

## *Social Studies Notes: Unit 2, Chapter 3*

### *Lesson 2.1: Land and Water*

1. Land and Water of the East
  - A. The East Region
    - i. North: Canada
    - ii. South: Washington, D.C.; Virginia
    - iii. East: Atlantic Ocean
    - iv. New England: 6 States
      1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts
    - v. Mid-Atlantic: 5 States
      1. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland
    - vi. Coast: land that borders an ocean
    - vii. Coastal Plain: Flat, level land along a coast
  - B. Mountains and Plains
    - i. Appalachian Mountains: Formed by the movement of the Earth; from ME to GA
      1. Erosion: Over time the Appalachians wore down because of wind, water, and ice erosion
    - ii. Coastal Plain: East of the Appalachian mtns;
      1. Northern New England: mostly underwater
      2. Massachusetts to Florida: wider as you go south
      3. Cape: point of land that sticks out in the water
    - iii. Population: more people live on the coastal plain than in the mountains
      1. Jobs: forestry, fishing, farming, mining
  - C. Bodies of Water
    - i. Water Power: using water to power machines
      1. The use of water for energy led to growth of major cities
        - a. Examples: New York, Boston, Baltimore
    - ii. Early settlers began living near the best harbors on the Atlantic coast.
      1. Why? Transportation: harbors allow ships from all over to reach big cities
      2. Bay: body of water partly surrounded by land
        - a. Examples: Chesapeake Bay, Cape Cod Bay
2. Climate and its Effects
  - A. The East has four seasons
    - i. Winters: snowy, cold
    - ii. Summers: warm, humid
    - iii. Nor'easter: strong winds from the northeast, rain or snow
  - B. Plants and Animals
    - i. Trees: Oak, Birch, Hickory, Maple lose their leaves in fall
    - ii. Animals: black bears, raccoons, squirrels hibernate during winter

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### *Lesson 3.2: Resources and Economy*

1. *Natural Resources of the East*
  - A. The East has fewer of some natural resources than other regions.
    - i. Example: Western states have more minerals
    - ii. The East has rivers, forests, farmland, fish, ocean
      1. Appalachian Mountains: lots of coal
      2. Power plants: burn coal to make electricity
      3. Maine and Vermont: granite and marble can be found
  - B. *Using the East's Resources*

- i. Forests: provide wood for buildings, paper, furniture, fuel
  - ii. Maple Trees: sap used to make maple syrup (Vermont)
  - iii. Farming: farmland is used in different ways
    - 1. Maine: blueberries, potatoes
    - 2. New Hampshire: blueberries
    - 3. Massachusetts: cranberries
    - 4. New Jersey: cranberries
    - 5. New York: grass for dairy farming
    - 6. Vermont: grass for dairy farming
  - iv. Atlantic Ocean
    - 1. Seafood: lobsters, sardines, flounder, bass, blue crabs
      - a. Blue Crabs: found in Chesapeake Bay
- 2. Working in the East
  - A. Economy: The system a region uses to meet its needs and wants; how it uses its resources to make money
    - i. Market Economy: people can decide what to make, how to make it, and who to make it for (U.S.)
    - ii. If the law says it's ok, people can run any business they want
    - iii. Command Economy: the government decides what to make, who will make it, and who will get it.
    - iv. Profit: the money left over after a business pays its expenses.
    - v. Service Jobs: job where someone does something for someone else (lawyer, plumber)
  - B. Trading Resources
    - i. Businesses use trade to get the resources they want
      - 1. When people trade a lot, the economy grows
    - ii. Many businesses are in big cities because the roads, waterways, and airports make trade easier
    - iii. Eastern Businesses
      - 1. New Jersey: chemicals, medicine, machines, clothing
      - 2. Connecticut: weapons, clocks, jet engines
      - 3. New York City: banking
      - 4. Philadelphia, PA: banking
- 3. Elements of Business
  - A. Factors of Production: The people and materials needed to make products and provide services
    - i. Four factors of production: labor, capital, land, and entrepreneurship.
      - 1. Human Resources: service, knowledge, skills people provide
      - 2. Capital Resources: tools, machines, buildings, land businesses need
      - 3. Entrepreneurs: people who start their own businesses
  - B. Private Ownership is an important part of a market economy because it means people make the business decisions, not the government

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### *Lesson 3.3: People of the East*

- 1. First People
  - A. Culture: the way of life for a particular group of people
    - i. Culture includes art, language, religion, and history
  - B. Native Americans used the resources of the land to survive
    - i. Haudenosaunee (Iroquois): had their own government and traded with other nations
  - C. Natural Resources and Culture

- i. Micmac: Lived in Maine and into eastern Canada
      - 1. Nomadic: move from place to place
      - 2. Mostly hunted for food
      - 3. Winter: hunted sea mammals and land animals
    - ii. Lenni Lenape: Lived in what is now Delaware, (NY, PA, NJ too)
      - 1. Farmers: corn and tobacco
      - 2. Summer: fished and farmed
      - 3. Winter: hunted in smaller groups
- 2. Colonies and Traders
  - A. 1500s: Explorers from Europe reach North America
    - i. Who? Dutch, England, French, Spanish
  - B. 1600s:
    - i. English: Groups like Pilgrims and Puritans came to North America to practice their religion
    - ii. Dutch and French: Traded with Native Americans for animal furs. Native Americans wanted pots, tools, cloth
      - 1. Dutch: Where? Manhattan, Hudson River Valley
      - 2. French: Where? St. Lawrence River (Eastern Canada)
  - C. Conflict in the Colonies
    - i. European settlers and Native Americans don't always get along
      - 1. Native Americans were forced to move to other areas
    - ii. England and the American Colonies
      - 1. American Colonists: wanted their own country
      - 2. Revolutionary War (1775-1783): Began in Massachusetts
      - 3. 1776: Declaration of Independence is signed
        - a. It told England that the colonies want to be free
      - 4. Who won? Colonists
  - D. A New Nation
    - i. Constitution: plan for a new government; tells how it will be created and run; signed 9/17/1787
    - ii. What was good...: kept Americans free from unfair rule; provided freedom for (some) Americans
    - iii. What wasn't so good (at first)...: not everyone was free like African slaves, Native Americans, women
      - 1. Slavery: an unjust system in which one person owns another
        - a. 1500s: African slaves are brought to North America
        - b. Some Easterners grew rich from slavery
    - iv. Economy: shipbuilding and whaling
- 3. Factories and Workers
  - A. Before 1790, most people worked on farms or made things by hand
    - i. If they couldn't grow it or make it themselves, they had to get it from England
    - ii. Textiles: woven cloth products
      - 1. Samuel Slater: built first powered spinning machine in U.S
        - a. Slater's Spinning Machine: made yarn from cotton
  - B. After 1790, many entrepreneurs built textile mills along rivers in the east
    - i. Francis Cabot Lowell: brought his power loom to the east
      - 1. Power Loom: wove cloth from yarn
      - 2. He often hired young, unmarried women to work in the mills
        - a. Why? They didn't have families to take care of
- C. The Growth of Industries

- i. Industry: business that makes goods in factories
- ii. The growth of the textile industry led to the growth of others like tools, machines, furniture
  - 1. These new industries needed workers
    - a. They moved from farms to cities, which caused Eastern cities to grow very quickly
- iii. Late 1800s: Millions of people immigrated from Europe to the U.S. for jobs
  - 1. Immigration: movement of people from one nation to another
  - 2. Immigrants moved to get away from war and poverty
- iv. 1865: Slavery becomes illegal
  - 1. Many free slaves move to the East to find jobs and live a better life