

Basic Structure of the United States GeoHistoGram

On the United States GeoHistoGram, the relative importance of different regions of the country is shown by the size of five colored areas. "Relative importance" is defined as a combination of population, economic power, and political clout at any given time in history. For convenience in using Census data, the five regions are divided along state borders:

NE (Northeast): Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware

SE (Southeast): Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky

GLM (Great Lakes and Midwest): Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri

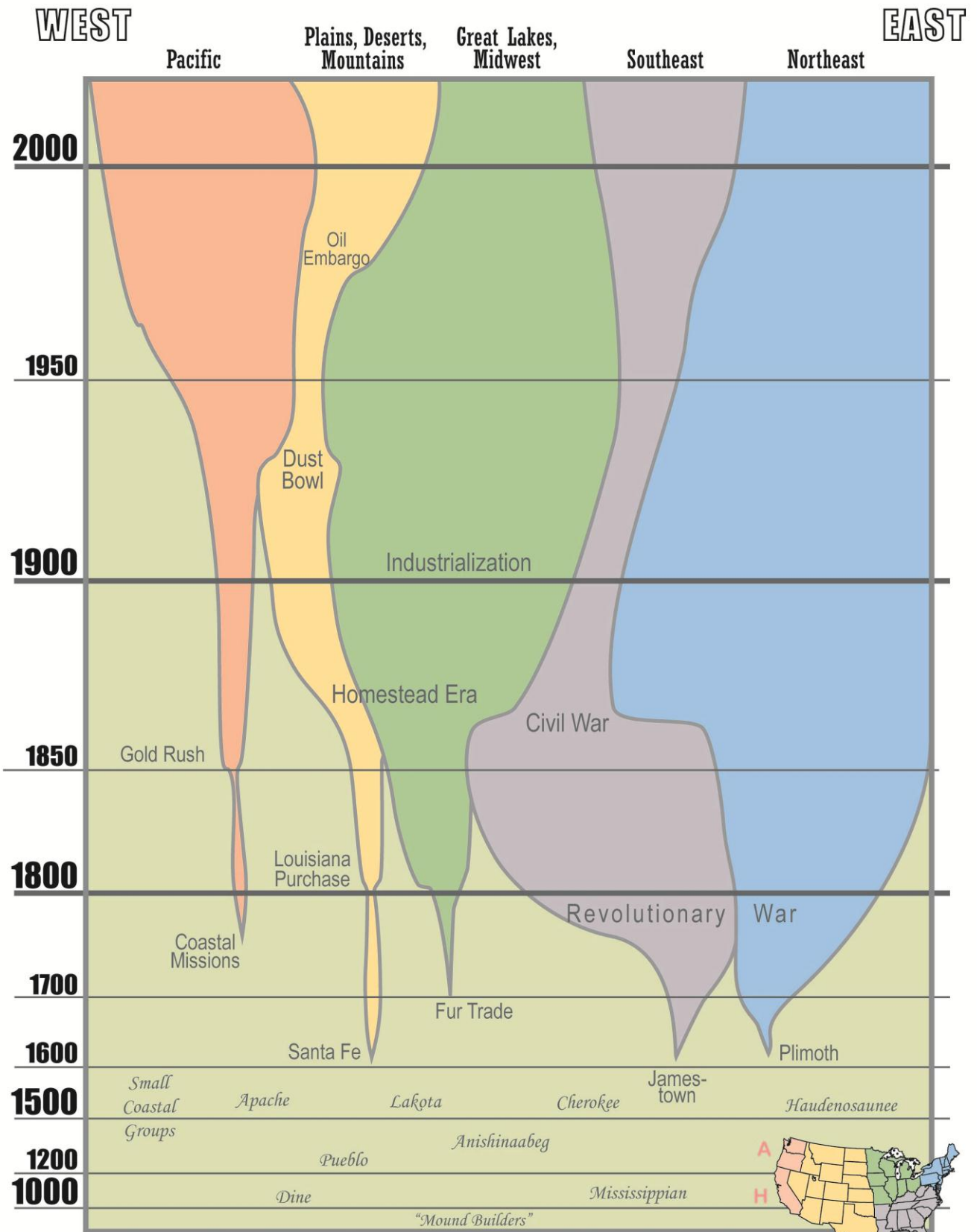
GPMD (Great Plains, Mountains, and Deserts): Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona

P (Pacific): California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawai'i

As you look over the entire GeoHistoGram, you might notice some times when the relative importance of different regions changed fairly quickly. For each blank in the following descriptions of major "turning points" in American history, write the abbreviation of the region (NE, SE, GLM, GPMD, or P) that makes the sentence most accurate:

1. In a pivotal decade, the states of the _____ region seceded from the Union and tried to form an independent country. During a long and bloody Civil War, this region lost more than half of its wealth and much of its political influence.
2. When a group of oil-producing countries formed a cartel (an organization to control the supply of oil and thus drive its price up), many people in the United States were hurt, because they had to pay much more for the fuel they needed to drive their cars. States of the _____ region were helped, however, because they could charge more for the oil they produced. Moreover, greater income from oil taxes helped these states build roads, universities, and other public investments.
3. The Industrial Revolution was especially important for states in the _____ region. This region has some of the largest deposits of coal and iron ore in the world. It also has relatively flat land and abundant rainfall. These natural conditions make it easy to build railroads and canals to carry heavy goods from place to place.
4. The Louisiana Purchase added much of the _____ region to the United States, but it did not grow very fast, because farming is risky in its dry climate. In fact, a terrible decade-long drought caused many people to move away from this region.
5. The widespread use of airconditioning in homes and cars helped cities in the _____ region and the southern parts of the _____ and _____ regions to grow rapidly after World War II. This, in turn, caused the _____ and _____ regions to lose political influence, a trend that is continuing today.

United States GeoHistoGram



Events That Changed the Balance of Power within the United States

Several times during the history of the United States, something happened that resulted in a big change in the balance of power and wealth within the country. After reading each description below, circle the appropriate answers to the questions below and then write a short label for the event in an appropriate place on the US GeoHistogram.

1. Some of the states tried to break away from the union and form their own country. After several years of fighting, those states found that their share of the nation's wealth had decreased, from nearly half before the war to less than one-fifth after.

Circle the best name for this event:

Civil War Dust Bowl Gold Rush Industrialization Louisiana Purchase

What was the time of this event? 1800s 1850s 1860s 1900s 1930s

Which region gained? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

Which region lost? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

2. The President negotiated a purchase from France that nearly doubled the size of the country, but it took a long time for people to move into the new land.

Circle the best name for this event:

Civil War Dust Bowl Gold Rush Industrialization Louisiana Purchase

What was the time of this event? 1800s 1850s 1860s 1900s 1930s

Which region gained? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

3. People discovered metal in the foothills of a large mountain range. Many people left older regions of the country to try to strike it rich (or to sell things to miners).

Circle the best name for this event:

Civil War Dust Bowl Gold Rush Industrialization Louisiana Purchase

What was the time of this event? 1800s 1850s 1860s 1900s 1930s

Which region gained? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

4. Several years of extremely dry weather caused crops to fail. Many people had to choose: either move away from this place or starve to death.

Circle the best name for this event:

Civil War Dust Bowl Gold Rush Industrialization Louisiana Purchase

What was the time of this event? 1800s 1850s 1860s 1900s 1930s

Which region lost? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

5. Inventions made farms more productive and led to new ways to manufacture and transport things. Many people moved from farms to cities to work in factories.

Circle the best name for this event:

Civil War Dust Bowl Gold Rush Industrialization Louisiana Purchase

What was the time of this event? 1800s 1850s 1860s 1900s 1930s

Which region gained? Northeast Southeast Midwest Plains&Mountains Pacific

Inventions that Promoted Growth in Different Regions of the U.S.

Several times during the history of the United States, someone invented something that made it easier for people to move into a specific part of the country and make a living. For example, the electric light bulb was invented in 1879 and made it possible to work in offices or factories at night and walk home more safely in cities - this helped promote a migration of people from farms to cities.

For each of the inventions listed below, mark its time in an appropriate place on the US GeoHistogram. You should place your mark in the region where the invention had the most effect, even though it might have been invented somewhere else. For example, the blast furnace process for making steel was invented in England in 1855, but a key improvement in 1886 led to the rapid growth of the Carnegie Steel Company and other mills in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Likewise, the basic principle of airconditioning was patented in 1906, and people soon used them to control key processes in factories. The first practical home airconditioner, however, required some more inventions that did not happen until 1928.

1. 1794 - **Cotton gin** greatly increased the speed of cotton preparation for cloth production. The crop, however, requires a long growing season, and therefore it cannot be grown north of the old Mason-Dixon Line.
2. 1844 - **Telegraph** allowed instantaneous long-distance sending of messages. This, along with the railroad, allowed people to move across the dry interior of the country and into the rainier regions near the West Coast.
3. 1874 - **Barbed wire** could make fences in places that were too dry for trees. This allowed farmers to settle the dry areas west of the Mississippi River.
4. 1908 - Model T **automobile** was the first mass-produced car. Having a car allowed people to live farther from where they worked. New jobs in auto factories also encouraged southern sharecroppers to move to northern industrial cities.
5. 1928 - **Home airconditioners** made it more comfortable to live in hot climates. This reversed a long trend of migration from rural South to urban North.
6. 1947 - **Transistors** provided the basis for the computer industry. Computers, along with airplanes and motion-pictures, gave people good jobs in places that had sunny climates but little heavy industry or grain farming.

After you place symbols on your GeoHistogram to represent each of these inventions and their consequences, think of three more inventions that might have had a notable effect on where people chose to live. Do an internet search to gather information. Write a short paragraph to describe each invention and its major effect. Then, put a symbol on the GeoHistogram to mark the time and place where it began to have its effect.

Date	Place	Invention	Effect
7. _____	_____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____	_____

Transportation Innovations that Linked Regions of the U.S.

Several times in the history of the United States, people started using new ways of moving things, people, or ideas from one place to another. This was economically important, because new forms of transportation stimulated economic growth and trade in different areas. It was also politically important, because new forms of transportation helped bring new parts of the country into closer ties with the older parts. As a result, we can say that transportation changes in the past helped make the country what it is today.

On your US GeoHistoGram, mark each new form of transportation by drawing a line that starts in one specific region and connects to another at a specific time in the past.

1. 1790s - **Post Roads** were identified by the Post Office Department, which was established in 1792 as a part of the President's Cabinet. Postal service actually started in 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster. Post roads connected all of the former colonies from Georgia to New Hampshire.
2. 1820s - The **Erie Canal** was declared a post road in 1823, even before it was completely finished. When the last section was built a few years later, this waterway connected New York City with Upper Canada and the Northwest Territories. These Territories were eventually divided into the states now known as Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Minnesota.
3. 1830s - **Riverboats** made regular journeys on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. These riverboats linked the Great Lake States with Louisiana and Mississippi on the Gulf Coast. Later, barges could take grain from Midwestern farms to ports like New Orleans, where it could be loaded onto boats for shipment to Europe.
4. 1840s - Like the Erie Canal, the **Oregon Trail** was also used even before it was finished in 1846. This long wagon road allowed settlers to cross the dry plains, deserts, and mountains on their way to the good land in the Pacific Coast region (which eventually became the states of Oregon and Washington). Side branches of the Trail went to Utah and to California after Gold was discovered in 1848.
5. 1870s - The **Transcontinental Railroad** was started during the Civil War but was not finished until 1869. After it was finished, a train could go all the way from the old cities of New York and Pennsylvania to the new settlements in California.
6. 1940s - The **Colorado River Aqueduct** was opened in 1939 to move water from the Colorado River to the Los Angeles area. Without this water, Los Angeles might not have grown to become the second largest city in the United States.
7. 1950s - The **Interstate Highway System** was built to connect every major city of the United States together. Airplanes also began to carry passengers.
8. 1990s - The **Internet** made inter-regional connections almost instantaneous.

Wrapup: for each innovation, write a paragraph, perhaps including a list, to identify the impacts that you think it might have had on the history of the United States.

Major Waves of Immigration in the History of the United States

People came to the United States from different parts of the world at different times in the past. Different parts of the country were growing at different times in the past. When you put those facts together, you get an important result: different regions of the country have concentrations of people who originally came from different parts of the world. That, in turn, has an influence on their political and economic behavior, as well as their personal travel and communication activity.

Choose a symbol for each group on the list below, and put this symbol (or just write the name of the group) on your GeoHistoGram to show the general time and location where those people tended to settle after they moved to the United States

1. mid-1600s - **Dutch** people moved to New York (and several other colonies) and **English** people moved to Virginia (and many other colonies).
2. 1700s - People from **Africa** were forcibly brought to the colonies as slaves. At first, they were brought to nearly every region, but it soon became apparent that slavery worked best on plantations that produced cotton, rice, or sugar, and those crops could not grow where the frost-free season was less than 7 months.
3. 1840s - People from **Ireland** moved away during the time they call *an Gorta Mór* (the Great Hunger), when disease destroyed much of their food crops. More than a million people died, and more than a million moved away. Many came to the United States and settled in cities like Boston and New York.
4. 1850s - After gold was discovered in California, people moved there from the eastern United States and various parts of **Europe**. Later, people came from **China**, especially when construction started on the Transcontinental Railroad, which was finished in 1869.
5. 1870s - The Homestead Act offered free land to anyone who would build a house and live on the land for five years. Many people from **Scandinavia**, **Germany**, and other countries in central Europe moved to start farms on the frontier, which was first in the Midwest and later in the Great Plains.
6. 1890s - The rapid construction of steel mills during the Industrial Revolution lured many people from eastern **Europe** to the coal mines and factories of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois. Fifteen years later, Michigan became the center of the automobile industry, a source of thousands of new jobs.
7. 1910s - People from **Russia** and other parts of eastern Europe moved to escape from civil wars; many of them moved to climatically similar areas in the Great Plains.
8. 1970s - For many years, people from **Mexico** crossed the border for temporary jobs, especially in places that grew vegetables or fruits that needed a lot of workers during the harvest season. Starting in the 1970s, Mexican people began to move permanently to the United States - their population doubled in states like Texas, New Mexico, and California in each of the next three decades.

Key Events in Early African-American History

The histories of Americans who originally came from Europe and Africa are usually different, but they are linked in many ways.

Choose a symbol and put it on your *GeoHistoGram* to show the general location and time of each of these events. Label these events. Then add up to five more events that you think will be better to help you remember when and where these things happened.

1. 1619 - a Dutch ship captain sold 20 African slaves to the colony at Jamestown.
2. 1739 - slaves escaped from the Stono Plantation near Charleston, South Carolina. They freed other slaves, formed a small army, and went south toward Florida.
3. 1781 - Elizabeth Freeman successfully sued to win freedom in Massachusetts.
4. 1787 - The Northwest Ordinance barred slavery in the Northwest Territories.
5. 1808 - The U.S. Constitution ended the importation of slaves into the South.
6. 1820. - Missouri Compromise banned slavery in the northern Great Plains.
7. 1827 - In New York, John Russwurm and Samuel Cornish started the *Freedom's Journal*, the first successful African-American newspaper.
8. 1838 - Pennsylvania passed the first law to bar free black people from voting.
9. 1850 - ed a strict fugitive slave law to make it much harder to escape slavery.
10. 1862 - The Emancipation Proclamation was issued to end slavery in the South.

Thought question: Which of these events might have influenced other events that happened later in different places? Explain.

What effects did these events have in their region (for example, the Stono Escape led to some stricter laws about escaped slaves)?

Do you think this is an appropriate list of events to use as "anchors" for other entries on your *GeoHistoGram*? If you think some different events would work better for you, list up to five events that you think would be just as good or even better:

- 11 replaces _____
- 12 replaces _____
- 13 replaces _____
- 14 replaces _____
- 15 replaces _____

Famous African-American Migrations in U.S. History

The United States is world-renowned as a mobile society. Many people move several times during their lifetimes. For example, I was born in Chicago and have lived in Ohio, Illinois, Georgia, California, New Hampshire, Hawai'i, Minnesota, and now New York and Michigan. Many African-American families have even more complicated migration histories, because they or their ancestors were in some of the biggest movements of people on earth.

On your US GeoHistoGram, put an arrow to mark each of these major migrations. You may need to "invent" a way to show migration that lasted a long time or went to several places.

1. 1619 - a Dutch ship captain sold 20 African slaves to the colony at Jamestown.
2. 1600s - After Massachusetts legalized slavery in 1641, people from Africa were captured and brought to every colony on the east coast.
3. 1700s - By now, most captured Africans were taken to the colonies that are hot enough to grow cotton, sugar, and rice. Northern colonies slowly began to end slavery, although northern ship-owners still found slave-trading very profitable.
3. 1808 - The slave trade was outlawed by law. African slaves were still legal and often were transported from one slave state to another (i.e. within the South).
4. 1850s - A few slaves escaped every year for many years. In the 1850s, the "Underground Railroad" helped thousands of slaves to escape from southern plantations and flee to the Northeastern States, Great Lake States, or Canada.
5. 1880s - Tens of thousands of former slaves moved from plantations in the Old South to new towns and farms in Kansas, Oklahoma, and other states in the Great Plains and Mountains.
6. 1890s - As industrial production began to expand, some people moved from the sharecropper farms in the rural South to Appalachian coal mines and steel-making cities like Pittsburgh and Cleveland.
7. 1910s - As farms began to use machines to replace human labor, hundreds of thousands of people became "The Great Migration" from the rural South to industrial cities in the Northeast and Great Lake States.
8. 1930s - Some Americans of African origin were among the farmers who moved from the Dust Bowl states (in the Great Plains) to growing states like California.
9. 1950s - Following President Truman's desegregation of the military, returning soldiers from the Northeast and South often moved to states with better job opportunities, like California or Washington.
10. 1990s - Places like Japan, Korea, China, and India became industrial powers. Northern cities lost jobs, and some African Americans moved back to the South.

Thought question: What do you think might be the next "Great Migration"? Are there any trends that you think might persuade people to move to a different part of the country?

Famous Black "Movers" in U.S. History

The United States is world-renowned as a mobile society. Occasionally, the personal migrations of one individual had great historical significance. This page is about some African-American people whose moves made a difference in United States history.

On your U.S. GeoHistoGram, put an arrow to mark each of the moves on the list below. You may need to "invent" a way to show any move that involved several different places.

1. 1770 - Crispus Attucks walked onto a street in Boston at the wrong time and was one of the first casualties in what eventually became the Revolutionary War.
2. 1831 - Nat Turner led a small "army" of escaped slaves more than 30 miles in Southampton County, Virginia, killing people in several plantations along the way. The group was trapped by the army (and many were killed), but Nat escaped and hid for another two months in hostile country before being captured.
3. 1838 - Frederick Bailey escaped from slavery in Maryland and went to Massachusetts. There, he changed his name to Frederick Douglass, and eventually he became a famous abolitionist speaker and writer.
4. 1857 - An army doctor from Missouri took his slave, named Dred Scott, with him on a trip to Illinois. Dred sued to gain freedom because he was in a free state when his owner died. The Supreme Court had several slave-owning judges, and it ruled against Mr. Scott. This was one of the key court decisions of the century.
5. 1877 - Simon Roundtree moved from Tennessee to Nicodemus, Kansas. He was the first settler of that famous "exoduster" town, but just one of a hundred thousand former slaves who moved from the South to the Great Plains.
6. 1910-23 - Ferdinand Joseph LaMothe moved from New Orleans to Chicago; he was one of nearly a million African Americans who moved north in the 1910s and 1920s. In Chicago, he used the name "Jelly Roll Morton," and eventually he became famous playing New Orleans jazz in many northern cities.
7. 1947 - Jackie Robinson was born in Georgia. He went to college in California, and then worked in Texas. In 1946 he was a star on the Kansas City Monarchs, a baseball team in the Negro League. In 1947 he moved to New York to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers, as the first African American in a major league.
8. 1955 - Rosa Parks refused to move from the front to the back of a bus in Alabama. This "non-trip" was one of the most famous moves in American history.
9. 1961-90 - Andrew Young was born in Louisiana and went to college in Washington, DC. He worked for a few years in New York. Then in 1961 he then moved south to work with Dr. Martin Luther King. He was elected to Congress in 1972, appointed to the UN by President Carter in 1977, and elected Mayor of Atlanta in 1981.
10. 1983 - Guion S. Bluford Jr was the first black astronaut in space. (That might be hard to show on GeoHistoGram! Draw a rocket on Cape Canaveral, Florida.)

Thought question: Can you add another "moving" story that connects different regions?

Milestones in the History of Women's Rights in the United States

The Declaration of Independence began with a sentence about "truths" that were "self-evident," but it took a long time for the United States to give equal rights to all of its citizens. In this activity, you will put symbols on your GeoHistoGram to show the time and place of some major events in the history of women's rights. Then, you will use your critical thinking skills to choose the correct generalizations from a list of possibilities.

Place symbols on your GeoHistoGram to show these events during the colonial era:

1. 1692 - After a trial in an all-male court in Salem, Massachusetts, 14 women and 5 men were convicted of being witches and executed.
2. 1701 - Women were allowed to serve on a court jury in Albany, New York.

Is this a valid generalization: "Women had no legal rights during the colonial era, before the Declaration of Independence" ? Why or why not?

Put symbols on your GeoHistoGram to show the times and places of these events:

3. 1839 - Mississippi was the first state to grant women the right to own property in their own name, without their husbands' permission.
4. 1848 - 300 women and men in New York signed a Declaration of Sentiments, urging an end to discrimination against women
5. 1873 - An Illinois law barred married women from practicing law.
6. 1890 - Wyoming was the first state to give women a right to vote in all elections.

Put an X on the line next to the generalization that is more accurate:

- "Women gained voting rights first in the wealthy urban parts of the country."
 "Women gained voting rights first in sparsely populated rural areas."

After the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Supreme Court decided a number of important cases about women's rights. Put a symbol on your GeoHistoGram to mark these times and places.

7. Illinois, 1969 - women must be allowed to work in jobs formerly reserved for men.
8. Georgia, 1971 - companies cannot refuse to hire a woman with young children.
9. Idaho, 1971 - state courts cannot favor men when administering wills.
10. Pennsylvania, 1973 - newspapers cannot have separate job ads for men and women.
11. Louisiana, 1975 - state courts cannot exclude women from juries.
12. Minnesota, 1984 - organizations like Jaycees, Kiwanis, and Lions cannot bar women.

Put an X on the line next to the generalization that is more accurate:

- "Legal struggles for women's rights occurred in many parts of the country."
 "Women were more successful in gaining legal rights in older industrial states."
 "Women were more successful in gaining legal rights in newer mining states."

Truth or Myth - using the U.S. GeoHistoGram to evaluate ideas

The GeoHistoGram is a graphic aid to help put historical events, people, and processes into space-time context. Because the context is visual, it can make it easier to test some ideas about the relationship between two or more people or events. Using a GeoHistoGram, your own background knowledge, and other sources (if needed), circle "Truth" by each statement that is basically true and "Myth" by each statement that is clearly false. Then, suggest an editorial change that would make each false statement true, perhaps by removing a word, adding a few words, or replacing some words.

- | | | |
|-------|------|---|
| Truth | Myth | 1. Spanish people settled in what is now New Mexico at about the same time as the English Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. |
| Truth | Myth | 2. The Catholic missions in California were established almost fifty years before the colony at Jamestowne. |
| Truth | Myth | 3. The Louisiana Purchase led to a rapid expansion of settlement in the Great Plains and Mountains. |
| Truth | Myth | 4. Prior to the Civil War, almost twice as many Presidents were born in the South as in any other region of the country. |
| Truth | Myth | 5. The Industrial Revolution, especially the invention of the automobile, allowed the West to grow more rapidly than the Great Lake States. |
| Truth | Myth | 6. Most Presidents came from either Ohio or New York during the fifty years after the Dust Bowl. |
| Truth | Myth | 7. Women first gained the right to vote in some states with relatively small populations in the Plains and Mountains. |
| Truth | Myth | 8. The OPEC oil embargo hurt the Plains and Mountains and gave a big boost to the economies of the Northeast and Great Lake States. |
| Truth | Myth | 9. The Homestead Act caused a rapid expansion in the population of the South, because people moved there from the dry western states. |
| Truth | Myth | 10. The Interstate Highway system was built in last half of the 1900s and seems to have helped the West and South more than the Northeast. |
| Truth | Myth | 11. The Gold Rush occurred right after the Civil War and attracted a large number of former soldiers from both North and South. |
| Truth | Myth | 12. Passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act led to a rapid drop in population and economic activity in the Desert, Mountain, and Pacific States. |
| Truth | Myth | 13. A long-standing westward and southward trend in political power has reversed in recent years; the Northeast is rapidly gaining influence. |

Novels That Had Influence in Different Regions of the U.S.

Many times during the history of the United States, someone wrote a novel or other book that described a problem or opportunity in a particular part of the country. Along with other economic and social influences, these books often led to changes such as migrations or legislative activity to deal with the issues raised in the novels. Here are ten examples:

1. 1750s - New England - *Last of the Mohicans* - Cooper (published 1826)
2. 1850s - South - *Uncle Tom's Cabin* - Stowe
3. 1850s with flashbacks - New England - *House of the Seven Gables* - Hawthorne
4. 1860s - South Central - *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* - Twain (published 1884)
5. 1860s - Southeast - *Gone With the Wind* - Mitchell (published 1936)
6. 1870s - Plains - *Little House on the Prairie* - Wilder (published 1932)
7. 1900s - Chicago - *The Jungle* - Sinclair
8. 1930s - South - *To Kill a Mockingbird* - Lee (published 1960)
9. 1930s - West - *Grapes of Wrath* - Steinbeck
10. 1975 - West - *The Monkey Wrench Gang* - Abbey

For each of the books on this list, do an internet search to discover its main message about the place that the book describes. For example, *Liar's Poker* was an influential book about Wall Street traders in the 1980s; the title comes from a popular game, but it also describes the negative opinion that the author has about some of the people working in the financial industry at the time. After you have placed symbols on your GeoHistoGram to represent each of these books, use other information on the GeoHistoGram to compose a sentence or two about the region - for example, does the book describe a fast-growing part of the country, or a place that was losing influence? Then, think of two more books that might have had a significant effect on how people thought about a place. Do an internet search to gather information. Write a sentence or two to describe each book and its major effect. Then, put a symbol on the GeoHistoGram in an appropriate place to mark the time and place where each of your additional choices was set.

East 2 West - Some of the Many Nations of Native Americans

The United States GeoHistoGram has the names of ten groups of Native Americans. They are written across the bottom of the page, about where they used to live. These ten were chosen based on their historic importance and present-day population. Other groups, however, may be more important in the local history of different areas.

1. The early settlers at Jamestown, Virginia, had neighbors called the Powhatans. Write their name under the label for Jamestown.
2. The New England colonies Plimoth Plantation encountered many groups whose names are still used - names like Penobscot, Massachusetts, Montauk, and Narragansett. Write several of those names to the right of the word Plimoth.
3. The Haudenosaunee people are often described as members of the Iroquois League. This large group included the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora nations. You can read about their important form of government in a history book or website. Write "Iroquois" under "Haudenosaunee."
4. In the "Deep South," a very early Mississippian culture group became many separate nations with similar languages. This group includes the Alabama, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Muscogee nations. Many of them were forced to move to reservations in Oklahoma. Their descendants number more than 300,000 people, and they now live in many states. Write several of those names above the general word "Mississippian."
5. The Cherokee are an Iroquoian-speaking nation that lived in the southern Appalachian Mountains. They were also forced to move to Oklahoma on the "Trail of Tears." Some later moved back east - others moved to many other places, from Maine and Florida to Oregon. More than 800,000 people now claim to be at least part Cherokee. Draw arrows in both directions from the word "Cherokee" to show this spread.
6. The Anishinaabeg lived among thousands of small lakes around the five Great Lakes. Canadian fur traders and British explorers listened to these people speak their name, but they wrote it down as "Ojibwe" and "Chippewa." You can do the same!
7. The same thing happened in the northern Great Plains, where French traders wrote the name "Sioux" for people who prefer to be called by their tribal names - Dakota, Lakota, Oglala, Wahpeton, Yankton, and many others. Write "Sioux" under "Lakota" to help you remember this historic connection for several large groups of people.
8. Many people lived as nomads on the Great Plains, following herds of bison. The lives of these people changed dramatically when they traded for (or captured) horses and guns from the Spanish. Mounted and armed, many resisted European settlement. From north to south, they included Blackfeet, Crow, Cheyenne, Pawnee, Kiowa, Comanche, and others. Write at least four names as a "stack" between "Lakota" and "Apache."
9. In the dry Southwest, many groups of people lived in cliff houses or stone pueblos. The Navajo have the largest reservation in the country - more than 15,000 square miles. Hopi have a smaller reservation inside it, and several other pueblo people have even smaller reservations nearby. Write "Navajo" above "Dine," and "Hopi" above that.
10. Unlike the Great Plains, where small groups of nomadic people "occupied" large areas, the mountains near the Pacific Coast had many dense clusters of people living in small valleys separated by rugged slopes. If you live in one of these areas, write the names of any local groups you may know; otherwise, write "Skagat, Nisqually, Siuslaw" below "Small Coastal Groups" and "Yakima, Nez Perce, Flathead" to the right.
11. Arctic and island people are hard to represent on the diagram. Write "Eskimo" and "Inuit" near the A (Alaska) on the map inset, and Hawai'ian near the H (Hawai'i).

U.S. in the World GeoHistoGram

