

Name _____

Chapter 7 Study Guide

Lesson 1 pages 220-224

1. They began to think of the land between the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains as the "middle" of the West. That is why this region is called the _____.
2. The states that border the Great Lakes are called the _____ states.
3. The other states are known as the _____ states.
4. The land between the mountain ranges is called the _____.
5. There are really two parts to the Interior Plains. The land to the east is called the _____. The land to the west is called the _____.
6. The _____ are low and gentle hills cover most of the land.
7. The _____ are mostly a dry grassland.
8. A _____ is a flat area thickly covered with tall grasses and wildflowers.
9. The flat land of the _____ has also encouraged farming. This land is flat with huge fields that can be farmed easily.

10. Farm animals such as cattle, pigs, and chickens are called _____.

11. _____ is a major crop on the Great Plains.

12. Raising _____ is important to the Middle West's agriculture.

Lesson 2 pages 228-231

1. The Middle West's distance from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans effect its _____.

2. The states near the Great Lakes experience the lake effect.

_____ helps to give this area a gentler climate that many other parts of the Middle West.

3. Since the winters in the Middle West are _____ and _____, the growing season is short.

4. Lack of _____ can be a problem, especially on the Great Plains.

5. A _____ is a period of little or no rain.

6. One dangerous storm that hits the Plains is a _____, which is a funnel of wind.

7. Tody the country's largest indoor mall is located near _____.

Lesson 3 pages 232-237

1. _____ is used for making automobiles, buildings, tools and many other things.

2. Steel is made from a metal called _____.

3. For many years, the Middle West has been the center of the _____ industry.

4. People were mining _____ in North America as early as 1621. An ore is a rock that contains a metal such as _____.

5. The building of _____ created a great demand for iron.

6. The largest amounts of iron ore were found in the _____ in northeastern Minnesota.

7. Much of the iron ore was at the surface so the miners used the technique called _____, sometimes called strip mining.

8. In the past the miners left the abandoned and it was considered to be "stripped." Today laws require the miners to restore the land by putting it back the way they found it. This is called _____.

9. _____ became a major port for the shipping of the iron ore.

10. Tall buildings called skyscrapers would be impossible to build without using _____.

11. The country's tallest skyscraper is called the _____ that stands 110 stories high.

Global Connection The Plains of Poland pages 238-241

1. Most of Poland, however, lies on the _____ which is a huge landform that covers thousands of square miles in many countries.
2. Most of the Poland's land is _____. It resembles our own Middle West.
3. Poland is the center for _____. Farmers there grow grains such as _____, _____, and _____.
4. Poland is also a world leader in the growing of _____ and _____.
5. Poland's northern borders stretches along a body of water called the _____.
6. _____ is one of the largest cities in Poland.
7. In the south, the _____ rise over 8,000 feet.
8. Most of Poland has low elevation which drains poorly when it rains and causes the land to become swampy. These lands are called _____.
9. Many marshes lie along the _____ River and some its tributaries.
10. Polish farmers use _____ . These chemicals kill insects that damage crops.
11. Poland had a _____ system of government until 1990. In this system the government made all the decisions rather than the Polish citizens.
12. _____ is Poland's capital.