

Name _____
Geography Coach _____

Date _____
Period _____

Geography GEPA Coach

Place and Location (Pages 184-195)

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Physical and Human Geography (Pages 196-202)

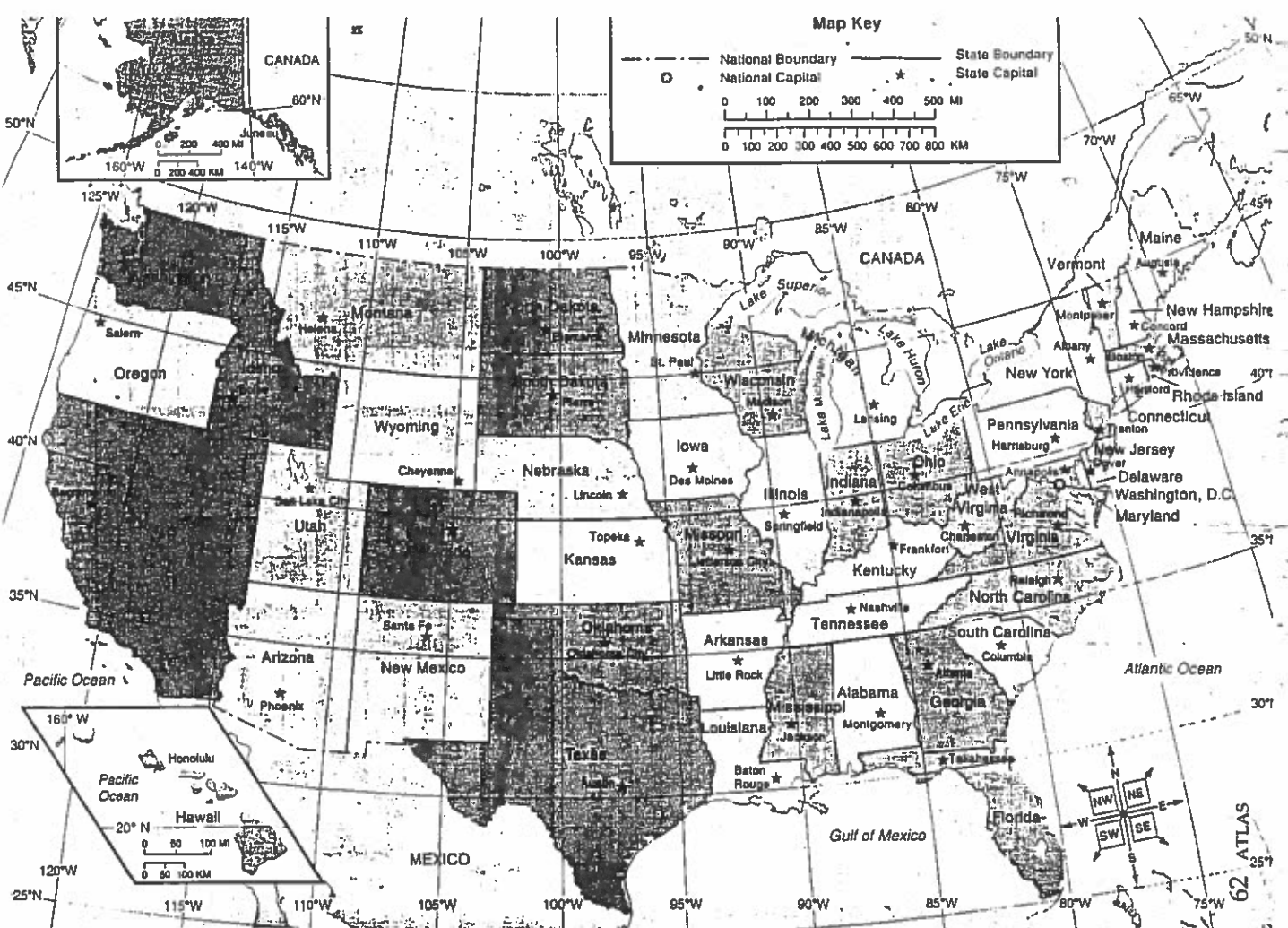
1.	2.	3.	4.
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13.			

Human Population and Settlement (Pages 203-215)

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Unit Review (Pages 216-218)

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KIDDIES Across the USA

Name _____

Riddles are so much fun to try to solve! Read the riddles below based on information you have already learned about the states. Then, decide which state solves each riddle.

1. I am a 'gem' of a state. My potatoes are found all over the U.S.A. Hell's Canyon and Shoshone Falls can be visited in me. Which state am I? _____
2. Montgomery is my capital. I was once a one-crop (cotton) state. My state flower is the camellia. Which state am I? _____
3. Less rain falls in me than in any other state. I am home to Hoover Dam and Carson City. I'm not gold but I am silver. Which state am I? _____
4. I was the first state to secede from the Union. My Fort Sumter was the place where the Civil War began. I am the Palmetto State. Which state am I? _____
5. My Jamestown was the site of the first permanent English settlement in America. Patrick Henry gave his famous speech in my Appomattox Court House. Which state am I? _____
6. I am the 42nd state. The Cascade Mountains divide me. The Grand Coulee Dam can be found in me. Which state am I? _____
7. I am the Land of Lincoln. I contain the world's busiest airport. I lead the country in soybean and corn production. Which state am I? _____
8. My people are "Hoosiers." I am the 19th state. The University of Notre Dame is located in me. Which state am I? _____
9. I am the Old Line State. I'm separated into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay. Annapolis is my capital. Which state am I? _____

Riddles

Name _____

Across the USA

1. I was born during the Civil War as a result of the Civil War. Charleston is my capital. The site of John Brown's raid is in me. Which state am I? _____
2. My name means "mountainous." I'm a real "treasure." Many of the mountains in my Glacier National Park have never been climbed. Which state am I? _____
3. Gerald Ford was born in me. I contain the only national forest in the nation planted by foresters. Lincoln is my capital. Which state am I? _____
4. My name means "swift wind." I am located in the center of the original 48 states. You can see sunflowers growing in me. Which state am I? _____
5. Abraham Lincoln was born in me. A famous derby is held in me. The nation's gold vault is in my Fort Knox. Which state am I? _____
6. You can find lots of "sunshine" in me. My St. Augustine is the oldest European city in the U.S. Rockets launch out of my Cape Canaveral. Which state am I? _____
7. I lead the nation in tobacco farming. More wooden furniture and cloth is made in me than in any other state. Which state am I? _____
8. I am big! My King Ranch is 220 times the size of Rhode Island. I have the most farms, farmland, cattle, horses and sheep in the nation. Which state am I? _____
9. I believe in "equality." My capital and largest city has only 50,000 people. Half of my land is federally owned and controlled. Which state am I? _____
10. I am the highest state in the nation. The highest road in the U.S. is in me. The Rocky Mountains are a big part of me. Which state am I? _____

Riddles

Name _____

Across the USA

20. I am often called the Great Lakes State because I touch four of them. My Battle Creek is the largest producer of breakfast cereal. Which state am I? _____
21. My Mt. Washington is New England's highest peak. I am the Granite State. Concord is my capital. Which state am I? _____
22. I got my name from the Indians. Bismarck is my capital. I am the Flickertail State. Which state am I? _____
23. I was the home of 7 U.S. Presidents. The Pro Football Hall of Fame is located in my Canton. Which state am I? _____
24. My Mount Rushmore attracts a lot of people. I am a "Land of Infinite Variety." Which state am I? _____
25. I am the "Land of Opportunity." Bill Clinton was born in me. Little Rock is my capital. Which state am I? _____
26. I have the largest population. Ribbon Falls, the highest waterfall in North America, is located in me. I am a "golden" state. Which state am I? _____
27. Tourists flock to my Nantucket. The Freedom Trail is located in my capital. I was the sixth state to join the Union. Which state am I? _____
28. Brigham Young led Mormon settlers into my Salt Lake Valley. The sea gull is my bird. I am the Beehive State. Which state am I? _____
29. I was the first state to join the newly-formed U.S. in 1791 after the original 13 colonies. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured my Fort Ticonderoga. Which state am I? _____
30. I am known as "America's Dairyland." The Ringling brothers started their circus in me. Which state am I? _____

Riddles

Name _____

Across the USA

- Portland is my largest city. My Columbia River Gorge attracts many tourists. There is year-round skiing at my Mount Hood. Which state am I? _____
- I am the Gopher State. My Mesabi Range contains much iron ore. St. Paul is my capital. Which state am I? _____
- I am the tiniest state. Roger Williams founded me in 1636. I produce the most costume jewelry in the world. Which state am I? _____
- My name is an Indian word meaning "red people." The Five Civilized Tribes wanted me to become the state of Sequoyah in 1905. However, I am the Sooner State. Which state am I? _____
- The U.S. bought me from France in 1803. La Salle claimed my area for France in 1682. I am the 18th state. Which state am I? _____
- Elvis Presley was born in my Tupelo. I am the Magnolia State. Jackson is my capital and largest city. Which state am I? _____
- You probably love my peaches. My most famous peanut farmer is Jimmy Carter. I am the Empire State of the South. Which state am I? _____
- I was the second state to ratify the constitution. I was the center, or "keystone," of the arch of the original 13 colonies. Which state am I? _____
- I am the 50th state. My Pearl Harbor is very famous. Diamond Head is one of my most famous extinct volcanoes. Which state am I? _____
- I have an East, a Middle and a West. My state capital is the home of country music. I am the Volunteer State. Which state am I? _____

Riddles

Name _____

Across the USA

- I am the biggest state. The highest peak in the U.S., Mt. McKinley, is located in me. Which state am I? _____
- I contain the Grand Canyon. Phoenix is my capital. Without irrigation, half of me would be desert. Which state am I? _____
- I am the Garden State. My Atlantic City offers lots of exciting things for visitors to do. The purple violet is my flower. Which state am I? _____
- I am the First State. I was named for Lord De La Warr. I was the first state to ratify the new constitution in 1787. Which state am I? _____
- I am the first state in the U.S. to greet the sun each day. I lead the nation with my lobster catch. Ninety percent of my land is covered by woods. Which state am I? _____
- In 1610, I was founded by the Spanish. I am the "Land of Enchantment." My Santa Fe is the oldest seat of government in the nation. Which state am I? _____
- My Hartford is known as "Insurance City." The first constitution in the New World was adopted in me in 1639. Which state am I? _____
- I can "show" you a lot. Jefferson City is my capital. In the summer of 1993, much of my land flooded. Which state am I? _____
- I lead the nation in banking and wholesale trade. I contain the nation's largest city. I am the Empire State. Which state am I? _____
- I am "the land where tall corn grows." I lead the nation in literacy. _____ Moines is my capital. Which state am I? _____

Going

Name _____

Crossword Crazy!

See if you can solve the crossword puzzle on page 69 using the clues below. Hint: All answers are state names.

CROSS

1. You can eat lots of lobster in this state. Its only bordering state is New Hampshire.
5. The largest concrete dam in the U.S. is here. Water is one of this state's most important resources.
7. Brigham Young loved this state.
10. This state consists of a group of 132 islands formed from volcanic mountains.
1. This state is the Heart of Dixie.
3. This gem of a state leads the nation in its production of silver and lead.
4. This big state contains the cattle capital and the Manned Space Flight Center.
5. The "Sooner" you visit this state, the better.
6. The world's highest tunnel for vehicles can be found in the state.



DOWN

1. A history of Mexican and Indian influence is very evident in the warm, dry climate in this state.
2. This state is a leading producer of peaches, peanuts and tobacco.
3. In the Hawkeye State, much corn, soybeans, beef cattle, hogs and dairy products are produced.
4. This state was the sixth state to join the Union and is the sixth smallest in size.

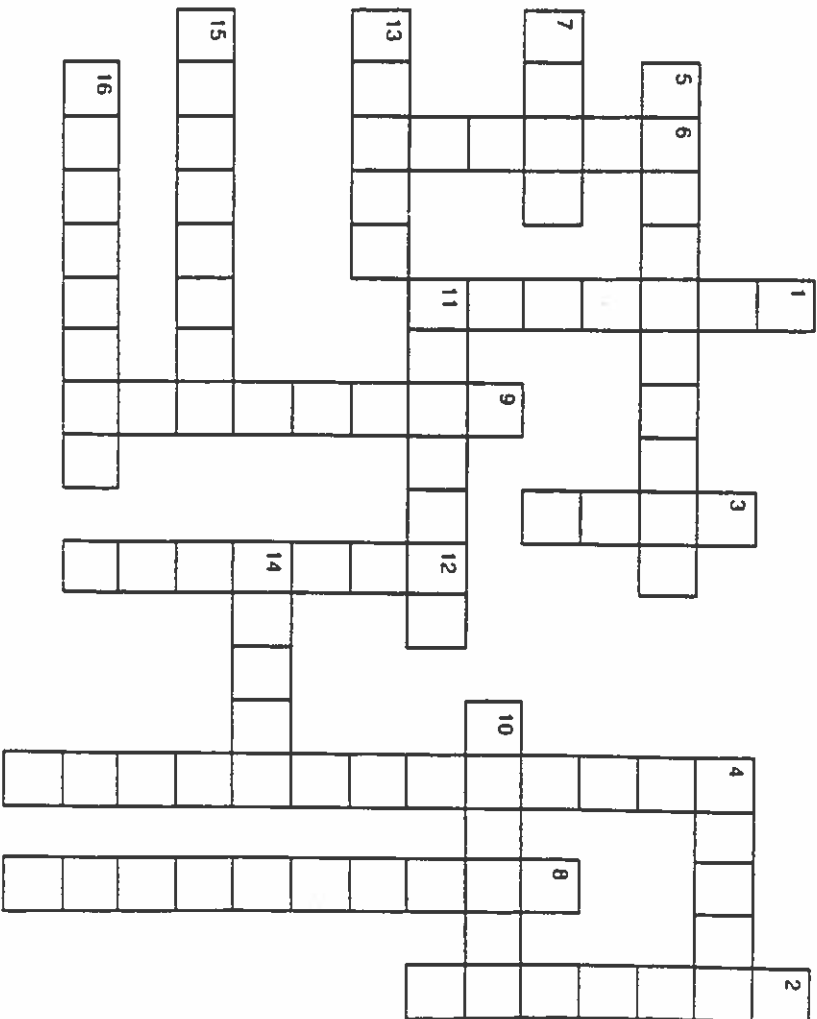
Going

Name _____

Crossword Crazy!

DOWN continued

6. First in size but second to last in population accurately describes this state.
8. This state has the largest population, the most goods produced, the highest agriculture output, the tallest and oldest living things and the largest city.
9. The Chesapeake Bay separates this state into two parts.
12. Although Lewis and Clark explored the area of this state in 1805, it was the discovery of gold that brought the first settlers to this "treasure" state.

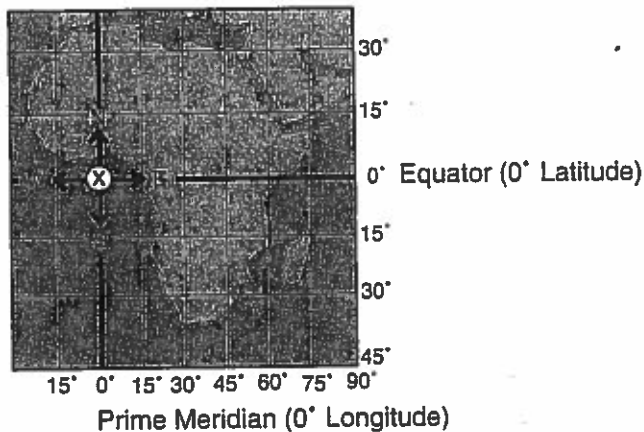




Geography I

Even Imaginary Lines Can Be Helpful

How do people describe their location when they are in an ocean or in a remote area where there are no city names or other landmarks? Early mapmakers decided to begin with two imaginary lines. One of them connects the North Pole to the South Pole. We call that the **prime meridian**. The other runs all the way around the Earth, always midway between the two poles. We call that line the **equator**. All map directions start with these two crossed lines. We use more imaginary lines to tell exactly what our global address is.

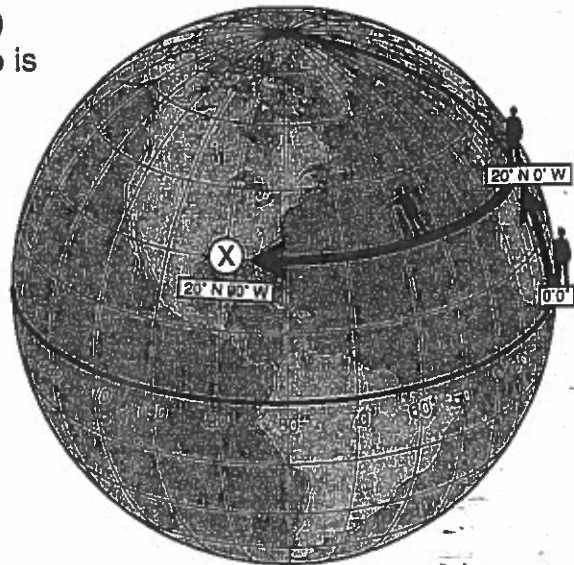


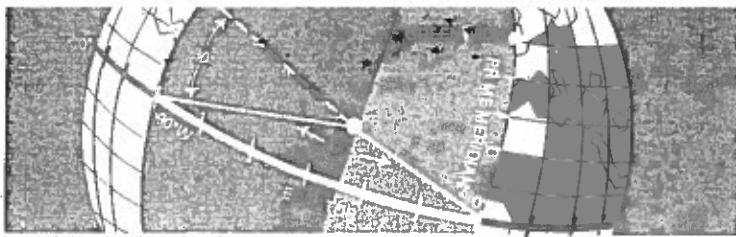
When we tell directions on a map, we always tell how far north or south we are first. Then we say how far east or west. Let's pretend the Earth is a huge spherical building. We have to enter where the equator and the Prime Meridian cross ($0^{\circ}, 0^{\circ}$). From there we can take an imaginary elevator that always goes north or south. Then we step off and take imaginary moving sidewalks to the east or west.

There are 90 floors (actually, degrees of latitude) going north and 90 floors going south. Floor zero is the equator. The North Pole is floor 90 north (geographers would say 90° N). The South Pole is floor 90 south, or 90° south.

Once we reach the floor we want, we can go either east or west to the exact global "address" (degrees of longitude) we want to find. Let's say we want to visit New Orleans, Louisiana. The global address 20° north and 90° west. We start at $0^{\circ}, 0^{\circ}$ or where the equator and prime meridian cross. We ride the elevator to the north to the 20^{th} floor and get out. Then we hop on the moving sidewalk going west to the address we want, 90° west. We made it!

On a globe, use your finger to trace the same trip.





Measuring in degrees

Thousands of years ago, the Babylonians invented the system of dividing up a circle that cartographers use today. The distance around your globe, or any sphere or circle regardless of its size, is measured by dividing it into 360-sections called *degrees*, and each degree represents a fraction of the complete globe.

Angular distance is a term sometimes used in describing the location of a place on the globe. On the preceding page, we located New Orleans at 30° N latitude because, as shown in the illustration, a radius or line drawn from New Orleans to the center of Earth forms a 30° angle with one drawn from the equator to the center. Similarly, a radius drawn from the prime meridian at the equator to Earth's center forms a 90° angle with one drawn from the New Orleans meridian to the center. This locates the city 90° west of the 0° meridian.

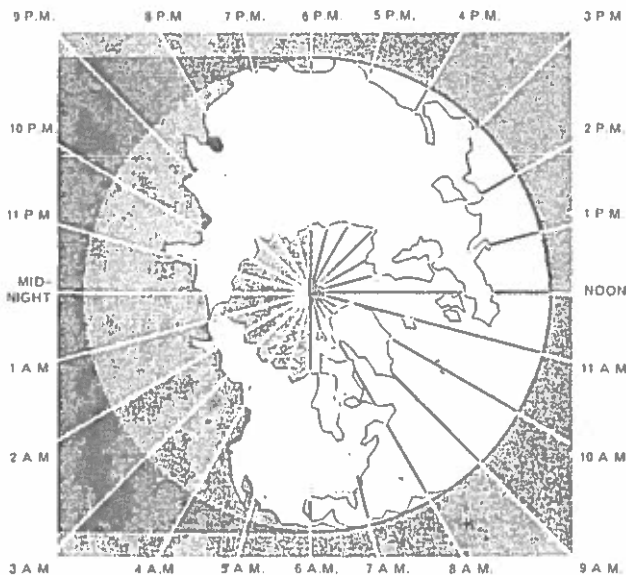
Because Earth's area is so great that 1° can equal as much as 69.17 miles, the degree is broken down into smaller parts for more exact measurements such as those required for navigation. Each degree can be divided into 60 equal parts called *minutes* ('), and each minute can be further divided into 60 parts called *seconds* (").

Even the tiny second can be divided into decimals for greater accuracy, making it possible to pinpoint any place on the face of Earth, no matter how small. A single house in New Orleans, for instance, might be located at 30° 27' 14.085" N and 90° 43' 31.535" W.

Miles in a degree

The length of a degree of latitude on Earth's surface is about 69 miles, and is fairly constant because lines of latitude are all parallel and equally distant.

It is a different story with longitude lines, as they gradually converge toward the poles. One degree of longitude at the equator equals 69.17 miles, but as you move toward the poles, the distance between longitude lines diminishes. At 40° latitude, a degree of longitude equals 53 miles, at 60° the length of a degree of longitude is about 35 miles or approximately one-half of the equatorial length and, at 90° where all lines meet, it is 0 miles.



Meridians are sometimes called "hour lines" because Earth turns 15° or the distance of one meridian in one hour.

In the morning, your city is turning toward the sun. It passes under the sun at noon and turns away from it at night. Noon is the time when the sun is highest in the sky above you.

It takes twenty-four hours for Earth to make one complete rotation. Therefore, each of the twenty-four meridians on your globe, or a space of 15°, represents one hour of time.

The word *meridian* is from the Latin, and means *mid-day*. All places located on the same meridian have noon at the same time. When a place is having noon, the sun is *on the meridian*. Before noon is known as A.M. (*ante meridiem*) and after noon is P.M. (*post meridiem*).

Because of Earth's rotation from west to east, when the sun is on the Greenwich meridian, all places west of Greenwich are *before noon* as they approach the sun. All places east of Greenwich are *after noon* as they have already passed under the sun.

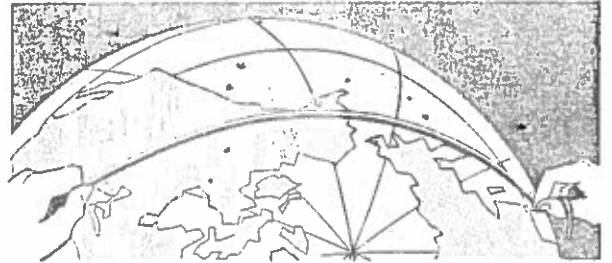
Traveling great circle routes and measuring distances

We frequently hear the term *great circle* or *great circle route* used in connection with air travel and, more recently, space flights. *Great circles* are the greatest circles that can be drawn on a globe or on the face of Earth. They divide the sphere exactly in half. The equator is a great circle, and so is every meridian.

Because we live on a round world, the shortest route between any two points lies along a *great circle*. You will see this for yourself when you measure distances on your globe and discover that the arc of a great circle between any two points always creates a direct line.

Looking at a flat map, one would assume that to travel from Chicago (42°N latitude) to Tokyo (36°N latitude), one would head *west* and even a little *south*. But the shorter route is the *great circle route*, which can be simulated by stretching a piece of string tautly between the two cities. This route, hundreds of miles shorter, heads *northwest*, past the 60° parallel and southern Alaska, almost missing the Pacific Ocean entirely.

To compute the distance from Chicago to Tokyo, mark each city on your string, then place it on the equator line and count the number of degrees between marks. You will find there are about 89°. Multiplying by 69.17 (miles per degree at the equator), the answer is 6,156 miles.



Stretch a piece of string between Chicago and Tokyo on your globe and you will see the most direct great circle route between the two cities.

Tracing great circle routes on your globe will give you a new idea of distances and directions. It may come as a surprise to those who have always studied flat maps, to find that the great circle route from Toronto to Bangkok is directly over the north pole; that the route from Melbourne, Australia to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil lies over Antarctica; that you head northeast from Seattle for the most direct route to Moscow.

Time equals space on your globe

Although the sun appears to rise in the east and set in the west, it is Earth that is moving, constantly rotating from west to east. It is this continuous turning toward the sun and away from it that causes day and night.

The international date line

You will find the *international date line* along the 180° meridian in the Pacific Ocean on your globe. It is half way around the world from Greenwich. When it is noon in Greenwich, it is midnight on the international date line, and it is there that a new day is born.

Since we gain or lose an hour every 15° we travel east or west of Greenwich, if we were to travel completely around the world, we would lose or gain an entire day. The international date line is the place internationally agreed upon at which the loss or gain of a day takes place.

There are a few jogs in the date line. In order that the eastern tip of Siberia may have the same date as the rest of the Soviet Union and the Aleutian Islands may have the same date as Alaska, the date line jogs away from the 180° meridian to avoid these points.



The Samoa Islands, the extremity of another jog in the International Date Line, is a convenient place for ships sailing the area to change dates.

On a flight from Tokyo to San Francisco, a traveler who had started his dinner on Sunday would finish it across the date line on Saturday—the day preceding! When it is noon, Sunday, January 1, on the west side of the line, it is noon, Saturday, December 31, on the east side. Going west you advance a day; going east you go back a day.

Only at the stroke of midnight on the international date line is a day the same all over the world. A moment later, there are two days going on, on Earth at the same time. When Tuesday has arrived at the international date line, it is still Monday over the rest of the world. The new day moves westward.

When a day is six hours old, it has traveled one-quarter of the way around the world. Then one-quarter of the world is having Tuesday and the other three-quarters are having Monday. Six hours later, the new day is half way around the world, and in another six hours, three-quarters of the way. Finally, it approaches the date line again and another new day, Wednesday, is born.

Latitude, Longitude and Time Zones

Latitude

The equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the earth dividing the earth into two halves.

Latitude lines are called parallels because they never cross or intersect.

Latitude lines run east and west but measure north and south of the equator.

The equator is the starting point for latitude lines and is measured at 0 degrees.

There are 90 degrees North and 90 degrees South of the equator.

North Pole is measured at 90 degrees North. South Pole is measured at 90 degrees South.

Tropic of Cancer is measured at $23 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees North. Tropic of Capricorn is measured at $23 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees South.

Arctic Circle is measured at $66 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees North. Antarctic Circle is measured at $66 \frac{1}{2}$ degrees South.

1 degree equals approximately 70 miles.

Longitude

The Prime Meridian is an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Longitude lines are called meridian lines and cross or intersect at the Poles.

The Prime Meridian is the starting point for all meridian lines and is marked at 0 degrees which is at Greenwich, England.

Meridian lines run north and south but measure east and west of the Prime Meridian.

There are 360 degrees of longitude lines.

Every 15 degrees equals 1 hour.

360 degrees divided by 15 degrees equals 24 hours in a day.

The earth rotates counterclockwise one full revolution which equals 24 hours.

The earth rotates counterclockwise around the sun one full revolution which equals 365 days or 1 year.

Time Zones

The international date line or 180 degrees is the line for midnight.

The international date line will see each new day first.

When crossing the date line going west, add a day.

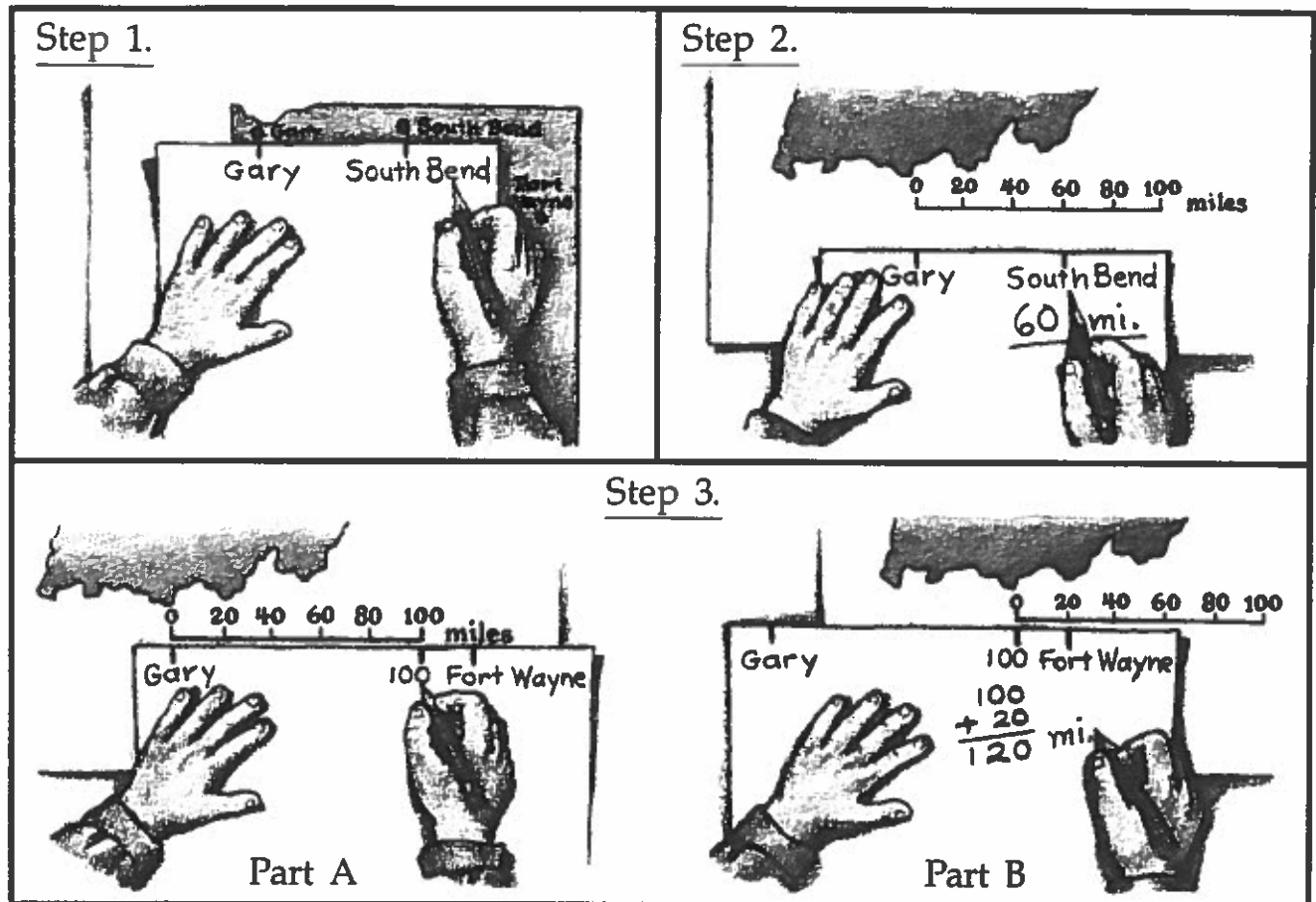
When crossing the date line going east, subtract a day.

There are always two days in existence throughout the world.

There are 24 standard time zones.

The U.S. has six time zones which are from east to west: Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaskan, and Hawaiian.

Geography II



Suppose you want to find the distance between Gary and South Bend. Here's how to use the map scale:

Step 1: Lay the edge of a piece of paper in a straight line from Gary to South Bend. Mark your paper below each city.

Step 2: Lay the edge of your paper along the scale. Your left-hand mark should be below "0". Read the scale numbers nearest your right-hand mark. The numbers tell you that Gary and South Bend are about 60 miles apart.

Step 3: What if the distance between two cities is greater than the scale? Lay your paper on the scale and mark your paper below the highest number on the scale. Then move your paper so that your new mark is below "0". Read the scale number nearest your right-hand mark. Add that number to the highest number on the scale. The sum is your distance.

- Can you find the distance between Fort Wayne and South Bend?