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.

**Dictionary entry**

- demand\(\text{\textipa{də\-mænd}}\) vi 1: to ask with authority 2: the desire or need for a product or service
- depend\(\text{\textipa{də\-pend}}\) vi 1: to be undecided 2: to rely on for help
- deposit\(\text{\textipa{də\-pæ\-zit}}\) vb 1: to put money into a bank account 2: to place for safekeeping or as a pledge
**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.
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
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.
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.
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 Woman suffrage 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

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 (buh+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

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


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

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
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, ZHAAHK) 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•toh) 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

Degawanda (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. (duh•BOYS) 1868–1963 African American teacher and writer who helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). R5
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•tey•vahn•EE•koht) 1474?–1539 African enslaved person who went on an expedition in search of the Seven Cities of Gold. p. 130

Farragut, George (FAIR•uh•guht, HAWR•hay) 1831–1890 American naval officer and admiral who served in the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. p. 338

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

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

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 (hi•uh•WAH•Iuh) 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

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

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 (zhol•IAY, 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

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•IUSH•koh) 1746–1817 Polish soldier who helped the Americans in the Revolutionary War. p. 389

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 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

Marquette, Jacques 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 Hayes 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 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


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

Morris, Gouverneur 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 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

Navarro, José Antonio 1795–1871 A signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence. p. 554

Niza, Marcos de 1495–1558 Spanish priest who was sent on an expedition to find the Seven Cities of Gold. p. 130
Oglethorpe, James 1696–1785 English leader who founded the Georgia Colony. p. 276

Oseola 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

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


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 (poh•wuh•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

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

Reeves, 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
**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

**Sidell, 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•vuhr•suhnt) 1612?–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

**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•NEC•uh) 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
Verrazano, Giovanni (ver•uh•ZA•noh) 1458?–1528? Italian explorer who explored what is now New York Bay while searching for the Northwest Passage. p. 140

Vespucchi, Amerigo (veh•SPO•chee, uh•MAIR•ih•go) 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

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

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
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 northwestern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. p. 16

Allegheny River (a-LIH-geh-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-NAP-uluh-lee) 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-PAH-kuhn-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-turn ROOZH) The capital of Louisiana; located in the southeastern part of the state. (30°N, 91°W) p. 15

Beaufort Sea (BOH-fuhr) 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


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 (kahm-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

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

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 (FAH•muth) 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•KAHN) 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

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. 116
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•kah•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 (gah•kah•dah) 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•ko) A former village in southwestern North America; located on the route of the Spanish explorer Coronado in present-day southwestern New Mexico. p. 131

Helena (HEH•luh•nah) 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

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

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-nuh) The capital of Alaska; located in the southeastern part of the state. (55° N, 120° W) p. 15

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 southern North Carolina and southern North Carolina; site of a Revolutionary War battle in 1780. p. 390

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-KEE-oh-bee) A large lake in south Florida. p. 26

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. 26

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
**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 Mimmay Island on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River. (46°N, 73°W). p. R32

**Morrystown** 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

**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. 116

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

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

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

Fee Dee River  A river in North Carolina and South Carolina; forms where the Yadkin and Uparie 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 (PIIR)  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 (PAWR•shmuhth)  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•duhnz) 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. 36

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

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

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 (se•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•luhn) 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 Olmecs; 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-sih-den-TAHLY) A mountain range in western Mexico, running parallel to the Pacific coast. p. 16

**Sierra Madre Oriental** (awr-ee-en-TAHLY) 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. 116

**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-kah-L) 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 1836; 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** (vihn-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.**

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

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**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