

# MASSACHUSETTS (MA)

Mr. Gillies - Social Studies

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Bay State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Boston

**Population:** 6,349,097 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 7,840 square miles

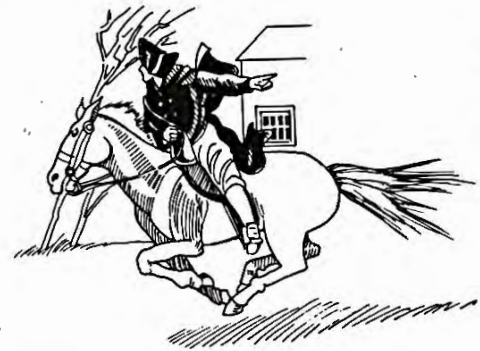
**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1788



MASSACHUSETTS



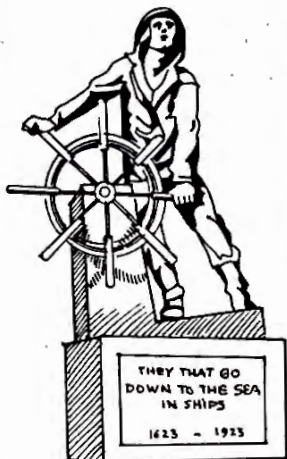
State Flag



**M**assachusetts is the home of the American Revolution. Colonists, frustrated with the heavy hand of the British Crown, rose against its soldiers. In 1770 British troops fired into a Boston mob, killing five people including Crispus Attucks, the first African-American killed in the Revolution. This event became known as the Boston Massacre. Three years later, resentful citizens dumped a load of British tea into Boston harbor. This Boston Tea Party enraged the British. In 1775 the *Redcoats* (British soldiers) killed eight American *minutemen* (armed men that supposedly can be ready to fight in a minute) on Lexington Green. Silversmith Paul Revere gave warning to his fellow citizens that the British were now on their way to nearby Concord. When they arrived, the Massachusetts *militia* (citizens' army) was ready.

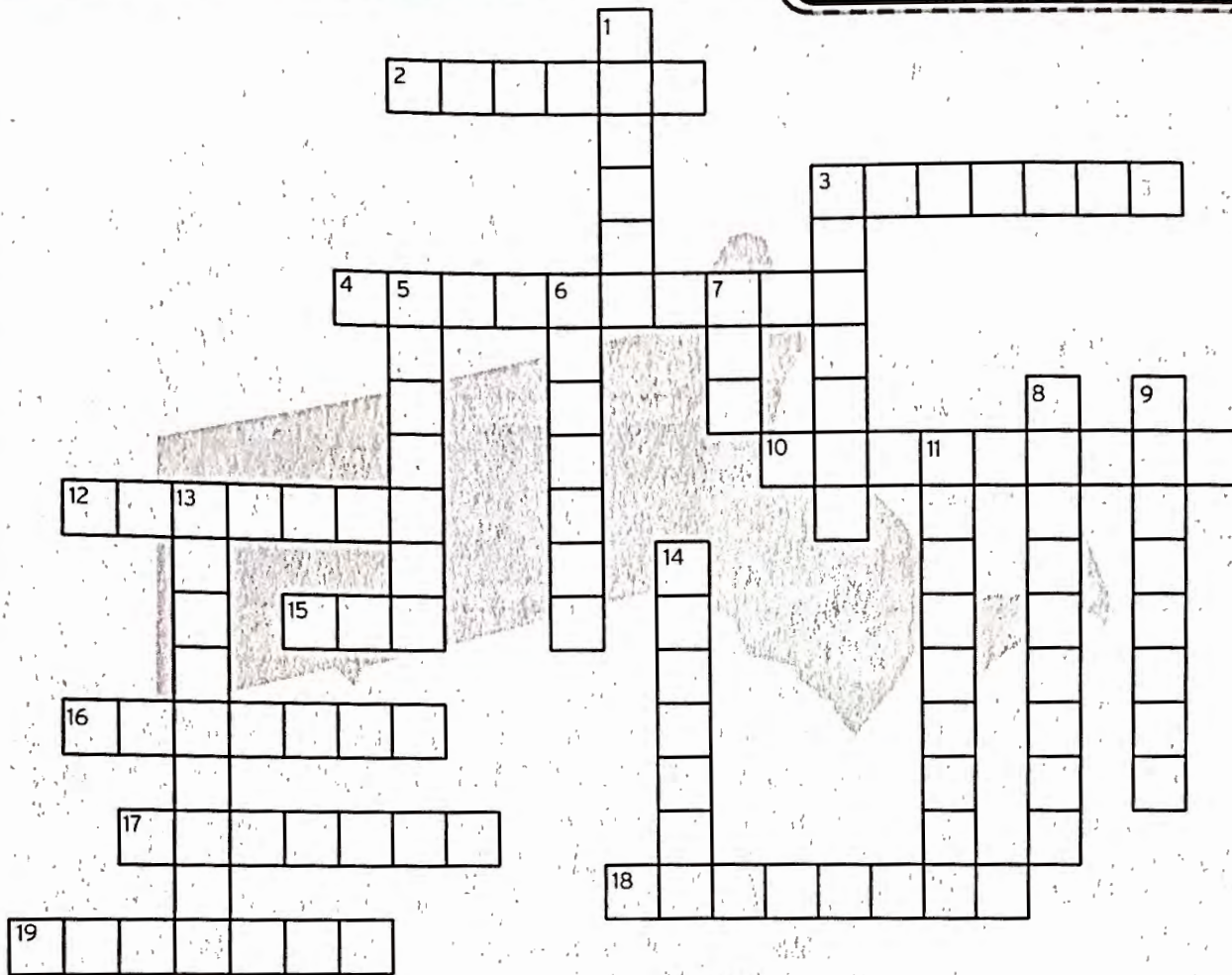
Evidence of the Revolution can be found everywhere in Boston. At the Old Granary Burial Ground, John Hancock, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, is buried with his fellow patriots, Samuel Adams and Paul Revere. Faneuil Hall, where Adams argued for liberty, is still bustling with activity. Docked at Charlestown Harbor is the *U.S.S. Constitution* ("Old Ironsides"), a frigate from the War of 1812.

Massachusetts is more than just a historical place. It is home to more than 50 colleges and universities, including the nation's first, Harvard University. The University of Massachusetts houses the library of President John F. Kennedy, who was born in Brookline. North of Boston is Gloucester with its Fishermen's Memorial, honoring more than 10,000 fishermen from the area who have lost their lives at sea. South of Boston, extending like a fishhook out into the Atlantic, is Cape Cod. A ferry from Falmouth goes to Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, two picturesque vacation spots. From Provincetown, whale-watching vessels journey out to watch humpback whales. South of the Cape is Plymouth, where the *Mayflower* Pilgrims first established a colony in 1620.



THEY THAT GO  
DOWN TO THE SEA  
IN SHIPS  
1623 - 1923





DOWN

ACROSS

2. From Provincetown small vessels go out to watch \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John \_\_\_\_\_ was the first to sign the Declaration of Independence.
4. The Fishermen's Memorial is in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. "Old \_\_\_\_\_" is the nickname for the U.S.S. Constitution.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a private citizen's army.
15. Massachusetts is the \_\_\_\_\_ State.
16. President John F. \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Brookline.
17. Crispus \_\_\_\_\_ lost his life during the Boston Massacre.
18. In 1620, the Pilgrims arrived at \_\_\_\_\_ aboard the *Mayflower*.
19. Paul Revere is buried at the Old \_\_\_\_\_.
1. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ warned colonists that the British were coming.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first university in the U.S.
5. The University of Massachusetts houses President John F. Kennedy's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The British were met by the citizen's army when they reached \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Boston \_\_\_\_\_ Party was one of the events that led to the American Revolution.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ were so-called because they could be ready to fight in one minute.
9. British soldiers during the American Revolution were called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. From Falmouth on Cape Cod, ferries go to \_\_\_\_\_.
13. At \_\_\_\_\_ Green, British troops killed eight minutemen.
14. Samuel Adams spoke at \_\_\_\_\_ Hall.



# MICHIGAN (MI)

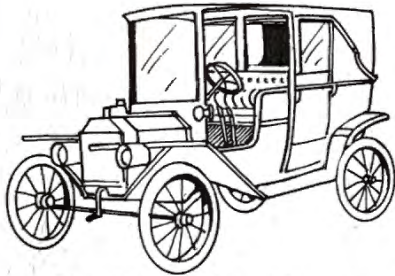
## Wolverine State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Lansing  
**Population:** 9,938,444 (Census 2000)  
**Land Area:** 56,804 square miles  
**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1837



State Flag



Michigan's two peninsulas are bordered by four of the five Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Michigan, and Erie—all except Ontario. The larger and more populated Lower Peninsula contains the cities of Detroit, Lansing, Flint, and Grand Rapids. To the north is the wild and rugged Upper Peninsula, home to Isle Royale National Park, where wolves, moose, and deer live. Michigan's two peninsulas come together at the Mackinac (MACK-i-naw) Bridge, one of the largest suspension bridges in the world. Close by is Sault Ste. Marie (Soo-Saint-Marie). Here, visitors can take a boat ride through the Soo Locks, which lift ships 21 feet up from Lake Huron to Lake Superior.

Michigan's largest city, Detroit, is called "Motor City." Henry Ford invented the *assembly line* here. This method allowed the car frame to move on a conveyor belt past workers. By doing the same task over and over at a fast pace, workers were able to put together a car inexpensively. Ford paid his employees enough so they could afford the Model T car.

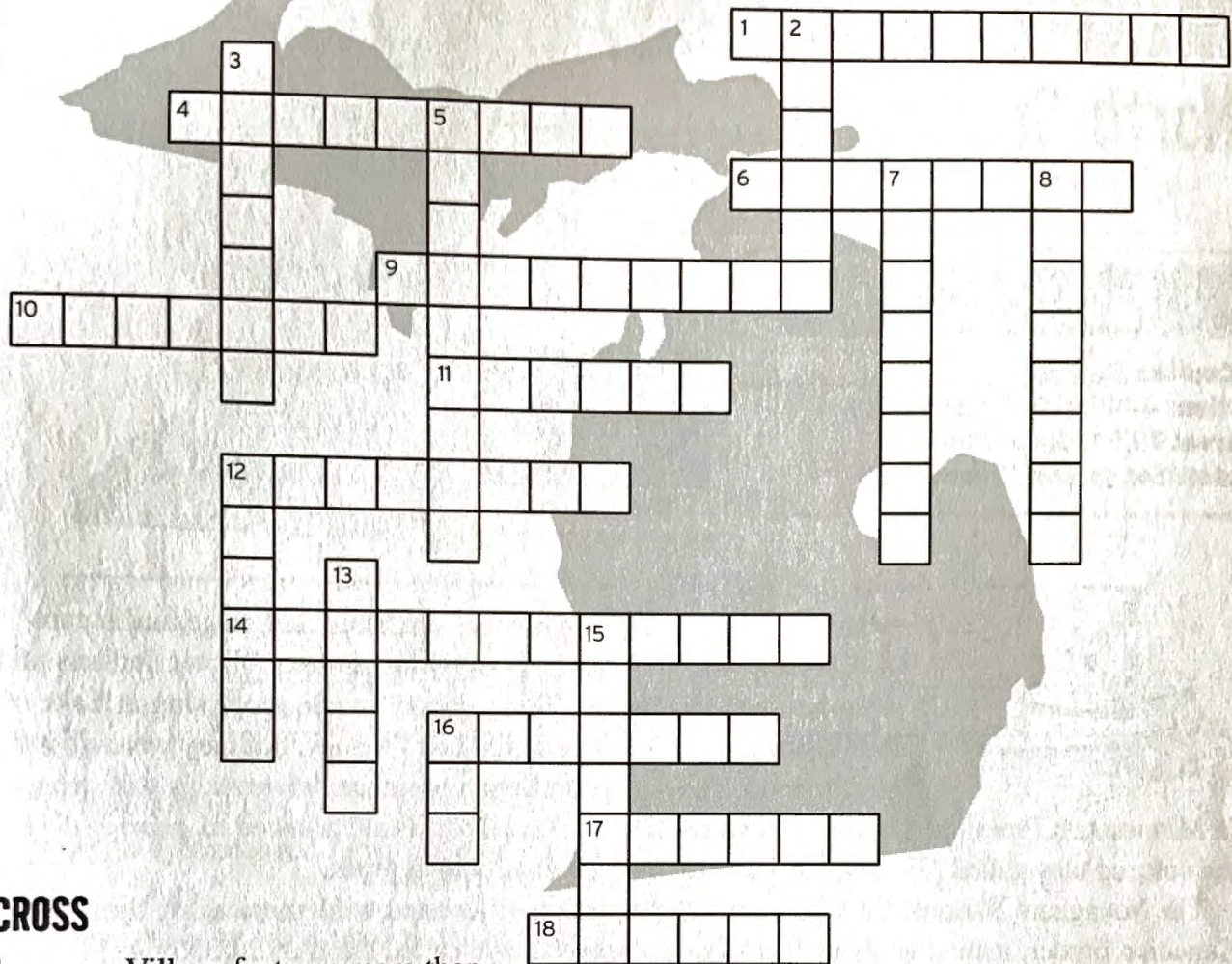
Another businessman who found opportunities in Detroit was Berry Gordy, who started Motown Records. With singers such as Diana Ross and the Supremes, Smokey Robinson, Stevie Wonder, and the Jackson Five, the "Motown Sound" dominated pop music in the sixties.

Battle Creek is the site of another innovation. The Kellogg brothers, working in the kitchen of a sanitarium, accidentally developed corn flakes. A different kind of innovator who lived in Battle Creek was Sojourner Truth. Born Isabella Baumfree, she was an *abolitionist* (a person who fought against slavery) who worked for educational opportunities for blacks.

In Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, you can visit the homes of inventors, such as Thomas Edison and the Wright Brothers. Their homes, along with more than 100 authentic houses, have been brought here as part of an exhibit showcasing technological advances in the past 300 years.







## ACROSS

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Village features more than 100 authentic homes from all over America.
4. Michigan is divided into an Upper and Lower \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Bridge is one of the largest suspension bridges in the world.
9. Michigan is the \_\_\_\_\_ State.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Michigan.
11. Michigan's Upper Peninsula is wild and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Diana Ross performed with the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. An \_\_\_\_\_ fights against slavery.
16. The Motown Sound dominated pop music in the \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The city of Grand \_\_\_\_\_ is in Michigan's lower Peninsula.
18. Berry Gordy founded \_\_\_\_\_ Records.

## DOWN

2. Wolves, moose, and deer live on Isle \_\_\_\_\_ National Park.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the "Motor City."
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Truth worked for educational opportunities for black people.
7. Battle Creek is the birthplace of \_\_\_\_\_ Corn Flakes.
8. Henry Ford invented the \_\_\_\_\_ line.
12. Michigan's land area is 56,804 \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
13. Henry Ford's workers were able to buy \_\_\_\_\_ T cars.
15. Only one of the Great Lakes does not touch Michigan—Lake \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ Locks enable ships to move between Lakes Huron and Superior.



# MINNESOTA (MN)

## North Star State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** St. Paul  
**Population:** 4,919,479 (Census 2000)  
**Land Area:** 79,610 square miles  
**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1858



State Flag



The name Minnesota comes from the Sioux language and means "clouded water." Squeezed out by the eastern Ojibwe Indians and white settlers, the Dakota Sioux staged a violent uprising at Lake of the Woods in 1862 for lack of food and money, but they were driven out for good. The American Indian presence, however, is still strong

in Minnesota's Pipestone National Monument, where only Indians are allowed to *quarry* (dig) the soft red clay called pipestone to make their ceremonial Indian pipes.

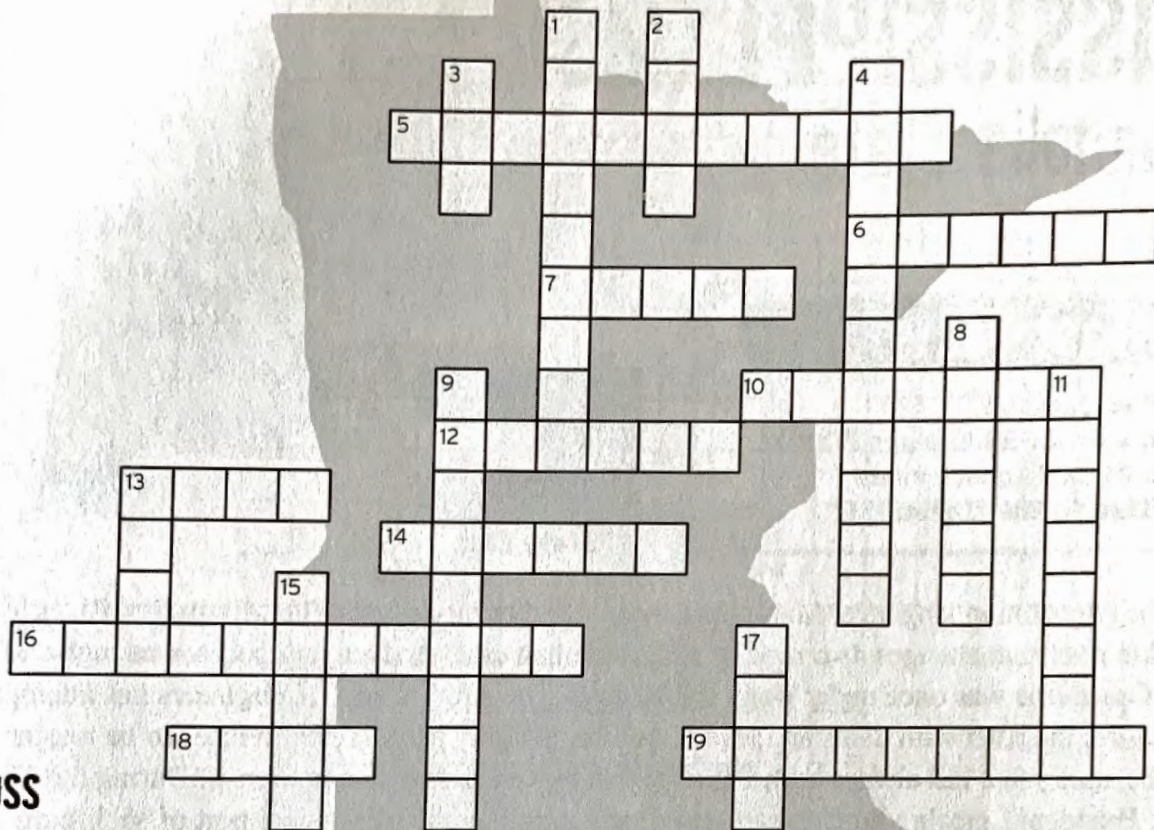
The Voyageurs National Park protects a large portion of forested wilderness along the Canadian border, including about 100 lakes. Minnesota, also called Land of 10,000 Lakes, actually has more than 15,000 of them. Lake Itasca was once thought to be the source of the Mississippi River, but geographers now say the real source are the streams that flow into the lake. Duluth, one of the largest freshwater ports in the world, sits on Lake Superior and has access to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence Seaway. Minnesota uses its water access to transport iron ore, which is used to make more than 50 percent of the nation's steel.

On the west bank of the Mississippi River, the sleek, modern city of Minneapolis sits across the river from its twin city of St. Paul. Minneapolis is the largest city in the state, and is proud of its art and museums. The Mall of America, the largest mall in the United States is in Bloomington, about 10 miles from the Twin Cities. Built on 78 acres, the mall houses an amusement park, a walk-through aquarium, and tons of shops and restaurants.



If it's food you're looking for, try Spam. Before this word meant unwanted e-mail, it meant food to millions of soldiers during World War II. Spam is an abbreviation for "spiced ham," a product of the Hormel Company located in Austin. In nearby Rochester, you can visit the Mayo Clinic, which has treated more than 4 million patients from all over the world. Minnesota knows how to make people feel good.





## ACROSS

5. St. Paul's twin city is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Spam is a condensed form of the words "\_\_\_\_\_ ham."
7. Minnesota iron ore is used to make more than half of the nation's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Minneapolis emphasizes art and has many \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Lake \_\_\_\_\_ was once thought to be the source of the Mississippi.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of America covers 78 acres.
14. Lake Superior has access to the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The largest mall in America is in \_\_\_\_\_.
18. St. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Minnesota.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ National Park protects about 100 lakes.

2. Dinner during World War II might have been a can of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To quarry means to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Twin Cities are on opposite sides of the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the largest freshwater ports in the world.
9. Indians made ceremonial pipes from red clay found in \_\_\_\_\_ National Monument.
11. Duluth is located on Lake \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Many people come to be treated at the famous \_\_\_\_\_ Clinic.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ Indians staged a violent uprising at Lake of the Woods in 1862.
17. "Land of 10,000 Lakes" refers to Minnesota's more-than-15 \_\_\_\_\_ lakes.

## DOWN

1. \_\_\_\_\_ means "clouded water" in the Sioux language.



# MISSISSIPPI (MS)

## Magnolia State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Jackson  
**Population:** 2,844,658 (Census 2000)  
**Land Area:** 46,907 square miles  
**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1817



State Flag



In the Algonquian language, Mississippi means "father of waters." The Mississippi River is a fickle river that changes its course at will, drowning cities and leaving port towns high and dry. Greenville was once under water for 70 days. The Army Corps of Engineers has attempted to control the river with dams and levees, but the "Mighty Mississippi" refuses to be mastered.

The state's fate has always been linked to this powerful river that borders it. During the Civil War, President Lincoln told General Grant that controlling the Mississippi port of Vicksburg was the key to winning the war. When the Union (northern) soldiers captured Vicksburg, the Confederacy (southern states) was cut in half, and the state of Mississippi suffered severe destruction.

Perhaps these challenges contributed to the rich literary and musical life of Mississippi. Author William Faulkner, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, lived in Oxford, home of "Ole Miss"—the University of Mississippi. Playwright Tennessee Williams, native of Columbus, crafted masterful portrayals of southern women. Other Mississippi writers include Shelby Foote, Eudora Welty, John Grisham, and Richard Wright. Avid-reader Oprah Winfrey also hails from Mississippi.

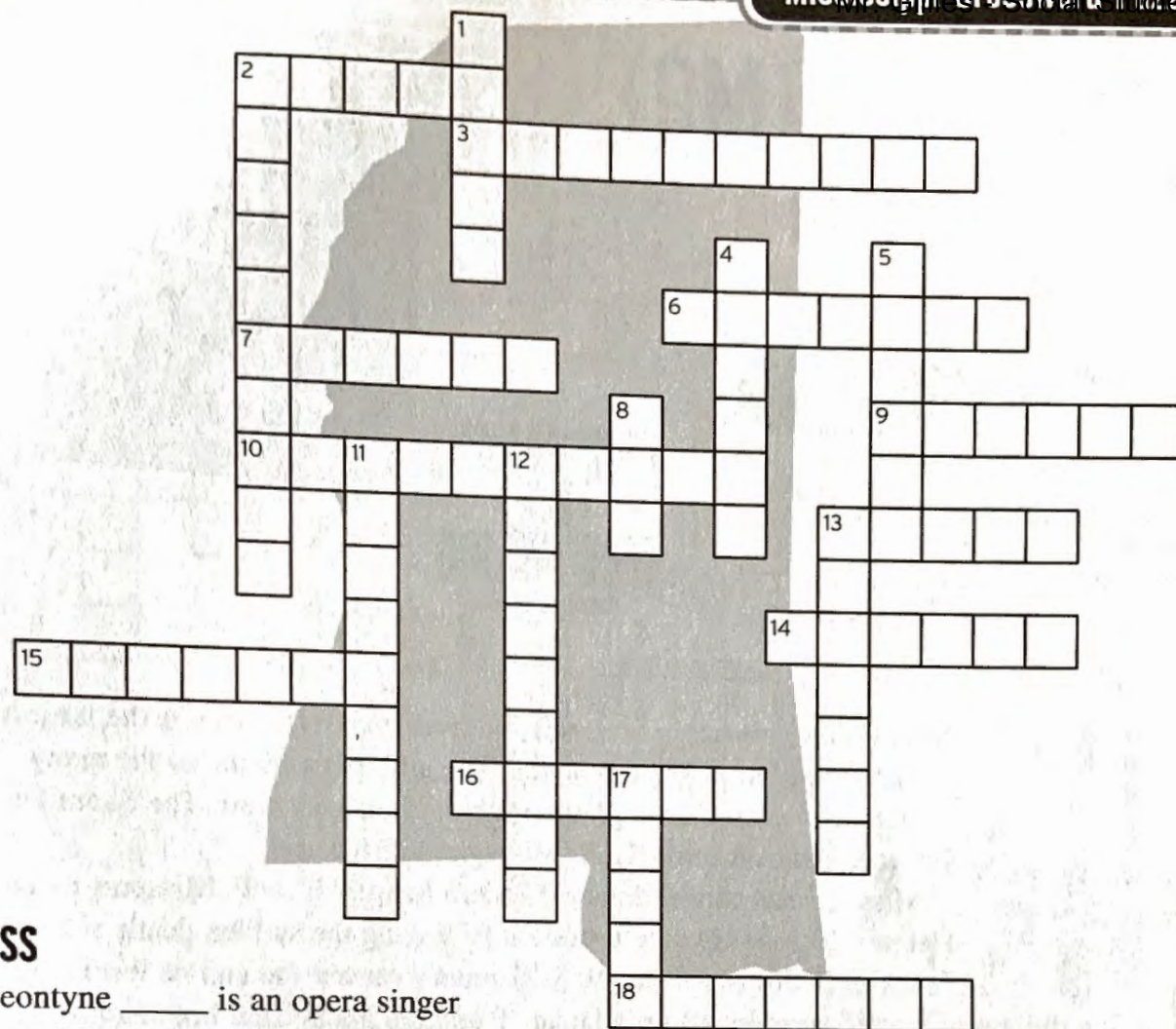


Writing isn't the only way Mississippians express themselves. Originators of the "Delta Blues," musicians such as Bessie Smith, B.B. King, and Muddy Waters put the state on the map with their original sound. Rock-and-roll king Elvis Presley was born in Tupelo, in a "shot-gun house" (a shot through the front door would exit the back door having passed through every room). Mississippi has also produced country singers LeAnn Rimes, Tammy Wynette, and Charley Pride. Opera singer Leontyne Price also calls the state home.

If you prefer the sound of waves crashing on the beach, visit Biloxi near the Gulf of Mexico. This resort town has superb beaches and excellent fishing. Mississippi is the "catfish capital of the world." Boats go out to Gulf Islands National Seashore, which includes three Mississippi barrier islands. Horn and Petit Bois are wildlife refuges, but the Davis Bayou Area is open to the public.







## ACROSS

2. Leontyne \_\_\_\_\_ is an opera singer from Mississippi.
3. William Faulkner won the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mississippi is the \_\_\_\_\_ capital of the world.
7. Petit Bois Island is a wildlife \_\_\_\_\_.
9. William Faulkner lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Mississippi River once flooded the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ War was very destructive to Mississippi.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Welty was a famous Mississippi writer.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Mississippi.
16. Presley was born in \_\_\_\_\_, Mississippi.
18. In a \_\_\_\_\_ house, a bullet through the front door would exit straight through the back door after going through every room.

## DOWN

1. Musician B.B. King is one of the originators of \_\_\_\_\_ Blues.
2. Tennessee Williams was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ from Mississippi.
4. Mississippi means "\_\_\_\_\_ of waters."
5. \_\_\_\_\_, a beach resort, lies on the Gulf of Mexico.
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ Miss" is the nickname for the University of Mississippi.
11. The Army Corps of \_\_\_\_\_ has tried to contain the Mississippi.
12. President Lincoln wanted Grant to gain control of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. LeAnn Rimes is a \_\_\_\_\_ singer.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Presley was the "King of Rock-and-Roll."



# MISSOURI (MO)

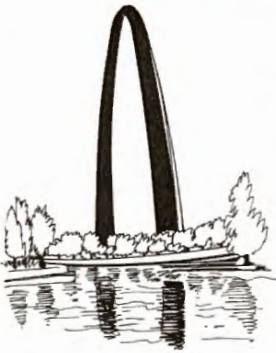
## Show Me State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Jefferson City  
**Population:** 5,595,211 (Census 2000)  
**Land Area:** 68,886 square miles  
**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1821



State Flag



The Gateway Arch in St. Louis, with its tram to the top, is the largest monument in the United States. The arch pays tribute to the many settlers who passed through the state on their way west. The Santa Fe, Oregon, and California Trails all began in Missouri.

Missouri has connections in modern history as well. Missouri native Harry S Truman became president following the sudden death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945. Truman oversaw the end of World War II, approving the use of atomic weapons against Japan. Truman's library and home is located in Independence where he was born. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who led Britain's war effort, made his famous "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton. Churchill warned of the impending "Cold War" with the Soviet Union. Tons of crushed stone from the 1940 London Blitz (night bombing by the Germans) have been assembled in Fulton as a memorial to Churchill. Also displayed are sections of the Berlin Wall, which divided the cities of East and West Berlin, Germany—a powerful reminder of the Cold War.

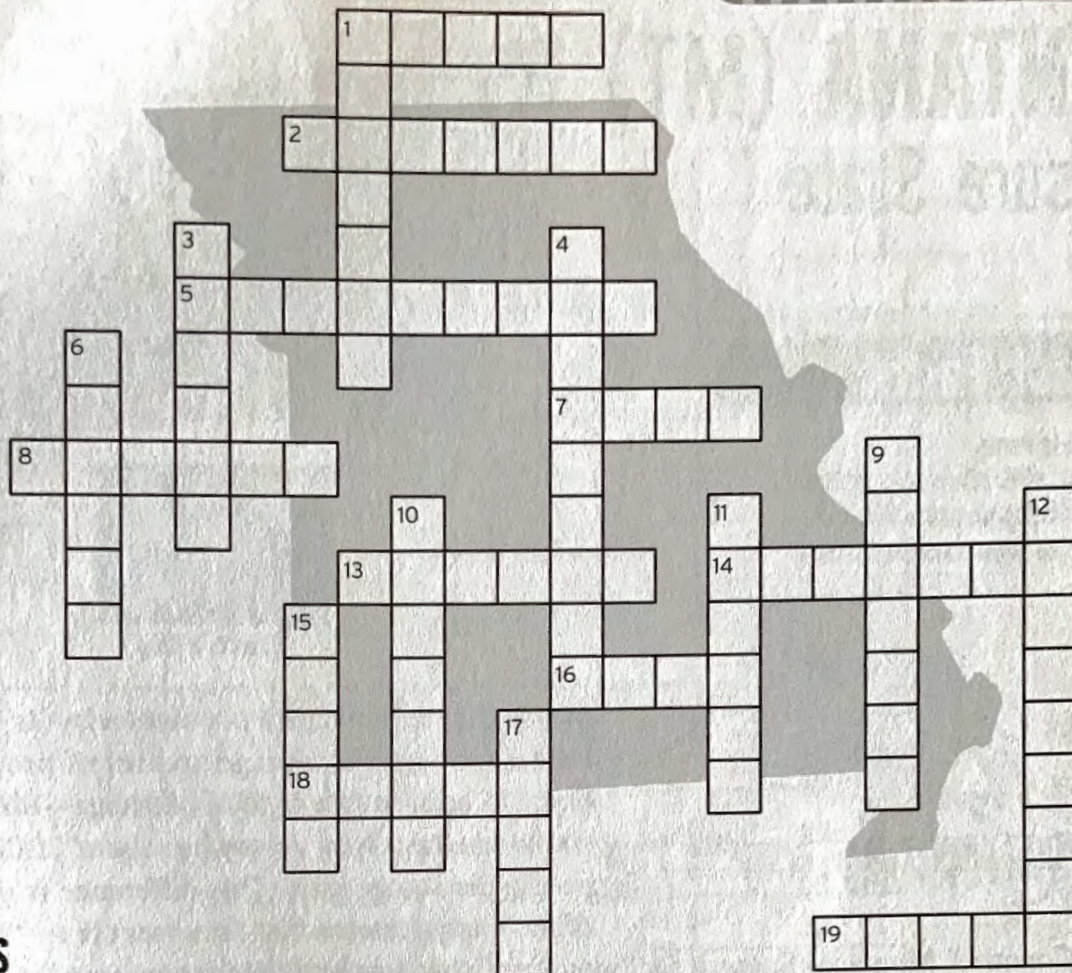
On a lighter note, Missouri is well-known for jazz and blues music. Scott Joplin invented ragtime here, and musicians Chuck Berry, Duke Ellington, and Miles Davis played clubs in the big cities. Branson, the "Country Music Capital of the World," is nestled in the beautiful Ozark Mountains.

The Ozarks area also boasts thousands of caves, including the one where Tom Sawyer and Becky Thatcher got lost (in the book *Tom Sawyer*). Its author, Mark Twain (whose real name was Samuel Clemens), grew up in Hannibal. At one time he was a pilot on a Mississippi steamboat. The name Mark Twain means "two fathoms," indicating a safe river depth for steamboats. Twain's boyhood home is open to visitors.

Nearby, barges roll by on the muddy, mighty Mississippi—Missouri's eastern border. In 1993, the famous Mississippi flooded, bringing destruction to Missouri and other states.







## ACROSS

1. Missouri has thousands of \_\_\_\_\_, especially in the Ozarks.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Country Music Capital of the World.
5. Musician Duke \_\_\_\_\_ played in clubs in Kansas City and St. Louis.
7. Missouri is called the \_\_\_\_\_ Me State.
8. The Cold War was waged between the former \_\_\_\_\_ Union and the United States.
13. Children's book character Tom \_\_\_\_\_ got lost in a cave.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ was invented by Scott Joplin.
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the top of the Gateway Arch.
18. The Oregon \_\_\_\_\_ began in Missouri.
19. Samuel Clemens wrote under the pen name Mark \_\_\_\_\_.

## DOWN

1. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill gave a speech about the "Iron \_\_\_\_\_."
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ Wall was a symbol of the Cold War.
4. Franklin \_\_\_\_\_ was president before Harry Truman.
6. In 1993, devastating \_\_\_\_\_ struck Missouri and other states.
9. Mark Twain means "two \_\_\_\_\_."
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ Arch honors the settlers who traveled west from Missouri.
11. President Harry S \_\_\_\_\_ was born in Independence.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ City is the capital of Missouri.
15. During the London \_\_\_\_\_ in World War II, Germany bombed the city at night.
17. Missouri is known for its jazz and \_\_\_\_\_.



# MONTANA (MT)

## Treasure State



### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Helena

**Population:** 902,195 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 145,552 square miles

**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1889



**State Flag**



If you divide Montana's population by its square miles, you get the average number of people living in each square mile of Montana—about six. In contrast, New Jersey has about 1,100 people per square mile. This difference is one of the many features that draw people to "The

Big Sky Country." Montana (Spanish for "mountain") has lots of exhilarating space.

The hardy residents of Montana are outnumbered by animals. Almost all species of mammals in the U.S. can be found in Glacier National Park, home to 50 glaciers and 200 lakes. The park's Going-to-the-Sun Highway is a wild ride with sheer drop-offs and hairpin curves. The road ascends 6,680 feet to the Continental Divide at Logan Pass.

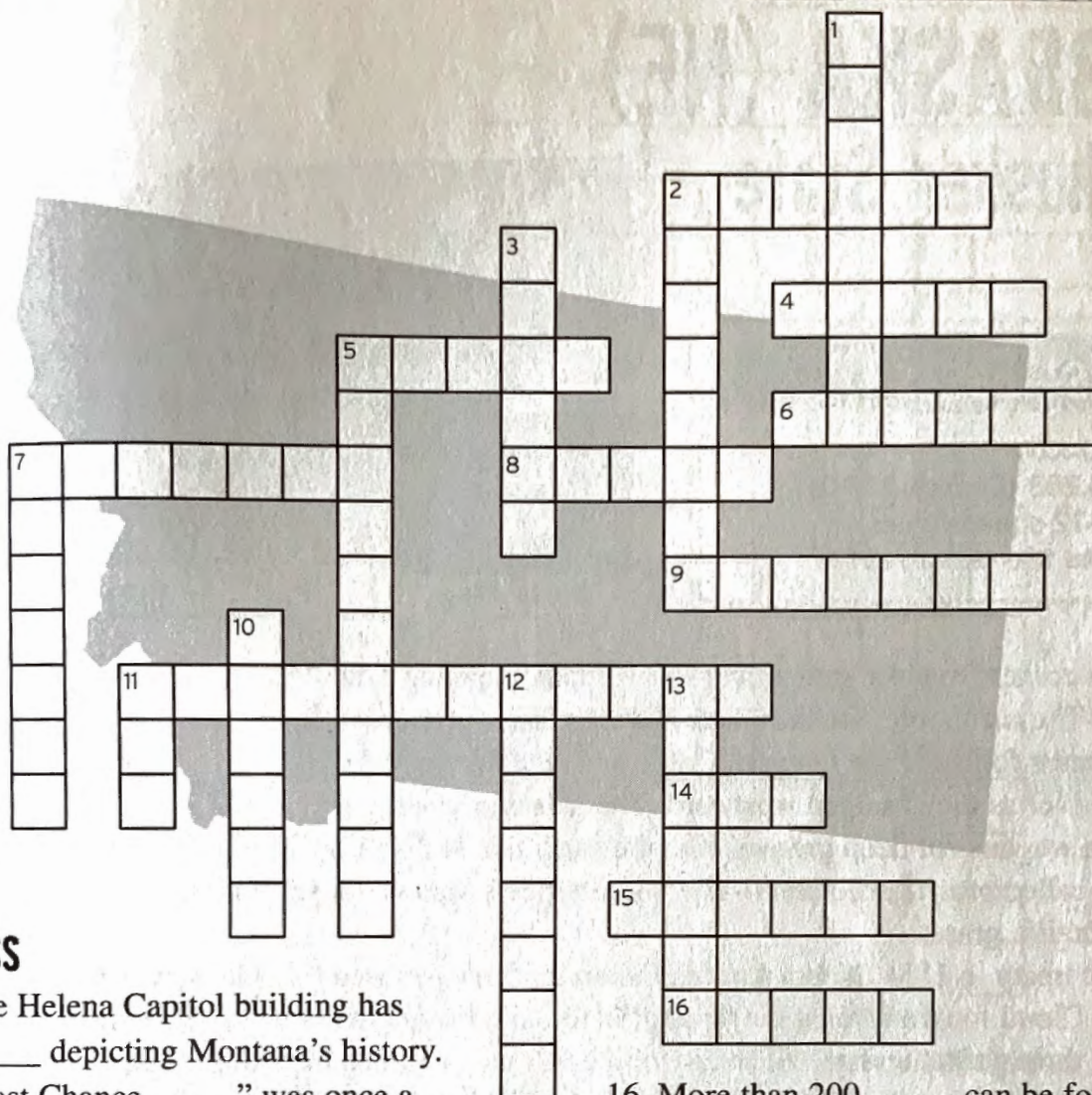
In Missoula, home of the University of Montana, the U.S. Forest Service maintains its Smokejumper Base. In the summer of 2000, smokejumpers were called to aid firefighters in battling one of the worst forest fires in U.S. history.

Nearby Helena was once named "Last Chance Gulch." Four discouraged prospectors found gold there, on what is now Main Street. The discovery of copper in Butte made the city and "Copper King" W.A. Clark rich. His 32-room mansion is now a national landmark. The Capitol building has murals depicting Montana's history, including "Lewis and Clark Meeting Flathead Indians at Ross Hole" by painter Charles M. Russell.

Relationships between American Indians and Montana's settlers and the U.S. Army were not always peaceful. The Bozeman Trail, a route used to reach Montana and Idaho's gold mines, went through Indian lands guaranteed by treaties. Indians rose to defend their territory, killing several travelers and Bozeman himself. Similar hostilities led to "Custer's Last Stand." General George Custer attacked the Sioux Indians and lost his life. Montana's Little Bighorn National Monument commemorates the battle.







# ACROSS

2. The Helena Capitol building has \_\_\_\_\_ depicting Montana's history.
4. "Last Chance \_\_\_\_\_" was once a name for the city of Helena.
5. W.A. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as the "Copper King."
6. New Jersey has many more \_\_\_\_\_ per square mile than Montana.
7. The battle that ended Custer's life was fought at Little \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Indians defeated General Custer's forces.
9. Montana has more \_\_\_\_\_ per square mile than people.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are trained firefighters that parachute into fire areas.
14. Montana is known as "Big \_\_\_\_\_ Country."
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Montana.

16. More than 200 \_\_\_\_\_ can be found in Glacier National Park.

# DOWN

1. Montana's nickname is the \_\_\_\_\_ State.
2. The University of Montana is in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ Service trains smoke-jumpers.
5. In Glacier National Park, the \_\_\_\_\_ Divide is found at Logan Pass.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ Trail went through Indian lands.
10. Butte is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ mines.
11. The Going-to-the-\_\_\_\_\_, Highway rises to 6,680 feet.
12. In Spanish, Montana means \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Charles M. \_\_\_\_\_ was a noted painter of the American West.



# NEBRASKA (NE)

## Cornhusker State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Lincoln

**Population:** 1,711,263 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 76,872 square miles

**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1867



State Flag



Nebraska comes from the Indian word *nebrathka*, meaning "flat water." The name refers to the Platte River, which cuts across the state. Pioneers followed the Oregon, California, and Mormon Trails along the river as they trudged westward. The ironclad wheels of Conestoga wagons cut deep grooves into the earth that still can be seen today. The vehicles were also called *prairie schooners*—the white-topped wagons looked like sailing ships on an ocean of prairie grass.

Under a treaty in 1834, Nebraska was Indian territory—closed to white settlers. Indian chief Red Cloud fought against the United States, successfully closing the Bozeman Trail, which cut through Indian land. (The city of Red Cloud is named after him.) The Homestead Act of 1862, however, drew even more pioneers to Nebraska. The government gave settlers 160 acres of land for a small sum, if they could successfully farm for five years.

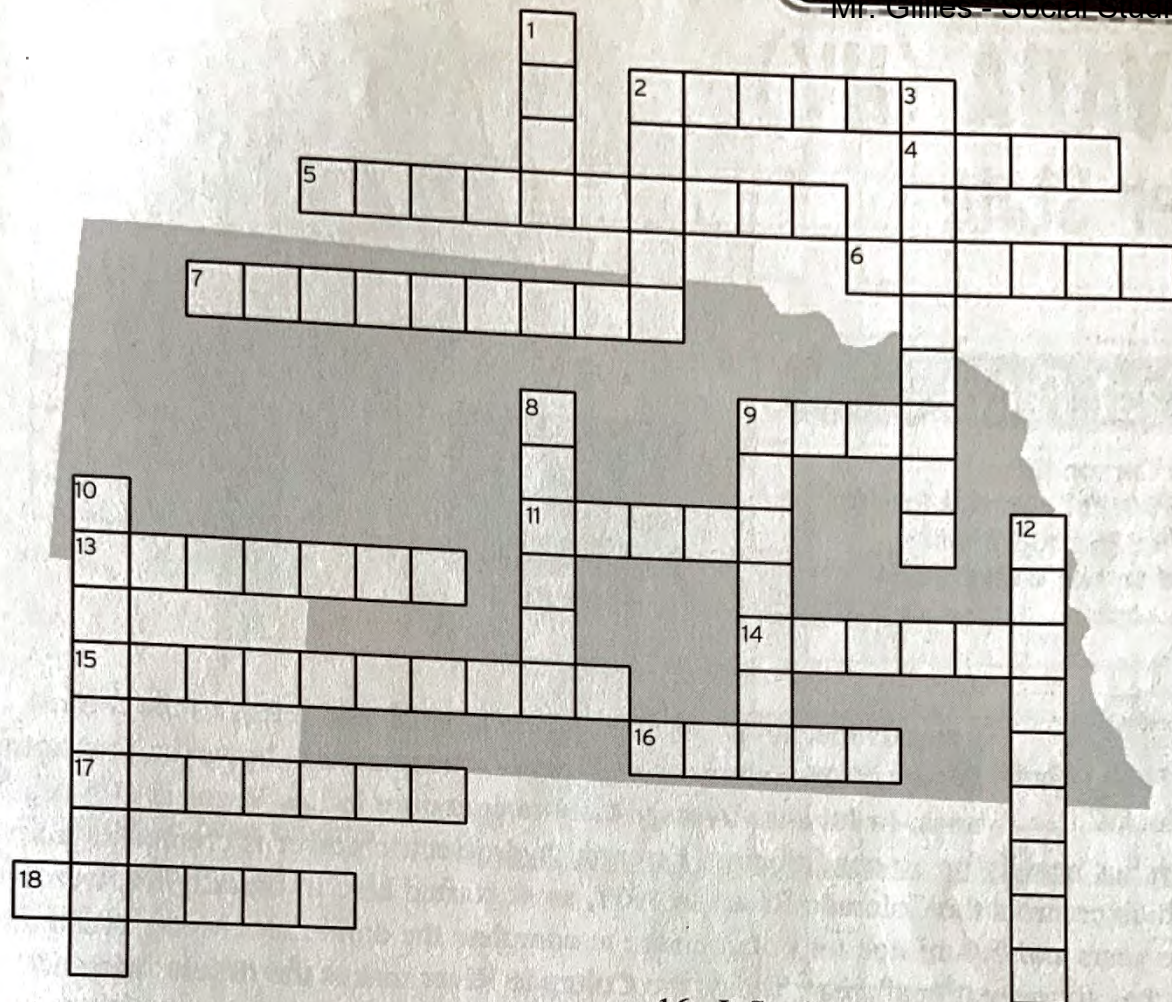
Today, Nebraska's fertile prairies produce wheat, corn, and fodder for cattle. Nebraskan J. Sterling Morton contributed much to the state's agriculture and soil conservation. Morton, who was Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland, encouraged tree planting on the dry, dusty plains. In 1885 he started Arbor Day, which is celebrated by planting trees.

In contrast to its expansive flat plains, Nebraska has interesting geological features such as Chimney Rock, which marks the start of rough terrain, and Scotts Bluff National Monument, called the "Lighthouse of the Plains." The Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha boasts the largest indoor rain forest in the world. Farther west, Kearney has one of the largest migrating bird flyways anywhere. Sandhill and whooping cranes, eagles, geese, and ducks abound.

Some of Nebraska's attractions are human-made. The Strategic Air Command Museum in Bellevue exhibits B-52s and the SR-71 Blackbird planes. Carhenge features 36 cars painted gray and implanted in the earth, mimicking England's Stonehenge monument. Who needs to travel abroad when you can find such wonders right here?







## ACROSS

2. Sandhill and whooping \_\_\_\_\_ gather in Kearney, Nebraska.
4. The Carhenge monument features \_\_\_\_\_ planted in the earth.
5. Scotts Bluff is called the "\_\_\_\_\_ of the Plains."
6. The Henry \_\_\_\_\_ Zoo features a large indoor rain forest.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act attracted many settlers to the west.
9. Settlers could stay in Nebraska if they could successfully farm for \_\_\_\_\_ years.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Day is celebrated by planting trees.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Nebraska.
14. Nebraska was originally designed to be \_\_\_\_\_ territory.
15. Nebraska is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ State.

16. J. Sterling Morton encouraged the planting of \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Chief Red Cloud successfully closed the \_\_\_\_\_ Trail.
18. The \_\_\_\_\_, California, and Mormon Trails ran beside the Platte River.

## DOWN

1. *Nebrathka* means "\_\_\_\_\_ water."
2. The city of Red \_\_\_\_\_ is named after an Indian chief.
3. Prairie \_\_\_\_\_ were wagons that took pioneers westward.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ River cuts across Nebraska.
9. Nebraska has \_\_\_\_\_ prairies, good for farming.
10. The SR-71 \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen at the Strategic Air Command Museum.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ wagons had ironclad wheels.



# NEVADA (NV)

## Silver State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Carson City

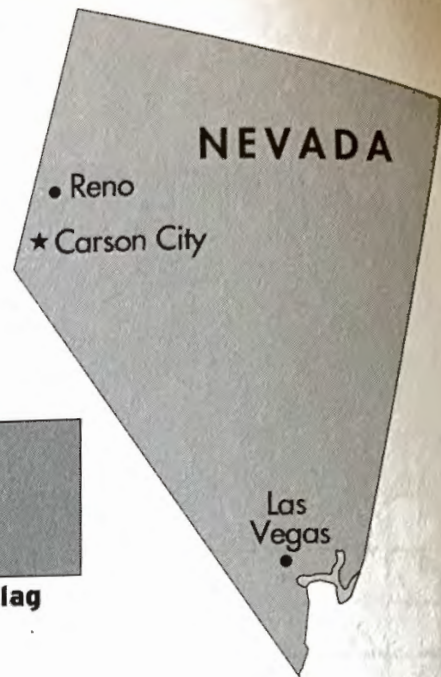
**Population:** 1,998,257 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 109,826 square miles

**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1864



State Flag



**N**evada means “snow-covered” in Spanish and refers to the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Nevada’s temperature, however, is seldom brisk. In July, the average daily temperature in Las Vegas is 105 degrees. Nevada relies heavily on air-conditioning. Essential hydroelectric power is created at Hoover Dam, which controls the Colorado River. In 1931, work started here in brutally hot weather. It took five years and 6.6 million tons of concrete to complete the dam. Lake Mead, created by the dam, has six recreational areas. Today, the Colorado River makes the desert “bloom.”

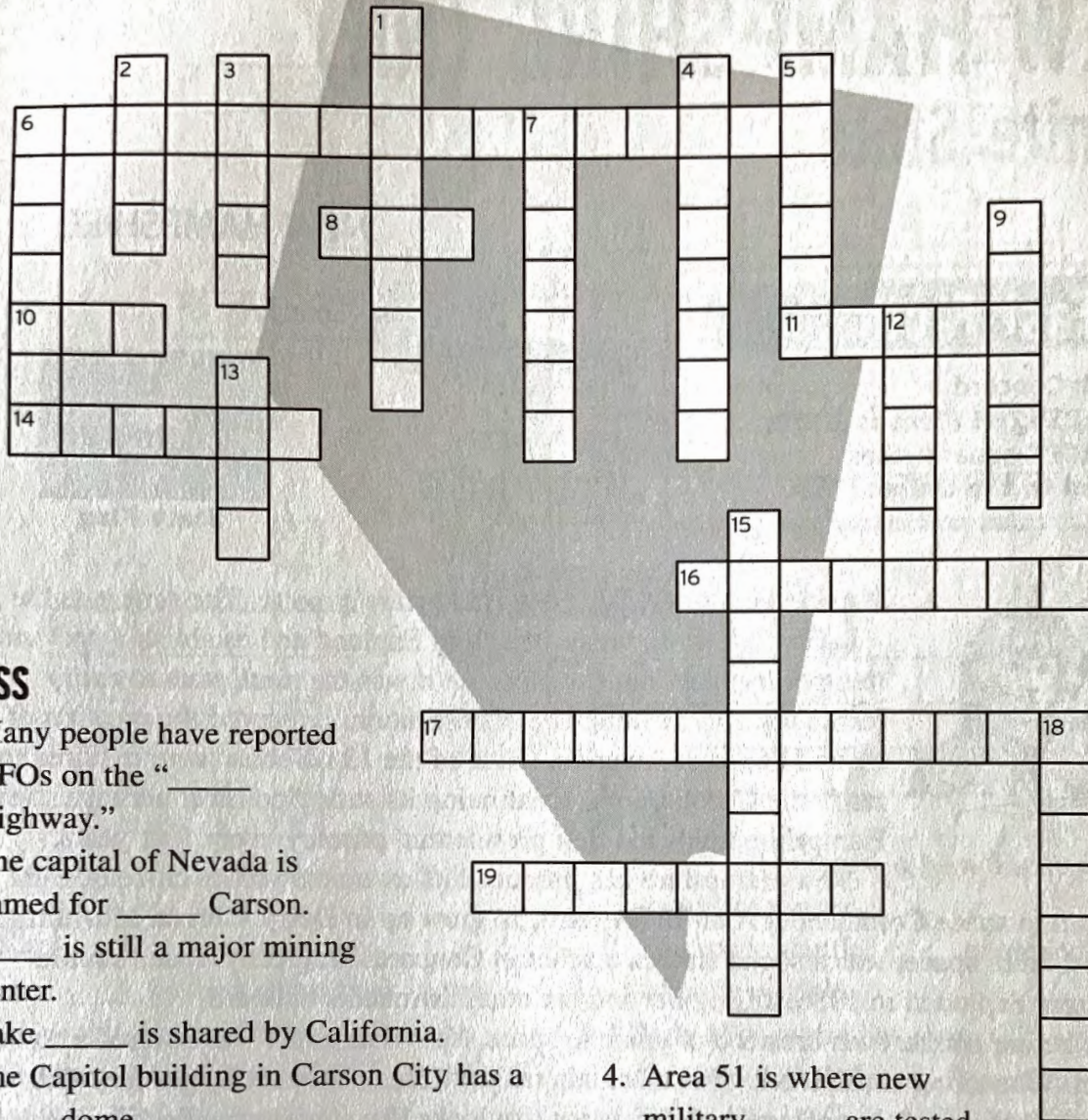
Among the things that have bloomed is the state’s population. According to the 2000 Census, Nevada’s population grew a whopping 66.3 percent over the last 10 years. Most of the state’s population lives in Las Vegas and Reno.

Glitzy Las Vegas features more big hotels, casinos, and shows than any place on earth. (Gambling was legalized in Nevada in 1931.) Carson City, the capital of Nevada, is named after Indian fighter, Kit Carson. The city’s Capitol building features a silver dome. Silver found in the Comstock Lode turned Virginia City into a bustling town. Today it is a ghost town, drawing 1.5 million tourists each year. Many abandoned mines and ghost towns surround Ely, which is still a major mining center near the Utah border. (Nevada was once part of Utah territory.) Also near the border is the Great Basin National Park, home of impressive mountain peaks and a small glacier. On the opposite side of the state near Reno is Lake Tahoe, which Nevada shares with California.

Two special roads go through Nevada. State Road 375 is called the “Extraterrestrial Highway” because of numerous UFO sightings along its length. Rumors say that extraterrestrials are bunked around Area 51, where new military aircraft are tested. (Nearby Fallon is the home of the Navy’s “Top Gun” Flight School.) Nevada’s Route 50 is called the “Loneliest Road in America.” Drivers can travel for hours without any road services, following the old Pony Express Trail.







## ACROSS

6. Many people have reported UFOs on the "\_\_\_\_ Highway."
8. The capital of Nevada is named for \_\_\_\_ Carson.
10. \_\_\_\_ is still a major mining center.
11. Lake \_\_\_\_ is shared by California.
14. The Capitol building in Carson City has a \_\_\_\_ dome.
16. The Hoover Dam was built to control the \_\_\_\_ River.
17. Hoover Dam supplies \_\_\_\_ power to Nevada.
19. Legalized \_\_\_\_ is a major industry in Nevada.

## DOWN

1. Silver made \_\_\_\_ City a bustling town.
2. Nevada used to be part of the \_\_\_\_ Territory.
3. There is a small glacier in Great \_\_\_\_ National Park.

4. Area 51 is where new military \_\_\_\_ are tested.
5. The Navy's "Top Gun" \_\_\_\_ School is in Fallon, Nevada.
6. "The Loneliest Road in America" follows part of the old Pony \_\_\_\_ Trail.
7. Nevada means "snow-covered" in \_\_\_\_.
9. The \_\_\_\_ Nevada mountain range are covered in snow.
12. \_\_\_\_ Dam took five years to build.
13. Lake \_\_\_\_ was created by Hoover Dam.
15. Since the 1990 Census, Nevada's \_\_\_\_ has grown 66 percent.
18. The \_\_\_\_ Lode was full of silver.



# NEW HAMPSHIRE (NH)

## Granite State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Concord

**Population:** 1,235,786 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 9,024 square miles

**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1788



State Flag



**"Live Free or Die"** is New Hampshire's motto. The state was the first colony to break free from England and establish a *provisional* (temporary) government. Because it was the ninth state to *ratify* (officially approve) the U.S. Constitution, it assured the creation of the United States of America. (Nine of the 13 colonies were required to ratify the Constitution.) Continuing its strong political heritage, New Hampshire holds the first presidential primary every four years.

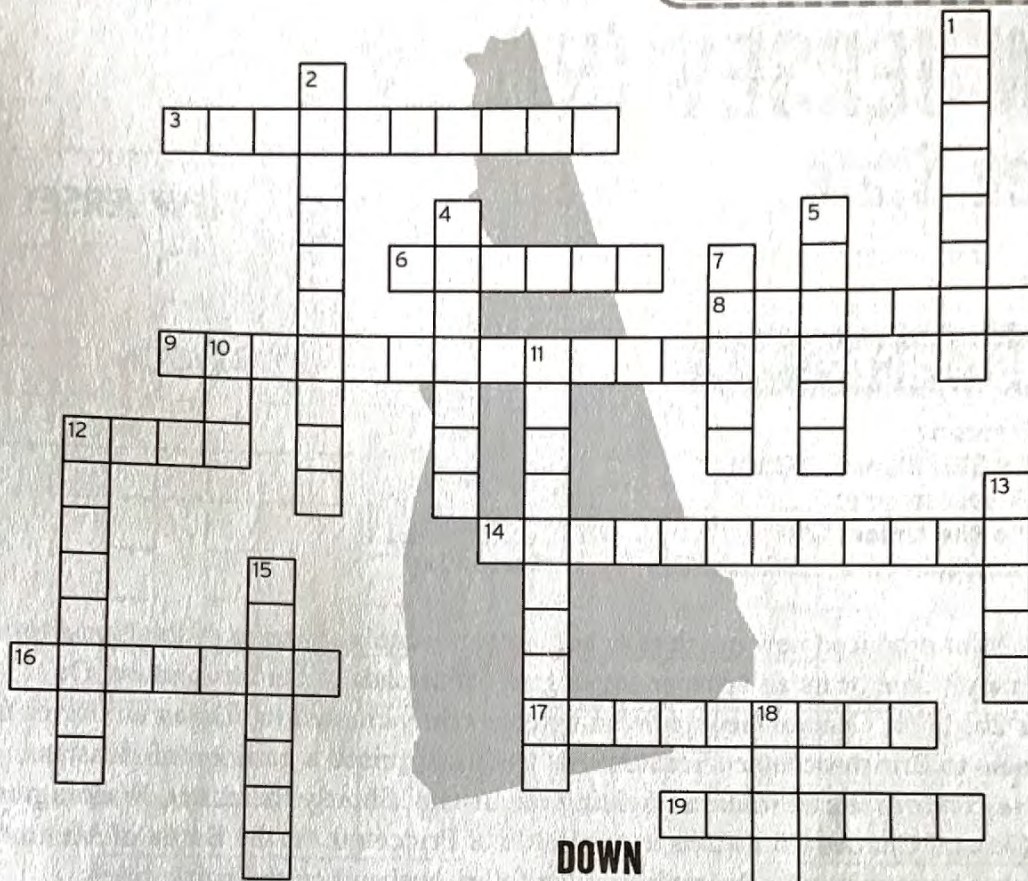
New Hampshire has produced its own noteworthy citizens. First American in space Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr. grew up in Derry. Christa McAuliffe, the first civilian in space, was a social studies teacher in Concord. Tragically, space shuttle *Challenger* exploded in 1986, killing her and six other astronauts onboard.

Long before people even dreamed of going to space, New Hampshire was covered by a huge ice sheet. When it retreated, it left giant mountain ranges with notches cut by glaciers. The "Old Man of the Mountain" is a natural rock formation that looks like a man's profile. The Presidential Range features the highest mountain in the northeast—Mount Washington (6,288 feet). The peak has a climate similar to Antarctica and the highest wind speed ever recorded on earth—231 miles per hour. Visitors can drive to the top, take the cog railway, or walk. But sudden changes of weather can drop temperatures below freezing, even in August.

More forests cover New Hampshire today than in the early days of our country. Farmers had cleared trees for fuel and to make room for farmland. As the nation expanded, farms moved to the more fertile Midwest. Forests reclaimed their territory, offering some of the best recreational areas. Other favorite tourist spots include the Flume, along the side of Liberty Mountain, with its cascading streams and waterfalls. Lake Winnepesaukee (meaning "smile of the Great Spirit") boasts almost 300 inhabitable islands. Whichever place you decide to visit, you're sure to be wowed by the beautiful scenery.







## ACROSS

3. Mount \_\_\_\_\_ is the highest peak in the northeastern United States.
6. New Hampshire was the first \_\_\_\_\_ to break free from England.
8. The first presidential \_\_\_\_\_ takes place in New Hampshire.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ means "smile of the Great Spirit."
12. "Live \_\_\_\_\_ or die" is the motto of New Hampshire.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ Range has the highest mountain in the northeast.
16. You can reach the top of Mount Washington by cog \_\_\_\_\_.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Alan B. Shepard, Jr. was the first American in space.
19. Christa McAuliffe, the first civilian in space, was from \_\_\_\_\_.

## DOWN

1. \_\_\_\_\_ cut notches in New Hampshire's mountain ranges.
2. The space shuttle \_\_\_\_\_ exploded upon take-off in 1986.
4. New Hampshire has more \_\_\_\_\_ today than it did in the early days of the U.S.
5. When New Hampshire ratified the Constitution, the \_\_\_\_\_ States was born.
7. The highest wind \_\_\_\_\_ was recorded on top of Mount Washington.
10. Long ago New Hampshire was covered by an \_\_\_\_\_ sheet.
11. The top of Mount Washington has a climate like \_\_\_\_\_.
12. In the early days of the U.S. forests were cleared for \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located on Liberty Mountain.
15. New Hampshire is the \_\_\_\_\_ State.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ states were required to ratify the U.S. Constitution.



# NEW JERSEY (NJ)

## Garden State

### Fast Facts

**State Capital:** Trenton

**Population:** 8,414,350 (Census 2000)

**Land Area:** 7,417 square miles

**Year Admitted to the Union:** 1787

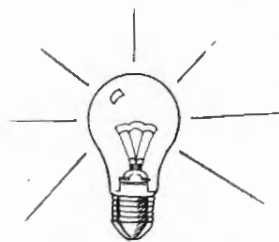


State Flag



The U.S. Mint produced new quarters to honor every state's adoption of the Constitution. New Jersey's coin bears an appropriate slogan: Crossroads of the Revolution. On December 26, 1776, General George Washington secretly crossed the Delaware River from Pennsylvania to British-occupied Trenton. His troops surprised a garrison of Hessians, German *mercenaries* (hired soldiers) fighting for Britain. Shortly thereafter, Washington defeated General Charles Cornwallis at the Battle of Princeton. At the Battle of Monmouth, Molly Pitcher became famous by replacing her fallen husband on the battle lines.

New Jersey's historical connections continued with the opening of Ellis Island in 1892, welcoming more than 12 million immigrants until 1924. New Jersey, in fact, is the most densely populated state in the country. One of its famous residents was physicist Albert Einstein, who worked at Princeton University and urged President Franklin D. Roosevelt to develop the atomic bomb before Germany. New Jersey's Thomas Alva Edison, "the Wizard of Menlo Park," invented the incandescent lightbulb and phonograph. He held more than 1,000 patents for his inventions.

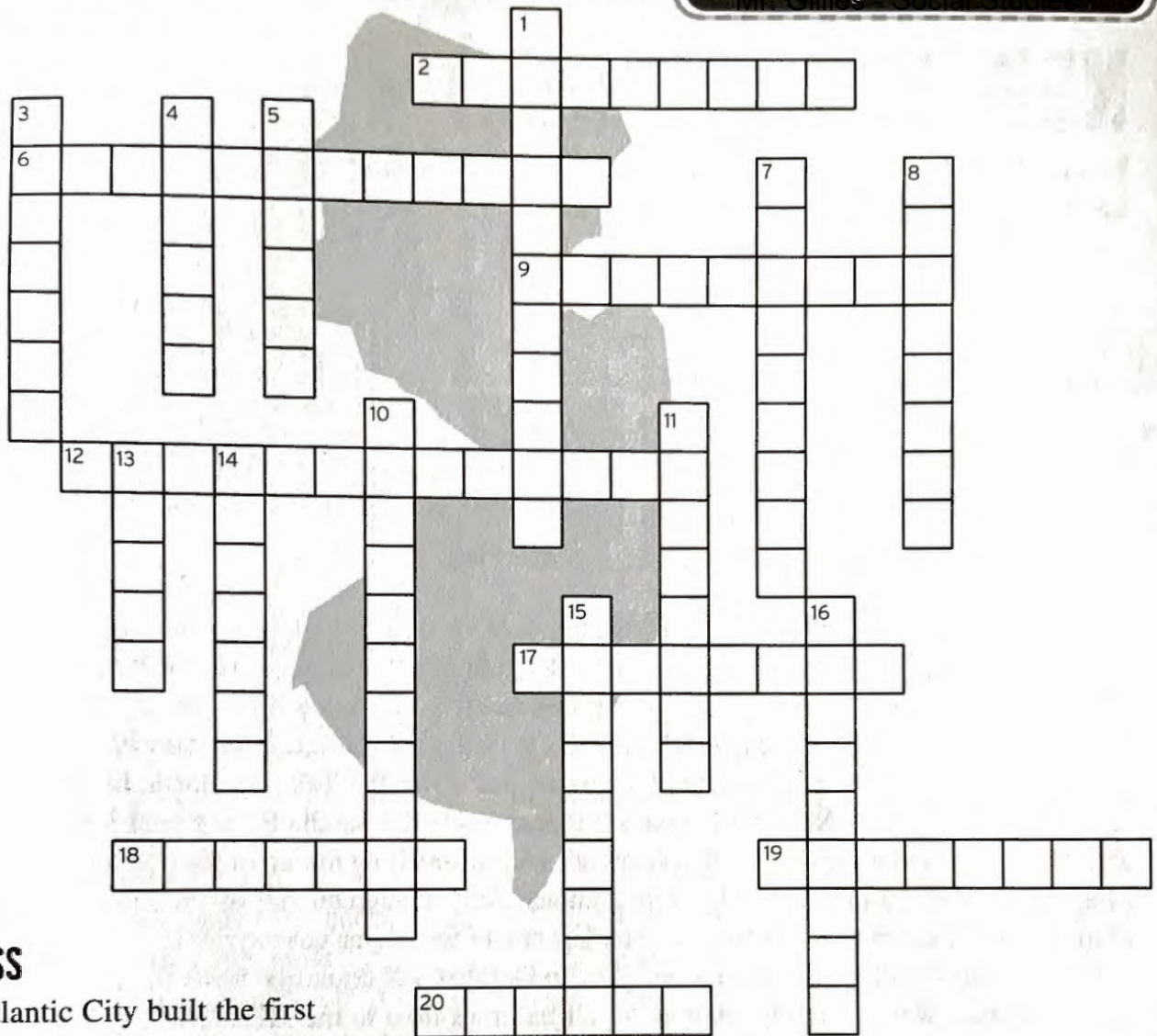


Northern New Jersey is the industrial and transportation center of the state. The Garden State, however, has extensive farmland and more than 125 miles of public beaches along the Atlantic, from Sandy Hook in the north to Victorian-style Cape May at the southern tip. Atlantic City's street names were made famous by the game Monopoly. This city, which originated the boardwalk and picture postcard, is now known for casino gambling (introduced in the 1970s).

Another state attraction is the Pine Barrens, where a mass of scrub pines and bogs grow cranberries and blueberries. Carnivorous plants (which eat insects), ventriloquist tree frogs, exotic orchids, and the legendary winged creature called the "Jersey Devil" make the Barrens their home.







## ACROSS

2. Atlantic City built the first \_\_\_\_\_ along the beach.
6. Edison invented the \_\_\_\_\_ lightbulb.
9. Cape May is a \_\_\_\_\_-style town.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ tree frogs live in the Pine Barrens.
17. New Jersey's industry is in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the state.
18. The U.S. Mint issued a new \_\_\_\_\_ to honor New Jersey.
19. General George Washington crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ River to Trenton.
20. New Jersey is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ State.
4. Atlantic City is known for \_\_\_\_\_ gambling.
5. The Wizard of Menlo Park was Thomas \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a soldier hired for the job.
8. The board game \_\_\_\_\_ uses street names from Atlantic City.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ and cranberries grow in Pine Barrens.
11. New Jersey has more than 125 miles of sandy beaches on the \_\_\_\_\_ coast.
13. Part of \_\_\_\_\_ Island is in New Jersey.
14. The capital of New Jersey is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. New Jersey is the most densely \_\_\_\_\_ state.
16. Albert Einstein worked at \_\_\_\_\_ University.

## DOWN

1. \_\_\_\_\_ plants trap and absorb insects.
3. Molly \_\_\_\_\_ fought in the Battle of Monmouth.