

Teacher Guide For

America's National Monuments:

The Historic South

For grade 7 - College

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Lesson Plans, Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on **Blackline Master Quizzes 1A, 2A**, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

The Historic South is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way America's National Monuments found in the Southern United States and Virgin Islands. The series is designed to present the National Monuments of the South in a way that promotes successful student learning. In *The Historic South*, 12 national monuments take students on an incredible journey from America's prehistoric era to the Civil War. The series begins with 3 monuments devoted to early American Indians who first lived in caves and then built great cities along the region's rivers. Three more monuments look at the Spain's influence through forts built along the Atlantic Coasts in Florida and Georgia.

The Virgin Islands and George Washington's birthplace describe the plantation system and the cruel system of slavery. And finally, America's bloodiest conflict is memorialized with three monuments dedicated to the Civil War.

In 1906 the United States Congress passed The Antiquities Act, giving U.S. Presidents the power to designate parts of the U.S. as National Monuments. The purpose of this designation was to preserve for all Americans significant pieces of the country's history, ecology, geology and beauty. Since President Teddy Roosevelt designated Devil's Tower as the first national Monument, Presidents have named 154 National Monuments. *The Historic South* explores twelve of these monuments. It examines the science and nature of the south through the geological forces that shaped the region and the great variety of flora and fauna that have been a part of these upland, river and coastal areas from the time when the North American continent and the Caribbean were first created. *The Historic South* also shows the human drama of the south from the arrival of American Indians 9000 years ago, to the arrival of European settlers, in the 16th century, and finally to America's Civil War, a conflict that engulfed this region.

Below is a list of the programs and their chapters. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Program One: Prehistoric American Indians

- Chapter 1: Poverty Point National Monument
- Chapter 2: Russell Cave National Monument
- Chapter 3: Ocmulgee National Monument

Program Two: Southern Spanish Colonies

- Chapter 1: Fort Matanzas and Castillo de San Marcos National Monuments
- Chapter 2. Fort Frederica National Monument

Program 3: Slavery and the Plantation System

- Chapter 1: The Virgin Islands National Monuments
- Chapter 2: George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Program 4: Civil War and the Confederacy

- Chapter 1 George Washington Carver National Monument.
- Chapter 2: Fort Sumter National Monument
- Chapter 3: Fort Pulaski National Monument

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation-Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

SUMMARY OF SERIES PROGRAMS

Program One: Prehistoric American Indians

Chapter 1 - Poverty Point National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Poverty Point National Monument was established in 1988 by President Ronald Reagan
- At this site stood the oldest city in North America
 - It is the only city built by a hunter-gatherer culture
 - At the city center was a huge bird mound
 - People lived on large terraces

History and Culture Section

- Sometime around 5000 years ago, a group of Native American people, living along the lower Mississippi River developed the Poverty Point culture
- These hunter-gatherers hunted upland game, fished the adjacent rivers and lagoons, and gathered roots from plants growing in the nearby swamps
- They built a city, which no hunter gatherers had done before
- The city was built according to a master blueprint
 - The scale was staggering
 - The city was formed by six concentric earthen embankments that now stand 6 feet high and are 140 to 200 feet apart
 - Large terraces supported houses
 - Surrounding the terraces are 5 earthen mounds including the giant bird mound

It was a trade and cultural center

Science and Nature Section

- Poverty Point National Monument is situated in a large geological system called a coastal plain
 - A coastal plain is defined as a low relief region of largely undisturbed sedimentary strata that dips gently in the seaward direction
 - A unique feature of this coastal plain is the Mississippi River embayment
 - The Gulf Coast coastal plain, which extends from the Florida Panhandle to Texas, is influenced by the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain ranges
- When the super continent of Pangaea pulled apart 95 million years ago, it created a tectonically active rift valley, where the Mississippi River flows today
 - It represents a break in the former continuous Appalachian Mountain chain
 - It is the most important continental drainage system in the United States
 - All rivers east of the Rockies and west of the Appalachians flow into the Mississippi River
 -

Chapter 2 - Russell Cave National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Russell Cave National Monument is located in southern Appalachian Mountains of northern Alabama, part of the Cumberland Plateau
- It is home and witness to every prehistoric Native American culture that lived in the region
- It was designated a National Monument by President Kennedy in 1961
- Russell Cave contains the longest record of continuous human habitation in the U.S.

Science and Nature Section

- Russell Cave is created from cliff-forming rock of the Mississippian Age
- Made of limestone, it was carved out by water
- Around 10,000 years ago, the roof of the cave collapsed, creating a giant sinkhole and revealing the entrance to the cave

History and Culture Section

- No where else tells us more about the early Native American people, who occupied the historic south for over 12,000 years, better than Russell Cave
 - It begins with Paleo-Indians and continues with the archaic period up until the woodland period
 - The cave contains spear points, tools and bone fragments from each of the successive Native American cultures
 - It also contains some of the earliest fish hooks and weaving
- The archaic hunters were experts at using the atlatl, a device engineered to throw a spear accurately over great distances
- Around 2000 years ago agriculture appeared and a new Woodland Culture of American Indians emerged in the area
 - Storage pits for food and pottery appeared
- The last prehistoric period here was the Mississippian Culture

Chapter 3 - Ocmulgee National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Ocmulgee was designated a National Monument in 1936 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt
- Nowhere in the South is the fall line – the division between the rolling hills of the Piedmont to the north and the coastal plain to the south – better represented than at Ocmulgee National Monument
 - Northern hardwood forests and southern swamps can be found in one place
- The monument also preserves what was once an ancient city
 - The Ocmulgee people were part of the Mississippian culture
 - Ocmulgee was also part of a network of cities, spanning the eastern half of the United States

History and Culture Section

- Around 700 A.D. a transformation took place in the eastern half of the United States when the American Indian Mississippian Culture emerged
- The Mississippians used agriculture as a main function of their society
 - Corn, beans, and squash would change the culture dramatically
 - A remarkable trade network of cities would be formed
 - Its capital, Cahokia, was a city of over 20,000 inhabitants near present-day St. Louis
- A typical Mississippian city was walled and was laid out in a rectangle
- Every city had number of large pyramidal, ceremonial and burial mounds
- Around the arrival of the Europeans, all the great civilizations of North America were in decline

Science and Nature Section

- Two of the geological provinces of America's Old South are represented at Ocmulgee National Monument – the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the coastal flood plains
- All of the South's topography and climates are influenced by the Appalachian Mountain chain
- The Appalachians formed 300 million years ago from the continental collisions that resulted in the formation of the super continent, Pangaea

Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz

Science and Nature Section

1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-d; 5-b

History and Culture Section

1-d; 2-a,b, & d; 3-b; 4-c; 5-a

Program Two: Southern Spanish Colonies

Chapter 1 - Fort Matanzas and Castillo de San Marcos National Monuments

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- St. Augustine is the first permanent European in what would become the United States
- Fort Matanzas and Castillo de San Marcos were designated national monuments by President Calvin Coolidge in 1924
- Located on the Matanzas River, Matanzas guarded the south flank of St. Augustine from English attack
 - It was built from native stone called coquina
 - Coquina was resistant to cannonballs, hurricanes and weathering
 - Fort Matanzas was small, 50 x 50 feet
- The Castillo de San Marcos was much larger and designed to withstand cannon attack and to act as a place for the townspeople of St. Augustine to go to for safety during an attack
 - It had sloped walls 17 – 19 feet thick, built from coquina stone
 - Corner bastions allowed for cross firing on invaders

- Cannons and muskets were the key weapons of defense
- Seven years after its completion in 1695, Castillo de San Marcos successfully resisted the British in Queen Anne's War

History and Culture Section

- Spain has had a long history in Florida - Ponce de Leon discovered it and Hernando de Soto started his exploration of America from present day Tampa
- Pedro Menendez colonized Florida in 1565 by establishing St. Augustine
 - St. Augustine was founded to counter French colonists and to protect the gold trade from Mexico to Spain
 - Menendez established better relations with natives
 - The Spanish established over 40 missions
 - They built the Castillo de San Marcos to protect St. Augustine after an American colony was established in 1670 at present-day Charleston
- St. Augustine was given to the British after the French and Indian War
- Returned to Spain after the American Revolutionary War, St. Augustine eventually was ceded to the U.S. in 1821

Science and Nature Section

- No two national monuments offer more history and spectacular wildlife in one place than Fort Matanzas and Fort Castillo de San Marco National Monuments
- When the Spanish arrived, they found the most bio-diverse ecosystem in the continental U.S.
- Florida is best known for its grass dominated freshwater marshes, particularly, the Everglades
- The most spectacular ecosystems around St. Augustine are the hardwood or coastal hammocks
 - These hammocks are dominated by live oaks, mahoganies, red bays, cedars, hollies and an assortment of native and non-native palms
 - The hammocks are also prime breeding habitat for colorful birds such as wood storks, herons, and egrets
 - The waters around the monuments are home to Florida's most unusual animals, the manatee

Chapter 2 - Fort Frederica National Monument

Student Goals – In this Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Frederica was established in 1736, to secure Georgia from invasion by Spain
- It was a town and a fort
- President Franklin Delano Roosevelt designated Frederica a National Monument in 1936
- The layout of the town: a palisaded wall 1 mile in circumference; broad streets and each parcel of land was 60 x 90 feet
- The monument also commemorates the Battle of the Bloody Marsh, where the British, led by Oglethorpe, defeated Spanish invaders from St. Augustine

History and Culture Section

- At the beginning of the 18th-century, the British controlled the Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Carolina while the Spanish controlled the coast from St. Augustine to the tip of Florida
- In 1733 over one hundred immigrants, led by James Edward Oglethorpe established the colony of Georgia as a utopian colony
- Fort Frederica was built on St. Simon Island to protect the colony from Spanish and French forces
- On July 7th 1742, the English colonists faced down a larger Spanish force and secured Frederica and Georgia for England
- Frederica was abandoned 16 years later

Science and Nature Section

- The climate of St. Simons Island is sub tropical
- The ecosystem is a coastal hammocks made up of hardwood trees dominated by live oaks and palms
- Barrier islands are long, narrow, offshore deposits of sand or sediments that parallel the coastline
- The islands are separated from the main land by a shallow bay or salt marsh

Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz

Science and Nature Section

1-a & c; 2-a; 3-c; 4-a; 5-d

History and Culture Section

1-c; 2-a; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d

Program Three: Slavery and the Plantation System

Chapter 1 - The Virgin Islands National Monuments - Buck Island Coral Reef National Monument and Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Buck Island Coral Reef National Monument was dedicated by President John F. Kennedy in 1961
- Virgin Islands Coral Reef National Monument was brought into the park system by President William Jefferson Clinton
- Both National Monuments preserve spectacular coral reefs and underwater areas
- Old Fort Christiansvaern is the headquarters for Buck Island Coral Reef National Monument, where the history of the islands' slave trade is shown

Science and Nature Section

- The Caribbean islands are mostly volcanic in origin
- The two National Monuments are different, being formed from continental uplift and layers of ash fall
- Located near the equator, the U.S. Virgin Islands have a tropical climate

- Hot days, warm and humid nights
- Constant easterly winds sweep across the islands
- As a result of these winds, the eastern side of each island is dry, barren desert and scrub
- The western side is lush, tropical rain forest that is now making a comeback after being cleared during colonization
- Buck Island also protects the nesting habitat of the hawksbill sea turtle
- Both National Monuments are really about coral barrier reef ecosystems
 - Some would say they are the most bio-diverse ecosystems in the world
 - There are over forty species of corals that live in the Caribbean
 - Corals are both plants and animals, using a symbiotic algae that produces photosynthesis in order to live
- In the era of global warming, what happens to coral warns us of impending danger
 - A few degrees warming of the ocean causes them to expel their symbiotic algae
 - The result is called coral bleaching
 - Bleaching is followed by disease and death

History and Culture Section

- After the arrival of the Spanish in 1493, the native culture disappeared and was replaced by slave culture from Africa to run sugar plantations
- The typical Caribbean Island sugar plantation was 250 to 300 acres in size
 - In this society the landowners became fantastically rich
 - The slaves did all the work and suffered all the hardships
- The golden era, or the plantation era, was in the mid 1800's
 - Slavery was profitable and there was a booming slave trade
 - The slave trade was brutal, many slaves dying on the trip over
- It was from the Caribbean islands that the United States' slave based Southern plantation society arose
 - In 1917 that the United States bought the Danish West Indies and renamed them the U.S. Virgin Islands
- Today there are no sugar plantations
- The islands have a dominant black culture with a unique Caribbean flair, side by side with marine sanctuaries preserved by the Virgin Islands' two National Monuments

Chapter 2 - George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:
Virtual Tour

- The George Washington Birthplace National Monument was established on January 23rd 1930 by President Herbert Hoover
- It preserves the birthplace of George Washington and the Chesapeake Bay tidewater region
- It is here that one begins to understand the man who would become America's Revolutionary War leader and its first President
- It is here that the earliest Virginia plantations were founded

Science and Nature Section

- The George Washington birthplace National Monument sits in the tidewater area of the Chesapeake Bay
 - The tidewater is a landform east of the Appalachian fall line
 - This line separates the rolling hills east of the Appalachian Mountains from the area that was once ancient coastal shores
 - The greater Chesapeake Bay is an estuary - a place where fresh water and oceanic salt-water mix
- The ecosystem that colonists found when they arrived in 1607 was a densely forested area dominated by loblolly pine and oaks
- Now that the tobacco plantations are gone, the area has reverted back to prehistoric ecosystem

History and Culture Section

- The structure for Virginia's tobacco plantation system was imported from the Caribbean islands' sugar plantations
 - This system saved the fledging Virginia colony and secured the establishment of what would become of the United States of America
 - It also brought the enslavement of blacks from Africa to the North American colonies
 - Eventually cotton would replace tobacco as the prime crop
- It would take a civil war and the mechanization of farming to end the plantation system in the South
- As for Washington, he knew slavery was bad for the nation, and he arranged the freeing of his slaves after he died

Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz

Science and Nature Section

1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b; 5-b; 6-a

History and Culture Section

1-a; 2-a; 3-c; 4-a; 5-d

Program Four: Civil War and the Confederacy

Chapter 1 - George Washington Carver National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- The George Washington Carver National Monument was established by Franklin Delano Roosevelt on April 5th 1943,
- It is only one of three dedicated to an individual
- George Washington Carver is one of the greatest men this nation has ever produced
- The centerpiece of the park is a 1 mile path through dense woodlands, across peaceful streams, and by quiet ponds
- Plaques along the trail introduce Carver's environmentally enlightened philosophy

Science and Nature Section

- George Washington Carver National Monument is part of the Ozark Mountain system
- The Ozark plateau is around 50,000 square-miles, covering sections of the states of Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri
- The Ozarks are ancient, formed as part of the Appalachian Mountains 450 million years ago when continents collided and uplift occurred
 - When the continents broke apart 300 million years later, they created a great rift valley right in the middle of what would become the United States
 - That rift valley is now filled by the Mississippi River basin
 - It also separated the Ozark highlands from the rest of the Appalachian Mountain chain
- Prior to settlement in the early 1800's, the Ozarks supported one of the Great Eastern broadleaf forests
- Today only 3 percent of the original hardwood forest remains

History and Culture Section

- George Washington Carver was an extraordinary scientist, educator, inventor, painter, and visionary
- He started life as an orphan black slave child, growing up in the South
- Missouri was at the heart of the slavery issue
 - In 1820 it was part of the Missouri Compromise
 - In 1850 it figured in a series of laws to preserve the union through protecting slavery
 - In 1857 the Dred Scott decision, which involved a Missouri slave, would lead the nation to Civil War
 - During the war it was a border state that spawned many Confederate guerrilla groups who fought to keep slavery
- George Washington Carver left home and became a scientist and educator
 - He joined Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute in 1896
 - He was one of a group of black heroes who showed they were equal to any in the country
- The most far-reaching of Carver's ideas was the balance of nature – the understanding of the need for environmentally sound, sustainable technologies

Chapter 2 - Fort Sumter National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- No city of the Deep South embodies the region's heart and soul, the fight for independence and self determination more than South Carolina's Charleston
- Two forts echo these passions through the Fort Sumter National Monument
- President Harry Truman set the monument aside in 1948
- Fort Moultrie played a pivotal part in securing the nation's freedom in the Revolutionary War
 - Today, it is a showcase of 170 years of the country's coastal fortifications
- Fort Sumter lays out the whole history of the American Civil War
 - It is a pentagon shaped structure with exterior walls five feet thick and 52 feet high
 - It was to house 650 men and 135 cannon
 - It is a living museum to the battle that started the Civil War

Science and Nature Section

- Sullivan Island, the site of Fort Moultrie, presents a wonderful opportunity to see one of the basic dynamic operating forces in ecology: plant succession
- Plant succession is the slow process of one plant community replacing another as an area moves from pioneer plant species to a climax forest or climax grassland
 - At Fort Moultrie it begins with pioneer grasses
 - Goes to a thick tangle of shrubs and emerging trees
 - The next step reveals that the under story is beginning to open up and there is now a thick tree canopy overhead
 - The last step of succession is the emergence of a coastal hardwood forest

History and Culture Section

- Secession began with South Carolina in 1860
 - 11 states seceded
 - The states elected Jefferson Davis President
- Before South Carolina seceded from the union, the Union officer Major Anderson moved his loyal Union troops from Fort Moultrie to the more defensible Fort Sumter
 - Charleston was the most important seaport for the Confederacy
 - The North wanted it in order to stop the flow of goods into the South
 - The South needed it as a way to get shipping from Europe
 - After Fort Sumter was taken, Charleston became a major gap in the union's naval blockade of the Atlantic coast
- The union would work hard to get it back
 - Over the course of the war, the United States Army and Navy fired seven million pounds of artillery projectiles at Fort Sumter, making it the most heavily bombarded 2 and a half acres on this continent in warfare
 - Charleston and the fort held out until 1865
 - General Robert E. Lee surrendered in 1865, ending the war

Chapter 3 - Fort Pulaski National Monument

Student Goals - In this The Historic South chapter the students will learn:

Virtual Tour

- Savannah Harbor has been the key port to the economic success of the South for over 200 years
- On the way to the port, ships pass by Fort Pulaski
- The fort is named for Revolutionary War hero Polish Count Casimir Pulaski
- Civil War hero General Robert E. Lee helped to design the fort
- Pulaski is a devastating reminder of the change in war fare that happened during the Civil War

History and Culture Section

- The purpose of the forts, like Pulaski, goes back to the War of 1812
 - After the burning of Washington, the U.S. Army decided to build coastal fortifications
 - The forts were to keep harbors open for trade and protected from attack by enemy ships
- At the beginning of the Civil War, the Confederates took Pulaski
 - The union wanted it back
 - Fort Pulaski was the final line of defense for the Confederacy's harbor at Savannah, Georgia
 - America's coastal fortifications like Pulaski were considered impregnable
 - That changed after the Union siege of Fort Pulaski
 - Union gunners, using rifled cannon, destroyed the fort within 30 hours
 - In two days, the 1000 year era of castles and stone fortifications came to an end

Science and Nature Section

- Fort Pulaski's Cockspur Island was built up from a salt marsh
- Salt marshes are uniquely adapted ecosystems that are made up of grasses and rushes which thrive in brackish water that would kill most other plants
- Growing along the water's edge, mangrove trees are also adapted to salt water and tides

Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz

Science and Nature Section

1-c; 2-b; 3-b; 4-a; 5-c

History and Culture Section

1-d; 2-f; 3-a; 4-d; 5-a