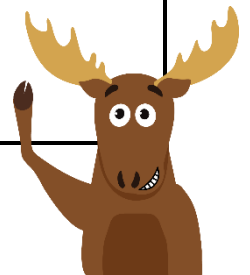




Name _____

Observation Sheet

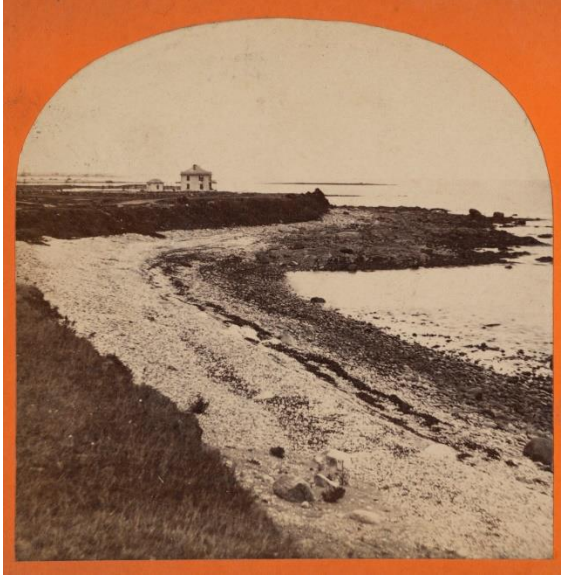
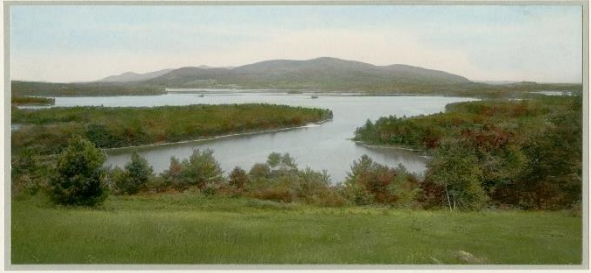

| Pile of dirt | Pile of sand | Small rocks |
|---|---|--|
| What happens to the dirt when the ice cube moves over it? | What happens to the sand when the ice cube moves over it? | What happens to the rocks when the ice cube moves over it? |
| What happens to the ice cube with the dirt? | What happens to the ice cube with the sand? | What happens to the ice cube with the rocks? |



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land

Name _____

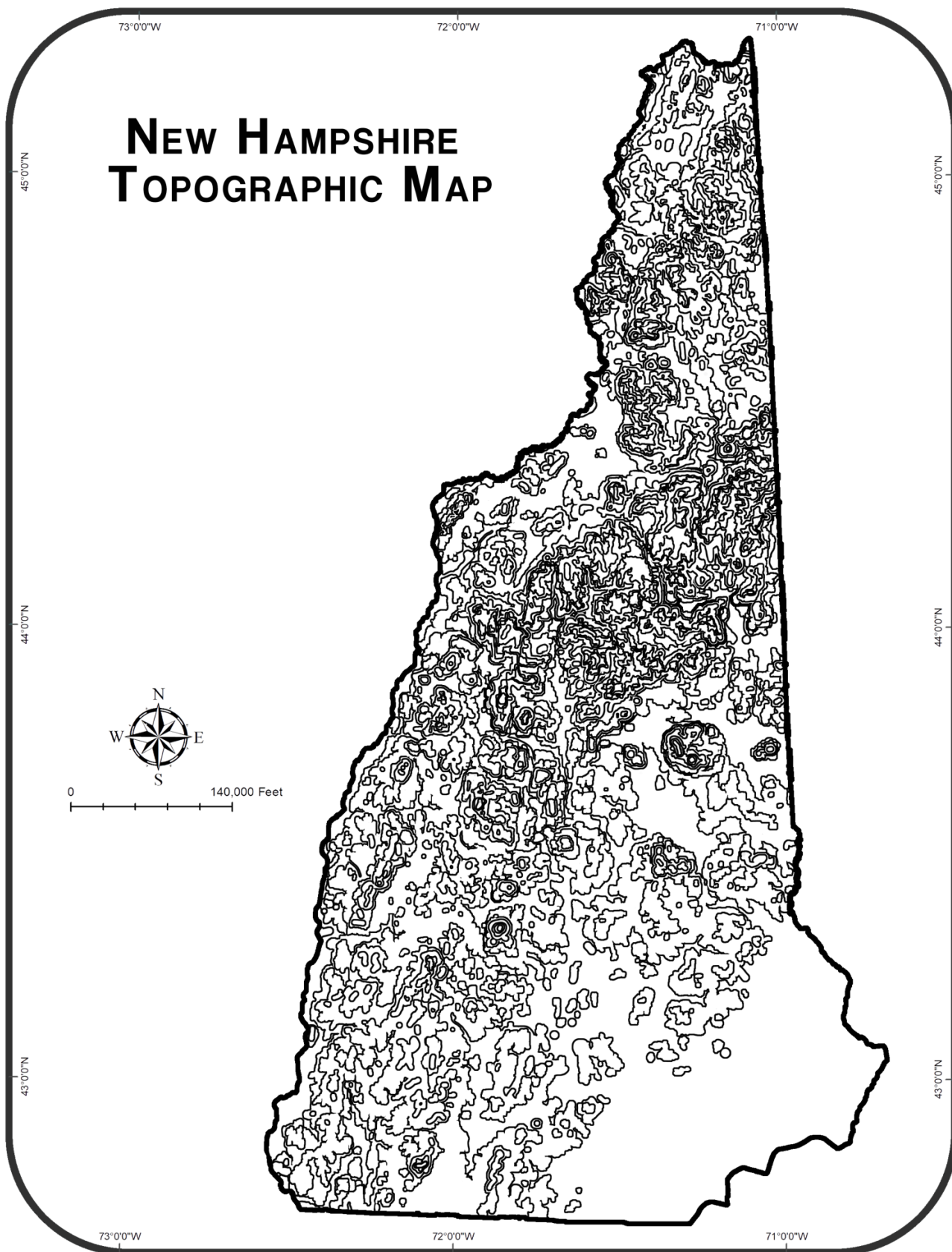
Land Types in New Hampshire

| Coastal Lowlands | Eastern New England Uplands | White Mountains |
|--|--|---|
| <p>This area of New Hampshire is defined by a small section of low, flat ground between the Atlantic Ocean and the hilly land. New Hampshire has 13 miles of coastline, and the lowland area reaches about 20 miles inland.</p>  | <p>This area of New Hampshire has gentle, rounded hills and wide valleys. Most of the lakes are in this part of the state, including the largest, Lake Winnepesaukee. This land type includes the Merrimack Valley, the Lakes Region, and the Connecticut River Valley.</p>  | <p>This area is located in the northern part of New Hampshire, above the uplands. This portion of New Hampshire has jagged, sharp mountains, narrow valleys that were cut by rivers, and heavily forested sections. It is most known for its tallest peak, Mount Washington.</p>  |



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land

Name _____



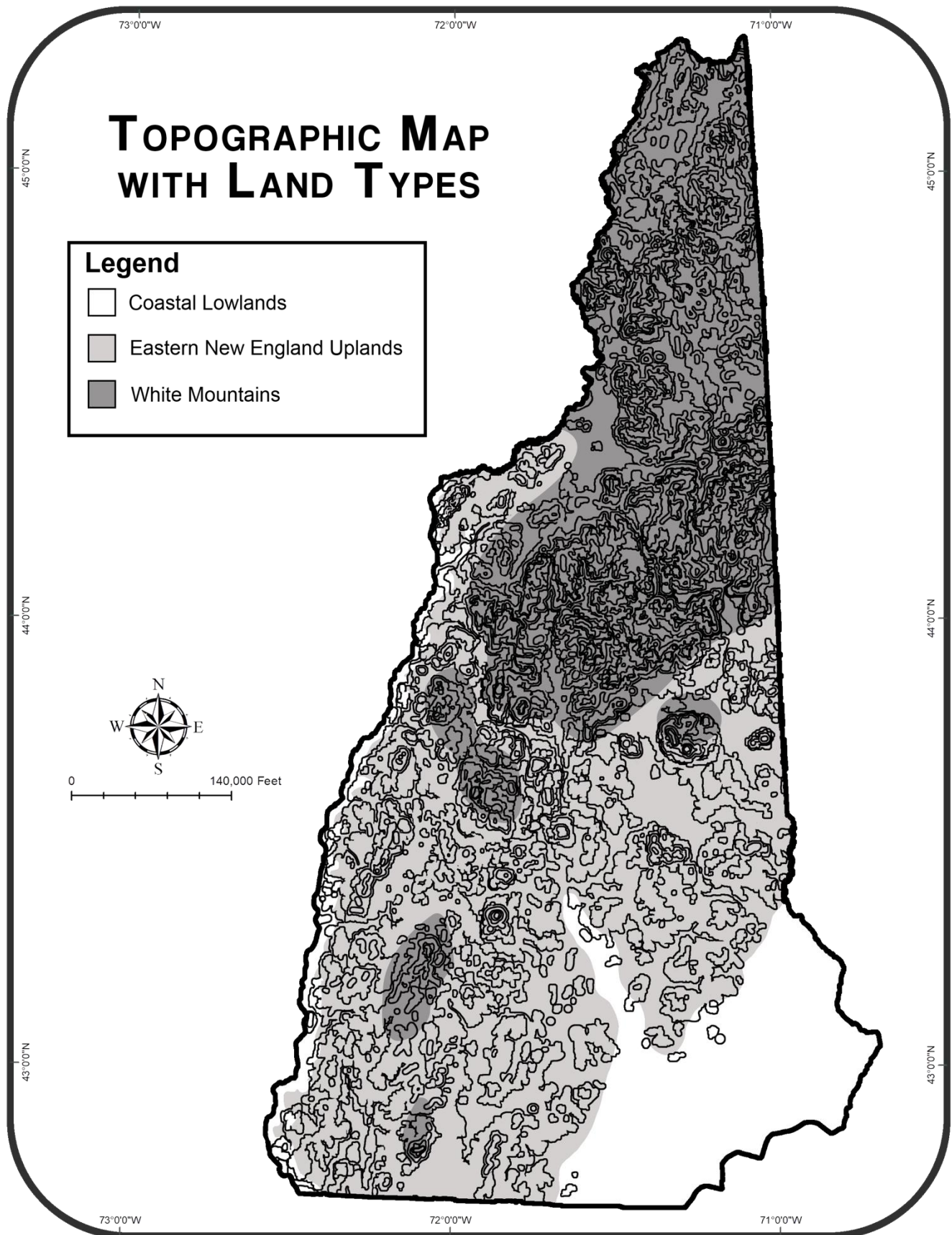
New Hampshire Topographical Map

Source: NH GRANIT Database, Complex Systems Research Center, University of New Hampshire, and New Hampshire Historical Society.

Topographic data added by New Hampshire Historical Society staff.



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



Topographical Map with Land Types

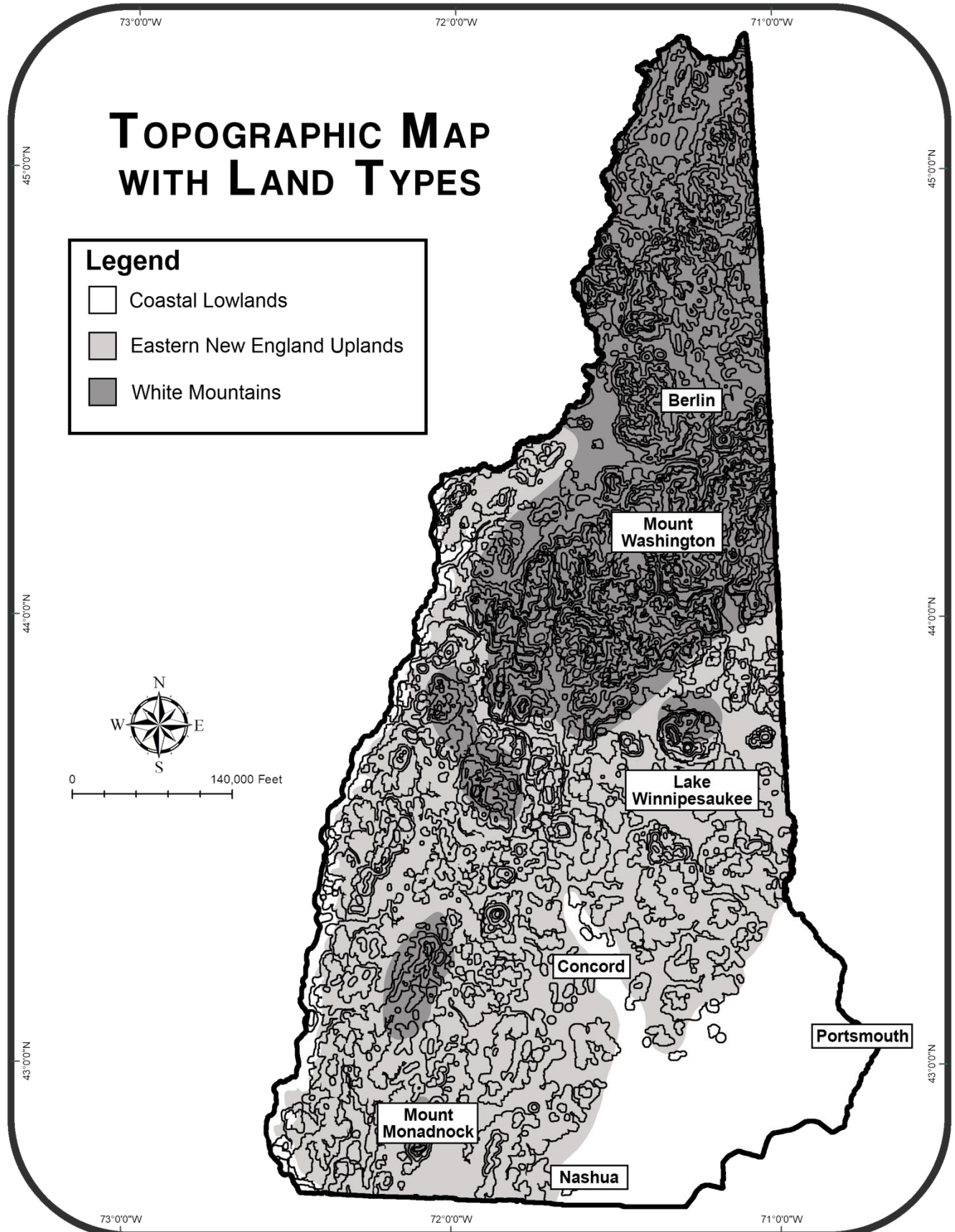
Source: NH GRANIT Database, Complex Systems Research Center, University of New Hampshire, and New Hampshire Historical Society.

Topographic and land type data added by New Hampshire Historical Society staff.



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land

Name _____ Answer Key _____



Topographical Map with Land Types

Source: NH GRANIT Database, Complex Systems Research Center, University of New Hampshire, and New Hampshire Historical Society.

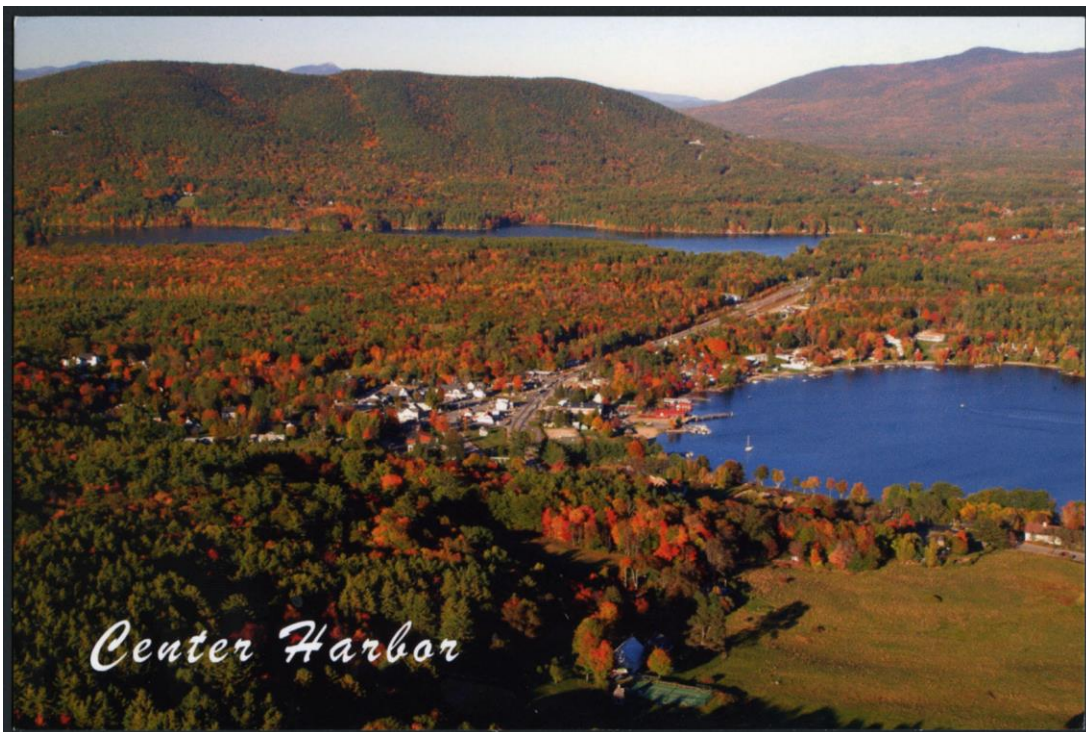
Topographic and land type data added by New Hampshire Historical Society staff.



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



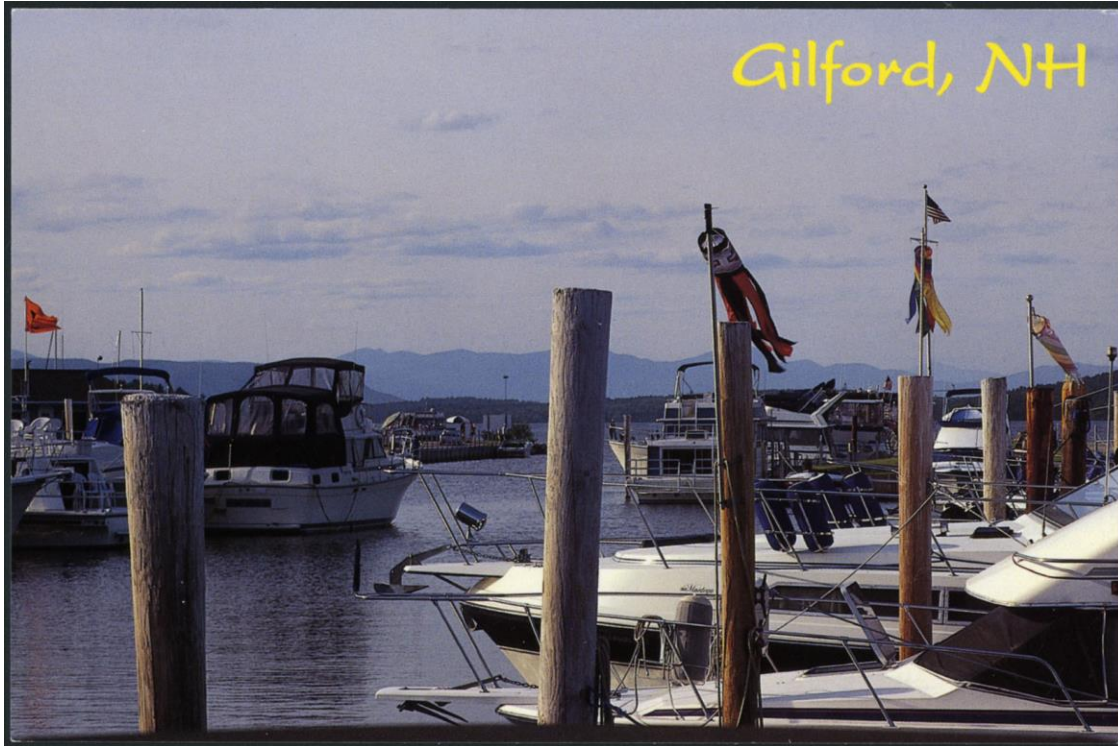
New Hampshire Lakes, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



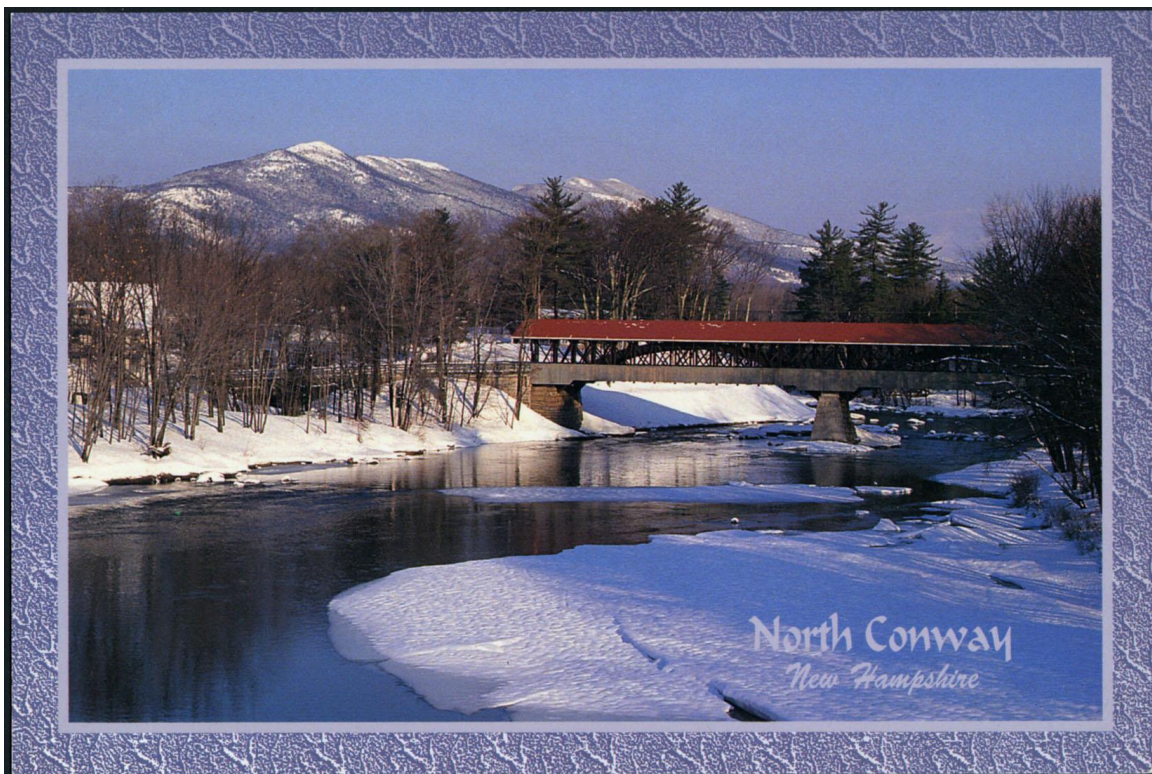
Center Harbor in the Fall, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



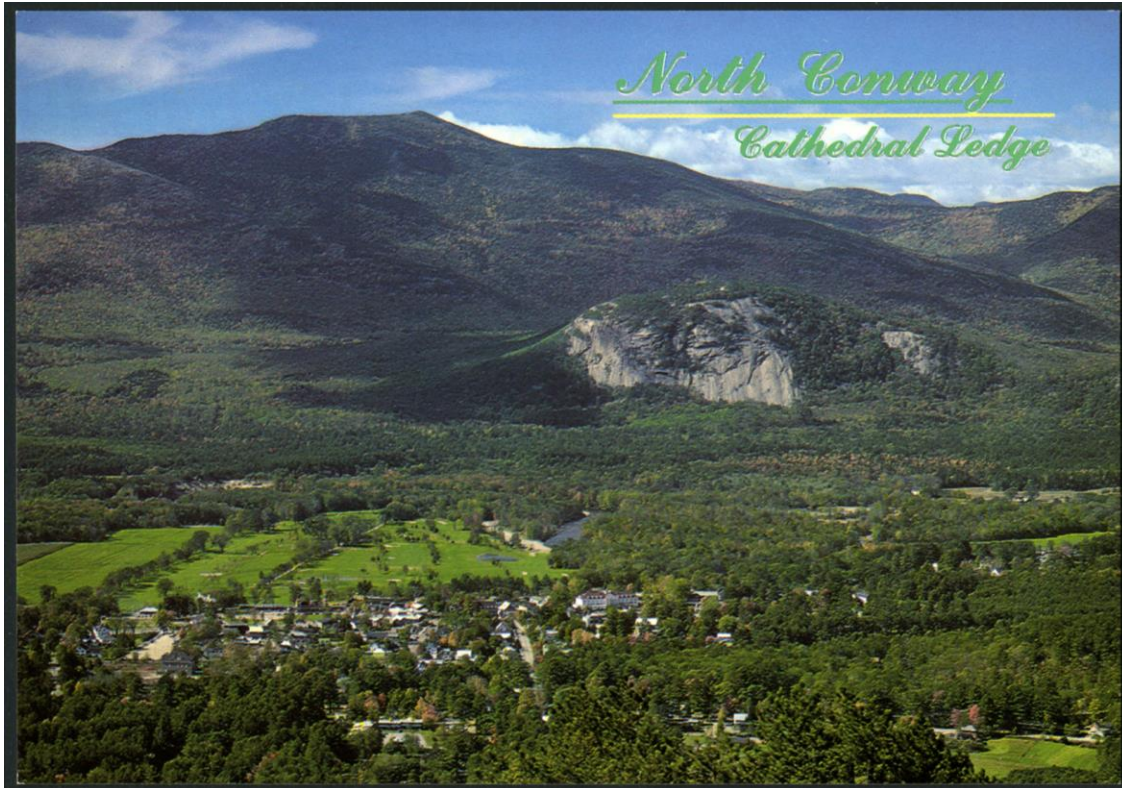
Pier in Gilford, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



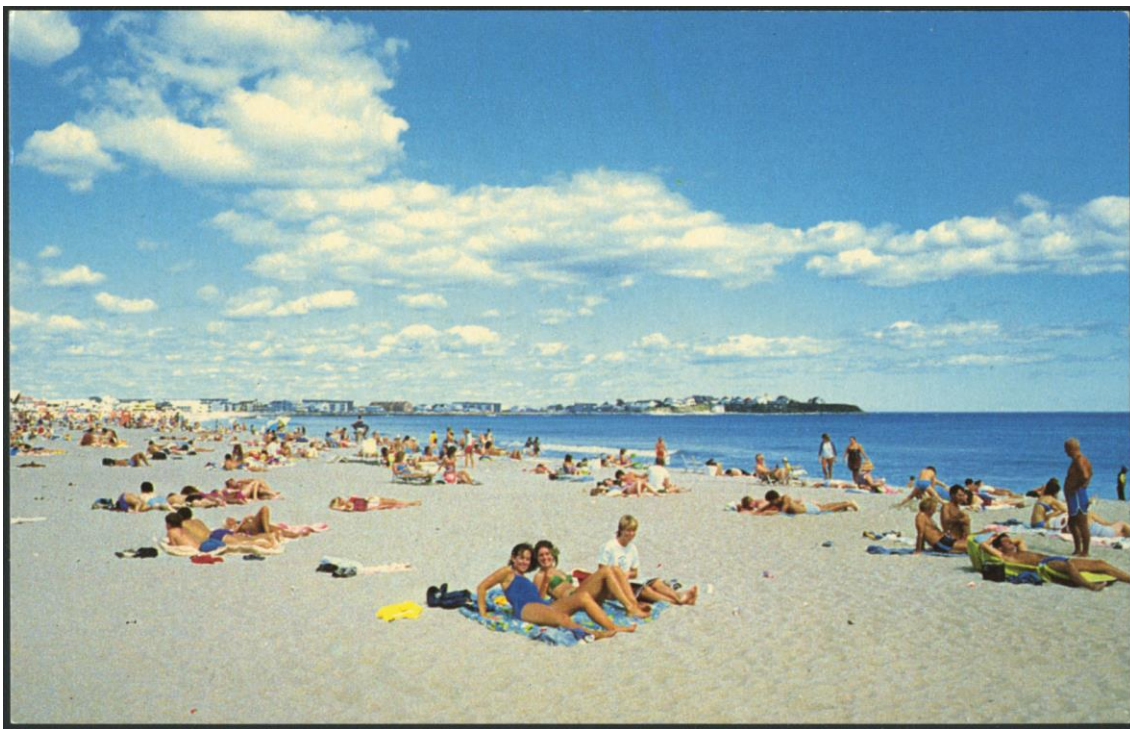
North Conway in Winter, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land

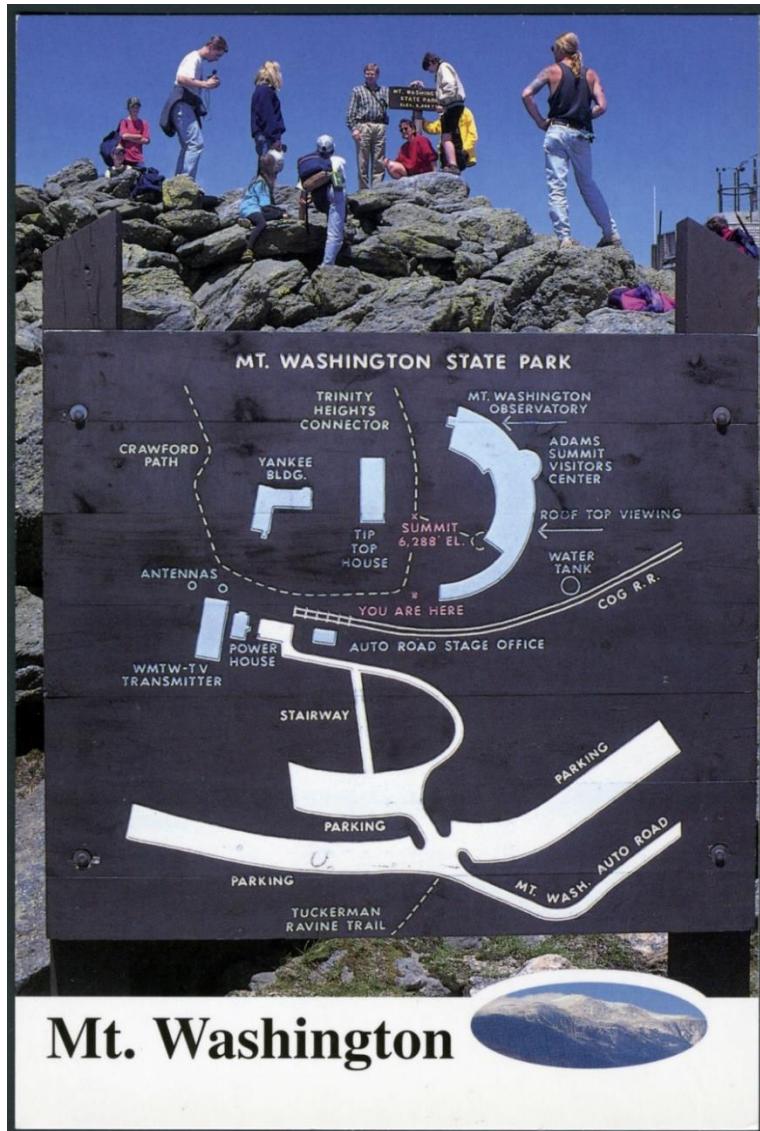


Cathedral Ledge, North Conway, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

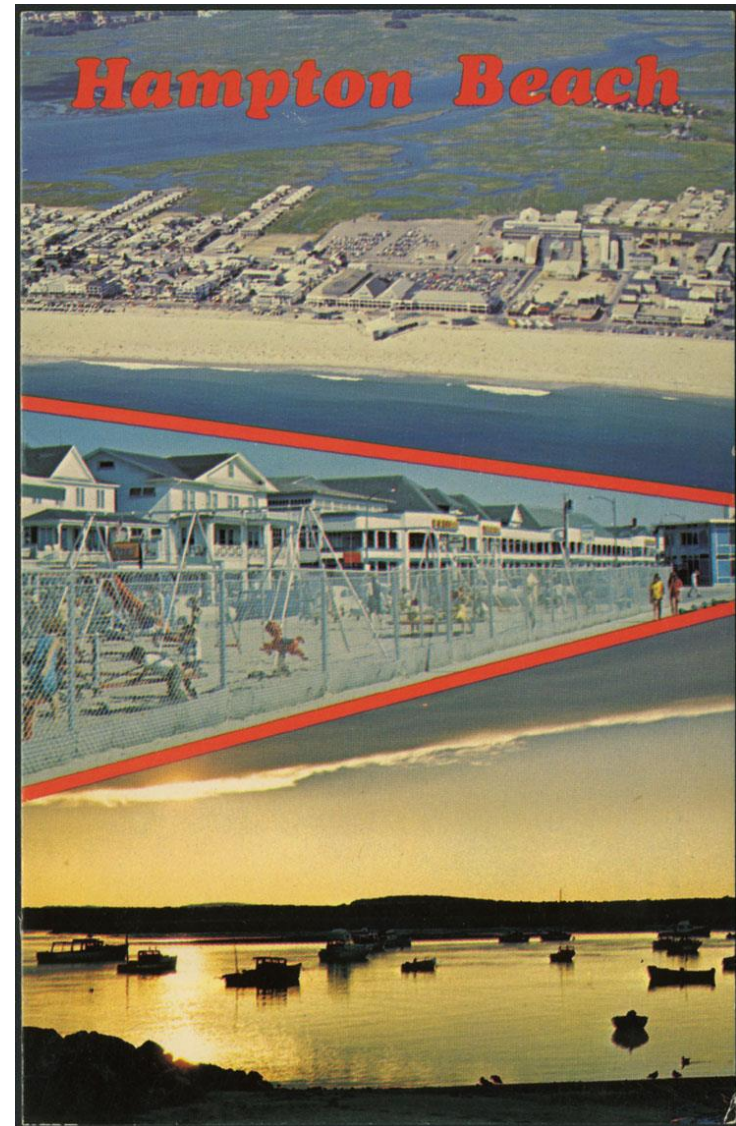


Enjoying a Day at the Beach, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



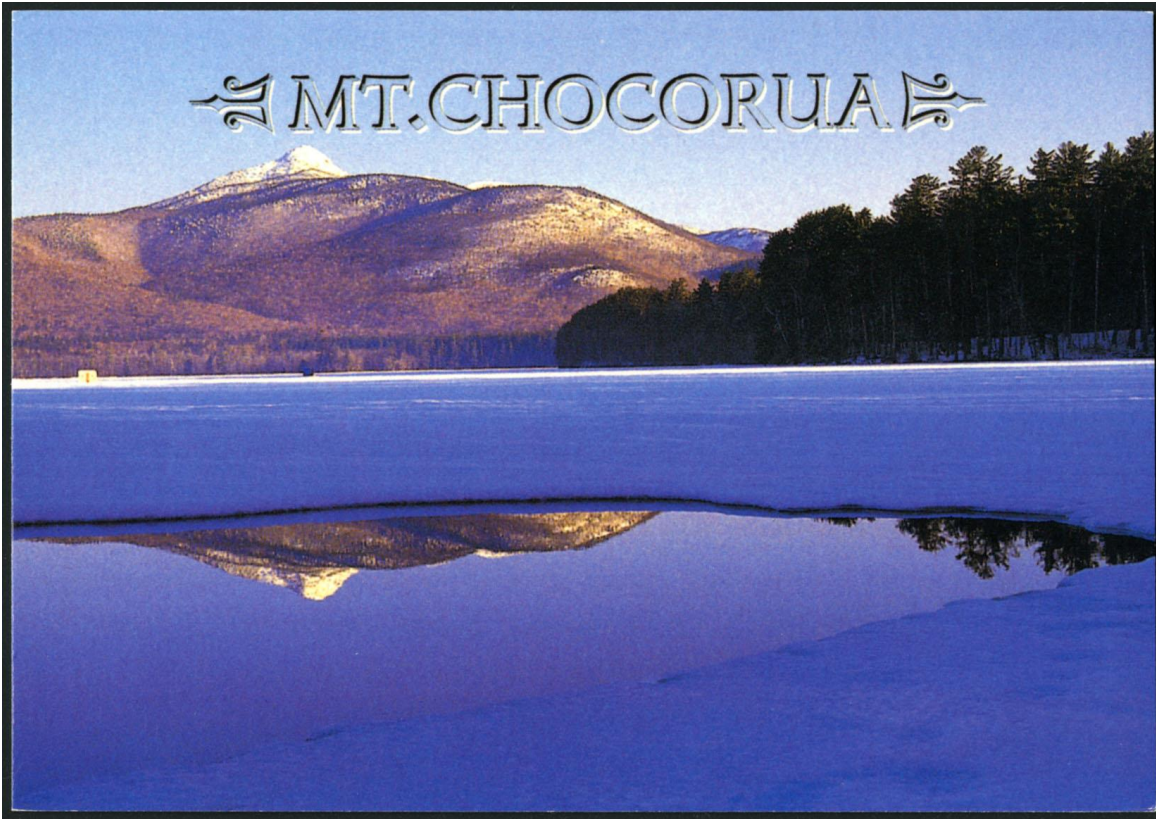
Mount Washington State Park, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Hampton Beach, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



Mount Chocorua, circa 2000s

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

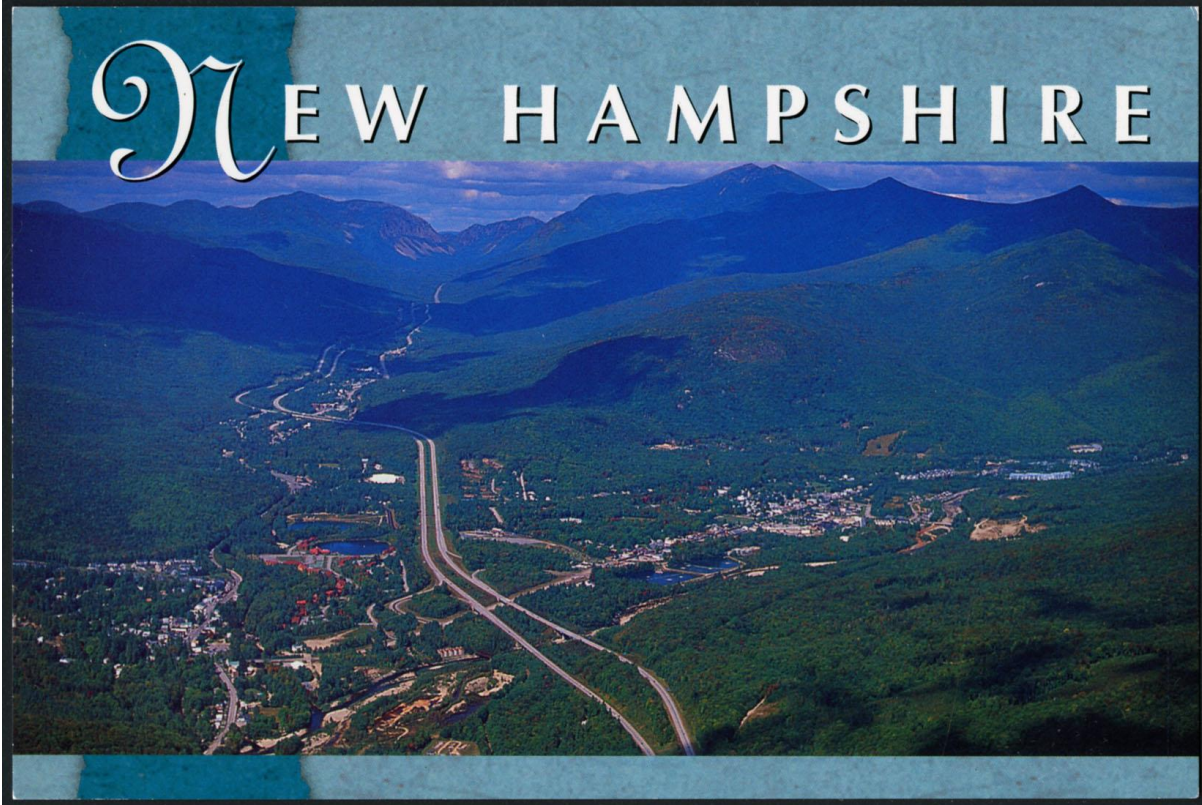


Meredith in the Fall, circa 2000s

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



New Hampshire Mountains, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



The Boardwalk at Hampton Beach, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



The City of Manchester, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land



Franconia Notch, circa 2000s
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Lesson 1.3: New Hampshire's Land

Name _____

Describing New Hampshire's Land

| Coastal Lowlands | Eastern New England Uplands | White Mountains |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | | |

Bonus: How did glaciers effect each type of land in New Hampshire?

Describing New Hampshire's Land

| Coastal Lowlands | Eastern New England Uplands | White Mountains |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Flat Few hills and no mountains Near ocean Small part of the state South eastern part of state</p> <p>How did glaciers effect the coastal lowlands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Created glacial till that is good for growing Glacial erratics: boulders dropped far from start place | <p>Broad, low hills Rounded hills, not sharp Wide valleys Many lakes Large central part of state</p> <p>How did glaciers effect the eastern New England uplands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasion rounded off smaller hills Carved out lakes and ponds Created glacial till that is good for growing Glacial erratics: boulders dropped far from start place Melting water formed some rivers and streams | <p>Many tall mountains Steep, sharp mountains Rivers cut deep, narrow valleys A lot of forest Northern part of state High above the state</p> <p>How did glaciers effect the White Mountains?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved through steep mountain valleys and made them U-shaped, making notches Scraped softer rocks off cliffs leaving behind hard granite Carved out stream beds with abrasion Created tarns, craters with glacier melt in them |

Bonus: How did glaciers effect each type of land in New Hampshire?

