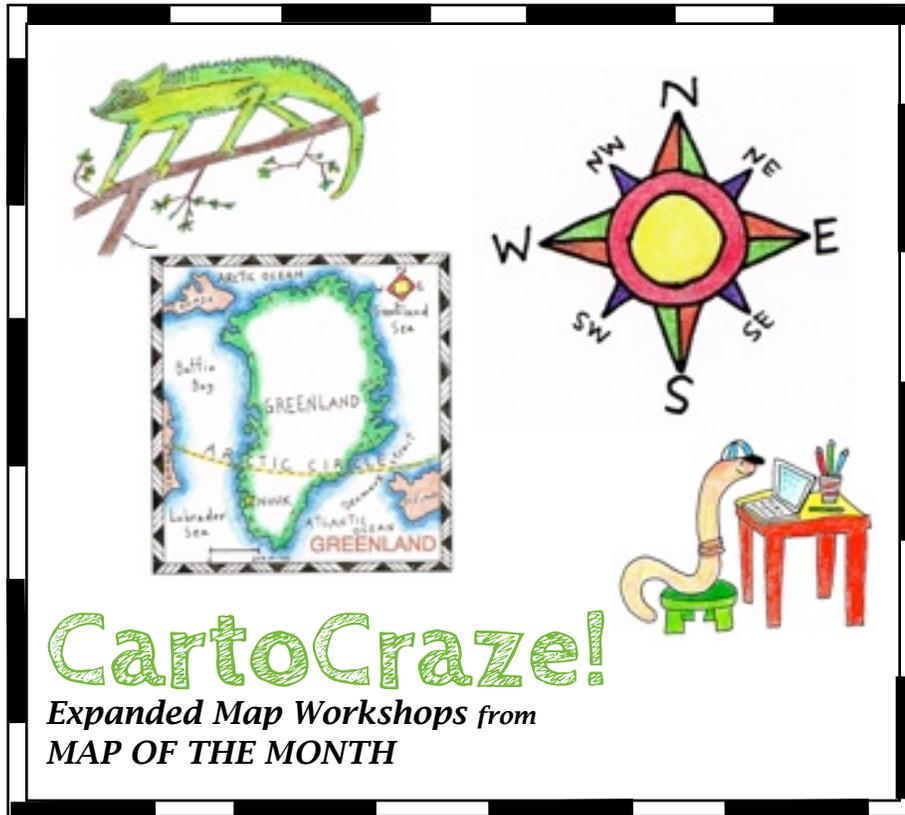


# ROCKY MOUNTAINS



**CartoCraze!**

*Expanded Map Workshops from  
MAP OF THE MONTH*

**CartoCraze!**

**Expanded Map Workshops**

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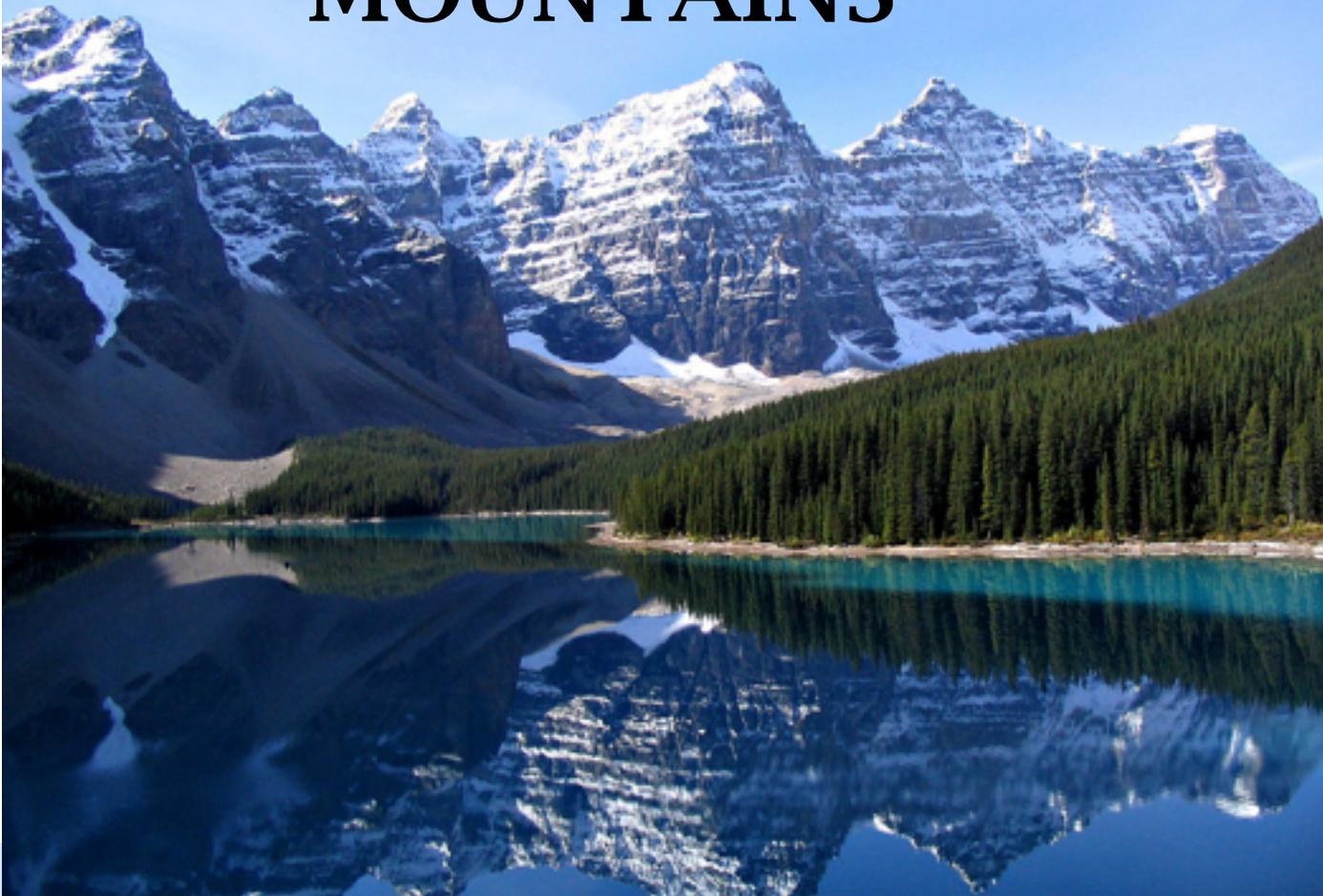
P. O. Box 2484

Providence, RI 02906

888 876 6277

[www.mapsfortheclassroom.com](http://www.mapsfortheclassroom.com)

# MOUNTAINS



This vista of the beautiful Valley of the Ten Peaks, in the Canadian Rockies, is a fine example of why mountains inspire our sense of wonder!

People throughout human history have been fascinated with mountains. Their majesty and size fills us with wonder! Mountains have inspired religion and mythology. They are the setting for stories, tall tales and literature. Men and women have set out on adventures and accomplish epic feats in mountainous terrain. For the average person, they provide places for sport activities and vacations!

A mountain is one of our planet's major landforms. A group of mountains forms what is called a range. Mountains are areas of earth that rise up sharply in peaks or mounded shapes, with different elevations.

Mountains can be small or large, and are formed in several ways. When the tectonic plates of the earth's surface move towards each other and crumble, they caused the earth to rise in peaks. When this movement of plates allow the hot magna beneath the earth's surface to rise up, volcanic peaks are formed.

The height of mountains are measured from sea level. Low altitude mountains can support vegetation year round and the highest peaks have only snow and cold. Mountains are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, and humans have adapted to living around and on mountains.

This presentation is a small introduction to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, one of the world's great mountain ranges, with some information about mapping, geography, people and animals of this mountainous region.

# MOUNTAIN TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS



It is impossible to talk about MOUNTAINS, or learn about them, without knowing some terms that relate to MOUNTAINS. Here are just a few terms! Can you come up with other terms?

**RANGE** A range is a group of mountains that are geographically related. Sometimes a large mountain range is made up of many smaller ranges.

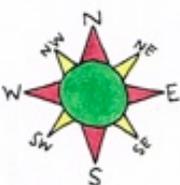
**SUMMIT** The highest point of a mountain.

**ELEVATION** The elevation of a place is often described as its height above sea level. A mountain's elevation is determined by its highest point, or summit.

**SEA LEVEL** This is a base measurement for determining the height of mountains. The seas and oceans of the world vary slightly in height due to weather and geography so Sea Level is an average called "Local Mean Sea Level"

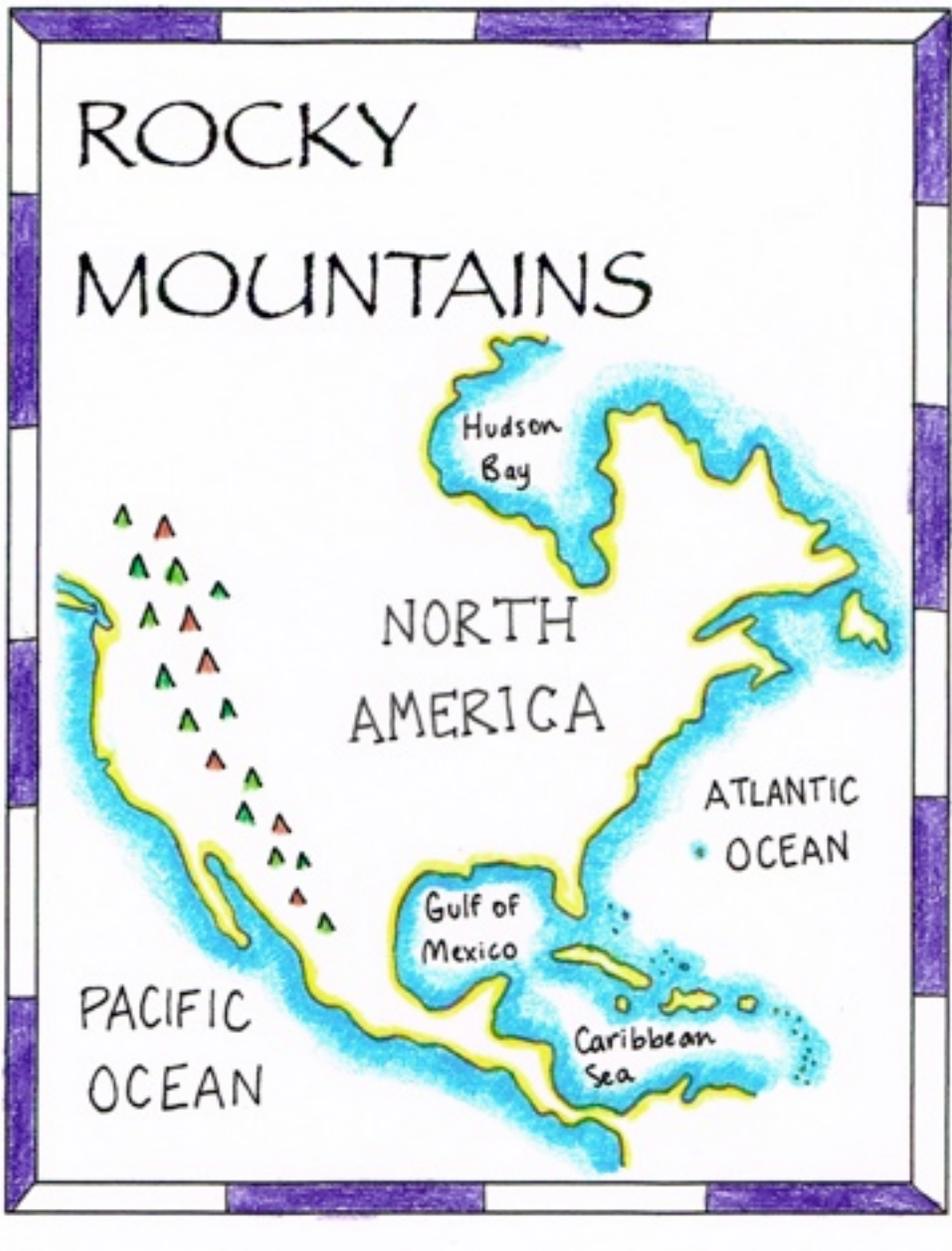
**RIDGE** A chain of mountains whose upper section form a continuous line over a distance.

The following presentation is an introduction to THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or the ROCKIES as they are also known, with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.



Make a compass rose for your map by following the directions [HERE!](#)

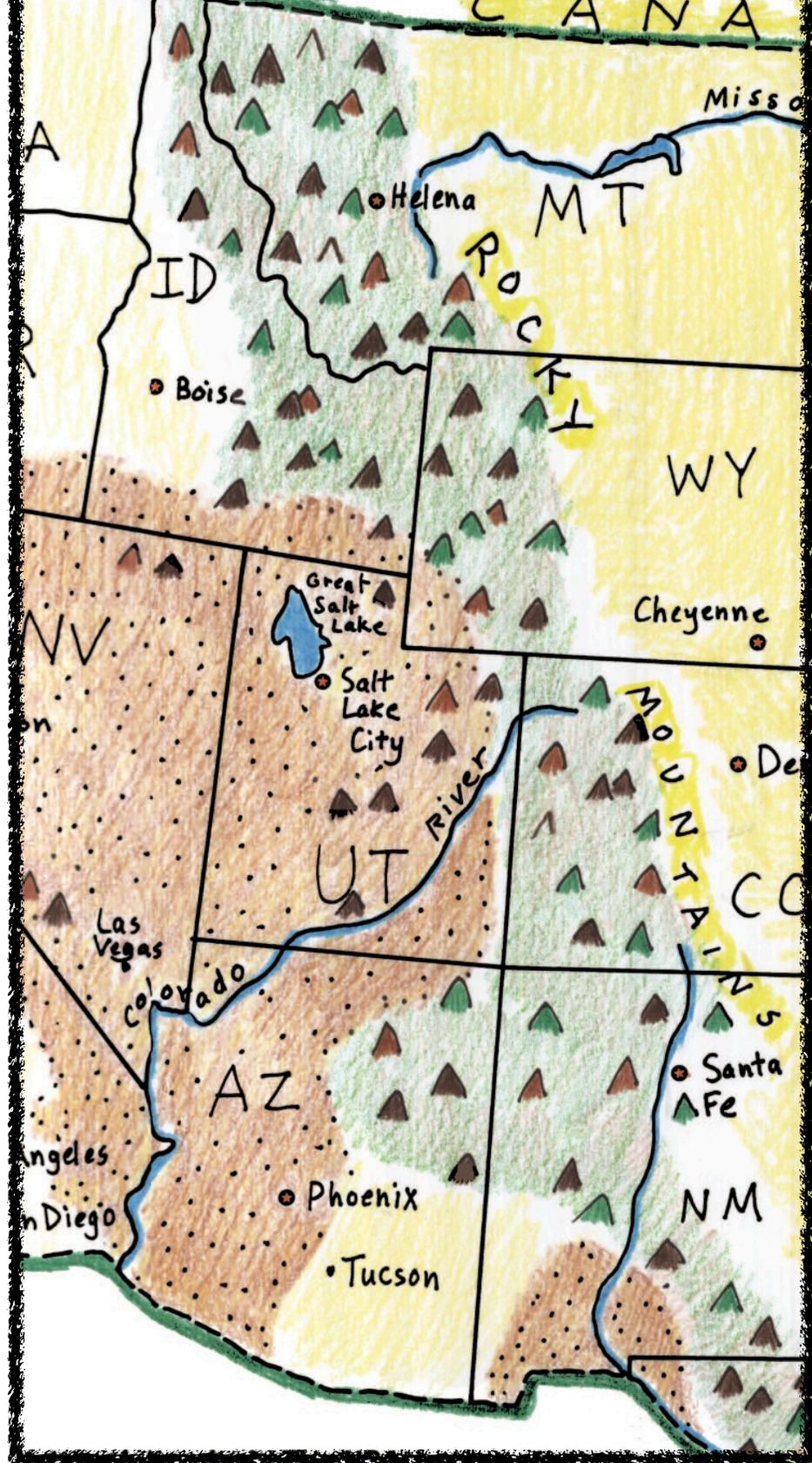
I am Professor Earthworm!



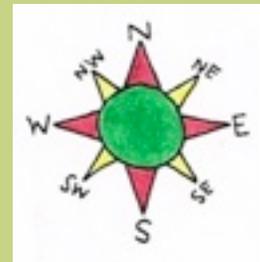
## ROCKY MOUNTAINS

The **Rocky Mountains** stretch from British Columbia, in the country of Canada, southward through the western United States. This range begins at the Liard River in British Columbia, Canada, and ends at the Rio Grande River in the state of New Mexico. Even though there are mountains north and south of the Rockies, geographers have decided that they are not part of this larger range.

The Rocky Mountain National Park is a favorite destination for travelers from around the world. In the 415 square miles there are many geographic features: mountains, lakes and tundra. Visitors can camp in the midst of natural beauty and witness many kinds of wildlife, including elk, bears, mountain lions and moose. The Continental Divide bisects the park. As a result, the eastern portion is different from the western side. The eastern side has high dry peaks and deep encircled valleys known



# ON THE MAP!



The smaller ranges that are part of the Rocky Mountains have their own interesting names and unique characteristics.

A few of these smaller ranges are:

- Wind River Range
- Big Horn Mountains
- Wasach
- Musqua
- Bitterroots Range

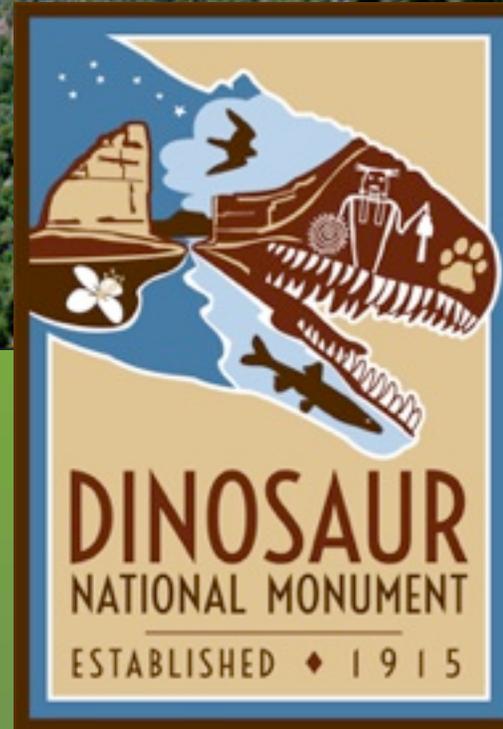
Research to find out some characteristics of these ranges!



ALSO -- find out the names of other smaller ranges in all the states shown here on this map.

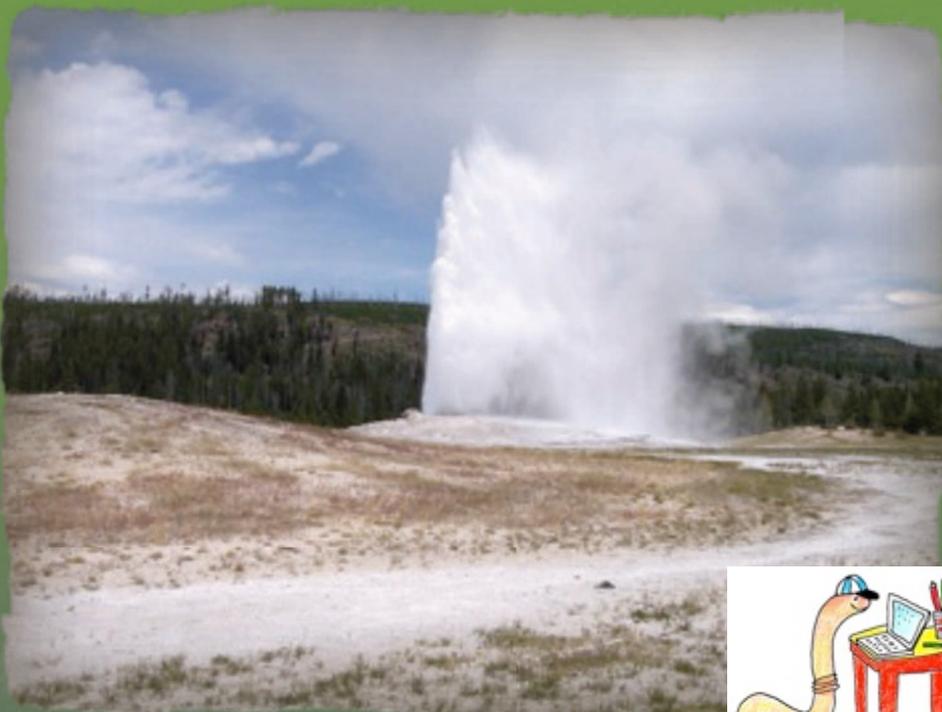


Dinosaur National Monument has dramatic rock formations. Dinosaur remains have been located there!



Courtesy of the National Park Service.

## OUR NATIONAL TREASURES, OUR NATIONAL PARKS!



About half of the Earth's geysers are located in Yellowstone Nation Park. A geyser is an underground spring that erupts in hot water and steam.



Research to make a list of all the national parks in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. List the characteristics that make each unique, and tell where they are located.

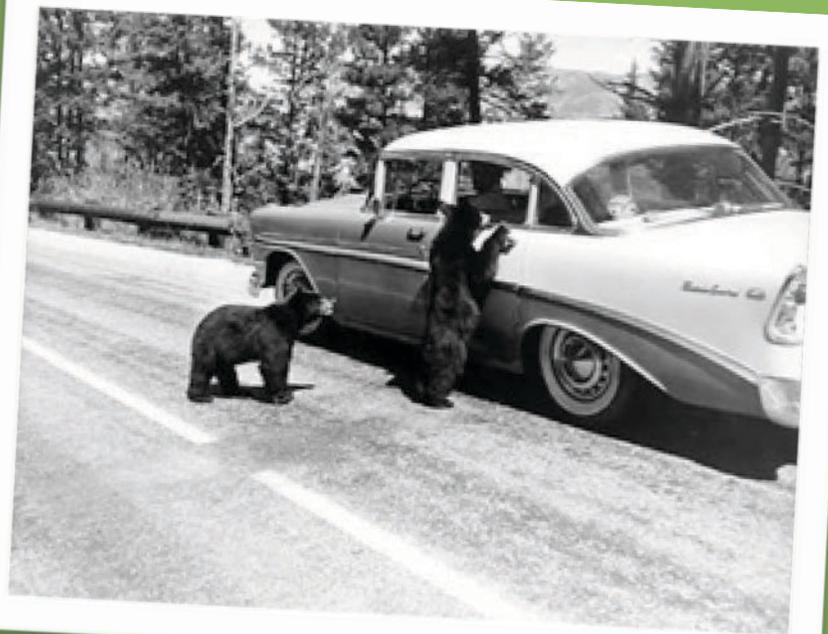


## A WALK IN THE PARK!

The old photos might seem comical or cute, but encountering a real bear in the park is serious business! Great caution must be taken when in the native habitat of wild animals like bears!



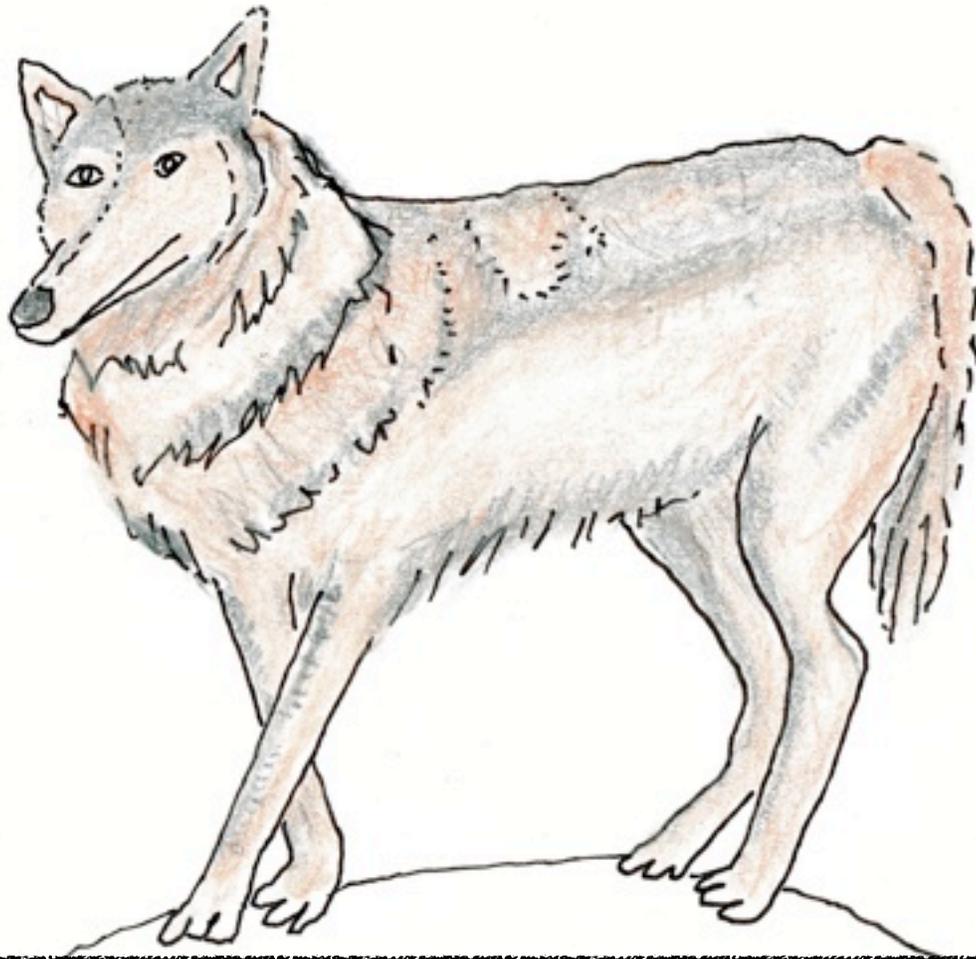
Write an essay that describes the hazards of meeting wildlife in a national park and how to avoid trouble!



**Gerald Ford was the only US President to serve as a park ranger. In 1936 he served as a Summer Intern Forest Ranger at Yellowstone National Park.**

You too can be a Junior Ranger in a park near you:

<http://www.nps.gov/kids/jrRangers.cfm>



## GREY WOLF

Grey Wolves can be found in the Rocky Mountains of the United States as well as in areas of Europe, Asia and Africa. They tend to live in remote areas because they do not like to be near humans. This is for a good reason: the only real threat they have is posed by humans, and occasionally tigers.

They prey on animals of all sizes: moose and elks, as well as rabbits, beavers and even scavenge for dead animals. These carnivores can eat up to 30 pounds of meat in one meal! They are also capable of going without a meal for 2 weeks.

Contrary to their official name, grey wolves can range in color from pure white to reddish-brown, and even black. Grey wolves are about the same size as a German Shepard dog, with large heads and feet. In fact, the grey wolf is the sole ancestor of the modern domesticated dog.



# ROCKY MOUNTAINS



## ROCKY MOUNTAINS

PRINT THIS PAGE:  
COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP,  
BOTH LANDFORMS AND  
WATER.

ADD A COMPASS ROSE  
TO YOUR MAP!  
COLOR THE GREY WOLF.

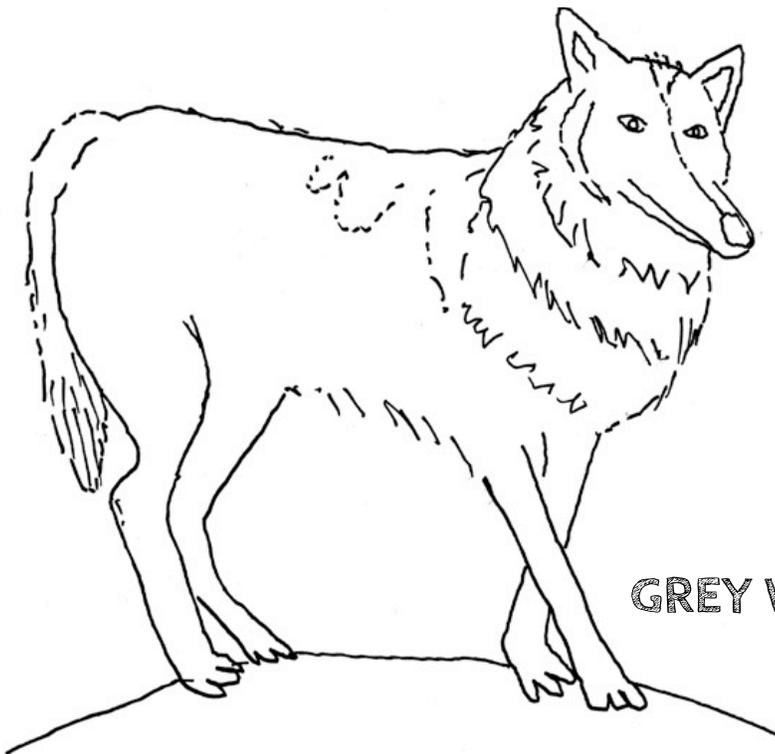
### VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define  
these words!

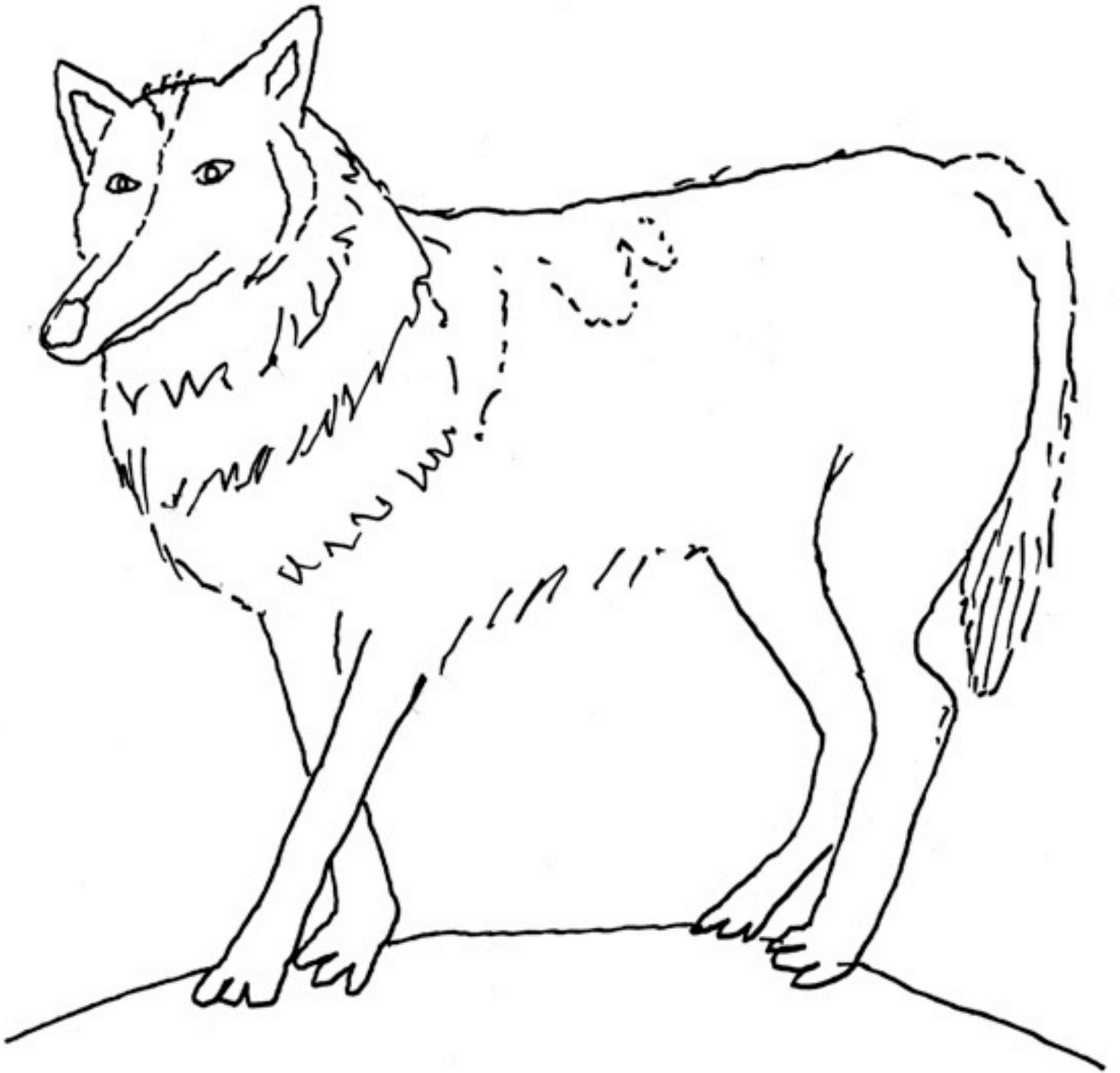
ungulate  
gregarious  
predator  
mythology  
communication  
wilderness  
ancestor  
canine  
range  
legend

### SPELLING WORDS

slender  
adapt  
facial  
robust  
moult  
territorial  
howling  
social  
elegant  
muzzle



GREY WOLF



GREY WOLF

# THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

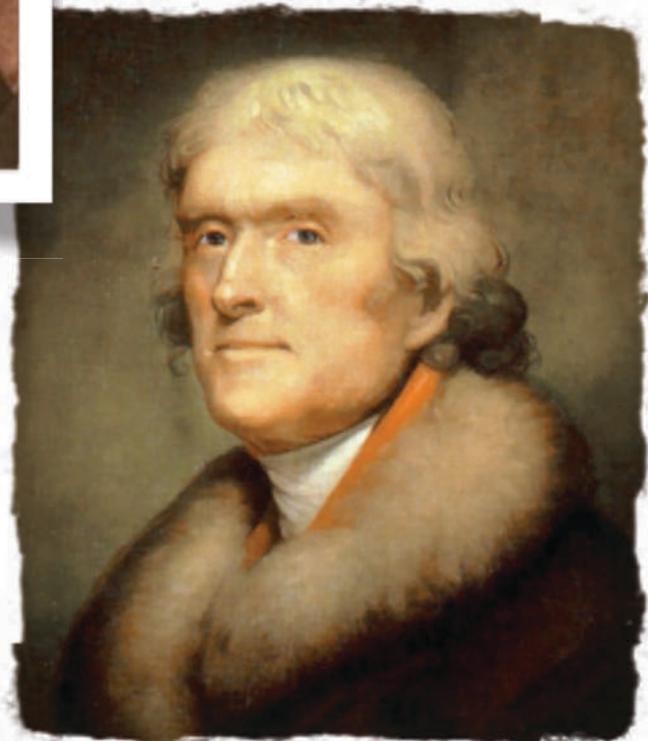
President Thomas Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Northwest Passage. From 1804 to 1806 these men and the members of their group traveled to explore the west. They studied the topography of the land as well as the many plants and animals native to the areas they traversed. The maps that they produced from their famous journey changed the way the West was viewed: people finally knew what the land was like, the locations of the Columbia and Missouri rivers and the Rocky Mountains.

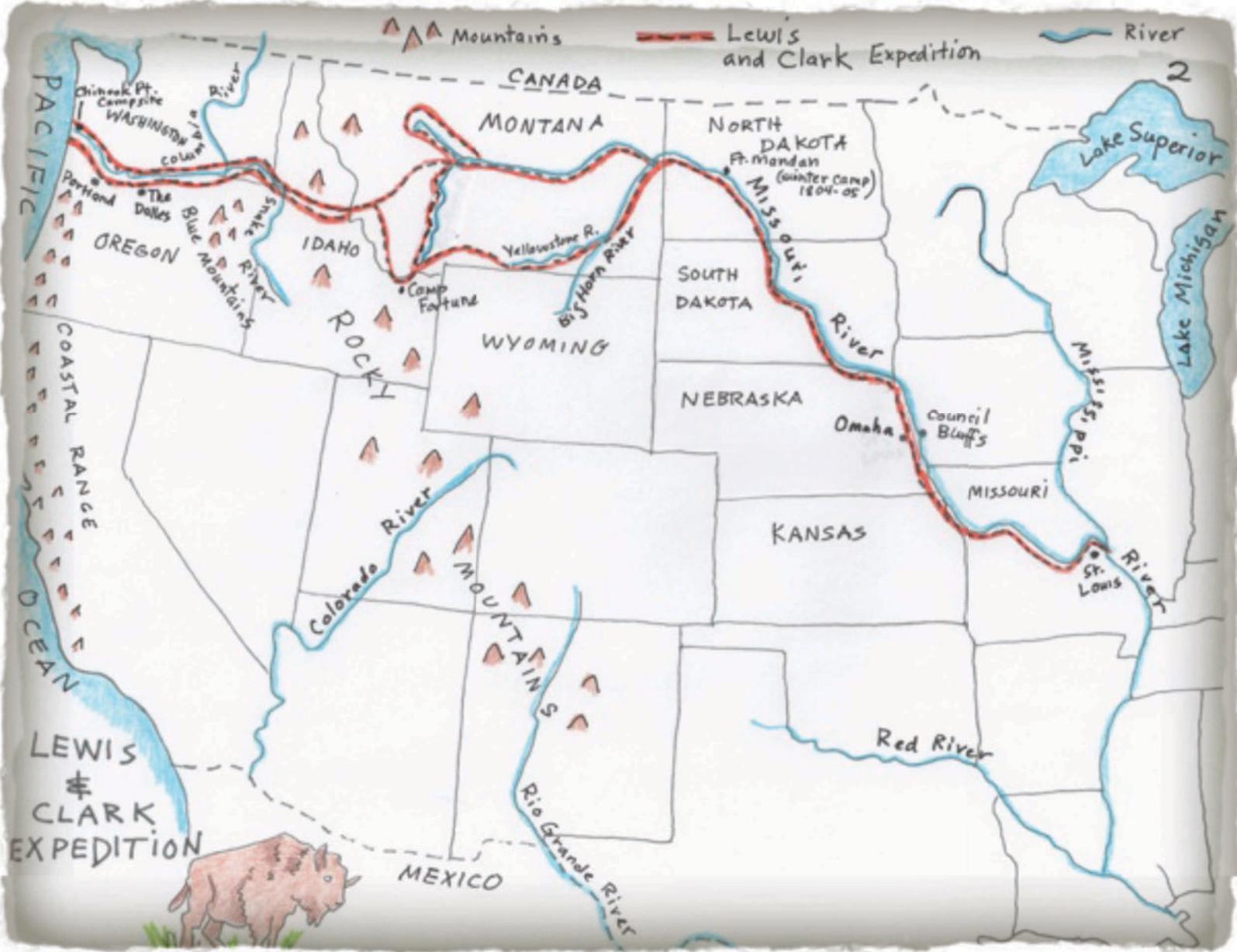


Meriwether Lewis  
and  
William Clark

## MEN WITH A MISSION!

Thomas Jefferson,  
third President of  
the United States.





# ON THE TRAIL



Sacagawea was a famous native American woman who was an important figure in the Lewis and Clark expedition. Research her story and write an essay that tells about her connection to the expedition, and her contributions to this historic effort.

# MOUNTAIN STATES!

There are eight states that have parts of the Rockies within their boundaries. They are:

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

Some people also call Texas one of the Mountain States too, since it includes the Trans-Pecos mountains in its western area.

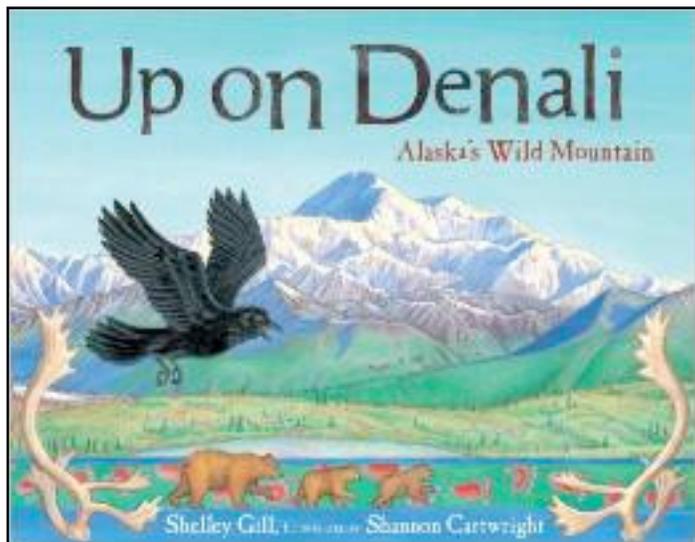
These states also have smaller mountain ranges that are part of the Rockies or those that spread away from the official Rocky Mountain boundaries.



Can you name some smaller ranges in each of these states?  
For help, refer to a state atlas or see our individual state maps at the end of this file.



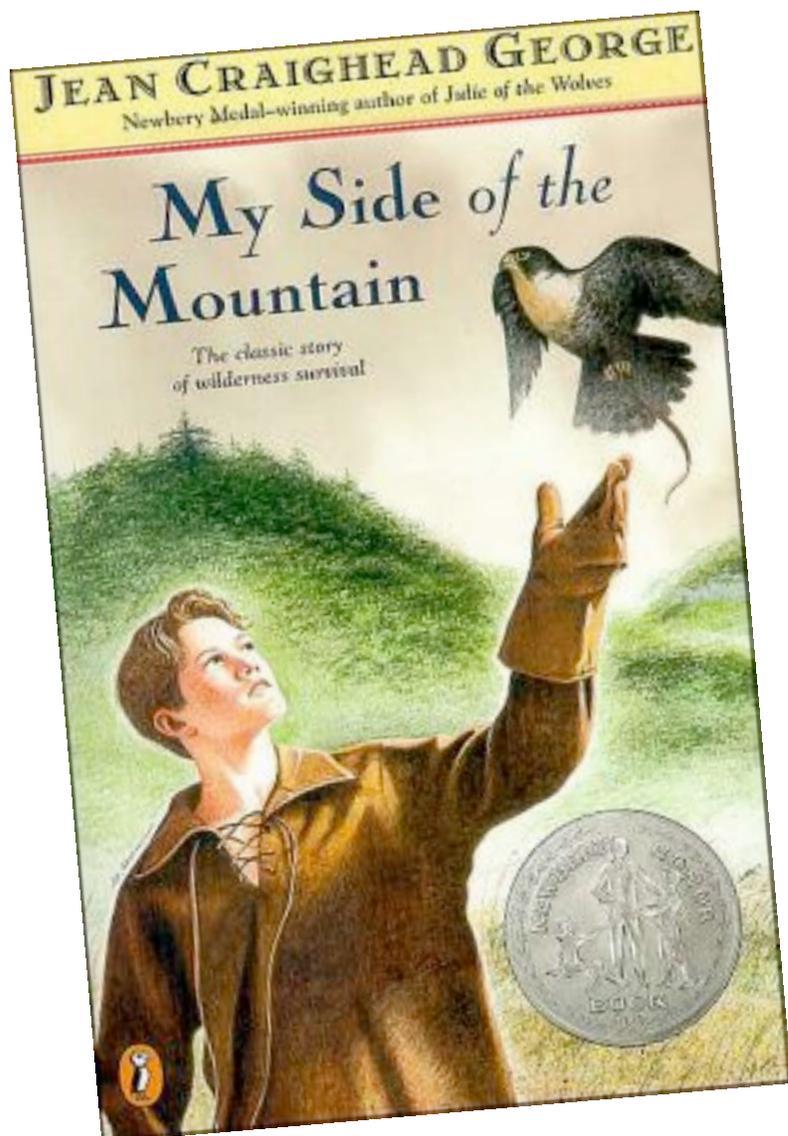
# MOUNTAIN READING LIST!



## UP ON DENALI

by Shelley Gill and Shannon Cartwright

From its origins as a trick played by Raven (the scientific version involving plate tectonics is also included) to the flora and fauna and human explorations, this colorful children's book reveals every facet of Alaska's great Denali Mountain. This book is full of fun and fascinating information.

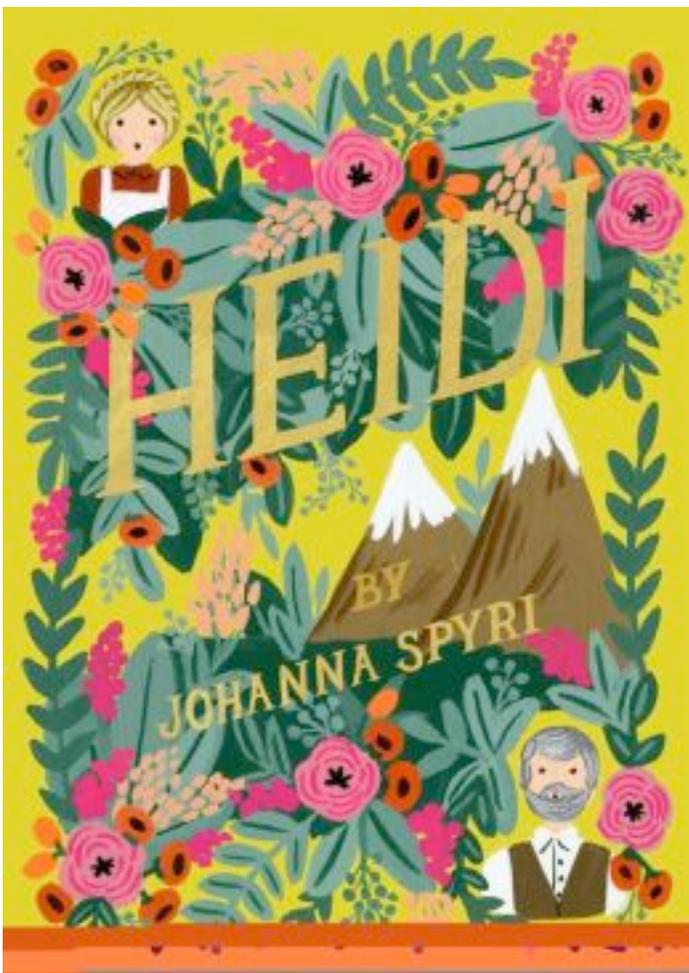


## MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN

by Jean Craighead George

Sam Gibley is unhappy living in New York City with his family, so he runs away to the Catskill Mountains to live in the wood, by himself. With only a penknife, a ball of cord, forty dollars, and some flint and steel, he intends to survive on his own.

Sam learns about courage, danger, and independence during his year in the wilderness, a year that changes his life forever.



# HEIDI

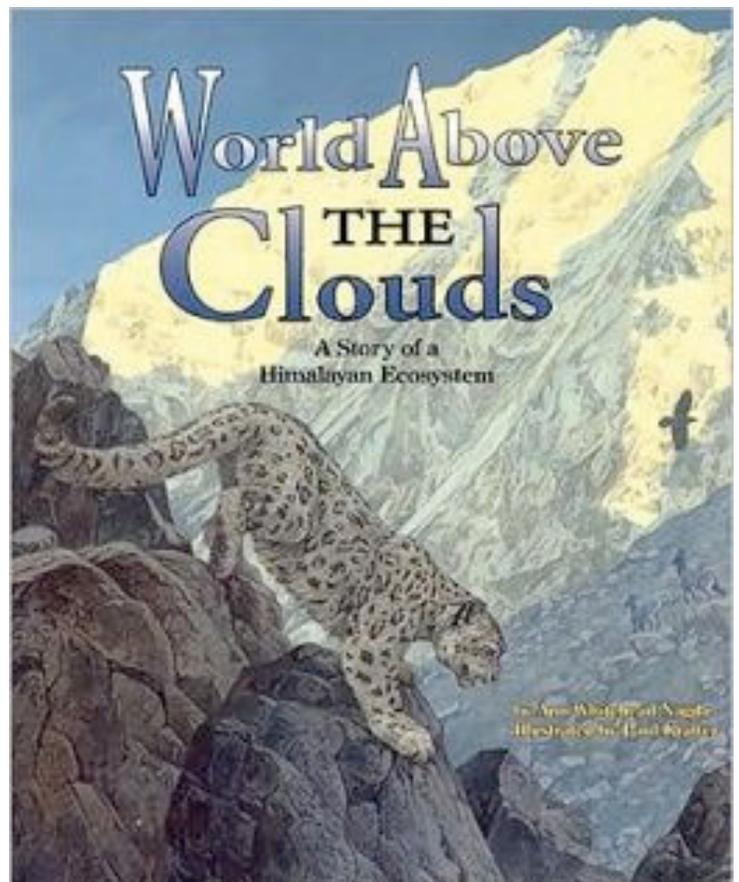
by Joanna Spyri

At the age of five, little orphan Heidi is sent to live with her grandfather in the Alps. Everyone in the village is afraid of him, but Heidi is fascinated by his long beard and bushy grey eyebrows. She loves her life in the mountains, playing in the sunshine and growing up amongst the goats and birds. But one terrible day, Heidi is collected by her aunt and is made to live with a new family in town. Heidi can't bear to be away from her grandfather; can she find a way back up the mountain, where she belongs?

## World Above the Clouds: A Story of a Himalayan Ecosystem

by Ann Whitehead Nagda

High in the snow-covered Himalayan peaks of northern India, a snow leopard has left the care of her mother and now must hunt and fend for herself. In the first few days alone she competes for her meals with a red fox, a bearded vulture, and even nearby villagers.





# TRAILS WEST

This map shows some of the trails that took pioneers, explorers and traders westward. Over the 3,000 miles from coast to coast, there was a vast wilderness to cross. The topography was varied: there were rivers, plains, mountains and deserts. Some routes took people to start new lives, and other routes were used for commerce and trading. By looking at the current day boundaries, shown here in gray line, you can see exactly where these trails were. Although some state boundaries were in place in the east at the beginning of the westward movement, it took many years before the vast western territories were established as states.

A famous means of transportation in the early American west was the covered wagon. Wagons had large wheels and rib-like hoops covered with a heavy fabric. Wagons were often pulled by mules or oxen.

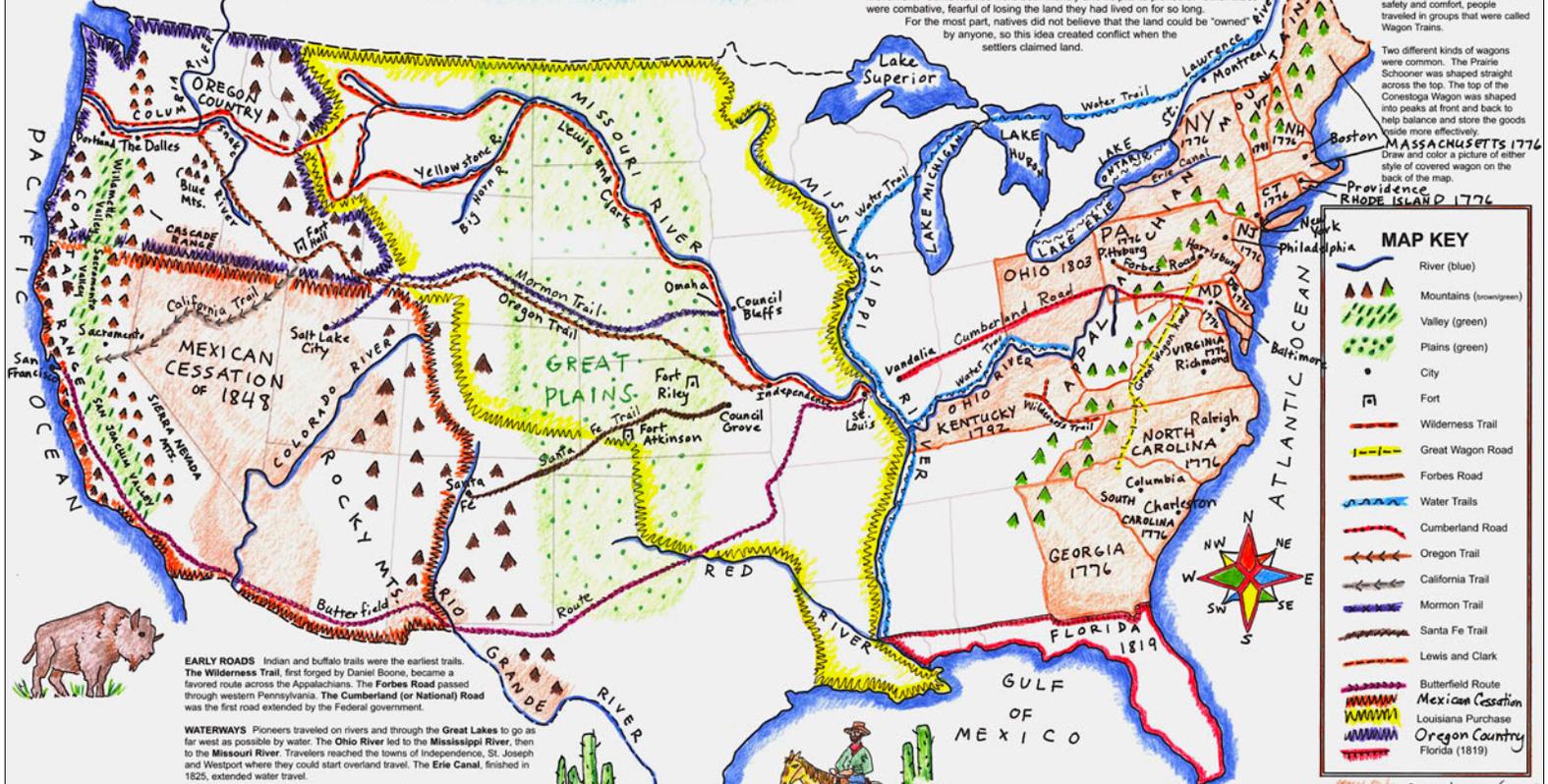
Wagons were used to transport belongings, not to live or sleep in. There were rarely places to make purchases along the trails, so lots of provisions were carried. For safety and comfort, people traveled in groups that were called Wagon Trains.

Two different kinds of wagons were common. The Prairie Schooner was shaped straight across the top. The top of the Conestoga Wagon was shaped into peaks at front and back to help balance and store the goods inside more effectively.

Draw and color a picture of either style of covered wagon on the back of the map.

Long before the time of the trailblazers, native American settlements had been in place for countless generations. These many tribes are a big part of the story of the westward movement. Some natives were both friendly and helpful to pioneers. Other tribes were combative, fearful of losing the land they had lived on for so long.

For the most part, natives did not believe that the land could be "owned" by anyone, so this idea created conflict when the settlers claimed land.



### MAP KEY

- River (blue)
- Mountains (brown/green)
- Valley (green)
- Plains (green)
- City
- Fort
- Wilderness Trail
- Great Wagon Road
- Forbes Road
- Water Trails
- Cumberland Road
- Oregon Trail
- California Trail
- Mormon Trail
- Santa Fe Trail
- Lewis and Clark
- Butterfield Route
- Mexican Cession
- Louisiana Purchase
- Oregon Country
- Florida (1819)
- Desert area (brown)

**EARLY ROADS** Indian and buffalo trails were the earliest trails. The Wilderness Trail, first forged by Daniel Boone, became a favored route across the Appalachians. The Forbes Road passed through western Pennsylvania. The Cumberland (or National) Road was the first road extended by the Federal government.

**WATERWAYS** Pioneers traveled on rivers and through the Great Lakes to go as far west as possible by water. The Ohio River led to the Mississippi River, then to the Missouri River. Travelers reached the towns of Independence, St. Joseph and Westport where they could start overland travel. The Erie Canal, finished in 1825, extended water travel.

**OREGON TRAIL** Thousands traveled the dangerous journey from the Missouri River over the Rockies to Oregon Country. Fertile land, like the Willamette Valley between the Coastal Range and the Cascades, was the goal.

**CALIFORNIA TRAIL** This trail was the same as the Oregon Trail to the Rockies. Here the route headed over the Sierra Nevada Desert and Mountains, a difficult passage. People headed to California for fertile land, later for the Gold Rush.

**MORMON TRAIL** The Mormons were a well-organized religious group. The trail they blazed led them to their chosen destination, Salt Lake City.

**SANTA FE TRAIL** This trail was commercial, used primarily by traders.

**BUTTERFIELD ROUTE** This long trail was short lived, used for mail delivery.

**LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION** President Thomas Jefferson chose Lewis and Clark to explore the Northwest Passage. From 1804 to 1806 the members of their group traveled to explore the west, studying the topography of the land as well as plants and animals.

**OTHER ROUTES** Other explorers like Zebulon Pike, Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith and Robert Gray also explored unknown parts of the West from the Mississippi all the way to Alaska.

**MAP ACTIVITIES**

**GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES**

Label and shade the following bodies of water shown on the map:

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Gulf of Mexico
- Saint Lawrence River
- Mississippi River
- Missouri River
- Rio Grande River
- Colorado River
- Columbia River
- Lake Superior
- Lake Erie
- Lake Michigan
- Lake Huron
- Lake Ontario

Some of the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains have been drawn in. Using the symbol in the MAP KEY, complete these ranges and label them.

Draw and shade these other mountain ranges:

- Coastal Range
- Cascade Range
- Sierra Nevada Mountains
- Blue Mountains of Oregon

**LAND AREAS**

The boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and Florida (acquired from Spain in 1819) are already drawn in on the map (see outlines in MAP KEY). Label and date these areas. Shade their boundaries with colored pencils.

Using the territory outline (same outline as for Louisiana Purchase) in the MAP KEY, draw, label and shade the following areas with different colored pencils:

- Oregon Country (acquired in 1846)
- The Mexican Cession of 1848

**CITIES**

Label these cities marked on the map:

- Montreal
- St. Louis
- Providence
- Columbia
- Pittsburg
- Independence
- The Dalles
- Boston
- Richmond
- San Francisco
- Salt Lake City
- Harrisburg
- Vandalia
- Council Grove
- Portland (OR)
- Santa Fe

**FORTS**

Using the symbol in the MAP KEY label some forts that aided travelers moving west, and add others if you like:

- Fort Atkinson
- Fort Riley
- Fort Hall

**DECORATION**

Complete the intermediate points of the Compass Rose and color it. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions. Color the map title and various illustrations.

**TROUBLES ON THE TRAIL!**

The pioneers faced many difficulties as they moved westward. Turn this map over and write about this topic, using these vocabulary words, and others!

- emigrants
- wagons
- trail
- provisions
- rivers
- diseases
- maps
- frontier
- settlement
- gold
- seasons
- Thirteen Colonies
- valley
- Great Lakes
- desert
- mountains
- plain
- Native American
- predators
- Continental Divide

**TRAILS WEST map**, copyright 2009, MAP OF THE MONTH, East Side Station, P. O. Box 2484, Providence RI 02906 [www.mapofthemonth.com](http://www.mapofthemonth.com)



# CANADA Neighbor to the North

## CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

By drawing physical features on this map, you'll begin to see the geography of Canada. See **Earthworm's Cartographic Tips** (at lower left) to help complete the map.

Welcome to **Canada!** Canada is part of the North American continent. Canada shares its southern boundary with the country of the **United States of America**. Bodies of water surround most of the rest of Canada. To the east lies the **Atlantic Ocean** and other bays and waterways. To the north is the **Arctic Ocean** and to the west lies the **Pacific Ocean**.

Canada is divided into thirteen provinces. In April of 1999, the province called **Northwest Territories** was divided into two provinces. The eastern section is now known as **Nunavut**. The western section continues to be called **Northwest Territories**.

Canada has many different **land types**. There are mountains and high elevations throughout much of the country. There are many **islands**, as well as **lowlands** in the **Great Lakes** region. The Great Plains of the United States extend up into Canada to form an area of flat **prairie**. If you were to travel along the 4,800 miles of the **Trans-Canada Highway** you would see a broad range of these land types. This highway crosses ten different provinces, connecting **St. John's** in **Newfoundland** to the city of **Vancouver** in **British Columbia**.

In terms of **land area**, Canada is the second largest country in the world. Despite its large size, Canada has a **population** of only about 27,300,000 people, and most of these people live within 100 miles of the United States, leaving a large portion of Canada unpopulated.

Some words are highlighted.  
Can you define these terms?

### BORDERS

Label Canada's neighbors along their boundary lines:  
United States  
Alaska  
Greenland

### PROVINCES

Label the Canadian provinces:  
Alberta  
Manitoba  
Quebec  
British Columbia  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland  
Northwest Territories  
Nova Scotia  
Prince Edward Island  
Saskatchewan  
Yukon Territory  
Nunavut

### CAPITALS

Label the capital of each province marked on the map with the symbol in **Map Key**.  
Edmonton  
Victoria  
Winnipeg  
Fredericton  
St. John's  
Yellowknife  
Halifax  
Toronto  
Quebec  
Regina  
Whitehorse  
Charlottetown  
Iqaluit  
Ottawa (national)

### LAKES

Label and shade these lakes:  
Great Lakes:  
Lake Huron  
Lake Superior  
Lake Erie  
Lake Ontario

### CITIES

Label these other cities already marked on the map:  
Calgary  
Vancouver  
Ottawa  
Montreal  
Gaspé  
Prince Rupert  
Chibougamau  
Saskatoon  
Add other cities and towns too.

### BODIES OF WATER

Label these oceans and seas, and shade along coastlines:  
Atlantic Ocean  
Pacific Ocean  
Arctic Ocean  
Bering Sea  
Beaufort Sea  
Labrador Sea  
Hudson Bay  
Baffin Bay  
Ungava Bay  
James Bay  
Davis Strait  
Hudson Strait  
Labrador Sea

### ISLANDS

Label these islands:  
Vancouver Island  
Victoria Island  
Banks Islands  
Ellismere Island  
Baffin Island  
Cape Breton Island  
Queen Charlotte Islands  
Queen Elizabeth Islands

### MOUNTAINS

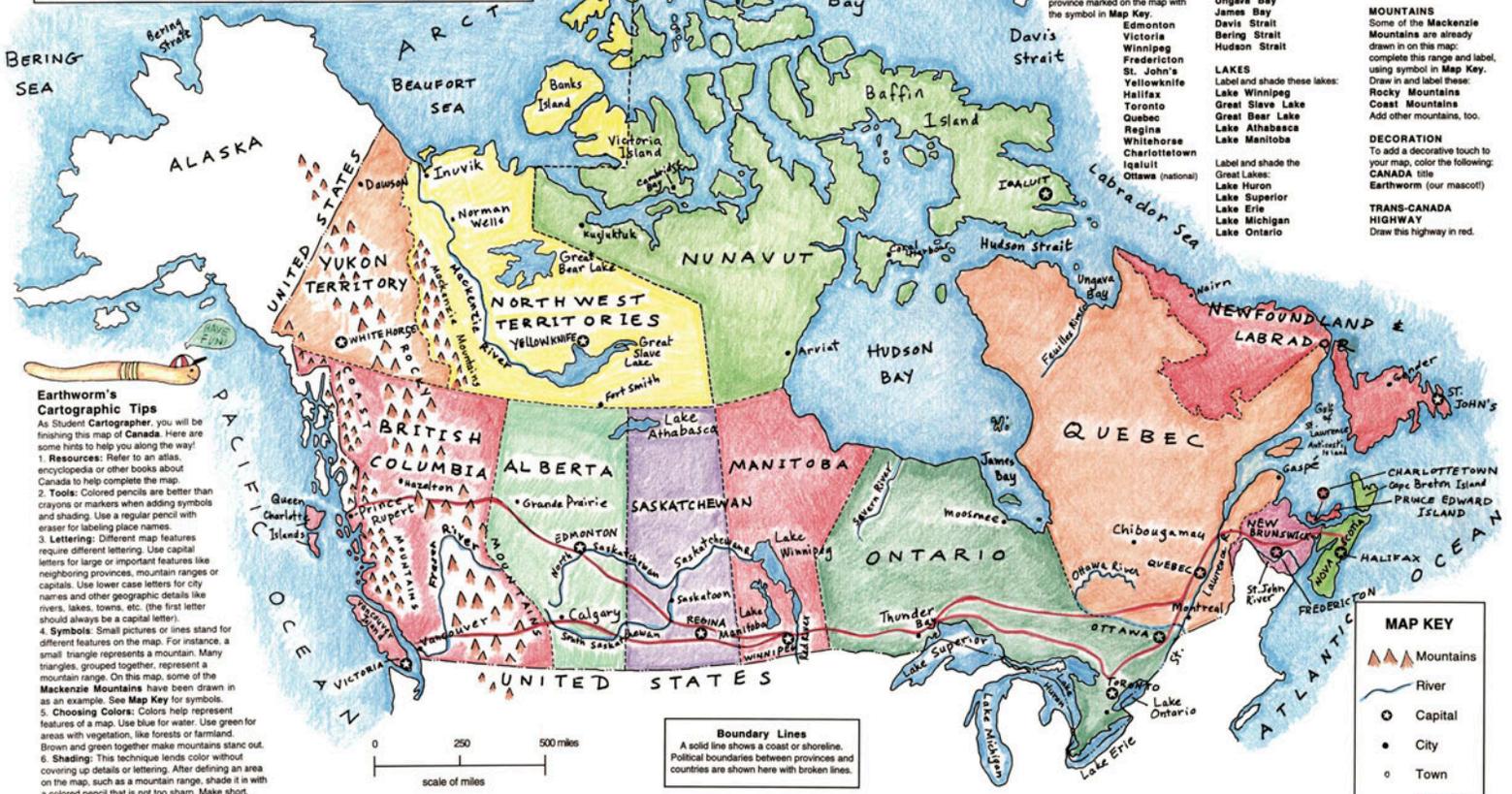
Some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** are already drawn in on this map; complete this range and label, using symbol in **Map Key**. Draw in and label these:  
Rocky Mountains  
Coast Mountains  
Add other mountains, too.

### DECORATION

To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following:  
**CANADA** title  
**Earthworm** (our mascot!)  
Label and shade the Great Lakes:  
Lake Huron  
Lake Superior  
Lake Erie  
Lake Ontario

**MAP KEY**

- Mountains
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway (red)

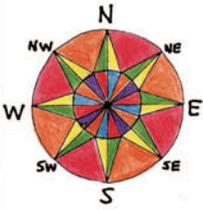


**Earthworm's Cartographic Tips**  
As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Canada. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Canada to help complete the map.
- Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols and shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for labeling place names.
- Lettering:** Different map features require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring provinces, mountain ranges or capitals. Use lower case letters for city names and other geographic details like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
- Symbols:** Small pictures or lines stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the **Mackenzie Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. See **Map Key** for symbols.
- Choosing Colors:** Colors help represent features of a map. Use blue for water. Use green for areas with vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green together make mountains stand out.
- Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it in with a colored pencil that is not too sharp. Make short, light strokes. Shade along the coastlines with a narrow band of blue; 1/2 inch wide or less is enough. Shade over river lines and lakes.

**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or shoreline. Political boundaries between provinces and countries are shown here with broken lines.

Visit us at [www.mapofthemoonth.com](http://www.mapofthemoonth.com)  
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# NORTH AMERICA

## Map of the Month

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Visit us at [www.mapofthemonth.com](http://www.mapofthemonth.com)

### USA FEATURES

Label states and outline the regions. Each state name has an abbreviation that you can use. You may want to label other details, such as state capitals, major cities, large lakes, etc.

#### Northeastern states

CT Connecticut  
DE Delaware  
ME Maine  
MD Maryland  
MA Massachusetts  
NH New Hampshire  
NJ New Jersey  
NY New York  
PA Pennsylvania  
RI Rhode Island  
VT Vermont  
(DC District of Columbia)

#### Southeastern states

AL Alabama  
FL Florida  
GA Georgia  
KY Kentucky  
NC North Carolina  
SC South Carolina  
TN Tennessee  
VA Virginia  
WV West Virginia

#### South Central states

AR Arkansas  
LA Louisiana  
MS Mississippi  
OK Oklahoma  
TX Texas

#### Midwestern states

KS Kansas  
MN Minnesota  
IA Iowa  
MO Missouri  
IL Illinois  
WI Wisconsin  
MI Michigan  
OH Ohio  
IN Indiana  
ND North Dakota  
SD South Dakota  
NE Nebraska

#### Northwestern states

AK Alaska  
ID Idaho  
MT Montana  
OR Oregon  
WA Washington  
WY Wyoming

#### Southwestern states

AZ Arizona  
CA California  
CO Colorado  
NV Nevada  
NM New Mexico  
UT Utah

#### Pacific state

Draw an arrow in the direction of this state  
HI Hawaii

North America is the third largest continent in terms of land area. It is located in the northern and western hemispheres. The Atlantic Ocean lies to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west. To the north is the Arctic Ocean. The Caribbean Sea is to the southeast.

North America has three large countries: Canada, the United States and Mexico. In addition, the area known as Central America is made up of seven smaller countries. There are many small islands in the Caribbean: some are independent countries, others are territories of the US or European countries. The largest island in the world, Greenland, is a territory of the Scandinavian country of Denmark. Most geographers agree that the most southern point of the North American continent occurs at the isthmus of Panama.

Within this continent, the climate varies from the northern arctic regions to the deserts of the American Southwest to the tropical areas of the American Southeast and the Caribbean.

There are many notable geographic features in North America. Many mountain ranges extend along the western areas from Alaska to Panama. In the east, the land tends to be lower in elevation. Here the most significant ranges are part of the Appalachian Mountains. There are also highlands in Labrador and the Baffin Islands. There are many large lakes and rivers in North America. The most obvious on the map are the Great Lakes, which are clustered around the northern border of the United States.

### ACTIVITIES

Label the physical and political features of North America.  
Color the countries, states and provinces with different colors.  
Color the bodies of water, including the oceans, a light blue.

### COUNTRIES and TERRITORIES

CANADA  
USA  
MEXICO  
BELIZE  
GUATEMALA  
EL SALVADOR  
HONDURAS  
NICARAGUA  
COSTA RICA  
PANAMA  
BAHAMAS  
CUBA  
JAMAICA  
HAITI  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
PUERTO RICO  
GREENLAND  
The following islands are so small it may not be easy to label them!  
Try your best!  
VIRGIN ISLANDS  
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA  
GUADALUPE  
MARTINIQUE  
MONTserrat  
DOMINICA  
ST. LUCIA  
BARBADOS  
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES  
GRENADA  
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
ARUBA  
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES  
ST. KITTS AND NEVIS

### BODIES OF WATER

Arctic Ocean  
Atlantic Ocean  
Pacific Ocean  
Gulf of Mexico  
Hudson Bay  
Labrador Sea  
Baffin Bay  
Beaufort Sea  
Gulf of Alaska  
Caribbean Sea  
Gulf of California

### Lakes

Lake Huron  
Lake Ontario  
Lake Michigan  
Lake Erie  
Lake Superior  
Great Bear Lake  
Great Slave Lake  
Lake Winnipeg

### Rivers

Draw in and label these major rivers: many run along state boundaries.  
Ohio River  
Mississippi River  
Missouri River  
Yukon River

### MOUNTAINS

Using the triangular symbol shown here, draw in and label these major ranges.  
Rocky Mountains  
Appalachian Mountains  
Sierra Madre Oriental

### CANADIAN PROVINCES

Label these provinces.  
Prince Edward Island  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Quebec  
Ontario  
Manitoba  
Nunavut  
Northwest Territories  
Yukon Territory  
British Columbia  
Alberta  
Saskatchewan  
Nova Scotia

### MAP KEY



Every state has official symbols, such as a state bird or state tree. Research the symbols for your state and draw them here.

# ARIZONA The Grand Canyon State



**Earthworm's Cartographic Tips**  
As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Arizona. Here are some hints to help you along the way:

- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Arizona to help complete the map.
- Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
- Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
- Symbols:** Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the Black Mountains have been drawn in as an example. See the Map Key for additional symbols.
- Choosing colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. Choose a bold color like red or orange to highlight the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations. Use a pale color, like yellow, to fill in these areas. Use tan to shade desert areas.
- Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes. With blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.

Welcome to Arizona! The state of Arizona is located in the Southwest region of the continental United States. Arizona is bordered to the north by the state of Utah, Nevada and California lie to the west. Arizona shares its eastern boundary with New Mexico. The country of Mexico lies to the south.

Two major topographical regions occur in Arizona: the Colorado Plateau, and the Basin and Range regions. Arizona is known for its arid climate and its ancient and dramatic rock formations.

The Colorado Plateau spans several western states. The northeast section of Arizona, two-fifths of the state, is part of the area. It is known for high elevations, deep cliffs and canyons. This is where the Grand Canyon is located, the largest canyon in the world. It is roughly 217 long, 4 to 14 miles wide and 1 mile deep. The Colorado River flows through the canyon. Also in this area are the Navajo Canyon and Dettl Canyon. There are many high peaks in this region of the state, ranging from 6,000 to over 12,000 feet in elevation. In this area there are many extinct volcanic cones. The Painted Desert is a famous area full of brilliantly colored rocks.

The southeastern part of Arizona is in the Basin and Range region. This area has alternating mountain ranges and deep basins. The Mexican Highland section fills most of the east. The Gila Desert, in the southeast part of the state, is formed of lower ranges and basins. This area is filled with ancient rock formations and the majestic saguaro cactus.

In terms of land area, Arizona is ranked sixth of the fifty states. Arizona stretches for about 389 miles from north to south and about 337 miles wide from east to west at its widest points. At the time of the 2000 United States census, Arizona had approximately 2,673,400 residents.

Some words are highlighted.  
Can you define these words?

**Cartographic Activities** By drawing the features of Arizona on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tips (at top right) for help in completing this map.

**BORDERS**  
Label the neighboring states and country that border Arizona:  
Utah California  
New Mexico Nevada  
Label the corner of the state of Arizona, which is part of the Four Corners area. Here the four states of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado meet.  
Label the border where the country of Mexico meets the state of Arizona.

**MOUNTAINS**  
Some of the Black Mountains are drawn in on the map. Using the symbol in the Map Key, complete this range and draw in other mountains in the state too.

**HIGHEST ELEVATION**  
Using the symbol in the Map Key, draw and label Humphrey's Peak, which is 12,633 feet above sea level. It is Arizona's highest point.

**BODIES OF WATER**  
Label and shade these large rivers drawn in on the map:  
Gila River Salt River  
Colorado River (forms border of state)  
Lake Mohave Lake Mead  
Lake Powell  
Draw and label other bodies of water too.

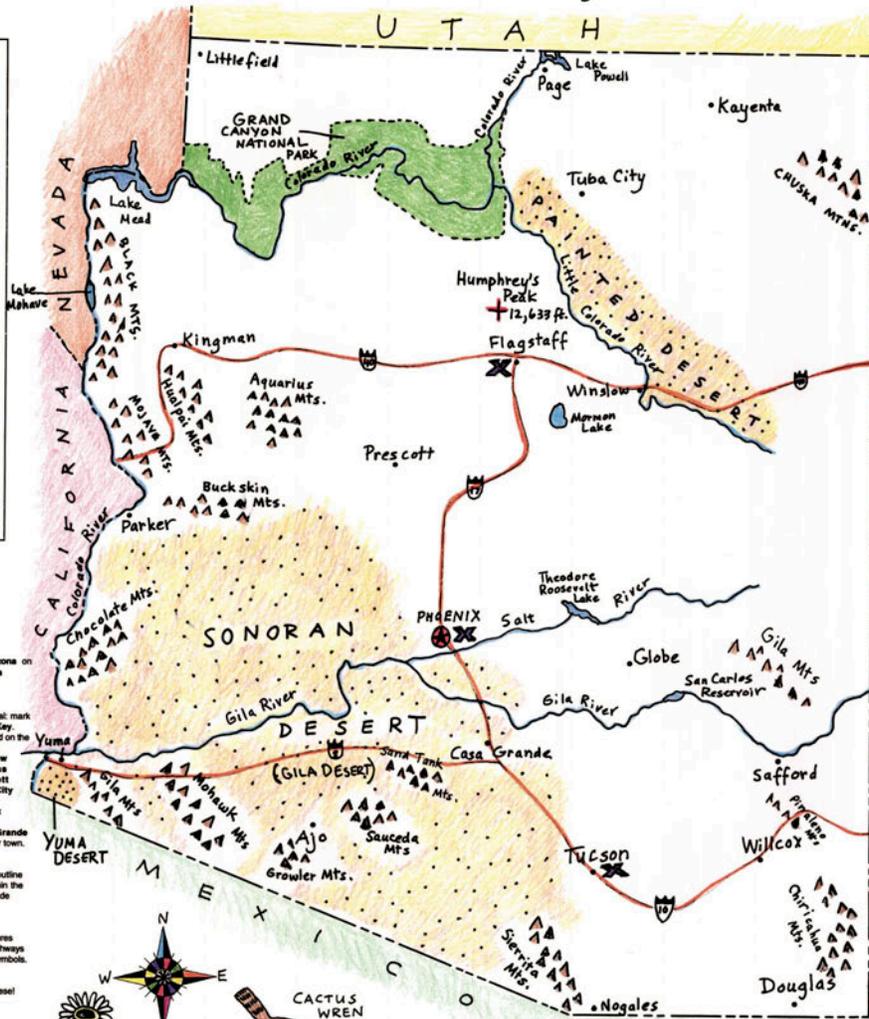
**DESERT**  
Using the symbol in the Map Key, outline the Gila Desert. - also known as SONORAN

**CITIES**  
Locate Phoenix, the state capital; mark it using the symbol in the Map Key. Label these cities already marked on the map:  
Flagstaff Winslow  
Tucson Douglas  
Yuma Prescott  
Parker Tuba City  
Kingman Page  
Wilcox  
Globe Ajo  
Safford Casa Grande

**NATIONAL PARKS**  
Using the line in the Map Key, outline the Grand Canyon. Shade within the lines in light green. Draw and shade other national parks if you like.

**INFRASTRUCTURE**  
Some man-made physical structures such as airports, railroads and highways can be added. See Map Key symbols.

**DECORATION**  
Add a decorative touch—color these!  
ARIZONA title  
Earthworm (our mascot)  
Border (around map)  
Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.  
Draw these on your finished map:  
State Flower: saguaro cactus  
State Flower: saguaro cactus blossom  
State Bird: cactus wren



**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or a shoreline.  
Political lines between states and countries are often shown with broken lines. On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries, and a line with three dashes shows the boundary with the country of Mexico.

| MAP KEY |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
| ▲▲▲     | Mountains               |
| +       | Highest elevation       |
| ~       | River                   |
| ●       | Capital                 |
| ○       | City                    |
| ○       | Town                    |
| ⚡       | Highway                 |
| ⋈       | Railroad                |
| ✕       | Airport                 |
| ●●●     | Desert                  |
| ○       | National Park (outline) |

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# COLORADO

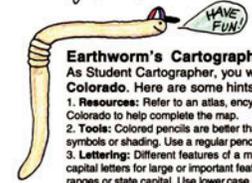
## The Centennial State

Welcome to Colorado! The state of Colorado is located in the southwestern region of the continental United States. Colorado is bordered to the north by the states of Wyoming and Nebraska and to the south by Oklahoma and New Mexico. Colorado shares its eastern boundary with Nebraska and Kansas, and Utah lies to the west.

In terms of land area, Colorado is the eighth largest state in the United States. Colorado stretches for about 276 miles from north to south and about 387 miles wide from east to west at its widest point.

Colorado has the highest elevation of any state in the United States, with many mountains over 14,000 feet in height. There are three major topographical regions within the state of Colorado. The Great Plains area in the east is a large flat area with the lowest elevation. The Rocky Mountain region is located in the central third of the state and is formed of several smaller mountain ranges. In the western part of the state is the Colorado Plateau. Elevation varies within this rocky area: there are deep valleys and gorges as well as high bluffs and mesas.

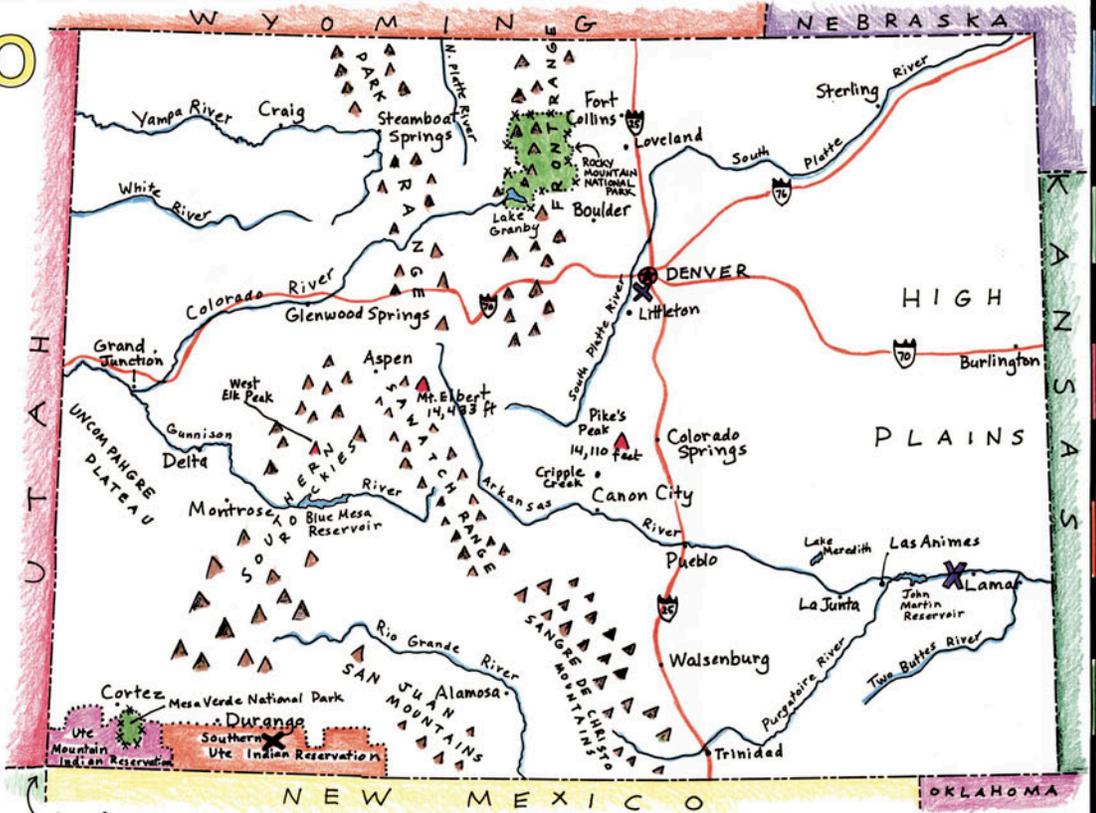
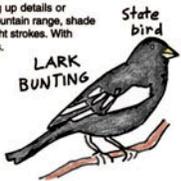
Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?



### Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Colorado. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Colorado to help complete the map.
- Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
- Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
- Symbols:** Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, Mount Elbert has been drawn in as an example for you to follow. See the Map Key for additional symbols.
- Choosing colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. To highlight important outlines, like the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations, choose a bold color like red or orange.
- Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes. With blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.



Four Corners

| MAP KEY |                         |
|---------|-------------------------|
|         | Mountains               |
|         | River                   |
|         | Capital                 |
|         | City                    |
|         | Town                    |
|         | Highway                 |
|         | Railroad                |
|         | Airport                 |
|         | Reservation             |
|         | National Park (outline) |

State tree  
Blue Spruce

### Cartographic Activities

By drawing the features of Colorado on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tips (at left) for help in completing this map.

**BORDERS**  
Label the neighboring states: Wyoming, Nebraska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Utah.

**BODIES OF WATER**  
Label and shade these large rivers drawn in on the map: Colorado River, Rio Grande River, Arkansas River, Purgatoire River, South Platte River, Gunnison River. Add other rivers too. Label and shade: Lake Meredith, Lake Granby, Blue Mesa Reservoir. Draw and label other lakes too.

**INDIAN RESERVATIONS**  
Using the symbol in Map Key, draw in and label: Ute Mountain Reservation, Southern Ute Mountain Reservation.

**MOUNTAINS**  
Using the symbols in the Map Key, draw in the Rocky Mountains. Within this larger range are many smaller mountain ranges. Draw and label: Sawatch Range, West Elk Mountains, San Juan Mountains, Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Label Mt. Elbert (14,433 ft.), already drawn in on the map: it is the state's highest point. Draw and label Pike's Peak.

**CITIES**  
Locate Denver, state capital; mark it using the symbol in the Map Key. Label these cities marked on the map: Pueblo, Durango, Delta, La Junta, Craig, Walsenburg, Lamar, Boulder.

Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, Steamboat Springs.

Add others, including your own city or town.

**NATIONAL PARKS**  
Using the line in the Map Key, outline these areas on the map: Rocky Mt. National Park, Mesa Verde National Park.

**INFRASTRUCTURE**  
Some man-made physical structures such as airports, railroads and highways can be added to the map. See Map Key for symbols.

**DECORATION**  
To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following: COLORADO title, Earthworm (our mascot), Border (around map), Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.

On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries.

### Map of the Month

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# IDAHO The Gem State

**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or a shoreline. Political lines between states and countries are often shown with broken lines. On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries, and a line with three dashes shows the boundary with the country of Canada.

Welcome to Idaho! The state of Idaho is located in the **Northwestern region of the continental United States**. Idaho is bordered to the north by British Columbia in the country of Canada. The states of Oregon and Washington lie to its west. Idaho shares its eastern boundary with Nevada and Wyoming. The states of Nevada and Utah lie to the south.

There are four different **topographical regions** within the state of Idaho.

Almost half of Idaho is part of the **Northern Rocky Mountains**, mostly located in the north-central part of the state. Within this region there are many mountain ranges with very high **elevation**, some over four miles high. Some of these higher ranges are the Salmon River Mountains, the Bitterroot Range, and the Sawtooth Mountains.

A section of the **Middle Rocky Mountains** forms the smallest topographical region of the state. This area runs north to south along the border between Idaho and Wyoming in a band of 10 to 35 miles wide. These mountains have lower elevations than the northern ranges. The Caribou Range is in this area.

The **Great Basin** region of Idaho is part of a larger basin and range area in the states of Utah and Nevada. This area is mostly desert, and is located in Idaho west of the Middle Rockies, on the southern border, and to the south and east of the city of Pocatello. These desert basins have mountain ranges that divide them, such as the Albion range and the Pocatello-Bannock range.

The fourth region is the **Snake River Plateau**, so named because the Snake River flows throughout this whole area in the southern part of the state. It is not as high in elevation as the other parts of Idaho. In the southeast is the relatively low Snake River Plain. In the southwest the Snake River flows through Hell's Canyon, the deepest canyon in the United States. One and a half miles deep, it is located along the border of Idaho and Oregon.

In terms of **land area**, Idaho is ranked thirteenth of the fifty states. Idaho stretches for about 480 miles from north to south and about 310 miles wide from east to west at its widest points. At the time of the 2000 United States census, Idaho had 1,293,953 residents.

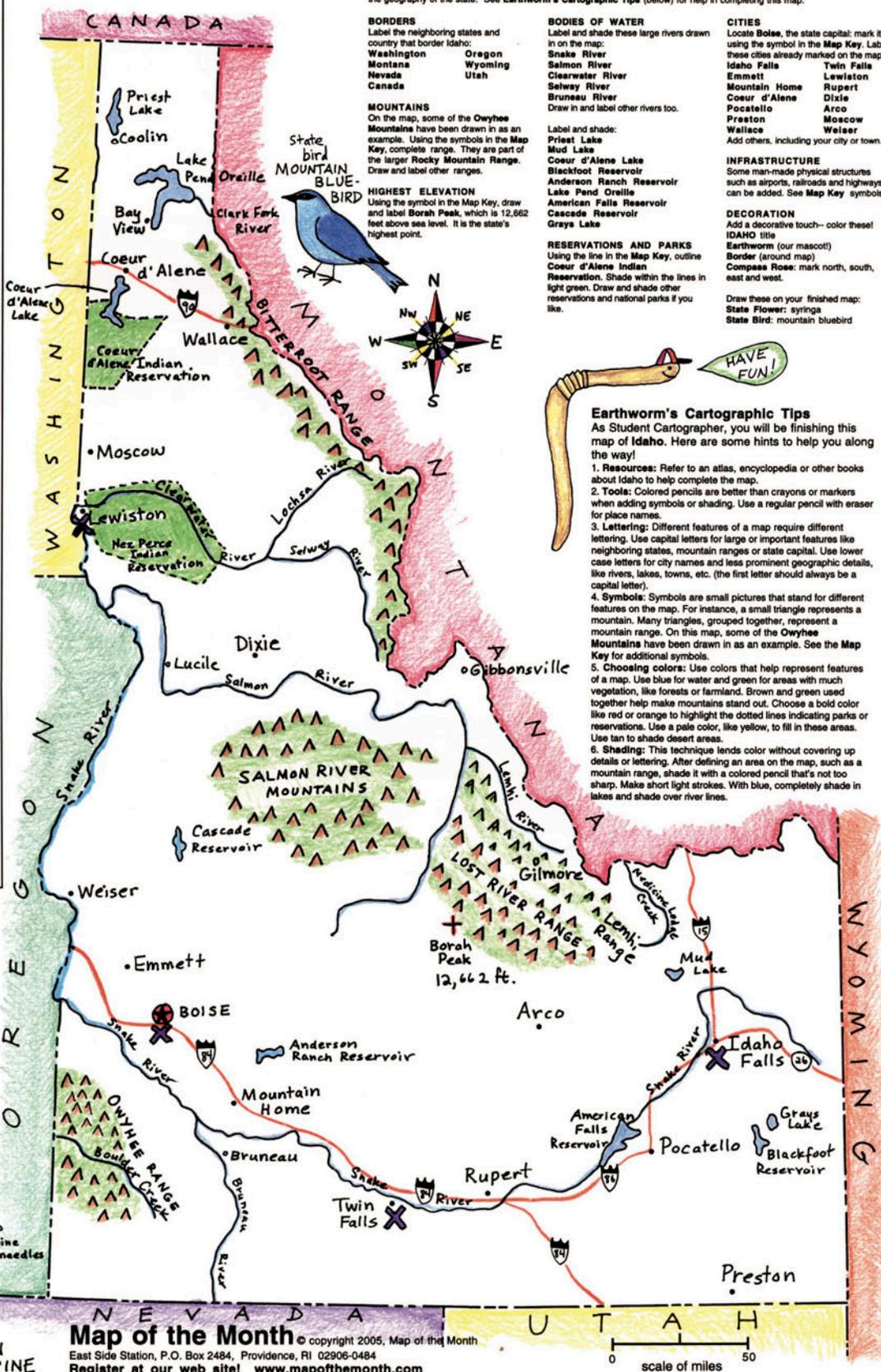
Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?

**MAP KEY**

- Mountains
- Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- National Park or Reservation (outline)

State flower: **MOCK ORANGE (SYRINGA)**

State tree: **WESTERN WHITE PINE**



# MONTANA The Treasure State

**Boundary Lines**  
 A solid line shows a coast or a shoreline.  
 Political lines between states and countries are often shown with broken lines. On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries. A line with three dashes shows the boundary with the country of Canada.



**MAP KEY**

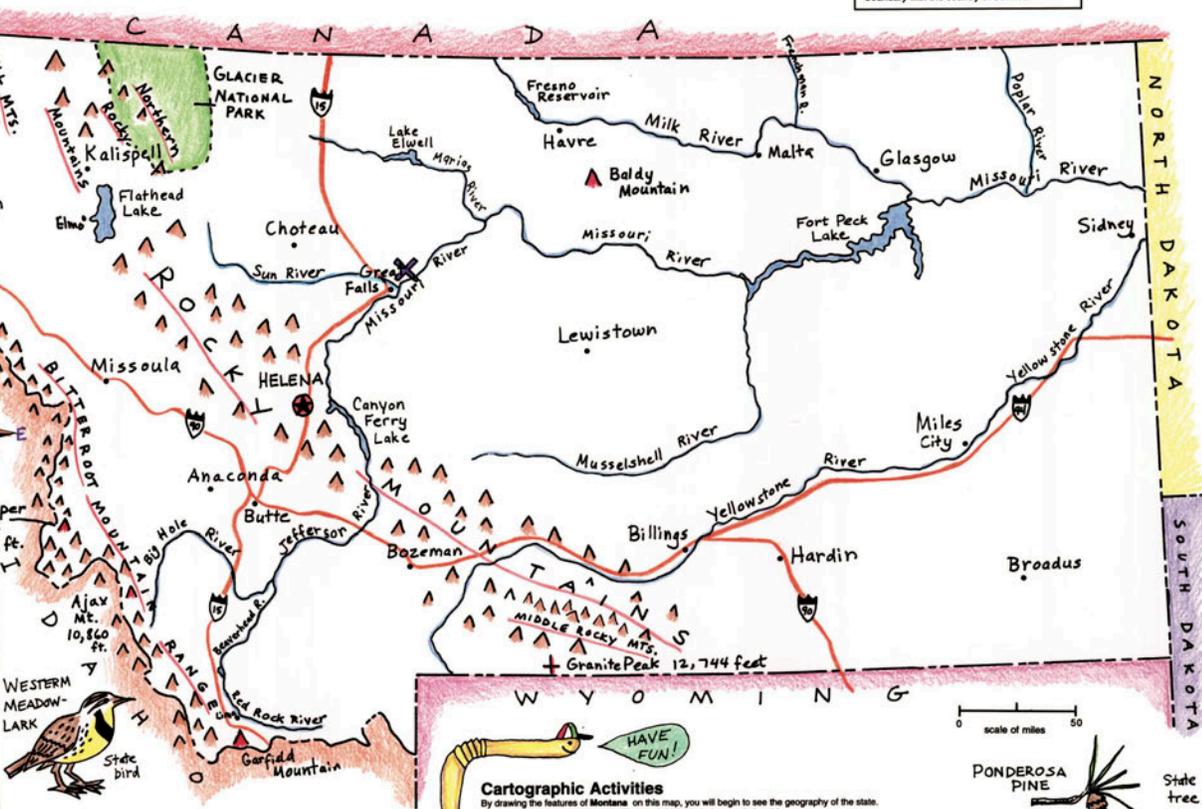
- ▲▲▲ Mountains
- + Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- ⚡ Highway
- ⚡⚡⚡ Railroad
- ✈ Airport
- ⬢ National Park (outline)

Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?

Welcome to Montana! The state of Montana is located in the **Northwestern region** of the continental United States. Montana is bordered to the north by the country of Canada, Idaho lies to the west. Montana shares its eastern boundary with North Dakota and South Dakota. The southern boundary is shared with the states of Wyoming and part of Idaho.

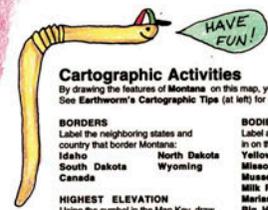
There are two different **topographical regions** within Montana. The **Great Plains region** covers the eastern and central parts of the state. Here there are grasslands, rolling hills and some low mountain ranges. Wheat is grown and and cattle are raised in these lower-lying areas. In contrast, there are higher elevations in the western part of the state. Two distinct ranges lie in this part of Montana, both part of the **Rocky Mountain chain**: the **Northern Rocky Mountains** and the **Middle Rocky Mountains**. There are forests and many small lakes within these high mountains

In terms of **land area**, Montana is very large, and is ranked fourth of the fifty states. Montana stretches for about 321 miles from north to south and about 560 miles wide from east to west at its widest points. At the time of the 2000 United States **census**, Montana had approximately 902,000 residents.



**Earthworm's Cartographic Tips**  
 As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Montana. Here are some hints to help you along the way!

- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Montana to help complete the map.
- Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
- Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
- Synbols:** Synbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the **Middle Rocky Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. See the **Map Key** for additional symbols.
- Choosing colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. Choose a bold color like red or orange to highlight the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations. Use a pale color, like yellow, to fill in these areas. Use tan to shade desert areas.
- Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes. With blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.

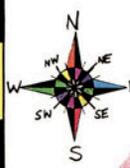


**Cartographic Activities**

By drawing the features of Montana on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tips (at left) for help in completing this map.

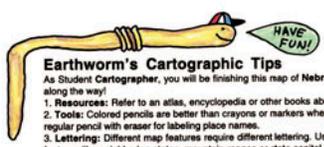
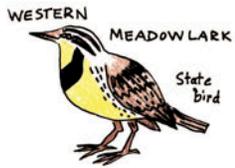
- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p><b>BORDERS</b><br/>             Label the neighboring states and country that border Montana:<br/>             Idaho North Dakota<br/>             South Dakota Wyoming<br/>             Canada</p> | <p><b>BODIES OF WATER</b><br/>             Label and shade these large rivers drawn in on the map:<br/>             Yellowstone River<br/>             Missouri River<br/>             Musselshell River<br/>             Milk River<br/>             Marias River<br/>             Big Hole River<br/>             Jefferson River<br/>             Draw in and label other rivers too.</p> | <p><b>CITIES</b><br/>             Locate Helena, the state capital; mark it using the symbol in the Map Key. Label these cities already marked on the map:<br/>             Missoula<br/>             Great Falls<br/>             Bozeman<br/>             Butte<br/>             Anaconda<br/>             Lewisltown<br/>             Sidney<br/>             Glasgow<br/>             Hardin<br/>             Kalispell<br/>             Add others, including your city or town.</p> | <p><b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b><br/>             Some man-made physical structures such as airports, railroads and highways can be added. See <b>Map Key</b> symbols.</p> <p><b>DECORATION</b><br/>             Add a decorative touch—color these!<br/> <b>MONTANA</b> title<br/>             Earthworm (our mascot)<br/>             Border (around map)<br/>             Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.</p> |
| <p><b>HIGHEST ELEVATION</b><br/>             Using the symbol in the Map Key, draw and label Granite Peak, which is 12,799 feet above sea level. It is the state's highest point.</p>                  | <p><b>MOUNTAINS</b><br/>             On the map, some of the <b>Middle Rocky Mountains</b> have been drawn in as an example. Using the symbols in the <b>Map Key</b>, complete this range.</p> <p>Draw in and label:<br/>             Northern Rocky Mountain Range<br/>             Trapper Peak<br/>             Garfield Mountain<br/>             Ajax Mountain</p>                      | <p><b>NATIONAL PARKS</b><br/>             Using the line in the Map Key, outline Glacier National Park. Shade within the lines in light green.</p>  | <p>Draw these on your finished map:<br/>             State Flower: Bitterroot<br/>             State Bird: western meadowlark<br/>             State Tree: ponderosa pine</p>  |

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# NEBRASKA

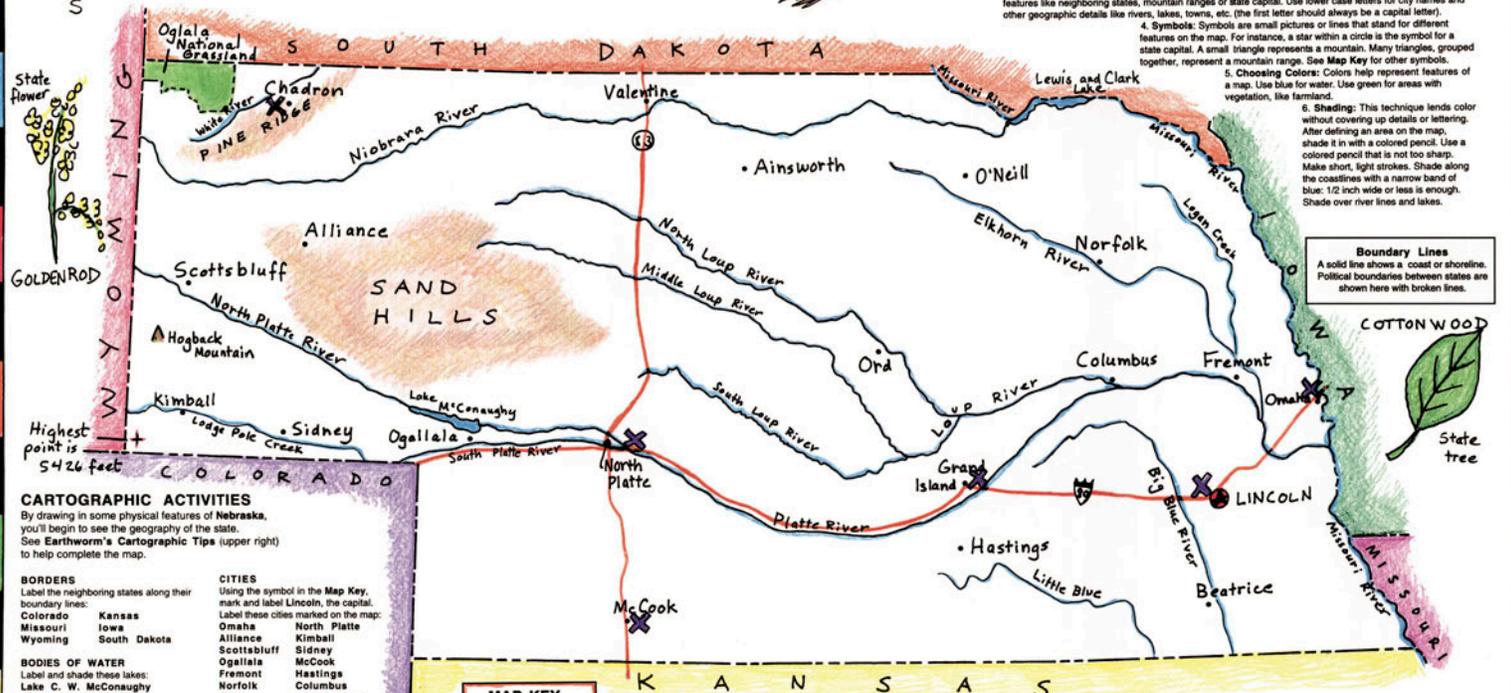
## The Cornhusker State



### Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

- As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Nebraska. Here are some hints to help you along the way!
1. Resources: Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Nebraska to help complete the map.
  2. Tools: Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols and shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for labeling place names.
  3. Lettering: Different map features require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and other geographic details like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
  4. Symbols: Symbols are small pictures or lines that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a star within a circle is the symbol for a state capital. A small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. See Map Key for other symbols.
  5. Choosing Colors: Colors help represent features of a map. Use blue for water. Use green for areas with vegetation, like farmland.
  6. Shading: This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, shade it in with a colored pencil. Use a colored pencil that is not too sharp. Make short, light strokes. Shade along the coastlines with a narrow band of blue: 1/2 inch wide or less is enough. Shade over river lines and lakes.

**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or shoreline. Political boundaries between states are shown here with broken lines.



### CARTOGRAPHIC ACTIVITIES

By drawing in some physical features of Nebraska, you'll begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tips (upper right) to help complete the map.

- BORDERS**  
Label the neighboring states along their boundary lines:  
Colorado Kansas  
Missouri Iowa  
Wyoming South Dakota
- BODIES OF WATER**  
Label and shade these lakes:  
Lake C. W. McConaughy  
Lewis and Clarke Lake
- Label and shade along these rivers:  
Platte River  
North Platte River  
South Platte River  
Loup River  
North Loup River  
Middle Loup River  
South Loup River  
Missouri River  
Niobrara River

- CITIES**  
Using the symbol in the Map Key, mark and label Lincoln, the capital. Label these cities marked on the map:  
Omaha North Platte  
Alliance Kimball  
Scottsbluff Sidney  
Ogallala McCook  
Fremont Hastings  
Norfolk Columbus  
Ord Grand Island  
Ainsworth Beatrice  
Chadron Valentine
- Add others, including your own city or town.

- INFRASTRUCTURE**  
Some man-made physical structures like airports, railroads and highways can be added to the map. See Map Key for the symbols.

- DECORATION**  
To add a decorative touch to your map, color or draw in the following:  
**NEBRASKA** title  
Earthworm (our mascot)  
Border (around map)  
Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.
- Find a spot to draw and color the following:  
State bird: Western meadowlark  
State flower: Goldenrod

**MAP KEY**

- Highest Elevation
- Mountain
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- Park or Reservation

Some words are highlighted. Can you define these terms?

Welcome to Nebraska! The state of Nebraska is located in the north-central region of the United States of America. Nebraska is bordered to the east by the Missouri River, which separates it from the states of Missouri and Iowa. To the north, Nebraska shares a boundary with the state of South Dakota. Wyoming and Colorado are neighbors to the west. Kansas meets Nebraska along the south.

The topography of Nebraska varies slightly across the state. Nebraska has much flat land, with some rolling hills and higher elevations in the west. The eastern third of Nebraska is part of the United States known as the Central Lowlands. This rich, fertile land is mostly flat, perfect for farming. The remainder of the state is part of the Plains region. The picturesque Sand Hills area in the north-central part of the state is covered with sand dunes, thick grasses, with many small lakes. This part of Nebraska is home to very few people and used for cattle raising. In the west, there are high plains and hills with many deep canyons.

In terms of land area, Nebraska is the fifteenth largest state in the United States. At its widest points, the state is 415 miles from east to west, and 205 miles from north to south.

# NEW MEXICO The Land of Enchantment State



## Cartographic Activities

By drawing the features of New Mexico on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tips (at XXX) for help in completing the map.

### BORDERS

Label the neighboring states and country that border New Mexico: Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, Mexico.

Label the corner of the state of Utah, which is part of the Four Corners area. Here the four states of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah meet.

### MOUNTAINS

On the map, some of the Southern Rocky Mountains have been drawn in as an example. Using the symbols in the Map Key, complete this range. Draw in and label these others: Guadalupe Mountains, Cimarron Range, Mescalero Range. Draw and label other mountains, ranges and hills.

### HIGHEST ELEVATION

Using the symbol in the Map Key, draw and label Wheeler Peak, which is 13,167 feet above sea level. It is the state's highest point.

### BODIES OF WATER

Label and shade these large rivers drawn on the map: Rio Grande River, Pecos River, San Francisco River, Canadian River, San Juan River. Draw in and label other rivers too.

Label and shade: Sumner Lake, Elephant Butte Reservoir, Caballo Reservoir, Conchas Lake.

### DECORATION

To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following: NEW MEXICO title, Earthworm (our mascot), Border (around map), Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.

Find room on your finished map to draw these: State Flower: Yucca, State Bird: Roadrunner.

**CITIES**  
Locate Santa Fe, the state capital; mark it using the symbol in the Map Key. Label these cities already marked on the map: Raton, Albuquerque, Lordsburg, Alamogordo, Fort Sumner, Carrizozo, Zuni, Silver City, Tace, Lovington, Portales, Grants, Los Alamos, Gallup, Tucuman, Roswell.

**NATIONAL PARKS**  
Using the line in the Map Key, outline the following National Parks. Shade within the lines in light green: Gila National Forest, Kiowa National Grasslands, Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Draw and shade other national parks if you like.

**INFRASTRUCTURE**  
Some man-made physical structures such as airports, railroads and highways can be added to the map. See Map Key for symbols.

**FOUR CORNERS (UTAH)**  
Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?

Welcome to New Mexico! The state of New Mexico is located in the Southwest region of the continental United States. New Mexico is bordered to the north by the state of Colorado. Arizona lies to the west. New Mexico shares its eastern boundary with Texas and a small part of Oklahoma. The country of Mexico and part of the state of Texas lie to the south.

There are many different topographical regions within New Mexico. The north is very mountainous. Here the very high elevations of the Southern Rocky Mountains extend into the state. The northwest corner of New Mexico is part of the region known as the Colorado Plateaus. In this area there are mesas, canyons and bluffs, many of brightly colored sandstone. And there are also a few mountains, such as the Chuska Mountains and the Zuni Mountains. In the southwestern part of the state is the Basin and Range area. Ranges of hills and mountains are separated from each other by deep basins. In contrast, the eastern third of the state is very flat because it is part of the Grand Plains region of the United States. This area is made up of rolling grasslands. In southern New Mexico, flat desert-like conditions can be found.

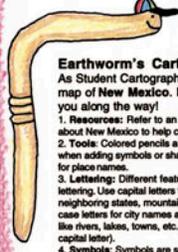
In terms of land area, New Mexico is one of the largest states in the country, ranked fifth of the fifty states. New Mexico stretches for about 395 miles from north to south and about 355 miles wide from east to west at its widest points. At the time of the 2000 United States census, New Mexico had 1,819,046 residents.

**MAP KEY**

- Mountains
- Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- Desert
- National Park (outline)



**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or a shoreline. Political lines between states and countries are often shown with broken lines. On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries. A line with three dashes divides the state of New Mexico from the country of Mexico.



## Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

- As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of New Mexico. Here are some hints to help you along the way!
- Reasons:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about New Mexico to help complete the map.
  - Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
  - Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
  - Symbols:** Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain range. On this map, some of the Southern Rocky Mountains have been drawn in as an example. See the Map Key for additional symbols.
  - Choosing colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. Choose a bold color like red or orange to highlight the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations. Use a pale color, like yellow, to fill in these areas. Use tan to shade desert areas.
  - Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes. With blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.

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# UTAH The Beehive State

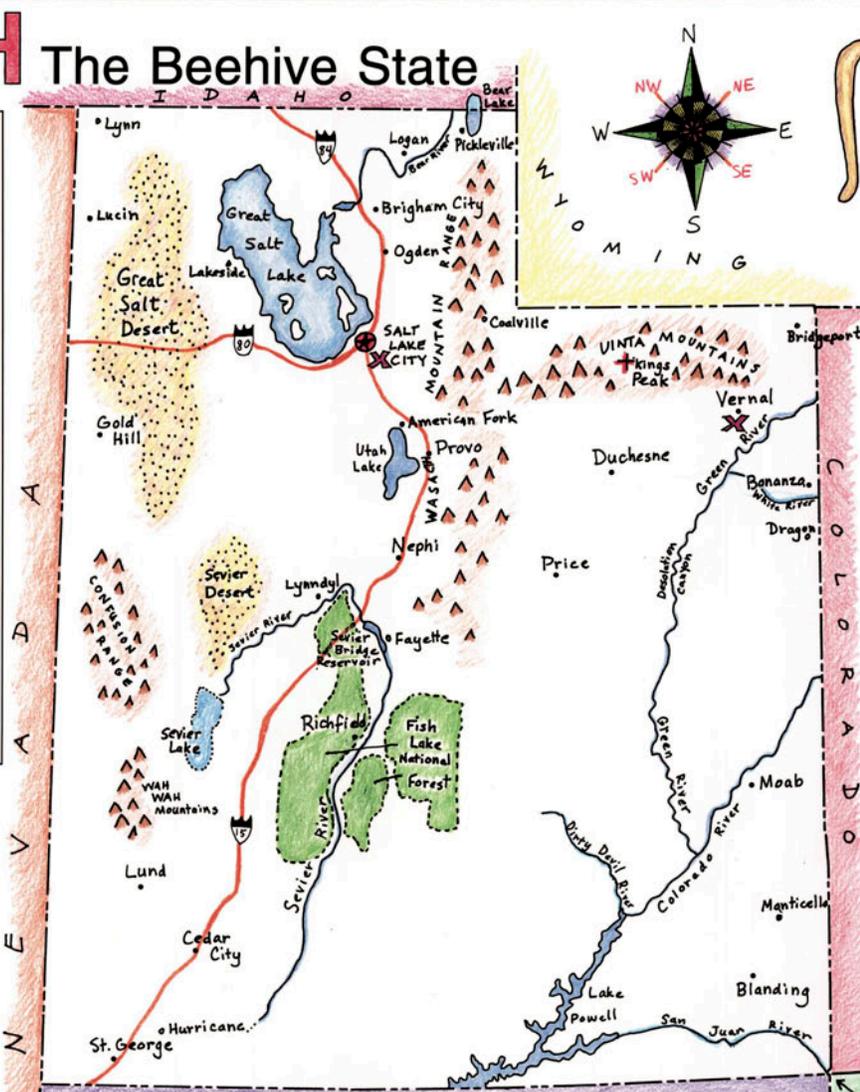
Welcome to Utah! The state of Utah is located in the Southwest region of the continental United States. Utah is bordered to the north by the states of Idaho and Wyoming, Nevada lies to the west and Utah shares its eastern boundary with Colorado and a small part of Wyoming. The state of Arizona lies to the south.

There are many different topographical regions within Utah. In the northern part of the state is a section of the middle Rocky Mountains. Two distinct ranges lie in this mountainous northern part of Utah. The Uinta Range runs from east to west and has very high snow capped peaks, some more than 13,000 feet in height. The Wasatch Mountains run south from the Idaho border. The second distinct topographical area is called the Basin and Range region, which covers almost all of western Utah. This area is known for its low mountain ranges and harsh conditions. In this area are many deserts—most famous the unique Great Salt Lake Desert in the northwest. Others are the Sevier and the Escalante Deserts. Also in this region is the famous Great Salt Lake, a shallow body of salty water, the saltiest lake in the United States. It covers almost a million acres. The third area of Utah is part of the Colorado Plateau. This rocky highland and is known for the beautiful colors of the rugged cliffs.

In terms of land area, Utah is ranked eleventh of the fifty states. Utah stretches for about 345 miles from north to south and about 275 miles wide from east to west at its widest points. At the time of the 2000 United States census, Utah had 2,223,169 residents.

**MAP KEY**

- Mountains
- Highest elevation
- River
- Capital
- City
- Town
- Highway
- Railroad
- Airport
- Desert
- National Park (outline)



**Cartographic Activities** By drawing the features of Utah on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See Earthworm's Cartographic Tip (below) for help in completing this map.

- BORDERS**  
Label the neighboring states and country that border Utah:  
Idaho Wyoming  
Colorado Arizona  
Nevada
- DESERTS**  
Label the deserts of Utah, which are part of the Four Corners area. Here the four states of Utah, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado meet.
- CITIES**  
Locate Salt Lake City, the state capital; mark it using the symbol in the Map Key. Label these cities already marked on the map:  
Ogden Logan  
Provo Richfield  
Vernal St. George  
Brigham City Moab  
Price Cedar City  
Blanding Nephi  
Duchesne Bonanza  
Gold Hill Lund  
Add others, including your city or town.
- MOUNTAINS**  
On the map, some of the Uinta Mountains have been drawn in as an example. Using the symbols in the Map Key, complete maps. They are part of the larger Rocky Mountain Range. Draw in and label the Wasatch Mountain Range. Draw and label other ranges and hills.
- HIGHEST ELEVATION**  
Using the symbol in the Map Key, draw and label King's Peak, which is 13,529 feet above sea level. It is the state's highest point.
- BODIES OF WATER**  
Label and shade these large rivers drawn in on the map:  
Green River  
Colorado River  
Sevier River  
Bear River  
Draw in and label other rivers too.
- NATIONAL PARKS**  
Using the line in the Map Key, outline Fish Lake National Forest. Shade within the lines in light green. Draw and shade other national parks if you like.
- INFRASTRUCTURE**  
Some man-made physical structures such as airports, railroads and highways can be added. See Map Key symbols.
- DECORATION**  
Add a decorative touch—color these! UTAH title  
Earthworm (our mascot)  
Border (around map)  
Compass Rose: mark north, south, east and west.  
Draw these on your finished map:  
State Flower: Sego Lily  
State Bird: California Seagull



- Earthworm's Cartographic Tips**  
As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Utah. Here are some hints to help you along the way!
- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Utah to help complete the map.
  - Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
  - Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or state capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
  - Symbols:** Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the Uinta Mountains have been drawn in as an example. See the Map Key for additional symbols.
  - Choosing colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. Choose a bold color like red or orange to highlight the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations. Use a pale color, like yellow, to fill in these areas. Use tan to shade desert areas.
  - Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or erasing. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes. With blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.

Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?

**Boundary Lines**  
A solid line shows a coast or a shoreline. Political lines between states and countries are often shown with broken lines. On this map, a line with two dashes shows state boundaries.

**Map of the Month**  
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www.mapofthemonth.com

## Cartographic Activities

By drawing the features of Wyoming on this map, you will begin to see the geography of the state. See **Earthworm's Cartographic Tips** below for help in completing this map.

### BORDERS

Label the neighboring states:  
**Montana** Nebraska  
**Colorado** Utah  
**Idaho**  
**South Dakota**

### BODIES OF WATER

Outline and shade these large rivers drawn in on the map:  
**Belle Fourche River**  
**North Platte River**  
**Powder River**  
**Green River**  
**Yellowstone River**  
**Sweetwater River**  
 Add other rivers too.

### Label and shade:

**Jackson Lake**  
**Yellowstone Lake**  
**Flaming Gorge Reservoir**  
**Pathfinder Reservoir**  
**Seminole Reservoir**  
**Boysen Reservoir**  
**Glend's Reservoir**

### MOUNTAINS

On the map, some of the **Big Horn Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. Using the symbols in these **Map Key**, complete this range. Draw in and label these others:  
**Big Horn Mountains**  
**Medicine Bow Mountains**  
**Laramie Mountains**  
**Salt River Range**  
**Black Hills**  
**Rattlesnake Hills**  
 Draw and label other mountains, ranges and hills.  
 Draw and label **Gannett Peak**, which is 13,802 feet above sea level. It is the state's highest point.

### CITIES

Locate **Cheyenne**, the state capital. Mark it using the symbol in the **Map Key**. Label it. Label these cities already marked on the map:  
**Laramie** **Wheatland**  
**Jackson** **Kemmerer**  
**Gillette** **Newcastle**  
**Alton** **Cody**  
**Lander** **Green River**  
**Sheridan** **Thermopolis**  
**Rawlins** **Rock Springs**  
**Casper** **Warland**  
 Add others, including your own city or town.

### NATIONAL PARKS

Using the line in the **Map Key**, outline these areas on the map: **Yellowstone National Park** **Grand Teton National Park**

### INFRASTRUCTURE

Some man-made physical structures, such as airports, roads, and highways, can be added to the map. See **Map Key** for symbols.

### DECORATION

To add a decorative touch to your map, color the following:  
**WYOMING** title  
**Earthworm** (our mascot)  
**Border** (around map)  
**Compass Rose**: mark north, south, east and west.  
 Find room on your finished map to draw these:  
**State Flower**: Indian Paintbrush  
**State Bird**: Meadowlark  
 Add other state symbols if you like!

# WYOMING

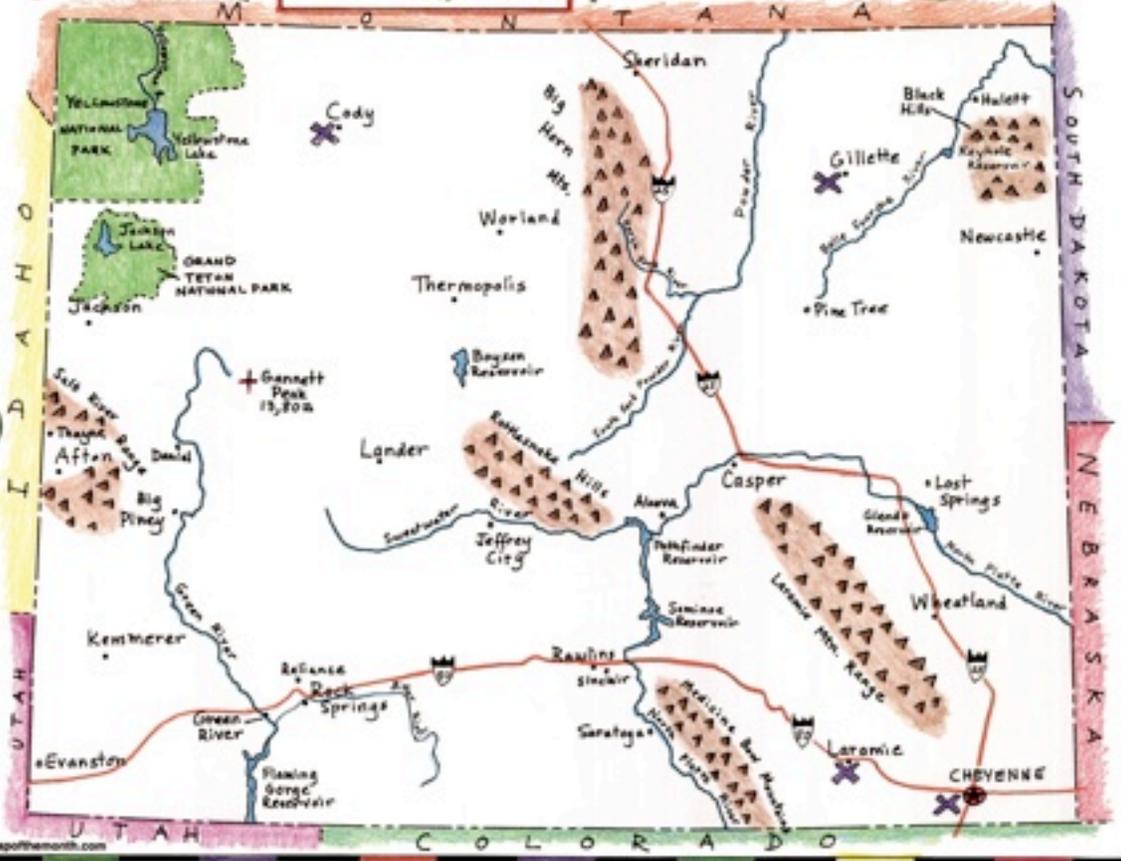
## The Equality State

Some words are highlighted. Can you define these words?

After the 1990 census, Wyoming had a population of 493,000 people. When the results of the 2000 census become available, check to see if population has increased or decreased.

**MAP KEY**

|                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| ▲ Mountains         | • Town                    |
| + Highest Elevation | ⬮ Highway                 |
| ~ River             | ⚡ Railroad                |
| ● Capital           | ✈ Airport                 |
| ○ City              | ⬢ National Park (outline) |



### Earthworm's Cartographic Tips

- As Student Cartographer, you will be finishing this map of Wyoming. Here are some hints to help you along the way!
- Resources:** Refer to an atlas, encyclopedia or other books about Wyoming to help complete the map.
  - Tools:** Colored pencils are better than crayons or markers when adding symbols or shading. Use a regular pencil with eraser for place names.
  - Lettering:** Different features of a map require different lettering. Use capital letters for large or important features like neighboring states, mountain ranges or title capital. Use lower case letters for city names and less prominent geographic details, like rivers, lakes, towns, etc. (the first letter should always be a capital letter).
  - Symbols:** Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on the map. For instance, a small triangle represents a mountain. Many triangles, grouped together, represent a mountain range. On this map, some of the **Big Horn Mountains** have been drawn in as an example. See the **Map Key** for additional symbols.
  - Shading colors:** Use colors that help represent features of a map. Use blue for water and green for areas with much vegetation, like forests or farmland. Brown and green used together help make mountains stand out. Choose a bold color like red or orange to highlight the dotted lines indicating parks or reservations. Use a pale color, like yellow, to fill in these areas.
  - Shading:** This technique lends color without covering up details or lettering. After defining an area on the map, such as a mountain range, shade it with a colored pencil that's not too sharp. Make short light strokes, then blue, completely shade in lakes and shade over river lines.

### Map of the Month

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Welcome to Wyoming! The state of Wyoming is located in the western region of the continental United States. Wyoming is bordered to the north by the state of Montana and to the south by Colorado and Utah. Wyoming shares its eastern boundary with South Dakota and Nebraska. The western boundary of Wyoming touches Idaho and small portions of Montana and Utah.

Wyoming is called one of the **Mountain States**. About a third of the state is **mountainous**. In the west and southwest are the **Middle Rocky Mountains**, made up of many smaller ranges. The **Laramie Mountains** and **Medicine Bow Mountains** are located in the southeastern part of the state. The remainder of Wyoming is made up of **high plains** and **basins**. Known for its wildlife, **Yellowstone National Park** also features some of the natural wonders of the state, such as **geysers**, **waterfalls** and **canyons**.

In terms of **land area**, Wyoming is the ninth largest state in the United States. Wyoming stretches for about 275 miles from north to south and about 362 miles wide from east to west at its widest point.