The Nystrom Atlas of United States History

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

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2017 Printing: Corresponds with 2017 update of The Nystrom Atlas of United States History.

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Printed in U.S.A.

v2.51

ISBN: 978-0-7825-2603-5 Product Code: NYS5789

For information about ordering this program guide NYS5789 or related components, call 800-421-4246 or go to nystromeducation.com



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# The Nystrom Atlas of United States History STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### **Literacy Lessons**

	Introduction
	How to Use the Literacy Lessons
	Answer Key
Lessons	
1	Describe Structure: Causal
2	Determine Central Ideas
3	Integrate Visual Information
4	Cite Evidence
5	Write Arguments
6	Write Informative Text
7	Describe Structure: Sequential
8	Analyze Primary and Secondary Sources
9	Describe Structure: Comparative
10	Separate Fact from Opinion
11	Determine the Meanings of Words
12	Gather Relevant Information
13	Identify an Author's Point of View
14	Conduct a Research Project
15	Draw Evidence

Name\_\_\_\_

## The United States Before the Civil War

#### Places, Regions, and Landscapes

- 1. Turn to pages 54–55 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at map A, "Northern and Southern Economies."
  - **a.** Which section was larger by area?
  - **b.** Where was most manufacturing found?
  - **c.** What was the largest crop grown in the South?
  - **d.** What crops were grown in both the North and South?

#### People and Their Environments

**2.** Look again at map A. Match the region of the United States with the main agricultural products grown or raised there.

#### Region

- a. Northeast •
- **b.** Southeast coast •
- c. Louisiana coast •
- **d.** Western Kentucky •
- e. Lower South (not coastal areas) •

#### **Main Agricultural Product(s)**

- Dairy cattle, hay
- Sugar
- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Rice

#### **Gathering the Facts**

- **3.** Look at map A and graph B, "Southern Cotton Exports." Use the information to complete the following sentences.
  - a. Cotton-growing areas in the South relied heavily on \_\_\_\_\_ labor.
  - **b.** Cotton exports grew from \_\_\_\_\_ million pounds in 1820 to million forty years later.
  - **c.** Cotton was sold to \_\_\_\_\_ mills in the North and in Europe.

#### People and Cultures

**4.** Compare map A with map C, "Slavery in the British Colonies," on page 27. For each colony or state, write **no longer** if it had slaves in 1750 but it no longer allowed slaves, **always** if it had always had slaves, **never** if it had never allowed slavery.

**a.** Massachusetts

e. New York

**b.** South Carolina

**f.** Indiana

**c.** Virginia

**g.** \_\_\_\_\_ Maryland

**d.** Rhode Island

**h.** Pennsylvania

#### Time and Change

**5.** Compare map C, "Population Density and Major Cities 1860" with map B, "Population Density and Major Cities 1790," on page 34 and map F, "Population Density and Major Cities 1820," on page 35. Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ The region between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River became more densely populated between 1790 and 1860.

**b.** \_\_\_\_\_ Central California was very densely populated in 1861.

**c.** Southern Florida became more densely populated between 1820 and 1860.

**d.** \_\_\_\_\_ The Northeast was no longer densely populated in 1861.

**e.** \_\_\_\_\_ The center of population moved west between 1820 and 1861.

#### **Location**

**6.** Compare map D, "United States 1861," with map D, "United States 1820," on page 43. Circle any states that joined the Union between 1820 and 1861.

a. Michigan

g. Utah

**b.** Texas

h. Dakota

c. Maine

i. Iowa

d. California

i. Kansas

e. Minnesota

**k.** Oregon

**f.** Florida

1. Tennessee

Name\_\_\_\_

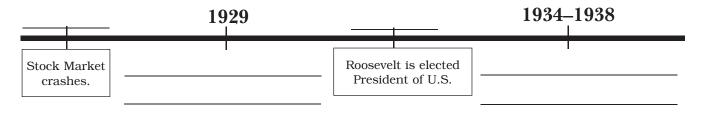
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\* United States History \*

## Prosperity Ends, Immigration Slows

#### Time and Change

1. Turn to pages 82–83 of the Atlas. Use the timeline at the top of the page to help you complete the following timeline.



#### **Gathering the Facts**

**2.** Read the overview. Also look at map B, "The Great Depression." Use the information to complete the following sentences.

**a.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_ began with the stock market crash of 1929.

**b.** For ten years unemployment was percent or higher in every state.

**c.** \_\_\_\_\_ were so close to failing that they were forced to suspend operations, especially in the Midwest and Northwest.

**d.** President Roosevelt set up a policy called the \_\_\_\_\_\_ to create jobs and help the needy.

#### History Through Maps

- **3.** Look at map B and photo C. Circle the states where more than 15 percent of the population was on relief in 1933.
  - a. Ohio
  - **b.** Arizona
  - **c.** Pennsylvania
  - d. Oklahoma
  - e. Utah
  - f. West Virginia

- g. Georgia
- **h.** Kentucky
- i. Florida
- **i.** South Carolina
- k. Louisiana
- **l.** New Mexico

#### Places, Regions, and Landscapes

**4.** Look at map A, "Dust Bowl." Write **S** if the state was a source of Dust Bowl emigrants, **D** if the state was destination for emigrants, and **B** if it was both.

a. Oklahoma

**b.** South Dakota

**c.** California

**d.** Arizona

e. Texas

#### Links Far and Near

**5.** Look at map E, "Immigrants." Also look at graph D, "Immigrant Origins," and graph E, "Immigrant Origins," on page 75. Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.

**a.** Immigration rose between 1920 and 1930.

**b.** \_\_\_\_\_ Many immigrants in the 1930s came from North America and Northern and Western Europe.

**c.** European immigration grew slightly beginning in 1938.

**d.** \_\_\_\_\_ Immigration dropped by over 90 percent between 1930 and 1933.

**e.** \_\_\_\_\_ Immigrants from Asia grew as they fled Japanese attacks.

**f.** Immigrants in the late 1930s feared persecution in Europe.

#### **★** Thinking About History

**6.** Read the overview again. Also look at maps A, B, and E. For each pair of statements, write C next to the cause and E next to the effect.

**a.** \_\_\_\_\_ The stock market crashes.

Millions of Americans are out of work.

**b.** The Great Plains becomes a "Dust Bowl."

The Great Plains experiences several years of drought.

**c.** The economy is poor.

\_\_\_\_\_ Immigration drops.