

Name _____

Date _____

The Massachusetts Story
Chapter one, lesson one quiz

1. Geography is the study of the earth and the people, animals, and plants living on it. (page 20)
2. Captain John Smith was an explorer for England. When he came back to America to map the coast, he named the large area New England. (page 21)
3. One natural feature of Massachusetts and other parts of New England is the rocky coastline, just like in the photo of Rockport. (page 21)
4. New England and Massachusetts have features that make them different from other places. Natural Features are features that were made by nature. (page 22)
5. Natural resources are things that are found in nature that people use. (page 23)
6. Soil, water, minerals, and forests are four examples of natural resources found in New England. (page 23)
7. People create human features to help them live on land. Examples of these are bridges, tunnels, buildings, and roads. (page 24)
8. People have to earn money to earn a living. They can sell goods or do services to make money. (page 24)

9. When we say New England, we are talking about six states: Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. (page 26)

10. On a map, the scale of miles is used to show us how far apart places really are. We use a ruler to measure the distance on the map and then figure out the distance in real life. (page 26)

11. A map will usually have a compass rose which shows which way is north, south, west, and east. We call these the four cardinal directions. (page 27)

12. The map legend, or key, explains what the symbols on a map mean. (page 27)

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The Massachusetts Story – Chapter One
Lesson 2 Questions

Directions: Fill in the blank with the best answer from the pages listed.

1. We are part of New England, but we live in Massachusetts. (page 29)
2. The natural features have not changed much since the time of the Pilgrims, but the human ~~other~~ features have changed more. (page 29)
3. Massachusetts got its name from a group of Native Americans called the Massachusett. (page 29)
4. The word *Massachusett* is thought to mean “people who live near the great hill”. (page 29)
5. A landmark is a feature that people can see and recognize. (page 30)
6. A port is a city or town where ships can load and unload. (page 30)
7. New Bedford was one of the world’s greatest whaling ports. (page 30)
8. Mills and factories were built along the Merrimack River, where machines were used to weave textiles which are fabrics and cloth. (page 30-31)
9. A cape is a point of land that juts out into a large body of water. (page 32)
10. Cranberry bogs are found on Cape Cod, making Massachusetts the leader in this crop. (page 32)
11. Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket are islands located off the southern coast of Cape Cod. (page 32-33)

12. On the other cape, called Cape Ann, we find the cities of Gloucester and Rockport. (page 34)
13. Boston is the capital of Massachusetts, where the leaders of our state meet to make laws. (page 34)
14. The second largest city in New England is found in Central Massachusetts. It is called Worcester. (page 36)
15. A reservoir is a lake made by people to collect and store water. (page 36)
16. In the 1930's, the government needed a place to supply drinking water for many Massachusetts cities and towns, so they created the Quabbin Reservoir by flooding four towns. (page 37)
17. A valley is low land between hills or mountains. (page 38)
18. Theodore Seuss Geisel, also known as Dr. Seuss, was born in Springfield, MA in 1904. (page 38)
19. The Pioneer Valley is home to some of the finest colleges in the nation, including Amherst, Smith, Hampshire, and Mount Holyoke. (page 39)
20. In the summer, the Berkshires come alive with the arts, with people going to outdoor concerts at Tanglewood. (page 40)
21. More people visit the Berkshires in the fall more than any other time of the year. (page 40)