

# The West

## Unit 7

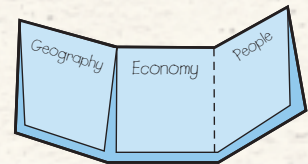


How does technology change people's lives?

**FOLDABLES™**  
Study Organizer

**Make Generalizations**

Use a three-tab book foldable to take notes as you read Unit 7. Label the three tabs **Geography**, **Economy**, and **People**.



For more about Unit 7 go to [www.macmillanmh.com](http://www.macmillanmh.com)



# PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS



**San Francisco**



**Chinatown—International District Summer Festival**

New immigrants come to the United States each day. The Chinatown area of **San Francisco**, California, is home to many recent immigrants from Asia.

**Today** you can watch the **Chinatown—International District Summer Festival** in Seattle, Washington.



**Jedediah Smith**



**The Rocky Mountains**

In the early 1800s, trappers known as “mountain men” lived in **the Rocky Mountains** and hunted beavers for trade. Sometimes mountain men such as **Jedediah Smith** led pioneers across the mountains.

**Today** you can travel through Rocky Mountain National Park.



For more about People, Places, and Events, visit:  
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**Sutter's Mill in Sacramento, California**



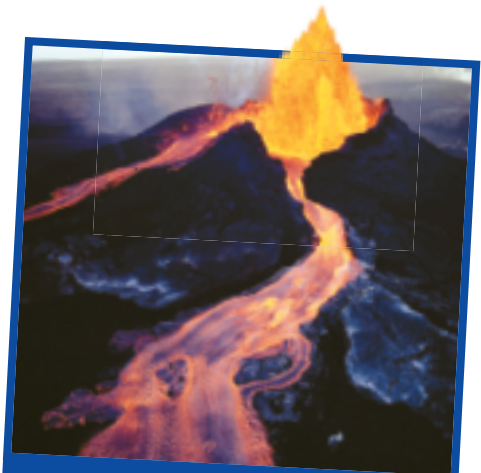
**Miners**

Gold was found at **Sutter's Mill in Sacramento, California**, in 1848. Between the late 1840s and the early 1860s, **miners** traveled throughout the West in search of gold.

**Today** you can visit Sutter's Mill in the Marshall Gold Discovery State Historic Park in California.



**Volcanologists study Kilauea**

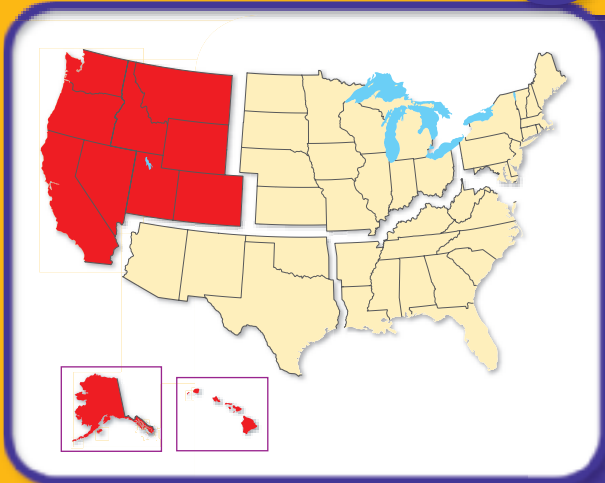


**Kilauea**

Hawaii was formed by volcanoes. **Kilauea**, one of these volcanoes, is still erupting! **Volcanologists study Kilauea** to learn more about what causes volcanoes to erupt.

**Today** you can visit Kilauea and learn more about volcanoes.

# West Region

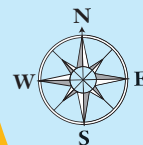
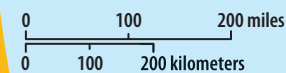
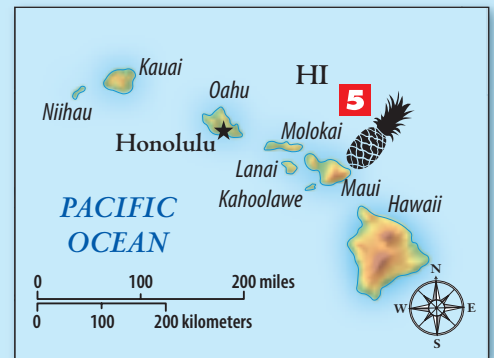


**1** The 605-foot Space Needle was built for the 1962 Seattle World's Fair.

People visit the cities, national parks, and ski resorts of the West.



**6** Sequoia National Park is home to sequoias, the largest trees in the world.



**5** Hawaiians wear different lei for different reasons. The most popular is the lei made of flowers.



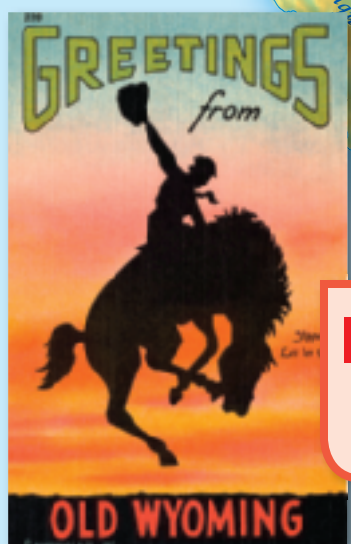
**2** Polar bears have fur on the bottom of their paws to keep them from slipping on the ice.



**4** Each year, millions of people visit the many national parks and monuments in Wyoming.



**3** People from around the world and the United States travel to the West to ski.



## Lesson 1

### VOCABULARY

**earthquake** p. 266

**magma** p. 266

**geyser** p. 267

**timberline** p. 268

### READING SKILL

#### Make Generalizations

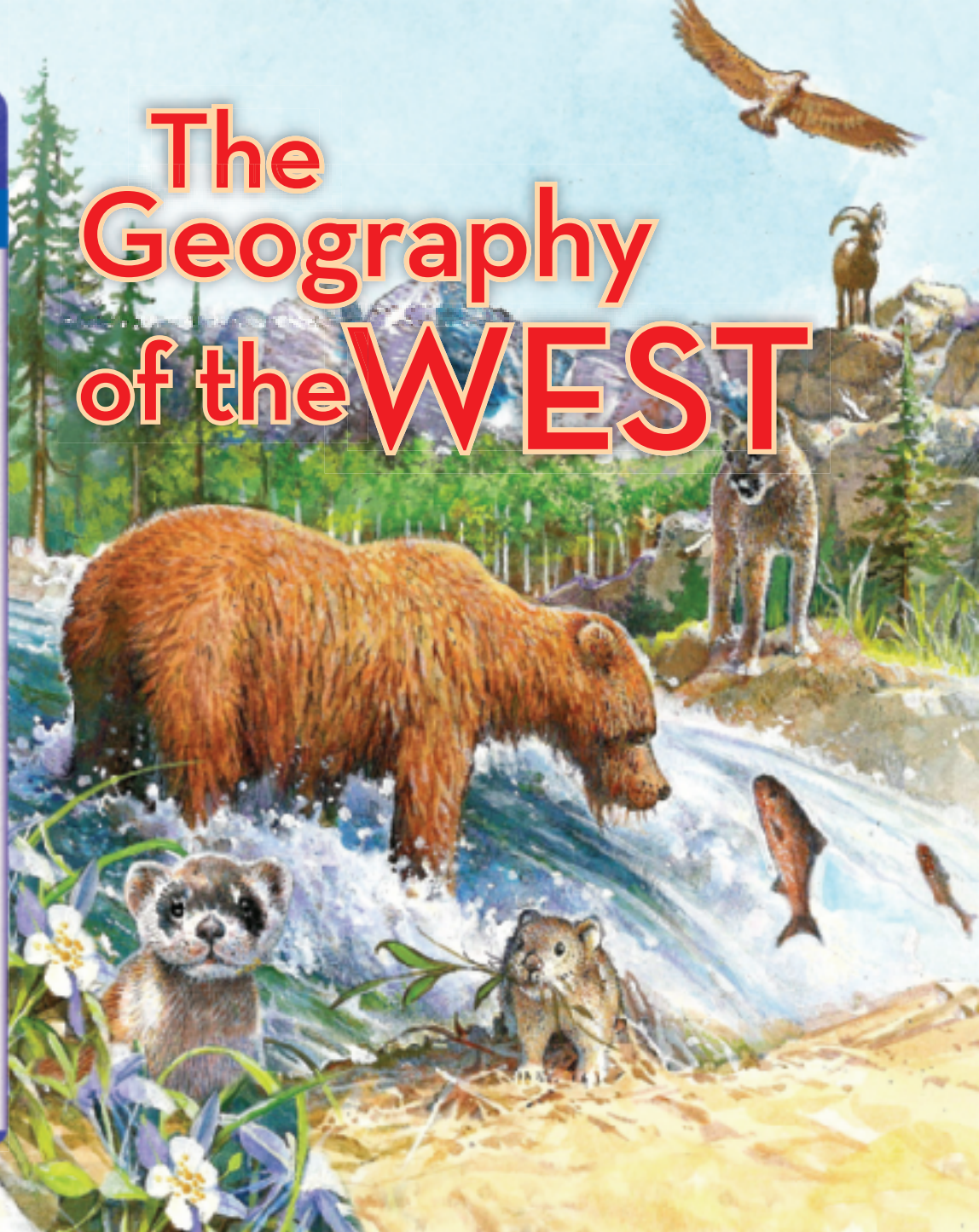
Copy the chart. As you read, fill it in with information about the mountains and rivers in the West.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalizations

### STANDARDS FOCUS

- SOCIAL STUDIES** People, Places, and Environments
- GEOGRAPHY** Physical Systems

# The Geography of the WEST



## Essential Question

What is the geography of the West?



**A** The West is a land of extreme environments.



**B** The West has tall mountains and the Great Salt Lake.



**C** The West has earthquakes, volcanoes, and geysers.



**D** Elevation and latitude affect climate in the West.

## **A** A VAST REGION

*Volcanoes, a tropical rain forest, hot deserts, bubbling mud flats, glaciers, and the country's tallest mountains make the West a land of extreme environments.*

**T**he West is the largest region of the United States. It contains eleven states. This region includes Hawaii, our only island state, and Alaska, our largest state. The West is a vast area, and as you might guess, the landforms and climates vary greatly.

### **Many Environments**

The West has almost every landform and type of environment you can name. It includes landforms from snow-capped mountains to fiery volcanoes. The environments range from sun-baked deserts to thick forests that receive a huge amount of rain.

The many plants and animals of the region have adapted to the different environments. Animals such as bears and golden eagles live in forests and along the coast. Plants such as the blue columbine live in the Rocky Mountains, while the frangipani is native to Hawaii.

### **QUICK CHECK**

**Make Generalizations** How do plants and animals survive in different environments?

#### **Plants and Animals of the West**



**Ponderosa Pine**



**Salmon**



**Quaking Aspen**



**Grizzly Bear**



**Rocky Mountain Blue Columbine**



**Golden Eagle**



**frangipani**

A photograph of a Polar Bear walking on a snowy, icy surface.

**bear**

**B****MOUNTAINS AND WATERS**

The Rocky Mountains are North America's largest mountain range. They stretch more than 3,000 miles from Alaska to New Mexico. At 14,433 feet high, Colorado's Mount Elbert is the highest mountain in the range.

The Rockies are young mountains—only 65 million years old. How did the Rocky Mountains form? Earth's surface is made up of huge plates. The plates float

on an underground layer of warm, soft rock. The floating plates often bump together or grind into each other. Sometimes one plate slides under another plate and pushes the top plate up. The Rocky Mountains formed when two plates collided.

**Rivers**

The Rockies get a lot of snow. In some places, the winter snows start in August and don't melt until the following June. As this snow melts, rivers form. The Rio Grande, the Missouri, and the Colorado, as well as many tributaries, all have their sources in the Rocky Mountains.



◀ Melting snow runs downhill into this stream in the Colorado mountains.



## The Great Salt Lake

The rivers and streams that flow into Utah's Great Salt Lake bring freshwater and about a million tons of salt each year. The hot summer sun evaporates the water, and salt is left behind. Since more and more water evaporates each year, the Great Salt Lake is shrinking.

Today the Great Salt Lake is saltier than the ocean. With all of that salt, swimmers can float easily.

The Great Salt Lake is too salty for fish, but plenty of shrimp live there. These shrimp attract many birds. Pelicans, ibis, and other birds visit the marshes along the lake's shores to feed on the shrimp.

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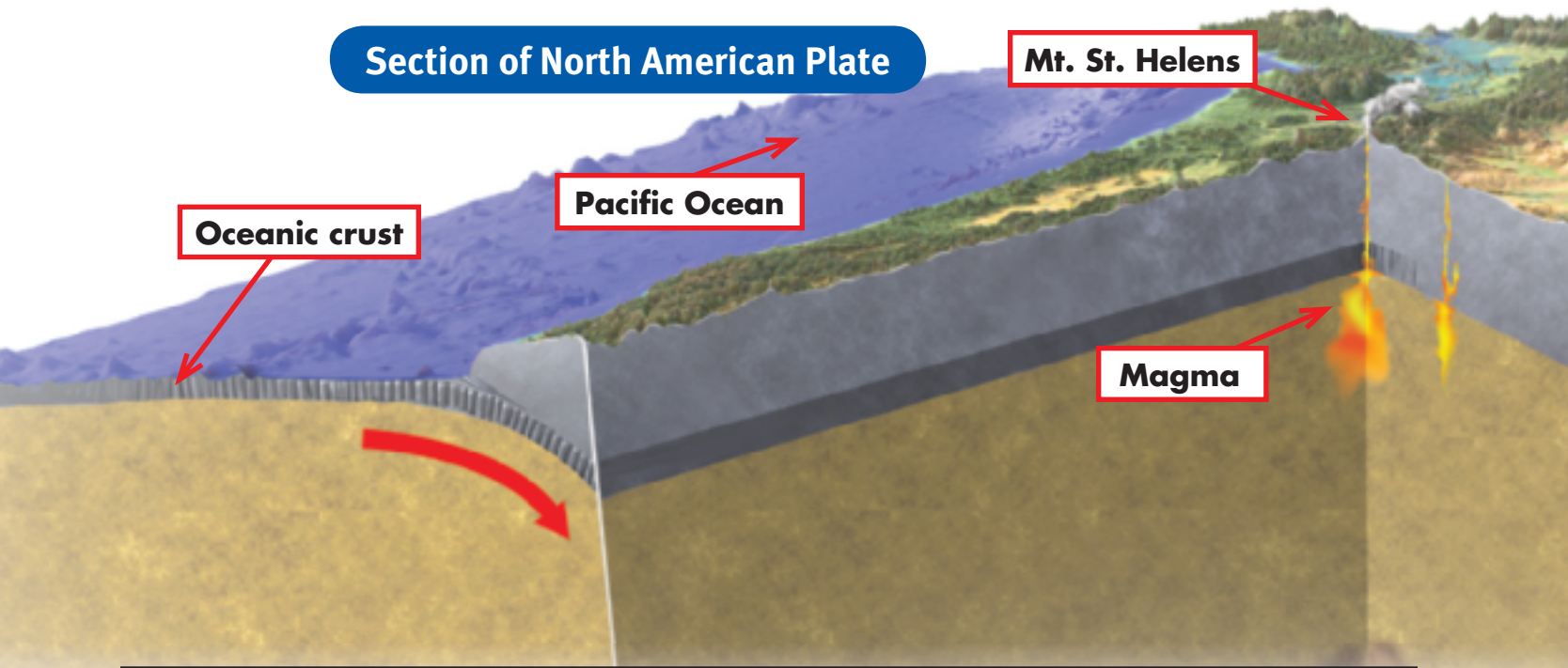
### QUICK CHECK

**Cause and Effect** What forces formed the Rocky Mountains?

This white-faced ibis looks for food in the Great Salt Lake. ▶



The Great Salt Lake is near the Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains.



## A REGION IN MOTION

Have you ever felt your house or the ground shake from an **earthquake**? In a mild earthquake, the ground trembles and dishes rattle on shelves. During a powerful earthquake, buildings can fall down and large cracks appear in roads.

A powerful earthquake damaged houses in San Francisco, California. ▼

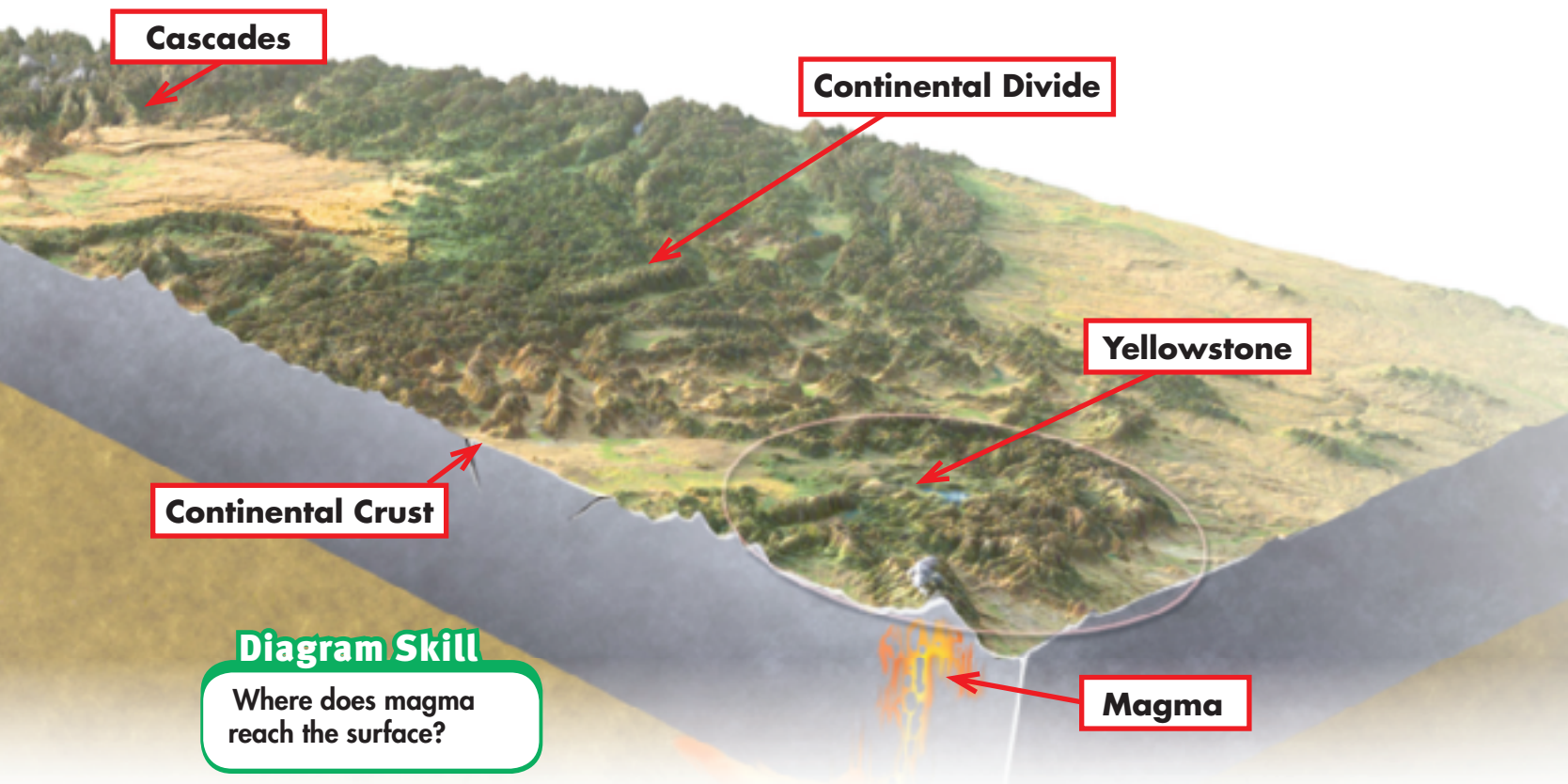


As you know, Earth's surface is made up of plates. The movement of one plate against another can cause earthquakes. The Pacific coast, the region's border, is one place where plates push together. Earthquakes occur frequently along the coast.

### Volcanoes

**Magma**, or underground melted rock, may push through openings that are made as plates move. When magma reaches Earth's surface, it is called lava. Sometimes volcanoes erupt violently and throw lava, hot ash, or gases into the air.

Mount St. Helens, in Washington, erupted with a huge explosion in 1980. Other volcanoes, such as Kilauea, in Hawaii, allow lava and gases to flow quietly out of cracks in the ground.



## Hot Spots

Some volcanoes form from hot spots, or places in the middle of a plate where magma reaches Earth's surface. Yellowstone National Park is a giant collapsed volcano that formed from a hot spot. Although the volcano last erupted about 600,000 years ago, the heat from the magma still causes mud to bubble. It warms water in springs and shoots steam and water into the air.

Hot springs are bodies of water that are heated by magma. Sometimes, the underground water gets so hot it turns to steam. The pressure from the steam builds up until a **geyser** occurs. A geyser is a hot spring that occasionally shoots hot water or steam into the air.

## PLACES

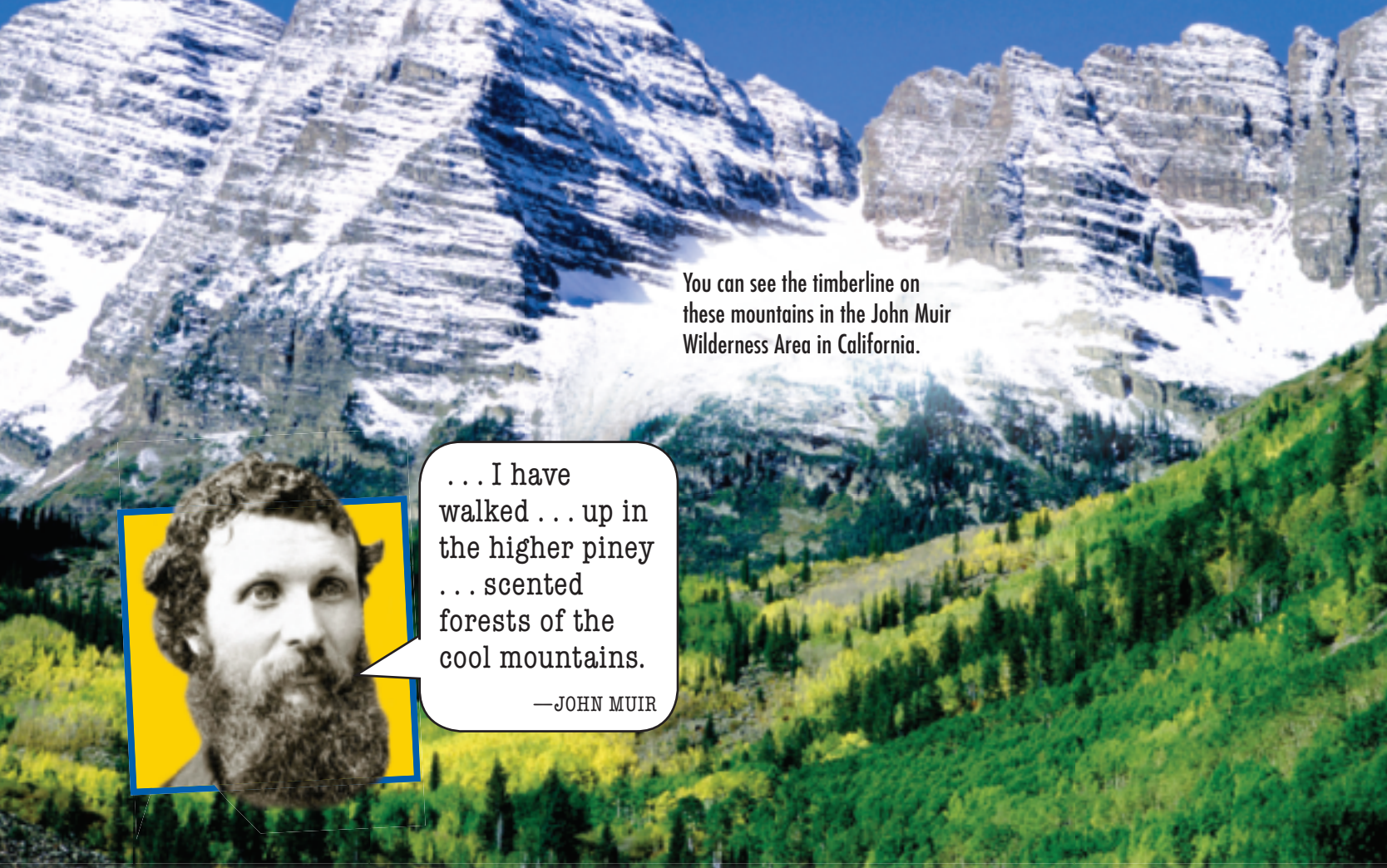
**Old Faithful** is the most famous geyser in Yellowstone. It sends up 100-foot sprays of water about every hour.




The Hawaiian islands formed because of a hot spot underneath the Pacific Ocean. Lava from this hot spot formed volcanoes on the ocean floor. Over time, these volcanoes grew larger and reached the surface. Since some of the volcanoes still erupt, the islands continue to grow.

## QUICK CHECK

**Cause and Effect** What causes an earthquake?



You can see the timberline on these mountains in the John Muir Wilderness Area in California.



... I have walked ... up in the higher piney ... scented forests of the cool mountains.

—JOHN MUIR

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## D

## CLIMATE IN THE WEST

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You already know that the higher up a mountain you go, the colder it gets. Another way to say this is to say that elevation affects climate.

If you hike in the Rockies, you can see and feel the change in temperature. The valleys are covered with forest, but as you climb higher, the trees are shorter and there are fewer of them. Finally, you reach an elevation where it is too cold for trees to grow. This is called the **timberline**, or tree line. Instead of trees, there are stretches of grass and low-growing plants.

Did you know that Hawaii has mountains? Many of the mountains are volcanos. A few of them are so high that it is cold enough for snow to fall on the mountaintops.

### Latitude and Climate

If you have ever heard someone say, “This place feels like the North Pole!” you know that means it’s really cold. The closer a location is to either the North Pole or the South Pole, the colder the temperature. The latitude of a place, or how close or far a place is to the equator, affects climate.

For example, Alaska is the most northern state in the United States. It is far away from the equator. Alaska has cool summers and very cold winters. During the summer, temperatures may reach 80 degrees Fahrenheit. In the winter, the temperature can become colder than 60 degrees below zero.

Latitudes nearer the equator are warmer. Hawaii's latitude is closer to the equator. Although Hawaii's mountain-tops get snow, most of Hawaii has a warm, tropical climate.

## Precipitation

The Olympic Peninsula in Washington is the wettest area in the United States, not counting Hawaii. This area receives as much as 160 inches of rain every year. Some plants and animals that live in this

The plants that grow on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington are similar to plants that grow near the equator. ▼



area are found nowhere else in the world. They grow well in the heavy precipitation and mild climate.

What effect does a mountain range have on precipitation? The areas on the western side of the Rocky Mountains receive a lot of rain. The eastern areas are in the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains and receive very little rain.

## QUICK CHECK

**Compare and Contrast** How are the climates of Alaska and Hawaii different?

## Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Draw a picture of each vocabulary word.

earthquake

magma

geyser

timberline

**2. READING SKILL** **Make**

**Generalizations** Use the chart from page 262 to write about the climate in the Rocky Mountains.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalization

**Essential Question**

**3. Write About It** Write a paragraph about how the geography of the West may cause challenges to people who live there.

## Lesson 2

### VOCABULARY

**telecommunications**

p. 276

**conservationist** p. 279

### READING SKILL

#### Make Generalizations

Copy the chart. As you read, fill it in with information about natural resources and farming in the West.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalization

### STANDARDS FOCUS

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

Production, Distribution, and Consumption

**GEOGRAPHY**

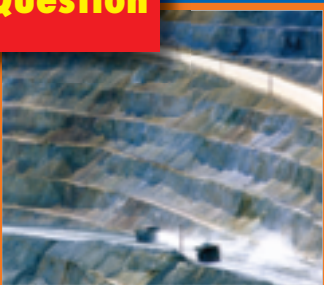
The World in Spatial Terms

# The ECONOMY of the WEST

A dogsled travels past an oil pipeline near Wiseman, Alaska.

## Essential Question

### What is the economy of the West?



**A** Oil, lumber, and minerals are resources that provide many jobs in the West.



**B** Ranching and farming are important to the economy of the West.



**C** Movies and high-tech manufacturing are growing industries.



**D** Tourism is an important part of the economy of the West.

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## **A** NATURAL RESOURCES

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*Many settlers came to the West because of the rich natural resources. These natural resources are still providing jobs today.*

**W**hen gold was discovered in California in 1848, word spread quickly. Thousands of people caught “gold fever” and rushed west to strike it rich. The same thing happened with silver in Nevada in 1859 and with gold in Alaska in 1898. Mining minerals is still an important part of the economy of many western states.

Energy resources are important, too. Wyoming’s most important industry is the production of oil and natural gas. Wyoming is also the leading producer of uranium in the United States. Uranium is used to produce nuclear energy.

### **Alaskan Oil**

What is made of metal, 800 miles long, and filled with oil? The Alaska pipeline, of course! When oil was discovered in northern Alaska in 1968, experts decided the best

way to transport the oil was by pipe. The pipeline was built to carry the oil from the Arctic to the ice-free port of Valdez. From there, ships carry the oil to refineries, where the oil is broken down into products such as gasoline.

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### **QUICK CHECK**

**Make Generalizations** Why would it be useful to have oil in Alaska piped to an ice-free port?

Logging is an important industry in western Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. ►

Montana has huge deposits of copper ore. ►



## B BY LAND AND SEA

As you have learned, the landforms in the West vary greatly. How does this affect the economy of the West? Some places are good for farming and for raising animals. In other places, people make a living by fishing. The products and industries in the West are as varied as the landscape itself.

### QUICK CHECK

**Summarize** How do the landforms in the West affect the economy?

Alaska has a coast more than 6,000 miles long, and leads the country in commercial fishing. Catching, harvesting, and canning seafood make food-processing Alaska's biggest industry.

Sugarcane and pineapples are grown in large fields in Hawaii. Cattle ranching is also important to the state's economy.



Have you ever seen a one-hundred-pound cabbage? Since Alaska is so far north, summer days can be 20 hours long. With all that sunlight, farmers in Alaska have grown cabbages that large!



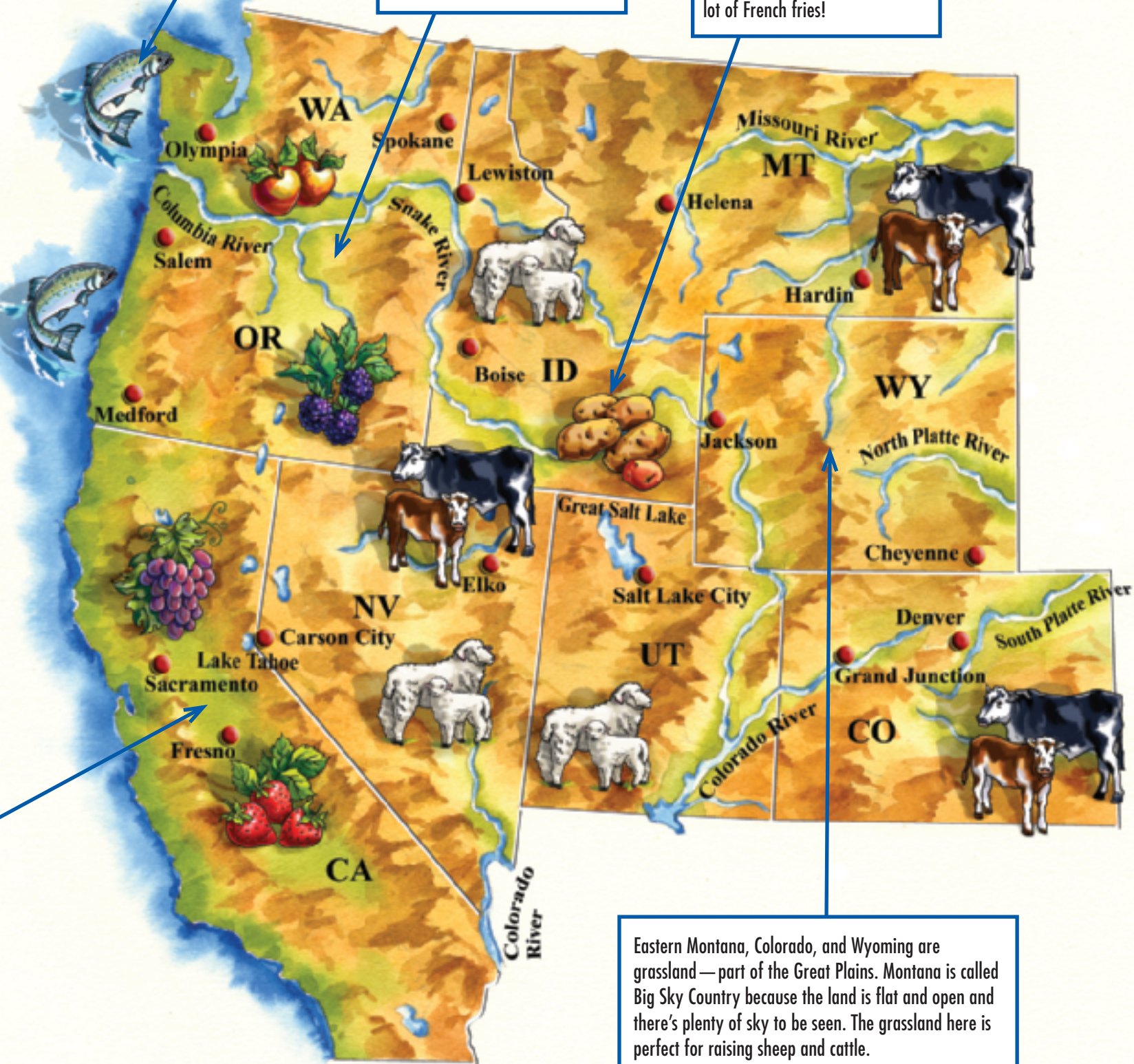
California has a valley running down the middle of the state called the Central Valley. This one valley produces more fruits, nuts, and vegetables than almost any place on Earth!



The fishing industry is big in Washington and Oregon.

Washington and Oregon produce peas, apples, cherries, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables.

Growing potatoes is a \$2.5 billion a year business in Idaho. That's a lot of French fries!



Eastern Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming are grassland — part of the Great Plains. Montana is called Big Sky Country because the land is flat and open and there's plenty of sky to be seen. The grassland here is perfect for raising sheep and cattle.

# C

# MAKING IT OUT WEST

The economy of the West depends on natural resources and farming. It also depends on industries that make technology and on the federal government.

Some of the West's natural resources are used to make goods. Pencils, baseball bats, lumber for houses, and a thousand other things are manufactured from trees that grow in Western forests.

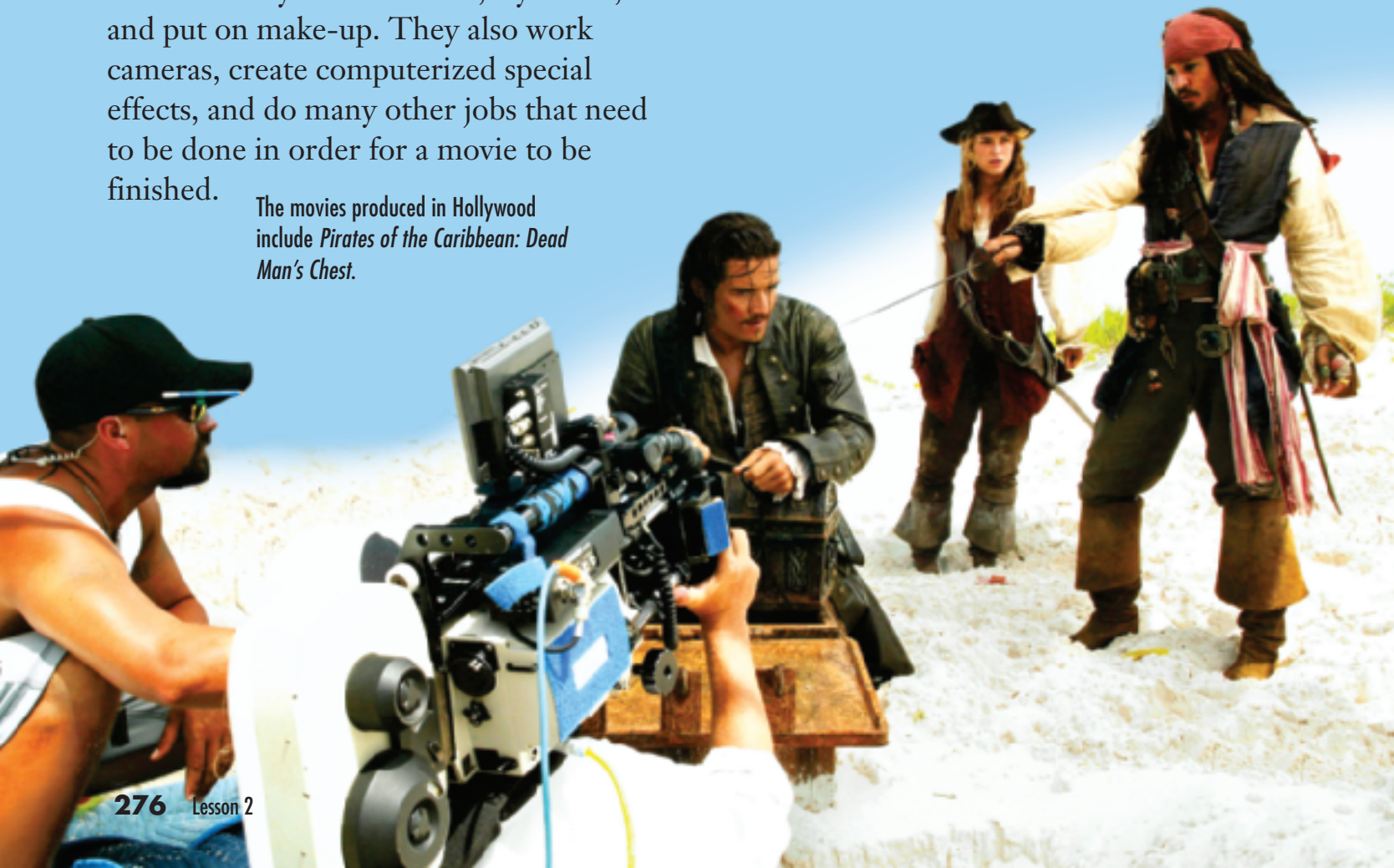
Hollywood, California, is famous for a special industry. Can you guess what it is? The movie business, of course! The movie industry employs hundreds of other people besides the stars you see on the screen. These people write the stories, create scenery and costumes, style hair, and put on make-up. They also work cameras, create computerized special effects, and do many other jobs that need to be done in order for a movie to be finished.

The movies produced in Hollywood include *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest*.

## Technology

The area around San Jose and Santa Clara in California is famous for another big industry—computers. The area's nickname is Silicon Valley, named for the natural material used to make computer chips. Companies in Washington and Utah are leaders in the manufacturing of computers and other high-tech equipment.

Today many people use cell phones. Cell phones depend on **telecommunications**, or the technology that lets people send messages and images over long distances. Many people in the West work in the telecommunications industry.





◀ New car designs are often tested at the Bonneville Salt Flats, a desert in northwest Utah.

## Federal Government

The federal government is a big employer in the West. In Hawaii, for example, one in ten people are either members of the army or navy or family members of someone in the military.

Almost two-thirds of the land in Utah and more than three-quarters of the land in Nevada is owned by our federal government. The flat deserts are perfect places for testing fast cars, planes, and missiles. Military pilots learn to fly at military bases located throughout the West.

The federal government is the top customer of companies in Utah that manufacture rocket engines. The government also supports scientific research in the West, including monitoring earthquakes and volcanoes and sending robot exploration devices into space.

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## QUICK CHECK


**Make Inferences** What makes a flat desert a perfect place to test cars or rockets?

## Citizenship

### Volunteering

In 1989 an oil tanker spilled 11 million gallons of oil into the ocean off the coast of Alaska. The oil stuck to the feathers and fur of thousands of animals and contaminated miles of Alaska shoreline. Volunteers caught and cleaned the dirty animals and washed the shoreline.



 **Write About It** Write a paragraph explaining ways students can help protect the environment.

# Global Connections

## International Trade

International trade happens when countries buy and sell each other's goods. Why would people buy goods made in another country? Sometimes the goods may be natural resources or products that people in that country don't have. Sometimes goods can be made more cheaply in one country.

Bicycles can be made more cheaply in China than in the United States, for example. In 1990 about six times more bicycles were made in China than in the United States. More stores wanted to buy bicycles from China because they were less expensive. By 2000, companies in China made fifty-two times more bicycles than companies in the United States.



China



▲ Workers in China make bicycles.



United States



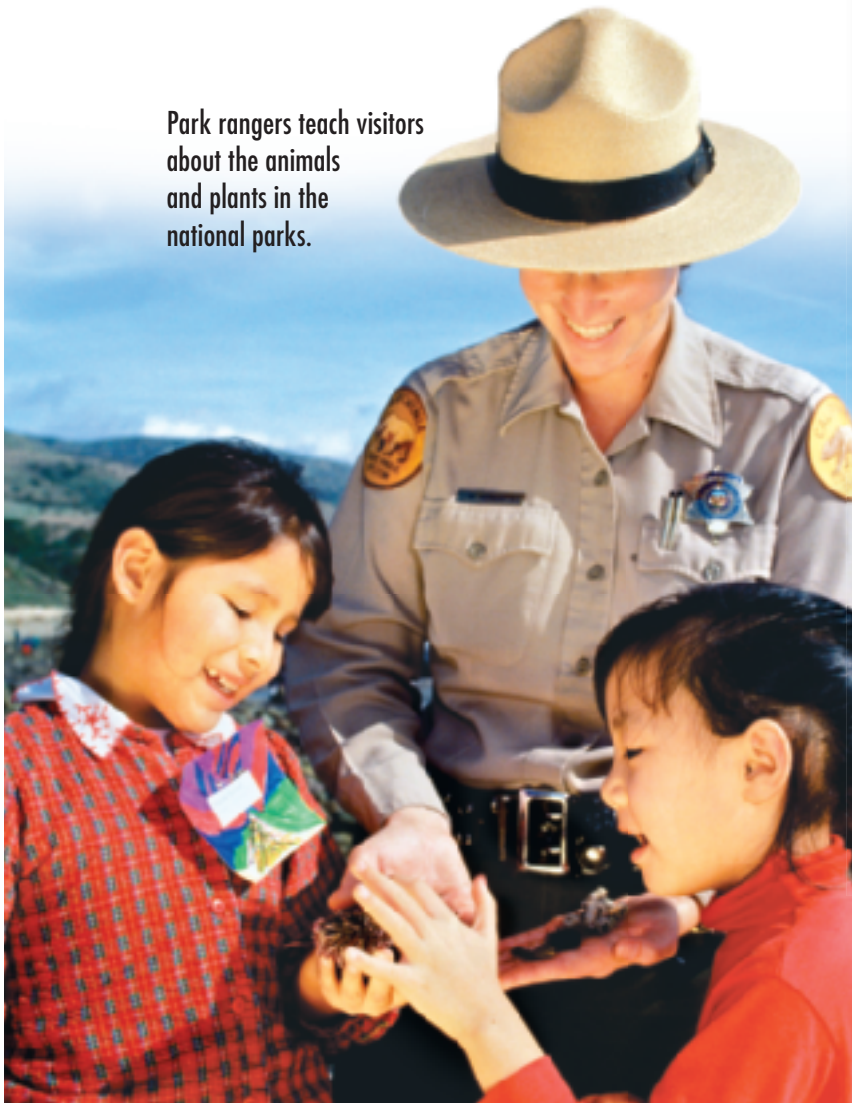
▲ Families in the United States buy bicycles.

## D SERVICE JOBS

Remember all that awesome scenery you read about? It brings lots of visitors to the West. In winter, people grab skis and snowboards and hit the snowy slopes of the mountains. In summer, tourists explore the wilderness on foot or on horseback. Tourists also enjoy the beaches in California and Hawaii.

What do all of these vacationing people have to do with jobs? Think of all the things tourists need or want, from hotel rooms to restaurants to tour guides. Tourism provides lots of jobs. In some places, entire towns have sprung up to serve the needs of tourists.

Park rangers teach visitors about the animals and plants in the national parks.



### National Parks

Many of the most beautiful places in the West have been set aside forever as national parks. These parks were the work of **conservationists**, or people who want to protect wilderness and wildlife. Each year, thousands of people visit the many National Parks in the West.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** Why is tourism important to the economy of the West?

### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.

**telecommunications**      **conservationist**

**2. READING SKILL** **Make Generalizations** Use the chart from page 272 to write about the service jobs in the West.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalization

**Essential Question**

**3. Write About It** Write a sentence about how tourism creates jobs in the West.

# THE *of the* WEST

## Lesson 3

### VOCABULARY

**bison** p. 281

**rodeo** p. 285

### READING SKILL

#### Make Generalizations

Copy the chart. As you read, fill it in with information about the people who have lived in the West.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalizations

### STANDARDS FOCUS

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

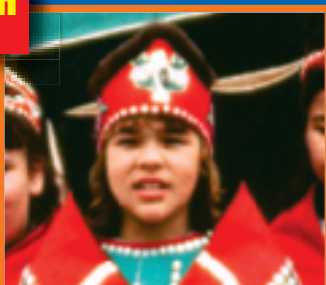
**GEOGRAPHY**

The Uses of Geography

Tlingit dancers in Alaska

### Essential Question

Who are the people of the West?



**A** The West is home to many Native Americans.



**B** People from around the world have come to the West.



**C** The West has interesting cities, events, and festivals.

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**A****LIVING IN THE WEST**

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*Today there are people from every continent living in the eleven states of the West. First, though, there were the Native Americans.*

**Y**ou have learned that the West has many different environments, from forests to grasslands to deserts. The Native Americans who lived in these different environments had different ways of life.

Some Native Americans hunted, fished, and gathered food in the mountains and moved with the seasons. They often joined the Plains Indians to hunt antelope or **bison**. Most people call the bison a buffalo. A bison is a large, shaggy animal.

Along the Pacific coast, the people lived in villages near the ocean. They fished for salmon in the ocean and in rivers, and built sturdy homes of

cedarwood. Further north, the Inuit survived in the icy Arctic by hunting and fishing. The people who first settled Hawaii came from the South Pacific islands about 1,000 years ago.

**Native Americans Today**

Many Native Americans still live in the West. Some live on reservations and others live in towns and cities. Native American groups such as the Lakota continue to teach their art and language to children and adults.

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**QUICK CHECK**

**Make Generalizations** How did Native American foods depend on their location?

Kevin Red Star is a Native American artist who paints images of historical and modern Crow culture. ▼



**B****WESTWARD HO!**

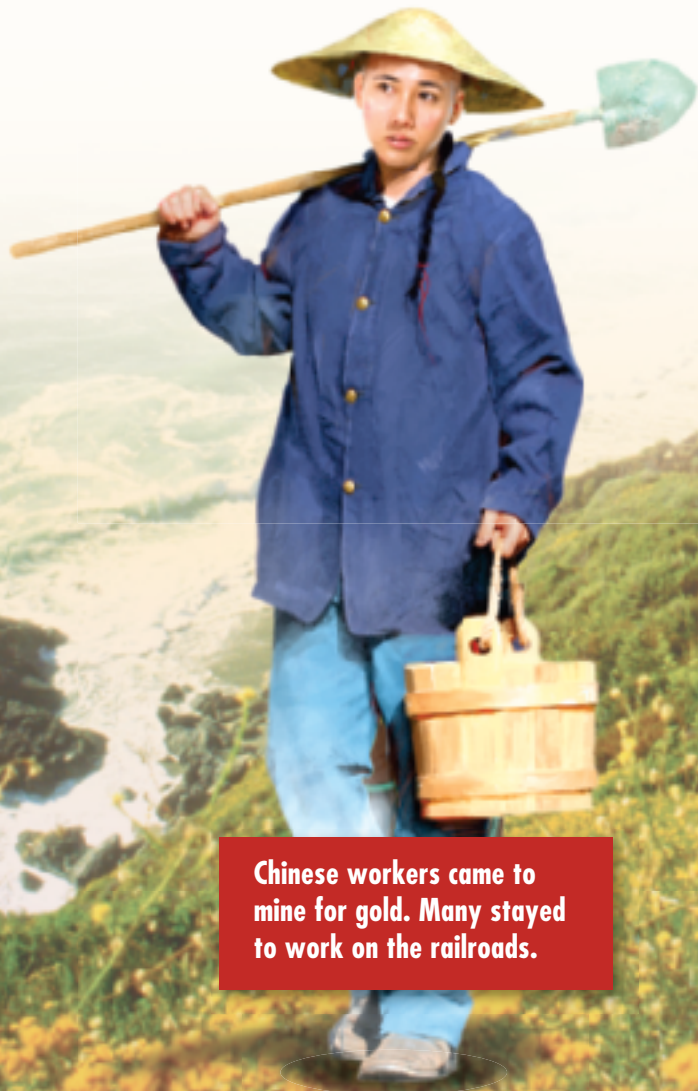
As you can see from the picture below, people have been heading to the West for many years. The Spanish explored the coast of California in the 1500s. They settled throughout California and the Southwest. Later, fur trappers known as “mountain men” led people heading west through the dangerous Rocky Mountains.

In the 1830s and 1840s, settlers from the East who wanted rich farmlands in Oregon began traveling west by wagon train. In the late 1840s, Asian immigrants came to the West to mine for gold.

When the first railroad to cross the continent was finished in 1869, more and more people began moving west. In the early 1900s, the invention of the automobile made travel to the West even easier.

**PEOPLE****Dorothea Lange**

became famous when she photographed Dust Bowl farmers who migrated to California in the 1930s.

**Dorothea Lange****Spanish settlers built missions and raised cattle.****Chinese workers came to mine for gold. Many stayed to work on the railroads.**



## The West Today

The West is one of our nation's fastest-growing regions. The population of Nevada alone doubled between 1990 and 2004. Immigrants have come from all over, but especially from Asian countries such as Japan, China, India, and Vietnam.

Seema Handu, a scientist who moved to California from India, said,

“... I always wanted to come to the United States to study and do research . . . There are so many opportunities here.”

### QUICK CHECK

**Summarize** What events caused people to move to the West?



In the 1930s, many families traveled from the Midwest to the West to escape the Dust Bowl.

## Primary Sources

[This country] has assuredly the most healthy climate in the world . . . Any [one] . . . would be satisfied.

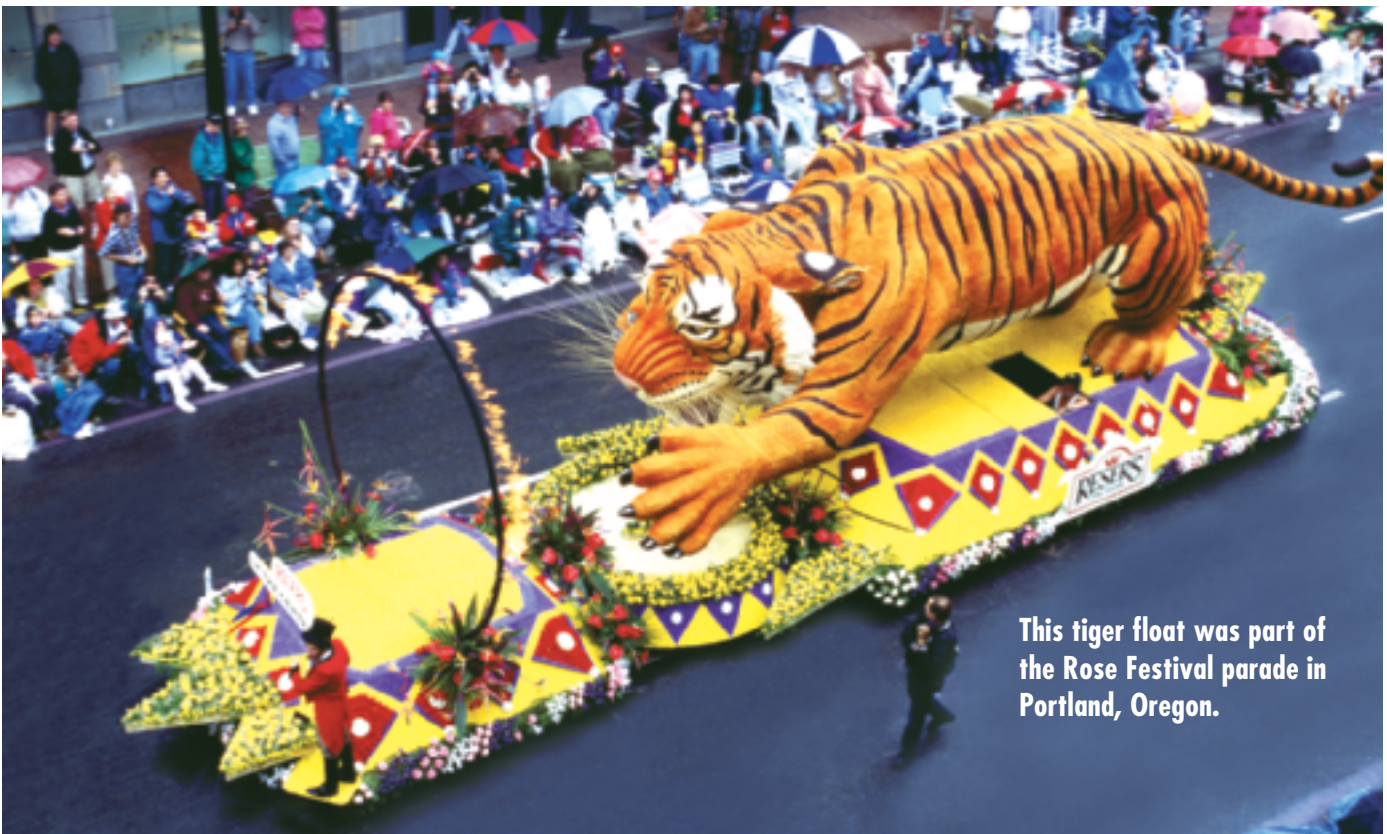
From a letter written by Oregon settler Isaac Statt, 1847



**Write About It** Write about how the climate of your area affects the crops grown there.



Many Asian immigrants now work in the West.



This tiger float was part of the Rose Festival parade in Portland, Oregon.

## © SIGHTS AND CELEBRATIONS

Many people come to the West to see its wide-open spaces and breathtaking scenery. The West also has big cities and celebrations that attract visitors.

People from around the world visit the hotels and shows in Las Vegas, Nevada. Seattle, Washington, has a tower called the Space Needle. You can ride an elevator to its restaurant, which is 520 feet, or about 43 stories, above the city.

### EVENT

In Alaska's **Iditarod** race, dogsled drivers take an average of 10 days to drive teams of dogs over a thousand miles of snow!



Iditarod

In California, travelers visit San Francisco's Chinatown and the Golden Gate Bridge. Theme parks and Hollywood bring visitors to Los Angeles.

Portland, Oregon, is another beautiful Western city. Each year, more than half a million people visit Portland for the Rose Festival. They watch a parade and enjoy the floats, carnivals, boat races, music, and, of course, roses!



## Ride 'em Cowboy!

What's the West without a **rodeo**? Rodeos are shows that have contests in horseback riding, roping, and other similar skills. Rodeos were started as a way to celebrate cowboy skills. One favorite event is bull riding. Cowboys climb onto the back of a 2,000-pound bull, hold on with just one hand, and try to stay on for eight seconds. Another event is steer wrestling, in which a cowboy on horseback chases and ropes a steer, then jumps off the horse and wrestles the steer to the ground. Finally he ties its legs together. Whoever does all this in the fastest time wins!

Children try to pull ribbons off a calf during the calf scramble event at a rodeo in Gardiner, Montana. ▼



## Crow Festival

One of the largest Native American festivals in the nation is held each year in Crow Agency, Montana. Native Americans and visitors come from all over the West. They set up more than 1,500 teepees along the banks of the Little Bighorn River. You can listen to drum groups and watch dances.

### QUICK CHECK

**Summarize** Why do visitors come to the West?

### Check Understanding



**1. VOCABULARY** Write a sentence for each vocabulary word.

**bison**

**rodeo**

**2. READING SKILL** **Make**

**Generalizations** Use the chart from page 280 to write about the sights and celebrations in the West.

Text Clues	What You Know	Generalizations

**Essential Question**

**3. Write About It** Write a paragraph about how changes in technology affected how people traveled to the West.

# Unit 7

# Review and Assess

## Vocabulary

Copy the sentences below. Use the vocabulary words to fill in the blanks.

**magma**

**timberline**

**conservationist**

**rodeo**

1. Contests in riding and roping happen at a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When liquid rock is underground, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The elevation where the temperature is too cold for trees to grow is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ works to preserve and protect the wilderness.



## Comprehension and Critical Thinking

5. What nonrenewable resources are found in the West?
6. What are some of the crops grown in the West?
7. **Reading Skill** Which area of the West would you prefer to live in? Make generalizations to tell why.
8. **Critical Thinking** How do the different landforms of the West affect the kinds of jobs that people in those areas have?

## Skill

### Use Road Maps

Write a complete sentence to answer each question.

9. Which road would you take to travel from Salt Lake City to Cedar City?
10. Which interstate highways run near Fishlake National Forest?

### Utah Road Map





# Test Preparation

Read the paragraphs. Then answer the questions.

In 1869 Wyoming's government decided to let women vote in local elections. Wyoming was not yet a state, only a territory. At that time, no other part of the United States allowed women to vote.

Soon Colorado and Idaho let women vote in some elections, too. Other states did the same. Finally, in 1920, voters amended the Constitution to allow women to vote in all elections. Wyoming had led the way.

1. What would be a good title for this passage?
  - A. All About Voting
  - B. Women's Right to Vote
  - C. The Constitution Changes
  - D. Women in the Mountain States
2. According to the passage, which statement is true?
  - A. Today, women are not permitted to vote in some states.
  - B. The Constitution allowed women to vote as early as 1867.
  - C. Idaho was the first territory in the United States to allow women to vote.
  - D. After 1920, women could vote in all elections.
3. Which territory was the first to allow women to vote?
  - A. Idaho
  - B. Colorado
  - C. Washington, D.C.
  - D. Wyoming
4. Why do you think women were not allowed to vote before 1869?
5. Why do you think it took 51 years from the time women in Wyoming were allowed to vote for the Constitution to be changed to allow all women to vote?

How does technology change people's lives?

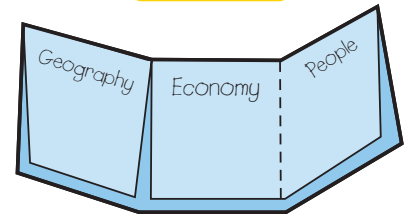


## Write About the Big Idea

### Expository Essay

In Unit 7, you read about the geography, economy, and people of the West. Review your notes in the completed foldable. Write a paragraph describing how the geography, economy, and people of the West use technology to change their lives. Begin with an introductory paragraph describing the environment in the Southeast. The final paragraph should summarize the main ideas of the essay.

**FOLDABLES™**  
Study Organizer



## Living and Working in the West

Work in a small group to make a collage. The subject is living and working in the West. Here's how to make your collage:

1. Research how people in the West live and work.
2. Come up with ideas about what you want to show in your collage. Be sure to include examples of the landforms of the region.
3. Look through magazines for photos that show your ideas. Ask for permission before you cut out the photos.
4. Arrange your photos on a background so they tell a story about living and working in the West. Write a paragraph that describes the work your group has done.
5. Present your collage to the class.

