

# Maps of the United States

## *Answer Key*

This answer key has been prepared to assist the schoolteacher or homeschooling parent by providing answers to many of the questions in *Maps of the United States*. Because some questions have frequently changing answers (such as a state's governor), answers to those questions have not been given.

### *United States*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Official name                            | United States of America  |
| Capital                                  | Washington, DC  |
| Date of independence                     | July 4, 1776  |
| Type of government                       | Constitution-based federal republic   |
| Current population                       | > 300,000,000 (2008)  |
| World rank in population                 | Varies  |
| Land area                                | 9,161,923 square km   |
| Water area                               | 664,707 square km   |
| World rank in area                       | 4 <sup>th</sup>   |
| Highest point                            | Mount McKinley (6,198 m)  |
| Lowest point                             | Death Valley (-86 m)  |
| Six largest cities and their populations | New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Philadelphia, Phoenix<br>(Population numbers will vary depending on the year)  |
| Gross domestic product                   | \$13.84 trillion (2007)   |
| Per capita GDP                           | \$45,800 (2007)   |
| Major industries                         | Petroleum, steel, motor vehicles, aerospace, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics, food processing, consumer goods, lumber, mining                                |
| Chief agricultural products              | Wheat, corn, other grains, fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fish, forest products   |
| Major exports                            | Technology, medical equipment, aerospace equipment, military equipment, agricultural products, telecommunications equipment, automobiles and parts, chemicals, medicine |
| Major imports                            | Oil, agricultural products, automobiles, medicines, toys, furniture, computers, telecommunications equipment, motor vehicle parts                                       |

## *Notes about State Profiles*

*Some categories below need no explanation and have been purposefully left blank.*

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Date of statehood        |   |
| Rank of entry into union |   |
| State motto              |   |
| State nickname           | Some states are known by multiple nicknames. The best-known nicknames are listed here, but you may find others as well.   |
| Origin of state name     | There are often multiple explanations for how a state got its name. The most common explanation is listed here.   |
| Current population       | This information is not listed since it is constantly changing.   |
| Rank in population       | This information is not listed since it changes frequently.   |
| Land area                | Numbers may vary slightly, depending on the source you use. Any number within 500 square miles of the number listed is acceptable.  |
| Water area               | Numbers may vary slightly, depending on the source you use. Any number within 200 square miles of the number listed is acceptable.  |
| Rank in total area       | See notes for land and water area.  |
| Major natural resources  | Natural resources are defined as the natural wealth of a country, consisting of land, forests, mineral deposits, water, etc. ( <a href="http://www.dictionary.com">www.dictionary.com</a> ). Every state has some natural resources. Only the more abundant resources are listed here.  |
| Major industries         | Nearly every state's biggest industry is the government, with real estate, construction, manufacturing, or finance following a close second. In order to keep every state from having the same list, some effort has been made to list industries for which the state is well known. For example, agriculture is a very small percentage of most states' GDPs. However, Washington is well known for its apples, Maine for its blueberries, Nebraska for its corn, etc., so agriculture is listed as a major industry and these products are listed as major exports. |
| Major exports            |   |
| Governor                 | This information is not listed since it changes frequently.   |

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|--|---|
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | This number changes occasionally, so the current number may vary slightly from what is listed here.   |
| U.S. senators                                      | This information is not listed since it changes frequently.   |
| State abbreviation                                 |   |
| Postal code  |   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | The most common names for a resident of the state are listed here. You may find others.   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | Larger rivers and lakes are listed here. It is not necessary to include every river or lake listed here on the map.   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | If a state has mountain ranges, most of them are listed. It is not necessary to include on the map every mountain range that is listed here. Also, what is considered a mountain varies from the east coast to the west coast. Some sources will call the eastern mountains "hills," while other sources will list them as mountains.                           |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Some highest points have a specific name; others are simply locations on a map grid.  |
| Capital city                                       |   |
| Five largest cities                                | The five largest cities listed may change over time.  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Geographic regions vary depending on the organization or institution that is naming them. For example, the U.S. Geological Survey divides states into regions in a much different way than the Department of Agriculture or the state's own tourist council. The regions listed here are one way of dividing each state; you may find or choose to list others. |
| National parks                                     | Only national parks are listed for each state. National memorials, monuments, etc., were not included.  |
| Special geographic features                        | Answers will vary depending on what each student finds to be interesting. Students may choose their own special geographic feature and make a case for why it is significant.   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               |   |

## Alabama

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 14, 1819  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 22 <sup>nd</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Audemus jura nostra defendere</i> (We dare defend our rights)   |
| State nickname                                     | Yellowhammer State   |
| Origin of state name                               | Means “tribal town” in the Creek Indian language OR derived from the Choctaw Indian word <i>alibamu</i> , meaning “I clear the thicket” or “vegetation-gatherers.”   |
| Land area  | 50,744 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,673 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 30 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal   |
| Major industries                                   | Construction, manufacturing, agriculture, aerospace, automobiles   |
| Major exports                                      | Paper, chemicals, rubber, plastics, apparel and textiles, primary metals, automobile manufacturing, coal, iron, steel, poultry, soybeans, milk, vegetables, livestock, wheat, cotton, peanuts, fruit, hogs, corn |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 7  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ala.   |
| Postal code  | AL   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Alabamian, Alabaman  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Alabama, Chattahoochee, Conecuh, Mobile, Tennessee, Tombigbee<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Lewis Smith, Weiss, Martin, Walter F. George   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Appalachian Mountains  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Cheaha Mountain (2,407 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Montgomery   |
| Five largest cities                                | Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Highland Rim, Cumberland Plateau, Piedmont Upland and Plateau, Appalachian Ridge and Valley, Coastal Plain   |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Gulf of Mexico   |

## *Alaska*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 3, 1959  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 49 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | North to the Future  |
| State nickname                                     | The Last Frontier, Land of the Midnight Sun  |
| Origin of state name                               | Derivative of Aleut word <i>alyeska</i> , which means “great land” or “that which the sea breaks against”  |
| Land area  | 571,951 square miles   |
| Water area   | 91,316 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 1 <sup>st</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, wood, seafood, furs, gold, natural gas, zinc, coal  |
| Major industries                                   | Oil, Mining, transportation, construction, tourism, service, trade, logging  |
| Major exports                                      | Seafood, oil and natural gas, gold and other mining, lumber and wood products  |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Alaska   |
| Postal code  | AK   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Alaskan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Yukon, Kuskokwim, Colville, Copper<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Iliamna, Aleknagik, Becharof, Clark, Minchumina   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Saint Elias Range, Wrangell Mountains, Chugach Mountains, Kenai Mountains, Talkeetna Mountains, Alaska Range, Aleutian Mountain Range, Brooks Range              |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. McKinley (20,320 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Juneau   |
| Five largest cities                                | Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Sitka, Wasilla   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Pacific Mountain System, Central Uplands and Lowlands, Rocky Mountain System, Arctic Coastal Plain   |
| National parks                                     | Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Kenai Fjords, Kobuk Valley, Lake Clark, Wrangell-St. Elias   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Yukon Territory (Canada), British Columbia (Canada), Russia, Gulf of Alaska (Pacific Ocean), Bering Sea, Beaufort Sea (Arctic Ocean), Chukchi Sea (Arctic Ocean) |

## Arizona

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | February 14, 1912   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 48 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Ditat Deus</i> (God enriches)  |
| State nickname                                     | Grand Canyon State  |
| Origin of state name                               | Uncertain. Possibly from an Indian word <i>arizonac</i> , which means “little spring” OR from Indian word <i>arizuma</i> , which means “silver-bearing.”  |
| Land area  | 113,634 square miles  |
| Water area   | 363 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 6 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Copper, molybdenum, sand, gravel, cement  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, construction, agriculture, tourism, mining   |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, dairy products, cotton, lettuce, nursery stock, hay, electric equipment, transportation equipment, machinery, printing, electronics   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 8   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ariz.   |
| Postal code  | AZ  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Arizonan, Arizonian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Colorado, Little Colorado, Gila, Bill Williams<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Mead, Havasu, Mohave, Theodore Roosevelt, San Carlos Reservoir, Powell   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Baboquivari, Santa Catalina, Pelencillo, Saucedo, McDowell, Mazatzal, Hualapai, Gila Bend, Harcuvar, Harquahala, Trigo, Gila, Growler, Sacaton, Mingus, Santa Maria, Santa Ancha, White, Chiricahua, Huachuca, Pinaleno, Santa Rita, Superstition |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Humphreys Peak (12,633 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Phoenix   |
| Five largest cities                                | Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Glendale, Chandler   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Colorado Plateau, Transition Zone, Basin and Range  |
| National parks                                     | Grand Canyon, Petrified Forest, Saguaro   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Sonora (Mexico), Baja California Norte (Mexico)   |

## Arkansas

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | June 15, 1836  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 25 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Regnat populus</i> (The people rule)  |
| State nickname                                     | The Natural State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Quapaw Indians  |
| Land area  | 52,068 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,110 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 29 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Diamonds, wood, natural gas, oil, bromine, vanadium  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, agriculture, tourism  |
| Major exports                                      | Food products, lumber and wood products, cotton, rice, soybeans, poultry and eggs, hogs, milk, paper products, machinery, fabricated metal products  |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 4  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ark.   |
| Postal code  | AR   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Arkansan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Arkansas, Mississippi<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Ouachita, Bull Shoals Reservoir, Beaver, Norfolk, Greens Ferry, Dardanelle Reservoir, Hamilton, Maumelle, DeGray, Greeson, Milwood Reservoir, Erling, Jack Lee |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Ozarks, Ouachita, Boston   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Magazine Mountain (2,753 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Little Rock  |
| Five largest cities                                | Little Rock, Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Springdale, Jonesboro   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Ozark Plateau, Arkansas River Valley, Ouachita Mountains, West Gulf Coastal Plain, Mississippi Alluvial Plain  |
| National parks                                     | Hot Springs  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana   |

## California

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Date of statehood                                     | September 9, 1850   |
| Rank of entry into union                              | 31 <sup>st</sup> of 50  |
| State motto   | <i>Eureka</i> (I have found it)   |
| State nickname  | The Golden State  |
| Origin of state name                                  | From a book, <i>Las Sergas de Esplandian</i> , c. 1500  |
| Land area   | 155,959 square miles  |
| Water area  | 7,736 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                    | 3 <sup>rd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                               | Borax, wood, oil, natural gas, cement   |
| Major industries                                      | Manufacturing, information technology, tourism<br>entertainment, agriculture, biotechnology,<br>aerospace   |
| Major exports   | Fruits, vegetables, nuts, dairy products, cattle,<br>grapes, nursery stock, computer hardware and<br>software, wood   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S.<br>Congress | 53  |
| State abbreviation                                    | Calif.  |
| Postal code   | CA  |
| Name for resident of this state                       | Californian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                      | <i>Rivers:</i> Sacramento, San Joaquin, Colorado<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Tahoe, Owens, Searles, Salton Sea, Mono,<br>Berryessa, Clear, Almanor, Goose, Clear Lake<br>Reservoir, Shasta, Honey, Buena Vista |
| Mountain ranges                                       | Klamath, Coastal Range, Sierra Nevada, Cascade,<br>Los Angeles, San Diego (Peninsular)  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation          | Mt. Whitney (14,494 feet)   |
| Capital city  | Sacramento  |
| Five largest cities                                   | Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San<br>Francisco, Long Beach  |
| Geographic regions                                    | Klamath Mountains, Coastal Ranges, Sierra<br>Nevada, Central Valley, Cascade Mountains,<br>Basin and Range Region, Los Angeles Ranges,<br>San Diego Ranges  |
| National parks  | Channel Islands, Death Valley, Joshua Tree,<br>Kings Canyon, Lassen Volcanic, Redwood,<br>Yosemite  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water                  | Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Baja California Norte<br>(Mexico), Pacific Ocean   |



## Colorado

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | August 1, 1876  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 38 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Nil sine Numine</i> (Nothing without Providence)   |
| State nickname                                     | Centennial State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Spanish, “ruddy” or “red”  |
| Land area  | 103,717 square miles  |
| Water area   | 376 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 8 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Gold  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, scientific research, technology, tourism, service, communications, mining  |
| Major exports                                      | Scientific instruments, food products, transportation equipment, machinery, chemical products, gold, cattle, wheat, dairy products, corn, hay, electrical instruments, beer |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 7   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Colo.   |
| Postal code  | CO  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Coloradan, Coloradoan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas, South Platte<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Granby, Blue Mesa Reservoir, John Martin Reservoir   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Rocky Mountains (Front Range, Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Park Range, Sawatch Range, San Juan Mountains)  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Elbert (14,433 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Denver  |
| Five largest cities                                | Denver, Colorado Springs, Aurora, Lakewood, Fort Collins  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Colorado Plateau, Intermontane Basin   |
| National parks                                     | Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Great Sand Dunes, Mesa Verde, Rocky Mountain  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma  |

## *Connecticut*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 9, 1788   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 5 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Qui transtulit sustinet</i> (He who transplanted still sustains)   |
| State nickname                                     | Constitution State (official, 1959), Nutmeg State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Indian word meaning “beside the long tidal river”   |
| Land area  | 4,844 square miles  |
| Water area   | 698 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 48 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oysters   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, aerospace  |
| Major exports                                      | Nursery stock, seafood, poultry and eggs, dairy products, cattle, tobacco, transportation equipment, heavy industrial machinery, electrical equipment, military weaponry, fabricated metal products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, scientific instruments |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 5   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Conn.   |
| Postal code  | CT  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Connecticuter, Nutmegger  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Candlewood<br><br>Long Island Sound   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Frissell (2,380 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Hartford  |
| Five largest cities                                | Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Waterbury  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Taconic Section, Western New England Upland, Connecticut Valley Lowland, Eastern New England Upland, Coastal Lowlands   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, Atlantic Ocean   |

## Delaware

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 7, 1787   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 1 <sup>st</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Liberty and independence   |
| State nickname                                     | Diamond State, First State, Small Wonder   |
| Origin of state name                               | From Delaware River and Bay, which were named for Sir Thomas West, Baron De La Warr  |
| Land area  | 1,953 square miles   |
| Water area   | 535 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 49 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | None   |
| Major industries                                   | Chemical manufacturing, agriculture  |
| Major exports                                      | Chemical products, paper products, food products, rubber and plastic products, scientific instruments, machinery, corn, soybeans, potatoes, hay, broiler chickens, fish, dairy products, automobiles |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Del.   |
| Postal code  | DE   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Delawarean, Delawarian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Delaware, Mispillion, Nanticoke<br><br>Delaware Bay   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Elbright Road, Del.-Pa. state line (448 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Dover  |
| Five largest cities                                | Wilmington, Dover, Newark, Middletown, Smyrna  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Atlantic Coastal Plain, Piedmont   |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Atlantic Ocean   |

## Florida

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|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | March 3, 1845  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 27 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | In God we trust (1868)   |
| State nickname                                     | Sunshine State (1970)  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Spanish <i>Pascua Florida</i> , which means “feast of flowers”  |
| Land area  | 53,926 square miles  |
| Water area   | 11,827 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 22 <sup>nd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Phosphate, fish  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, mining, aerospace, fishing  |
| Major exports                                      | Citrus fruits, other fruit, vegetables, nursery stock, cattle, sugarcane, dairy products, electrical equipment, transportation equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 25   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Fla.   |
| Postal code  | FL   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Floridian, Floridan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> St. Johns, St. Marys, Suwannee<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Okeechobee, George, Apopka, Kissimmee, Istokpoga                      |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Britton Hill - Sec. 30, T6N, R20W, Walton County (345 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Tallahassee  |
| Five largest cities                                | Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Hialeah  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Atlantic Coastal Plain, East Gulf Coastal Plain, Florida Uplands   |
| National parks                                     | Biscayne, Dry Tortugas, Everglades   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Georgia, Alabama, Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean   |

## Georgia

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 2, 1788  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 4 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Wisdom, justice, and moderation  |
| State nickname                                     | Peach State, Empire State of the South   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of George II of England   |
| Land area  | 57,906 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,518 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 24 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Pine trees, clay, stone, sand  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, communications, transportation, tourism, food, mining, timber  |
| Major exports                                      | Peanuts, paper products, textiles and apparel, transportation equipment, food products, chemicals, corn, cotton, tobacco, soybeans, vegetables, cattle, hogs, poultry and eggs, peaches, resin, turpentine, marble, electrical equipment             |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 13   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ga.  |
| Postal code  | GA   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Georgian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Chattahoochee, Savannah, Suwannee<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Clark's Hill, West Point, Hartwell, Sidney Lanier, Allatoona, Weiss, Sinclair, Jackson, Blackshear, Walter F. George Reservoir, Seminole, Russell, J. Strom Thurmond Reservoir |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Blue Ridge,  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Brasstown Bald (4,784 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Atlanta  |
| Five largest cities                                | Atlanta, Augusta-Richmond County, Columbus, Savannah, Athens-Clarke County   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Appalachian Plateau, Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region, Blue Ridge Region, The Piedmont, East Gulf Coastal Plain, Atlantic Coastal Plain   |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Atlantic Ocean  |

## Hawaii

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | August 21, 1959   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 50 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono</i> (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)  |
| State nickname                                     | Aloha State (1959)  |
| Origin of state name                               | Uncertain. The islands may have been named by Hawaii Loa, their traditional discoverer. Or they may have been named after Hawaii or Hawaiki, the traditional home of the Polynesians. |
| Land area  | 6,422 square miles  |
| Water area   | 4,508 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 43 <sup>rd</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | None  |
| Major industries                                   | Tourism, food processing, agriculture, manufacturing  |
| Major exports                                      | Coffee, macadamia nuts, pineapple, livestock, sugarcane, bananas, nursery products, flowers, fabricated metal products, stone, clay, and glass products                               |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 2   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Hawaii  |
| Postal code  | HI  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Hawaiian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Wailuku (Hawaii), Anahuu (Oahu)<br><i>Lake:</i> Salt   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Koolau, Waianae (Oahu)  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Puu Wekiu, Mauna Kea (13,796 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Honolulu  |
| Five largest cities                                | Honolulu, Hilo, Kailua, Kaneohe, Waipahu  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Hawaii, Maui, Kahoolawe, Molokai, Lanai, Oahu, Kauai, Nihau   |
| National parks                                     | Haleakala, Hawaii Volcanoes   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Pacific Ocean   |

*Idaho*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | July 3, 1890  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 43 <sup>rd</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Esto perpetua</i> (It is forever OR Let it be forever)   |
| State nickname                                     | Gem State, Spud State   |
| Origin of state name                               | An invented name whose meaning is unknown   |
| Land area  | 82,747 square miles   |
| Water area   | 822 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 14 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, silver, antimony, lead, cobalt, garnet, phosphate rock, vanadium, zinc, mercury   |
| Major industries                                   | Mining, lumber, agriculture, tourism, food processing, manufacturing, science and technology  |
| Major exports                                      | Potatoes, wheat, apples, corn, barley, sugar beets, hops, lumber and wood products, machinery, chemical products, paper products, electronics, silver, cattle   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 2   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Idaho   |
| Postal code  | ID  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Idahoan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Couer d'Alene, Snake, St. Joe, St. Maries, Kootenai<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Pend Oreille, Bear, Coeur D'Alene, American Falls Reservoir, Priest, Grays  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Rocky Mountains, Bitterroot Mountain Range, Coeur d'Alene Mountains, Clearwater Mountains, Salmon River Mountains, Sawtooth Mountains, Seven Devils Mountains, Lost River Range, Lemhi Range, Blackfoot Mountains |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Borah Peak (12,662 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Boise   |
| Five largest cities                                | Boise, Nampa, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Meridian  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Rocky Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Basin and Ridge Region   |
| National parks                                     | Yellowstone   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, British Columbia (Canada)   |

*Illinois*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 3, 1818  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 21 <sup>st</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | State sovereignty, national union   |
| State nickname                                     | Prairie State, Land of Lincoln  |
| Origin of state name                               | Algonquin for “tribe of superior men”   |
| Land area  | 55,583 square miles   |
| Water area   | 2,330 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 25 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, coal   |
| Major industries                                   | Mining, agriculture, oil, manufacturing, meat packing, iron and steel   |
| Major exports                                      | Corn, soybeans, hogs, cattle, dairy products, wheat, chemicals, food products, machinery, fabricated metal products, plastic and rubber products, transportation equipment, computer and electronic products, oil, coal |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 19  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ill.  |
| Postal code  | IL  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Illinoisian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio, Wabash<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Michigan, Rend, Senachwine, Upper Peoria, Shelbyville, Springfield, Carlyle Reservoir, Crab Orchard   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Charles Mound (1,235 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Springfield   |
| Five largest cities                                | Chicago, Aurora, Rockford, Naperville, Joliet   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Central Plains, Shawnee Hills, Gulf Coastal Plain   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan/Lake Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri  |



## Indiana

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 11, 1816  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 19 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | The Crossroads of America  |
| State nickname                                     | Hoosier State  |
| Origin of state name                               | Means “land of Indians”  |
| Land area  | 35,866 square miles  |
| Water area   | 550 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 38 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, coal, limestone, crushed stone, cement, sand, gravel  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, mining,   |
| Major exports                                      | Corn, soybeans, hogs, wheat, oats, rye, tomatoes, onions, cattle, dairy products, eggs, steel, electric equipment, transportation equipment, chemical products, petroleum and coal products, machinery |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 9  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ind.   |
| Postal code  | IN   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Indianan, Indianian, Hoosier   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Ohio, Kankakee, Wabash, White, Tippecanoe<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Michigan, Monroe, Mississinewa, Brookville, Pakota   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Hoosier Hill, Franklin Township, Wayne County (1,257 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Indianapolis   |
| Five largest cities                                | Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend, Gary   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Lakes Plains, Till Plains, Southern Plains and Lowlands  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois   |

*Iowa*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 28, 1846   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 29 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain  |
| State nickname                                     | Hawkeye State, Tall Corn State  |
| Origin of state name                               | Probably from an Indian word meaning “this is the place” or “the Beautiful Land”  |
| Land area  | 55, 869 square miles  |
| Water area   | 402 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 26 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, cement, limestone, sand, gypsum, coal   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, food processing   |
| Major exports                                      | Hogs, corn, soybeans, oats, cattle, eggs, dairy products, machinery, electric equipment, chemical products, publishing, ethanol |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 5   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Iowa  |
| Postal code  | IA  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Iowan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Cedar, Des Moines, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Red Rock, Wokoboji, Rathbun,                 |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Hawkeye Point, Sec. 29, T10N, R41W, Osceola County (1,670 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Des Moines  |
| Five largest cities                                | Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Sioux City, Waterloo   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Young Drift Plains, Driftless Area, Dissected Till Plains   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri  |

## Kansas

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 29, 1861  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 34 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Ad astra per aspera</i> (To the stars through difficulties)  |
| State nickname                                     | Sunflower State, Jayhawk State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From a Sioux word meaning “people of the south wind”  |
| Land area  | 81,814 square miles   |
| Water area   | 461 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 15 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, natural gas, zinc, coal, salt, lead  |
| Major industries                                   | Oil, mining, agriculture, aerospace, manufacturing  |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, sheep, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, hogs, corn, salt, transportation equipment, commercial and private aircraft, food products, chemical products, machinery, apparel, oil   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 4   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Kans.   |
| Postal code  | KS  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Kansan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Republican, Smoky Hill<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Kirwan Reservoir, Waconda, Wilson, Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Cheney Reservoir, Marion, Milford, El Dorado, Tuttle Creek, Perry, Pomona, John Redmond, |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Sunflower (4,039 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Topeka  |
| Five largest cities                                | Wichita, Overland Park, Kansas City, Topeka, Olathe   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Dissected Till Plains, Southeastern Plains, Great Plains  |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma  |

## *Kentucky*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | June 1, 1792   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 15 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | United we stand, divided we fall   |
| State nickname                                     | Bluegrass State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Iroquoian word <i>ken-tah-ten</i> , meaning “land of tomorrow”   |
| Land area  | 39,728 square miles  |
| Water area   | 680 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 37 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, oil, natural gas, clay, stone  |
| Major industries                                   | Auto, agriculture, mining, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Horses, goats, cattle, tobacco, dairy products, soybeans, corn, transportation equipment, chemical products, electric equipment, machinery, food products, coal, automobiles   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 6  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ky.  |
| Postal code  | KY   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Kentuckian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Cumberland, Green, Kentucky, Mississippi, Ohio<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Kentucky, Barkley, Rough River, Nolin, Barren River, Dale Hollow, Lake Cumberland, Cave Run |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Bluegrass, Cumberland Plateau, Western Coal Field, Pennyroyal Region, Jackson Purchase Region  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Black Mountain (4,139 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Frankfort  |
| Five largest cities                                | Louisville/Jefferson County, Lexington-Fayette, Owensboro, Bowling Green, Covington  |
| Geographic regions                                 |  |
| National parks                                     | Mammoth Cave   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee  |

*Louisiana*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | April 30, 1812  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 18 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Union, justice, and confidence  |
| State nickname                                     | Pelican State, Bayou State, Creole State  |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Louis XIV of France   |
| Land area  | 43,561 square miles   |
| Water area   | 8,277 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 31 <sup>st</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, natural gas, seafood, salt, sulfur   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, seafood  |
| Major exports                                      | Seafood, cotton, soybeans, cattle, sweet potatoes, pecans, sugarcane, poultry and eggs, dairy products, rice, chemical products, food products, transportation equipment, paper products, petroleum and coal products   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 7   |
| State abbreviation                                 | La.   |
| Postal code  | LA  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Louisianan, Louisianian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Atchafalaya, Mississippi, Ouachita, Red, Sabine<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Pontchartrain, Salvador, Lac Des Allemands, Maurepas, Grand, White, Sabine, Calcasieu, Toledo Bend Reservoir, Catahoula, Cross, Bistineau, Caddo, Clairborne, Bayou D'Arbonne, Borgne |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Driskill Mountain (535 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Baton Rouge   |
| Five largest cities                                | New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lafayette, Lake Charles   |
| Geographic regions                                 | East Gulf Coast Plain, Mississippi Alluvial Plain, West Gulf Coastal Plain  |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Gulf of Mexico  |

## Maine

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | March 15, 1820   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 23 <sup>rd</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Dirigo</i> (I lead or I direct)   |
| State nickname                                     | Pine Tree State  |
| Origin of state name                               | First used to distinguish the mainland from the offshore islands.  |
| Land area  | 30,861 square miles  |
| Water area   | 4,523 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 39 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, seafood  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, shipbuilding, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Poultry and eggs, dairy products, cattle, wild blueberries, apples, maple syrup, maple sugar, potatoes, fish, lobster, paper and wood products, electronic equipment, leather products, food products, textiles, bio-technology, ships |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 2  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Maine  |
| Postal code  | ME   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Mainer   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. John<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Chamberlain, Eagle, Chesuncook, Seboomook, Brassua, Moosehead, Pemadumcook, Flagstaff, Mooselookmeguntic, Richardson, West Grand, Big, Sebago          |
| Mountain ranges                                    | White Mountains, Longfellow Mountains  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Katahdin (5,267 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Augusta  |
| Five largest cities                                | Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, South Portland, Auburn   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coastal Lowlands, Eastern New England Uplands, White Mountains   |
| National parks                                     | Acadia   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New Hampshire, Quebec (Canada), New Brunswick (Canada), Atlantic Ocean   |

## Maryland

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | April 28, 1788   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 7 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Fatti maschii, parole femine</i> (Manly deeds, womanly words)   |
| State nickname                                     | Free State, Old Line State   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Henrietta Maria (queen of Charles I of England)  |
| Land area  | 9,773 square miles   |
| Water area   | 2,632 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 42 <sup>nd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Stone, coal, sand, gravel, cement, clay, seafood   |
| Major industries                                   | Seafood, agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, transportation, food production, research, service   |
| Major exports                                      | Seafood, greenhouse and nursery products, chickens and eggs, corn, dairy products, soybeans, stone, coal, sand, gravel, cement, clay, food products, chemicals, computer and electronic products, transportation equipment, primary metals |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 8  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Md.  |
| Postal code  | MD   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Marylander   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Patapsco, Patuxent, Potomac, Susquehanna<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Deep Creek, Liberty, Prettyboy Reservoir, Loch Raven Reservoir, Triadelphia Reservoir<br><br>Chesapeake Bay   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Allegheny  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Backbone Mountain (3,487 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Annapolis  |
| Five largest cities                                | Baltimore, Frederick, Gaithersburg, Rockville, Bowie   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Appalachian Plateau, Appalachian Ridge and Valley, Blue Ridge, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Atlantic Ocean  |

## *Massachusetts*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | February 6, 1788   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 6 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem</i> (By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty)  |
| State nickname                                     | Bay State; Old Colony state  |
| Origin of state name                               | From Massachusetts tribe of Native Americans, meaning “at or about the great hill”   |
| Land area  | 7,840 square miles   |
| Water area   | 2,714 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 44 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | seafood  |
| Major industries                                   | Tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, biotechnology, finance, health care, higher education   |
| Major exports                                      | Seafood, electronics, communications equipment, cranberries, dairy products, poultry products, nursery and greenhouse produce, vegetables, tobacco |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 10   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Mass.  |
| Postal code  | MA   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Bay Stater   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Charles, Connecticut, Hoosic, Housatonic, Merrimack<br><br><i>Lake:</i> Quabbin Reservoir   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Taconic Mountains,   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Greylock (3,487 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Boston   |
| Five largest cities                                | Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Cambridge  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coastal Lowland, Eastern new England Upland, Connecticut Valley Lowland, Western New England Upland, Berkshire Valley, Taconic Mountains           |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Atlantic Ocean  |



## Michigan

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 26, 1837  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 26 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Si quaeris peninsulam amoenam circumspice</i> (If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you)  |
| State nickname                                     | Wolverine State, Great Lakes State, Automotive State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From Indian word "Michigana" meaning "great or large lake"  |
| Land area  | 56,803 square miles   |
| Water area   | 39,912 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 11 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Iron, iodine, copper, gypsum, bromine, salt, lime, gravel, cement, wood   |
| Major industries                                   | Technology, science, manufacturing, mining, tourism, agriculture  |
| Major exports                                      | Automobiles and parts, blueberries, cherries, apples, grapes, peaches, food products, sugar beets, navy beans, soy beans, potatoes, corn, food products, hogs, fabricated metal products, chemical products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 15  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Mich.   |
| Postal code  | MI  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Michigander, Michiganiaan, Michiganite  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Detroit, Grand, Kalamazoo, St. Clair, St. Marys<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Michigan, Superior, Huron, Erie, St. Clair  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Porcupine Mountains   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Arvon (1,979 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Lansing   |
| Five largest cities                                | Detroit, Grand Rapids, Warren, Sterling Heights, Flint  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Lakes Plain, Superior Upland  |
| National parks                                     | Isle Royale   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois/Lake Michigan, Minnesota/Lake Superior, Ontario (Canada)   |

## Minnesota

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | May 11, 1858  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 32 <sup>nd</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>L'Etoile du Nord</i> (The North Star)  |
| State nickname                                     | North Star State; Gopher State; Land of 10,000 Lakes  |
| Origin of state name                               | From a Dakota Indian word meaning "sky-tinted water"  |
| Land area  | 79,610 square miles   |
| Water area   | 7,328 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 12 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Iron ore, wood  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, mining, logging,   |
| Major exports                                      | Iron ore, corn, wheat, rye, alfalfa, sugar beets, butter, eggs, milk, potatoes, green peas, barley, soybeans, oats, turkeys, hogs, cattle, machinery, fabricated metals, plastics, electronic computers, scientific instruments, processed foods, paper products, |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 8   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Minn.   |
| Postal code  | MN  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Minnesotan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Minnesota, Mississippi, Rainy, Red, St. Croix<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Lake of the Woods, Upper Red, Lower Red, Winnibigoshish, Leech, Mille Lacs  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Eagle Mountain (2,301 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | St. Paul  |
| Five largest cities                                | Minneapolis, St. Paul, Rochester, Duluth, Bloomington   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Red River Valley, Northwest Angle, Iron Range, Central, Minnesota River valley, Twin Cities, Buffalo Ridge, Southeast   |
| National parks                                     | Voyageurs   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan/Lake Superior, Ontario (Canada), Manitoba (Canada)  |

## Mississippi

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 10, 1817  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 20 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Virtute et armis</i> (By valor and arms)  |
| State nickname                                     | Magnolia State, Hospitality State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Indian word meaning “Father of Waters”   |
| Land area  | 46,906 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,523 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 32 <sup>nd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | None   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing   |
| Major exports                                      | Soybeans, cotton, corn, peanuts, pecans, rice, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, poultry and eggs, mean animals, dairy products, feed crops, horticulture crops, catfish, wood products, food processing, electrical machinery, transportation equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 4  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Miss.  |
| Postal code  | MS   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Mississippian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | Rivers: Mississippi, Big Black, Pearl, Yazoo<br><br>Lakes: Ross Barnett Reservoir, Sardis, Grenada, Enid   |
| Mountain ranges                                    |  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Woodall Mountain (806 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Jackson  |
| Five largest cities                                | Jackson, Gulfport, Biloxi, Hattiesburg, Southhaven   |
| Geographic regions                                 |  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Gulf of Mexico  |

## Missouri

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | August 10, 1821  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 24 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Salus populi suprema lex esto</i> (The welfare of the people shall be the supreme law)  |
| State nickname                                     | Show-me State  |
| Origin of state name                               | Named after the Missouri Indian tribe. Missouri means “town of the large canoes.”  |
| Land area  | 68,885 square miles  |
| Water area   | 818 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 21 <sup>st</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Limestone, lead, coal, cement, crushed stone   |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, aerospace, agriculture, service, tourism  |
| Major exports                                      | Beef, soybeans, pork, dairy products, hay, corn, poultry, sorghum, eggs, hogs, cattle, wine, beer, food products, transportation equipment, chemical products, electrical equipment, fabricated metal products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 9  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Mo.  |
| Postal code  | MO   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Missourian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Current, Mississippi, Missouri, Osage, St. Francis<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Lake of the Ozarks, Harry S. Truman Reservoir, Table Rock Lake, Mark Twain Lake, Thomas Hill Reservoir                  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | St. Francois Mountains   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Taum Sauk Mountain (1,772 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Jefferson City   |
| Five largest cities                                | Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, Independence, Columbia  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Dissected Till Plains, Osage Plains, Ozark Plateau, Mississippi Alluvial Plain   |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois  |

*Montana*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 8, 1889   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 41 <sup>st</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Oro y plata</i> (Gold and silver)   |
| State nickname                                     | Treasure State, Big Sky Country  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Spanish word meaning “mountain”   |
| Land area  | 145,552 square miles   |
| Water area   | 1,489 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 4 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Gold, coal, silver, talc, vermiculite, wood  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, mining, logging, food processing   |
| Major exports                                      | Wheat, barley, sugar beets, oats, rye, seed potatoes, honey, cherries, cattle and sheep, minerals, wood and wood products, food products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Mont.  |
| Postal code  | MT   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Montanan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Clark Fork, Missouri, Yellowstone<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Flathead, Fort Peck  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Rocky Mountains (Lewis Range, Absaroka Range), Bearpaw, Little Rocky, Judith, Big Snowy, Wolf,   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Granite Peak (12,799)  |
| Capital city                                       | Helena   |
| Five largest cities                                | Billings, Missoula, Great Falls, Bozeman, Butte-Silver Bow   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Plains, Rocky Mountain Region  |
| National parks                                     | Glacier, Yellowstone   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Idaho, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, Saskatchewan (Canada), Alberta (Canada)  |

## Nebraska

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | March 1, 1867   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 37 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Equality before the law   |
| State nickname                                     | Cornhusker State (1945), Beef State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Oto Indian word meaning “flat water”  |
| Land area  | 76,872 square miles   |
| Water area   | 481 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 16 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, natural gas  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, freight transport, telecommunications, information technology, insurance, food processing   |
| Major exports                                      | Wheat, corn, sorghum, grass, cattle, hogs, soybeans, food processing, electronic components, auto accessories, pharmaceuticals, mobile homes, clothing, farm machinery, chemicals, transportation equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 3   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Nebr.   |
| Postal code  | NE  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Nebraskan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Missouri, Niobrara, Platte, Republican<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> McConaughy, Lewis and Clark, Harlan Country, Hugh Butler   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Johnson Township, Kimball County (5,424 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Lincoln   |
| Five largest cities                                | Omaha, Lincoln, Bellevue, Grand Island, Kearney   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Dissected Till Plains, Great Plains, Sand Hills, High Plains, Badlands  |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa   |

## Nevada

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | October 31, 1864   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 36 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | All for Our Country  |
| State nickname                                     | Sagebrush State; Silver State; Battle Born State   |
| Origin of state name                               | Spanish, meaning “snowcapped”  |
| Land area  | 109,825 square miles   |
| Water area   | 737 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 7 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Gold, silver, aggregates, copper, gypsum, diatomite, lithium   |
| Major industries                                   | Tourism, agriculture, mining, ranching, gambling   |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, hay, alfalfa, dairy products, onions, potatoes, machinery, food products, electric equipment   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 3  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Nev.   |
| Postal code  | NV   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Nevadan, Nevadian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Colorado, Columbia, Humboldt, Truckee<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Pyramid, Tao, Walker, Mead, Carson, Lahontan Reservoir, Rye Patch Reservoir, Ruby, Mohave  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Sierra Nevadas, Toiyabe, Toiyabe, Toiyabe, Snake, Toana, Granite, Trinity, Stillwater, Santa Rosa, Shoshone, Excelsior, Monitor, Hot Creek, Pancake, Belted, Kawich, McCullough, Mormon, Sheep, DelMar, Highland, Grant, White Pine, Egan, Schell Creek, Steptoe, Ruby, Independence |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Boundary Peak (13,140 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Carson City  |
| Five largest cities                                | Las Vegas, Henderson, Reno, North Las Vegas, Sparks  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Columbia Plateau, Sierra Nevada, Basin and Range   |
| National parks                                     | Great Basin  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Oregon, California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho   |

## *New Hampshire*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | June 21, 1788   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 9 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Live free or die  |
| State nickname                                     | Granite State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From the English country of Hampshire   |
| Land area  | 8,968 square miles  |
| Water area   | 381 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 46 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Stone, clay   |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, agriculture, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Electrical machinery, textiles, pulp and paper products, stone and clay products, dairy and poultry products, corn, potatoes, hay, nursery stock, cattle, apples, eggs, rubber and plastic products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 2   |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.H.  |
| Postal code  | NH  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | New Hampshireite  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Androscoggin, Connecticut, Merrimack<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Winnepesaukee, Sunapee, Newfound, Ossipee, Moore Reservoir, Umbagog, Francis, First Connecticut, Second Connecticut        |
| Mountain ranges                                    | White   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Washington (6,288 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Concord   |
| Five largest cities                                | Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Rochester, Dover   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coastal Lowlands, Eastern New England Upland, White Mountains Region  |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Quebec (Canada), Atlantic Ocean  |



## *New Jersey*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 18, 1787   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 3 <sup>rd</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Liberty and prosperity  |
| State nickname                                     | Garden State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Channel Isle of Jersey   |
| Land area  | 7,417 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,303 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 47 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, pharmaceuticals, chemical development, telecommunications, service, shipping, printing and publishing  |
| Major exports                                      | Chemical products, pharmaceuticals, instruments, machinery, electrical goods, apparel, vegetables, cranberries, blueberries, peaches, poultry, dairy products, seafood, nursery stock, horses |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 13  |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.J.  |
| Postal code  | NJ  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | New Jerseyite, New Jerseyan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Delaware, Hudson<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Hopatcong, Greenwood, Wanaque Reservoir, Round Valley Reservoir, Mannington Meadow   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Kittatinny, Watchung  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | High Point (1,803 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Trenton   |
| Five largest cities                                | Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Atlantic Coastal Plain, Piedmont, New England Upland, Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Atlantic Ocean  |

## *New Mexico*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 6, 1912  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 47 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Crescit eundo</i> (It grows as it goes)   |
| State nickname                                     | Land of Enchantment (1999)   |
| Origin of state name                               | From Mexico, "Place of Mexitli," an Aztec god or leader  |
| Land area  | 121,355 square miles   |
| Water area   | 233 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 5 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, coal, uranium, potassium salts, natural gas, copper, gold, silver, zinc, lead, molybdenum   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, energy research, mining   |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, dairy products, hay, nursery stock, chilies, cotton, pecans, sorghum, corn, peanuts, beans, onions, lettuce, electric equipment, oil and coal products, food products, stone, glass, and clay products, chemicals, transportation equipment, lumber, |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 3  |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.M.   |
| Postal code  | NM   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | New Mexican  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Rio Grande, Pecos<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Navajo Reservoir, Abiquiu Reservoir, Eagle Nest, Conchas, Summner, Elephant Butte Reservoir, Caballo Reservoir, Two Rivers Reservoir, McMillan, Ute Reservoir  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Sangre de Cristo, Nacimiento, Jemez, Zuni, Capitan, Jicarilla, Sacramento, Guadalupe, San Andres, Black, Florida, Pinos Altos, Mogollon, Manzano   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Wheeler Peak (13,161 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Santa Fe   |
| Five largest cities                                | Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Santa Fe, Rio Rancho, Roswell   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Basin and Range Region  |
| National parks                                     | Carlsbad Caverns   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Chihuahua (Mexico)   |

## *New York*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | July 26, 1788   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 11 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Excelsior</i> (Ever upward)  |
| State nickname                                     | Empire State  |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of the Duke of York  |
| Land area  | 47,213 square miles   |
| Water area   | 7,342 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 27 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Seafood   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, finance, communication, publishing   |
| Major exports                                      | Dairy products, cattle, vegetables, nursery stock, apples, grapes, wine, cherries, cabbage, potatoes, onions, maple syrup, cabbage, scientific instruments, electric equipment, machinery, chemical products, seafood |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 29  |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.Y.  |
| Postal code  | NY  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | New Yorker  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Hudson, Mohawk, Genessee<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Ontario, Erie, Champlain, George, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Great Sacandaga  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Adirondack, Catskill  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Marcy (5,344 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Albany  |
| Five largest cities                                | New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Adirondack Mountains, St. Lawrence-Champlain Lowlands, Hudson-Mowhawk Lowland, Atlantic Coastal Plain, Appalachian Highlands, Erie-Ontario Lowlands   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Quebec (Canada), Ontario (Canada), Lake Ontario, Lake Erie   |

## North Carolina

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 21, 1789  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 12 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Esse quam videri</i> (To be, rather than to seem)   |
| State nickname                                     | Tar Heel State, Old North State  |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Charles I of England   |
| Land area  | 48,710 square miles  |
| Water area   | 5,107 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 28 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Mica, lithium  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, finance, research, biotechnology  |
| Major exports                                      | Furniture, tobacco, brick, textile chemicals, paper products, corn, cotton, hay, peanuts, poultry and eggs, hogs, milk, nursery stock, cattle, sweet potatoes, soybeans, vegetables, chemicals, electrical equipment     |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 13   |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.C.   |
| Postal code  | NC   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | North Carolinian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Neuse, Roanoke, Yadkin<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Hiwasee, Fontana, Jocassee, James, Norman, High Rock, Belews, B. Everett Jordan, Falls, W. Kerr Scott Reservoir, John H. Kerr Reservoir, Gaston, Mattamuskeet |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Appalachian Mountains (Blue Ridge, Great Smokey)   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Mitchell (6,684 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Raleigh  |
| Five largest cities                                | Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, Winston-Salem  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coastal Plain and Tidewater, Piedmont Plateau, Appalachian Mountains   |
| National parks                                     | Great Smoky Mountains  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Atlantic Ocean   |

## North Dakota

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 2, 1889   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 39 <sup>th</sup> or 40 <sup>th</sup> of 50 (admitted the same day as South Dakota)   |
| State motto  | Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable; Strength from the soil  |
| State nickname                                     | Sioux State, Flickertail State, Peace Garden State, Rough Rider State, Norse Dakota  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Sioux tribe, meaning “allies”   |
| Land area  | 68,975 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,723 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 19 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, oil, natural gas, lignite, clay, sand, gravel  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, food processing, oil, mining, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Barley, sunflower seeds, durum wheat, turkeys, milk, sugar beets, processed food, farm equipment, rye, oats, honey, flaxseed, hay, cattle, sheep, hogs |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | N.D.   |
| Postal code  | ND   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | North Dakotan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> James, Missouri, Red<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Sakakawea, Devils, Long, Oahe   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Turtle, Killdeer   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | White Butte (3,506 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Bismark  |
| Five largest cities                                | Fargo, Bismarck, Grand Forks, Minot, West Fargo  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Red River Valley, Drift Prairrie, Great Plains   |
| National parks                                     | Theodore Roosevelt   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Manitoba (Canada), Saskatchewan (Canada)   |

## Ohio

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | March 1, 1803  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 17 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | With God all things are possible   |
| State nickname                                     | Buckeye State, Birthplace of Aviation  |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Iroquoian word meaning “great river”   |
| Land area  | 40,948 square miles  |
| Water area   | 3,876 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 34 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Lime, sand, gravel, crushed stone  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, tourism, agriculture  |
| Major exports                                      | Rubber, fabricated metal products, machinery, electric equipment, transportation equipment steel, soybeans, corn, oats, greenhouse and nursery products, wheat, hay, fruit, dairy products, sheep, hogs, food products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 18   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ohio   |
| Postal code  | OH   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Ohioan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Ohio, Cuyahoga, Miami, Sandusky<br><i>Lakes:</i> Erie, Grand  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Campbell Hill (1,549 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Columbus   |
| Five largest cities                                | Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Lakes Plains, Till Plains, Appalachian Plateau, Bluegrass Region, Lake Erie Shoreline  |
| National parks                                     | Cuyahoga Valley  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Lake Erie  |

## Oklahoma

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 16, 1907  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 46 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Labor omnia vincit</i> (Labor conquers all things)  |
| State nickname                                     | Sooner State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From two Choctaw Indian words meaning “red people”   |
| Land area  | 68,667 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,231 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 20 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Oil, natural gas, helium, gypsum, zinc, cement, coal, copper, silver   |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, food processing, aerospace   |
| Major exports                                      | Wheat, sorghum, hay, cotton, peanuts, cattle, dairy products, pigs, chicken, construction and oil equipment, transportation equipment, electric products, rubber and plastic products, food products, aircraft |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 5  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Okla.  |
| Postal code  | OK   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Oklahoman  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Arkansas, Canadian, Red<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Texoma, Hugo, Eulaula Reservoir, Robert S. Kerr Reservoir, Lake of the Cherokees, Oologah  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Arbuckle, Wichita  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Black Mesa (4,973 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Oklahoma City  |
| Five largest cities                                | Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Norman, Lawton, Broken Arrow   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Ozark Plateau, Prairie Plains, Quachita Mountains, Sandstone Hills, Arbuckle Mountains, Wichita Mountains, Red River Valley Region, Red Beds Plains, Gypsum Hills, High Plains                                 |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri  |

## Oregon

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | February 14, 1859   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 33 <sup>rd</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Alis volat Propriis</i> (She flies with her own wings)<br>(1987)   |
| State nickname                                     | Beaver State  |
| Origin of state name                               | Unknown. However, it is generally accepted that the name, first used by Jonathan Carver in 1778, was taken from the writings of Major Robert Rogers, an English army officer.                                   |
| Land area  | 95,996 square miles   |
| Water area   | 2,383 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 9 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, fish  |
| Major industries                                   | Tourism, fishing, agriculture, manufacturing, technology  |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, vegetables, nursery stock, berries, hazelnuts, wine, dairy products, wheat, lumber and wood products, food products, paper products, machinery, scientific instruments, chemicals, electronic equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 5   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Ore.  |
| Postal code  | OR  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Oregonian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Columbia, Deschutes, Willamette, John Day, Snake<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Upper Klamath, Albert, Goose, Fern Ridge, Crater, Warner, Wickiup Reservoir, Owyhee  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Klamath, Cascade, Coast   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Hood (11,239 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Salem   |
| Five largest cities                                | Portland, Salem, Eugene, Gresham, Beaverton   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coast Range, Willamette Lowlands, Cascade Mountains, Klamath Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Basin and Range Region  |
| National parks                                     | Crater Lake   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Washington, Idaho, Nevada, California, Pacific Ocean  |



## *Pennsylvania*

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | December 12, 1787  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 2 <sup>nd</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Virtue, liberty, and independence  |
| State nickname                                     | Keystone State, Quaker State   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Adm. Sir William Penn, father of William Penn. It means "Penn's Woodland."   |
| Land area  | 44,816 square miles  |
| Water area   | 1,238 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 33 <sup>rd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, oil, iron ore  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, finance, insurance, tourism, service  |
| Major exports                                      | Mushrooms, Christmas trees, poultry, nursery and sod stock, corn, grapes, horses, hogs, hay, food products, chemical products, machinery, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, dairy products    |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 19   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Pa.  |
| Postal code  | PA   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Pennsylvanian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Allegheny, Susquehanna, Delaware, Ohio<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Erie, Wallenpaupack, Raystown, Conemaugh River, Tionesta, Allegheny Reservoir, Pymatuning Reservoir, Shenango Reservoir |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Appalachian (Allegheny, Pocono)  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Davis (3,213 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Harrisburg   |
| Five largest cities                                | Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Erie, Reading   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Allegheny Mountains, Allegheny Plateau Lake Erie Lowlands, Piedmont, Coastal Plains  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Lake Erie   |

## *Rhode Island*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | May 29, 1790  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 13 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Hope  |
| State nickname                                     | The Ocean State, Little Rhody   |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Greek Island of Rhodes   |
| Land area  | 1,044 square miles  |
| Water area   | 500 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 50 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Cumberlandite   |
| Major industries                                   | Health services, tourism, manufacturing, agriculture  |
| Major exports                                      | Nursery stock, vegetables, dairy products, eggs, jewelry, fabricated metal products, electric equipment, machinery, ships |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 2   |
| State abbreviation                                 | R.I.  |
| Postal code  | RI  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Rhode Islander  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Sakonnet, Pawtuxet<br><br><i>Lake:</i> Sciuate Reservoir   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Jerimoth Hill (812 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Providence  |
| Five largest cities                                | Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Coastal Lowland, Eastern New England Upland   |
| National parks                                     | None  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Connecticut, Massachusetts, Atlantic Ocean  |

## *South Carolina*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | May 23, 1788  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 8 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Animis opibusque parati</i> (Prepared in mind and resources) and <i>Dum spiro spero</i> (While I breathe, I hope)  |
| State nickname                                     | Palmetto State  |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Charles I of England  |
| Land area  | 30,109 square miles   |
| Water area   | 1,910 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 40 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | None  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, agriculture, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Textiles, asbestos, wood, pulp, steel products, chemicals, machinery, apparel, tobacco, nursery and greenhouse products, watermelons, peanuts, chickens, turkeys, tea, hogs, soybeans, cattle, dairy products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 6   |
| State abbreviation                                 | S.C.  |
| Postal code  | SC  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | South Carolinian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Edisto, Pee Dee, Santee, Savannah<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Keowee, Murray, Marion, Moultrie, Greenwood, Wateree, Jocassee  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Blue ridge  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Sassafras Mountain (3,560 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Columbia  |
| Five largest cities                                | Columbia, Charleston, North Charleston, Rock Hill, Mount Pleasant   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Atlantic Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Outer Coastal Pain, Pine Barrens  |
| National parks                                     | Congaree  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | North Carolina, Georgia, Atlantic Ocean   |

## *South Dakota*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 2, 1889  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 39 <sup>th</sup> or 40 <sup>th</sup> of 50 (was admitted the same day as North Dakota)  |
| State motto  | Under God the people rule   |
| State nickname                                     | Mount Rushmore State, Coyote State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Sioux tribe, meaning “allies”  |
| Land area  | 75,884 square miles   |
| Water area   | 1,231 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 17 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, service  |
| Major exports                                      | Flaxseed, sunflower seed, hay, rye, cattle, hogs, wheat, soybeans, milk, corn, food products, machinery, wood products, ethanol |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1   |
| State abbreviation                                 | S.D.  |
| Postal code  | SD  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | South Dakotan   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Cheyenne, Missouri, James, White<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Oahe, Sharpe, Francis Case, Lewis and Clark                |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Black Hills   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Harney Peak (7,242 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Pierre  |
| Five largest cities                                | Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Watertown, Brookings   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Drift Prairie, Dissected Till Plains, Great Plains, Black Hills   |
| National parks                                     | Badlands, Wind Cave   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota   |

## Tennessee

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | June 1, 1796  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 16 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Agriculture and Commerce (1987)   |
| State nickname                                     | Volunteer State   |
| Origin of state name                               | Of Cherokee origin; exact meaning unknown   |
| Land area  | 41,217 square miles   |
| Water area   | 926 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 36 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Marble, zinc, pyrite, clay, wood  |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, agriculture  |
| Major exports                                      | Chemicals, textiles, apparel, electrical machinery, furniture, leather goods, food products, wood, primary metals, metal products, tobacco, dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, cotton, soybeans, hogs, cattle, transportation equipment, electrical power |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 9   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Tenn.   |
| Postal code  | TN  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Tennessean, Tennesseean   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Tennessee, Mississippi, Cumberland, Clinch, Duck<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Tims Ford, Center Hill, Dale Hollow, Norris, Douglas, Kentucky, J. Percy Priest, Old Hickory, Watts Bar, Chickamauga, Cherokee, S. Holson  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Great Smoky Mountains,  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Clingmans Dome (6,643 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Nashville   |
| Five largest cities                                | Memphis, Nashville-Davidson, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarksville  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Blue Ridge, Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region, Appalachian Plateau, Highland Rim, Nashville Basin, Gulf Coastal Plain   |
| National parks                                     | Great Smoky Mountains   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia   |

## Texas

|  |  |
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| Date of statehood                                  | December 29, 1845  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 28 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Friendship   |
| State nickname                                     | Lone Star State  |
| Origin of state name                               | From an Indian word meaning “friends”  |
| Land area  | 261,797 square miles   |
| Water area   | 6,783 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 2 <sup>nd</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Sulfur, salt, helium, asphalt, graphite, bromine, natural gas, cement, clay, oil, fishing  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, manufacturing, tourism, mining  |
| Major exports                                      | Oil, natural gas, cattle, sheep, goats, cotton, poultry and eggs, dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, wheat, hay, rice, sugar cane, corn, peanuts, fruits, vegetables, chemicals, food products, machinery, seafood, transportation equipment, electric equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 32   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Tex.   |
| Postal code  | TX   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Texan  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Rio Grand, Red, Brazos<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Meredith, Livingston, Amistad Reservoir, Falcon Reservoir, Sam Rayburn Reservoir, Toledo Bend Reservoir, Sabine, Tawakoni, Ray Roberts, Whitney   |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Hueco, Quitman, Apache, Davis, Glass, Chisos, Blue, Brady,   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Guadalupe Peak (8,749 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Austin   |
| Five largest cities                                | Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, Fort Worth   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Gulf Coast Plain, North Central Plains, Great Plains, Panhandle  |
| National parks                                     | Big Bend, Guadalupe Mountains  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mexico, Chihuahua (Mexico), Coahuila (Mexico), Nuevo Leon (Mexico), Tamaulipas (Mexico), Gulf of Mexico   |

*Utah*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | January 4, 1896   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 45 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | Industry  |
| State nickname                                     | Beehive State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Ute Tribe, meaning “people of the mountains”   |
| Land area  | 82,143 square miles   |
| Water area   | 2,755 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 13 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, oil, coal, natural gas  |
| Major industries                                   | Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, aerospace, biomedical  |
| Major exports                                      | Cattle, dairy products, hay, turkeys, greenhouse and nursery products, hogs, machinery, food products, electric equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 3   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Utah  |
| Postal code  | UT  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Utahan, Utahn   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Colorado, Green<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Great Salt, Powell, Utah, Sevier, Bear,                               |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Rocky (Uinta, Wasatch)  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Kings Peak (13,528 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Salt Lake City  |
| Five largest cities                                | Salt Lake City, Provo, West Valley City, West Jordan, Orem  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Rocky Mountains, Basin and Ridge Region, Colorado Plateau   |
| National parks                                     | Arches, Bryce Canyon, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, Zion   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming   |

## Vermont

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| Date of statehood                                  | March 4, 1791  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 14 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Freedom and Unity  |
| State nickname                                     | Green Mountain State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From the French <i>vert mont</i> , meaning “green mountain”  |
| Land area  | 9,249 square miles   |
| Water area   | 364 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 45 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Granite, marble, talc, maple syrup   |
| Major industries                                   | Tourism, fruit and dairy farming, manufacturing  |
| Major exports                                      | Electrical equipment, fabricated metal products, printing and publishing, paper products, maple products, monument granite, marble, apples, dairy products, cattle |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Vt.  |
| Postal code  | VT   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Vermonger  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> West, Otter, Winooski<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Champlain, Memphremagog  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Green, Taconic   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Mansfield (4,393 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Montpelier   |
| Five largest cities                                | Burlington, Rutland, South Burlington, Barre, Essex Junction   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Northeast Highlands, Western New England Upland, Green Mountains, Vermont Valley, Taconic Mountains, Champlain Valley  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Quebec (Canada)  |



## Virginia

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|--|--|
| Date of statehood                                  | June 25, 1788  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 10 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Sic semper tyrannis</i> (Thus always to tyrants)  |
| State nickname                                     | The Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Elizabeth “Virgin Queen” of England  |
| Land area  | 39,594 square miles  |
| Water area   | 3,180 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 35 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, crushed stone, sand, gravel, lime, kyanite   |
| Major industries                                   | Service, manufacturing, agriculture, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Tomatoes, tobacco, peanuts, apples, potatoes, turkeys, dairy products, wood products, furniture, textiles, apparel, chemicals, food products, electronic equipment, transportation equipment |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 11   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Va.  |
| Postal code  | VA   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Virginian  |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> James, Rappahannock, Potomac, Shenandoah<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Anna, John H. Kerr Reservoir, Smith Mountain  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Appalachian  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Rogers (5,729 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Richmond   |
| Five largest cities                                | Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Arlington, Richmond   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Atlantic Coastal Plain, Piedmont, Blue Ridge, Appalachian Valley and Ridge, Appalachian Plateau  |
| National parks                                     | Shenandoah   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland   |

## Washington

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|--|---|
| Date of statehood                                  | November 11, 1889   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 42 <sup>nd</sup> of 50  |
| State motto  | <i>Al-Ki</i> (Indian word meaning “by and by”)  |
| State nickname                                     | Evergreen State   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of George Washington   |
| Land area  | 66,544 square miles   |
| Water area   | 4,755 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 18 <sup>th</sup> of 50  |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, fish  |
| Major industries                                   | Logging, agriculture, fishing, manufacturing, aerospace, software development, tourism, biotechnology   |
| Major exports                                      | Wood, apples, lentils, peas, hops, pears, raspberries, food products, paper products, chemical products   |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 9   |
| State abbreviation                                 | Wash.   |
| Postal code  | WA  |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Washingtonian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Columbia, Snake, Yakima<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Franklin D. Roosevelt, Washington, Chelan, Moses, Ozette, Crescent, Ross, Wallula, Sacajawea, Banks, Potholes Reservoir |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Olympics, Coast Range, Cascade, Rocky   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Mt. Rainier (14,410 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Olympia   |
| Five largest cities                                | Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Bellevue   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Olympic Mountains, Cast Range, Puget Sound Lowlands, Cascade Mountains, Columbia Plateau, Rocky Mountains   |
| National parks                                     | Mount Rainier, North Cascades, Olympic  |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Oregon, Idaho, British Columbia (Canada), Pacific Ocean   |

## *West Virginia*

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| Date of statehood                                  | June 20, 1863  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 35 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | <i>Montani semper liberi</i> (Mountaineers are always free)  |
| State nickname                                     | Mountain State   |
| Origin of state name                               | In honor of Elizabeth, “Virgin Queen” of England   |
| Land area  | 24,077 square miles  |
| Water area   | 152 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 41 <sup>st</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, oil, natural gas, wood   |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, mining, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Steel, glass, aluminum, chemical products, poultry and eggs, dairy products, apples, cattle, stone, clay, and glass products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 3  |
| State abbreviation                                 | W.Va.  |
| Postal code  | WV   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | West Virginian   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Ohio, Guyandotte, Greenbrier<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Tygart, Bluestone, Summersville                             |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Allegheny, Blue Ridge  |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Spruce Knob (4,861 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Charleston   |
| Five largest cities                                | Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Wheeling, Morgantown  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Appalachian Ridge and Valley, Appalachian Plateau  |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania   |

## Wisconsin

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| Date of statehood                                  | May 29, 1848   |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 30 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Forward  |
| State nickname                                     | Badger State, America's Dairyland  |
| Origin of state name                               | French corruption of an Indian word whose meaning is disputed  |
| Land area  | 54,310 square miles  |
| Water area   | 11,187 square miles  |
| Rank in total area                                 | 23 <sup>rd</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Wood, copper   |
| Major industries                                   | Manufacturing, agriculture, health care, tourism   |
| Major exports                                      | Corn, cranberries, ginseng, beans, oats, potatoes, carrots, cherries, maple syrup, transportation equipment, machinery, cheese, dairy products, cattle, hogs, food products, paper products, fabricated metal products |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 8  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Wis.   |
| Postal code  | WI   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Wisconsinite   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Wisconsin, Mississippi, St. Croix, Chippewa<br><br><i>Lakes:</i> Michigan, Superior, Winnebago, Chippewa  |
| Mountain ranges                                    | None   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Timms Hill (1,951 feet)  |
| Capital city                                       | Madison  |
| Five largest cities                                | Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine   |
| Geographic regions                                 | Lake Superior Lowland, Northern Highland, Central Plain, Eastern Ridges and Lowlands, Western Upland   |
| National parks                                     | None   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Lake Michigan, Lake Superior  |

## Wyoming

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| Date of statehood                                  | July 10, 1890  |
| Rank of entry into union                           | 44 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| State motto  | Equal rights (1955)  |
| State nickname                                     | Equality State, Cowboy State   |
| Origin of state name                               | From the Delaware Indian word, meaning “mountains and valleys alternating”; the same as the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania |
| Land area  | 97,100 square miles  |
| Water area   | 713 square miles   |
| Rank in total area                                 | 10 <sup>th</sup> of 50   |
| Major natural resources                            | Coal, natural gas, methane, oil, uranium, Natrona (sodium bicarbonate)   |
| Major industries                                   | Mining, tourism, agriculture   |
| Major exports                                      | Livestock, hay, sugar beets, wheat, oats, corn, alfalfa, barley, wool, sheep, wood products, machinery, chemical products  |
| Number of representatives elected to U.S. Congress | 1  |
| State abbreviation                                 | Wyo.   |
| Postal code  | WY   |
| Name for resident of this state                    | Wyomingite   |
| Major rivers and bodies of water                   | <i>Rivers:</i> Bighorn, Green, Belle Fourche, Powder, North Platte<br><br><i>Lake:</i> Yellowstone,                        |
| Mountain ranges                                    | Rockies (Absaroka, Wind River, Bighorn, Laramie)   |
| Highest point in the state and its elevation       | Gannett Peak (13,804 feet)   |
| Capital city                                       | Cheyenne   |
| Five largest cities                                | Cheyenne, Casper, Laramie, Gillette, Rock Springs  |
| Geographic regions                                 | Great Plains, Rocky Mountains, Intermontane Basins   |
| National parks                                     | Grand Teton, Yellowstone   |
| Bordering states and bodies of water               | Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Idaho   |

## Washington, DC

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| What is the capital of the United States?  | Washington, DC (District of Columbia)  |
| What is the origin of its name?  | The name Washington was to honor George Washington. The name Columbia refers to Christopher Columbus and was popular as a poetic nickname for the United States at the time.                                       |
| Describe the location of the capital.  | The District of Columbia is located on the banks of the Potomac River. It is bordered by Virginia to the southwest and Maryland to the northwest, northeast, and southeast.  |
| Describe the relationship between the city of Washington and the District of Columbia. | They cover exactly the same area and are considered the same entity.   |
| What year was this site selected by Congress as the future capital?                    | 1790   |
| Did the city of Washington exist then? Explain.  | No, the city of Washington did not exist at the time. George Washington chose the site for the new permanent capital and it was named in his honor. The city was built and planned after.                          |
| What states ceded land for the new capital?  | Maryland, Virginia   |
| What year was the seat of government removed from Philadelphia?                        | Congress met in Washington, DC, for the first time on November 21, 1800. The transfer of the government from Philadelphia was completed by June of 1801.   |
| Who was the first president to live in the White House?                                | John Adams   |
| What is the capital's current population and ranking among U.S. cities?                | Varies by year   |
| What is the city's land area?  | 61 square miles  |
| Water area?  | 7 square miles   |
| What are the mainstays of the city's economy?  | Government, tourism  |
| Who is the city's current mayor?   | Varies by year   |
| What is the city's motto?  | <i>Justia Omnibus</i> (Justice for All)  |
| Do residents have the right to vote in U.S. presidential elections? Explain.           | DC residents have a limited presidential vote equal to the smallest state (regardless of their population). They have only had the right to vote for the president since the 1964 election.                        |
| Do residents elect any representatives or senators to the U.S. Congress? Explain.      | DC residents have a nonvoting Congressional representative that can sit on committees, but the representative cannot vote on bills affecting their District. DC residents do not have a senator representing them. |

## *Louisiana Purchase*

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| Date of the Louisiana Purchase   | Treaty signed on April 30, 1803   |
| Cost   | \$11,250,000 plus cancellation of debts worth \$3,750,000, for a total of \$15,000,000. Including interest, the U.S. paid a total of \$23,213,568.                                |
| Size of the Louisiana Purchase   | About 828,000 square miles  |
| U.S. president   | Thomas Jefferson  |
| French leader  | Napoleon Bonaparte  |
| U.S. and French ministers involved   | James Monroe, Robert Livingston, Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand, Francois de Barbe-Marbois   |
| Why was the Louisiana Purchase important to the United States?                   | It doubled the size of the United States and gave them control of the important New Orleans port.   |
| Whom had France obtained Louisiana from, and why was France willing to sell it?  | France had obtained Louisiana from Spain. Napoleon was willing to sell it because he was fighting battles on many fronts and did not have sufficient military force to defend it. |
| Who were the official U.S. explorers of the Louisiana Purchase?                  | Meriwether Lewis and William Clark  |
| The Louisiana Purchase included all or part of what fourteen present-day states? | Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Louisiana                             |