

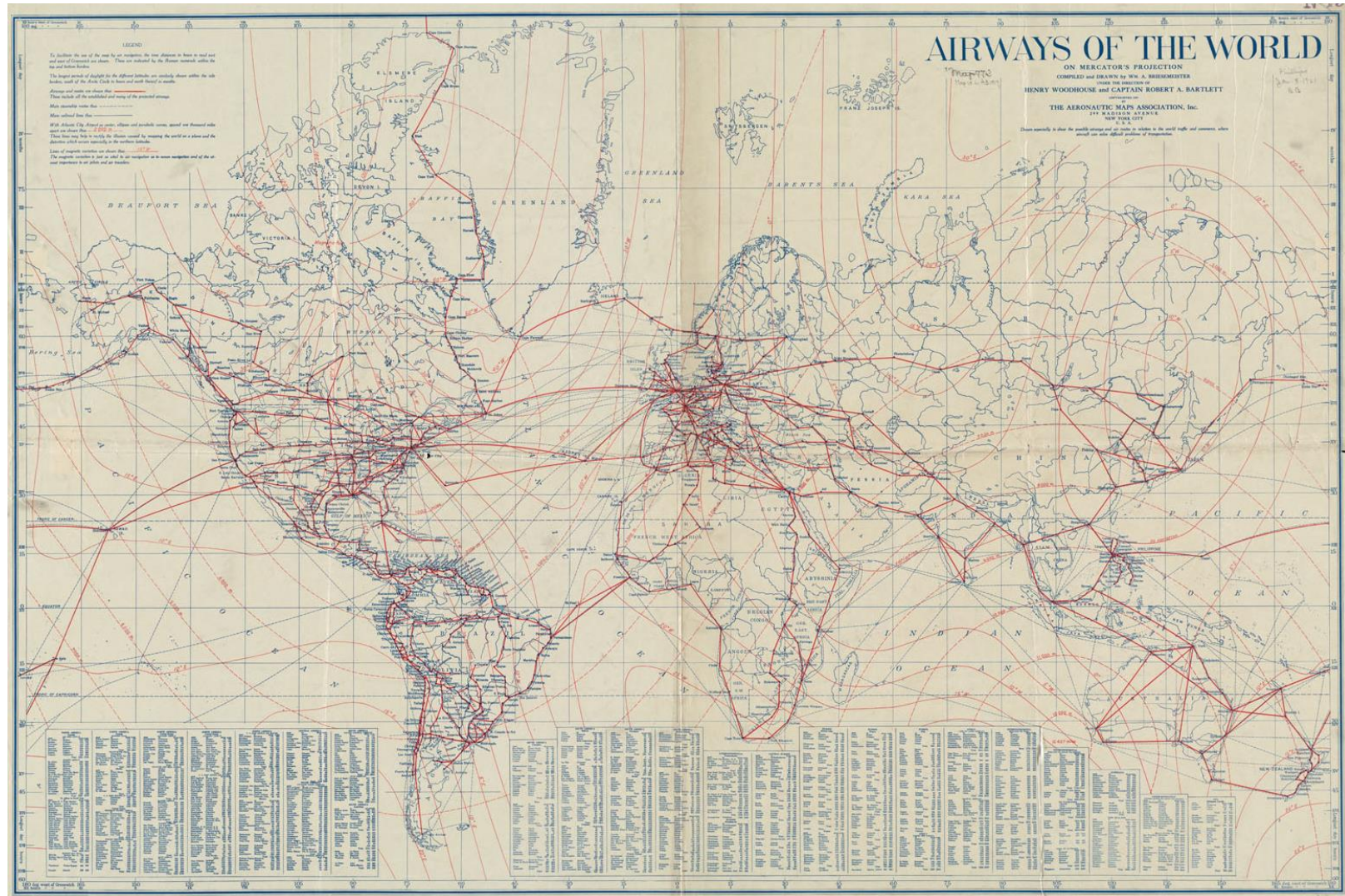


Name _____

Maps: Types and Purposes

Map Type	Example
Economic Shows the way the land is used to support the local economy	
Physical Shows the natural features of a certain area.	
Political Shows how people have organized and named the land and water in a certain area.	
Road Map Shows how people have added to land and water to make it easier to transport people and goods.	
Thematic Provides information on a specific topic and how it relates to a place by adding a layer of data to a base map. Usually combines elements of other maps.	
Topographical Shows the shape of the land and how the elevation, or the height of the land, changes across a certain area.	

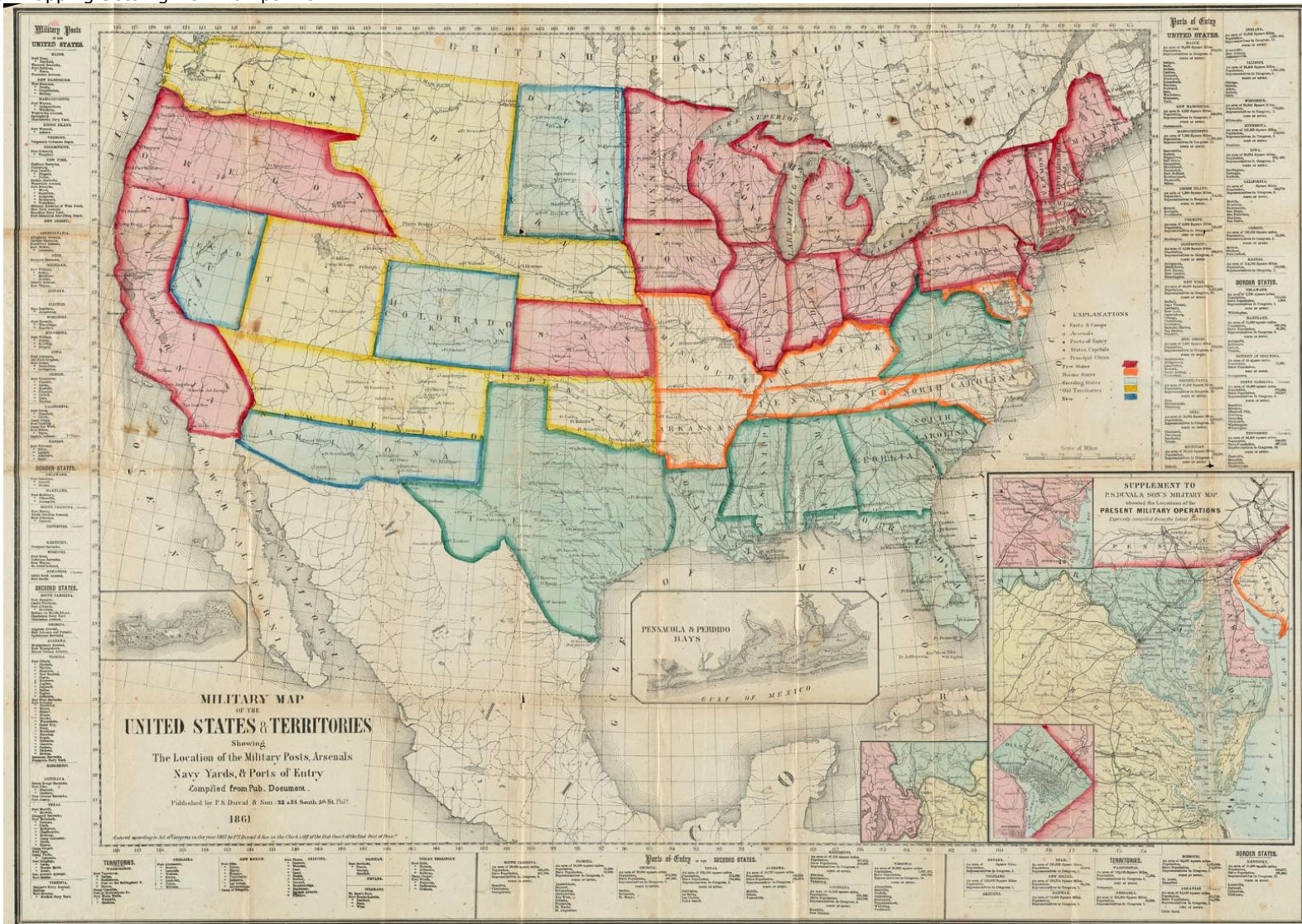
Lesson 3.6: Mapping Settling New Hampshire



Airways of the World, 1919
Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map and
Education Center at the Boston Public Library

Thematic Map Examples

Lesson 3.6: Mapping Settling New Hampshire

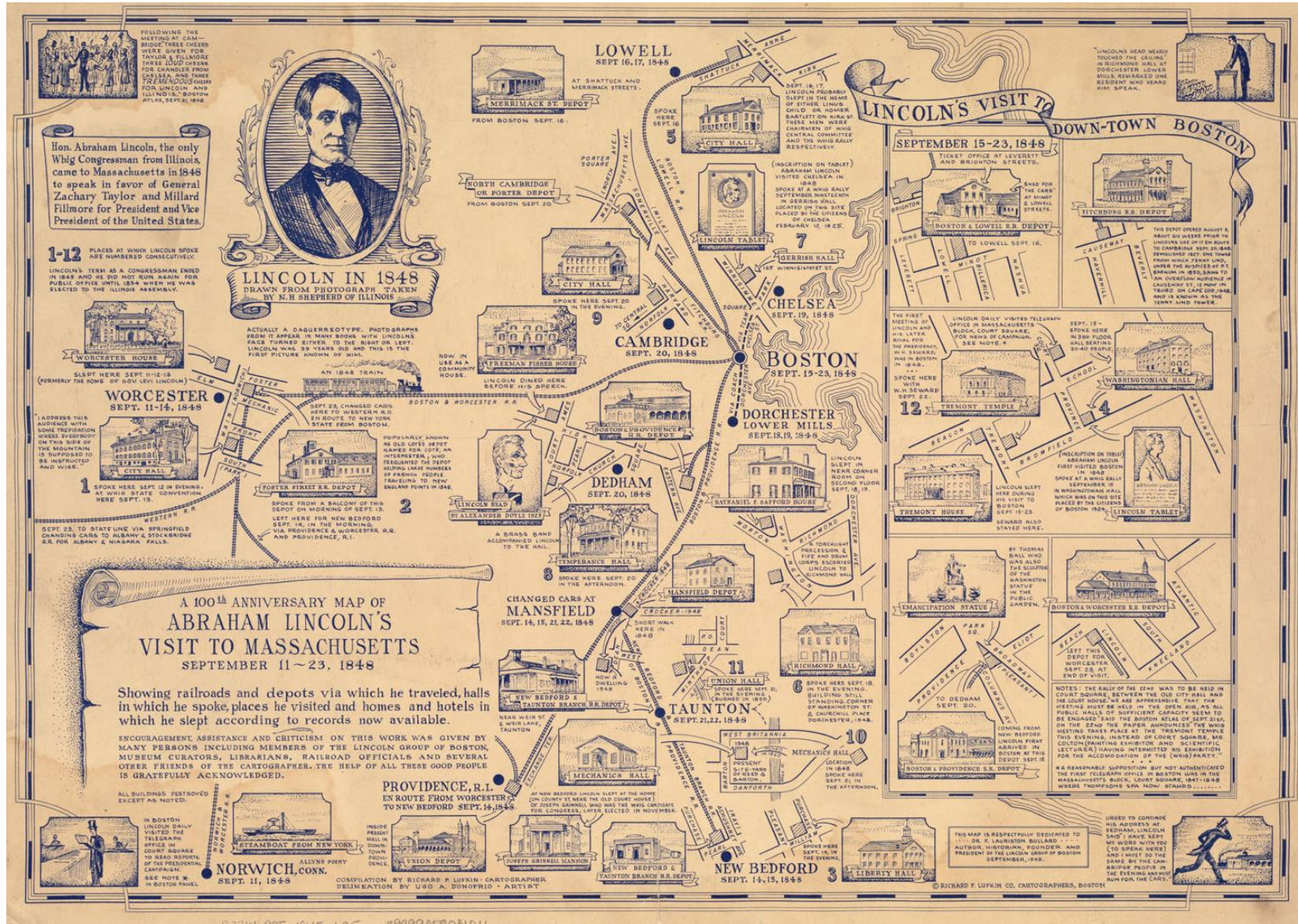


Military Map of the United States and Territories, 1861
Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map and Education
Center at the Boston Public Library

Thematic Map Examples



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Abraham Lincoln Visits Massachusetts 1848, 1948
Courtesy of the Leventhal Map and Education Center

Thematic Map Examples



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Picture Map of Scenic New Hampshire, 1957
Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

Thematic Map Examples



Thematic Map Guide

Map Title	Year Created	Theme	Features
Airways of the World	1919	This map shows the various airway routes used in 1919.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legend• Land and water names• Latitude and longitude• Airline routes: dark red heavy lines• Latitude lines around magnetic poles: solid red• Distance from Atlantic City Airport: dotted red• Steamship routes: dotted blue• Railroad lines: solid blue• Includes table of the lengths of airways
Military Map of the United States and Territories	1861	This map shows the political alignments of the states and territories of the United States at the beginning of the Civil War in 1861.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scale• Key with colors and symbols• Inset maps with closeups• Latitude and longitude• Free States (red), Border States (orange), Seceding States (light green), Old Territories (yellow), New Territories (blue)• Information of military bases and arsenals on sides
Abraham Lincoln Visits Massachusetts	1948	This map shows the Massachusetts locations visited by Abraham Lincoln between September 11 and 23, 1848. He was campaigning on behalf of presidential election candidates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coastline• Railroad• Symbol for town locations• Enlarged street map details• Illustrations of key places• Brief labels
Picture Map of Scenic New Hampshire	1957	This map is a guide to tourist destinations in New Hampshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compass rose• Rivers and streams• Cities and towns• Roadways• Pictures and names of locations of note



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Rubric for Thematic Map Project

	Above Standard (4)	At Standard (3)	Approaching Standard (2)	Below Standard (1)	Self	Teacher
Completeness	More than required tasks are completed. More than two layers of data are used and more than three map features are included. Label is more than one paragraph in length.	Required tasks are completed. Two layers of data are used and three map features are included. Label is one paragraph in length.	Fewer than required tasks are completed. One data layer and fewer than three map features are included. Label is less than one paragraph in length.	Most tasks remain incomplete. Data layers and map features are incomplete or not present. Label is unfinished.		
Creativity	Map is detailed and clear. A variety of map features are used to explain theme.	Map outline is clear. Required number of map features are used to explain theme.	Map outline is unclear. Fewer than required number of features are used to explain theme.	Map outline is incomplete. Features are incomplete. Theme is not explained.		
Correctness	Accurate explanation of data from more than required number of sources. Map shows correct base map and clearly analyzes more than two data layers.	Accurate explanation of data from required number of sources. Map shows correct base map and label analyzes at least two data layers.	Explanation of data from fewer than required sources; needs revision. Map base is incorrect or incomplete. Label analyzes fewer than two data layers.	Planning and research is incomplete. Sources and data layers have not been included.		
Appropriate Communication	More than required number of features are used to clearly express data on map. All spelling/grammar is correct.	Required number of features are used to express data on map. All spelling/grammar is correct.	Fewer than required features are used to express data on map. Some spelling/grammar errors.	Information is not easily understood. Many spelling/grammar errors.		
Effort and Time	Extra effort is obvious. Project is completed early or on time.	Project is completed on time and shows expected effort.	Project is nearly complete and shows some effort.	Project is late or incomplete.		
Comments:					Total of 20:	



Name _____

Primary and Secondary Sources for Thematic Map Project

Source	Primary or Secondary	Description
An Exact Map of New England and New York, detail	P	This detail of a map made in 1702 provides visual information about the location of the early English settlements in the seacoast region. Settlements in Maine and Massachusetts are also labeled.
Excerpt from <i>The Voyage of Martin Pring</i> , 1603	P	In this document, English explorer Martin Pring describes what he and his crew observed as they sailed into the inlets near the border of Maine and New Hampshire. He notes the latitude to indicate how far north they sailed. He describes the wildlife, plants, and people that they meet.
Historic Map of New England, 1675	P	This map shows the location of early settlements and how the land of New England was divided into different colonies. Illustrations indicate important natural resources. Labels show major waterways and location names.
N'Dakinna and New England States	S	This map, based on research of indigenous people, gives a general sense of where certain Abenaki groups tended to live, during the 17th century, in the land we call New Hampshire.
New Hampshire's First Four English Settlements	S	This document, created for use in another lesson in the unit, provides a contemporary map showing the location of the first four settlements and geographic features nearby.
Trade & Settlement Report, 1699	P	In this letter, two English explorers describe what natural resources they think are most valuable and how they plan to use them. They indicate where they are writing from, which indicates where the natural resources are located and how they would process them.



Name _____

Thematic Map Project Instructions

To create your thematic map about European exploration and settlement of 17th-century New Hampshire you need: a base map, a selection of map features that will help a viewer read your map, and layers of data that explain your theme. The chart on the other side of this page will help you plan your map.

Your map should show **at least** two data layers. These data layers will explain what story or information you wish to tell about settling New Hampshire in the 17th century.

1. Select from the data layer options listed below and record your selections in the first column of the chart on the other side of this page. **At least one layer needs to be related to English settlement.**
2. Examine sources from the "Primary and Secondary Sources for Thematic Map Project" and choose the sources that will provide you with the data you need. List those sources in the second column.
3. Include the map features listed below and select Illustrations or Labels for your map. Record in the appropriate section of the chart on the other side of this page.
4. Record what you learned from the sources in the third column.

Data Layers	Map Features to Support and Explain Data Layers			
<p>Abenaki Living Range Where in the region did Abenaki live?</p> <p>Natural Resources What natural resources were available in the region?</p> <p>Observations of European Explorers Where did early explorers go in New Hampshire and what did they find?</p> <p>The First English Settlements Where in the region did the English establish their first settlements?</p> <p>Early Industries How did English settlers make use of the natural resources?</p>	<p>Compass Rose Shows the orientation of the map.</p> <p>Scale Explains the relationship between real distance and distance on the map.</p> <p>Key Explains any colors, symbols, or lines used to show information on the map.</p> <table><tr><td>Illustrations Visual representations of data on the map</td><td>OR</td><td>Labels Brief explanations or identifications of data on the map.</td></tr></table>	Illustrations Visual representations of data on the map	OR	Labels Brief explanations or identifications of data on the map.
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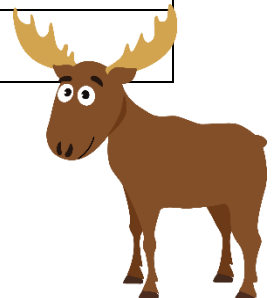


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Thematic Map Plan

Check boxes when each section is complete.

<input type="checkbox"/> Base map is complete.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Map features to include:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Data Layers (at least two):	<input type="checkbox"/> Sources I will use for this layer:	<input type="checkbox"/> What did I find out?
<input type="checkbox"/> Title for my map:		

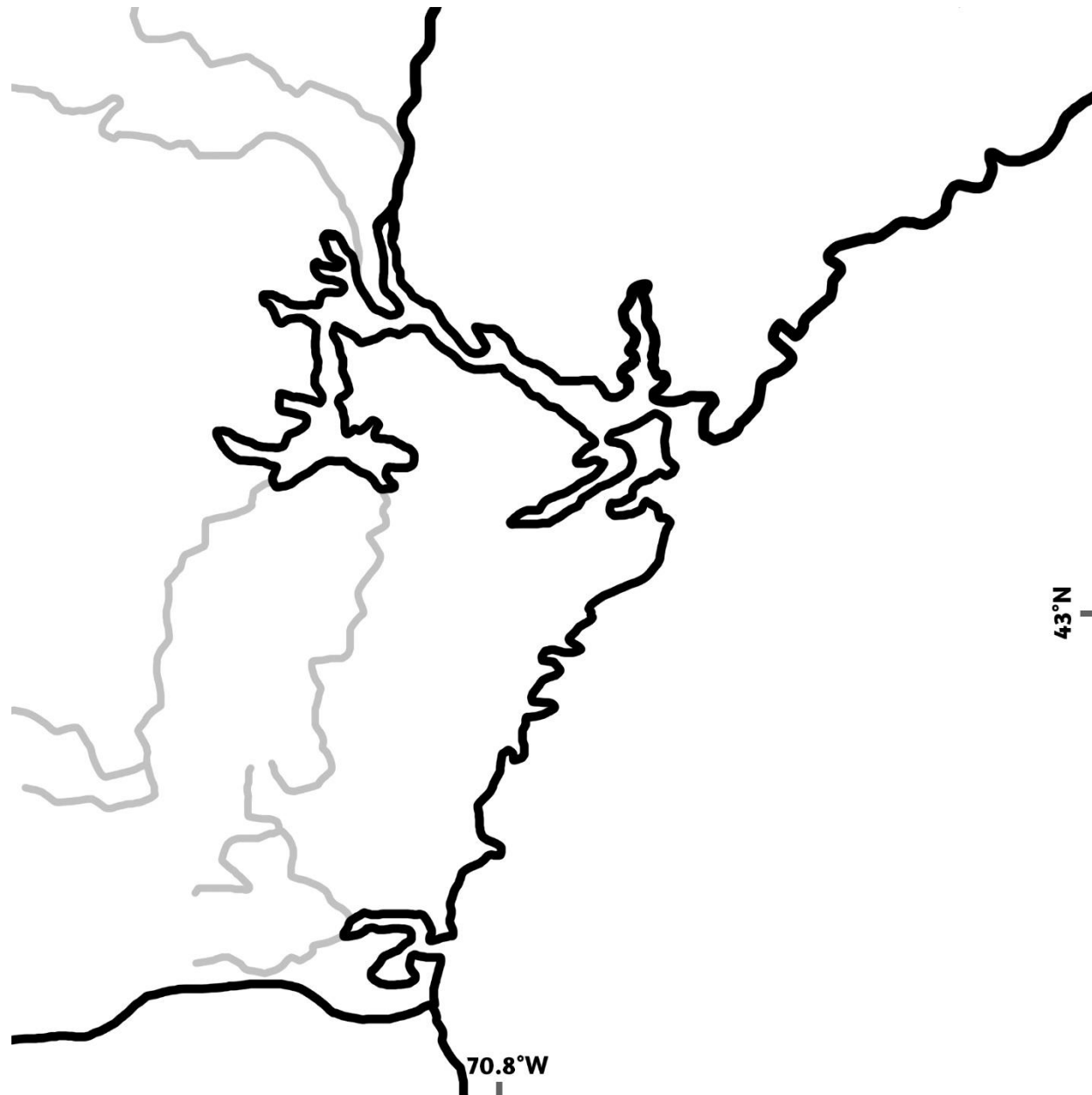




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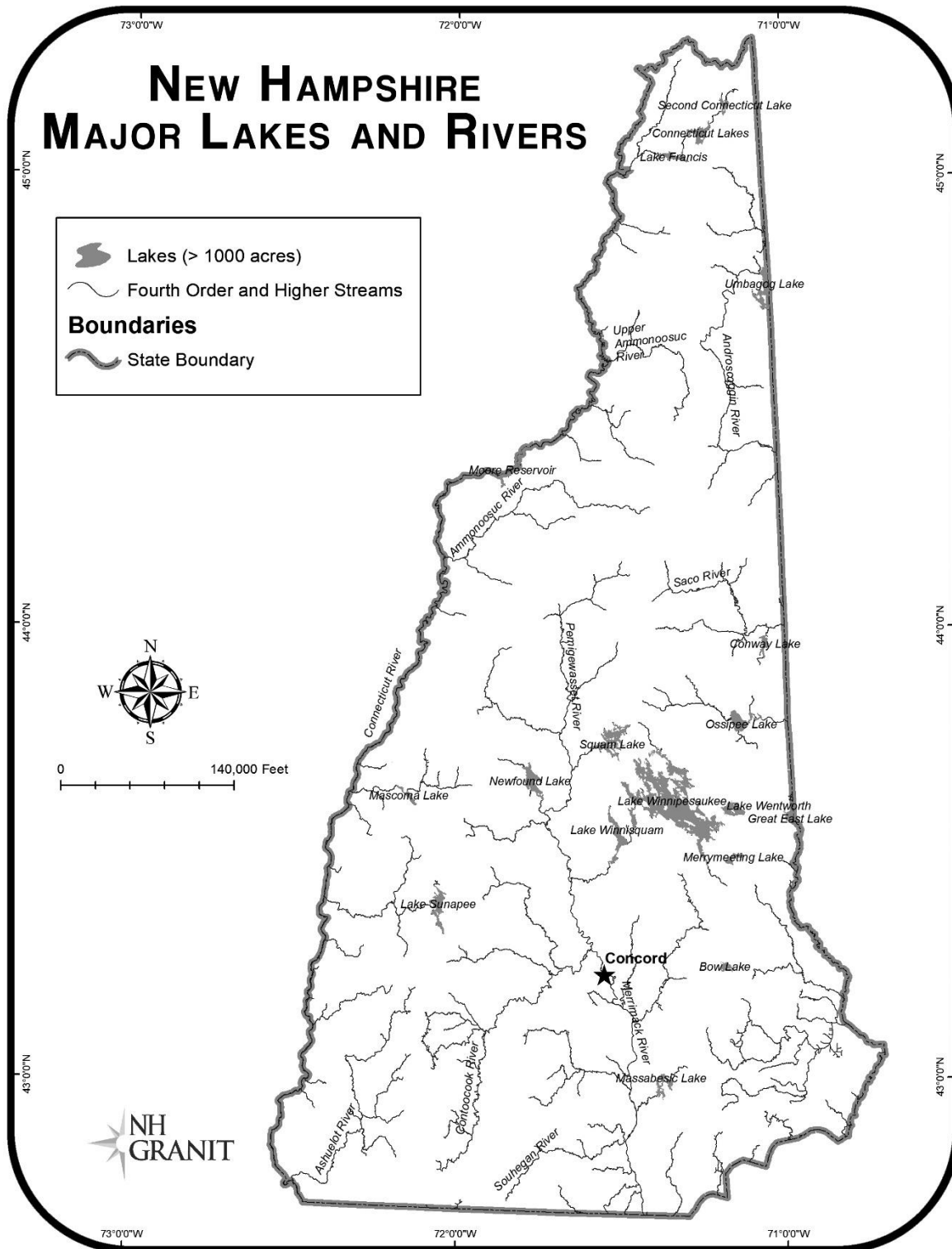
New Hampshire's Seacoast Region

Name _____





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New Hampshire's First Four English Settlements

Read the descriptions of the first four English settlements and notice where they are located on the map. Then answer the questions on the next page.

Dover

Settled in 1623, Dover was the first permanent English settlement in New Hampshire. The nearby Cocheco and Bellamy Rivers provided waterpower and easy transportation routes to the sea, making it a useful seaport. A sawmill was established on the Cocheco River in 1642 and eventually Dover became known for its shipbuilding industry.

Portsmouth

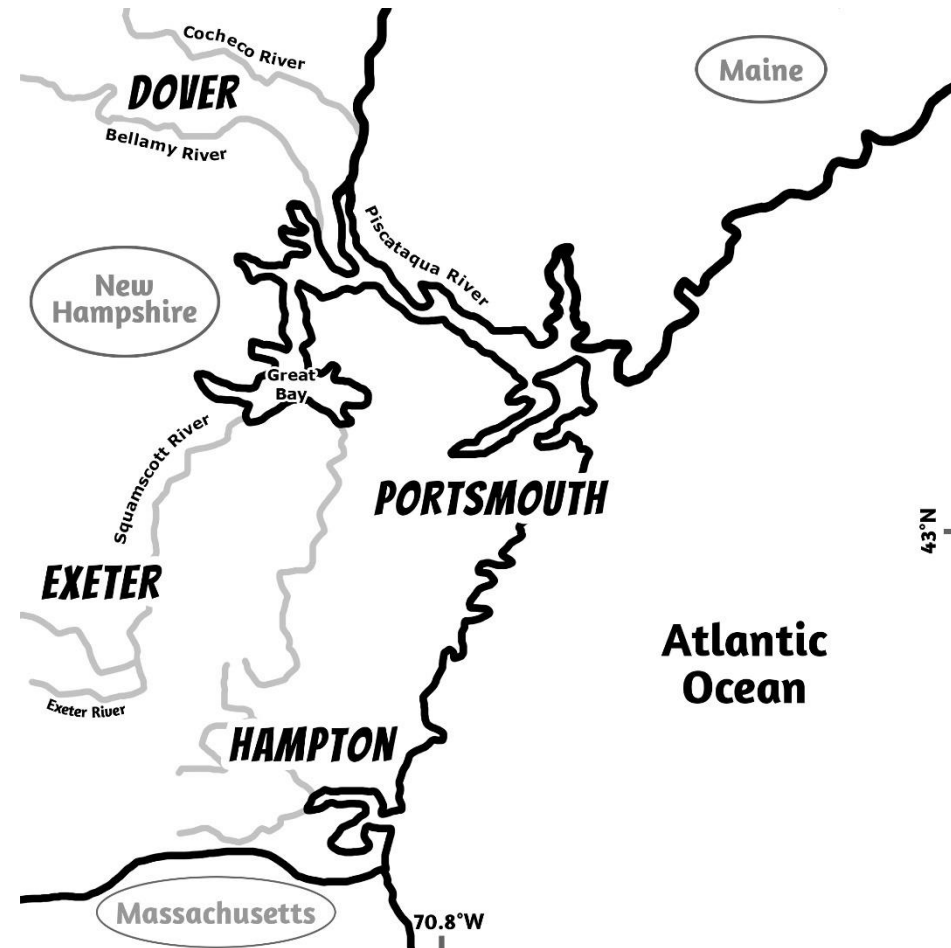
The place we know today as Portsmouth began in 1623 as a small fishing port on the Piscataqua River. It was first called Piscataqua and then known as Strawberry Banke. The town grew quickly and became a busy port town. It eventually became the government center of colonial New Hampshire and served as the colony's capital until the American Revolution.

Hampton

Located 12 miles south of Portsmouth, Hampton was established in 1636 by a group seeking more religious freedom than they had in Massachusetts. They chose a location on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean that was mostly flat and covered with salt marshes. The land was good for farming but the people also processed fish and built ships.

Exeter

In 1638, a group of Puritans led by the Reverend John Wheelwright, established a community at the falls where the Exeter River meets the Squamscott River. Wheelwright and his followers were seeking more religious freedom than they had in Massachusetts. The nearby salt marshes provided hay for raising cattle. They found the falls provided water power needed to set up mills and the rivers offered an easy means of transportation.





Trade and Settlements Report, 1699

In 1699, two English explorers wrote this letter to their government. Their letter describes what they had found in New England they thought would be valuable to the English people. Notice the formal way they write!

To the Right Honorable Lords for Trade and Settlements.

May it please your Lordships,

In obedience to his Majesty's commands we humbly present unto your Lordships the enclosed Report. We hope it will appear to your Lordships that England may be supplied from these places with the needed resources.

We propose to supply his Majesty's Navy with masts, timber & planks of all sorts, much cheaper than other places. We are ready to make good our proposal if you, in your great wisdom, ask his Majesty to do so.

We know the best & cheapest ways of getting masts and timber because one of us has already been providing the masts, yards, bowsprits which have been sent in the past years to his Majesty.

As to all other supplies, we think, all may be produced within a short time if his Majesty orders it. Workers will need to make a new settlement, which takes time, but places have already been cleared for towns. We think in less than a years' time, a new settlement can be made and supplies produced.

We have in this affair faithfully done our duty. We therefore humbly beg your Lordships to make a favorable report to his Majesty of us.

Your obedient humble servants,

William Partridge
Benjamin Jackson
Portsmouth on Piscataqua River
Sept. 25.th 1699

Source: New Hampshire Historical Society

This letter has been shortened and edited to make it easier for you to read.



Lesson 3.6: Mapping Settling New Hampshire



Historic Map of New England, 1675

Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map and Education Center at the Boston Public Library



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Excerpt from *The Voyage of Martin Pring, 1603*

In 1603 Martin Pring voyaged to the New World. He brought back such an encouraging report of New England that a colony followed in 1607. The following is what he wrote about some of his time in New England. Note: In the first paragraph he mentions an eastern inlet barred at the mouth; this is thought to be the Saco River.

We set sail from Wales on the tenth of April 1603. After a time in Virginia, we came to land at a latitude of 43 degrees and a half and we found four inlets, the most easterly which was barred at the mouth, but we passed over the barre and ran up into it five miles.

In all these places we found no people, but signs of fires where they had been. We saw very good tree groves and woods filled with tall oaks, beeches, pine trees, fir trees, hazels, witch hazels, and maples. We saw here also various sorts of beasts such as stags, deer, bears, wolves, foxes, and dogs with sharp noses. But meeting with no sassafras, we left these places. Eventually we found people, with whom we had no long conversation, because here also we could find no sassafras. We continued on until we crossed a great gulf at the latitude of 41; we went on land at a certain bay. Here we found enough quantities of sassafras.

During our time on the shore, the people of the country came to our men, sometimes ten, twenty, forty, and at one time one hundred and twenty at once. We treated them kindly, and gave them some of our merchandise. They ate peas and beans with our men. Their own food was mostly fish. We carried with us from England two excellent dogs, of whom the Indians were more afraid then of twenty of our men. Passing up by the river, we saw certain cottages together, abandoned by the savages, and not far off we beheld their gardens. In the gardens was sown tobacco, cucumbers, wheat, peas, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and other wild fruits. As the land is full of God's good blessings, so is the sea filled with great abundance of fish, such as cod, mackerel, herring, crab, lobster, and muscles. By the end of July, we had laid our ship, the Discover, with as much sassafras as we thought necessary, and sent her home into England.

Note with students: At this time, it was usual to refer to "discovering" the New World because Europeans named places according to their own perspective. Pring uses language to refer to indigenous people that today we recognize as offensive but was common at the time. Generally, Europeans did not understand the complex society of indigenous people and their words reflected that.

Important note: This selection has been edited to make it easier for you to read. Some of the original punctuation, spelling, word choice, and capitalization have been changed.

Source: American Journeys Collection. *The Voyage of Martin Pring, 1603*: Document No. AJ-040. Wisconsin Historical Society Digital Library and Archives, 2003.



Lesson 3.6: Mapping Settling New Hampshire



Detail of "An Exact Map of New England and New York"
Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map and Education
Center at the Boston Public Library



Lesson 3.6: Mapping Settling New Hampshire

Map of N'dakinna and New England States





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Thematic Map Label

Your completed thematic map needs a label. The label will explain the story your map is telling about how people and the land interacted in 17th-century New Hampshire. Answer the questions below to organize your thinking. Then draft, edit, and publish **at least one paragraph** that explains your map.

Which data layers does your map show? When are the data layers from?
What overlaps or similarities did you discover as you plotted your data?
Why do you think those overlaps or similarities occurred?
How do your map features help a viewer understand the data? What story are you telling?
What did you learn from making your map? What questions do you still have about the topic?

