



Lesson 1.6: Shaping New Hampshire

A Divided Classroom

Side 1 Advantages	Side 2 Advantages	Questions About this Boundary
Side 1 Disadvantages	Side 2 Disadvantages	





Lesson 1.6: Shaping New Hampshire

Name _____

Borders and Boundaries

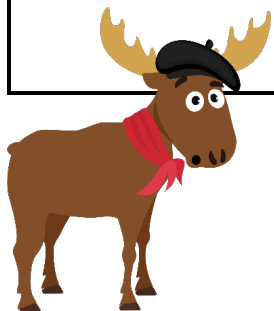
Who makes decisions about where boundaries should be?

What are some types of boundaries that can be found in New Hampshire?

Who do boundaries impact?

Where do physical features shape New Hampshire's boundaries?

Why did people disagree about the location of boundaries?





Borders and Boundaries

Who makes decisions about where boundaries should be?

The people who make the decisions about where boundaries should be are the King of England or the governments of the countries.

Who do boundaries impact?

Boundaries impact the people who live closest to them but also everyone in the state or country because there are positives and negatives to all boundaries.

What are some types of boundaries that can be found in New Hampshire?

Some types of boundaries in New Hampshire include town boundaries, property lines, state boundaries with Vermont, Maine, and Massachusetts, and the international border with Canada.

Where do physical features shape New Hampshire's boundaries?

Physical features shape New Hampshire's boundaries on the seacoast where the Atlantic Ocean is, or on the west between New Hampshire and Vermont where the Connecticut River is. There are also town boundaries shaped by rivers or mountains.

Why did people disagree about the location of boundaries?

People disagreed about the location of boundaries because they did not always understand where physical features were actually located. They also disagreed about boundaries because they each wanted to control resources or have more land.



Lesson 1.6: Shaping New Hampshire



Map of New Hampshire, 1799
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society



Name: _____

Analyze It! Map of New Hampshire, 1799

Encounter

1. Look at the document. Circle the type that it is: letter map newspaper article

Below, list three things you see on the document that support your thinking.

2. What else do you notice about this map? What is familiar or unfamiliar to you?

3. Describe this map as if you were talking to someone who couldn't see it.

4. Who made this map? How do you know?





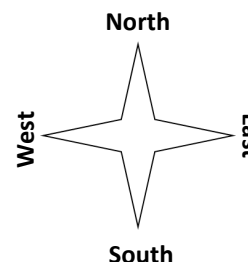
Now that you've become familiar with the map, it's time to take a closer look at it.

5. Look for the heading or title. What information is there to help you understand the map better?

6. Get your bearings! Decode the map's features using this chart:

Key: Draw the three symbols used and circle an example of each on the map.

Orientation: Look at the map and find Concord. Then use this Compass Rose to find and then write what towns are to the north, south, east, and west of Concord.



North of Concord: _____

South of Concord: _____

East of Concord: _____

West of Concord: _____

Grid: Find the longitude and latitude of two locations. Use the markings on the side to help you.

Location

Longitude

Latitude

Surroundings:

Name the three states that border New Hampshire.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

7. What else do you notice in this map? Is there anything missing? Anything that surprises you?



Once you've learned everything you can from the map, it's time to build on your knowledge.

8. Are there more human or physical features on this map? What are they?

9. Where do you see fewer borders and boundaries? Why do you think that is?

10. Choose a task from the box below. Complete the task using data from the Town Boundaries map. Then write a paragraph to describe what you discovered.

Build



How can you add to the story? Choose one of these tasks to complete.

- * Find the county lines on the Town Boundaries map. Draw them on the 1799 map.
- * Which physical features help create boundaries in New Hampshire? Draw them on the Town Boundaries map.
- * Focus on the North Country in both maps. Add the state, county, and town lines shown in the Town Boundaries map to the 1799 map.



Tips for Studying Maps

Vocabulary

Scale (noun) A tool, printed or drawn, to show how distances should be measured on a map

Boundary (noun) A real or imaginary line that divides two places

Cardinal direction (noun) One of the four main points on a compass: north, south, east, or west

Compass rose (noun) A symbol that represents a compass showing cardinal and intermediate directions

Equator (noun) The imaginary line that runs east-west around the middle of Earth

Intermediate direction (noun) A point between two of the main points on a compass, such as northeast or southwest

Key (noun) An explanation of abbreviations or symbols used on a map, sometimes called a legend

Latitude (noun) The distance north or south of the Equator, measured in degrees

Longitude (noun) The distance east or west of the prime meridian, measured in degrees

Prime meridian (noun) The imaginary line that runs north-south around the middle of Earth

Types of Maps

Economic Map: This type of map displays information about the resources available across a certain area or the way the land is used to support the local economy. Look for symbols or colors representing crops or industries.

Physical Map: This type of map is focused on the natural features of a certain area. Look for labeled bodies of water like rivers, lakes and oceans and labeled landforms like mountains, valleys, hills, and plateaus.

Political Map: This type of map shows how people have organized the land and water in a certain area. Look for dashed or solid lines representing boundaries and borders between states, towns and, countries. Dots of different sizes may mark towns and cities.

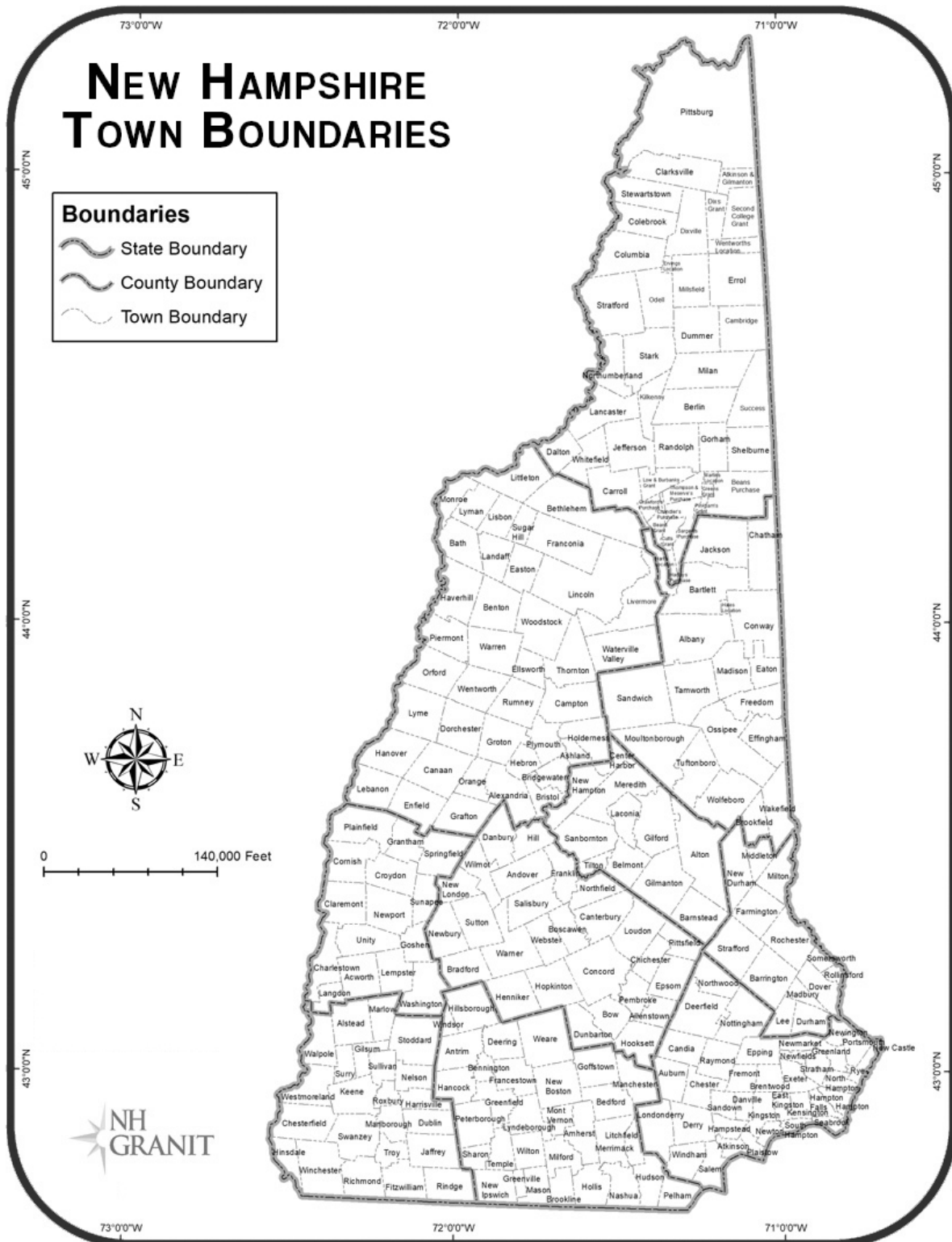
Road Map: This type of map shows how people have added to land and water to make it easier to transport people and goods. Look for highways, bridges, and railroad tracks on this type of map.

Thematic Map: This type of map provides information on a specific topic and how it relates to a certain area by adding a layer of data to a base map. For example, a population density map might use different colors to show which towns have more people living in them than others.

Topographical Map: This type of map shows the shape of the land and how the elevation, or the height of the land, changes across a certain area. Look for shading that creates the effect of raised land, or changes in color on the map as the land rises up above sea level.



Lesson 1.6: Shaping New Hampshire



New Hampshire Town Boundaries

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



Name: _____ Answer Key _____

Analyze It! Map of New Hampshire, 1799

1. Look at the document. Circle the type that it is: letter

map

newspaper article

Below, list three things you see on the document that support your thinking.

- * **There are mountains and rivers marked on the map.**
- * **There are names of towns on map.**
- * **The map shows the shape of New Hampshire.**

2. What else do you notice about this map? What is familiar or unfamiliar to you?

- * **The title says it was made in 1799 and it looks old.**
- * **It does not look like New Hampshire today because the top part is missing and I can't tell where the towns are.**

3. Describe this map as if you were talking to someone who couldn't see it.

On an old sheet of paper there is a map with land shaped like a rough triangle. There are a lot of lines on it that might be rivers and some darker spaces that could be water. The writing is small and hard to read. There are also borders listed like "Vermont" and mountains drawn in. The title says "The State of New Hampshire compiled chiefly from Actual Surveys. 1799."

4. Who made this map? How do you know?

It is hard to tell who made this map, because it just says "compiled chiefly from Actual Surveys", but does not give a name for the author.





Now that you've become familiar with the map, it's time to take a closer look at it.

5. Look for the heading or title. What information is there to help you understand the map better?

The title of the map is "The State of New Hampshire compiled chiefly from Actual Surveys, 1799."

6. Get your bearings! Decode the map's features using this chart:

Key: Draw the three symbols used and circle an example of each on the map.



Mountains

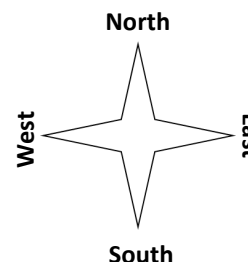


Lakes



Rivers

Orientation: Look at the map and find Concord. Then use this Compass Rose to find and then write what towns are to the north, south, east, and west of Concord.



North of Concord: **Hopkintown**

South of Concord: **Dunbarton**

East of Concord: **Canaan**

West of Concord: **Bradford**

Grid: Find the longitude and latitude of two locations. Use the markings on the side to help you.

<u>Concord</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>15</u>
<u>Portsmouth</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>5</u>
Location	Longitude	Latitude

Surroundings:

Name the three states that border New Hampshire.

1. **Maine**
2. **Vermont**
3. **Massachusetts**

7. What else do you notice in this map? Is there anything missing? Anything that surprises you?

I notice that there aren't any towns up north. Why? I notice that some towns are written differently than others and I wonder why.



Once you've learned everything you can from the map, it's time to build on your knowledge.

8. Are there more human or physical features on this map? What are they?

Answers will vary.

I see more physical features on this map, such as the mountains, rivers, and lakes.

I see more human features on this map, such as all the names of the towns.

9. Where do you see fewer borders and boundaries? Why do you think that is?

I see fewer borders and boundaries where New Hampshire meets Maine and up north in New Hampshire. Maybe Maine had not figured out their own borders and boundaries yet or maybe not as many people lived there.

10. Choose a task from the box below. Complete the task using data from the Town Boundaries map. Then write a paragraph to describe what you discovered.

Answers will vary.

Build



How can you add to the story? Choose one of these tasks to complete.

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