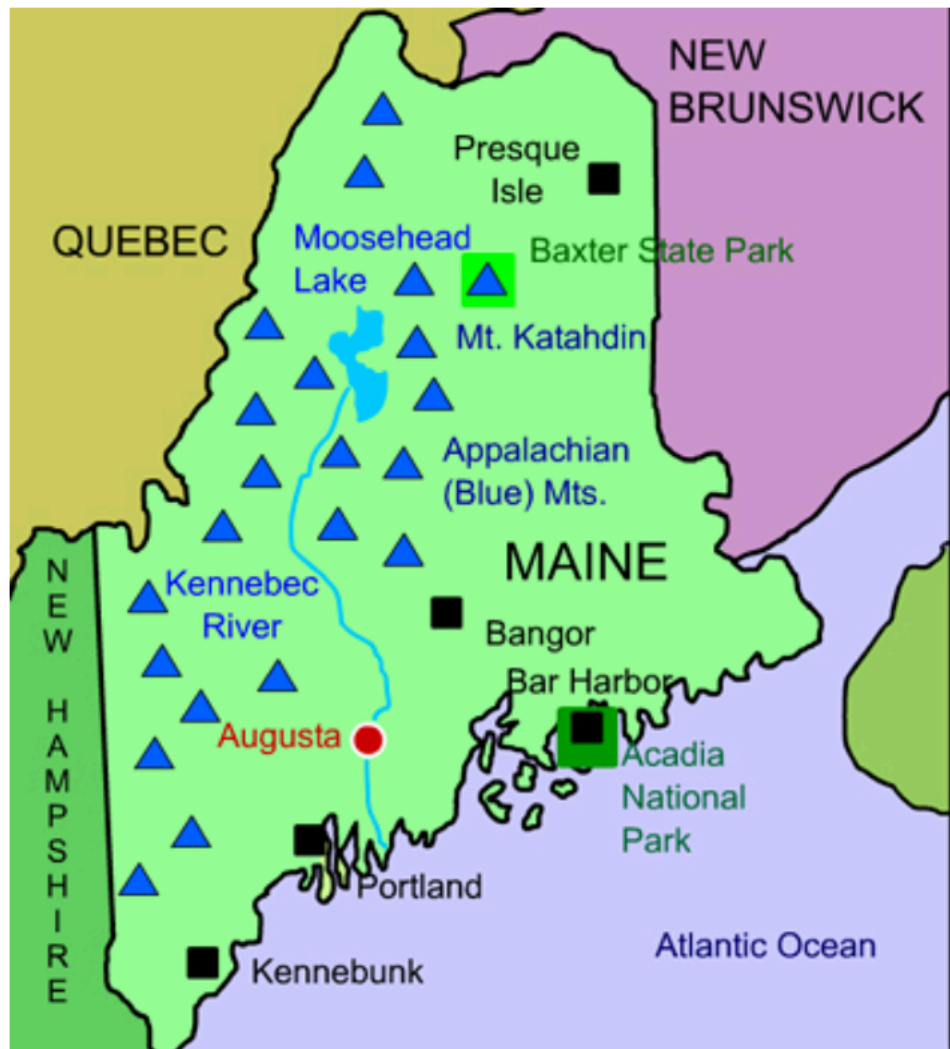


Maine



Capital: Augusta

Area: 35,387 sq. miles (39th)

Population: 1,336,000 (41st)

Date of Union Entry: 3/15/1820 (23rd state)

State Bird: Black-capped chickadee

State Flower: White pine cone and tassel

State Tree: Eastern white pine

Highest Point: Mt. Katahdin (5,268 feet)

Motto: "Dirigo" – I hope

MAINE ANSWERS

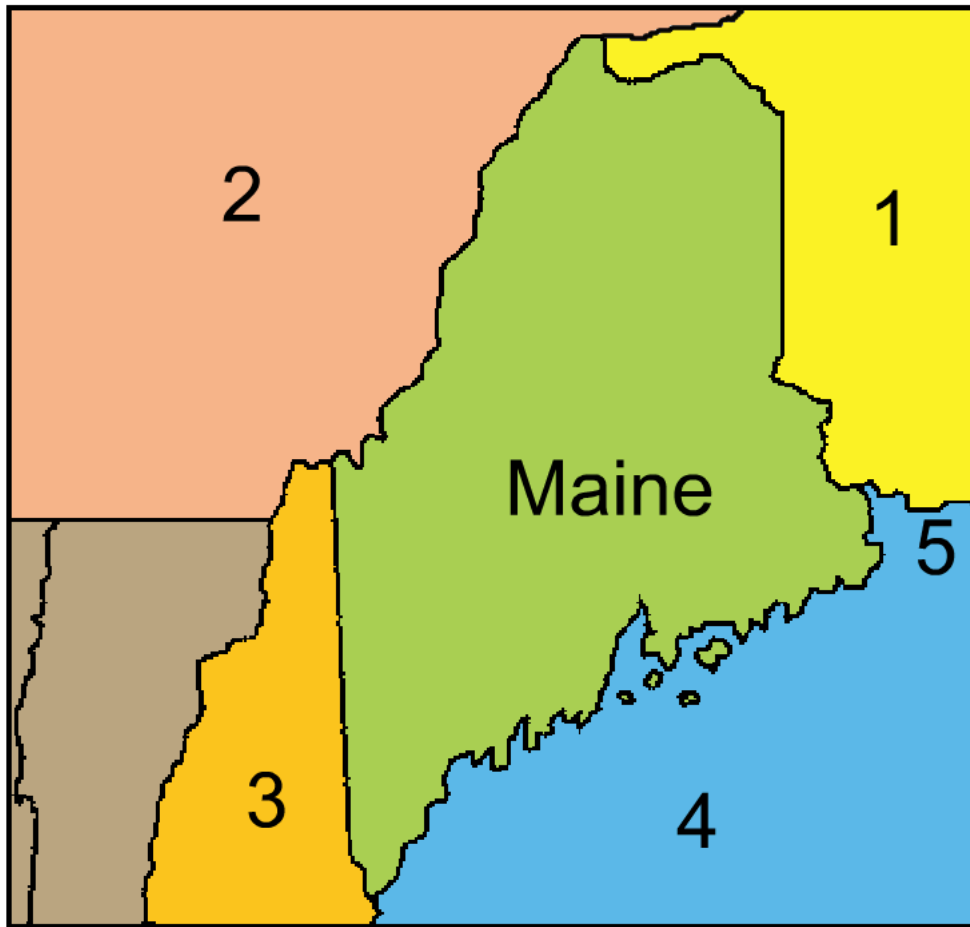
Subject	Gr. Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Popham Colony	6	B	D	A	A	A	D	C			
Missouri Compromise	6	A	C	D	C	B	B	D			
Common Loon	2.75	A	C	B	C						
Harriet Beecher Stowe	5.5	A	D	C	B	D	B	B			
Lobsters	2.75	A	B	C	B						
Desert of Maine	5	C	A	C	B	B					



Maine Printable Outline Map



Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Maine Labels

Quebec
(Canada)

Atlantic Ocean

New Hampshire

Bay of Fundy

New Brunswick
(Canada)

Labels:

1.

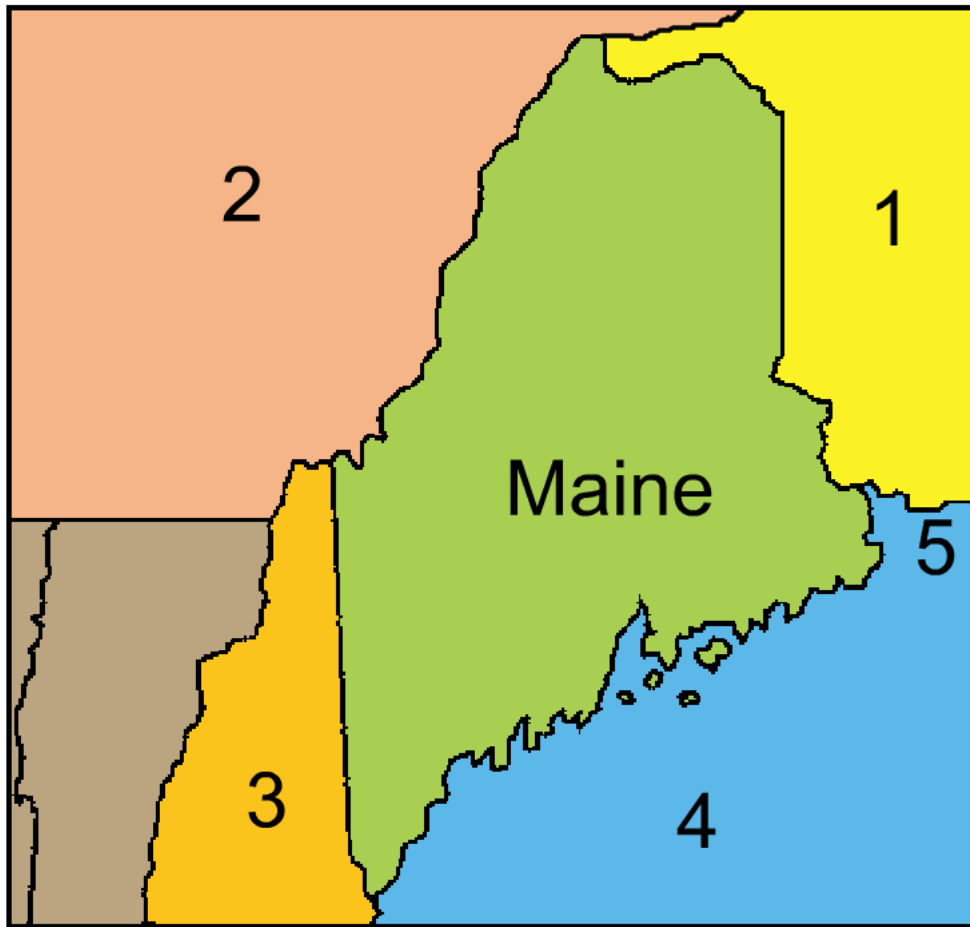
2.

3.

4.

5.

Maine Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



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Quebec
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Atlantic Ocean

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Labels:

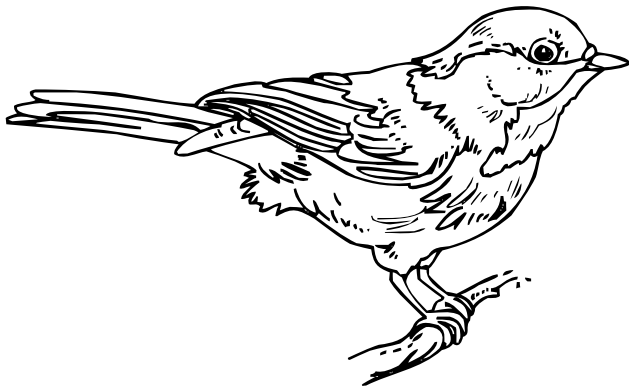
1. New Brunswick (Canada)

2. Quebec (Canada)

3. New Hampshire

4. Atlantic Ocean

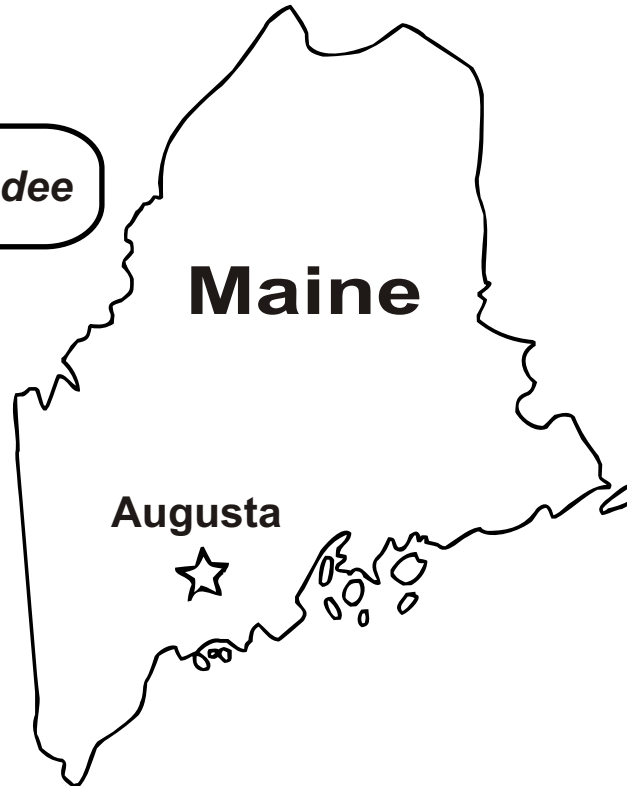
5. Bay of Fundy



Black-capped Chickadee



***White Pine Cone
and Tassel***



Maine

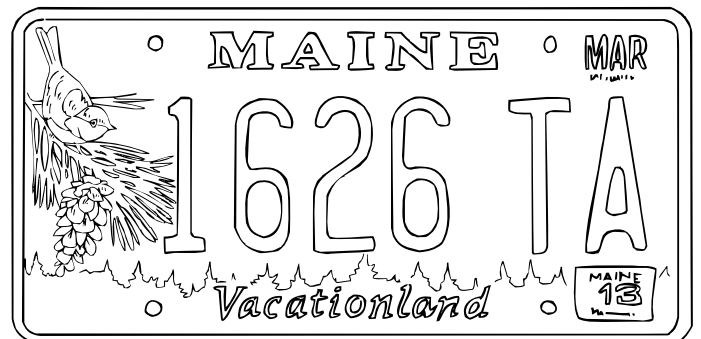
Augusta

The Pine Tree State



Eastern White Pine

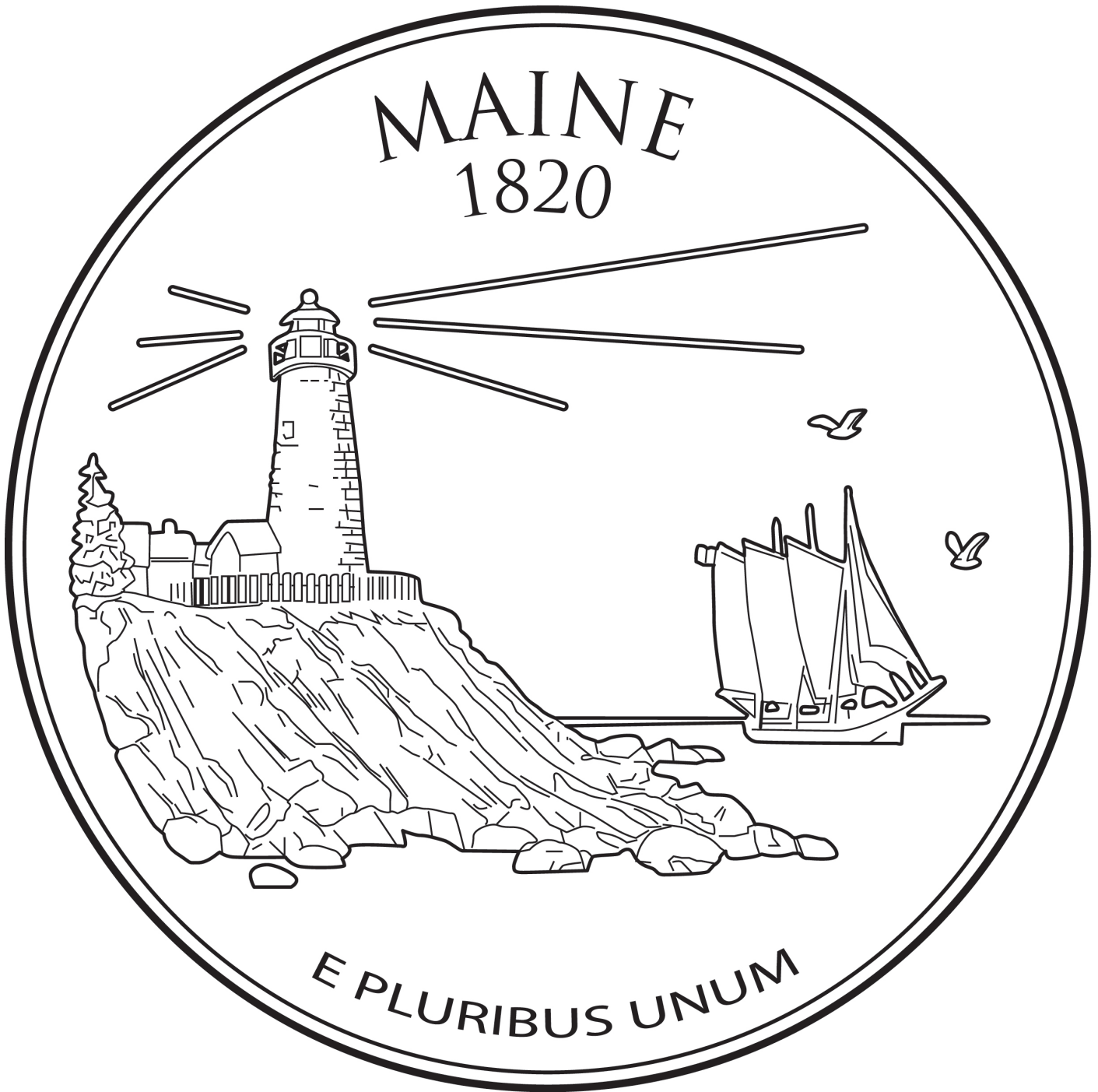
State license plate

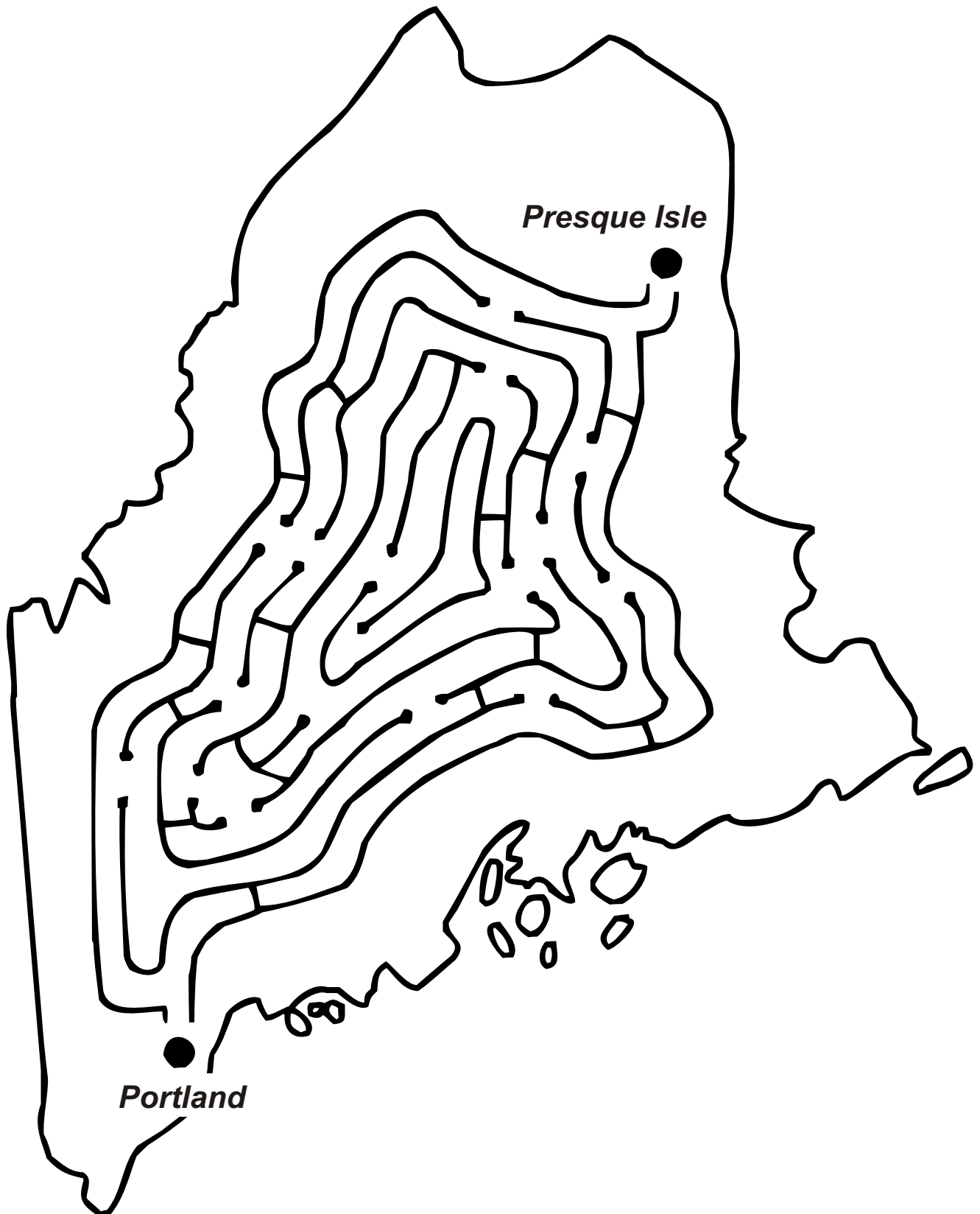




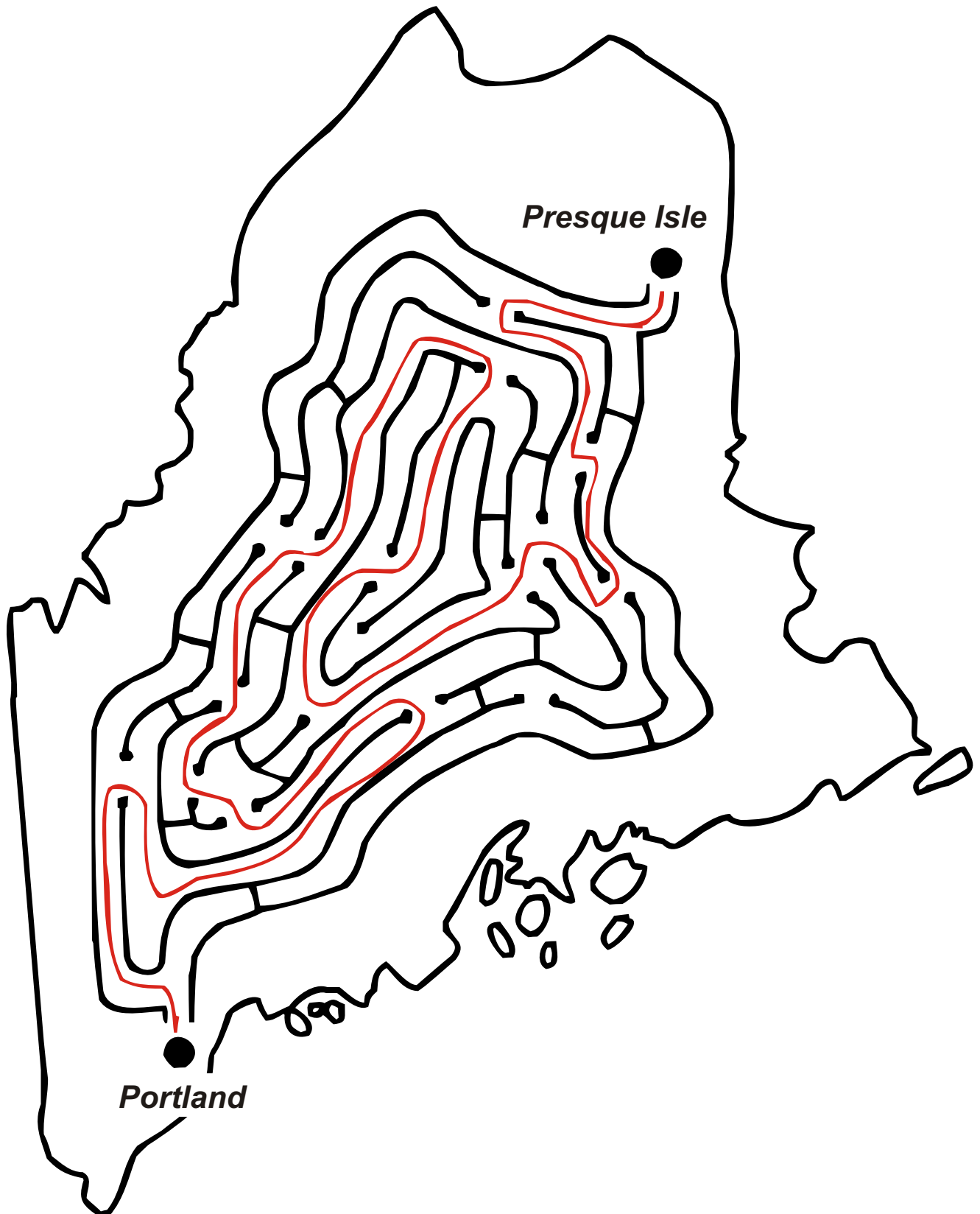
MAINE

Maine State Quarter





Maine - The Pine Tree State



Maine - The Pine Tree State

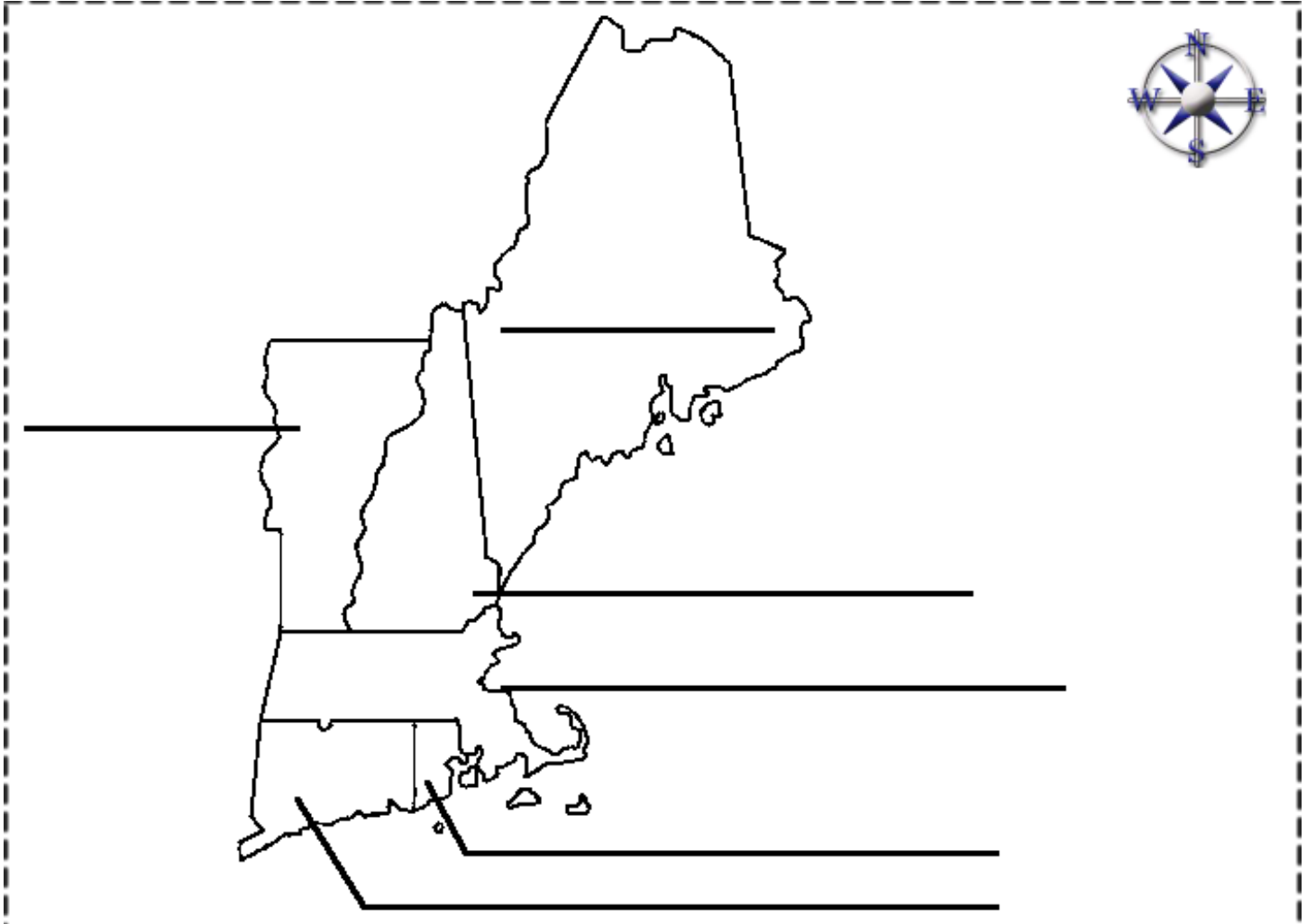
Maine Word Search



Word Bank

Portland | Acadia | Augusta | Katahdin | Pines | Chickadee |
Loon | Moose | Puffin

New England Label Map



The Desert of Maine

The state of Maine is well known for its lush wilderness, boreal forests, and crystal lakes. Less known, however, is the “the Desert of Maine,” an area among the boreal forests in Freeport, Maine, on Desert Road. Although it is not technically a desert, the Desert of Maine is a forty-acre space of overgrazed farmland. The history of the land dates back hundreds of years to the Tuttle family, who apparently used the land to grow potatoes.

William Tuttle purchased the plot of land in 1797. By the late 1800s, the land had dried because decades of cultivating potatoes, without the rotation of crops, had robbed the soil of its nutrients. In addition, the land was further depleted by the grazing of the Tuttle’s flock of sheep. These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless. The Tuttle family abandoned the plot in 1919. Eventually, great dunes formed from glacial silt that had been uncovered from the degradation of the soil. Today, the Desert of Maine is a popular tourist attraction, complete with a gift shop, sand museum, and farm museum.

1. Why did William Tuttle’s land become a “desert”?

- A. It was located on Desert Road
- B. It was in the midst of boreal forests
- C. The soil lost its nutrients
- D. The Tuttle family abandoned its plot

2. What does the phrase “not technically a desert” suggest?

- A. The land doesn’t actually fit the definition of a real desert
- B. The land is real desert but isn’t located where most deserts are
- C. Although the land is a real desert, it may not appear that way to some people
- D. The land may or may not be a real desert

3. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The dunes are made of glacial silt rather than sand
- B. The “desert of Maine” has its own gift shop
- C. The rotation of crops is one reason the land became useless
- D. The Tuttle family once used the land to grow potatoes

4. What word could replace “rendered” in the following sentence?

These two factors created an unnatural, desert-like terrain that rendered the land totally useless.

- A. Cut
- B. Made
- C. Said
- D. Swayed

5. The grazing sheep...

- A. had no impact on the land.
- B. contributed to the land losing its nutrients.
- C. contributed to the usefulness of the land.
- D. allowed for the rotation of the crops.

Lobsters Printable Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Lobsters are a kind of ocean creature called crustaceans. Crabs and shrimp are crustaceans too. Lobsters, and most other crustaceans, are found throughout the world's oceans, often under rocks or in cracks on the sea floor.

Lobsters have five pairs of legs, three of which are claws. The front claws, sometimes called pincers, are larger than the others. Scientists believe lobsters can live up to 70 years!

People love to eat lobsters! The state of Maine is famous for the lobsters found along its Atlantic coast. Here, lobsters are often served with melted butter, corn on the cob, and French fries. Did you know that lobsters only turn red after they are cooked? In the wild they can be grayish, yellow, green, blue or multi-colored.

1. What question is answered in the first paragraph?

- A. Where are lobsters found?
- B. What do people eat with lobsters?
- C. What color are lobsters in the wild?
- D. How long can a lobster live?

2. What are pincers?

- A. Small claws toward the back of the lobster
- B. Large claws at the front of the lobster
- C. Another name for the lobster's shell
- D. The passage doesn't say

3. Which is not true about lobsters?

- A. They're related to shrimp
- B. They're found on the ocean floor
- C. They are red in the wild
- D. They can live to be 70 years old

4. Lobsters...

- A. aren't usually eaten by people.
- B. have three pairs of claws.
- C. live only in the Atlantic Ocean.
- D. are related to fish and sharks.

The common loon is the state bird of Minnesota. It lives on large lakes and wetlands in northern North America in the summer and on lakes, rivers, and coastlines in the winter. The common loon is glossy, dark-green with lots of white patterns on its back. It is white underneath and has a long, sharp bill. It has bright red eyes. In the winter, loons lose their summer plumage and become a drab brown above and white below. Although it looks like a duck, the loon is totally unrelated to ducks. It is much larger than most ducks and its legs are placed in the back of its body, which makes walking on land a very difficult and awkward task.

Loons are named for their eerie calls, which often echo across the northern lakes at night or early in the morning. Sometimes, several loons call at once producing a chorus of yodels. The common loon is sometimes called the great northern diver because it can dive as deep as 200 feet in search of fish.

1. Since Minnesota's state bird is the common loon, what is probably true about Minnesota?

- A. It has a lot of lakes and wetlands
- B. It has a lot of deserts
- C. It has a lot of land
- D. It has a lot of mountains

2. The common loon...

- A. is closely related to ducks.
- B. looks nothing like ducks.
- C. is unrelated to ducks.
- D. has legs like a duck.

3. Which of the following would be unlikely?

- A. A common loon diving 150 feet under the surface of a lake
- B. A common loon swimming in a small pond
- C. A common loon floating in the ocean during the winter
- D. A common loon that looks brownish in the winter

4. Read the descriptions below. Which describes the common loon?

- A. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a short, but sharp bill, and its legs are placed far back on its body
- B. The common loon is a glossy-green above and white below with lots of white patterns. It has a long, sharp bill, bright white eyes, and legs placed far back on its body
- C. The common loon is brown above and white below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body
- D. The common loon is white above and brown below in the winter. It has a long, sharp bill and legs placed far back on its body

In 1819, as Missouri began drafting a state constitution in preparation for statehood, New York congressman James Tallmadge introduced two antislavery amendments to the bill which allowed for the creation of Missouri as a state. Despite the fact that Tallmadge's bills were not passed, the issue involving slavery threatened to explode.

The issue of slavery had remained controversial in America since 1787. In 1819, half of America's twenty-two states were free states (northern), and half were slave states (southern). Because the free states had larger populations, they controlled the House of Representatives. Free and slave states shared equal representation in the Senate. The admission of Missouri as a free state or slave state would upset the balance. Antislavery members of Congress argued that slavery should be prohibited in new states, while pro-slavery members of Congress argued that the state should have the right to determine if slavery was legal or illegal within its borders.

A compromise was made when Maine applied for statehood in 1820. According to the deal thought of by Henry Clay, if the southern states agreed to the admission of Maine as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state. In addition, all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30' N latitude would be free. Both the free and the slave states agreed to Clay's compromise, which lasted 30 years before being repealed following another period of American expansion.

- 1. What was the primary issue that made the Missouri Compromise necessary?**
 - A. slavery
 - B. statehood
 - C. Maine
 - D. Henry Clay

- 2. The admission of Missouri as a free state had the potential to...**
 - A. cause slavery.
 - B. destroy the House of Representatives.
 - C. upset the balance in Congress.
 - D. give the northern states too much power.

3. Slavery supporters argued that...

- A. slavery should be illegal.
- B. slavery should be allowed in all states.
- C. that slavery should only be illegal in the new states.
- D. that citizens of new states should vote on slavery.

4. What happened when Maine was admitted to the Union?

- A. Slavery was permitted in Maine
- B. Slavery was permitted throughout the country
- C. Slavery was permitted in Missouri
- D. Slavery was not permitted in Missouri

5. Why is the Louisiana Purchase important in this discussion?

- A. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- B. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery became illegal in some of the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- C. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted in all lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase
- D. As a result of the Missouri Compromise, slavery was permitted throughout America

6. What does the passage suggest about the Missouri Compromise?

- A. The same problems that caused the Missouri Compromise would appear again in the near future
- B. The problems addressed in the Missouri Compromise were permanently solved
- C. Eventually, Missouri would become a free state
- D. There were some states that did not agree to Clay's compromise.

7. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage above?

- A. The life of Henry Clay
- B. The House of Representatives and its Stance on Slavery
- C. Maine – the Story of a Free State
- D. How the Issue of Slavery Shaped America's Map

The Popham Colony was a little known English colony that was founded just months after the Jamestown Colony in 1607. Unlike the Jamestown colony, however, the Popham Colony settled in present-day Maine rather than Virginia. The Popham Colony was the first settlement in what would become New England.

On May 31, 1607, 120 settlers left Plymouth, England, on their way to the New World. They were sponsored by the Plymouth Company, which was a rival of the Virginia Company – the company that sent settlers to Jamestown. The colonists headed to New England planned to harvest metals, furs, and spices from the region's forests to make profits. It was named the Popham Colony because its leader was George Popham. The first boat carrying settlers arrived on August 13, followed three days later by a second ship. The colonists, who were gentleman, artisans, farmers, and traders, began construction on a star-shaped fort they named Fort St. George along the Kennebec River. They also built a chapel, guardhouse, a storehouse, and a cooperage where they could build barrels.

The colony failed to thrive at first. Because the settlers arrived late in the summer, there was no time to farm for food and the colony had not yet established relations with the local Abenaki tribe. Half of the settlers decided to sail back to England, and the other half decided to remain at Fort George through the bitter Maine winter. Of the 45 remaining colonists, 44 survived the winter. The single colonist to die was George Popham.

In the spring of 1608, the colonists built a 30-ton ship called a pinnace, to show that the colony could be useful in shipbuilding. The ship, which they named *Virginia*, was the first European ship to be built in the New World. By this time, the colonists had established trade with the Abenaki, and sent a cargo ship back to England with furs and bundles of wild sarsaparilla. When the cargo ship returned, it brought news that the brother of the colony's new leader, Raleigh Gilbert, had died and the Gilbert was the heir to a magnificent estate. Gilbert decided to return to England as did the remaining colonists almost a year after they landed. Many of them returned on the *Virginia*.

1. What was a similarity between the Popham Colony and Jamestown?

- A. Both colonies were sponsored by the same company
- B. Both colonies were founded in the same year
- C. Both colonies were founded in the same region
- D. In both colonies, many of the original settlers died in the first year

2. What is not true about the Popham Colony?

- A. It thought it could make money from the region's forests
- B. It eventually established trade with the local Abenaki tribe
- C. The colonists built a star-shaped fort which they named Fort George
- D. The colony seemed to succeed immediately

3. What was the effect of the colonists' arrival date?

- A. They'd be unsuccessful in growing crops
- B. They'd have conflict with the Abenaki
- C. They wouldn't be able to survive the winter
- D. Most would be forced to sail back to England

4. Which of the following is not explained in the passage?

- A. What crops did the colonists eventually grow?
- B. Why did Raleigh Gilbert decide to return to England?
- C. What is a cooperage?
- D. Why did the colonists build a pinnacle?

5. The *Virginia*...

- A. was built to prove something.
- B. was used as a means to sail to Jamestown.
- C. was the name of a 30-ton pinnacle built in England.
- D. was destroyed in a fire.

6. Which of the following best describes the Popham Colony?

- A. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful because the colonists proved they could not survive in the harsh environment
- B. The Popham Colony was successful because it sent furs and sarsaparilla back to England
- C. The Popham Colony was successful because only one colonists out of 45 died
- D. The Popham Colony was unsuccessful as its settlers remained only one year before abandoning the colony

7. When did the Popham Colony establish trade with the Abenaki?

- A. In the summer of 1608
- B. When they first arrived in 1607
- C. In the spring of 1608
- D. In the winter of 1607-1608

Harriet Beecher Stowe Printable Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Harriet Beecher Stowe was an American author and abolitionist, most famous for authoring *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852.

Harriet was born on June 14, 1811, in Litchfield, Connecticut. She had four siblings, including her brother, the famous abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher. After enrolling in a seminary run by her sister, Harriet moved to Cincinnati, Ohio to be with her father who was the president of Lane Theological Seminary. In 1836, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe, a professor at the seminary and outspoken abolitionist. Together, they had seven children and housed several runaway slaves as part of the Underground Railroad. They eventually moved to Brunswick, Maine, where Calvin became a professor at Bowdoin College.

After the passage of the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act, Harriet published her first installment of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in an antislavery journal known as *The Era*. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was an antislavery novel, fully published in 1852, that illustrated the horrors of slavery in the Southern United States. The book was meant to convince Northern readers of the urgency in ending slavery. The story was so powerful, and so polarizing, that it had a significant effect on sectional relations in the United States, and is often considered one of the causes of the deterioration in relations between the North and South. Slavery advocates were outraged by the novel, many of whom claimed it to be utterly false. The book was wildly popular in England, where over 1.5 million copies eventually circulated.

Harriet Beecher Stowe quickly became a household name and *Uncle Tom's Cabin* became the best selling novel, and second best-selling book in the 19th Century – it was only outsold by the Bible. Stowe's book helped fuel the abolitionist cause and Abraham Lincoln is sometimes quoted as saying "So you're the little lady that started this great war!" upon their meeting at the start of the Civil War.

After *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Harriet wrote many other books. For 23 years prior to her death, she lived next door to the famous author Mark Twain in Hartford, Connecticut. Today, the house is preserved as the Harriet Beecher Stowe House. There is also a Harriet Beecher Stowe House in Brunswick, Maine, where her famous novel was written. She died on July 1, 1896.

1. Which of the following best describes the environment in which Harriet grew up in?

- A. She grew up in an anti-slavery, religious environment
- B. She grew up in a pro-slavery, religious environment
- C. She grew up in an anti-slavery environment without religion

D. She grew up in wartime environment without religion

2. Which of the following does not support Harriet's stance as an abolitionist?

- A. She married Calvin Ellis Stowe
- B. Her brother was Henry Ward Beecher
- C. She housed runaway slaves on the Underground Railroad
- D. Her book sold 1.5 million copies in England

3. What best describes the southern reaction to *Uncle Tom's Cabin*?

- A. It became a bestseller in the South
- B. Southerners agreed with it
- C. Southerners claimed the book was not realistic
- D. It made southerners understand why many northerners were against slavery

4. In the third paragraph, the word "polarizing" is used to describe *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Which of the following best describes its meaning?

- A. Cold or Hot
- B. Produces strong and opposite reactions
- C. Natural or unnatural
- D. Difficult or easy

5. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*...

- A. was the best selling book of the 19th Century.
- B. had little effect on the onset of the Civil War.
- C. was the only book written by Stowe.
- D. helped fuel the abolitionist cause.

6. To which of the following questions would "Connecticut" be the answer?

- A. Where was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* written?
- B. In what state was Stowe's neighbor Mark Twain?
- C. In what state did Harriet's husband become a professor?
- D. In what state did Harriet grow up?

7. Why was *Uncle Tom's Cabin* important to the Abolitionist cause?

- A. Because Abraham Lincoln believed Stowe's book was an important cause of the Civil War
- B. Because it showed the horrors of slavery to those who might not have known
- C. Because it pulled the North and South farther apart and brought the nation closer to the Civil War
- D. Because the book sold over 1.5 million copies in England