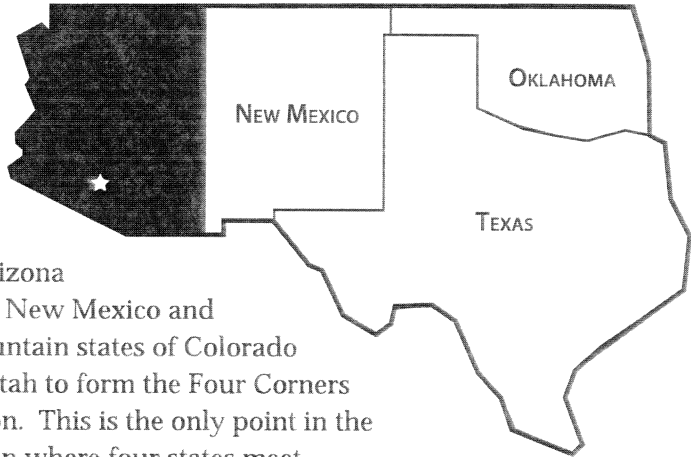


Arizona, the Grand Canyon State, is one of four states located in the Southwest **region** of the United States. Arizona is home to the Grand Canyon, one of the natural wonders of the world. Until Alaska and Hawaii were admitted to the Union, Arizona was known as the Baby State because it was the youngest state in the nation.



In the northeast corner of the state, Arizona joins with New Mexico and the Mountain states of Colorado and Utah to form the Four Corners region. This is the only point in the nation where four states meet.



CACTUS WREN

Phoenix, located on the Salt River, is the largest city and state **capital** of Arizona. Phoenix is surrounded by several smaller cities. Its major industries include **manufacturing**, tourism, and **distribution** of farm products grown within the state.

The state bird of Arizona is the Cactus Wren. The state flower is the blossom of the Saguaro (suh • WAR • roe) Cactus, and the state tree is the Palo Verde. Arizona's **motto** is "God **Enriches**."

**FAST FACTS**

- ★ The Cactus Wren is a very smart bird! To fool its enemies, the Cactus Wren builds nests in several different cholla (CHOY • yuh) cactus, but only uses one.
- ★ In some places, the Grand Canyon is more than one mile deep.
- ★ The Saguaro Cactus can reach a height of 60 feet and can weigh several tons. It survives on water stored in its huge trunk. The Saguaro can live for 200 years and develops arms after about 70 years.

## ARIZONA'S POINTS OF INTEREST

There are three national parks in Arizona. Grand Canyon National Park features the Grand Canyon. Carved by the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon is 277 miles long, 18 miles wide, and more than 5,000 feet deep. In the **Petrified** Forest National Park, trees have turned to colorful stone. Giant saguaro cactus grow 50 feet tall in Saguaro National Park.

Arizona has more national **monuments** than any other state. Most of these national monuments **preserve** the state's Native American **cultures** from long ago. Montezuma Castle and Casa Grande Ruins are two popular monuments. Each preserves cliff dwellings of Arizona's ancient Native Americans.

Other national monuments preserve important physical pieces of Arizona's past. Chiricahua (chair•eh•COW•wah) National Monument features examples of volcanic **eruptions** that carved huge holes in the Earth's surface. Unusual rock **formations** were

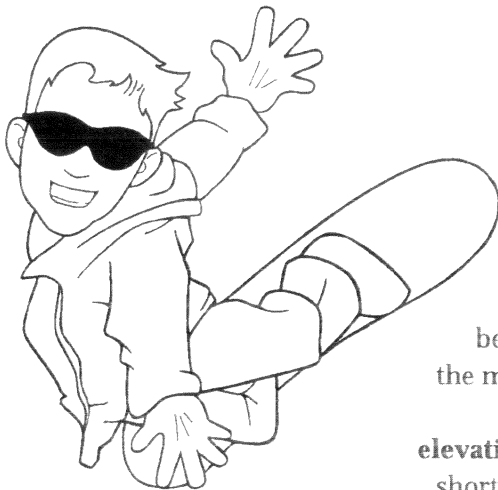
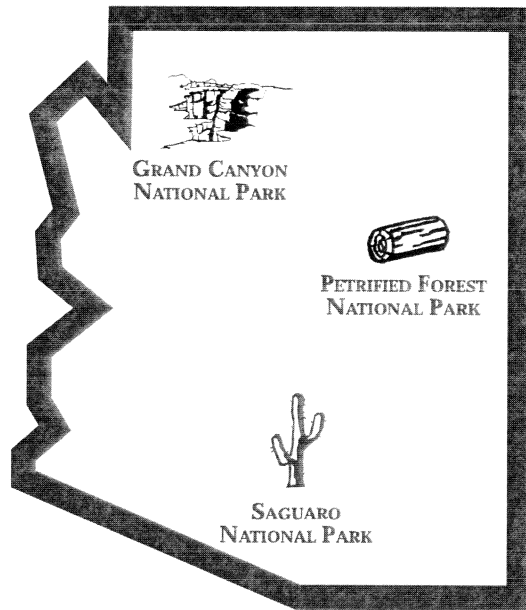
created millions of years ago and are on display at Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument.

Most visitors travel to Arizona because of the beautiful weather. The temperature in the desert can reach a scorching 120° Fahrenheit in the summer months.

Arizona's residents and tourists keep cool by staying in air conditioned buildings. Summer is a great time to visit one of Arizona's beautiful lakes. Average summer temperatures in the mountains of Arizona are a cool 65° Fahrenheit.

In the winter, the snow falls in Arizona's higher **elevation** areas. Thousands of desert dwellers drive the short distance to Arizona's ski **resorts** in the cities of Flagstaff and Greer.

At the same time, the cool desert is blooming with wild flowers. Those who love the outdoors play tennis, golf, or hike through one of Arizona's many state parks.



## THE FIRST PEOPLE IN ARIZONA

The Hohokam (hoe•HOE•kum), Anasazi (ahn•uh•SAH•zee), and the Mogollon (MOE•gee•yahn) were three groups of Arizona's ancient peoples. The Hohokam were farmers. They inhabited Arizona's desert region. To water their crops in Arizona's driest and hottest region, the Hohokam dug canals that stretched from the Salt River to their farms. Without any special tools, the canals were dug by hand.

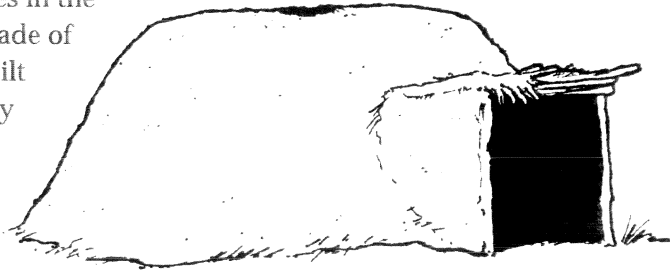
The Hohokam first built pithouses in the desert. These simple dwellings were made of grass and mud. Later, the Hohokam built apartment-style houses in villages. They surrounded their villages with high walls for protection from their enemies.

The Mogollon lived in the mountain region of Arizona. The Mogollon were hunters and gatherers.

They built their houses high in the mountains overlooking the Verde River. The cliff dwellings protected the Mogollon from their enemies and the cold winter temperatures.

The Anasazi inhabited the **plateau** (pla•TOE) region of Arizona. The plateau was cooler than the desert, but not quite as cold or wet as the mountain region. The Anasazi were farmers who built houses, called **pueblos**, out of mud bricks. The oldest remains of the Anasazi people are located in the Four Corners region.

By the time Spanish explorers arrived, Arizona's ancient people had disappeared. It is not clear whether they left because of **drought**, or if enemy tribes drove them out of Arizona. Many of the Native Americans living in Arizona today are **descendants** of Arizona's first people.



HOHOKAM PITHOUSE

## SPANISH EXPLORATIONS IN ARIZONA

In 1539, Marcos de Niza arrived in Arizona. A year later, Francisco Coronado traveled through Arizona. Both men were Spanish explorers looking for the famous Seven Cities of Gold in New Mexico. The cities turned out to be the seven villages of the Zuñi people. No gold was ever found. Members of Coronado's party did see the Grand Canyon, the lower Colorado River, and what is now the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

In 1581, a party of Spanish soldiers and **missionaries** from Santa Barbara, California passed through Arizona. They were seeking information about the Pueblo peoples in the present-day state of New Mexico. After exploring the area, the missionaries stayed in Arizona.

The soldiers returned to Spain. The following year, Antonio de Espejo (es•PAY•hoe) took the same route from Santa Barbara in search of the missionaries. After learning that the missionaries had been killed, Espejo returned to Santa Barbara. Along the way he found silver deposits in the present-day city of Jerome.

## SPANISH CONTROL OF ARIZONA

In 1595, Juan de Oñate (own•YAH•tay) was given permission to settle the Southwest region. When his **expedition** reached the Rio Grande River near Texas, Oñate claimed the entire area for Spain. He named the region New Mexico. This region of land included the present-day state of Arizona. Oñate sent another group into Arizona to search for the silver mines that produced the silver Espejo had found. The group was only able to find mineral deposits near present-day Prescott. They found no silver mines.

The Spanish did not have much interest in establishing permanent settlements in Arizona. It was hot, dry, and very far from the government in Mexico. The Spanish did want to protect their claim on the area, so they built **military** forts and **missions**. In 1629, **Catholic** missionaries built their first mission in northern Arizona. They tried to teach the Hopi people about the Catholic religion. The Hopi were not interested in changing their religious **customs**. The Hopi killed the missionaries and destroyed their mission villages.

## FATHER KINO (KEE•NOE)

In 1692, Spanish missionary Father Kino arrived in southern Arizona. Father Kino **founded** several successful missions among the Yaqui (yah•KEE), Pima, and Yuma peoples. San Xavier (ha•vee•AIR) del Bac, located near Tucson, was Father Kino's most famous mission.

The mission was a large white church that became known as the "White Dove of the Desert." Father Kino brought cattle, horses, and new farming methods to the Native Americans. He also spent 30 years making maps of the Southwest.

Father Kino was a peacemaker between the Native Americans and the Spanish settlers. In 1711, Father Kino died. Without Father Kino's protection, the Spanish increased their control over the Native Americans.

The Native Americans and Spanish battled each other during the next 40 years. In 1752, Spanish troops built a **presidio** (preh•SEE•thee•oh) in the Arizona town of Tubac. This was the first permanent **European** settlement in Arizona. It was surrounded by thick **adobe** walls to protect the Spanish soldiers and their families from the angry Native Americans.



SAN XAVIER MISSION

## MEXICAN CONTROL OF ARIZONA

In 1810, the Mexican colonists went to war with Spain. Like the English colonists who fought for **independence** from **Great Britain**, the Mexican colonists wanted to be independent of Spain. In 1821, Mexico fought for and won its independence. The Mexican government took control of Arizona. Unfortunately, almost all of the missions and settlements in Arizona had been destroyed by the Native Americans during the war. The Mexican government gave the **desolate** land to any Mexican settlers who were willing to brave the Native Americans in Arizona.

## ARIZONA'S MOUNTAIN MEN

In 1825, American fur trappers and traders from the United States entered Arizona. They searched for valuable beaver to trap and skin. They were called mountain men and included famous men like James Ohio Pattie, Bill Williams, Pauline Weaver, and Kit Carson.

The mountain men traveled to Arizona on the Santa Fe Trail. The trail started in the town of Independence, Missouri. The brave men risked Native American attacks to hunt and trap the beaver. They took the beaver skins back to the eastern part of the United States where they were sold to make expensive beaver hats. Over the next few years, more mountain men and a few brave American settlers entered Arizona. The Mexican government became fearful that the United States would try to take control of Arizona.



## THE MEXICAN WAR

It was true. The United States was interested in Arizona. In fact, the United States wanted to take over all of Mexico's land in the Southwest. The United States was especially interested in California. The Mexican government refused to sell California to the United States.

Mexico and the United States also argued over the southern **boundary** of the state of Texas. It seemed that the only way to gain more land and settle the boundary **dispute** was to go to war. In 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico.

Though Mexico was stronger and better prepared, the American troops had **superior** leaders and better equipment. The United States won almost every battle fought from 1846 to 1847.

Within a short time, Mexico had lost four times as many men in battle than the United States. In the spring of 1847, President James Polk sent Nicholas P. Trist to discuss a peace **treaty** with Mexico. President Polk hoped that this would end the war.

The president of Mexico refused to talk or sign a peace treaty with the United States. The Mexican War continued. In August, the United States Army marched into Mexico City and captured Mexico's capital. Mexico's president **resigned** and a new government took power in Mexico. The new leaders feared that if they didn't sign the peace treaty with the United States, the war would continue and more Mexican land and lives would be lost.



### FAST FACTS

- ★ Mountain Men traded beaver skins for supplies they needed. Two beaver skins were traded for a large blanket or a sack of flour. Four beaver skins bought a gun or two more beaver traps.

## THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO

On February 2, 1848, a peace treaty was signed between Mexico and the United States in the Mexican village of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. In this agreement, Mexico accepted the Rio Grande River as the southwestern boundary of Texas. Mexico also gave the United States its entire region of New Mexico. This included the northern half of Arizona and the land that eventually became the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In return, the United States paid Mexico 15 million dollars. Mexicans who already lived in the area were permitted to remain and become United States **citizens**.



## THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

In 1853, Mexico sold more land to the United States. This was known as the Gadsden Purchase. The Gadsden Purchase added 29,000 square miles of land to the United States and cost the United States 10 million dollars. The land included the southern half of Arizona and part of the present-day state of New Mexico. The United States organized this land into the New Mexico Territory. A **governor** for the New Mexico Territory was selected. He lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

## THE CIVIL WAR

During the 1850s, gold, silver, and copper were discovered in Arizona. These discoveries brought many new settlers to Arizona. Most of the settlers came from the Southern states. They brought their slaves with them. In 1861, the **Civil War** broke out. Settlers in Arizona declared themselves a **Confederate** territory. They were willing to help the Southern states who fought to continue slavery. In February 1862, Confederate troops took control of Tucson. In April, a battle was fought at Picacho (pih • CAH • choh) Pass. This was the only Civil War battle fought on Arizona's soil.

## THE ORGANIC ACT

After the Civil War, the settlers in Arizona were concerned that the governor in New Mexico was too far away to **enforce** laws in Arizona. The settlers wanted to become a separate territory and have their own governor. On February 24, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln granted their wish. He signed the Organic Act and made Arizona a separate territory. President Lincoln hoped that Arizona's gold and silver discoveries would help pay for the nation's Civil War **debts**.

## NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS IN ARIZONA

More settlers poured into Arizona after it became a separate territory. This caused problems with the Native Americans. They were angry that the white settlers were taking their land. The Apache were the most violent.

From 1871 to 1876, the Apache battled against the settlers. The United States government sent military troops to the Arizona Territory to protect the settlers. The Army tried several times to move the Apache to **reservations**. The Native Americans simply escaped the reservations and killed more white settlers.

## GERONIMO

Geronimo was one of the most violent Apache war leaders. In 1850, his wife and children were killed during a **raid** by Mexicans. This event caused Geronimo to have a hatred for all Mexicans. In 1885, Geronimo and a group of 35 Apache warriors escaped from their reservation in eastern Arizona. The group included 109 Apache women and children.

Within four weeks, Geronimo and his group had traveled more than 1,200 miles, killed 38 people, and stole 250 horses and mules. Army troops chased after them, but the small group **fled** safely to Mexico and hid. The United States government planned to completely destroy the Apache. Soldiers were ordered to kill every Native American man and capture the women and children.

News that his people were going to be killed **convinced** Geronimo to come out of hiding. Geronimo was captured and forced to sign a treaty. He promised to move his people to Florida. Two days later, Geronimo escaped and continued his raids. He was captured six months later. The United States government moved Geronimo and 450 Apache men, women, and children to prisons in Florida.

In 1894, Geronimo and his people were released from prison. They were moved to a small reservation in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma the Apache raised cattle and sheep. Geronimo eventually gave up his violent ways and even **adopted** Christianity.



GERONIMO



## ARIZONA'S EARLY TOWNS

Most of Arizona's present-day cities and towns were established after the Civil War. In the late 1870s and 1880s, cattle ranchers, sheep ranchers, and miners who were searching for gold, silver, and copper helped start many towns. As these towns began to grow, store owners with supplies were needed in the towns. Doctors, nurses, lawyers, ministers, and teachers were needed as well. Railroads were built in Arizona connecting these towns to other cities and states.

As the population of Arizona grew, the need for law enforcement became important. Unfortunately, not everyone who settled in Arizona was interested in making it a safe place to live. Robberies, fights, and Native American raids were frequent. Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday, and Bat Masterson were some of the famous law men who arrived in Arizona to take control of the violence and **restore** order to Arizona.



TERRITORIAL SHERIFF

## STATEHOOD FOR ARIZONA

The people of Arizona were anxious to become a state. As early as 1877, Arizona began asking the United States **Congress** to admit it to the Union. With all of the violence and Native American attacks, Congress wasn't in a hurry to add Arizona to the United States. Congress offered to make Arizona and New Mexico one state together. The people of Arizona **rejected** this idea. It took 35 long years. Finally, on February 14, 1912, Arizona became the 48th state to join the Union.

### FAST FACTS

- ★ Arizona was actually ready to become a state on February 12, 1912. This was the date of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, so President Taft waited until the 14th of February to officially make Arizona a state.
- ★ In 1911, a state seal was designed for Arizona. The picture on the seal shows cattle, copper, climate, cotton, and citrus. These were important industries in Arizona at the time. These industries are known today as Arizona's 5 Cs.


**ARIZONA**


**Directions: Read each question.  
Darken the circle for the correct answer.**

**Directions: Darken the circle for the  
word or phrase that means the opposite of  
the underlined word.**

**1 According to the information in the first paragraph, why was Arizona once known as the Baby State?**

- A Arizona was once the smallest state in the Union.
- B Arizona was once the youngest state in the Union.
- C At one time there were more babies in Arizona than in any other state.
- D The first baby in the United States was born in Arizona.

**2 Which of these best describes Arizona's Hohokam people?**

- F The Hohokam lived in Arizona's colder regions.
- G The Hohokam hunted large wild animals in the forests of Arizona.
- H The Hohokam didn't have any enemies.
- J The Hohokam were hard workers who struggled to make a better life for themselves.

**3 Which information about the Hohokam people supports your answer to number 2?**

- A The Hohokam surrounded their villages with high walls for protection from their enemies.
- B To water their crops, the Hohokam used their hands to dig canals from the Salt River to their farms.
- C The Hohokam inhabited Arizona's desert region.
- D The Hohokam were farmers.

**4 God enriches.**

- F makes better
- G makes easier
- H makes worse
- J makes harder

**5 religious customs.**

- A new way of doing things
- B simple way of doing things
- C usual way of doing things
- D difficult way of doing things

**6 desolate land.**

- F empty
- G ugly
- H huge
- J populated

**7 restore order.**

- A leave as it is
- B forget about
- C bring back
- D put away

**Answers**

READING

- |   |                 |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 | (E) (G) (H) (J) | 6 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |   |                 |


**ARIZONA**


**Directions: Darken the circle for the set of words with correct punctuation and capitalization.**

**Directions: Darken the circle for the word or words that correctly completes each sentence.**

- 1 Phoenix is arizonas capital city.
  - A Arizonas Capital
  - B arizona's capital
  - C Arizona's capital
  - D No mistake
  
- 2 The Salt river, provided water for farms.
  - F Salt River
  - G salt River,
  - H Salt, River
  - J No mistake
  
- 3 Silver deposits were found in the city of Jerome.
  - A City of jerome.
  - B City of Jerome,
  - C city, of Jerome!
  - D No mistake
  
- 4 "I will show you which crops to plant explained" father kino.
  - F plant," explained Father Kino.
  - G plant. "Explained Father Kino."
  - H plant," explained father kino.
  - J No mistake
  
- 5 "Geronimo exclaimed I will fight for my people!"
  - A "Geronimo exclaimed! I
  - B Geronimo exclaimed, "I
  - C Geronimo Exclaimed "I!"
  - D No mistake

- 6 During the 1800s, brave Mountain Men \_\_\_\_\_ their lives to enter Arizona.
  - F risked
  - G risk
  - H did risked
  - J will risk
  
- 7 The Mexican War \_\_\_\_\_ over land.
  - A will be fought
  - B was fought
  - C were fought
  - D was fought
  
- 8 The Mexican government \_\_\_\_\_ land in Arizona to Mexican settlers.
  - F gived
  - G gave
  - H were given
  - J giving
  
- 9 Father Kino \_\_\_\_\_ many great things for Arizona before he died.
  - A done
  - B does
  - C will do
  - D did

**Answers**

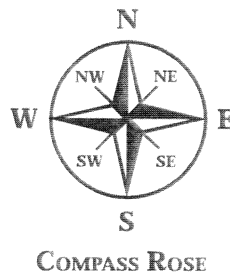
LANGUAGE

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 8 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 9 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |                   |

## ★ MAPPING: ARIZONA'S POINTS OF INTEREST ★

**Geography** is the study of the Earth. It includes the Earth's land, water, weather, animal life, and plant life. **Geographers** are people who study geography. You can think of yourself as a geographer because you will be learning about places on the Earth.

**Location** is important to the study of geography. It is almost impossible to figure out your location or find your way around if you do not know the four main, or **cardinal directions**. North, south, east, and west are the **cardinal directions**. On a map these directions are labeled N, S, E, and W.



Between the four main directions are the **intermediate directions**. Northeast, or NE, is the direction between north and east. Southeast, or SE, is the direction between south and east. Southwest, or SW, is the direction between south and west. Northwest, or NW, is the direction between north and west.

A **reference point** is also important for finding your location. A **reference point** is simply a starting point. It's difficult, for example, to travel northwest if you don't have a starting point.

**Example:** Grand Canyon National Park is one of Arizona's natural wonders. Visitors can journey to the bottom of this 217 mile long, 18 mile wide, 1 mile deep canyon by walking on foot or riding a mule. At the bottom of the canyon, scientists have found **fossils** of the first living things on the Earth. Grand Canyon National Park is northwest of Flagstaff.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your **reference point**, or starting point, will be the city of Flagstaff. Locate Flagstaff on your Arizona map. Put your finger on Flagstaff and slide it northwest. You should see a picture of Grand Canyon National Park already placed there for you.



Sometimes directions contain more than one **reference point**. Look at the example below:

**Example:** Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park preserves the ruins of a prison used from 1876-1910. In 1876, the first seven prisoners entered the Yuma Territorial Prison and were locked into cells that they had helped build themselves. The prison soon became so overcrowded that all of the prisoners were moved to a new prison in Florence. The empty building was used as a high school from 1910 to 1914. Over the years, fires, weather, and theft destroyed the prison walls and all of the buildings except the cells, the main gate, and the guard tower. These are left for visitors interested in looking back into prison life more than a hundred years ago. Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park is southwest of Phoenix and northeast of San Luis.

This example contains two **reference points** and two sets of directions. They have been underlined for you. Look at your Arizona map. Put your finger on the city of Phoenix and slide it southwest. Since there are many points of interest located southwest, a second **reference point** has been added to help you find your location.

The second **reference point** is San Luis. Place your finger on San Luis and slide it northeast. By using both of these **reference points**, you should be able to easily locate Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park on your Arizona map.



**Directions:** In this activity you will use reference points, cardinal directions, and intermediate directions to plot points of interest on an Arizona map. Many of these points of interest preserve history. This helps historians learn more about the people who lived before us.

1. Use your coloring pencils to color the points of interest symbols on the bottom of the last page. Carefully cut out the symbols.
2. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions on the compass rose drawn for you on the Arizona map.
3. Use the written directions and your compass rose to correctly locate these points of interest on your Arizona map.
4. To get you started, the reference points and directions have been underlined for you in the first five descriptions. You may want to underline the reference points and directions in the rest of the activity.
5. Glue the symbols in their proper places on your map. (Glue the symbols right over the dots.)
6. When you have finished, use your coloring pencils to add more color to your Arizona map.

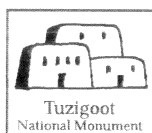
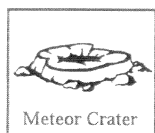
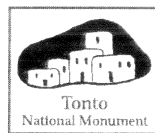


1. Monument Valley can be found on the Navajo (NAH•vuh•hoe) Reservation. It is an area in Arizona and Utah in which erosion has caused interesting rock formations. They have names like Rooster Rock, Totem Pole, Elephant Rock, and Three Sisters. Monument Valley is northeast of Tuba City.
2. Organ Pipe Cactus Monument preserves desert plants found nowhere else in the United States. This includes the very rare organ pipe cactus. There are also many creatures that are able to survive in very hot temperatures with very little rainfall. Hiking, camping, bird watching, and horseback riding are some of the activities enjoyed by this monument's visitors. Organ Pipe Cactus Monument is southwest of Phoenix and southeast of Yuma Territorial Prison.
3. Painted Desert covers an area of 93,533 acres. The Painted Desert received its name because it contains a wide area of colorful rock formations. Water and wind erosion continues to change the appearance of the Painted Desert. Painted Desert is southwest of Monument Valley and northeast of Flagstaff.
4. Kitt Peak National **Observatory** is on the Papago Reservation. The world's largest collection of optical **telescopes** is mounted on the 6,875 foot peak. Visitors can take guided tours of the observatory during the day or gaze at the stars with the observatory's night programs. Kitt Peak National Observatory is east of Organ Pipe Cactus Monument.
5. Chiricahua (chair•ih•COW•wah) National Monument was formed when volcanoes erupted and shook the land around the Chiricahua Mountains. Lava spilled down the mountains. When the lava cooled and hardened, it created the unusual rock shapes found at Chiricahua National Monument. Chiricahua National Monument is southeast of Kitt Peak National Observatory.
6. Tonto National Monument preserves 600 year old dwellings of the Salado people. The Salado produced some of the best made pottery and weavings found in the Southwest. Tonto National Monument is northeast of Kitt Peak National Observatory and south of the Painted Desert.



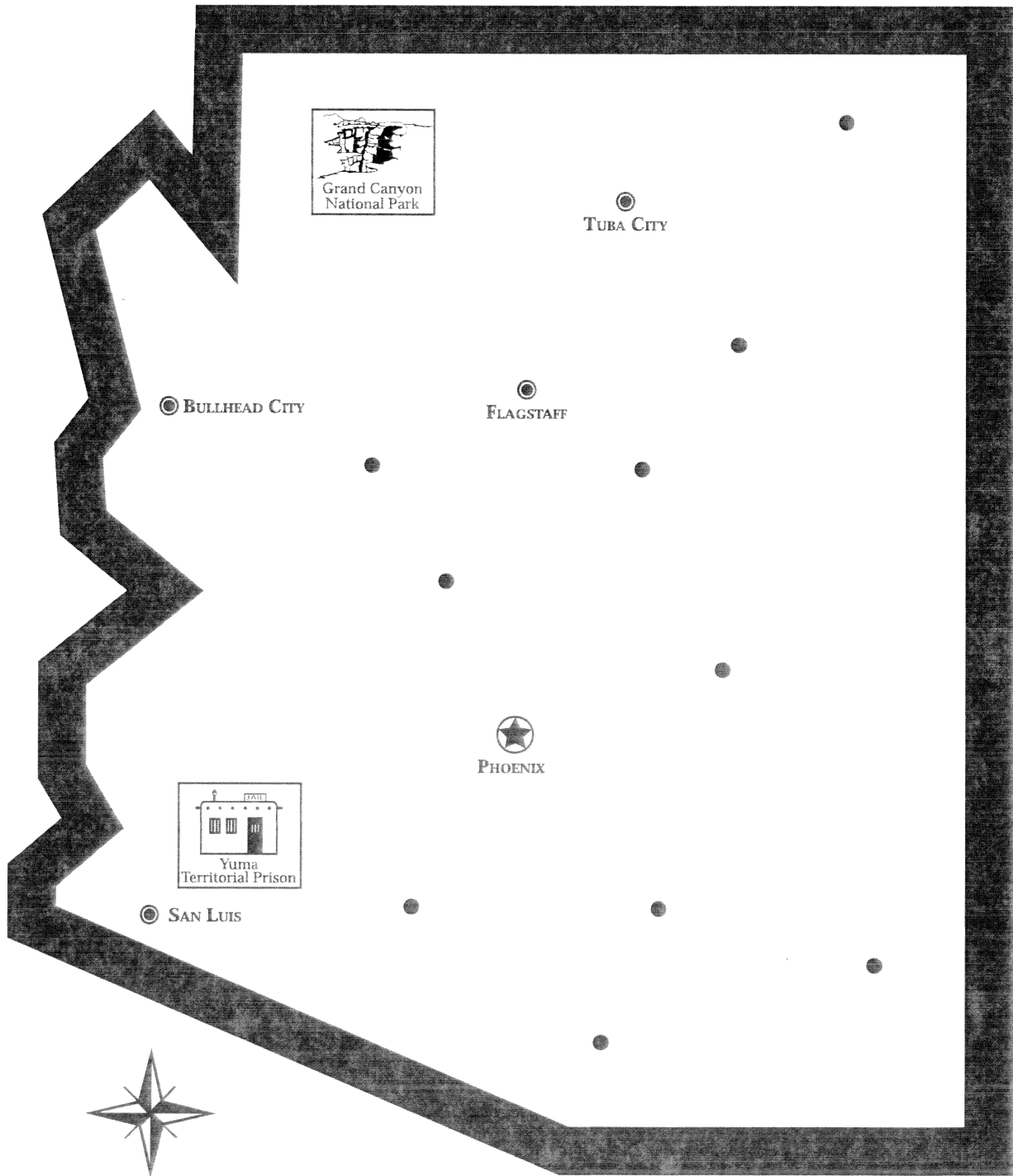


7. Meteor Crater was created when a large **meteorite** from space struck the Earth. The hole left by the meteorite is 4,150 feet wide and 570 feet deep. Four observation areas allow visitors to view the crater from inside the rim. Pieces of the actual meteorite, including a 1,406 pound rock, are on display for visitors to see and touch. Meteor Crater is northwest of Tonto National Monument and southeast of Flagstaff.
8. Tuzigoot National Monument preserves 800 year old Native American ruins of the Sinagua (sih•NAH•wuh) people. The village, or pueblo, included two and three story buildings where 200 people once lived. In total, there were 110 rooms in the village. The Sinagua were farmers who often traveled hundreds of miles to trade with other Native American groups. Tuzigoot National Monument is southeast of Bullhead City and west of Meteor Crater.
9. Saguaro (suh•WAR•oh) National Park features giant saguaro cactus found only in the Sonoran Desert. Saguaros are very slow growing plants that only grow about one inch during their first eight years of life. Full grown saguaros, like those found in Saguaro National Park, can be 50 feet tall and weigh over 10 tons! The park features 150 miles of hiking trails, Junior Ranger Programs for kids, and a variety of desert birds and animals. Saguaro National Park is southeast of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.
10. Jerome State Historic Park tells the story of copper mining in the town of Jerome. The town's history began in 1876, when three miners discovered copper. During the early 1900s, Jerome's United Verde Mine became one of the largest producing copper mines in the Arizona Territory. By 1953, the mines had closed and all of the miners left Jerome to find work elsewhere. Visitors can tour the Douglas family mansion, built in 1916, by millionaire mine owner James S. Douglas. The mansion is now a museum which features pictures, mining equipment, and a 3-D model of the town with its underground mines. Jerome is northeast of Yuma Territorial Prison and southeast of Meteor Crater.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

# ARIZONA MAP

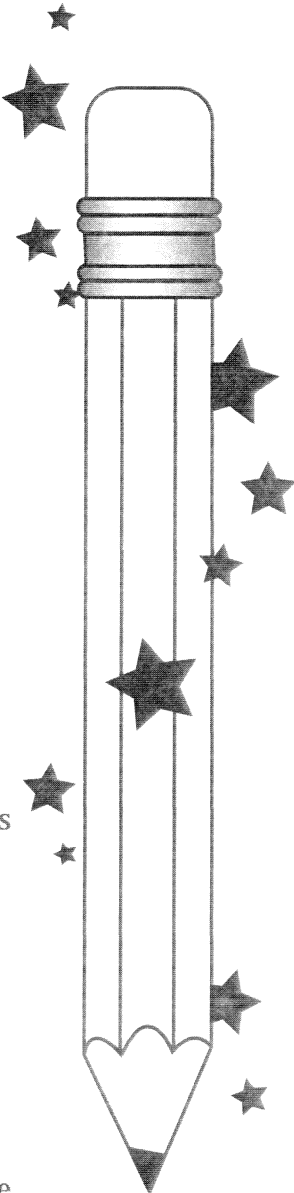
























COMPASS ROSE



★
★
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**VOCABULARY QUIZ**
☆
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☆
  
**ARIZONA**

**Directions:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>1. _____ treaty</p> <p>2. _____ adobe</p> <p>3. _____ fled</p> <p>4. _____ superior</p> <p>5. _____ adopted</p> <p>6. _____ boundary</p> <p>7. _____ restore</p> <p>8. _____ capital</p> <p>9. _____ resorts</p> <p>10. _____ resigned</p> <p>11. _____ Catholic</p> <p>12. _____ reservations</p> <p>13. _____ citizens</p> <p>14. _____ rejected</p> <p>15. _____ Civil War</p> <p>16. _____ region</p> <p>17. _____ Confederate</p> |  | <p>A. a heavy clay used for making bricks.</p> <p>B. men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.</p> <p>C. groups of people with a shared set of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices.</p> <p>D. accepted and put into action.</p> <p>E. the group of states and territories that fought during the Civil War for the right to own slaves.</p> <p>F. bring back to its original condition.</p> <p>G. a formal agreement.</p> <p>H. wood that has turned to stone.</p> <p>I. a government leader in charge of an area or group.</p> <p>J. buildings, stones, or statues created to remember a person or event.</p> <p>K. the city that serves as the center of government for the state.</p> <p>L. a large chunk of stone or metal that has fallen from outer space.</p> <p>M. better than the rest.</p> <p>N. types of Native American villages.</p> <p>O. the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.</p> |
|---|--|---|

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|-------------------------|---|--|
| 18. _____ raid          |    | P. instruments with lenses and mirrors used for looking at stars and planets.  |
| 19. _____ conflicts     |    | Q. areas of land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.                                     |
| 20. _____ Congress      |    | R. problems.   |
| 21. _____ missionaries  |    | S. usual ways of doing things.   |
| 22. _____ presidio      |    | T. dividing line.  |
| 23. _____ convinced     |    | U. making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.   |
| 24. _____ cultures      |    | V. area of land with physical features and characteristics that set it apart from other areas of land.               |
| 25. _____ meteorite     |    | W. people sent to spread a religious faith.  |
| 26. _____ plateau       |    | X. a place that has instruments for looking at stars and planets.  |
| 27. _____ petrified     |    | Y. a large, high plain.  |
| 28. _____ customs       |   | Z. a sudden attack.  |
| 29. _____ motto         |  | AA. refused to accept.   |
| 30. _____ manufacturing |  | BB. a short phrase describing one's beliefs.   |
| 31. _____ monuments     |  | CC. amounts of money owed to someone else.   |
| 32. _____ missions      |  | DD. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.   |
| 33. _____ military      |  | EE. people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions. |
| 34. _____ pueblos       |  | FF. talked someone into doing something your way.  |
| 35. _____ debts         |  | GG. places where people go for a vacation.   |
| 36. _____ governor      |  | HH. member of a Christian church who traces his or her history back to the apostles.                                 |
| 37. _____ observatory   |  | II. a Spanish military post.   |
| 38. _____ telescopes    |  | JJ. quit.  |
| 39. _____ fossils       |  | KK. types of churches.   |
|                         |   | LL. the remains of plants or animals preserved in earth or rock.   |
|                         |   | MM. ran away from danger.  |

# GLOSSARY

**a•ban•doned** gave up completely.

**a•bide** agree to follow the rules.

**a•bol•ished** stopped or put an end to.

**a•do•be** a heavy clay used for making bricks.

**a•dop•ted** accepted and put into action.

**al•lot•ment** a large plot of land that has been divided into smaller pieces.

**al•lies** groups of people who come together to help one another in times of trouble.

**a•mend•ment** change in wording or meaning.

**an•nu•al** an event that takes place once a year.

**an•ti•slav•er•y** against slavery.

**ap•point•ed** chosen or selected.

**ar•chae•ol•o•gists** scientists who study past human life by looking at prehistoric fossils and tools.

**ar•id** an area which does not receive enough rainfall to support farming.

**ar•ti•facts** objects and tools used by early humans for eating, cooking, and hunting.

**as•sas•si•nat•ed** killed a government leader by a well planned secret attack.

**A•sia** the world's largest continent with more than half of the Earth's population.

**as•sured** promised or guaranteed.

**at•tain•ing** getting for oneself.

**bound•a•ry** dividing line.

**ca•nals** man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.

**can•di•date** someone who runs in an election contest.

**can•ni•bal•ism** the act of human beings eating the flesh of other human beings.

**cap•i•tal** the city that serves as the center of government for the state.

**cap•tives** prisoners who have been taken by force without permission.

**Ca•rib•be•an** an arm of the Atlantic Ocean surrounded on the north and east by the West Indies, on the south by South America, and on the west by Central America.

**Cath•o•lic** member of a Christian church who traces his or her history back to the apostles.

**cav•erns** large underground caves.

**ced•ed** land that was given by treaty.

**cer•e•mo•nies** religious or spiritual gatherings.

**Chris•ti•an•i•ty** a religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

**cin•der** a partially burned piece of coal or wood.

**cit•i•zens** people in a city, town, state, or country who enjoy the freedom to vote and participate in government decisions.

**Civ•il War** the war fought from 1861 to 1865 between the Union and the Confederacy over the issue of slavery.

**civ•i•lized** educated, cultured, well mannered.

**cli•mate** the average condition of weather over a period of years.

**coast** an area of land that borders water.

**col•o•nists** people who are ruled by another country.

**com•bined** put together.

**com•pro•mise** an agreement reached when each side changes or gives up some of its demands.

**Con•fed•er•ate** the group of states and territories that fought during the Civil War for the right to own slaves.

**con•flicts** problems.

**Con•gress** men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.

**con•quers** wins victory over.

**con•sti•tu•tion** the plan for the state or nation that outlines the duties of government and guarantees the rights of the people.

**con•struc•tion** worked to put something together.

**con•ven•tion** a meeting with a common purpose.

**con•vinced** talked someone into doing something your way.

**cul•tures** groups of people with a shared set of beliefs, goals, religious customs, attitudes, and social practices.

**cus•toms** usual ways of doing things.

**de•bate** a discussion that gives arguments for and against a subject.

**debts** amounts of money owed to someone else.

**de•feat** to win a contest or a battle.

**del•e•gates** people sent with power to represent others.

**de•scen•dants** family members who come after one has died.

**de•sert•ed** absent of people.

**des•o•late** empty and lifeless.

**dis•missed** asked or forced to leave.

**dis•pute** argument or disagreement.

**dis•tri•bu•tion** to divide and deliver.

**do•nat•ed** gave a free gift to someone in need.

**draft** write.

**drought** long period with no rain.

**e•con•o•my** a word used to describe the way a city, town, state, or country makes money.

**e•lec•ted** selected leaders by voting for them.

**el•e•va•tion** height to which something is raised.

**E•man•ci•pa•tion Proc•la•ma•tion**  
the announcement made by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863, freeing all slaves in the Confederacy.

**em•pire** a group of territories or peoples under one ruler.

**en•chant•ment** describing something as wonderful and unusual.

**en•force** require someone to obey the rules.

**en•rich•es** makes better.

**ep•i•dem•ic** a disease that spreads quickly and affects many people at the same time.

**e•ro•sion** wearing away the land by wind and water.

**e•rup•tions** releases of lava from a volcano.

**Eu•ro•pe•an** a person who comes from the continent of Europe, the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

**ex•e•cu•tion** carrying out an order to have someone killed.

**ex•pe•di•tion** a journey for the purpose of exploring.

**ex•tend•ed** stretched.

**ex•tinct** no longer living.

**fed•er•al gov•ern•ment** the group of people at the national level elected to set up a system of rules and laws for our country.

**fer•tile** rich soil that produces a large number of crops.

**fi•nan•cial** the part of a business that deals with money.

**fled** ran away from danger.

**flint** a very hard stone that produces a spark when struck by steel.

**for•ma•tions** arrangements of something.

**fos•sils** the remains of plants or animals preserved in earth or rock.

**found•ed** started or established.

**fron•tiers•man** a man who lives in the wilderness.

**gen•er•al** an army officer of one of the five highest ranks.

**gov•er•nor** a government leader in charge of an area or group.

**Great Bri•tain** an island which includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

**hab•i•tats** places where plants and animals grow or live in nature.

**harsh•ly** very uncomfortably.

**hos•tile** unfriendly.

**House of Rep•re•sen•ta•tives** one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country; the other part of Congress is the Senate.

**hu•mid** wet or moist air.

**in•de•pen•dence** not being under the control or rule of someone else.

**in•dus•try** business that provides a certain product or service.

**in•hab•it•ed** lived or settled in a place.

**in•ves•ti•gate** examine in detail.

**ir•ri•gate** to water crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.

**ki•vas** places of worship for Native Americans of the Pueblo tribe.

**leased** rented.

**leg•is•la•ture** the branch of government that makes the laws.

**live•stock** animals raised on a farm to eat or sell for profit.

**loy•al•ty** being faithful.

**maize** a type of Native American corn.

**man•u•fac•tur•ing** making something from raw materials by hand or machinery.

**me•te•or•ite** a large chunk of stone or metal that has fallen from outer space.

**min•er•als** substances found below ground that are useful to humans, including ore, coal, natural gas, water, and gems.

**mil•i•tar•y** people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

**mis•sion•ar•ies** people sent to spread a religious faith.

**mis•sions** types of churches.

**mon•u•ments** buildings, stones, or statues created to remember a person or event.

**mot•to** a short phrase describing one's beliefs.

**myth** a false belief.

**na•tive** belonging to a place because of birth.

**North A•mer•i•ca** one of seven continents in the world. Bounded by Alaska on the northwest, Greenland on the northeast, Florida on the southeast, and Mexico on the southwest.

**ob•ser•va•to•ry** a place that has instruments for looking at stars and planets.

**of•fi•cials** people who hold positions of authority.

**out•num•bered** had more people on one side than the other.

**out•raged** angered beyond belief.

**pet•ri•fied** wood that has turned to stone.

**pe•tro•le•um** a flammable liquid that is found underground and is usually made into gasoline.

**pic•to•graphs** prehistoric drawings or paintings on a rock wall.

**plains** large, treeless areas of land.

**plan•ta•tions** very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was usually used.

**pla•teau** a large, high plain.

**pow•wow** a Native American celebration that features dancing, arts and crafts displays, and costumes.

**pre•cip•i•ta•tion** the deposit of rain, hail, snow, sleet, or mist on the Earth.

**pre•his•tor•ic** the period of time before recorded history.

**pre•serves** protects from injury or ruin so more can be learned.

**pre•si•di•o** a Spanish military post.

**prim•i•tive** basic and ordinary.

**prof•it•a•ble** a type of business that makes more money than it spends.

**pros•per** to have success or wealth.

**pueb•los** types of Native American villages.

**ra•di•us** a line segment that goes from the center of a circle to a point on the outside of the circle.

**raid** a sudden attack.

**rat•i•fied** gave legal approval by voting.

**re•belled** acted out against authority.

**re•duced** decreased in size.

**re•gion** area of land with physical features and characteristics that set it apart from other areas of land.

**re•ject•ed** refused to accept.

**re•luc•tant•ly** with much hesitation and fear.

**rep•tile** cold-blooded animal covered with scales or horny plates that breathes through its lungs.

**re•pub•lic** an independent nation with its own form of government, usually a president.

**res•er•va•tions** areas of land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

**re•signed** quit.

**re•sourc•es** things found in nature that are valuable to humans.

**re•sorts** places where people go for a vacation.

**re•store** bring back to its original condition.

**re•volt** a fight against authority.

**ro•de•os** public performances featuring bronco and bull riding, calf roping, and steer wrestling.

**sage•brush** an American plant that grows as a low shrub and has a bitter juice and a sharp smell.

**se•cede** withdraw from the Union.

**sen•a•tor** a member of the Senate, one of two groups of people elected to Congress to make laws for our country.

**small•pox** a dangerous disease which causes fever and bumps all over the skin.

**su•pe•ri•or** better than the rest.

**sur•ren•der** give up a fight and accept loss.

**tel•e•scopes** instruments with lenses and mirrors used for looking at stars and planets.

**theme** a central subject.

**tour•ism** the business of providing services for people who are on vacation.

**trans•con•ti•nen•tal** stretching across an entire continent.

**trea•ty** a formal agreement.

**vowed** promised.

**wor•ship** a religious ceremony of honor.

**yuc•ca** a plant that grows in warm regions of North America, has long leaves, a woody base, and white blossoms.