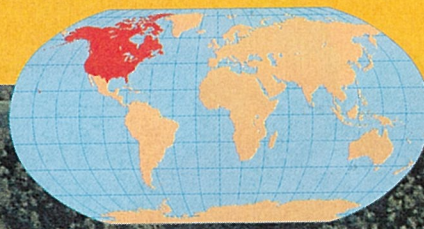


UNIT



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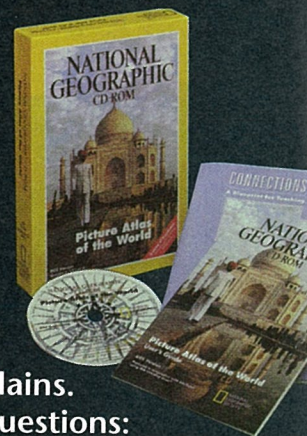
The United States and Canada

GeoJournal Activity

Look through newspapers and magazines for articles about the United States and Canada. Place any articles you find in these categories: Geography, Peoples and Cultures, and Economy and Environment.

Picture Atlas of the World CD-ROM

Assemble a file of Great Plains information. (See the *Picture Atlas of the World* User's Guide for information on how to use the Collector button.) Include in your file the essays on the United States and Canada and the two photographs of the Great Plains. Then answer the following questions:



1. The United States leads the world in the export of what grain?
2. What nickname describes the Great Plains?
3. Canada ranks second worldwide in the export of what crop?

interNET CONNECTION

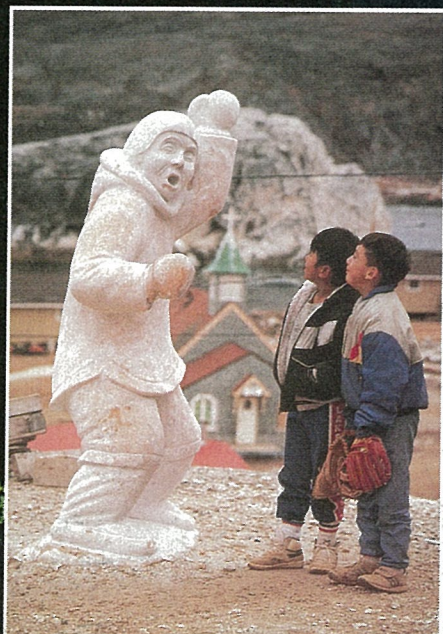
For more information about the United States and Canada visit the National Geographic Society's Web site.

www.nationalgeographic.com

For a unit-based activity visit the Glencoe Social Studies Web site.

www.glencoe.com

Contours catch rainwater and limit erosion on these farms in Wisconsin.



◀ This pink marble drum dancer is the largest stone carving produced by Inuit artists.

THE UNITED STATES

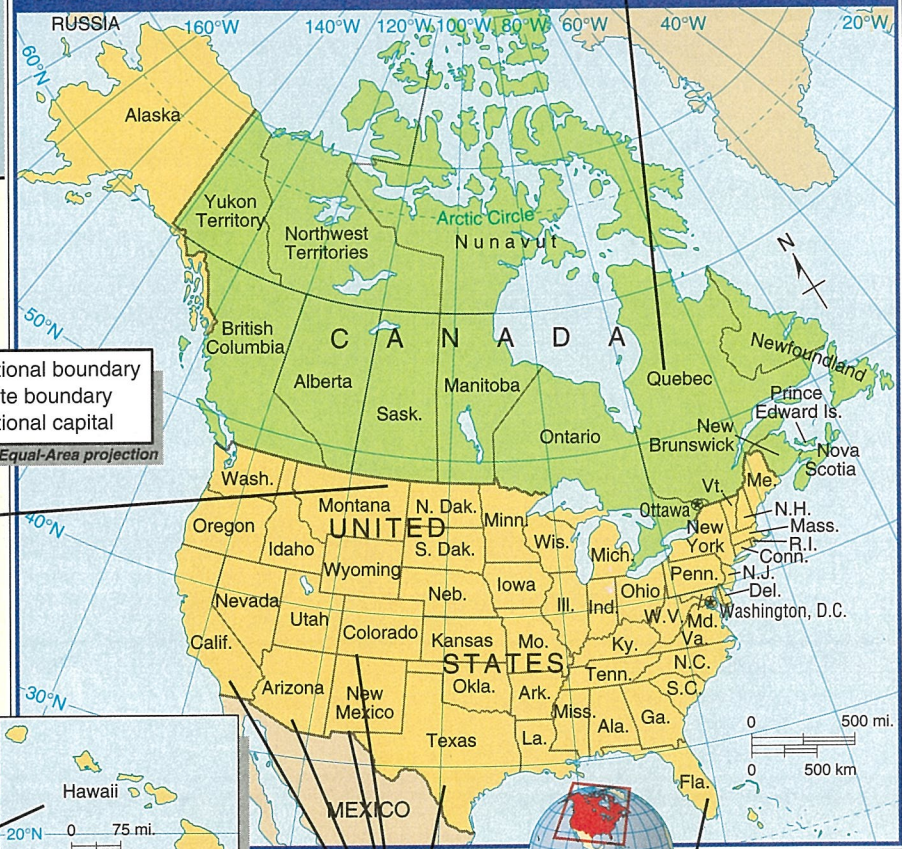
Cultural Geography

EXPLORING CULTURAL DIVERSITY

1. What areas of this region are the most populated? Least populated?
2. Which states of the United States have Spanish roots?
3. What countries border the United States?

French Canadians make up a little more than one-fourth of Canada's population. Most French Canadians live in the province of Quebec.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA: POLITICAL



— National boundary
- - - State boundary
* National capital

Lambert Equal-Area projection

The border of the **United States** and **Canada** is the longest undefended border in the world.

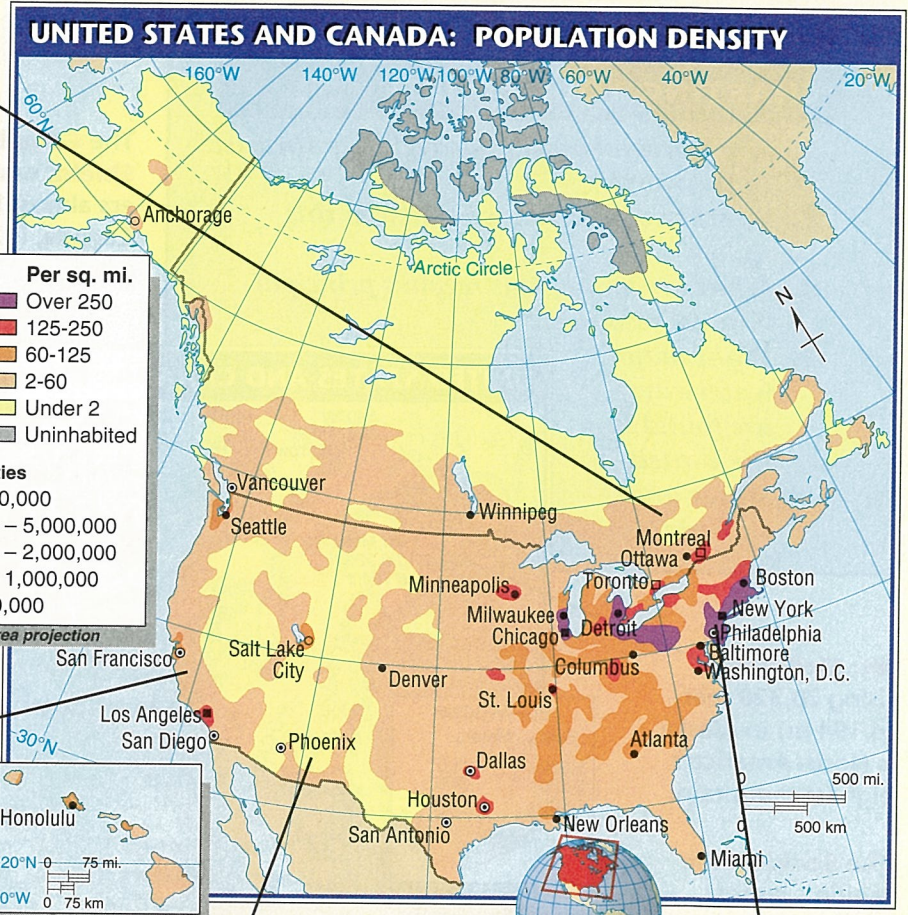


Hawaii's population includes many citizens of Japanese, Filipino, Chinese, Korean, and Polynesian ancestry.

California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas once belonged to Spain. The area's culture reflects its Spanish roots.

Many people who live in **Miami, Florida**, claim a Cuban heritage. During the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, many Cuban refugees risked death to sail to Florida.

About 6 of every 10 Canadians live in **Ontario** or **Quebec**.

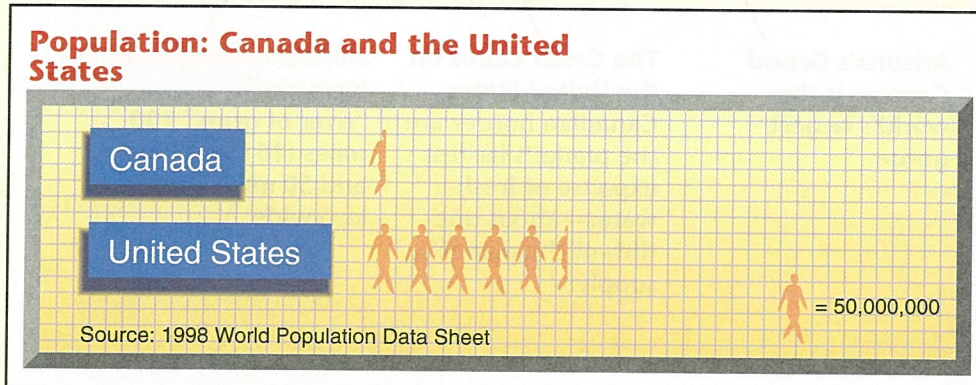


California is the most populous of the 50 American states.

During the 1980s, many Americans moved to the southern and western **Sunbelt** states to take advantage of growing business opportunities and the mild climate.

The deserts of **Arizona** and **New Mexico** are home to many **Native Americans**.

New York City is the largest urban center in the United States and one of the most famous cities in the world.



The population of the **United States** is almost 10 times that of **Canada**.

Physical Geography

CHARTING YOUR COURSE

1. What ocean borders this region to the east?
To the west?
2. Name two mountains located in this region.
3. What are four of this region's principal natural resources?
4. What major waterways are found in the United States and Canada?

The **Canadian Shield**, which covers almost half of Canada, is a huge area of ancient rock.

Mt. McKinley, rising 20,320 feet (6,194 m) in Alaska, is North America's highest mountain.

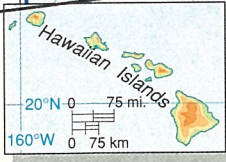
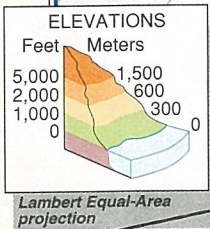
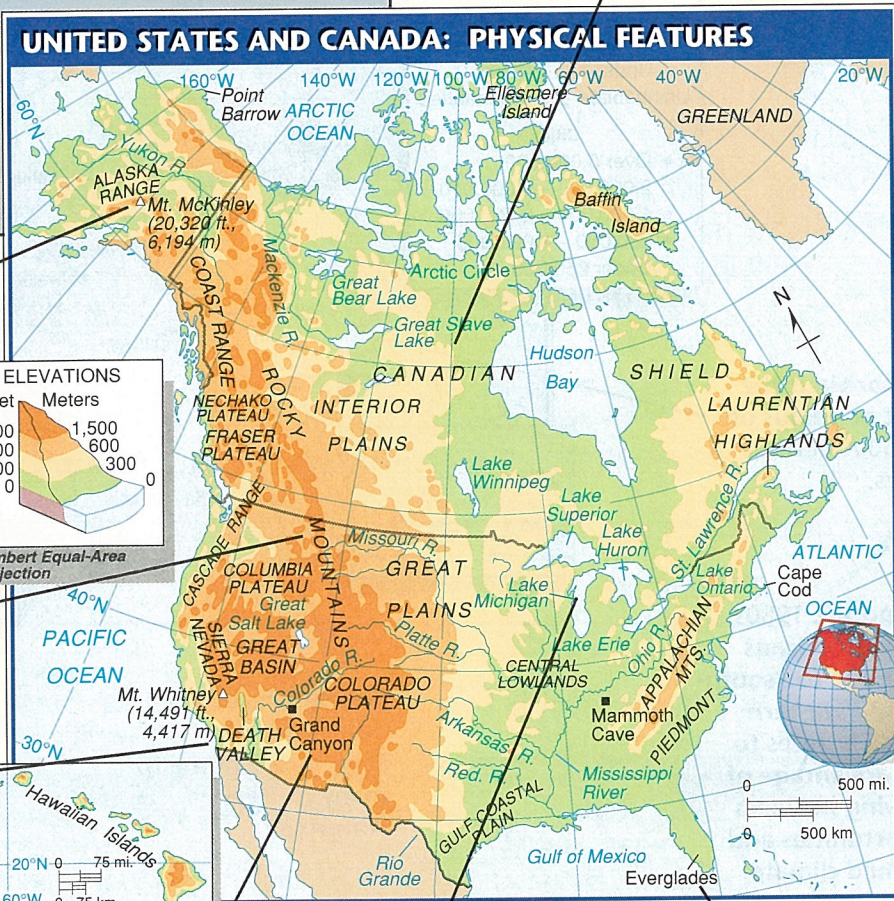
The Rockies, the region's largest mountain system, stretch more than 3,000 miles (4,827 km) from Alaska to New Mexico.

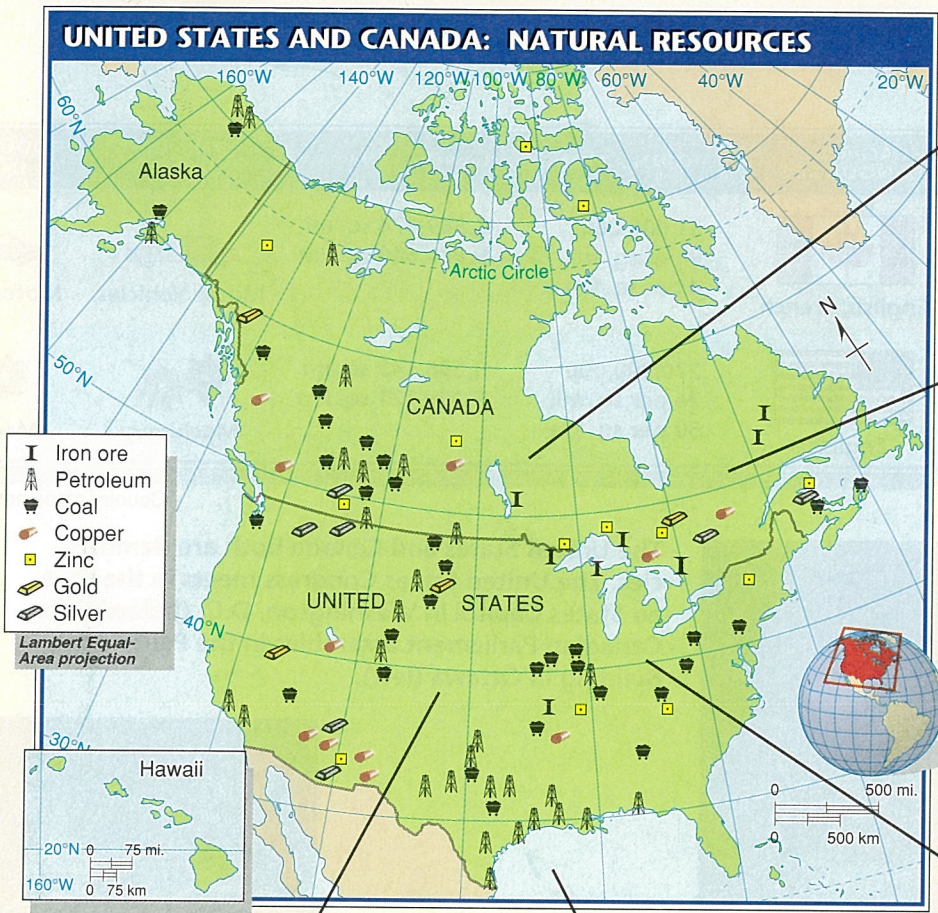
Death Valley in California, the continent's hottest spot, is the lowest place in the Western Hemisphere—282 feet (89 m) below sea level.

Arizona's **Grand Canyon** is the world's largest gorge.

The **Great Lakes** on the United States-Canadian border are the planet's largest expanse of freshwater—about one-fifth of the planet's supply.

Florida's **Everglades** have been called a "river of grass" 100 miles (161 km) long and 50 miles (81 km) wide.





The **Canadian Shield** holds rich stores of copper, nickel, zinc, and iron ore.

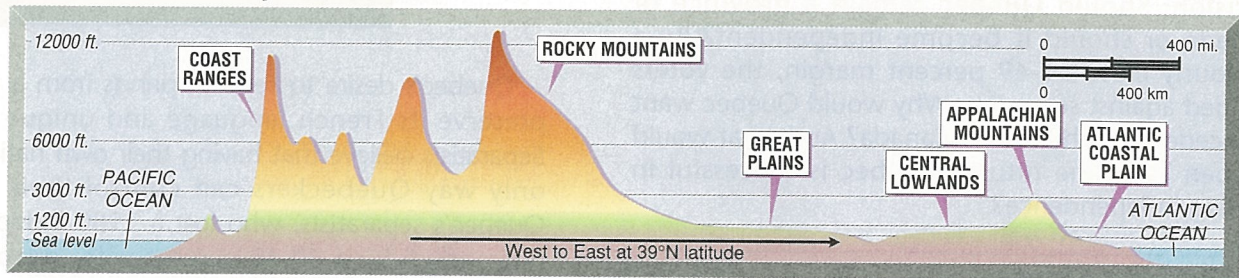
Forests cover almost half of **Canada**. The country is the world's leading exporter of lumber and producer of newsprint.

The fertile soil of the **Midwest** of the **United States** helps make the country the world's agricultural leader.

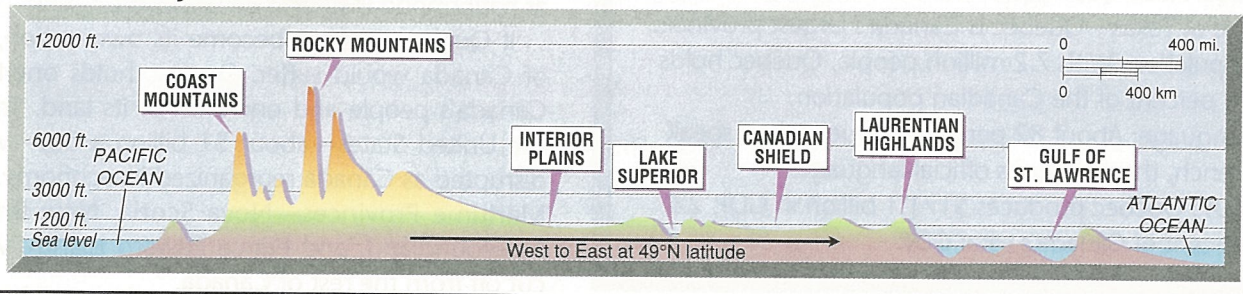
The fertile soil of the eastern **Great Plains** produces large quantities of soybeans and corn.









The region's greatest quantities of fish are caught in coastal waters off the **Gulf of Mexico**.

United States: Physical Profile



Canada: Physical Profile



COUNTRY* AND CAPITAL	FLAG AND LANGUAGES	POPULATION	LANDMASS	PRINCIPAL EXPORT	PRODUCTS IMPORT
Canada 	 English, French	31,000,000 9 per sq. mi. 4 per sq. km	3,849,674 sq. mi. 9,970,610 sq. km	 Motor Vehicles	 Motor Vehicles
United States 	 English	270,200,000 76 per sq. mi. 30 per sq. km	3,536,340 sq. mi. 9,159,121 sq. km	 Machinery	 Machinery

*Country maps not drawn to scale.



The United States and Canada both are democracies. The United States Congress meets in the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C. (below). The Canadian Parliament assembles in the Parliament Building in Ottawa (left).



A NEW CANADA?

On October 30, 1995, voters in Quebec faced a decision: Should Quebec remain a province of Canada or should it become independent? By a perilously close 51-49 percent margin, the voters decided against secession. Why would Quebec want to secede from the rest of Canada? And what would happen if, in the future, Quebec is successful in gaining independence?

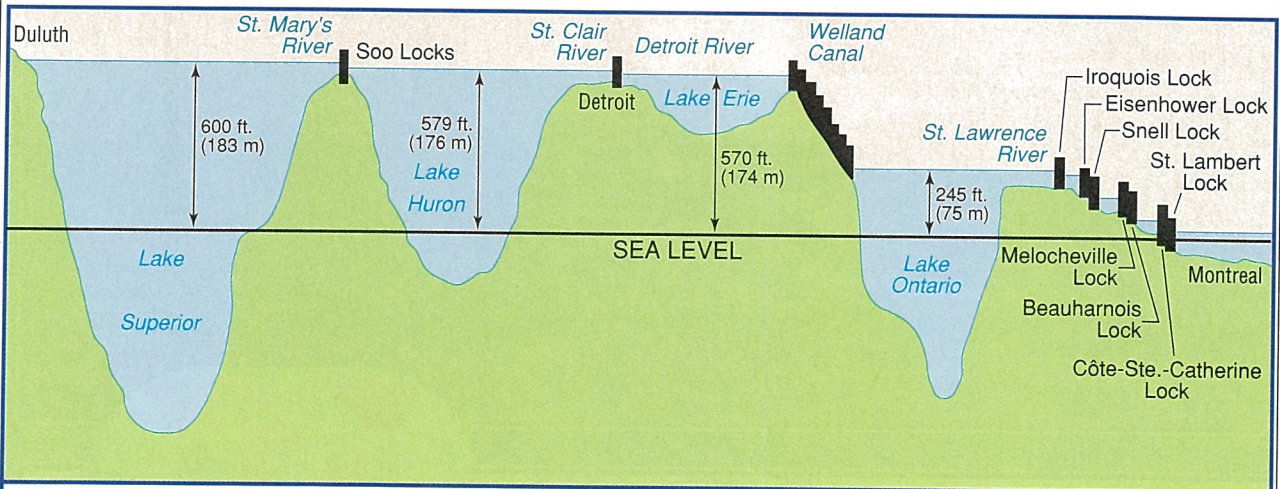
Quebec At a Glance

- Area: At 594,860 square miles—more than twice the size of Texas—Quebec is Canada's largest province.
- Population: With 7.2 million people, Quebec holds 25 percent of the Canadian population.
- Language: About 82 percent of Quebecers speak French, the province's official language.
- GDP: Quebec produces \$171.1 billion in GDP, 22 percent of Canada's total GDP.

Quebec's desire to secede springs from a desire to preserve its French language and unique culture. Separatists believe that having their own nation is the only way Quebecers can control their destiny. Quebec's separatists, who lost a 1980 independence referendum by a 60-40 percent vote, narrowed the margin so dramatically in 1995 that another attempt at nationhood is sure to be launched.

If Quebec were to become its own nation, the rest of Canada would suffer. Quebec holds one-fourth of Canada's people and one-sixth of its land. Trade with the United States—about \$1 billion a day—would be disrupted as Canada reorganized its economy. And the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island—would be cut off from the rest of Canada.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

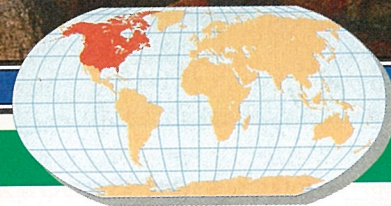


FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES



- Location:** At about what line of longitude is the Iroquois Lock located?
- Place:** Which of the Great Lakes is the deepest?
- Place:** Which city is near the St. Lambert Lock?
- Movement:** What is the purpose of the St. Lawrence Seaway?

The Physical Geography of the United States and Canada



CHAPTER FOCUS

Geographic Setting

The United States and Canada both are located on the continent of North America. Because they occupy the same landmass, they also share many of the same landforms and kinds of vegetation.



Geographic Themes

Section 1 The Land

PLACE The United States and Canada both have mountains framing eastern and western coasts and a large plains area in the center.

▲ **Photograph:** Bass Head, Maine

Section 2 The Climate and Vegetation

LOCATION The climates of the United States and Canada range from frigid tundra in northern Canada to subtropical areas in the southern United States. Hawaii is the only truly tropical area in the region.

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

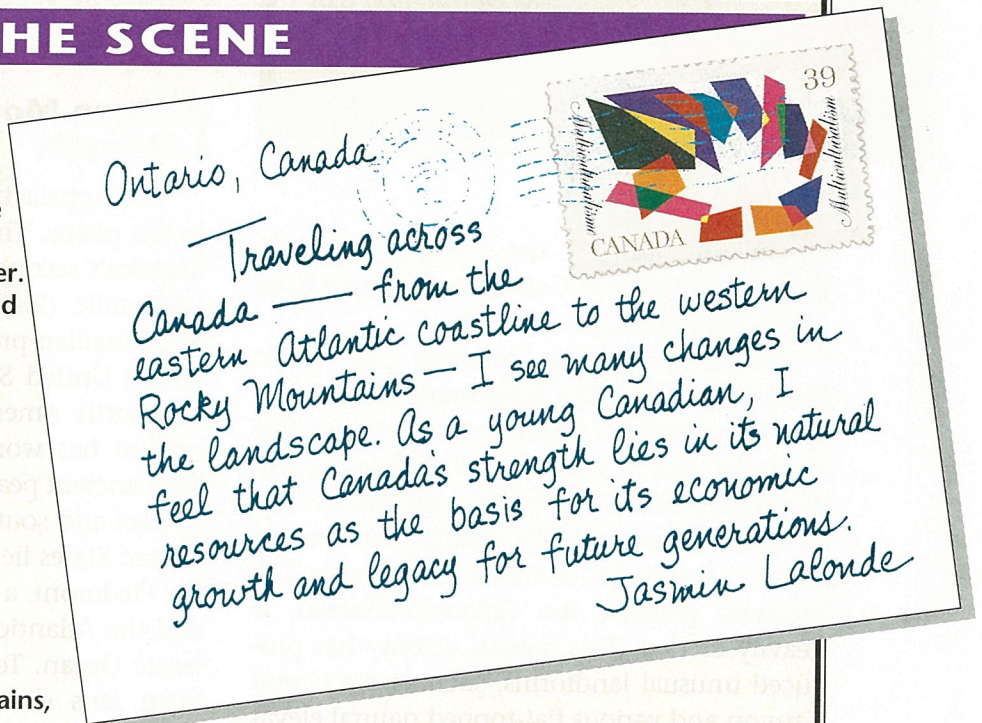
- the landforms of the United States and Canada.
- the water sources that the environments of the United States and Canada offer.
- the natural resources found in the United States and Canada.

Key Terms

- plateau
- mesa
- continental divide
- headwaters
- tributary
- fishery

Identify and Locate

Pacific Ranges, Rocky Mountains, Great Basin, Great Plains, Canadian Shield, Appalachian Mountains, Mackenzie River, Mississippi River, Great Lakes



Jasmin Lalonde, who comes from the Canadian province of Ontario, refers to her country's diverse landscape, a geographic characteristic shared by Canada's North American neighbor, the United States. Both nations are huge. Together, they cover more than 7 million square miles (18 million sq. km). Their continental land area extends from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande in the south; and from the Pacific Ocean in the west to the Atlantic Ocean in the east.

PLACE

Landforms

The United States and Canada generally share the same landforms. Both nations have towering, snowcapped mountains in the

west; fertile, rolling plains in the center; and low, smoothly formed mountains in the east.

Western Mountain Ranges

The Pacific Ocean forms the western border of both the United States and Canada. Paralleling the coastline are a series of mountain ranges that were formed by the collision of two tectonic plates millions of years ago. This mountain system includes the Alaska Range, the Coast Range, the Cascade Range, and the Sierra Nevada. Together, these mountains are called the Pacific Ranges.

Another western chain called the Rocky Mountains lies east of the Pacific Ranges. The massive, craggy Rocky Mountains stretch more than 3,000 miles (about 4,800 km) from northern Alaska to northern New Mexico.

Like the Pacific Ranges, the Rockies were formed by tectonic forces millions of years





ago. Many peaks in the Rockies, especially those in the state of Colorado, rise more than 12,000 feet (3,658 m).

The area that lies between the Pacific Ranges and the Rocky Mountains is known as the intermontane basins and plateaus. The northern and southern parts of this dry expanse are **plateaus**, or high, level surfaces. The Columbia Plateau, in the north, was created by lava seeping out of cracks in the earth. The southern plateau, the Colorado Plateau, is heavily eroded. This natural activity has produced unusual landforms, such as the Grand Canyon and various flat-topped natural elevations called **mesas**.

Between the Columbia and Colorado plateaus lies the Great Basin. This broad, low bowl includes the hottest and lowest place in the United States—Death Valley.

Farther north, the distance between the Rockies and the Pacific Ranges narrows. As a result, Canada's Fraser Plateau and Nechako Plateau are smaller than the plateaus of the United States.

Plains Areas

The area east of the Rockies marks the beginning of the Great Plains. The Great Plains is a broad, flat upland extending for about 400 miles (about 644 km) from the Rocky Mountains through the central parts of Canada and the United States. In Canada and parts of the United States, the Great Plains is sometimes called the Interior Plains or High Plains, because of the area's high elevation. This elevation reaches up to 6,000 feet (1,829 m).

The Great Plains area is flat and has no significant change in landforms. Its elevation,

however, descends gradually to the east at a rate of about 10 feet per mile (about 2 m per km). In the United States, this lower elevation signals the beginning of another plains area, the Central Lowlands. In Canada, the Interior Plains area continues to the Canadian Shield.

Eastern Mountains and Lowlands

The Appalachian Mountains lie to the east of the plains. This mountain system is North America's second-longest mountain range. Its 1,500-mile (2,400-km) length extends from the Canadian province of Quebec to Alabama in the United States. The Appalachians also are North America's oldest mountains, and erosion has worn them down and rounded their ancient peaks.

East and south of the Appalachians in the United States lie coastal lowlands. To the east, the Piedmont, a wide area of low, rolling hills, and the Atlantic Coastal Plain lead to the Atlantic Ocean. To the south, the Gulf Coastal Plain fans out and extends westward into Texas. In Canada, the Canadian Shield is bordered by lowlands around Hudson Bay.

MOVEMENT

Water Systems

The United States and Canada have an abundance of water systems. Large rivers and lakes supply freshwater for metropolitan and rural areas in both nations.

Because rivers flow downhill, the pattern of landforms determines the direction in which water systems flow. A **continental divide** is a line that separates rivers that flow toward opposite ends of a continent. In North America, a high ridge of the Rockies known as the Continental Divide, or the Great Divide, separates the waters flowing west to the Pacific Ocean from those flowing east toward the Mississippi River and Atlantic Ocean. In Canada, the Continental Divide joins another divide known as the Height of Land, which separates the waters flowing into the Arctic Ocean.



THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: PHYSICAL-POLITICAL

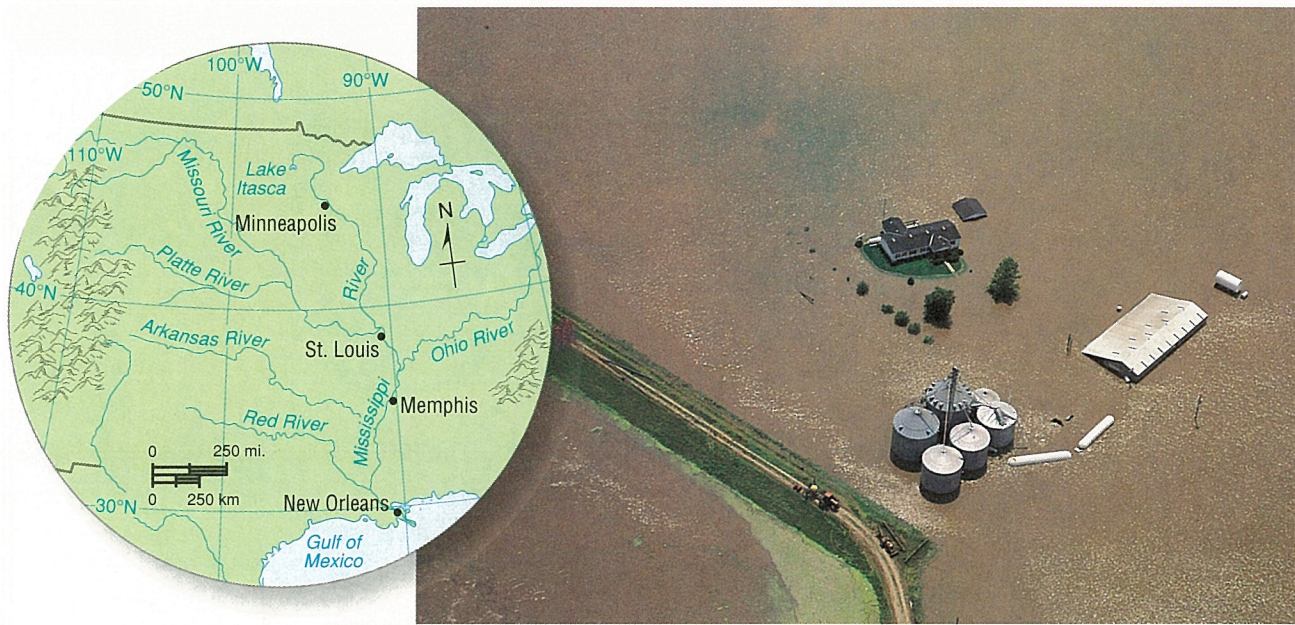


FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES



- Location:** Death Valley is one of the lowest points on the North American continent. Where is Death Valley located?
- Region:** Canada is made up of provinces and territories. What Canadian territory borders the American state of Alaska?





Geographic Themes

Human/Environment Interaction: The Great Flood of 1993

After eight months of rain, the Mississippi River reached record flood levels in the summer of 1993. *What other kinds of severe weather affect parts of the United States?*

Rivers in the United States whose **headwaters**, or water sources, are found in the Rocky Mountains include the Colorado River, which flows toward the west. The headwaters of the Rio Grande, the MacKenzie River, and the Missouri River are also in the Rockies. Each of these rivers has many **tributaries**, or brooks, rivers, and streams that feed their waters into one river.

The Mississippi is the largest river in the United States and Canada in both water volume and drainage area. It runs 2,340 miles (3,765 km) from its source near the border of the United States and Canada to its outlet in the Gulf of Mexico.

The United States and Canada also include many lakes formed as a result of the Ice Age. As the great frozen ice sheets advanced and retreated, the land over which they moved changed. As the ice moved relentlessly south, it formed dams on river systems and forced the waters to follow the glaciers' boundaries. It was this action that established the courses of the Missouri and Ohio rivers.

Some of this water blocked by glacial dams became lakes. In northern Canada, two major

lakes—Great Bear Lake and Great Slave Lake—were formed in this way. They mark the ancient boundary of the glaciers.

As the glaciers moved over the land, they also gouged out and scoured hollows in the rocks they passed. As the glaciers receded, these hollows filled with water. The Great Lakes are examples of glacial lakes.

The Great Lakes—Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario, and Lake Michigan—connect with one another and with the St. Lawrence River, whose mouth opens to the Atlantic Ocean. Glacial lakes, too numerous to count, also dot the Canadian Shield.

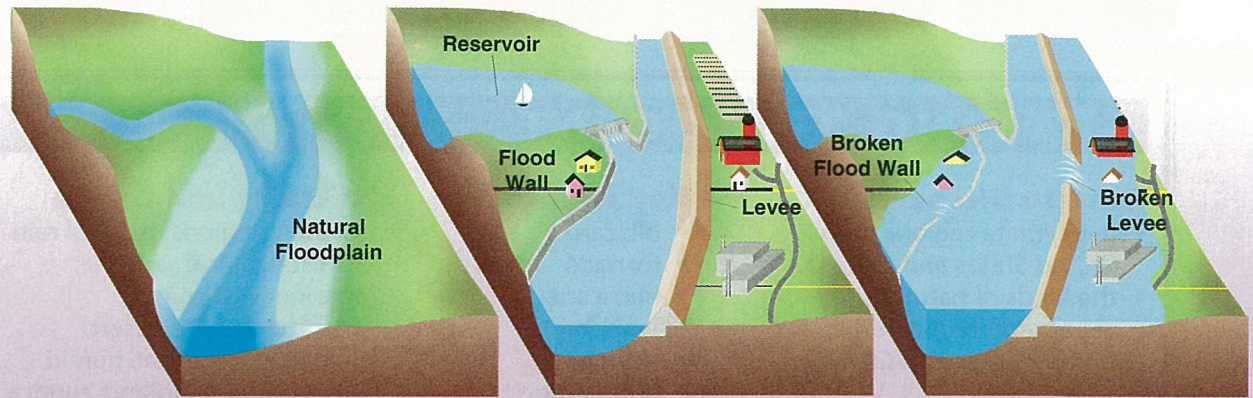
HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Resources

The United States and Canada have many important natural resources. The rivers and lakes of both nations supply plentiful amounts of freshwater. The waters of the shallow continental shelf along the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico teem with fish



LEVEES AND DAMS



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES



Human/Environment Interaction: How Levees Work

People build levees to prevent flooding and to use the natural floodplain. Levees prevent rivers from widening during heavy rains. Therefore, the water level rises, and the river flows faster. As the river's pressure increases, levees may break or the river may overflow the levee. *Why is flood damage from a broken levee more severe than damage from a river overflowing its natural banks?*

and shellfish as do the waters along the Pacific coastline. The major freshwater **fisheries** of the United States include the inland waters of the southern states and the Great Lakes. Fisheries are places for catching fish and other sea animals. The Great Lakes are the center of the freshwater fishing industry in Canada.

Mineral resources of the United States and Canada include gold, silver, nickel, iron, copper, uranium, and zinc. The Rocky Mountains contain a great wealth of gold, silver, and copper. Parts of the Canadian Shield have deposits of iron and nickel. Canadian officials estimate that the mostly unexplored northern areas of Canada may hold as much as 40 percent of the country's mineral riches. Important energy resources, such as oil, natural gas, and coal, are found throughout both nations. Rich coal deposits are found in the Appalachian Mountains and in the central and western parts of the United States and Canada.

Timber reserves include the huge forests that cover about one-third of each nation. More than 1,000 animal species thrive in these woodland areas.

Parts of the United States and Canada have excellent conditions for agriculture. The Great

Plains and the Central Lowlands in the United States have some of the world's most fertile soil. Fertile farmlands also cover the vast Interior Plains of Canada.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- 1. Define** plateau, mesa, continental divide, headwaters, tributary, fishery.
- 2. Locating Places** What two mountain systems dominate the western portion of the United States and Canada?
- 3. Region** What landform claims much of the land in the central portion of the United States and Canada?
- 4. Region** What mineral resources can be found in the United States and Canada?

Critical Thinking

- 5. Making Generalizations** How do the Rocky Mountains affect the rivers of this region?



The Climate and Vegetation

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

- the climate regions of the United States and Canada.
- the kinds of natural vegetation found in the United States and Canada.

Key Terms

- blizzard
- tornado
- hurricane
- typhoon
- chinook
- timberline

Identify and Locate

Climate regions: tropical rain forest, tropical savanna, marine west coast, Mediterranean, desert, humid continental, humid subtropical, highland, tundra, subarctic.

The locations and vast sizes of landforms in the United States and Canada influence the climate regions and vegetation in these nations. Many types of climate regions can be found in the United States and Canada.

REGION

Climates

In the United States and Canada, most of the earth's climate types are represented. Even a tropical rain forest climate can be found 2,400

miles (3,862 km) away from the United States mainland, on the islands of Hawaii.

Climate Regions

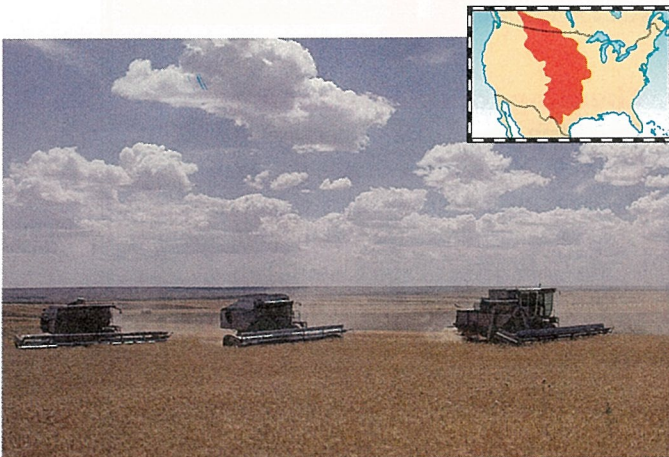
Winds, ocean currents, and protective mountains along the Pacific coast help create a marine west coast climate from northern California through British Columbia to the southern border of Alaska.

As they blow eastward, the Pacific winds encounter the Pacific Ranges. As the winds are forced over the mountains, the air cools and moisture is released. This means that the west coast enjoys tremendous rainfall, and some parts of the area receive more than 100 inches (254 cm) of rain each year.

The Pacific Ranges also create a rain shadow, which limits the amount of rainfall east of the mountains. This place of plateaus and basins, bordered in the east by the Rocky Mountains, is known for its hot, dry air. The only deserts in the northern part of North America are found here. These deserts include the Great Salt Lake Desert, the Blackrock Desert, and Death Valley.

The higher parts of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Ranges have highland climates. Even in Hawaii, with its tropical rain forest climate, some mountains have snowy peaks.

Large parts of Canada and Alaska lie in a subarctic climate zone with very cold winters. Two-thirds of Canada has January tempera-



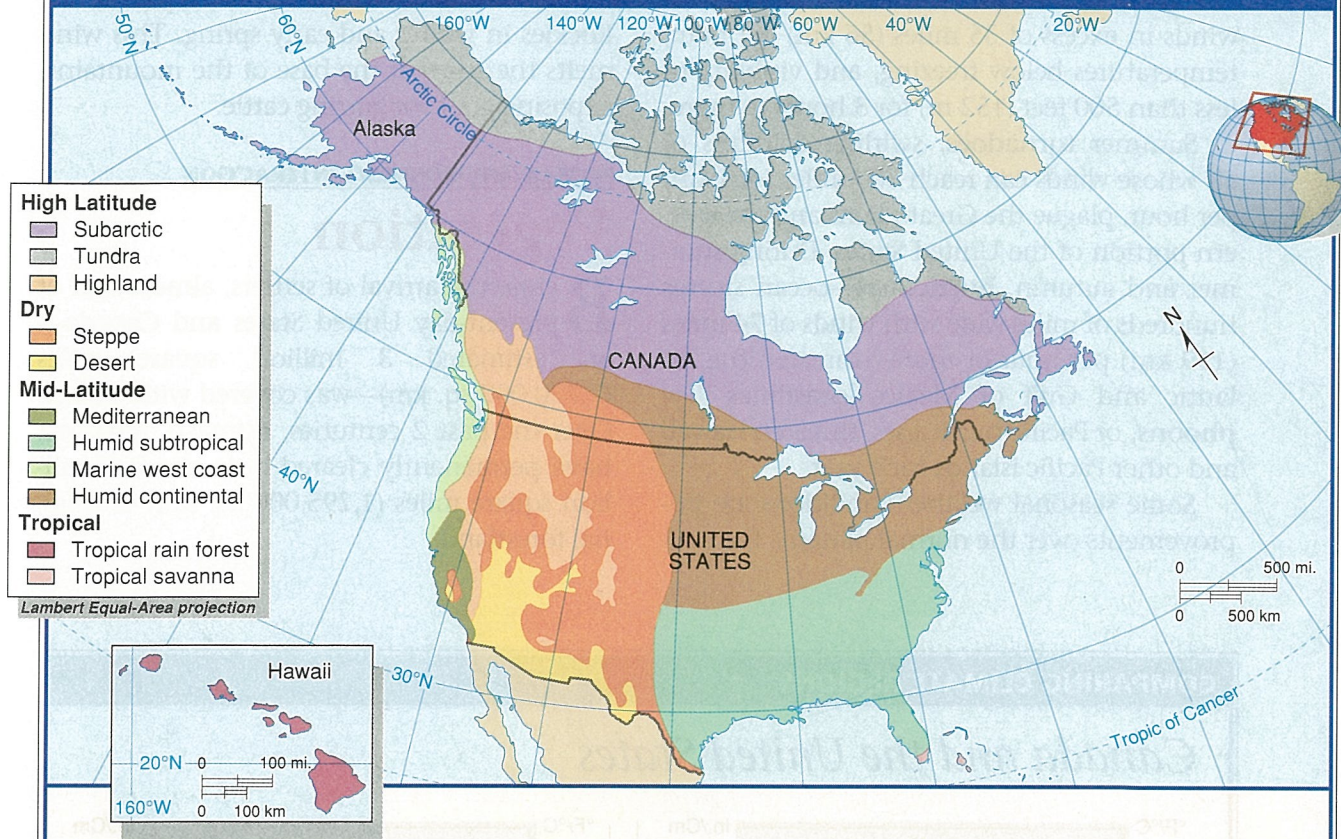
Geographic Themes

Region: Great Plains

The Great Plains that stretch through the central part of the United States and Canada include vast wheat fields. *What kind of climate dominates the Great Plains region?*



THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: CLIMATE REGIONS



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES



- Place:** What type of climate dominates the far northern areas of Canada and Alaska? Which region has a humid subtropical climate?
- Location:** How does location affect the climate of the western coast of Canada and the northwestern United States?

tures that average below 0°F (−18°C). Winter temperatures of −70°F (−57°C) have been recorded in some places. A persistent high pressure cell in this area spawns the cold winds that chill much of the central United States during the winter.

Farther north, lands across the Arctic coastlines lie in a tundra climate zone. These areas experience bitter winters and cool summers. This vast expanse of land is still a wilderness, inhabited by few people.

The Great Plains are far from oceans or other large bodies of water that moderate climate. Although western mountains block moisture-bearing Pacific winds, the Great Plains are not completely dry because mois-

ture travels with winds that blow north along the Rockies from the Gulf of Mexico and south from the Arctic region. The region is classified as a humid continental climate region with bitter winters and hot summers.

The humid continental climate region continues east to the Atlantic. Most of the southern states, however, are in a humid subtropical climate region. Only the tip of Florida is far enough south to have a tropical savanna climate.

Seasonal Weather Conditions

Canada and the United States are affected by seasonal weather conditions. In winter,



much of northern North America experiences blizzards. **Blizzards** are snowstorms with winds in excess of 35 miles (56 km) per hour, temperatures below freezing, and visibility of less than 500 feet (152 m) for 3 hours or more.

Summer **tornadoes**, swirling columns of air whose winds can reach 300 miles (483 km) per hour, plague the Great Plains and the eastern portion of the United States. During summer and autumn, **hurricanes**—ocean storms hundreds of miles wide with winds of 74 miles (119 km) per hour or more—threaten the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coastlines. **Typhoons**, or Pacific hurricanes, threaten Hawaii and other Pacific islands each year.

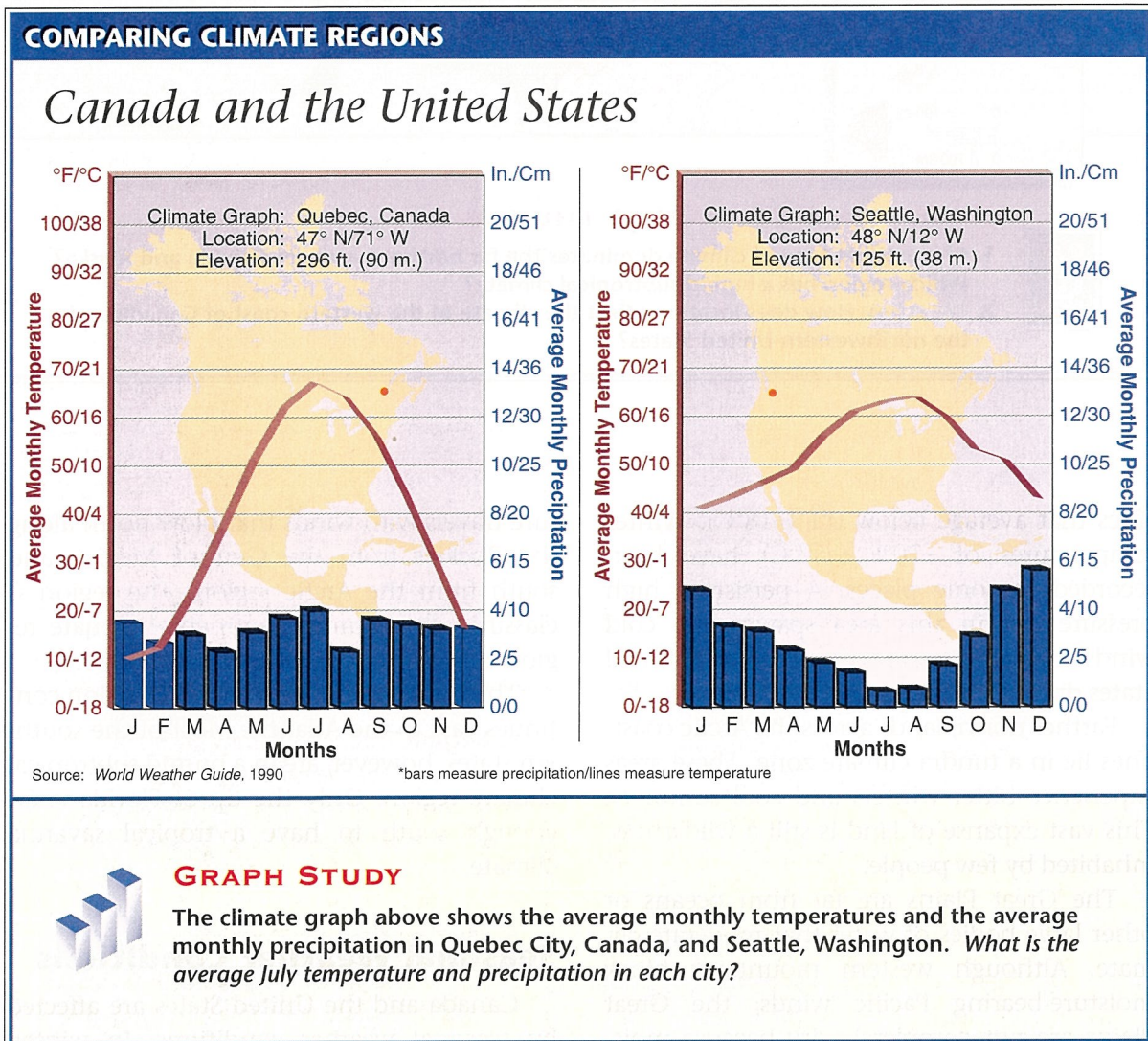
Some seasonal weather conditions are improvements over the normal patterns for a cli-

mate zone. For example, a warm wind called the **chinook** blows down the slopes of the Rockies in winter and early spring. This wind melts the snow at the base of the mountains, exposing grass for grazing cattle.

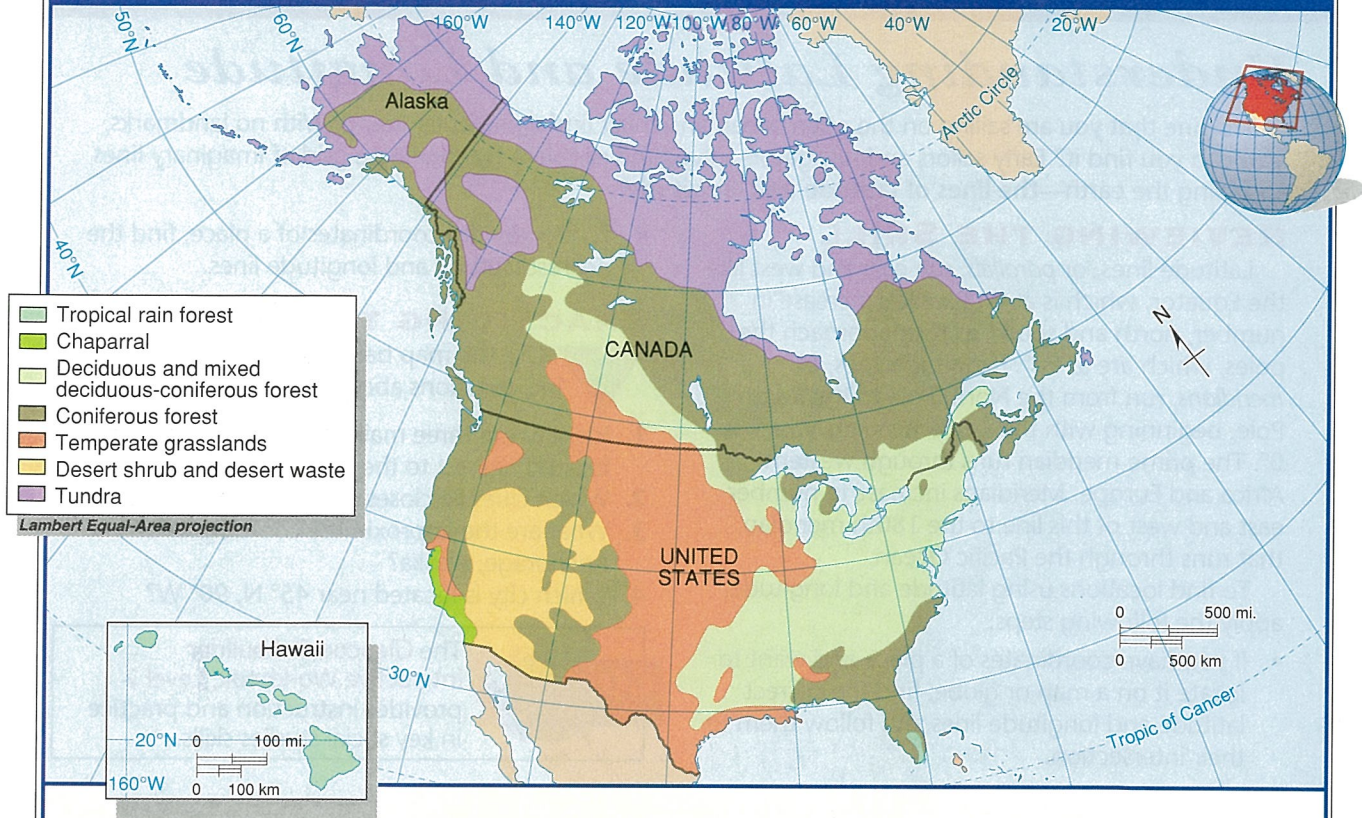
HUMAN/ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION

Vegetation

Before the arrival of settlers, almost half of present-day United States and Canada—an estimated 3 million square miles (7,770,000 sq. km)—was covered with forests. Over the past 2 centuries, humans, however, have permanently cleared over one-half million square miles (1,295,000 sq. km) of original forestland.



THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: NATURAL VEGETATION



FOCUS ON GEOGRAPHIC THEMES

- Region:** What type of natural vegetation dominates the Great Plains of the United States and Canada?
- Place:** What American states have areas of tropical rain forest?

Despite human pressures on the land's resources, a vast forest area still spans subarctic Canada. Forests also cover the sides of the western mountain ranges until they reach the **timberline**, or the elevation above which trees cannot grow.

The Great Plains of the United States and Canada were once a prairie region, a treeless expanse of grasses whose tangled roots formed dense layers of vegetation called sod. Settlers, however, soon populated the plains, broke up the sod, and used it to build homes. These changes led to dust bowl conditions in the 1930s. Since then, scientific farming methods have improved conditions on the Great Plains, and the region now supplies most of North America's wheat.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Define** blizzard, tornado, hurricane, typhoon, chinook, timberline.
- Locating Places** What deserts lie in the rain shadow of the Pacific Ranges?
- Region** Through what two climate regions does the Mississippi River flow?
- Region** In what climate region can most of Canada's forest area be found?

Critical Thinking

- Making Comparisons** How do the Pacific winds and the Arctic winds differ in their impact on climate?



MAP & GRAPH SKILLS

Understanding Latitude and Longitude

Imagine that you are sailing on the open ocean and must find a particular island. With no landmarks, how can you find it? Early sailors and navigators solved this problem by creating a grid of imaginary lines encircling the earth—the lines of latitude and longitude.

REVIEWING THE SKILL


Latitude lines, or *parallels*, run east and west like the Equator, which is at 0° . Parallels increase in number, north and south, as they approach the poles, which are at 90° . Longitude lines, or *meridians*, run from the North Pole to the South Pole, beginning with the *prime meridian*, which is 0° . The prime meridian runs through western Africa and Europe. Meridians increase in number east and west of this line to the 180th meridian that runs through the Pacific Ocean.

To find locations using latitude and longitude, apply the following steps:

- If you have coordinates of a place and want to locate it on a map or globe, find the correct latitude and longitude lines and follow them to their intersection.

- To identify the coordinates of a place, find the nearest latitude and longitude lines.

PRACTICING THE SKILL

 Use the map below to answer the following questions about latitude and longitude:

1. Identify the three mainland cities on this map located nearest to the Equator.
2. Which cities lie closest to 120° W longitude?
3. What are the approximate coordinates of Anchorage, Alaska?
4. Which city is located near 45° N, 90° W?



The **Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 2** provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: POLITICAL



1

SECTION

The Land



The Mississippi River

KEY TERMS

- plateau (p. 94)
- mesa (p. 94)
- continental divide (p. 94)
- headwaters (p. 96)
- tributary (p. 96)
- fishery (p. 97)

SUMMARY

- The nations of the United States and Canada form a region that makes up most of the North American continent.
- Two mountain ranges dominate the landforms to the west, with plateaus and basins lying between the ranges.
- Western mountain ranges, and another major range in the east, border the vast interior plains that mark the central portion of this region.
- Several major rivers help drain the land's water into the oceans that border the region.
- This region is rich in many renewable and nonrenewable natural resources.

2

SECTION

The Climate and Vegetation



SUMMARY

KEY TERMS

- blizzard (p. 100)
- tornado (p. 100)
- hurricane (p. 100)
- typhoon (p. 100)
- chinook (p. 100)
- timberline (p. 101)

- Although Canada and the United States share some climate regions, others are particular to each nation.
- The winds from the Pacific Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico exert tremendous influence on the region's climates.
- Most climate regions—from desert to tundra—are represented in this region.
- Humans have had an enormous impact on the natural vegetation of the region.

Harvesting grain in the Great Plains



Reviewing Key Terms

Choose the vocabulary term that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| mesa (p. 94) | hurricanes (p. 100) |
| continental | blizzard (p. 100) |
| divide (p. 94) | typhoons (p. 100) |
| tributaries (p. 96) | timberline (p. 101) |

SECTION 1

- The brooks, rivers, and streams that feed a river are called its _____.
- _____ is the name given flat-topped natural elevations of the Southwest.
- The Great Divide is a _____.

SECTION 2

- During a _____, snow-filled, frigid winds buffet an area.
- Hurricanes that occur in the Pacific Ocean are called _____.
- In high mountains, the _____ indicates the point above which trees cannot grow.
- _____ are swirling ocean storms with sustained high winds that plague the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts during summer and fall.

Reviewing Facts

SECTION 1

- What landform includes the Piedmont, the Atlantic Coastal Plain, and the Gulf Coastal Plain?
- In what mountain range is North America's Continental Divide located?
- What river forms part of the border between the United States and Mexico?

SECTION 2

- What kind of climate does Hawaii have?
- What mountain systems are separated by desert areas?

- The states of the Southeast lie in what kind of climate region?

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** Compare the map of oil and natural gas resources in the United States on page 15 of the Geography Skills Handbook with the physical features map of the United States and Canada on page 88. What kind of landform seems to support deposits of these resources?
- Determining Cause and Effect** How did settlers' farming techniques lead to the tremendous loss of soil in the Great Plains of the United States?



Geographic Themes

- Human/Environment Interaction** How did human settlement alter the forests of this region?
- Region** What kind of vegetation grew in the Great Plains before human settlement?



Practicing Skills

Understanding Latitude and Longitude

Using the map on page 102, find the cities located nearest to these coordinates:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 18. 30° N, 95° W | 20. 52° N, 96° W |
| 19. 33° N, 84° W | 21. 40° N, 75° W |

Using the Unit Atlas

Refer to the physical geography section of the Unit Atlas on pages 88–89.

- In what mountain range is Mt. McKinley located?
- What part of Canada and the United States is a major grain-producing area?

Projects

Individual Activity

Choose one of the landforms that cross the United States or Canada. Create a collage illustrating the landform you have chosen. Use pictures from magazines or your own drawings. Present your collage to the class.

Cooperative Learning Activity

In a group of six, assign each member one of the climate regions of Canada. Each member is to research and prepare a report on the animal life in the assigned region. Share the reports with the group. Then determine whether some regions share species of animals.

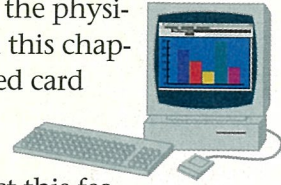
Writing About Geography

Description Select a place described in your journal under the heading Geography. Write a letter in which you describe how this area differs from your home in landforms, water, climate, and vegetation. Use the information in the text, as well as additional resources.

Technology Activity

Using a Computerized Card

Catalog Select one of the physical features discussed in this chapter. Using a computerized card catalog, find sources that discuss the economic or cultural impact this feature has had on the United States or Canada. Summarize your findings in a report.



Locating Places

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Match the letters on the map with the physical features of the United States and Canada. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Pacific Ranges | 7. Great Bear Lake |
| 2. Rocky Mountains | 8. Great Slave Lake |
| 3. Appalachian Mountains | 9. Great Lakes |
| 4. Mississippi River | 10. Hudson Bay |
| 5. Mackenzie River | 11. Great Plains |
| 6. Río Grande | 12. Canadian Shield |

