

CC

Please continue on the next page.

Supervisor initial _____ Check to see that the student has written and scored the state capitals on separate paper.

Do the following on the map on page CC.

(25) Circle the Great Lakes. Label the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Draw blue lines to indicate the locations of and label the Rio Grande and Mississippi Rivers.

Draw mountains to indicate locations of the Appalachians, Rockies, and Pacific Coast Ranges.

Referring to the map on page CC, match each state with its location on the map. If you live in the United States, write the number of each activity and the name of the capital of that state on a separate sheet of paper.

- (26) _____ Alabama
- (27) _____ Alaska
- (28) _____ Arizona
- (29) _____ Florida
- (30) _____ Georgia
- (31) _____ Hawaii
- (32) _____ Idaho
- (33) _____ Indiana
- (34) _____ Iowa
- (35) _____ Kansas
- (36) _____ Maine
- (37) _____ Montana
- (38) _____ Nevada
- (39) _____ Ohio
- (40) _____ Oregon
- (41) _____ Texas
- (42) _____ Utah

DD

Please continue on the next page.

- (43) _____ Arkansas
- (44) _____ Colorado
- (45) _____ Delaware
- (46) _____ Illinois
- (47) _____ Kentucky
- (48) _____ Louisiana
- (49) _____ Maryland
- (50) _____ Michigan
- (51) _____ Minnesota
- (52) _____ Missouri
- (53) _____ Nebraska
- (54) _____ New York
- (55) _____ Oklahoma
- (56) _____ Tennessee
- (57) _____ Vermont
- (58) _____ Virginia
- (59) _____ Wyoming

- (60) _____ California
- (61) _____ Connecticut
- (62) _____ Massachusetts
- (63) _____ Mississippi
- (64) _____ New Hampshire
- (65) _____ New Jersey
- (66) _____ New Mexico
- (67) _____ North Carolina
- (68) _____ North Dakota
- (69) _____ Pennsylvania
- (70) _____ Rhode Island
- (71) _____ South Carolina
- (72) _____ South Dakota
- (73) _____ Washington
- (74) _____ West Virginia
- (75) _____ Wisconsin

Match each geographical feature with its location.

- _____ (76) Aleutians
- _____ (77) Black Hills
- _____ (78) Carlsbad Caverns
- _____ (79) Central Valley
- _____ (80) Death Valley
- _____ (81) Everglades
- _____ (82) Grand Canyon, Painted Desert, Petrified Forest
- _____ (83) Great Salt Lake
- _____ (84) Mississippi River delta
- _____ (85) Mississippi River source
- _____ (86) Mount McKinley
- _____ (87) Niagara Falls
- _____ (88) Puget Sound lowland
- _____ (89) redwood forests
- _____ (90) Straits of Mackinac
- _____ (91) Willamette Valley
- _____ (92) Yellowstone National Park

- a. Alaska
- b. Arizona
- c. California
- d. Florida
- e. Louisiana
- f. Michigan
- g. Minnesota
- h. New Mexico
- i. New York
- j. Oregon
- k. South Dakota
- l. Utah
- m. Washington
- n. Wyoming

Match each of the following products with the state that leads in its production.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| _____ (93) automobiles | _____ (97) peanuts |
| _____ (94) cattle | _____ (98) pineapple |
| _____ (95) citrus fruit | _____ (99) potatoes |
| _____ (96) milk and cheese | _____ (100) rubber |

- a. Florida
- b. Georgia
- c. Hawaii
- d. Idaho
- e. Michigan
- f. Ohio
- g. Texas
- h. Wisconsin

Score exercises 1-100.

STOP!

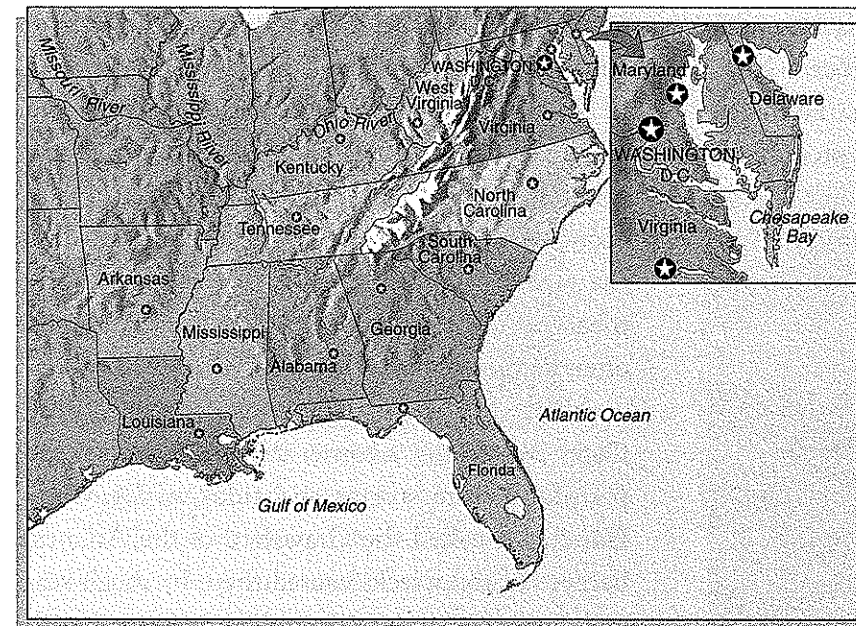
You must now prepare yourself for the **PACE Test**. In preparation, you may want to follow one or more of these suggestions:

1. Review the **Objectives** and **Vocabulary** sections.
2. Rewrite every incorrect exercise in the **Self Test**.
3. Reread each section of the **PACE**.
4. Relearn each section you still do not completely understand.
5. Review the **Checkups** and **Self Test**.

When you are ready, turn in your **PACE** and **Activity Pac** and request your **PACE Test**.

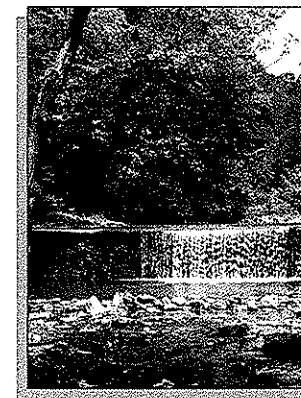


EE



Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Florida.

Delaware, the second-smallest state, is a long,

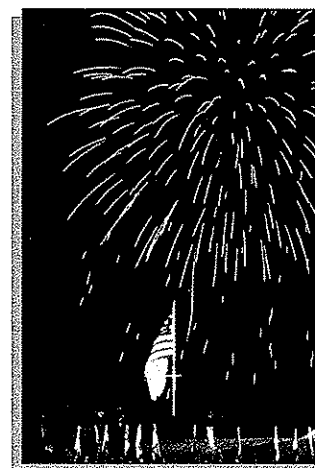


Brandywine River, Delaware

narrow state on the Delmarva (dĕl-mär'və) Peninsula. The Delmarva Peninsula, with Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Chesapeake Bay on the west, also contains parts of Maryland and Virginia. Dover

(dō'vər) is the capital of Delaware, and Wilmington (wīl'mīng-tən) is its largest city.

Maryland is almost divided into two parts by Chesapeake Bay, on which are several excellent harbors. The area east of the bay, called the Eastern Shore, is on the Delmarva



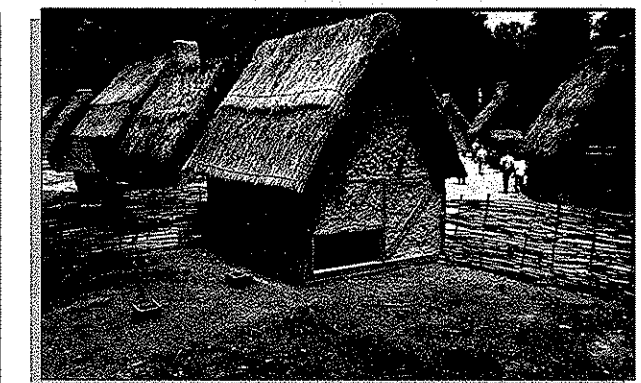
Fort McHenry, Maryland

Peninsula. The area west of the bay is called the Western Shore. Annapolis is the capital of Maryland, and Baltimore is its largest city.

"The Star-Spangled Banner," the national anthem of the United States, was written by Francis Scott Key as he watched the British bombard Fort McHenry in Baltimore during the War of 1812. Washington, D.C., the nation's capital city, is located on land set aside for that purpose in the Western Shore area of Maryland.

Virginia is perhaps the most historic of all the states. The first permanent settlement in the United States was established at Jamestown in 1607, and in 1619 the first representative legislature was established in the state. Many national landmarks are located in Arlington, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. The capital of Virginia is Richmond, and Virginia Beach is its largest city.

Separated from the rest of Virginia by the Chesapeake Bay is a portion of Virginia on the lower part of the Delmarva Peninsula. The entire coastal region has many salt marshes and swamps, the largest of which, Dismal Swamp, extends into North Carolina.



Jamestown, Virginia

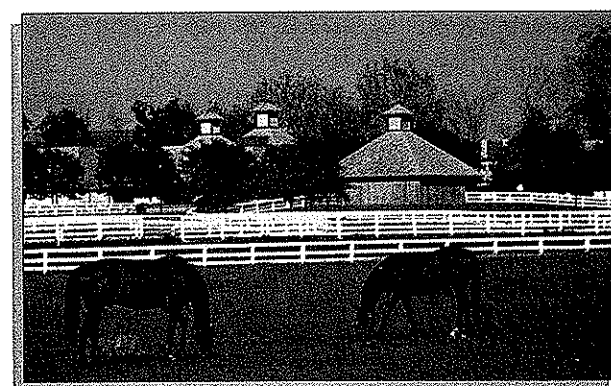
West Virginia is entirely within the Appalachian region, and the only flat ground is in

narrow river valleys. Because the land is unsuitable for farming, the economy of West Virginia is based on mining, tourism, and lumbering. The state ranks second only to Kentucky in coal production, and coal-mining towns dot the hills and valleys. Charleston is the capital and largest city.



Appalachian Mountains, West Virginia

Kentucky is mostly within the Interior Plains region. Its northern border is formed by the Ohio River, and the Mississippi flows along its extreme western border. The north-central region of the state, known as the Bluegrass Region, is an area of gently rolling pastures. The largest cities in Kentucky, including Frankfort (fränk'fört), its capital, and Louisville (lōō'vīl'), its largest city, are located in this region. The Bluegrass Region, which was given its name because of the blue blossoms of its grass, is famous for its thoroughbred horses.



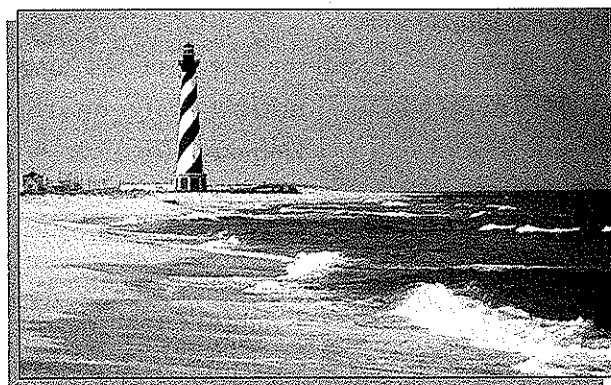
Kentucky horse farm

Kentucky is the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal and leads the nation in total coal production. Tourism is also important to the economy of the state because it contains several

magnificent attractions, including Cumberland Falls and Mammoth Cave.

North Carolina produces more textiles, more wooden furniture, and more tobacco than any other state. The importance of tobacco to the economy has diminished in recent years because the medical profession has discovered that using tobacco in any form is extremely dangerous, and often fatal, to humans.

Along the Atlantic coast, sandbars called the Outer Banks form a barrier that helps protect the mainland from storms and tidal waves. Cape Hatteras is called the Graveyard of the Atlantic because of the wrecks caused there by rough seas and currents. Mount Mitchell in western North Carolina is the highest peak in the eastern United States. Raleigh (rō'lē) is the capital of North Carolina, and Charlotte (shär'lot) is the largest city.



Cape Hatteras, North Carolina

South Carolina, although a small state, is among the leaders in productivity. Only North Carolina produces more textiles and only California produces more peaches. The eastern part of the state is called Low Country by South Carolinians; and the western part is called Up Country. Columbia is the capital and largest city.

Eastern Tennessee is part of the Appalachian region, and the land gradually slopes downward until it reaches the Gulf Coastal Plain and the Mississippi River on the west. Because Tennessee has fertile soil and abundant mineral deposits, it is a rich agricultural and mining state. Manufacturing, however, forms the basis of its economy.

Nashville is the capital, and Memphis is the largest city.



Great Smoky Mountains, Tennessee

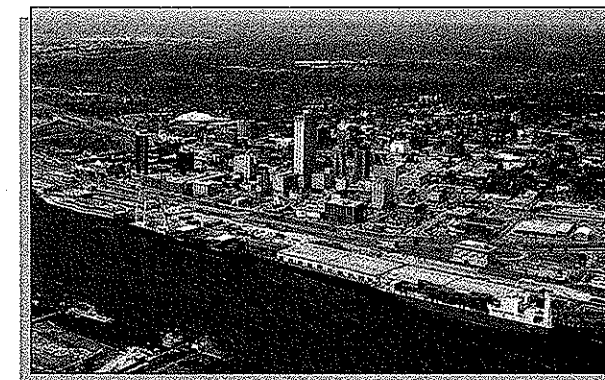
Georgia leads the nation in the production of peanuts. The state also produces large amounts of cotton, tobacco, pecans, and peaches. Much of the state is covered with forests, and lumbering is a major economic activity. Georgia is also a major producer of marble, some of which was used to build the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. The Okefenokee (ō'kə-fə-nō'kē) Swamp is a huge marsh located in southeastern Georgia and northeastern Florida. More than 371,000 acres (150,000 hectares) of the Georgia part of the swamp is a federal wildlife refuge. Atlanta is the capital and largest city of Georgia.



Stone Mountain, Georgia

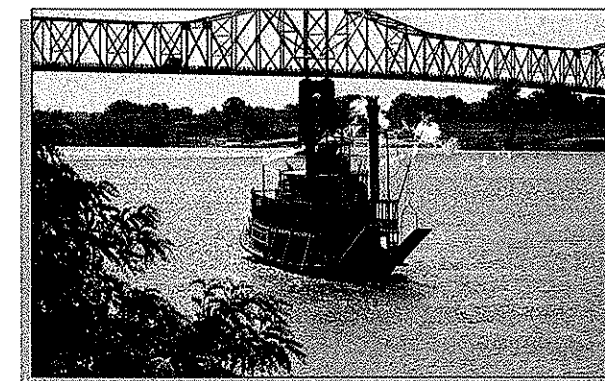
Alabama became industrialized earlier than other southern states because of its mineral resources. Birmingham, the largest city in Alabama, is located near supplies of coal, iron ore, and limestone; and blast furnaces for making iron and steel began operating there as early as the 1880s. Today Alabama leads the Southern States in the production of iron and steel. Alabama's farmers raise cotton, corn, peanuts, and soybeans.

There are many swamps, a delta, and many bayous at the mouth of the Mobile River. The city of Mobile, at the mouth of the river, is a busy seaport. The state capital is Montgomery.



State docks in Alabama

In Mississippi manufacturing is today the most important economic activity, but agriculture has been important since early days. There are forest-covered hills and farmland in most of the state; and farmers raise soybeans, cotton, beef cattle, rice, and sweet potatoes. The Mississippi River, from which the state got its name, forms its western border. *Mississippi* is an Indian word meaning "Great Water" or the "Father of Waters." The capital and largest city is Jackson.



Mississippi River

In northwestern Arkansas, the Ozark Mountains and Ouachita Mountains are separated by the Arkansas Valley. The eastern and southern areas are part of the coastal plain, and the eastern boundary is formed by the Mississippi River. Little Rock is the capital and largest city.

Arkansas is noted for its spring waters, and many tourists visit Mammoth Spring and Hot