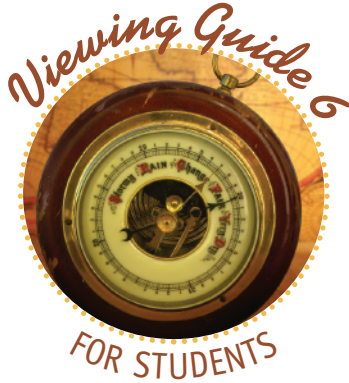


## Episode: Measuring the Mountain

EXPLORING NORTH CAROLINA



### USEFUL VOCABULARY

acid precipitation  
Fraser fir  
hardwood  
introduced species  
meteorology  
N.C. Geologic Survey  
red spruce

### CHAPTER 1 (2:00–4:12)

1. Give some examples that explain why “the world changes” when you go up 1,000 feet in altitude.
2. What are some species found on Mount Mitchell that are more typical of ones found in northern climates?

### CHAPTER 2 (4:12–7:36)

3. How did Elijah Mitchell’s training as a chemist and his interest in meteorology help him in measuring the heights of peaks?
4. Why do great scientists need to be not only capable in their fields, but also know how to communicate, how to work with people and how their research applies to the greater world?

### CHAPTER 3 (7:36–11:00)

5. Why is there a huge difference in air pressure between the Piedmont and mountain regions of North Carolina?
6. How does measuring barometric pressure on a mountain help determine the elevation of that mountain?

**CHAPTER 4 (11:00-16:10)**

7. Who were the first Europeans to visit the Black Mountains?
8. Why do you think it was so important to Elijah Mitchell to be the first to measure the highest peak of the Black Mountains?

**CHAPTER 5 (16:10-19:20)**

9. Why do you think people called upon Big Tom Wilson to try to find the missing Elijah Mitchell?
10. Why do you think the death of Elijah Mitchell brought tourists to the Black Mountains?

**CHAPTER 6 (19:20-25:00)**

11. What are some species that have disappeared from the Black Mountains since the days of Elijah Mitchell?
12. Why are there some dead forests at higher elevations?