

► Nonfiction Books

A nonfiction book gives facts about real people, places, and things. All nonfiction books in a library are arranged in order and by category according to their call numbers. To find a book's call number, you use a library's card file or computer catalog. You can search for a book in the catalog by subject, author, or title.

► Periodicals

A periodical is published each day, each week, or each month. Periodicals are good resources for current information on topics not yet found in books. Many libraries have a guide that lists magazine articles by subject. Two such guides are the *Children's Magazine Guide* and the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*. The entries in guides are usually in alphabetical order by subject, author, or title.

► Thesaurus

A thesaurus (thih•SAWR•uhs) gives synonyms, or words that mean the same or nearly the same as another word. A thesaurus also gives antonyms, or words that have the opposite meanings. Using a thesaurus can help you find words that better describe your topic and make your writing more interesting.

Capitol, United States, houses the United States legislative branch, or Congress. The Capitol building is in Washington, D.C., on Capitol Hill. The Capitol is a government building and a symbol of the United States. Visitors from different countries visit the Capitol each year. The public can go inside and see where the House of Representatives and the Senate meet.

In 1792 the government held a special contest. Architects from around the country competed to see whose design for the Capitol would be chosen. Amateurs architect and doctor William Thornton submitted the winning entry. In 1793, construction of the Capitol began. Congress held its first meeting in the new Capitol in 1800. During the War of 1812, British troops set fire to the building in the year 1814. Congress could not return to the Capitol until 1819.

The Capitol is modeled on the architecture used by Romans. The Capitol's 540 rooms include offices and reception rooms. In these rooms are keepsakes from United States history and works of art from memorable artists. The center of the Capitol, also known as the Rotunda, is beneath the dome. It is more than 85 feet in diameter and 185 feet high. The large center dome is painted white to match the rest of the marble building. On top of the dome is the Statue of Freedom. The statue is a woman with a headdress of eagle feathers, holding a shield and sword.

Many state lunerals for famous United States citizens, such as Abraham Lincoln and Ronald Reagan, have been held in the Rotunda under the dome ceiling. Painted in 1868, *The Apotheosis of George Washington* by an Italian painter Constantino Brumidi, decorates the dome ceiling.

To the north of the Rotunda is the Senate wing of the Capitol. This wing has rooms open to the public where visitors can watch the Senate in session. The old Supreme Court chamber is also housed in this wing. The chamber looks much like it did in 1859. This is where the court was in 1810 to 1859. The President's room is also located on the Senate side. It is one of the most decorated rooms. Portraits of George Washington and a large bronze chandelier decorate this room.

South of the Rotunda is the House of Representatives wing. Located in this wing are the House Chamber and the Statuary Hall. The House Chamber has rooms open to the public for viewing. The Statuary Hall contains statues of notable Americans. In 1857, an extension to the House wing was completed. Thomas Ustick Walter, co-founder of the American Institute of Architects, built it. Walter is responsible for the fireproof cast-iron dome on top of the building, completed in 1865. It replaced the small wood-constructed dome built in 1824.

In 1962, architect J. George Stewart completed the eastward expansion of the Capitol's center. Today, the Capitol covers 4 acres and has five levels. It is part of the Capitol Complex.

The Capitol Complex consists of the United States Botanical Garden Conservatory, United States Supreme Court, office buildings for the House of Representatives and Senate, and the Library of Congress.



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Encyclopedia article



Community Resources

Many times, people in your community can tell you information about your research topic. You can learn facts, opinions, or points of view by asking these people thoughtful questions. Before you talk to any of them, always ask a teacher or a parent for permission.

Listening to Find Information

It is important to plan ahead whenever you talk with people as part of your research. Planning ahead will help you gather the information you need. Follow these tips as you gather information from people in your community.

► Before

- Find out more about the topic you want to discuss.
- Think about the kind of information you still need.
- Consider the best way to gather the information you need.
- List the people you want to talk to.
- Make a list of useful questions you want to ask. Make sure your questions are clear and effective.

► During

- Speak clearly and loudly enough when asking questions.
- Listen carefully. Make sure you are getting the information you need, and revise your questions based on what you hear. You may also think of new questions to ask.
- Think about the speaker's perspective, tone of voice, and word choice. Use these clues to evaluate whether the speaker is a good source of information about your topic.
- Be polite. Do not interrupt or argue with the person who is speaking.
- Take notes to help you remember important ideas and details.
- Write down the person's exact words if you think you will want to quote them in your report. If possible, use a tape recorder. Be sure to ask the speaker for permission in advance.

► After

- Thank the person you spoke with.
- Follow up by writing a thank-you note.

Writing to Get Information

You can also write to people in your community to gather information. You can write an e-mail or a letter. Keep these ideas in mind as you write:

- Write neatly or use a computer.
- Say who you are and why you are writing. Be clear and specific about what you want to know.
- Carefully check your spelling and punctuation.
- If you are writing a letter, provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the person to send you a response.
- Thank the person.



222 Central Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301
October 25, 20--

Northern Regional Tourism Division
Attn: Ms. Stephanie Nguyen
123 Main Street
Sacramento, CA 94211

Dear Ms. Nguyen:

My name is David Thomas, and I am writing this letter to see if you can send me some information about scenic attractions in the state of California. My family is planning a vacation next month, and we would like to visit some of the attractions in the northern part of the state. Please send a brochure listing the scenic attractions and a highway map. I understand this is a service you provide for those planning vacations in the area. I am excited about visiting your part of the state.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

David Thomas

David Thomas
222 Central Avenue
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Bureau of Tourism
Attn: Stephanie Nguyen
123 Main Street
Sacramento, CA 94211

Reporting

Written Reports

Your teacher may ask you to write a report about the information you find. Knowing how to write a report will help you make good use of the information. The following tips will help you write your report.

Before Writing

- Choose a main idea or topic.
- Think of questions about your topic. Questions should be clear and focus on specific ideas about your topic.
- Gather information from two or more sources. You may use print resources, technology resources, or community resources. Be sure to look for answers to your questions.
- Take notes on the information you find.
- Review your notes to be sure you have the information you need. Write down ideas and details about your topic to put in your report.
- Use your notes to make an outline of the information you found. Organize your ideas in a way that is easy to understand.

Citing Sources

An important part of research and writing is citing sources. When you cite a source, you keep a written record of where you got your information. The list of sources will be presented as a bibliography. A bibliography is a list of the books, periodicals, and other sources that you used to find the information in your report.

Outline

The California Capitol Building

- I. Where, when, and why the capitol building was constructed
 - A. The capitol building was built in Sacramento.
 1. In 1849, the capital was in San Jose.
 2. In 1852, the capital moved from San Jose to Vallejo.
 3. Since Vallejo was not a good place for a capitol building, the capital moved to Sacramento.
 - B. The population of California increased, creating a need for a capitol building.
 1. People wanted a symbol to represent the state of California.
 2. In 1854, Sacramento's statehouse became the new capitol building.
 - C. Many important decisions are made in the capitol building.
 1. Government representatives make new laws.
 2. Government officials meet to talk about California issues.
 - D. Knowing about the state capitol is important for good citizenship.
 1. The building includes information everyone should know.
 2. Citizens vote for people who represent them.

Bibliography

Hernandez, Elizabeth. *Sacramento Through the Years*. San Antonio, Texas: Old Alamo Press, 2004

Wyatt, Adam. *The History of California*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Scenic River Publishing, 2003

Bibliography Card

Wyatt, Adam. *The History of California*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Scenic River Publishing, 2003, page 25.

San Jose was the first state capital of California. Eventually the state government moved to Sacramento in 1854.

THE CALIFORNIA CAPITOL BUILDING

Reading Notes

- The California Legislature first met at the Capitol building in 1869
- Government representatives make laws in the Capitol building
- Government representatives vote on issues there
- The capital of California was San Jose in 1849
- In 1852, the capital moved to Vallejo
- The Sacramento statehouse became the new Capitol building

Class Notes

- Visitors can tour the offices of the California attorney general, secretary of state, treasurer, and governor
- Outside the building is a statue of Junipero Serra
- Around the building are 40 acres of garden
- The capital moved from San Jose to Vallejo to Sacramento, when the statehouse became the Capitol building
- The Capitol building is a symbol for the people of California
- The Capitol building was built out of the statehouse and took four more years to complete

Write a First Draft

- Use your notes and your outline to write a draft of your report. Keep in mind that your purpose is to share information.
- Write in paragraph form. Develop your topic with facts, details, examples, and explanations. Each paragraph should focus on one new idea.
- Get all your ideas down on paper. You can revise your draft and correct errors in the next step.

Revise

- Read over your draft. Does it make sense? Does your report have a beginning, a middle, and an end? Have you answered all your questions?
- Rewrite sentences that are unclear or poorly worded. Move sentences that seem out of place.
- Add details when needed to support your ideas.
- If too many sentences are alike, make some sentences shorter or longer to keep your report interesting.
- Check any quotations to be sure you have shown someone's exact words and that you have noted the source correctly.

Proofread and Edit

- Proofread your report, checking for errors.
- Correct any errors in spelling, capitalization, or punctuation. If you are writing your report on a computer, use the spell-check feature.
- Use a thesaurus to find words that better describe your topic or that make your report more interesting.

Publish

- Make a neat, clean copy of your report.
- Include illustrations, maps, or other drawings to help explain your topic.

Rough draft

Allison Casareo
Social Studies

A History of the Capitol Building in Sacramento, California

The capitol building in Sacramento, California, is a very important place. The capitol building is the place where our state government works on making new laws. It is also where our government officials meet to talk about important issues happening in California. Many people do not know about the history of the capitol building because it was built before many of today's California citizens were born. There are many interesting historical facts about the capitol building in Sacramento, California. It is important to know who made the decision to build it, where it was built, when it was built, and what happens in the capitol building today.

The capitol building in Sacramento was not always the location of our state's government offices. A long time ago, the capitol of California was located in San Jose. The year 1848. In 1852 the capital of California moved from San Jose to Vallejo, California. At that time, Vallejo was not a good place for the capitol building. The work on the building took a long time and it was very expensive. Then, in 1853, the capitol moved to Benicia where it remained until the city of Sacramento offered its courthouse as the new capitol building. In 1854, Sacramento's courthouse became the new statehouse. The building that the first session held its meeting in, is not the same building that serves as today's capitol building. When the capital first moved to Sacramento, members of the legislature were happy to have a place to meet that would stand as a symbol of the great State of California. But, soon after, the city began to grow. As the population increased, so did the need for a new Capitol building.

Final draft

Allison Casareo
Social Studies

A History of the Capitol Building in Sacramento, California

The capitol building in Sacramento, California, is a very important place. The capitol building is the place where our government representatives make new laws. It is also where our government officials meet to talk about important issues happening in California. Many people do not know about the history of the capitol building because it was built before many of today's California citizens were born. There are many interesting historical facts about the capitol building, which is located in Sacramento, California. It is important to know where it was built, when it was built, and what happens in the capitol building today.

The capitol building in Sacramento was not always the location of our state's government offices. In 1848, the capitol of California was located in San Jose. In 1852, California's capital moved from San Jose to Vallejo, California. At that time, Vallejo was not a good place for the capitol building because work on the building took a long time and it was very expensive. In 1853, the capital of California moved to Benicia where it remained until the city of Sacramento offered its courthouse as the new capitol building. In 1854, Sacramento's courthouse became the new statehouse. The building in Sacramento that held the first state session in 1854 is not the same building that served as today's California capitol building.

When the state capital was first moved to Sacramento, members of the legislature were happy to have a nice place to meet that would serve as a symbol of the great state of California. But, soon after, the city began to grow. As the population increased, so did the need for a new Capitol building.

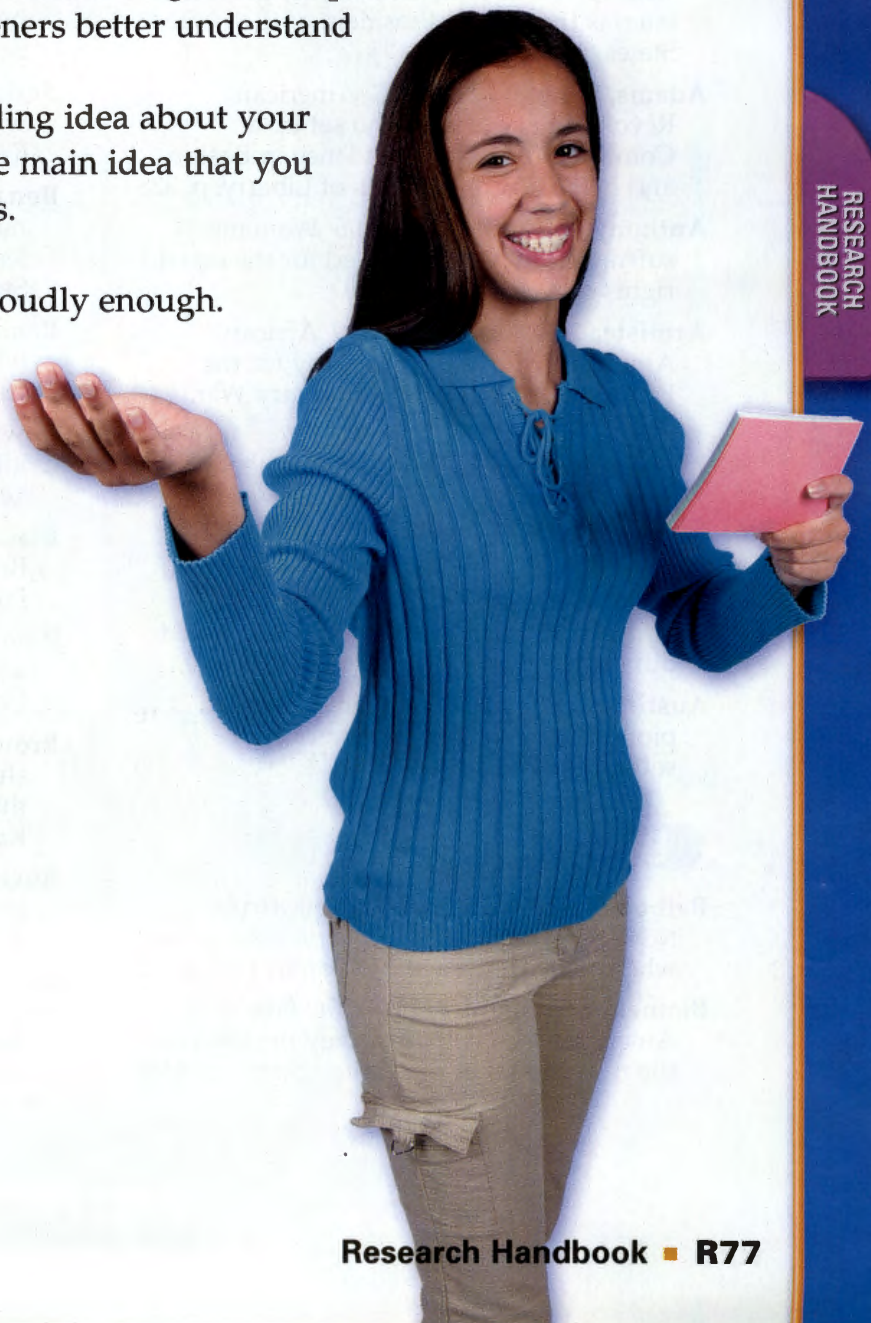
Proofreading marks and their meanings

Mark	Meaning
^	Insert word.
,	Insert comma.
¶	Start a new paragraph.
cap	Use capital letter.
e	Delete.
lc	Use lowercase letter.

Listening to Find Information

Sometimes in class you may be asked to give an oral presentation. Like a written report, the purpose of an oral presentation is to share information. These tips will help you prepare an oral presentation:

- Follow the steps described in Before Writing to gather and organize information.
- Use your notes to plan and organize your presentation. Include an introduction and a conclusion in your report.
- Prepare note cards that you can refer to as you speak.
- Prepare visuals such as illustrations, diagrams, maps, or other graphics to help listeners better understand your topic.
- Give your audience a controlling idea about your topic. A controlling idea is the main idea that you support with facts and details.
- Practice your presentation.
- Be sure to speak clearly and loudly enough. Keep your listeners interested in your report by using facial expressions and hand movements.



Biographical Dictionary

The **Biographical Dictionary** provides information about many of the people introduced in this book. Names are listed alphabetically by last name. Pronunciation guides are provided for hard-to-pronounce names. Following each name are the birth and death dates of that person. If the person is still alive, only the year of birth appears. A brief description of the person's main achievement is then given. The page number that follows tells where the main discussion of that person appears in this book. (You can check the Index for other page references.) Guide names at the top of each page help you quickly locate the name you need to find.

A

Adams, Abigail 1744–1818 Massachusetts woman and wife of John Adams who supported the Patriot cause. p. 369

Adams, John 1735–1826 Massachusetts leader who served as a member of Congress and later as the second President of the United States. p. 349

Adams, Samuel 1722–1803 American Revolutionary leader who set up a Committee of Correspondence in Boston and helped form the Sons of Liberty. p. 328

Anthony, Susan B. 1820–1906 Womansuffrage leader who worked for the equal rights of women. p. 574

Armistead, James 1760?–1830 African American who served as a spy for the Patriots during the Revolutionary War. p. 370

Arnold, Benedict 1741–1801 Continental Army officer who later became a traitor and worked for the British during the Revolutionary War. p. 381

Attucks, Crispus (A•tuhks) 1725?–1770 African American patriot who was killed during the Boston Massacre. p. 332

Austin, Stephen F. 1793–1836 American pioneer who started an American settlement in Texas. p. 551

B

Balboa, Vasco Núñez de (bahl•BOH•uh, NOON•yay day) 1475–1519 Spanish explorer who reached the Pacific Ocean in 1513. p. 123

Banneker, Benjamin 1731–1806 Free African American who helped survey the land for the new capital of the United States. p. 446

Barlow, Sam 1795–1867 American pathfinder who built the Barlow Road, which helped settlers traveling on the Oregon Trail. p. 543

Bates, Katharine Lee 1859–1929 American educator and poet who wrote "America the Beautiful." p. 469

Becknell, William 1796?–1865 American pioneer from Missouri who mapped the Santa Fe Trail. p. 544

Berkeley, Lord John 1607–1678 Proprietor, with Sir George Carteret, of the New Jersey Colony. p. 244

Bonaparte, Napoleon (BOH•nuh•part, nuh•POH•lee•yuhn) 1769–1821 French leader who sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803. p. 515

Boone, Daniel 1734–1820 American pathfinder who was one of the first settlers to cross the Appalachian Mountains. p. 502

Bowie, James 1796–1836 American soldier killed at the Battle of the Alamo during the Texas War for Independence. p. 552

Braddock, Edward 1695–1755 Commander of British forces during the early years of the French and Indian War. p. 321

Bradford, William 1590–1657 English Pilgrim settler and governor of the Plymouth Colony. p. 172

Brown, Linda 1943– African American student whose family was among a group that challenged public school segregation in Kansas. R5

Burgoyne, John (ber•GOYN) 1722–1792 British general who lost the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War. p. 381

Burke, Edmund 1729–1797 British leader during the American Revolution who advised the British government to compromise with the colonists. p. 338

C

- Caboto, Giovanni** (kah•BOH•toh) 1450?–1499? Italian explorer, also known as John Cabot, who explored Newfoundland for the English. p. 121
- Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez** 1500?–1543 Spanish explorer who was the first European to explore the west coast of North America. p. 131
- Calvert, Cecilius** 1605–1675 Son of George Calvert; established the Maryland Colony. p. 273
- Calvert, George** 1580?–1632 Member of the Virginia Company and the first Lord Baltimore; received the original charter for Maryland. p. 273
- Carteret, Sir George** c. 1610–1680 Proprietor, with Lord John Berkeley, of the New Jersey Colony. p. 244
- Cartier, Jacques** (kar•TYAY, ZHAHK) 1491–1557 French explorer who explored the eastern coast of what is now Canada. p. 177
- Carver, George Washington** 1864–1943 African American scientist who developed new products using peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans. R4
- Champlain, Samuel de** (sham•PLAYN) 1567?–1635 French explorer who founded the Quebec settlement in what is now Canada. p. 177
- Chapman, John** 1774–1845 American pioneer, known as Johnny Appleseed, who planted trees in the Northwest Territory. p. 511
- Charles II** 1630–1685 English king who granted charters for the New Hampshire Colony and the Carolina Colony. p. 240
- Chavez, Cesar** 1927–1993 Mexican American labor leader and organizer of the United Farm Workers. p. 477
- Clark, William** 1770–1838 American explorer who aided Meriwether Lewis during an expedition through the Louisiana Purchase. p. 516
- Columbus, Christopher** 1451–1506 Italian explorer who sailed for Spain. He was searching for a western route to Asia but instead reached islands near the Americas. p. 114

- Cornwallis, Charles** 1738–1805 British general who surrendered at the Battle of Yorktown, resulting in victory for the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 392
- Coronado, Francisco Vásquez de** (kawr•oh•NAH•doh) 1510?–1554 Spanish explorer who led an expedition through southwestern North America searching for the Seven Cities of Gold. p. 131
- Cortes, Hernando** (kawr•TEZ) 1485–1547 Spanish conquistador who led a group that defeated the Aztecs in what is now Mexico. p. 130
- Crockett, Davy** 1786–1836 American pioneer who was killed while defending the Alamo. p. 552

D

- Dart, Justin** 1930– Civil rights leader who helped promote the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). p. 477
- Deganawida** (deh•gahn•uh•WEE•duh) 1500s Legendary Iroquois holy man who called for an end to the fighting among the Iroquois, which led to the formation of the Iroquois League. p. 77
- de Soto, Hernando** (day SOH•toh) 1496?–1542 Spanish explorer who led an expedition through southeastern North America. p. 132
- Dickinson, John** 1732–1808 Member of the Continental Congress who helped write the Articles of Confederation, which were adopted in 1781. p. 343
- Douglass, Frederick** 1817–1895 African American abolitionist who escaped from slavery and became a famous speaker and writer. p. 573
- Drake, Daniel** 1785–1852 Pioneer doctor and educator. p. 510
- Du Bois, W. E. B.** (doo•BOYS) 1868–1963 African American teacher and writer who helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). R5

E

- Edwards, Jonathan** 1703–1758 Massachusetts minister who helped lead the Great Awakening. p. 252
- Elizabeth I** 1533–1603 Queen of England from 1558 to 1603. p. 161
- Equiano, Olaudah** (ek•wee•AH•noh, OH•luh•dah) 1750?–1797 African who was kidnapped and sold into slavery. He later wrote a book about his life and gave speeches against slavery. p. 289
- Estevanico** (es•tay•vahn•EE•koh) 1474?–1539 African enslaved person who went on an expedition in search of the Seven Cities of Gold. p. 130

F

- Farragut, Jorge** (FAIR•uh•guht, HAWR•hay) 1755–1817 Spanish-born soldier who fought in the Continental Army and Navy. p. 384
- Ferdinand II** 1452–1516 King of Spain who, with Queen Isabella, funded Christopher Columbus's voyages. He also helped lead the Spanish Reconquista. p. 115
- Fink, Mike** 1770?–1823? Pioneer and sailor on the Mississippi. His adventures have been exaggerated in tall tales. p. 511
- Forten, James** 1766–1842 Free African American who, as a 14 year-old, volunteered to join the Continental Navy during the Revolutionary War. p. 370
- Franklin, Benjamin** 1706–1790 American leader and delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was also a respected scientist and business leader. p. 254
- Freeman, Elizabeth** 1742?–1829 African American woman from Massachusetts who sued for, and won, her freedom in 1780. p. 397
- Frémont, John C.** 1813–1890 American pathfinder who made maps of the West. p. 541
- Fulton, Robert** 1765–1815 American engineer and inventor who created the first commercial steamboat. p. 504

G

- Gadsden, James** 1788–1858 United States minister to Mexico who arranged to buy parts of present-day New Mexico and Arizona from Mexico—known as the Gadsden Purchase. p. 561
- Gage, Thomas** 1721–1787 Governor of Massachusetts and a leader in the British army during the Revolutionary War. p. 344
- Gálvez, Bernardo de** (GAHL•ves) 1746–1786 Spanish governor of Louisiana who helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 384
- George II** 1683–1760 British king who chartered the Georgia Colony. p. 276
- George III** 1738–1820 King of Britain during the Revolutionary War. p. 326
- Gerry, Elbridge** 1744–1814 Massachusetts delegate to the Constitutional Convention. p. 443
- Greeley, Horace** 1811–1872 American journalist and political leader; publisher of a newspaper called the *New York Tribune*. p. 561
- Greene, Nathanael** 1742–1786 Continental Army officer who forced the British out of Georgia and the Carolinas. p. 391
- Grenville, George** 1712–1770 British prime minister who passed the Stamp Act in 1765. p. 327
- Gutenberg, Johannes** 1390–1468 German inventor of an improved printing press. p. 111

H

- Hale, Nathan** 1755–1776 American Revolutionary hero who was hanged by the British for spying for the Patriots. p. 388
- Hamilton, Alexander** 1755–1804 American leader in calling for the Constitutional Convention and winning support for it. He favored a strong national government. p. 446
- Hancock, John** 1737–1793 Leader of the Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts. p. 340

Henry 1394–1460 Henry the Navigator, prince of Portugal, who set up the first European school for training sailors in navigation. p. 112

Henry VIII 1491–1547 English King who started the Church of England. p. 171

Henry, Patrick 1736–1799 Virginia leader who spoke out against British policies and later opposed the Constitution. p. 333

Hiawatha (hy•uh•WAH•thuh) 1500s Onondaga chief who persuaded other Iroquois tribes to form the Iroquois League. p. 77

Hidalgo, Miguel 1753–1811 Mexican priest who called for a revolution against Spain in 1810. p. 555

Hooker, Thomas 1586?–1647 Minister who helped form the Connecticut Colony. p. 218

Houston, Sam 1793–1863 President of the Republic of Texas and, later, governor of the state of Texas. p. 552

Hudson, Henry 1570?–1611 English explorer who claimed a large area of what is now New York for the Dutch. p. 142

Hutchinson, Anne Marbury 1591–1643 English colonist who was banished from the Massachusetts Colony because of her religious beliefs. p. 213

I

Isabella I 1451–1504 Queen of Spain who, with King Ferdinand, funded Christopher Columbus's voyages. She also helped lead the Spanish Reconquista. p. 115

J

Jackson, Andrew 1767–1845 Seventh President of the United States. He ordered the removal of many American Indian groups from their lands. p. 527

James I 1566–1625 King of England in the early 1600s. The James River and Jamestown were named for him. p. 162

James, the Duke of York 1633–1701? English leader who took over New Netherland from the Dutch and set up New York and New Jersey. p. 243

Jay, John 1745–1829 American leader who became the first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. p. 424

Jefferson, Thomas 1743–1826 Third President of the United States and the main writer of the Declaration of Independence. He also purchased Louisiana from France in 1803. p. 349

Joliet, Louis (zhohl•YAY, loo•EE) 1645–1700 French fur trader who with Jacques Marquette and five others explored North America for France. p. 180

Jones, John Paul 1747–1792 American naval officer during the Revolutionary War. p. 389

K

Key, Francis Scott 1779–1843 American lawyer and poet who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." p. 468

King, Martin Luther, Jr. 1929–1968 African American civil rights leader who worked to end unfair treatment of African Americans. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. p. 479

Kosciuszko, Tadeusz (kawsh•CHUSH•koh) 1746–1817 Polish soldier who helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 389

L

La Salle, Sieur de (luh•SAL) 1643–1687 French explorer who found the mouth of the Mississippi River and claimed the Mississippi Valley for France. p. 180

Lafayette, Marquis de (lah•fee•ET) 1757–1834 French soldier who fought alongside the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 378

- Las Casas, Bartolomé de** (lahs KAH•sahs, bar•toh•loh•MAY day) 1474–1566 Spanish missionary who spent much of his life trying to help American Indians. p. 156
- Law, John** 1671–1729 Scottish banker who was appointed proprietor of the Louisiana region. p. 182
- Lee, Richard Henry** 1732–1794 American Revolutionary leader who believed the colonies should become independent from Britain. p. 349
- L'Enfant, Pierre Charles** 1754–1825 French-born American engineer who designed the original layout of Washington, D.C. p. 446
- Lewis, Meriwether** 1774–1809 American explorer chosen by Thomas Jefferson to explore the lands of the Louisiana Purchase. p. 516
- Lincoln, Abraham** 1809–1865 Sixteenth President of the United States, leader of the Union in the Civil War, and signer of the Emancipation Proclamation. p. 509
- Logan** 1725?–1780? Prominent American Indian leader and member of the Mingo tribe who fought against the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 371
- Louis XIV** 1638–1715 King of France from 1643 to 1715. p. 180
- Ludington, Sybil** 1761–1839 New York woman who, when she was 16, rode to warn American soldiers of a British attack in 1777. p. 369
- Luther, Martin** 1483–1546 German religious leader who began the Protestant Reformation by protesting the policies of the Catholic Church. p. 133

M

- Madison, Dolley** 1768–1849 Wife of James Madison and First Lady during the War of 1812. p. 524
- Madison, James** 1751–1836 Fourth President of the United States. He helped write the United States Constitution. p. 424
- Magellan, Ferdinand** (muh•JEH•luhn) 1480?–1521 Portuguese explorer who led an expedition to sail west to Asia in 1519. He died on the voyage, but one of his ships returned to Spain and became the first ship to sail around the world. p. 124

Marquette, Jacques (mahr•KET, ZHAHK) 1637–1675 Catholic missionary who knew several American Indian languages. With Louis Joliet, he explored North America for France. p. 180

Marshall, John 1755–1835 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who ruled that the United States should protect the Cherokee Indians and their lands in Georgia. p. 528

Mason, George 1725–1792 Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention who later opposed the Constitution. p. 449

McCauley, Mary Ludwig Hays 1754?–1832 Pennsylvania woman who earned the nickname Molly Pitcher because she carried water to American soldiers during the Battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary War. p. 389

Menéndez de Avilés, Pedro (may•NAYN•days day ah•vee•LAYS) 1519–1574 Spanish leader who helped build the settlement at St. Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States. p. 157

Metacombet 1639?–1676 Leader of the Wampanoag Indians. Called King Philip by the English. Led King Philip's War in New England. p. 211

Minuit, Peter 1580–1638 Dutch leader of New Netherland who purchased Manhattan Island. p. 178

Morris, Gouverneur (guh•ver•NIR) 1752–1816 American leader who helped write the United States Constitution. p. 433

Morse, Samuel F. B. 1791–1872 American inventor who developed the telegraph and the Morse code. p. 571

Motecuhzoma (moh•tay•kwah•SOH•mah) 1466–1520 Emperor of the Aztecs at the time of the arrival of the Spanish. p. 130

Mott, Lucretia 1793–1880 American reformer who helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention. p. 573

N

Navarro, José Antonio (nah•VAR•roh hoh•SAY ahn•TOH•nee•oh) 1795–1871 A signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. p. 554

Niza, Marcos de (day NEE•sah) 1495–1558 Spanish priest who was sent on an expedition to find the Seven Cities of Gold. p. 130

O

- Oglethorpe, James** 1696–1785 English leader who founded the Georgia Colony. p. 276
- Osceola** 1804–1838 Leader of the Seminole Indians in Florida. p. 527
- Otis, James** 1725–1783 Massachusetts colonist who spoke out against British taxes and called for “no taxation without representation.” p. 327

P

- Paine, Thomas** 1737–1809 Author of *Common Sense*, in which he attacked King George III and called for a revolution to make the colonies independent. p. 348
- Parker, John** 1729–1775 Leader of the Minutemen in Massachusetts. p. 340
- Paterson, William** 1745–1806 New Jersey delegate to the Constitutional Convention who submitted the New Jersey Plan, under which each state would have one vote, regardless of population. p. 430
- Penn, William** 1644–1718 Founder of the Pennsylvania Colony. Penn was a Quaker who made Pennsylvania a refuge for settlers who wanted religious freedom. p. 245
- Philip II** 1527–1598 King of Spain and son of Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. p. 154
- Pickersgill, Caroline** c. 1800–? Helped her mother make the flag that inspired the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” p. 468
- Pickersgill, Mary** 1776–1857 Baltimore woman who, along with her daughter Caroline, sewed a flag for Ft. McHenry that later inspired “The Star-Spangled Banner.” p. 468
- Pike, Zebulon** 1779–1813 American explorer who led an expedition to explore the southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase. p. 518
- Pinckney, Eliza Lucas** 1722?–1793 South Carolina colonist who experimented with growing indigo plants. p. 291
- Pitt, William** 1708–1778 British leader of Parliament during the French and Indian War. p. 321

Pocahontas (poh•kuh•HAHN•tuhs) 1595–1617 Daughter of Chief Powhatan. She married English settler John Rolfe. p. 163

Polk, James K. 1795–1849 Eleventh President of the United States. Led the United States during the Mexican American War. p. 559

Polo, Marco 1254–1324 Italian explorer who spent many years in Asia in the late 1200s. He wrote a famous book about his travels. p. 110

Ponce de Leon, Juan (POHN•say day lay•OHN) 1460–1521 Spanish explorer who claimed what is now Florida for Spain in 1513. p. 129

Pontiac 1720?–1769? Ottawa Indian chief who led a rebellion against the British to stop the loss of Indian hunting lands. p. 322

Powhatan (pow•uh•TAN) 1550–1521 Algonquian Indian chief who governed the area that later became the Virginia Colony. He was the fater of Pocahontas. p. 163

Putnam, Israel 1718–1790 American commander in the Revolutionary War who fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. p. 344

R

Raleigh, Sir Walter (RAH•lee) 1554–1618 English explorer who helped set up England’s first colony in North America, on Roanoke Island near North Carolina p. 161

Randolph, Edmund 1753–1813 Virginia delegate to the Constitutional Convention who wrote the Virginia Plan, which stated that the number of representatives a state would have in Congress should be based on the population of the state. p. 430

Revels, Hiram 1827?–1901 Minister from Mississippi who became the first African American elected to the United States Senate. p. R3

Revere, Paul 1735–1818 Massachusetts colonist who warned the Patriots that the British were marching toward Concord. p. 341

Rolfe, John 1585–1622 Jamestown settler who discovered a method of drying tobacco that led to great profits. p. 164

Ross, John 1790–1866 Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He fought to prevent the loss of the Cherokee lands. Led his people on the Trail of Tears. p. 529

S

- Sacagawea** (sa•kuh•juh•WEE•uh) 1786?–1812? Shoshone woman who was an interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition. p. 516
- Salem, Peter** 1750?–1816 African American who fought alongside the Minutemen at Concord and at the Battle of Bunker Hill. p. 370
- Samoset** 1590?–1653? American Indian who spoke English and who helped English settlers at Plymouth. p. 173
- Sampson, Deborah** 1760–1827 Massachusetts woman who disguised herself as a soldier to fight for the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 369
- Santa Anna, Antonio López de** 1794–1876 Mexican general who led his country during the Mexican American War. p. 551
- Scott, Winfield** 1786–1866 American general who took part in the Cherokee Removal. p. 530
- Seguín, Juan** (say•GEEN) 1806–1889 Tejano settler who helped defend the Alamo. p. 554
- Sequoyah** (sih•KWOY•uh) 1765?–1843 Cherokee leader who created a writing system for the Cherokee language. p. 528
- Sevier, John** 1745–1815 First governor of Tennessee. p. 512
- Shays, Daniel** 1747?–1825 Leader of a farmers' rebellion in Massachusetts in 1787. p. 423
- Sherman, Roger** 1721–1793 Connecticut delegate to the Constitutional Convention who worked out the compromise in which Congress would have two houses—one based on state population and one with two members from each state. p. 431
- Slidell, John** 1793–1871 American leader who tried to purchase New Mexico and California from Mexico. p. 560
- Smith, Jedediah Strong** 1799–1831 American pathfinder and trader; he traveled overland to California in the late 1820s. p. 541
- Smith, John** 1580–1631 English explorer and leader of the Jamestown settlement. p. 163
- Stanton, Elizabeth Cady** 1815–1902 American reformer who helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention and wrote the Declaration of Sentiments. p. 573
- Steuben, Friedrich, Baron von** (vahn STOO•buhn) 1730–1794 German soldier who helped train American troops during the Revolutionary War. p. 383
- Stevenson, Robert Louis** 1850–1894 Scottish author, poet, and essayist. His writings include *Kidnapped* and *Treasure Island*. p. 16
- Stuyvesant, Peter** (STY•vuh•suhnt) 1610?–1672 Dutch governor of New Netherland. p. 242
- Sutter, John** 1803–1880 American pioneer who owned the sawmill where gold was discovered in 1848, leading to the California gold rush. p. 562

T

- Tamanend** 1776–1857 Lenni Lenape Indian chief who established peaceful relations with William Penn and the Pennsylvania settlers. p. 247
- Tapahonso, Luci** 1953– Navajo poet and author. p. 59
- Taylor, Zachary** 1784–1850 United States Army General during the Mexican American War; later became the twelfth President of the United States. p. 560
- Tecumseh** (tuh•KUHM•suh) 1768–1813 Shawnee leader of Indians in the Northwest Territory. He wanted to stop Americans from settling on Indian lands. p. 522
- Tenskwatawa** (ten•SKWAHT•uh•wah) 1768–1834 Shawnee leader and brother of Tecumseh. p. 523
- Thayendanegea** (thay•en•da•NEG•ah) 1742–1807 Known as Joseph Brant; Mohawk leader who helped the British during the Revolutionary War. p. 371
- Tisquantum** 1585?–1622 American Indian who spoke English and who helped English settlers at Plymouth. p. 173
- Tubman, Harriet** 1820–1913 African American abolitionist and former slave who helped lead others to freedom along the Underground Railroad. p. 573
- Tyler, John** 1790–1862 Tenth President of the United States. He asked for Texas to be admitted as a state. p. 553

V

- Verrazano, Giovanni** (ver•uh•ZAH•noh) 1458?–1528? Italian explorer who explored what is now New York Bay while searching for the Northwest Passage. p. 140
- Vespucci, Amerigo** (veh•SPOO•chee, uh•MAIR•ih•goh) 1454–1512 Italian explorer who made several voyages from Europe to South America. He determined that the land he reached was part of a new continent, which was later named America in his honor. p. 122

W

- Warren, Earl** 1891–1974 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who wrote the 1954 decision against school segregation. p. 478
- Warren, Mercy Otis** 1728–1814 Massachusetts colonist who wrote poems and plays supporting the Patriot cause. p. 369
- Washington, Booker T.** 1856?–1915 African American educator who helped found the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. R4
- Washington, George** 1732–1799 First President of the United States and leader of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. p. 320
- Washington, Martha** 1731–1802 Wife of George Washington. p. 369
- Wheatley, Phillis** 1753?–1784 African woman who was brought to Massachusetts and sold as an enslaved person. She later became a famous poet and supported the Patriots during the Revolutionary War. p. 347

- Whitefield, George** 1714–1770 English minister who helped lead the Great Awakening. p. 252
- Whitman, Narcissa** 1808–1847 American missionary and pioneer who, along with her husband Marcus, founded a mission in the Oregon Country. p. 542
- Whitney, Eli** 1765–1825 American inventor who developed the cotton gin and interchangeable parts. p. 569
- Williams, Roger** 1603?–1683 Founder of Providence in what is now Rhode Island. He was forced to leave the Massachusetts Colony because he disagreed with its leaders. p. 208
- Wing, Yung** 1828–1912 Chinese student who became the first Asian to graduate from an American university. He later served as a representative to the United States. p. 565
- Winthrop, John** 1588–1649 Puritan leader who served as governor of the Massachusetts Colony. p. 207

Y

- York** 1800s Enslaved African American whose hunting and fishing skills contributed to the Lewis and Clark expedition. p. 516
- Young, Brigham** 1801–1877 Mormon leader who helped the Mormons settle in the Great Salt Lake valley. p. 545

Gazetteer

The Gazetteer is a geographical dictionary that can help you locate places discussed in this book. Place names are listed alphabetically. Hard-to-pronounce names are followed by pronunciation guides. A description of the place is then given. The absolute location, or latitude and longitude, of each city is provided. The page number that follows tells where each place is shown on a map. Guide words at the top of each page help you locate the place name you need to find.

A

- Adena** (uh•DEE•nuh) An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in southern Ohio. (40°N, 81°W) p. 38
- Africa** Second-largest continent on Earth. p. I16
- Alaska Range** A mountain range in central Alaska. p. 16
- Albany** (AWL•buh•nee) The capital of New York; located in the eastern part of the state, on the Hudson River. (42°N, 74°W) p. 15
- Aleutian Islands** (uh•LOO•shuhn) A chain of volcanic islands, extending west from the Alaska Peninsula; located between the northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. p. 16
- Allegheny River** (a•luh•GAY•nee) A river in the northeastern United States; flows southwest to join the Monongahela River in Pennsylvania, forming the Ohio River. p. 413
- Annapolis** (uh•NA•puh•luhs) The capital of Maryland; located on Chesapeake Bay. (39°N, 76°W) p. 15
- Antarctica** One of Earth's seven continents. p. I16
- Appalachian Mountains** (a•puh•LAY•chuhn) A mountain system of eastern North America; extends from southeastern Quebec, Canada, to central Alabama. p. R29
- Arctic Ocean** One of Earth's four oceans; located north of the Arctic Circle. p. 25
- Arkansas River** A tributary of the Mississippi River, beginning in central Colorado and ending in southeastern Arkansas. p. 515
- Asia** Largest continent on Earth. p. I16
- Atlanta** The capital of Georgia; located in the northwest-central part of the state. (34°N, 84°W) p. 15
- Atlantic Ocean** Second-largest ocean; separates North and South America from Europe and Africa. p. 15
- Augusta** The capital of Maine; located in the eastern part of the state. (44°N, 70°W) p. 15
- Austin** The capital of Texas; located in the southern part of the state near the lower Colorado River. (30°N, 97°W) p. 15

Australia A country; smallest continent on Earth. p. I16

B

- Baffin Bay** A bay that connects the Arctic Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean; located between Canada and Greenland. p. 16
- Baja California** A peninsula in northwestern Mexico. p. 16
- Baltimore** A major seaport in Maryland; located on the upper end of Chesapeake Bay. (39°N, 77°W) p. 197
- Baton Rouge** (BA•tuhn•ROOZH) The capital of Louisiana; located in the southeastern part of the state. (30°N, 91°W) p. 15
- Beaufort Sea** (BOH•fert) That part of the Arctic Ocean between northeastern Alaska and the Canadian Arctic Islands. p. 16
- Bering Strait** A narrow strip of water; separates Asia from North America. p. 25
- Bismarck** The capital of North Dakota; located in the southern part of the state, near the Missouri River. (47°N, 101°W) p. 15
- Black Sea** A large inland sea between Europe and Asia. p. R21
- Boise** The capital of Idaho; located in the southern part of the state. (43°N, 116°W) p. 15
- Bonampak** An ancient settlement of the Mayan civilization; located in present-day southeastern Mexico. (16°N, 91°W) p. 38
- Boston** The capital of Massachusetts; located in the eastern part of the state. (42°N, 71°W) p. 15
- Boston Harbor** The western section of Massachusetts Bay; located in eastern Massachusetts; the city of Boston is located at its western end. p. 331
- Brandywine** A battlefield on Brandywine Creek in southeastern Pennsylvania; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1777. (40°N, 76°W) p. 390
- Brooklyn Heights** The site of a Revolutionary War battle. It is now part of the borough of Brooklyn. (41°N, 74°W) p. 386

Brooks Range A mountain range crossing northern Alaska. p. 16

C

- Cahokia** (kuh•HOH•kee•uh) A village in southwestern Illinois; site of an ancient settlement of the Mound Builders. (39°N, 90°W) p. 38
- Cambridge** A city in northeastern Massachusetts; located near Boston. (42°N, 71°W) p. 340
- Camden** A city in north-central South Carolina; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1780. (34°N, 81°W) p. 390
- Canyon de Chelly** (SHAY) A settlement of the Ancient Puebloans; located in present-day northeastern Arizona. p. 38
- Cape Cod** A peninsula of southeastern Massachusetts, extending into the Atlantic Ocean and enclosing Cape Cod Bay. (42°N, 70°W) p. 177
- Cape Fear River** A river in central and southeastern North Carolina; formed by the Deep and Haw Rivers; flows southeast into the Atlantic Ocean. p. 275
- Carson City** The capital of Nevada; located in the western part of the state near Lake Tahoe. (39°N, 120°W) p. 15
- Cascade Range** A mountain range in the western United States; a continuation of the Sierra Nevada; extends north from California to Washington. p. 16
- Central Plains** The eastern part of the Interior Plains. p. 16
- Chaco Canyon** (CHAH•koh) A settlement of the Ancient Puebloans; located in present-day northwestern New Mexico. (37°N, 108°W) p. 38
- Charles River** A river in eastern Massachusetts; separates Boston from Cambridge; flows into Boston Bay. p. 331
- Charleston** A city in southeastern South Carolina; a major port on the Atlantic Ocean; once known as Charles Town. (33°N, 80°W) p. 226
- Charleston** The capital of West Virginia; located in the southern part of the state. (38°N, 81°W) p. 15
- Charlestown** A city in Massachusetts; located on Boston Harbor between the mouths of the Charles and Mystic Rivers. p. 340
- Charlotte** The largest city in North Carolina; located in the south-central part of the state. (35°N, 81°W) p. 427
- Cherokee Nation** (CHAIR•uh•kee) A Native American nation located in present-day northern Georgia, eastern Alabama, southern Tennessee, and western North Carolina. p. 529
- Chesapeake Bay** An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. p. 275
- Cheyenne** (shy•AN) The capital of Wyoming; located in the southeastern part of the state. (41°N, 105°W) p. 15
- Chicago** A city in Illinois; located on Lake Michigan; the third-largest city in the United States. (42°N, 88°W) p. 493
- Chickamauga** (chik•uh•MAW•guh) A city in northwestern Georgia; site of a Civil War battle in 1863. (35°N, 85°W) p. 470
- Cincinnati** (sin•suh•NA•tee) A large city in southwestern Ohio; located on the Ohio River. (39°N, 84°W) p. 493
- Coast Mountains** A mountain range in western British Columbia and southern Alaska; a continuation of the Cascade Range. p. 16
- Coast Ranges** Mountains along the Pacific coast of North America, extending from Alaska to Baja California. p. 16
- Coastal Plain** Low, mostly flat land that stretches inland from the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. p. 16
- Colorado River** A river in the southwestern United States; its basin extends from the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada; flows into the Gulf of California. p. 38
- Columbia** The capital of South Carolina; located in the center of the state. (34°N, 81°W) p. 15
- Columbia River** A river that begins in the Rocky Mountains in southwestern Canada, forms the Washington-Oregon border, and empties into the Pacific Ocean; supplies much of that area's hydroelectricity. p. 544
- Columbus** The capital of Ohio; located in the center of the state. (40°N, 83°W) p. 15
- Compostela** (kahn•poh•STEh•lah) A city in west-central Mexico. (21°N, 105°W) p. 131
- Concord** The capital of New Hampshire; located in the southern part of the state. (43°N, 71°W) p. 15
- Concord** A town in northeastern Massachusetts, near Boston; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1775. (42°N, 71°W) p. 340
- Concord River** A river in northeastern Massachusetts; formed by the junction of the Sudbury and Assabet Rivers; flows north into the Merrimack River at Lowell. p. 340

Connecticut River The longest river in New England; begins in New Hampshire and empties into Long Island Sound, New York. p. 390

Copán (koh•PAHN) An ancient settlement of the Mayan civilization; located in present-day Honduras, in northern Central America. (15°N, 89°W) p. 38

Cowpens A town in northwestern South Carolina; located near the site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1781. (35°N, 82°W) p. 390

Crab Orchard An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day southern Illinois. (38°N, 89°W) p. 38

Cuba An island country in the Caribbean; the largest island of the West Indies. (22°N, 79°W) p. 16

D

Delaware Bay An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; located between southern New Jersey and Delaware. p. 245

Denver The capital of Colorado; located in the northern part of the state. (40°N, 105°W) p. 15

Des Moines (dih•MOYN) The capital of Iowa; located in the southern part of the state. (41°N, 94°W) p. 15

Dickson An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day central Illinois. p. 38

Dover The capital of Delaware located in the central part of the state. (39°N, 76°W) p. 15

E

Edenton (EE•duhn•tuhn) A town in northeastern North Carolina; located on Albemarle Sound, near the mouth of the Chowan River. (36°N, 77°W) p. 275

Emerald Mound An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day southwestern Mississippi. (32°N, 91°W) p. 38

Eureka A city in northern California that developed as an arrival point for gold miners in the 1850s. p. 20

Europe One of Earth's seven continents. p. I16

F

Fall River A city and port in southeastern Massachusetts; in the nineteenth century it was one of the largest centers in the United States for cotton mills and textile machinery work. (41°N, 71°W) p. 225

Falmouth (FAL•muhth) A town in southwestern Maine. (44°N, 70°W) p. 413

Fort Atkinson A fort in southern Kansas; located on the Santa Fe Trail. (43°N, 89°W) p. 544

Fort Boise (BOY•zee) A fort in eastern Oregon; located on the Snake River and on the Oregon Trail. p. 544

Fort Bridger A present-day village in southwestern Wyoming; once an important station on the Oregon Trail. (41°N, 110°W) p. 544

Fort Crown Point A French fort; located in northeastern New York, on the shore of Lake Champlain. p. 321

Fort Cumberland A British fort located in northeastern West Virginia, on its border with Maryland. p. 321

Fort Duquesne (doo•KAYN) A French fort in present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; captured by the British and a new fort built and named Fort Pitt. (40°N, 80°W) p. 321

Fort Edward A British fort in New York, on the Hudson River; a present-day village. (43°N, 74°W) p. 321

Fort Frontenac (FRAHN•tuh•nak) A French fort once located on the site of present-day Kingston, Ontario, in southeastern Canada; destroyed by the British in 1758. (44°N, 76°W) p. 321

Fort Gibson A fort in eastern Oklahoma; end of the Trail of Tears. (36°N, 95°W) p. 529

Fort Hall A fort in southeastern Idaho; located on the Snake River, at a junction on the Oregon Trail. p. 544

Fort Laramie A fort in southeastern Wyoming; located on the Oregon Trail. (42°N, 105°W) p. 544

Fort Ligonier (lig•uh•NIR) A British fort; located in southern Pennsylvania near the Ohio River. p. 321

Fort Mandan A fort in present-day central North Dakota, on the Missouri River; site of a winter camp for the Lewis and Clark expedition. (48°N, 104°W) p. 515

Fort Necessity A British fort located in southwestern Pennsylvania; located in present-day Great Meadows. (38°N, 80°W) p. 321

Fort Niagara A fort located in western New York, at the mouth of the Niagara River. (43°N, 79°W) p. 321

Fort Oswego A British fort; located in western New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario. (43°N, 77°W) p. 321

Fort Ticonderoga (ty•kahn•der•OH•gah) A fort on Lake Champlain, in northeastern New York. (44°N, 73°W) p. 321

Fort Vancouver A fort in southwestern Washington, on the Columbia River; the western end of the Oregon Trail; present-day Vancouver. (45°N, 123°W) p. 544

Fort Walla Walla A fort in southeastern Washington; located on the Oregon Trail. (46°N, 118°W) p. 544

Fort William Henry A British fort located in eastern New York. (43°N, 74°W) p. 321

Frankfort The capital of Kentucky; located in the northern part of the state. (38°N, 85°W) p. 15

G

Germantown A residential section of present-day Philadelphia, on Wissahickon Creek, in southeastern Pennsylvania; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1777. (40°N, 75°W) p. 390

Golconda (gahl•KAHN•duh) A city in the southeastern corner of Illinois; a point on the Trail of Tears. (37°N, 88°W) p. 529

Great Basin One of the driest parts of the United States; located in Nevada, Utah, California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon; includes the Great Salt Lake Desert, the Mojave Desert, and Death Valley. p. 16

Great Lakes A chain of five lakes; located in central North America; the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world. p. 16

Great Plains A continental slope in western North America; borders the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains from Canada to New Mexico and Texas. p. 16

Great Salt Lake The largest lake in the Great Basin; located in northwestern Utah. p. 16

Great Wagon Road A former route used in the mid-1700s by colonists moving to settle in the backcountry. p. 277

Greenland The largest island on Earth; located in the northern Atlantic Ocean, east of Canada. p. 16

Guilford Courthouse (GIL•ferd) A location in north-central North Carolina, near Greensboro; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1781. (36°N, 80°W) p. 90

Gulf of Alaska A northern inlet of the Pacific Ocean; located between the Alaska Peninsula and the southwestern coast of Canada. p. 16

Gulf of California An inlet of the Pacific Ocean; located between Baja California and the northwestern coast of Mexico. p. 16

Gulf of Mexico An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; located on the southeastern coast of North America; surrounded by the United States, Cuba, and Mexico. p. 16

Gulf of St. Lawrence A deep gulf on the Atlantic Ocean; located on the eastern coast of Canada, between Newfoundland island and the Canadian mainland. p. 145

Gulf Stream One of the strongest ocean currents in the world; the stream starts in the Gulf of Mexico, travels through the Straits of Florida, and flows north into the Atlantic Ocean. p. 129

H

Harrisburg The capital of Pennsylvania; located in the southern part of the state, near the Susquehanna River. (40°N, 77°W) p. 15

Hartford The capital of Connecticut; located in the center of the state, near the Connecticut River. (42°N, 73°W) p. 15

Havana The capital of Cuba; located on the northwestern coast of the country. (23°N, 82°W) p. 131

Hawaiian Islands A state; a chain of volcanic and coral islands; located in the north-central Pacific Ocean. p. 15

Hawikuh (hah•wee•KOO) A former village in southwestern North America; located on the route of the Spanish explorer Coronado in present-day northwestern New Mexico. p. 131

Helena (HEH•luh•nuh) The capital of Montana; located in the western part of the state. (46°N, 112°W) p. 15

Hispaniola (ees•pah•NYOH•lah) An island in the West Indies made up of Haiti and the Dominican Republic; located in the Caribbean Sea between Cuba and Puerto Rico. p. 131

Honolulu The capital of Hawaii; located on the island of Oahu. (21°N, 158°W) p. 15

Hopewell An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day southern Ohio. (39°N, 83°W) p. 38

Hudson Bay An inland sea in east central Canada surrounded by the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. p. 139

Hudson River

Hudson River A river in the northeastern United States beginning in upper New York and flowing into the Atlantic Ocean; named for the explorer Henry Hudson. p. 139

I

Independence A city in western Missouri; the starting point of the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. (39°N, 94°W) p. 544

Indian Ocean One of Earth's four oceans; located east of Africa, south of Asia, west of Australia, and north of Antarctica. p. R19

Indianapolis (in•dee•uh•NE•puh•luhs) The capital of Indiana; located in the center of the state. (40°N, 86°W) p. 15

Interior Plains One of the major plains regions of the United States, located between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains; includes the Central Plains and the Great Plains. p. 16

J

Jackson The capital of Mississippi; located in the southern part of the state. (32°N, 90°W) p. 15

Jamaica (juh•MAY•kuh) An island country in the West Indies; south of Cuba. p. 131

Jamestown The first permanent English settlement in the Americas; located in eastern Virginia, on the shore of the James River. (37°N, 76°W) p. 275

Jefferson City The capital of Missouri; located in the center of the state, near the Missouri River. (38°N, 92°W) p. 15

Juneau (JOO•noh) The capital of Alaska; located in the southeastern part of the state. (55°N, 120°W) p. 15

K

Kaskaskia (kas•KAS•kee•uh) A village in southwestern Illinois; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1778. (38°N, 90°W) p. 390

Kennebec River (KEN•uh•bek) A river in west central and southern Maine; flows south from Moosehead Lake to the Atlantic Ocean. p. 210

Kings Mountain A ridge in northern South Carolina and southern North Carolina; site of a Revolutionary War battle in 1780. p. 390

Louisiana Purchase

L

La Venta An ancient settlement of the Olmec; located in present-day southern Mexico, on an island near the Tonalá River. (18°N, 94°W) p. 38

Labrador A peninsula in northeastern North America; once known as Markland. p. 16

Labrador Sea Located south of Greenland and northeast of North America. p. 16

Lake Champlain (sham•PLAYN) A lake between New York and Vermont. p. 139

Lake Erie The fourth-largest of the Great Lakes; borders Canada and the United States. p. 139

Lake Huron The second-largest of the Great Lakes; borders Canada and the United States. p. 139

Lake Michigan The third-largest of the Great Lakes; borders Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. p. 139

Lake Okeechobee (oh•kuh•CHOH•bee) A large lake in south Florida. p. R26

Lake Ontario The smallest of the Great Lakes; borders Canada and the United States. p. 139

Lake Superior The largest of the Great Lakes; borders Canada and the United States. p. 139

Lake Tahoe A lake on the California-Nevada border. p. R26

Lancaster A city in southeastern Pennsylvania. (40°N, 76°W) p. 245

Lansing The capital of Michigan; located in the southern part of the state. (43°N, 85°W) p. 15

Lexington A town in northeastern Massachusetts; site of the first battle of the Revolutionary War in 1775. (42°N, 71°W) p. 340

Lincoln The capital of Nebraska; located in the southeastern part of the state. (41°N, 97°W) p. 15

Little Rock The capital of Arkansas; located in the center of the state, near the Arkansas River. (35°N, 92°W) p. 15

Long Island An island located east of New York City and south of Connecticut; lies between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. p. 386

Los Adaes Site of a mission of New Spain; located in present-day eastern Texas. p. 157

Los Angeles The largest city in California, located next to the Pacific Ocean, founded by Spanish settlers in 1781. (34°N, 119°W) p. 26

Louisiana Purchase A territory in the west-central United States; it doubled the size of the nation when it was purchased from France in 1803; extended from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. p. 515

M

- Macon** (MAY•kuhn) A city in central Georgia; located on the Ocmulgee River. (33°N, 84°W) p. 570
- Madison** The capital of Wisconsin; located in the southern part of the state. (43°N, 89°W) p. 15
- Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park** A park in eastern California located at the site where James Marshall discovered gold in 1848; setting of the California gold rush of 1849. p. 562
- Massachusetts Bay** An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean; on the eastern coast of Massachusetts; extends from Cape Ann to Cape Cod. p. 210
- Medford** A city in northeastern Massachusetts, north of Boston. (42°N, 71°W) p. 340
- Mediterranean Sea** (meh•duh•tuh•RAY•nee•uhn) An inland sea, enclosed by Europe on the west and north, Asia on the east, and Africa on the south. p. R20
- Menotomy** Town in northeastern Massachusetts where Minutemen attacked British forces after the Battles of Lexington and Concord. p. 340
- Merced** A city in central California located near the Merced River. p. 20
- Merrimack River** A river in southern New Hampshire and northeastern Massachusetts; empties into the Atlantic Ocean. p. 210
- Mesa Verde** (MAY•suh VAIR•day) A settlement of the Ancient Puebloans; located in present-day southwestern Colorado. (37°N, 108°W) p. 38
- Mexico City** A city on the southern edge of the Central Plateau of Mexico; the present-day capital of Mexico. (19°N, 99°W) p. 157
- Mississippi River** A river in the United States; located centrally, its source is Lake Itasca in Minnesota; flows south into the Gulf of Mexico. p. 16
- Missouri River** A tributary of the Mississippi River; located centrally, it begins in Montana and ends at St. Louis, Missouri. p. 515
- Montgomery** The capital of Alabama; located in the southern part of the state. (32°N, 86°W) p. 15
- Montpelier** (mahnt•PEEL•yer) The capital of Vermont; located in the northern part of the state (44°N, 72°W) p. 15
- Montreal** The second-largest city in present-day Canada; located in southern Quebec, on Mimtreat Island on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River. (46°N, 73°W). p. R32

- Morristown** A town in northern New Jersey; a campsite for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. (41°N, 74°W) p. 245
- Moundville** An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day central Alabama. (33°N, 88°W) p. 38
- Murfreesboro** A city in central Tennessee; located on the west fork of the Stones River; a site on the Trail of Tears. (36°N, 86°W) p. 529

N

- Narragansett Bay** An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in southeastern Rhode Island. p. 210
- Nashville** The capital of Tennessee; located in the center of the state near the Cumberland River. (36°N, 87°W) p. 15
- Natchitoches** (NAK•uh•tahsh) The first settlement in present-day Louisiana; located in the northwest-central part of the state. (32°N, 93°W) p. 515
- Nauvoo** (naw•VOO) A city in western Illinois; located on the Mississippi River; beginning of the Mormon Trail. (41°N, 91°W) p. 548
- New Amsterdam** A Dutch city on Manhattan Island; later became New York City. (41°N, 74°W) p. 211
- New Bedford** A city in southeastern Massachusetts founded by English settlers in 1634; an early shipping and whaling center. (41°N, 70°W) p. 225
- New Bern** A city and port in southeastern North Carolina. (35°N, 77°W) p. 197
- New Echota** (ih•KOHT•uh) An American Indian town in northwestern Georgia; chosen as the capital of the Cherokee Nation in 1819. (34°N, 85°W) p. 529
- New France** The possessions of France in North America from 1534 to 1763; included Canada, the Great Lakes region, and Louisiana. p. 319
- New Guinea** (GIH•nee) An island of the eastern Malay Archipelago; located in the western Pacific Ocean, north of Australia. p. R21
- New Haven** A city in southern Connecticut; located on New Haven Harbor. (41°N, 73°W) p. 210
- New London** A city in southeastern Connecticut; located on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Thames River. (41°N, 72°W) p. 297
- New Orleans** The largest city in Louisiana; a major port located between the Mississippi River and Lake Pontchartrain. (30°N, 90°W) p. 182

New Spain The former Spanish possessions from 1535 to 1821; included the southwestern United States, Mexico, Central America north of Panama, the West Indies, and the Philippines. p. 157

Newfoundland An island off the eastern coast of Canada; located north of Nova Scotia and a part of Newfoundland and Labrador province. p. 145

Newport A city on the southern end of Rhode Island; located at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. (41°N, 71°W) p. 225

Newton A city in south-central Kansas. (38°N, 97°W) p. 488

Norfolk (NAWR•fawk) A city in southeastern Virginia; located on the Elizabeth River. (37°N, 76°W) p. 226

North America One of Earth's seven continents. p. I16

North Pole The northernmost point on Earth. p. R20

Nova Scotia (NOH•vuh SKOH•shuh) A province of Canada; located in eastern Canada on a peninsula. p. R32

O

Ocmulgee (ohk•MUHL•gee) An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day central Georgia. p. 38

Ocmulgee River A river in central Georgia; formed by the junction of the Yellow and South Rivers; flows south to join the Altamaha River. p. 390

Oconee River (oh•KOH•nee) A river in central Georgia; flows south and southeast to join the Ocmulgee and form the Altamaha River. p. 275

Ogallala (oh•guh•LAH•luh) A city in western Nebraska on the South Platte River. (41°N, 102°W) p. 546

Ohio River A tributary of the Mississippi River, beginning in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and ending at Cairo, Illinois. p. 399

Oklahoma City The capital of Oklahoma; located in the center of the state, near the Canadian River. (35°N, 98°W) p. 15

Old Spanish Trail Part of the Santa Fe Trail that linked Santa Fe to Los Angeles. p. 544

Olympia (oh•LIM•pee•uh) The capital of Washington; located in the western part of the state near Puget Sound. (47°N, 123°W) p. 15

Omaha (OH•muh•hah) The largest city in Nebraska; located in the eastern part of the state, on the Missouri River. (41°N, 96°W) p. 544

Oregon Country A former region in western North America; located between the Pacific coast and the Rocky Mountains, from the northern border of California to Alaska. p. 515

Oregon Trail A former route to the Oregon Country; extended from the Missouri River northwest to the Columbia River in Oregon. p. 544

P

Pacific Ocean Largest body of water on Earth; extending from Arctic Circle to Antarctic regions, separating North and South America from Australia and Asia. p. 25

Palenque (pah•LENG•kay) An ancient settlement of Mayan civilization; located in present-day southern Mexico. (18°N, 92°W) p. 38

Pee Dee River A river in North Carolina and South Carolina; forms where the Yadkin and Uharie Rivers meet; empties into Winyah Bay. p. 275

Philadelphia A city in southeastern Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River; a major United States port. (40°N, 75°W) p. 245

Philippine Islands A group of more than 7,000 islands off the coast of southeastern Asia, making up the country of the Philippines. p. R21

Phoenix The capital of Arizona; located in the southern part of the state. (33°N, 112°W) p. 15

Piedmont Area of high land on the eastern side of the Appalachian Mountains. p. 16

Pierre (PIR) The capital of South Dakota; located in the center of the state, near the Missouri River. (44°N, 100°W) p. 15

Pikes Peak A mountain in east-central Colorado; part of the Rocky Mountains. p. 515

Platte River (PLAT) A river in central Nebraska; flows east into the Missouri River below Omaha. p. 515

Plymouth A town in southeastern Massachusetts, on Plymouth Bay; site of the first settlement built by the Pilgrims, who sailed on the *Mayflower*. (42°N, 71°W) p. 210

Portland A port city in southwestern Maine; located on Casco Bay. (44°N, 70°W) p. 427

Portsmouth (PAWRT•smuhth) A port city in southeastern New Hampshire; located at the mouth of the Piscataqua River. (43°N, 71°W) p. 197

Potomac River (puh•TOH•muhk) A river on the Coastal Plain of the United States; begins in West Virginia and flows into Chesapeake Bay; Washington, D.C., is located on this river. p. 275

Princeton A township in west-central New Jersey; site of a major Revolutionary War battle. (40°N, 75°W) p. 390

Providence (PRAH•vuh•duhns) The capital of Rhode Island; located in the northern part of the state, near the Providence River. (42°N, 71°W) p. 15

Pueblo Bonito (PWEH•bloh boh•NEE•toh) Largest of the prehistoric pueblo ruins; located in Chaco Canyon. p. 38

Puerto Rico An island of the West Indies; located southeast of Florida; a commonwealth of the United States. p. R18

Q

Quebec (kwih•BEK) The capital of the province of Quebec, Canada; located on the northern side of the St. Lawrence River; the first successful French settlement in the Americas; established in 1608. (47°N, 71°W) p. R32

R

Raleigh (RAH•lee) The capital of North Carolina; located in the eastern part of the state. (36°N, 79°W) p. 15

Red River A tributary of the Mississippi River; rises in eastern New Mexico, flows across Louisiana and into the Mississippi River; forms much of the Texas-Oklahoma border. p. 515

Richmond The capital of Virginia; a port city located in the east-central part of the state. (38°N, 77°W) p. 15

Rio Grande A river in southwestern North America; it begins in Colorado and flows into the Gulf of Mexico; forms the border between Texas and Mexico. p. 515

Roanoke River A river in southern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina; flows east and southeast across the North Carolina border and into Albemarle Sound. p. 277

Rocky Mountains A range of mountains in the western United States and Canada, extending from Alaska to New Mexico; these mountains divide rivers that flow east from those that flow west. p. 16

S

Sacramento (sa•kruh•MEN•toh) The capital of California; located in the northern part of the state, near the Sacramento River. (39°N, 122°W) p. 15

Sacramento River A river in northwestern California; rises near Mt. Shasta and flows south into Suisun Bay. p. 544

Salem (SAY•luhm) The capital of Oregon; located in the western part of the state. (45°N, 123°W) p. 15

Salt Lake City The capital of Utah; located in the northern part of the state near the Great Salt Lake. (41°N, 112°W) p. 15

San Antonio A city in south-central Texas; located on the San Antonio River; site of the Alamo. (29°N, 98°W) p. 492

San Diego A large port city in southern California; located on San Diego Bay. (33°N, 117°W) p. 57

San Francisco The second-largest city in California; located in the northern part of San Francisco Bay. (38°N, 123°W) p. 157

San Gabriel A city in southwestern California, eight miles east of Los Angeles; it began as a mission in 1771. (34°N, 118°W) p. 512

San Lorenzo An ancient settlement of the Olmec; located in present-day southern Mexico. (29°N, 113°W) p. 38

San Miguel Island One of the five islands off the coast of southern California that make up Channel Islands National Park. p. 26

San Salvador One of the islands in the southern Bahamas; Christopher Columbus landed there in 1492. p. 124

Santa Barbara A coastal city about 80 miles north of Los Angeles; former site of a Spanish mission. (34°N, 120°W) p. 26

Santa Fe (SAN•tah FAY) The capital of New Mexico located in the north-central part of the state. (35°N, 106°W) p. 15

Santa Fe Trail A former commercial route to the western United States; extended from western Missouri to Santa Fe, in central New Mexico. p. 544

Santee River A river in southeast-central South Carolina; formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers; flows southeast into the Atlantic Ocean. p. 275

Saratoga A village on the western bank of the Hudson River in eastern New York; site of a major Revolutionary War battle in 1777; present-day Schuylerville. (43°N, 74°W) p. 390

- Savannah** The oldest city in Georgia; located in the southeastern part of the state, near the Savannah River. (32°N, 81°W) p. 275
- Savannah River** A river that forms the border between Georgia and South Carolina; flows into the Atlantic Ocean at Savannah, Georgia. p. 275
- Serpent Mound** An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in present-day southern Ohio. (39°N, 83°W) p. 38
- Sierra Madre Occidental** (ahk•suh•den•TAHL) A mountain range in western Mexico, running parallel to the Pacific coast. p. 16
- Sierra Madre Oriental** (awr•ee•en•TAHL) A mountain range in eastern Mexico, running parallel to the coast along the Gulf of Mexico. p. 16
- Sierra Nevada** A mountain range in eastern California that runs parallel to the Coast Ranges. p. 16
- Snake River** A river that begins in the Rocky Mountains and flows west into the Pacific Ocean; part of the Oregon Trail ran along this river. p. 515
- South America** One of Earth's seven continents. p. I16
- South Pass** A pass in southwestern Wyoming; crosses the Continental Divide; part of the Oregon Trail. p. 544
- South Pole** The southernmost point on Earth. p. R20
- Spiro** An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located in eastern Oklahoma. (35°N, 95°W) p. 38
- Springfield** The capital of Illinois; located in the center of the state. (40°N, 90°W) p. 15
- Springfield** A city in southwestern Missouri; a point on the Trail of Tears. (37°N, 93°W) p. 529
- St. Augustine** (AW•guh•steen) A city on the coast of northeastern Florida; the oldest city founded by Europeans in the United States. (30°N, 81°W) p. 131
- St. Lawrence River** A river in northeastern North America; begins at Lake Ontario and flows into the Atlantic Ocean; forms part of the border between the United States and Canada. p. 139
- St. Louis** A major port city in east-central Missouri; known as the Gateway to the West. (38°N, 90°W) p. 512
- St. Paul** The capital of Minnesota; located in the southeastern part of the state near the Mississippi River. (45°N, 93°W) p. 15

- Susquehanna River** (suhs•kwuh•HA•nuh) A river in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and central New York; rises in Otsego Lake, New York, and empties into northern Chesapeake Bay. p. 390

T

- Tallahassee** (ta•luh•HA•see) The capital of Florida; located in the northwestern part of the state. (30°N, 84°W) p. 15
- Tenochtitlán** (tay•nohch•tee•LAHN) The ancient capital of the Aztec Empire, now the site of Mexico City. (19°N, 99°W) p. 131
- Tikal** (tih•KAHL) An ancient settlement of the Mayan civilization; located in present-day Guatemala, in Central America. (17°N, 89°W) p. 38
- Topeka** The capital of Kansas; located in the northeastern part of the state. (39°N, 96°W) p. 15
- Trail of Tears** A trail that was the result of the Indian Removal Act of 1830; extended from the Cherokee Nation to Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory. p. 529
- Trenton** The capital of New Jersey located in the west central part of the state. (40°N, 74°W) p. 15
- Tres Zapotes** (TRAYS sah•POH•tays) An ancient settlement of the Olmec; located in southern Mexico. (18°N, 95°W) p. 38
- Tucson** (TOO•sahn) A city in southern Arizona; located on the Santa Cruz River. (32°N, 111°W) p. 157
- Turtle Mound** An ancient settlement of the Mound Builders; located on the present-day east-central coast of Florida. (29°N, 81°W) p. 38

V

- Valley Forge** A site in southeastern Pennsylvania, where the Continental Army camped during the winter of 1777. (40°N, 77°W) p. 390
- Vincennes** (vih•SENZ) A town in southwestern Indiana; site of a Revolutionary War battle in 1779. (39°N, 88°W) p. 390

W

- Wabash River** (WAW•bash) A river in western Ohio and Indiana; flows west and south to the Ohio River, to form part of the Indiana-Illinois border. p. 390

Washington, D.C. The capital of the United States; located between Maryland and Virginia, on the Potomac River in a special district that is not part of any state. (39°N, 77°W) p. 15

West Indies The islands enclosing the Caribbean Sea, stretching from Florida in North America to Venezuela in South America. p. R20

West Point A United States military post since the Revolutionary War; located in southeastern New York on the western side of the Hudson River. p. 390

Williamsburg A city in southeastern Virginia; located on a peninsula between the James and York Rivers; capital of the Virginia Colony. p. 275

Wilmington A coastal city in southeastern North Carolina; located along the Cape Fear River. p. 275

Y

Yellowstone River A river in northwestern Wyoming, southeastern Montana, and northwestern North Dakota; flows northeast to the Missouri River. p. 515

Yorktown A small town in southeastern Virginia; located on Chesapeake Bay; site of the last major Revolutionary War battle in 1781. (37°N, 76°W) p. 390

Yucatan Peninsula A peninsula in southeastern Mexico and northeastern Central America. p. 16