

STANDARD USI.2c

The student will interpret maps, globes, photographs, pictures, or tables to

- c) locate major water features and explain their importance to the early history of the United States: Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Missouri River, Ohio River, Columbia River, Colorado River, Rio Grande, St. Lawrence River, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico;

Essential Understandings	Essential Knowledge
<p>The United States has access to numerous and varied bodies of water.</p> <p>Bodies of water support interaction among regions, form borders, and create links to other areas.</p>	<p>Major bodies of water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oceans: Atlantic, Pacific • Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Columbia, Colorado, Rio Grande, St. Lawrence • Lakes: Great Lakes • Gulf: Gulf of Mexico <p>Trade, transportation, exploration, and settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States have provided access to other parts of the world. • The Atlantic Ocean served as the highway for explorers, early settlers, and later immigrants. • The Ohio River was the gateway to the west prior to the Louisiana Purchase. • Inland port cities grew in the Midwest along the Great Lakes. • The Mississippi and Missouri rivers were used to transport farm and industrial products. They created links to United States ports and other parts of the world. • The Columbia River was explored by Lewis and Clark. • The Colorado River was explored by the Spanish. • The Rio Grande forms part of the border with Mexico. • The Pacific Ocean was an early exploration destination as a route to Asia. • The Gulf of Mexico provided the French and Spanish with exploration routes to Mexico and other parts of America. • The St. Lawrence River forms part of the northeastern border with Canada and connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.