

Answers for Applying Globe Skills Lessons Gr. 4-5

Lesson 1 - Ancient Americans

1. About 100 miles or 160 kilometers
2. No
3. Antarctica
4. About 700 miles or 1125 kilometers

Lesson 2 - An Early American Culture

1. About 1,100 miles or 1,770 kilometers
2. 700 miles
3. 700 miles
4. boats and walking

Lesson 3 - Old World and New World - Why Contact Took So Long

1. From the southwestern tip of Ireland to the eastern tip of Newfoundland
The distance is about 1900 miles or 3,050 kilometers
2. **Africa to North America:** from the northwestern coast of Morocco to the eastern tip of Newfoundland, a distance of about 2,500 miles or 4,050 kilometers
Africa to South America: from the coast of Sierra Leone to the eastern tip of Brazil, a distance of about 1,800 miles or 2,900 kilometers
3. From a point near the northern end of the Kamchatka Peninsula in eastern Russia at 59°N/166°E to a point at the tip of Alaska Peninsula at 55°N/164°W, a distance of about 1,100 miles
4. From the eastern tip of Papua New Guinea to near the southern tip of South America, a distance of about 7,200 miles or 11,600 kilometers
5. From Tasmania to the southern tip of South America, a distance of about 5,000 miles or 8,050 kilometers
6. The route between Asia and North America

Lesson 4 - The Compass

1. The location of the Magnetic North Pole
2. About 750 miles or 1200 kilometers
3. South
4. Northeast
5. a. Atlanta

Lesson 5 – Magellan

1. Slightly over 11,000 miles or 10,175 kilometers
2. (about 8,900 miles or 14,300 kilometers)
3. (a little less than 15 hours)

Lesson 6 – The Pilgrims

1. About 3,100 miles or 5,000 kilometers
2. About 47 miles per 24 hour day
3. 5 hours

Lesson 7 – The Slave Trade

1. 4,700 miles or 7,560 kilometers
2. Slightly over 67 days

Lesson 8 – Early Spanish Settlements

1. About 2,000 miles
2. Northwest

Lesson 9 – The Revolutionary War

1. About 3,500 miles or 5,630 kilometers
2. It would take a long time for the British Army's supplies, reinforcements, and orders to travel across the Atlantic to the locations where they were needed
3. 50 days

Lesson 10 – A Revolutionary War Sea Battle

1. Germany
2. France
3. Spain

Lesson 11 – Post Roads

1. They were all seaports
2. About 900 miles
3. 1,050 miles
4. About 58 miles per day
5. 2.4 miles per hour

Lesson 12 – Congressional Travel

1. Hawaii
2. 4,800 miles or 7,725 kilometers
3. Eight hours
4. Answers will vary

Lesson 13 – The Gold Rush

1. Approximately 2,600 miles or 4,180 kilometers
2. About 15,600 miles or 25,100 kilometers
3. Usually, sailing was the quickest
4. 173 miles per day

Lesson 14 – The Underground Railroad

1. About 200 miles or 320 kilometers
2. About 750 miles or 1,200 kilometers

Lesson 15 – Civil War Naval Strategy

1. Approximately 2500 miles
2. In the Straits of Florida and in the Yucatan Channel
3. Because these are narrow choke points, and would require less ships for patrols

Lesson 16 – Cattle Trails

1. About 1,600 miles or 2,575 kilometers
2. The Red River and the Platte River
3. Slightly over 12 miles a day

Lesson 17 – Alaska and Hawaii

1. Answer will vary depending on the textbook
2. About 700 miles or 1,125 kilometers
3. No
4. The one on the globe
5. Because flat maps of large areas have distortion, and the flat map in the book distorted the size of Alaska
6. The Yukon River
7. A mountain peak
8. Mount McKinley
9. So that all of the Islands will remain on the same calendar date as the rest of Alaska
10. Alaska
11. About 1600 miles or 2,575 kilometers
12. Warm

Lesson 18 – Charles Lindbergh’s Flight to Paris

1. No
2. It was the shortest route
3. Yes
4. About 3,600 miles or 5,790 kilometers
5. 107 miles per hour
6. 6 Hours
7. Northeast
8. Southeast

Lesson 19 – Pearl Harbor

1. approximately 3,200 miles or 5,150 kilometers
2. about 300 miles north
3. The islands were far from any large land masses from which an attack might have come, and most people felt that any large carrier fleet would be spotted long before it could reach a position to attack.