



Name _____ Class _____

Creating and Analyzing Maps

Part A

Directions: Use the list of states and abbreviations to fill in the map of the United States below.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Alabama (AL) | Indiana (IN) | Nebraska (NE) | South Carolina (SC) |
| Alaska (AK) | Iowa (IA) | Nevada (NV) | South Dakota (SD) |
| Arizona (AZ) | Kansas (KS) | New Hampshire (NH) | Tennessee (TN) |
| Arkansas (AR) | Kentucky (KY) | New Jersey (NJ) | Texas (TX) |
| California (CA) | Louisiana (LA) | New Mexico (NM) | Utah (UT) |
| Colorado (CO) | Maine (ME) | New York (NY) | Vermont (VT) |
| Connecticut (CT) | Massachusetts (MA) | North Carolina (NC) | Virginia (VA) |
| Delaware (DE) | Maryland (MD) | North Dakota (ND) | Washington (WA) |
| Florida (FL) | Michigan (MI) | Ohio (OH) | West Virginia (WV) |
| Georgia (GA) | Minnesota (MN) | Oklahoma (OK) | Wisconsin (WI) |
| Hawaii (HI) | Mississippi (MS) | Oregon (OR) | Wyoming (WY) |
| Idaho (ID) | Missouri (MO) | Pennsylvania (PA) | |
| Illinois (IL) | Montana (MT) | Rhode Island (RI) | |





Part B

Directions: Look at the following list of U.S. governors. Choose a color for each political affiliation (Democrat, Republican, and Independent) and color each state on the map in Part A in the appropriate color according to its governor. Create a map key that explains the meaning of each color.

Political Affiliation of U.S. Governors (2002)

Democrat

Roy Barnes (GA)
Benjamin Cayetano (HI)
Gray Davis (CA)
Howard Dean, MD. (VT)
Michael Easley (NC)
Parris Glendening (MD)
Jim Hodges (SC)
Bob Holden (MO)
William Janklow (SD)
John Kitzhaber, M.D. (OR)
Tony Knowles (AK)
Gary Locke (WA)

James McGreevey (NJ)
Ruth Ann Minner (DE)
Ronnie Musgrove (MS)
Frank O'Bannon (IN)
Paul Patton (KY)
Jeanne Shaheen (NH)
Don Siegelman (AL)
Thomas Vilsack (IA)
Mark Warner (VA)
Bob Wise (WV)

Republican

Lincoln Almond (RI)
Jeb Bush (FL)

John Engler (MI)
Mike Foster, Jr. (LA)
Jim Geringer (WY)
Bill Graves (KS)
Kenny Guinn (NV)
John Hoeven (ND)
Mike Huckabee (AK)
Jane Hull (AZ)
Mike Johanns (NE)
Gary Johnson (NM)
Frank Keating (OK)

Dirk Kempthorne (ID)
Michael Leavitt (UT)
Judy Martz (MT)

Scott McCallum (WI)
Bill Owens (CO)
George Pataki (NY)
Rick Perry (TX)
John Rowland (CT)
George Ryan (IL)
Mark Schweiker (PA)
Don Sundquist (TN)
Jane Swift (MA)
Bob Taft (OH)

Independent

Angus King, Jr. (ME)
Jesse Ventura (MN)

Part C

Directions: Use the map you created on the previous page to answer the following questions.

- Which party has placed the most candidates in the office of governor?

- What conclusion can you draw about the Mid- and Western Plains states? Explain your answer.

- Eight states voted Democrat governors into office in 2000, but there were more than eight Democrat governors in office in 2000. Explain how this happened.



Name _____ Class _____

Creating and Analyzing Graphs

Part A

Directions: Read the following passage. Then complete the graph below based on information you learned in the passage. The first entry has been given as an example.

Since 1951, the amount of 4-year terms a United States president can serve has been limited to two. However, not all presidents serve their full allowance of terms. There are many different circumstances that can determine a president's term of office.

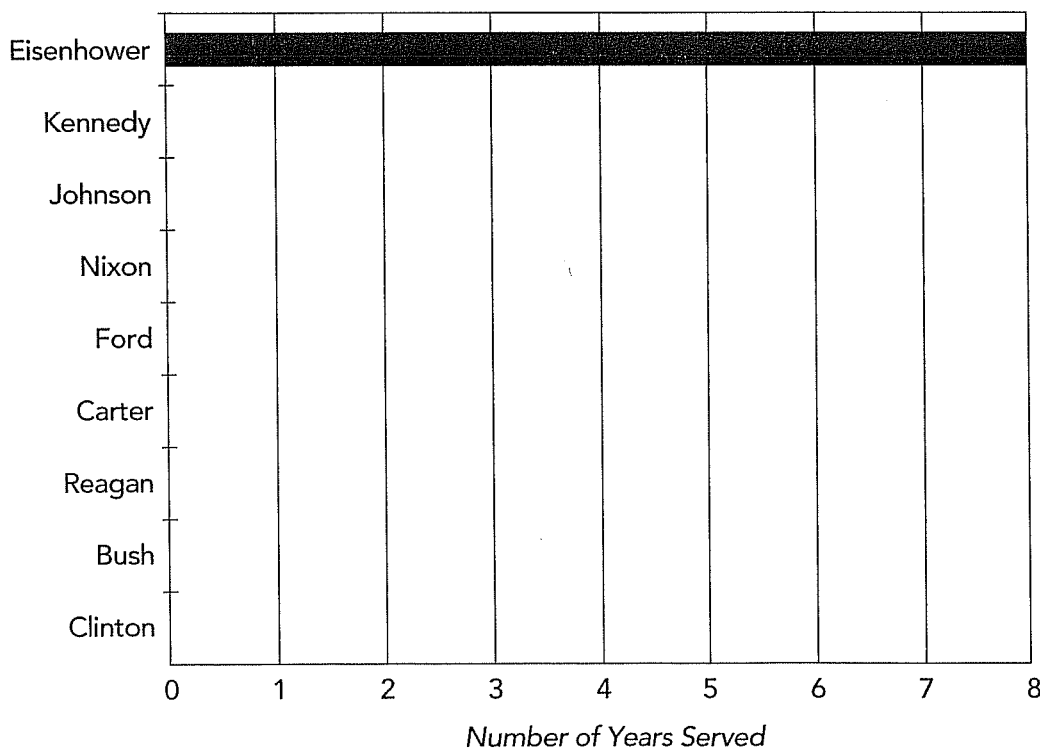
Many presidents simply are not re-elected when they run for their second term. Jimmy Carter and George Bush each served only one full term. They lost their re-election campaigns to members of the opposing party.

Other presidents do not serve their two full terms due to tragic events that happen in the course of their presidency. The assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963 cut his first term as president to 3 years. The resignation of Richard Nixon in 1974 cut his second term to 1? years.

There have also been presidents who were not actually elected into their first term but were sworn in to carry out the remainder of a term. Lyndon B. Johnson carried out the remaining year of John F. Kennedy's term after the assassination. He then went on to be elected to a full 4-year term. Gerald Ford, who finished the remaining 2? years of Nixon's term, did not manage to get re-elected to his own full term.

In the last 50 years there have only been three presidents who ran and were elected for both their allowed terms—Dwight D. Eisenhower, Ronald Reagan, and Bill Clinton.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENTS: 1953–2001





Part B

Directions: Use the graph you created to answer the following questions.

1. How many years did Richard Nixon serve?

2. How many years did Lyndon B. Johnson serve?

3. Which president served the least amount of time in office?

4. Which presidents served less than one full term in office?

5. How many presidents served less than their allowance of two full terms in office?

Part C

Directions: Use the information in the graph to complete the following table in numerical order from most to least according to years served. The first entry has been given as an example.

PRESIDENT	NUMBER OF YEARS SERVED
Dwight D. Eisenhower	8



Name _____ Class _____

Creating and Analyzing Timelines

Part A

Directions: Read the following passage. Then create a timeline in the space below based on information you learned in the passage. The first entry has been given as an example.

World War II officially began on September 1, 1939, when Germany, under the rule of Adolf Hitler’s Third Reich, attacked Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany, and Hitler responded by attacking France, which fell in June 1940. Britain was now the only free nation left standing in Western Europe. From July 1940 to May 1941, Germany carried out the Blitz, a series of massive bombing raids over Britain. These raids killed 40,550 civilians, but the British people endured, and Hitler was defeated by the Royal Air Force in one of the greatest air battles of all time—the Battle of Britain.

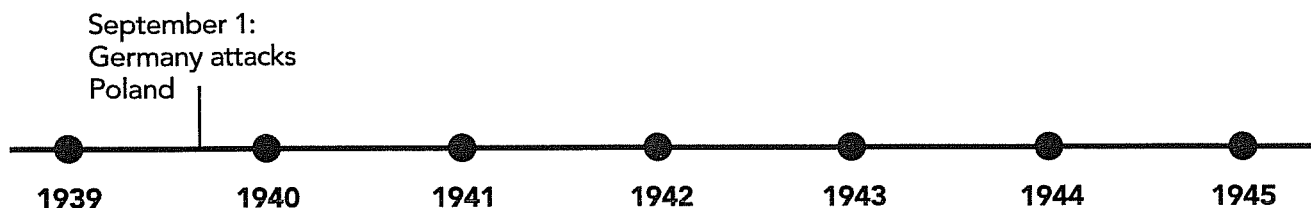
Eager to conquer more land, Hitler marched his Nazi army north into the Soviet Union in June 1941. However, the U.S.S.R. proved to be as much of a challenge as Britain, and Hitler was eventually forced to retreat after suffering a major defeat and loss of 400,000 soldiers at Stalingrad in February 1943.

Meanwhile, the United States had kept itself removed from the war in Europe. On December 7, 1941, however, the Japanese bombed the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, killing 2,400 people, and the United States declared war on Japan. Hitler, an ally of Japan, then declared war on the United States, and the U.S. entered the war in full force. The allied British and

American forces agreed it was more important to defeat Germany first, but the Allies were too weak and Germany’s presence in Europe was still too strong. Instead, from July 1942 to September 1943, the Allies attacked German forces in North Africa and defeated Germany’s other ally, Italy. Finally, on June 6, 1944, a day known as D-Day, the Allies landed in France. Meanwhile, the Soviets were pushing back the Germans on the eastern front. Soon victory was in sight.

At last, on May 7, 1945, the Germans surrendered. It was only then that the Allies discovered the full extent of the horrors that had occurred during the war. In what came to be known as the Holocaust, the Germans had set up concentration camps where they sent more than 6 million Jews and other ethnic or religious groups to die.

In the Pacific, American forces began to close in on Japan by moving from one island to another. Then, on August 6, 1945, the United States dropped an atomic bomb on the Japanese city of Hiroshima followed by a second atomic bomb on August 9 on the city of Nagasaki. Together, these bombs killed nearly 100,000 Japanese civilians. On August 14, 1945, Japan surrendered, and World War II was over.





Part B

Directions: Use the timeline you created to answer the following questions.

1. What was the last major battle/attack of World War II?

2. Which happened first—the bombing of Pearl Harbor or Hitler’s defeat at Stalingrad?

3. How many months apart were the German and the Japanese surrenders?

4. Approximately how soon after the United States entered the war did it get involved in its first major battle?

5. Which of the following two events occurred during the same period of time—the Blitz and the bombing of Pearl Harbor; the Allies’ attack on German forces in North Africa and Hitler’s defeat at Stalingrad; or the D-Day invasion and the explosion of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima?

Part C

Directions: Reread the passage on World War II. Use the information in the passage to complete the table of casualties from least to greatest. The first entry has been given as an example.

EVENT	CASUALTIES
Bombing of Pearl Harbor	2,400