

Wisconsin Historical Society Tours  
(meet in the First Floor Lobby, across the street from Humanities)

Tuesday, Oct 16, 4:00-5:00pm

Wednesday, Oct 17, 4:00-5:00pm

Thursday, Oct 18, 4:00-5:00pm

Monday, Oct 22, 4:00-5:00pm

Wednesday, Oct 24, 9:00-10:00am

#### Upcoming Deadlines:


Review Session for Mid-Term Tomorrow, October 11, 7:00-8:30pm, 145 Birge Hall

Mid-Term Exam This Coming Monday, October 15, 3650 Humanities, regular class time  
(McBurney test will be in 2125 Humanities starting at 2:30pm)

No section next week, but you should be getting launched on your place paper.

Following Week's Section: Please come prepared to describe the place you've selected for your final place paper, the reasons you've chosen it, which aspects of its landscape history seem well suited to this assignment in a course on landscape history, and the kinds of documents you think you'll use. Please bring to section a photocopy of one document to pass around for discussion.



Landform outline map of the  
**UNITED STATES**  
with adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico  
by Erwin Raisz      WITHOUT LETTERING  
Scale 0  500 Miles  
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William Cronon



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## Lecture 4: An Introduction to North America

[https://www.williamcronon.net/courses/469/handouts/  
469-intro-to-north-america.html](https://www.williamcronon.net/courses/469/handouts/469-intro-to-north-america.html)

### Appendix: Geographical Features You Should Know

The list below includes places that are likely to come up over the course of the semester, and the more easily you can locate them on a map, the better able you will be to recognize their significance for the history of the American landscape. You won't be at risk to remember all of these on the exams for this class—not all of them will manage to find their way into lectures—but a number of them will show up, so keeping an eye out for them and trying to remember where they are will unquestionably serve you well.

#### Physiographic Regions

Coastal Plain  
Piedmont  
Appalachians  
Adirondacks  
Great Lakes  
Central Lowland  
Great Plains  
Rocky Mountains  
Colorado Plateau  
Wyoming Basin  
Basin & Range  
Sierra Nevada  
Cascade Mountains  
Columbia Plateau  
Coast Ranges  
Central Valley, Imperial Valley  
Salton Sea  
Black Hills  
Canadian Shield

#### Rivers:

St. Lawrence  
Connecticut  
Hudson, Mohawk  
Susquehanna  
Ottawa (in Canada)  
Potomac, Shenandoah  
Ohio  
Tennessee  
Mississippi  
Wisconsin  
Red River of the North  
Missouri  
Yellowstone  
Arkansas  
Platte  
Snake  
Colorado  
Gila  
Rio Grande  
Sacramento  
San Joaquin  
Humboldt  
Columbia  
Willamette  
Yukon  
Macenzie (in Canada)

#### Place Names of Historic Significance in U.S. Landscape History:

all of the states  
the names of the Great Lakes  
New York City  
Albany (Fort Orange)  
Chicago  
Pueblo villages  
Santa Fe  
Tucson  
Montreal  
San Francisco  
Virginia City (the Comstock)  
Los Angeles  
Quebec  
Montreal  
Cahokia  
New Orleans  
St. Louis  
Jamestown  
Plymouth  
Albany (Fort Orange)  
Pittsburgh  
Cincinnati  
San Antonio  
Salt Lake City  
South Pass (Wyoming)  
Yellowstone  
Phoenix  
Grand Canyon  
Las Vegas  
Yosemite  
Portland  
Seattle

#### General Concepts to Remember:

line of 20" rainfall (100th Meridian, eastern Great Plains)  
general precipitation and temperature patterns  
general vegetation areas

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### Rivers:

St. Lawrence  
Connecticut  
Hudson, Mohawk  
Susquehanna  
Ottawa (in Canada)  
Potomac, Shenandoah  
Ohio  
Tennessee  
Mississippi  
Wisconsin  
Red River of the North  
Missouri  
Yellowstone  
Arkansas  
Platte  
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#### Physiographic Regions

Coastal Plain  
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Appalachians  
Adirondacks  
Great Lakes  
Central Lowland  
Great Plains  
Rocky Mountains  
Colorado Plateau  
Wyoming Basin  
Basin & Range  
Sierra Nevada  
Cascade Mountains  
Columbia Plateau  
Coast Ranges  
Central Valley, Imperial Valley  
Salton Sea  
Black Hills  
Canadian Shield

#### Rivers:

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#### Place Names of Historic Significance in U.S. Landscape History:

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San Francisco  
Virginia City (the Comstock)  
Los Angeles  
Quebec  
Montreal  
Cahokia  
New Orleans  
St. Louis  
Jamestown  
Plymouth  
Albany (Fort Orange)  
Pittsburgh  
Cincinnati  
San Antonio  
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South Pass (Wyoming)  
Yellowstone  
Phoenix  
Grand Canyon  
Las Vegas  
Yosemite  
Portland  
Seattle

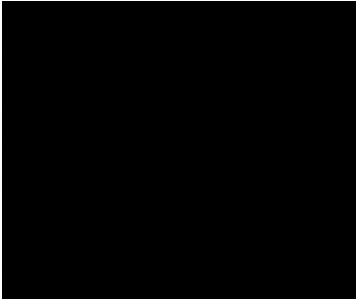
#### General Concepts to Remember:

line of 20" rainfall (100th Meridian, eastern Great Plains)  
general precipitation and temperature patterns  
general vegetation areas



**Rivers:**

- St. Lawrence
- Connecticut
- Hudson, Mohawk
- Susquehanna
- Ottawa (in Canada)
- Potomac, Shenandoah
- Ohio
- Tennessee
- Mississippi
- Wisconsin
- Red River of the North
- Missouri
- Yellowstone
- Arkansas
- Platte
- Snake
- Colorado
- Gila
- Rio Grande
- Sacramento
- San Joaquin
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- Willamette
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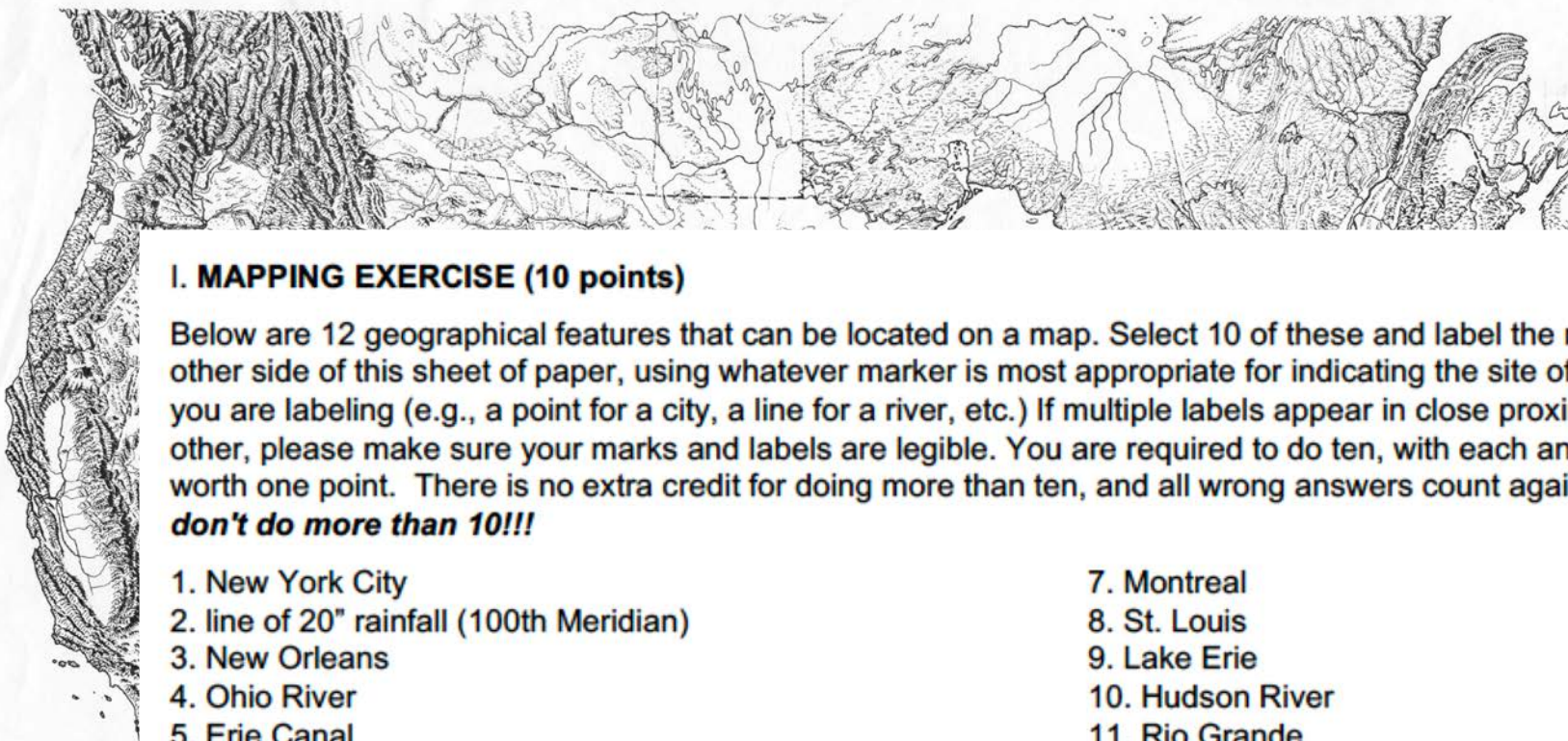


**Place Names of Historic Significance in U.S. Landscape History:**

- all of the states
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- Quebec
- Montreal
- Cahokia
- New Orleans
- St. Louis
- Jamestown
- Plymouth
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- Pittsburgh
- Cincinnati
- San Antonio
- Salt Lake City
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- Yellowstone
- Phoenix
- Grand Canyon
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- Yosemite
- Portland
- Seattle

**General Concepts to Remember:**

- line of 20" rainfall (100th Meridian, eastern Great Plains)
- general precipitation and temperature patterns
- general vegetation areas



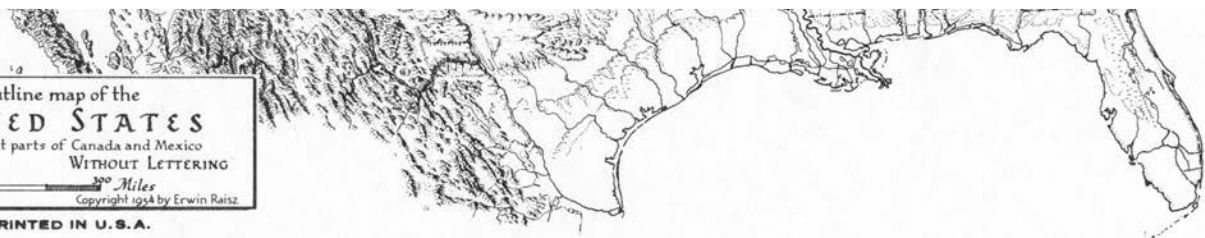
**I. MAPPING EXERCISE (10 points)**

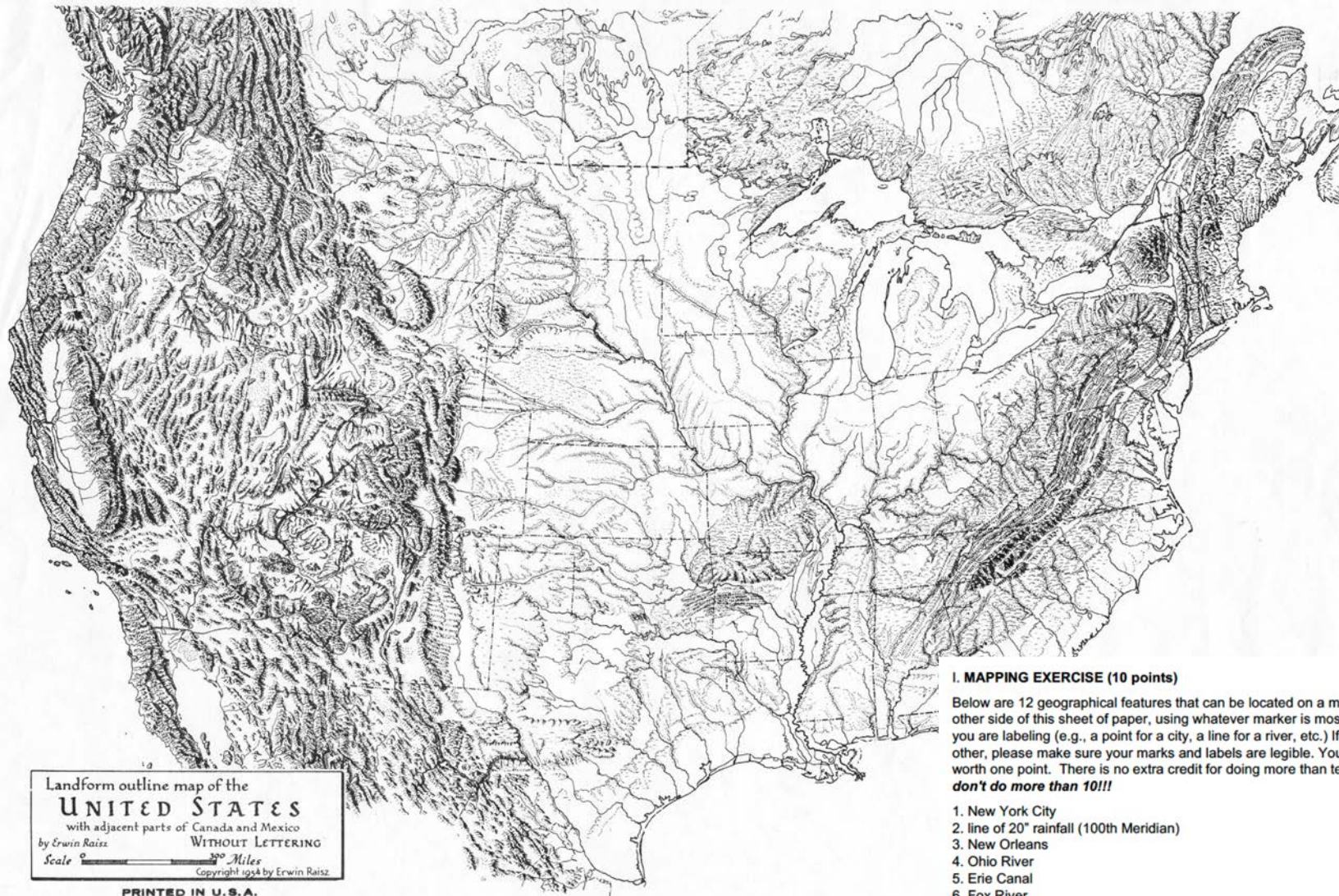
Below are 12 geographical features that can be located on a map. Select 10 of these and label the map on the other side of this sheet of paper, using whatever marker is most appropriate for indicating the site of the feature you are labeling (e.g., a point for a city, a line for a river, etc.) If multiple labels appear in close proximity to each other, please make sure your marks and labels are legible. You are required to do ten, with each answer being worth one point. There is no extra credit for doing more than ten, and all wrong answers count against you...so **don't do more than 10!!!**

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. New York City                         | 7. Montreal            |
| 2. line of 20" rainfall (100th Meridian) | 8. St. Louis           |
| 3. New Orleans                           | 9. Lake Erie           |
| 4. Ohio River                            | 10. Hudson River       |
| 5. Erie Canal                            | 11. Rio Grande         |
| 6. Fox River                             | 12. St. Lawrence River |

Landform outline map of the  
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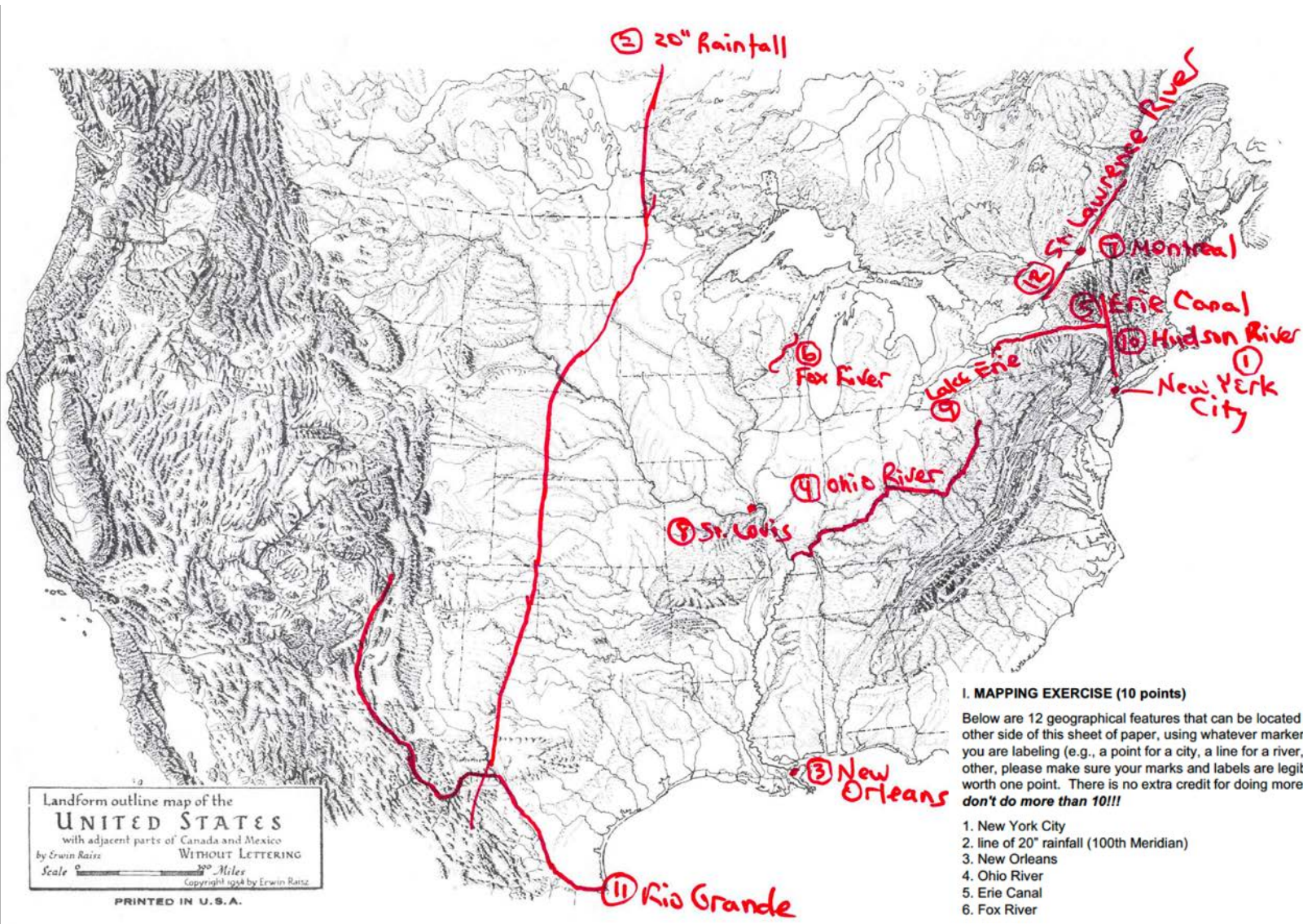
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1. New York City
2. line of 20" rainfall (100th Meridian)
3. New Orleans
4. Ohio River
5. Erie Canal
6. Fox River

7. Montreal
8. St. Louis
9. Lake Erie
10. Hudson River
11. Rio Grande
12. St. Lawrence River





**I. MAPPING EXERCISE (10 points)**

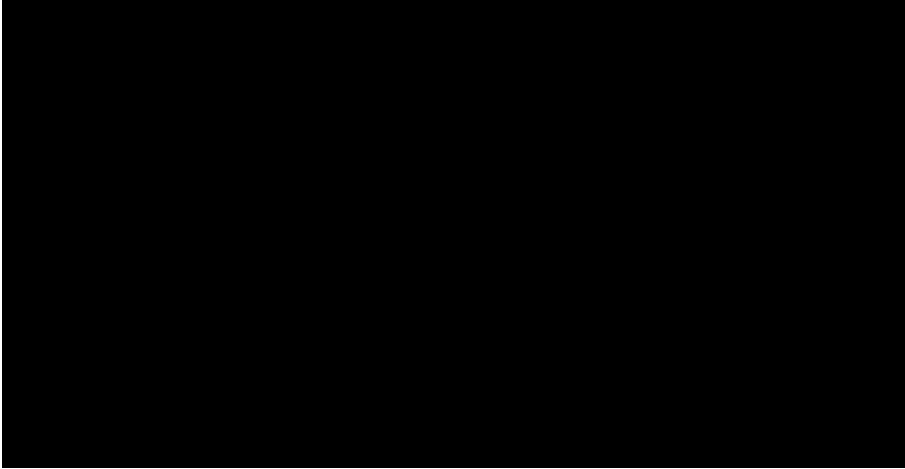
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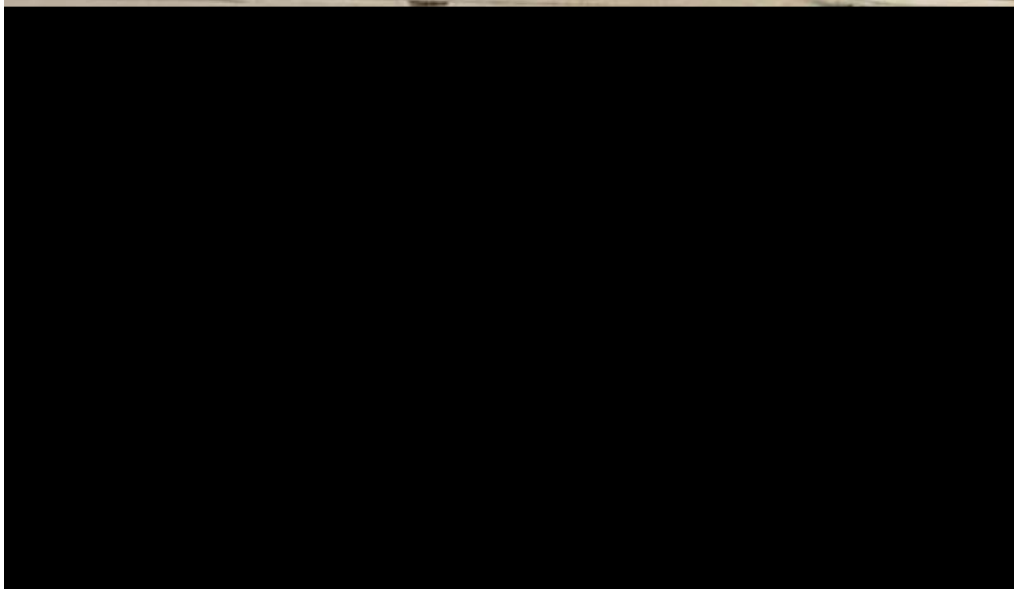
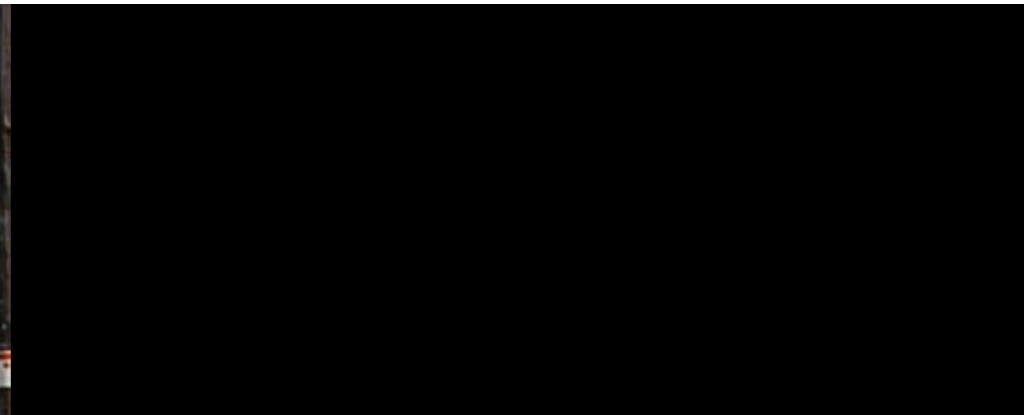
- |  |                        |
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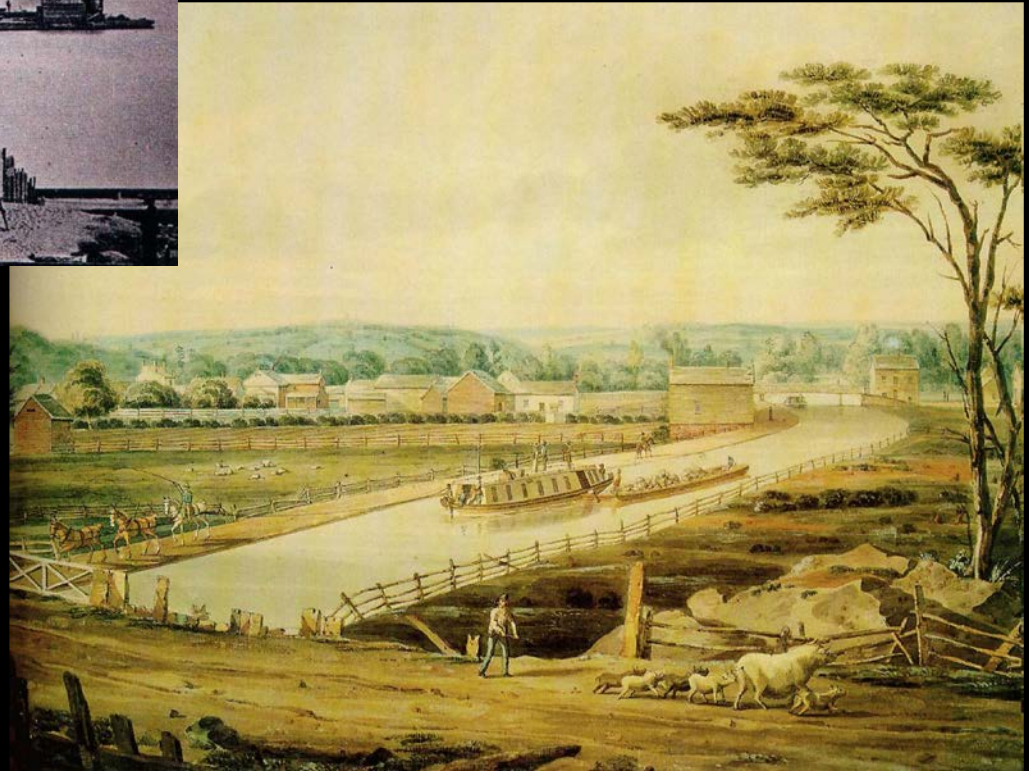
## II. WHICH CAME FIRST? IMAGE PAIRS ANALYSIS SECTION (10 points)¶

On pages 3 and 4 of this exam, you'll find five pairs of images. Analyze each pair, and indicate beneath each image whether it is "earlier" or "later" than the other image of the pair. Then, write a single sentence in the space beneath each pair indicating your most important historical evidence for chronologically ordering the two images as you have.¶

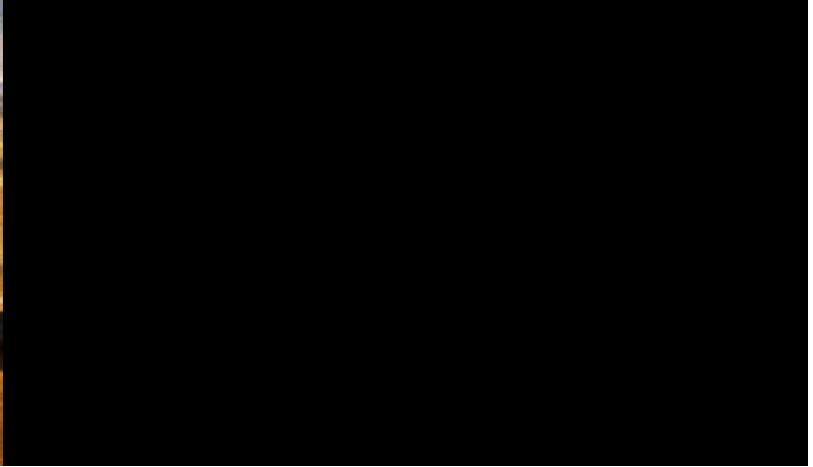
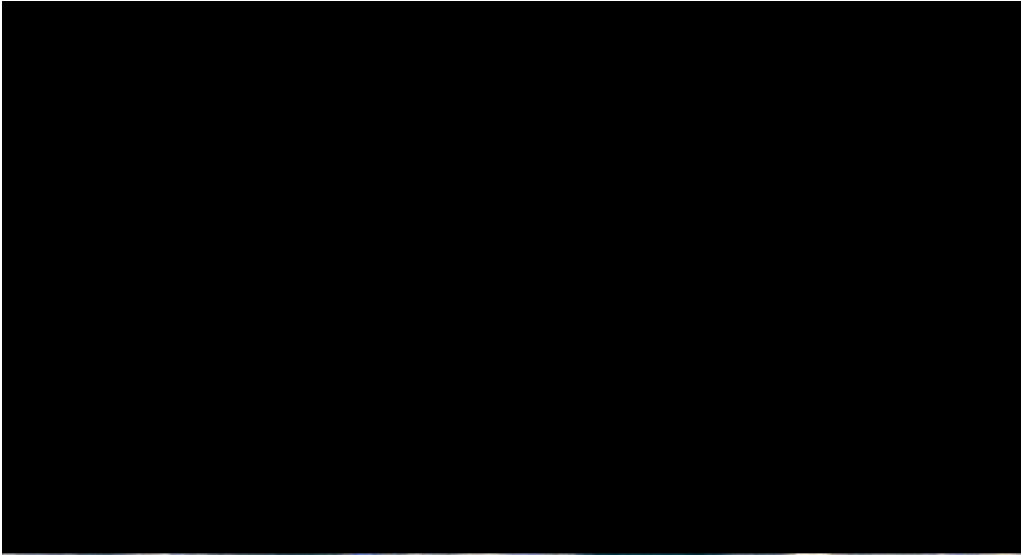








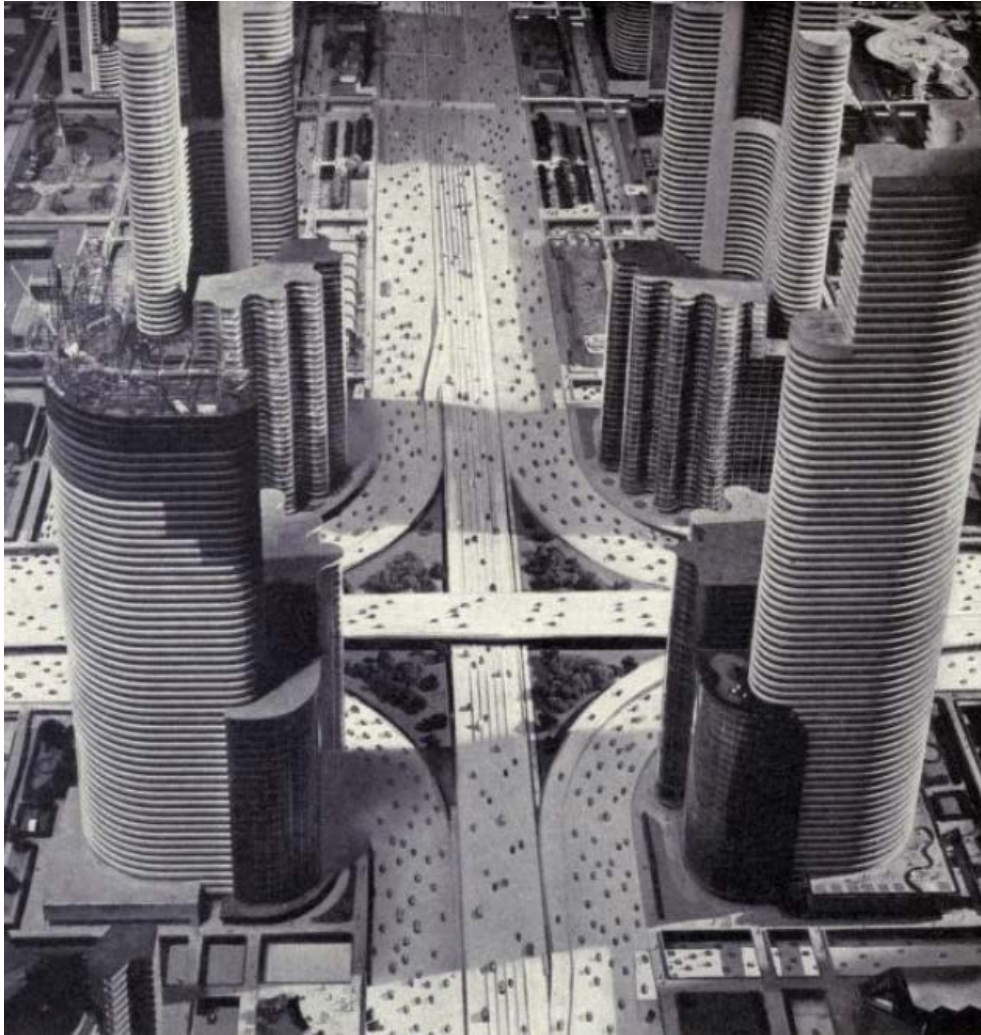








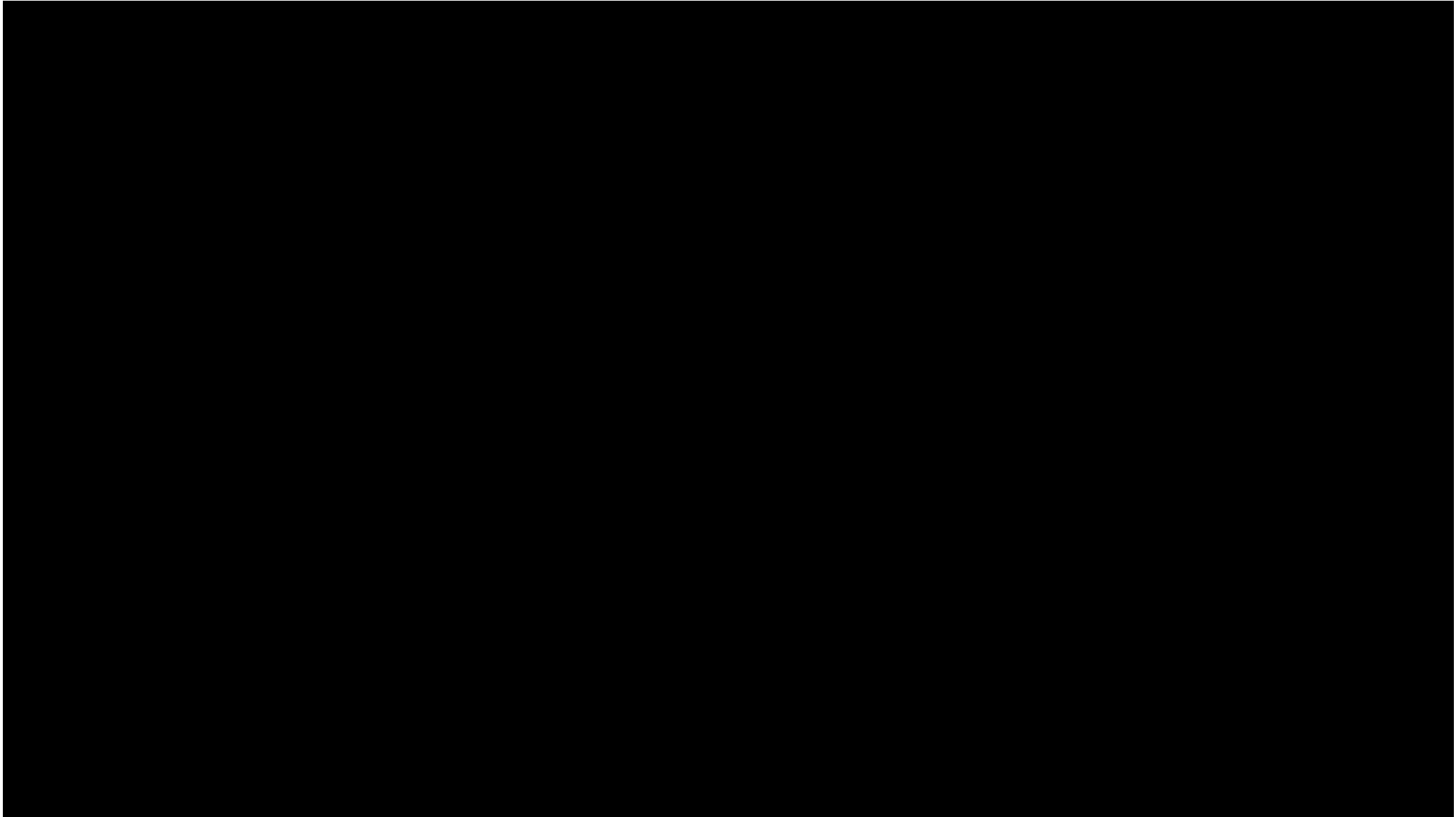


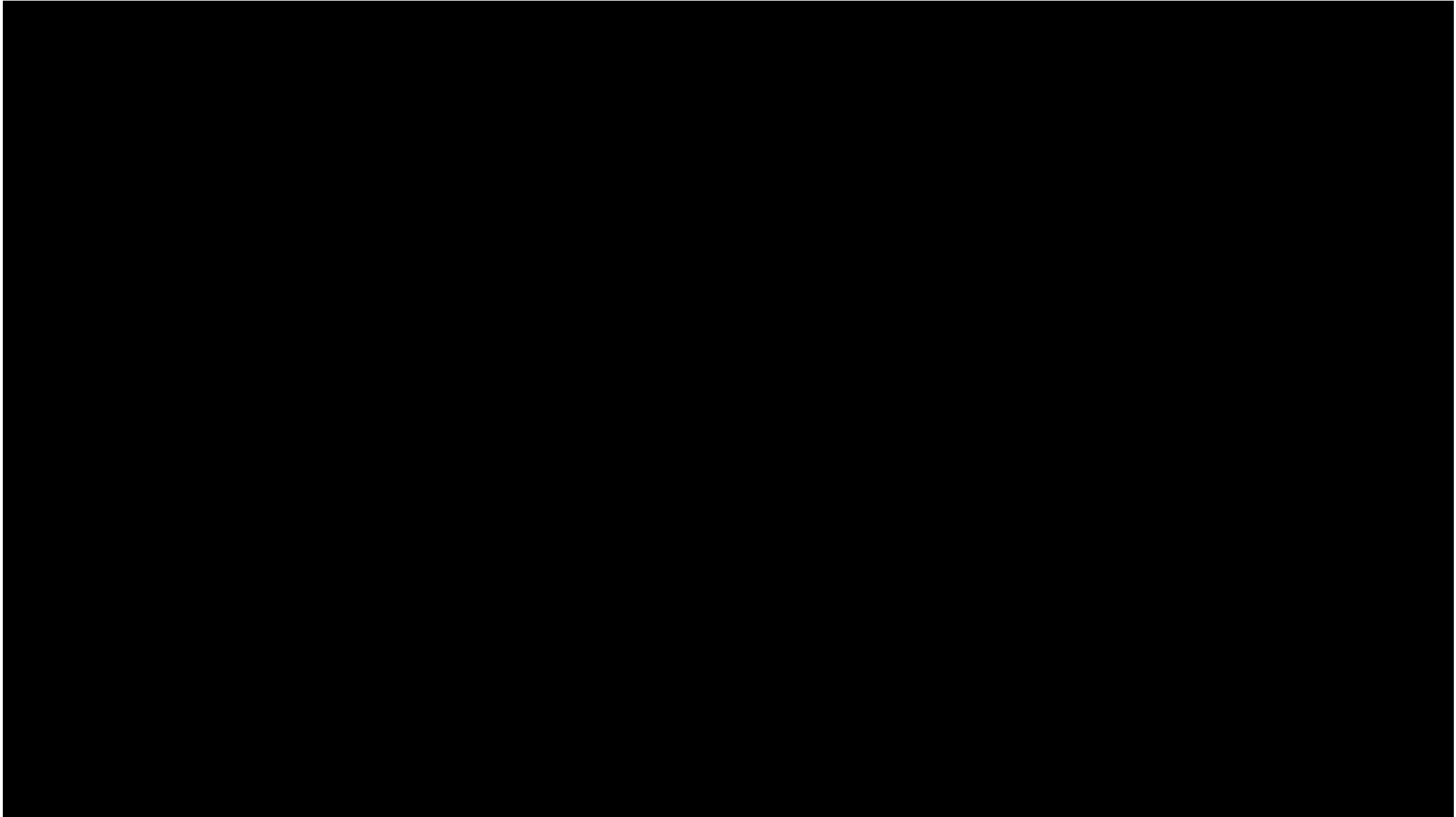


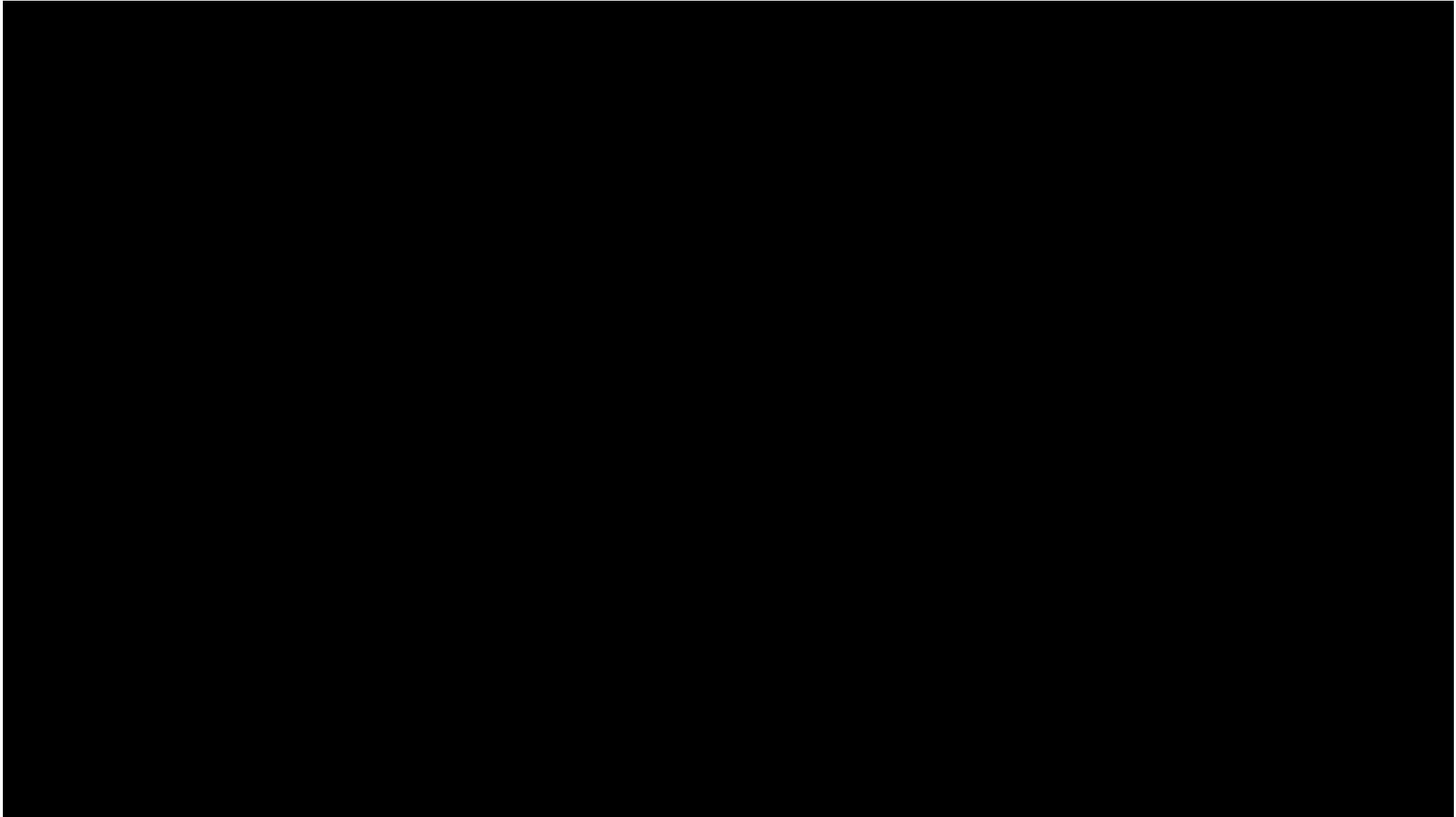
## II. ESSAY QUESTION (90 points)↵

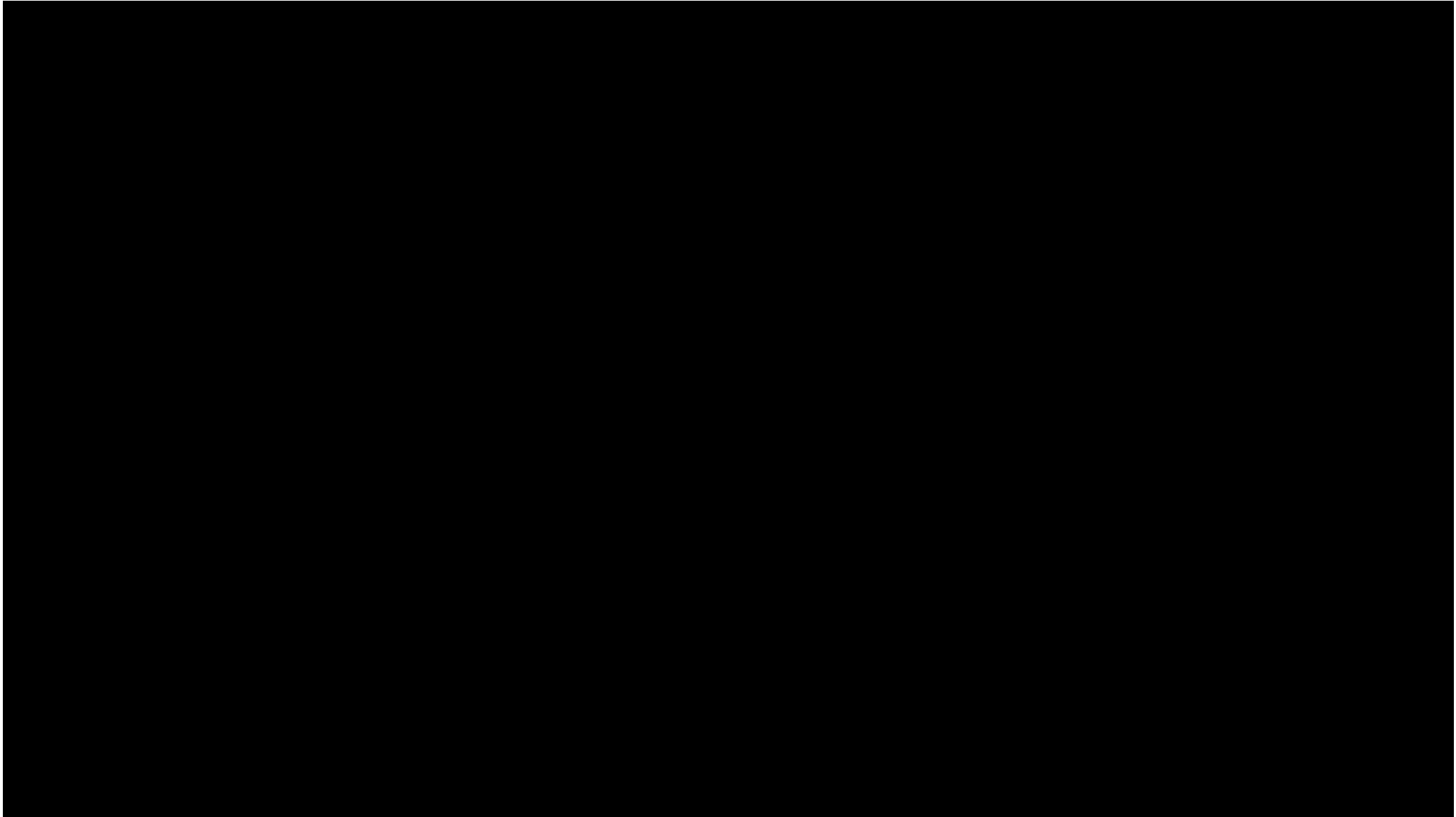
Choose **one** of the following three questions and write a 60-minute essay on it. Be sure whenever possible to use evidence drawn not just from lectures, but from the readings as well. Remember that it's worth spending 5-10 minutes outlining your answer, and please leave your outline in the blue book. ¶

1. → Imagine that you are hosting friends from another country who are visiting Madison for the first time. As a way of introducing them to the Wisconsin landscape, you decide to take a drive from the State Capitol out into the countryside around Madison. (You can decide whether your route will be similar to the virtual transect Bill narrated in lecture, or along some other route that better serves your purposes.) While you're driving, you point out various landmarks to your friends, explaining why each one is historically significant for helping them understand the history of the local landscape. Having just read Christopher Wells' *Car Country*, you place special emphasis on the history of transportation in the city. After you return, one friend observes, "Wow, Americans really do love their cars!" Reflecting on all you've learned about reading the landscape, how do you respond to this remark? In your response, refer to the drive you've just taken by selecting 5-7 landmarks, narrating a history that explains their connections and explaining why their history is important for understanding the landscape of Madison and the history of the United States as "Car Country." ¶

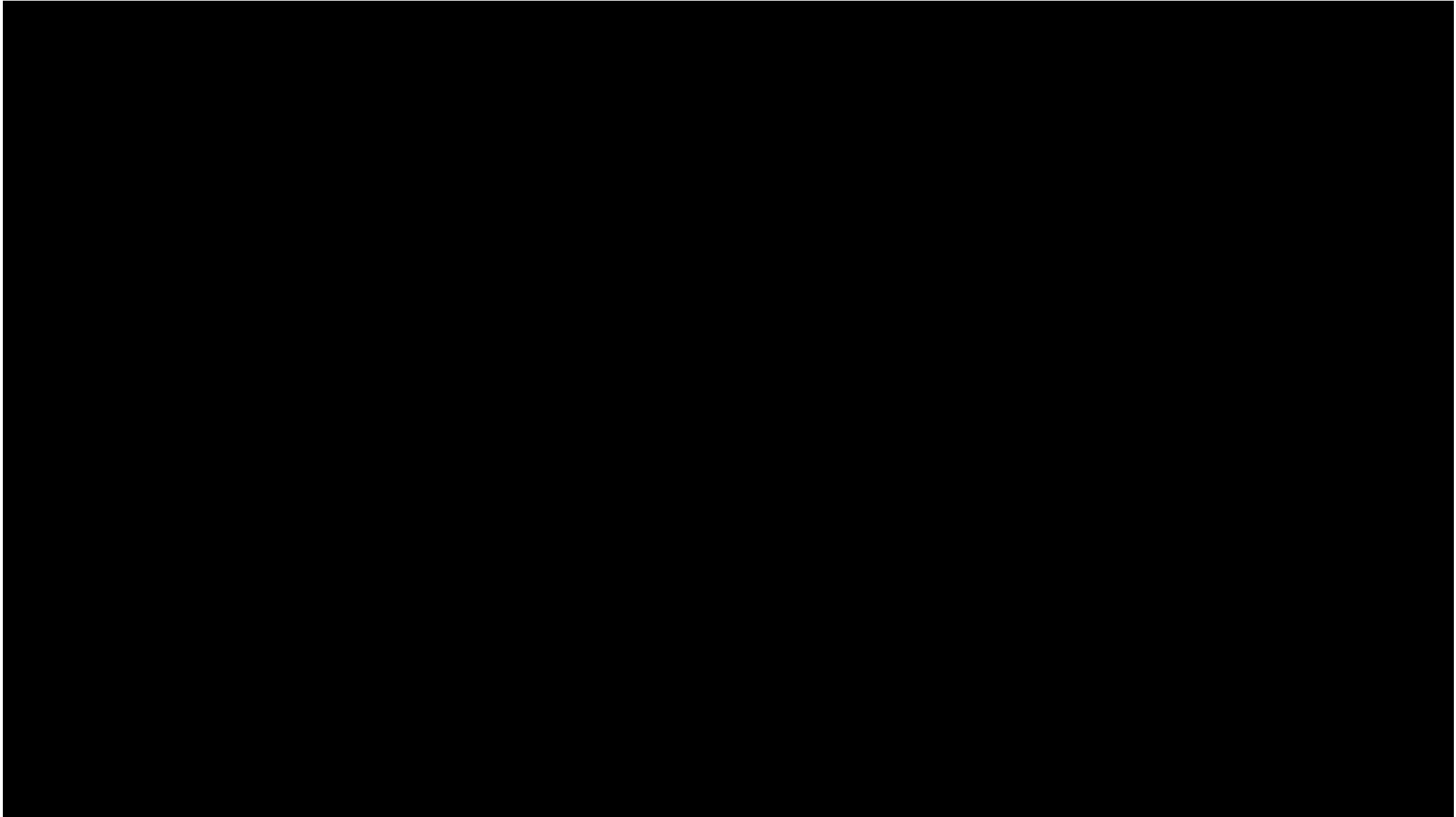


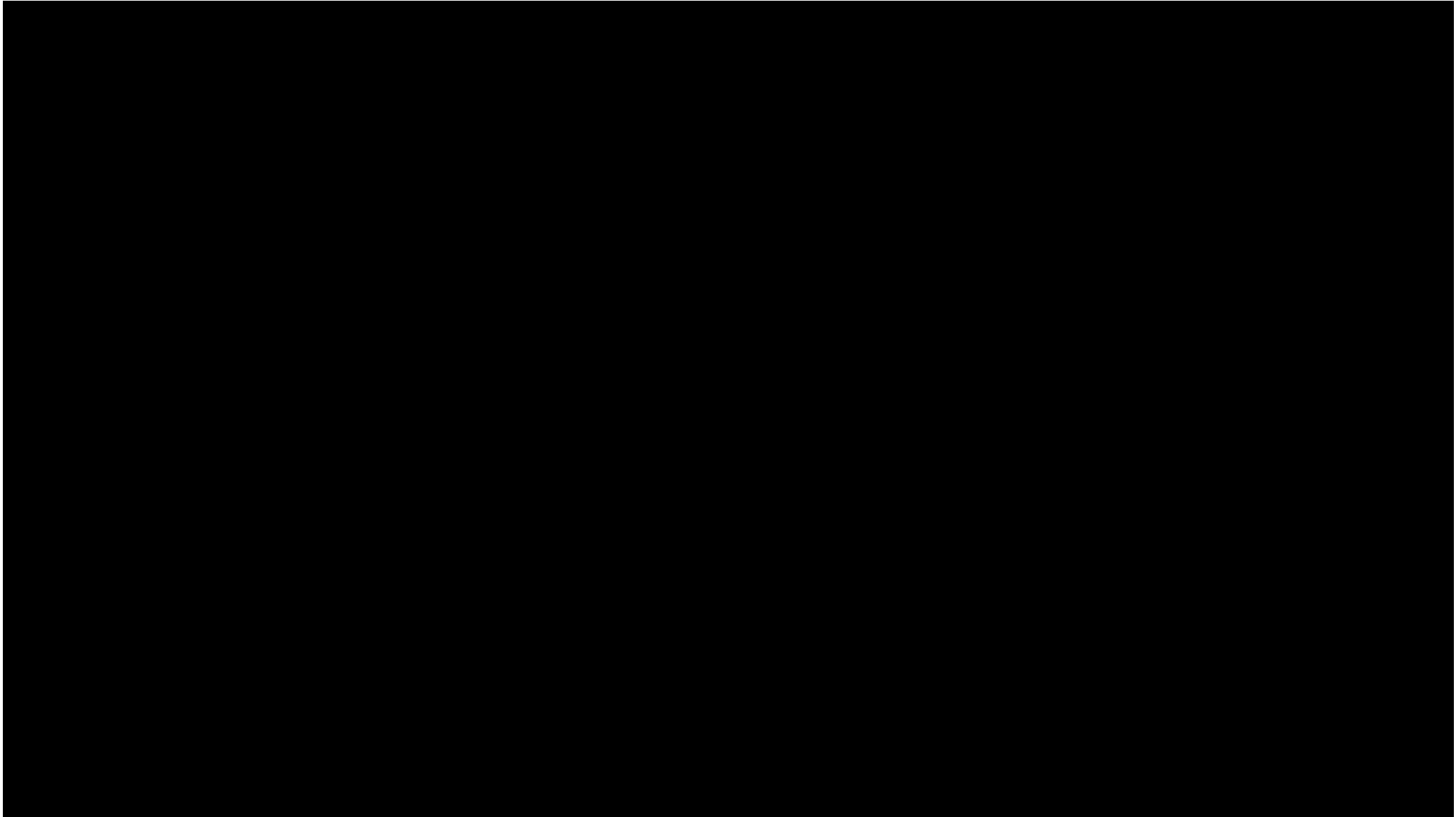


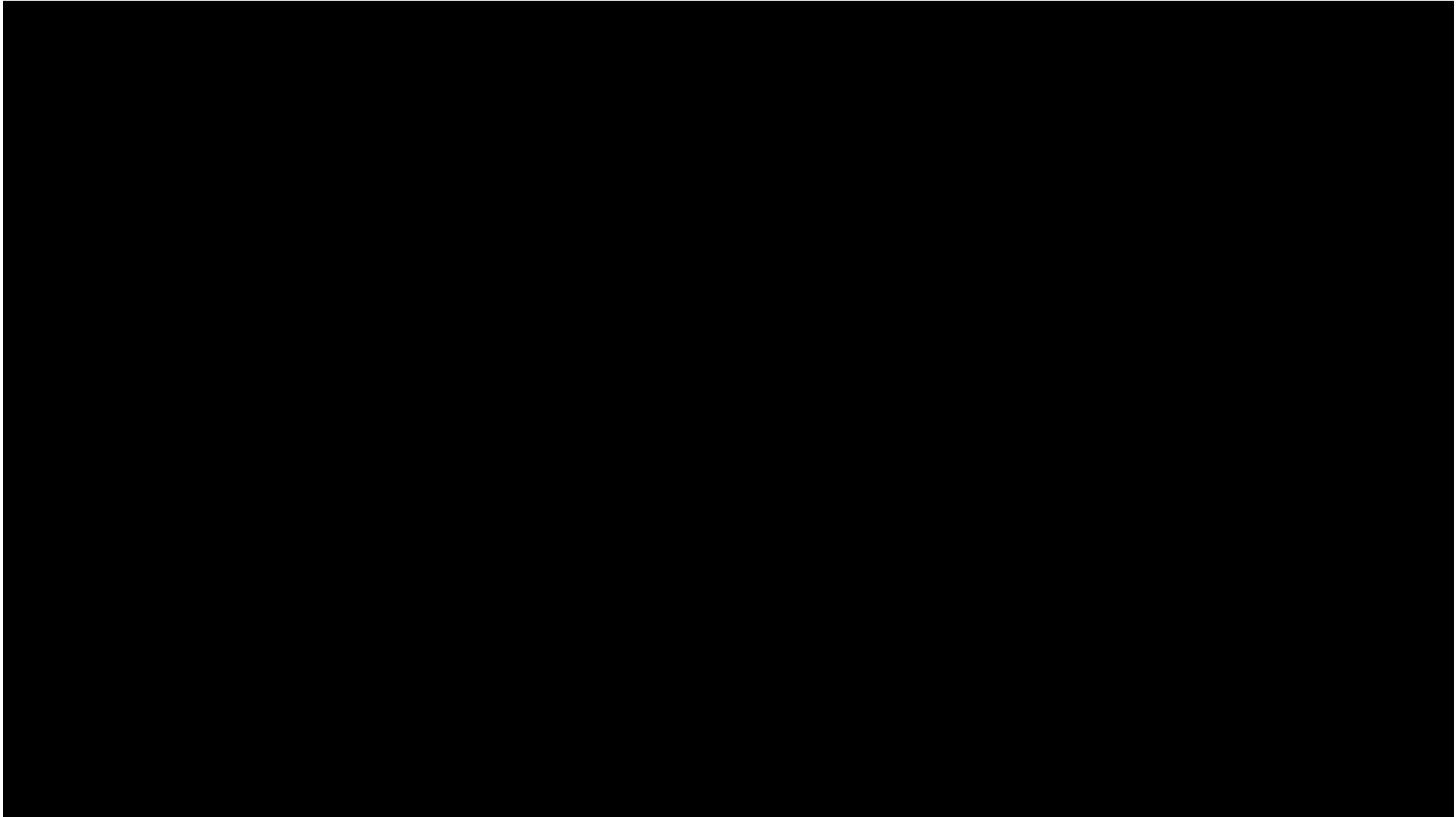


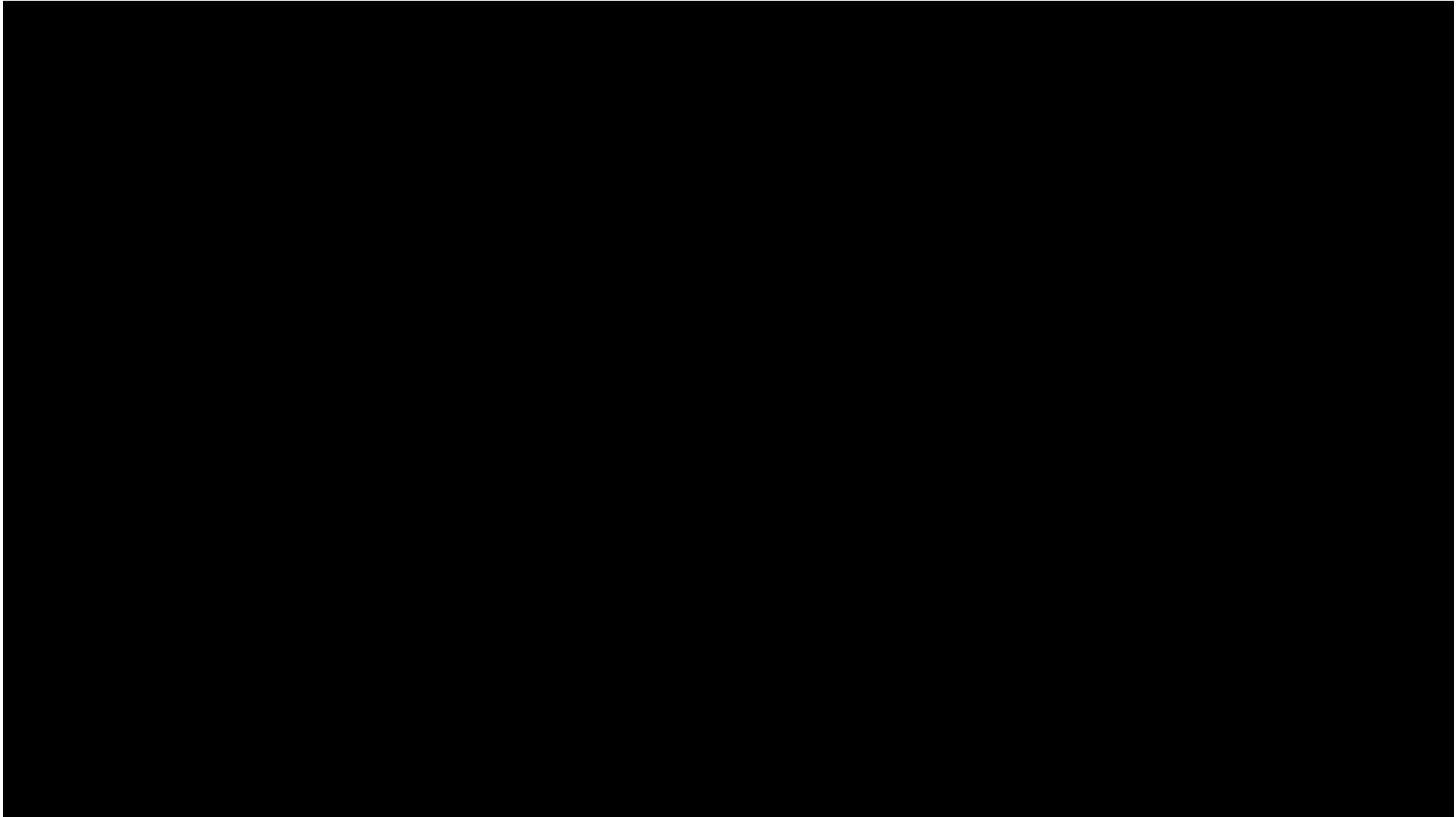


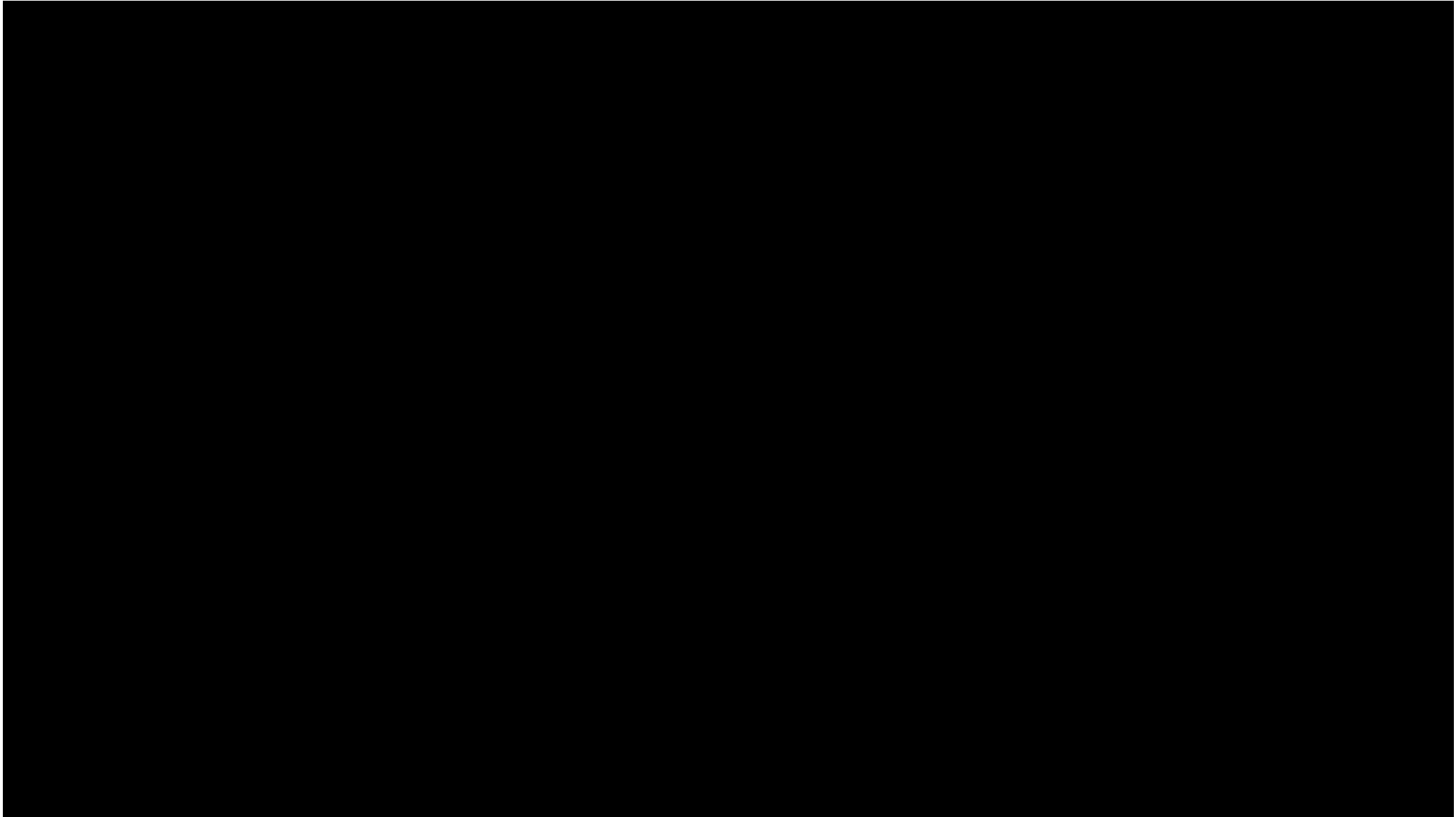












Text

Text

**TEXT  
MINE  
HERE!!**

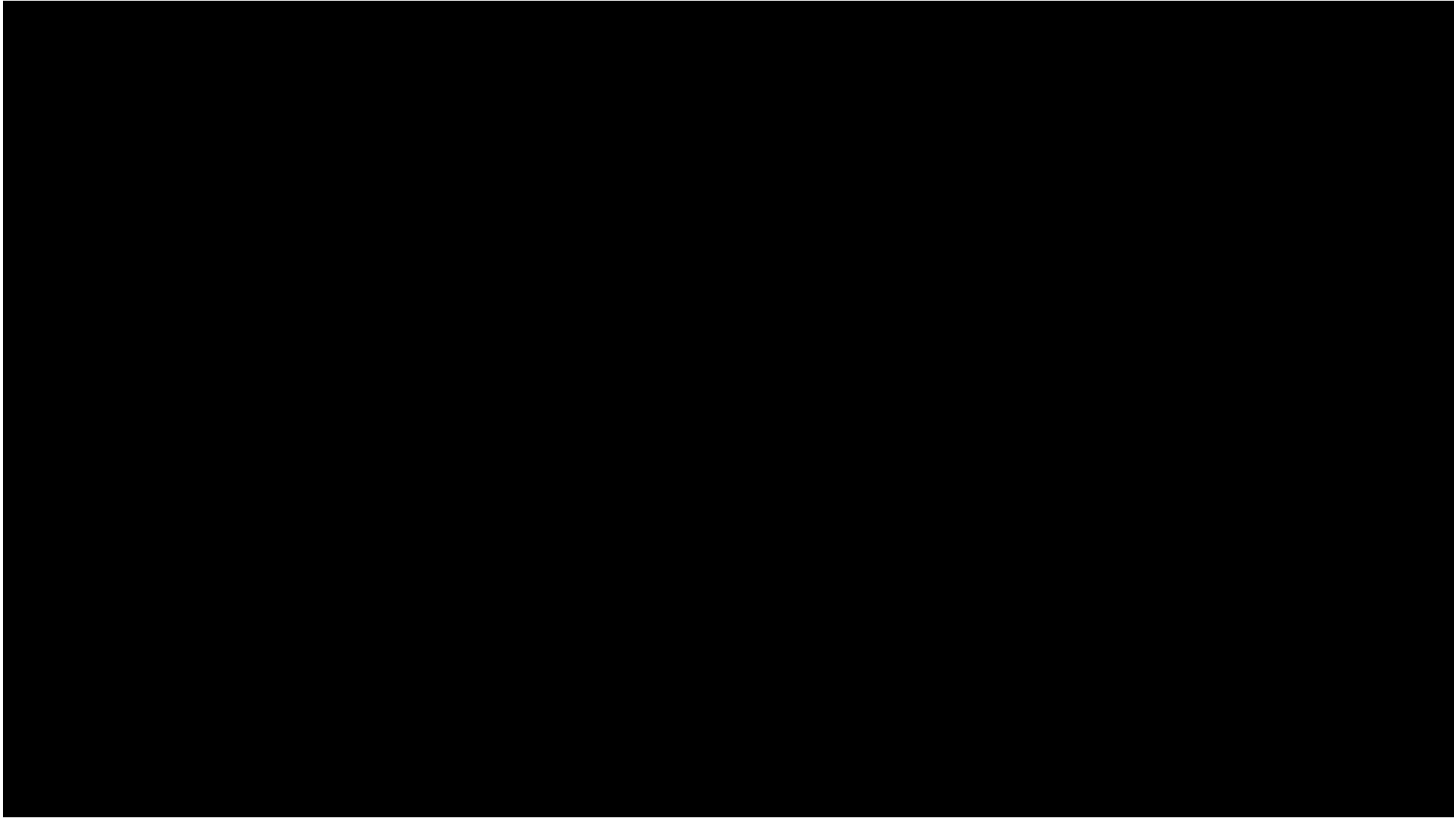
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Section



