First Things First:

1. Briefly describe what it is like to live in the United States:
2. List a few things you know about Canada: _______________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

3. How do landforms and climate help or hinder transportation in a vast region? ________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

4. How do you think immigration affects the cultures of countries? ________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

5. How might a region’s economy influence the world economy? ________________________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

Did you know that immigration spelled with an “i” means that people are coming “into” a new country, but emigration spelled with an “e” means people are “exiting” their old country?

*Key Terms Unit 2:* You need to write the definitions for each of the following words by the end of the unit. Please copy all definitions from the glossary in the back of the book, not from the individual chapters.
Chapter 4-

1. contiguous
2. megalopolis
3. prairie
4. cordillera
5. canyon
6. navigable
7. glacier
8. divide
9. drought
10. tornado
11. hurricane
12. blizzard

Chapter 5-

1. Colony
2. annex
3. terrorism
4. dominion
5. representative democracy
6. federalism
7. amendment
8. parliamentary democracy
9. ban
10. suburb
11. indigenous
12. bilingual
Chapter 6 -

1. free market
2. profit
3. stock
4. biotechnology
5. newsprint
6. trade deficit
7. tariff
8. trade surplus
9. acid rain
10. brownfield
11. urban sprawl

Chapter 4 - Physical Geography of the United States and Canada

Essential Question - How do landforms and climate help or hinder transportation in a vast region?

______________________________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________________________

Section 1 - Physical Features

Major Landforms

• The United States and Canada, covering most of North America, are bordered by the __________ Ocean in the north, the __________ Ocean to the east, the __________ of Mexico in the southeast, and the __________ Ocean in the west.

• ________________ occupies most of the northern part of North America and is the second-largest country in the world after Russia.

• The United States is the __________-largest country.

• Most of the United States stretches across the __________ part of North America.

• The _______ states in this part of the country are ________________, or joined together inside a common boundary.

• ________________ lies in the northwestern part of North America, adjacent to Canada, and Hawaii is an island group in the Pacific Ocean.

• A broad ________________ runs along the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico coasts.

• In northeastern areas, the thin and ____________ soil constrains, or limits, farming.
A fertile, hilly area called the ________________ stretches inland from the coastal plain.

_______________ along the Atlantic coast have led to the growth of shipping ports.

The cities of Halifax, Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C., all lie along or near the Atlantic coast, forming a connected area of urban communities called a ________________.

The ________________ plain along the Gulf of Mexico is wider than the Atlantic plain, and soils in this region are better than those along the Atlantic coast.

Large cities here include ________________ and New Orleans. West and north of the eastern coastal plain are highland areas that include the Appalachian Mountains.

West of the eastern highlands are vast ________________ lowlands.

In the north lies the ________________ Shield, a horseshoe-shaped area of rocky hills, lakes, and evergreen forests that wraps around the Hudson Bay.

With poor soil and a cold climate, the Canadian Shield is not ________________, but it does contain many mineral deposits such as iron ore, copper, and nickel.

South of the Canadian Shield and west of the Appalachians lie the ________________ Lowlands with grassy hills, rolling flatlands, thick forests, and fertile farmland.

Important waterways are the ________________, and the Mississippi River.

Chicago, ________________, and Toronto are located here.

The ________________ stretch west of the Mississippi River, gradually rising in elevation from east to west.

Much of this region is a ________________, or rolling inland grassland with fertile soil.

Grains, cattle, and reserves of ________________, oil, and natural gas are important products here.

West of the Great Plains is a ________________, or a group of mountain ranges that run side by side.

At the eastern edge of the cordillera, the ________________ Mountains begin in Alaska and run south to New Mexico.

Near the Pacific coast, the Sierra Nevada, the ________________ Range, the Coast Range, and the Alaska Range mountain chains make up the western part of the cordillera.

Mount ________________ in the Alaska Range rises to 20,320 feet (6,194 m), the highest point in North America.

Between the Pacific ranges and the Rocky Mountains is a stretch of dry ________________ and high plateaus.

In the southern part of this area, rivers have worn through rock to create ________________, or deep valleys with steep sides, including the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

**Bodies of Water**

The United States and Canada have numerous ________________ lakes and rivers.

Many of the region’s rivers are ________________, or wide and deep enough to allow the passage of ships.

The Great Lakes—the world’s largest group of ________________ lakes—lie in the central part of the region.
Thousands of years ago, ____________ formed Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario. (HOMES)

The waters of these connected lakes flow into the St. _____________ River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

The St. Lawrence River, one of Canada's most _____________ rivers, flows for 750 miles (1,207 km) from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence in the Atlantic Ocean.

Quebec, _____________, and Ottawa developed in this area.

For many years, various _____________ kept ships from navigating the entire route, or journey, from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

Then, in the mid-1900s, the United States and Canada built the St. Lawrence _____________, which links these bodies of water.

The _____________ river is North America's longest river. It flows 2,350 miles (3,782 km), beginning as a stream in Minnesota and enlarging to a width of 1.5 miles (2.4 km) before emptying into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mississippi River system is the major _____________ for the central region.

It drains about 1.2 million square miles (3.1 million sq. km) of land, including all or part of _______ American states and much of central Canada.

The high ridge of the Rocky Mountains is called the Continental Divide. A _____________ is a high point that determines the direction that rivers flow.

Northeast of the Rockies, the _____________ River flows from the Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Ocean, draining much of northern Canada's interior.

Natural Resources

Although the United States has oil and natural gas reserves, the country uses nearly _____________ times the amount of oil that it produces and must import more in order to meet the nation's needs.

Canada _____________ both oil and natural gas, much of it to the United States.

Canada's area in or near the province of _____________ has the world's largest reserves of oil in the form of oil mixed with sand.

The United States and Canada also have significant amounts of _____________.

Coal is mined in the _____________ Mountains, Wyoming, and British Columbia.

The rivers and lakes in some areas of the United States and Canada provide _____________ energy.

____________________ Falls is a major source of hydroelectric power for both countries.

Farmers grow corn in the Central Lowlands, which receive plentiful rainfall, and _____________ on the drier Great Plains.

The wet, mild climate of western _____________ and Oregon supports dairy farming and the growing of fruits and vegetables.

____________________ is used in the drier eastern areas of these two states to grow grain.

The warm, wet valleys of central _____________ yield more than 200 different crops.
In the south central part of British Columbia, fruits and ____________ are grown on irrigated land.

Today, ____________ cover less than 50 percent of Canada and about one-third of the United States.

Still, lumber and wood products, such as ____________, are major Canadian exports.

The ____________ industry is also strong in the states of Oregon and Washington.

Coastal waters are important to the region’s economy and support large ____________ industries.

In recent years, however, the region’s Atlantic fishing grounds have suffered from ____________.

Section 2- Climate Regions
A Varied Region

The vast territory of the United States and Canada is diverse in both ____________ and vegetation.

Most people live in the middle latitudes where climates are more ________________.

The extremely cold ____________ climate along the Arctic Ocean’s coastline prevents the growth of trees and most plants.

In the ____________ region farther south, forests of evergreens are specially adapted to the climate.

The area from southern Alaska to northern California has a ________________ climate of year-round mild temperatures and abundant rainfall.

Southern California has a ________________ climate of warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters with much less rainfall than in northern areas.

The inland West has a ________________ climate of hot summers and mild winters. Here, Pacific coastal mountains block humid ocean winds.

Hot, dry air gets trapped between the Pacific ranges and the Rockies, resulting in little ____________ in the inland West.

Areas on the eastern side of the Rockies have a partly ________________ climate.

__________, or long periods without rainfall, are a serious challenge to farmers and ranchers who can lose crops and animals.

The Great Plains have a ________________ climate with cold, snowy winters and hot, humid summers.

Enough precipitation falls to support prairie ____________ and grains, although dry weather sometimes affects the area.

In the 1930s, winds eroded loose topsoil and turned the area into a wasteland called the ________ Bowl, but today’s better farming methods have restored this area’s soil.

The eastern United States and Canada have humid climate regions with plenty of ________________ precipitation.

The northeastern United States and some areas of eastern Canada have a ________________ climate.

The southeastern United States has a humid ________________ climate.

In summer, warm air from the south blocks cold Arctic air from reaching the ________________ areas.

In winter, however, the ________________ receives strong blasts of icy Arctic air.
For example, in Boston, Massachusetts, __________ temperatures can drop to an average low of 22°F (–6°C).

Areas in the southeast still receive some warmth from the south, resulting in an average January temperature in __________, Georgia, of 41°F (5°C).

Southern Florida has a __________ savanna climate, with hot temperatures in summer and warm winters.

Rainfall occurs mainly during the __________.

Hawaii, the other tropical area, has year-round temperatures that __________ above 70°F (21°C).

Rainfall, which varies throughout the state, supports tropical rain __________.

**Natural Hazards**

A __________ is a windstorm in the form of a funnel-shaped cloud that often touches the ground.

Tornadoes are often associated with strong lines of __________ and may have winds of more than 300 mph (482 km per hour).

The central United States, called "______________," sees more tornadoes each year than any other place in the world.

______________ are wind systems that form over the ocean in tropical areas and bring violent storms with heavy rains.

They also can create a storm surge, or high levels of __________ that flood low-lying coastal areas.

Hurricanes most often strike along the southeastern __________ coast and the Gulf of Mexico, but they can also hit northeastern states.

One of the most damaging hurricanes in history, Hurricane __________, struck the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in August of 2005, damaging a wide area from Mobile, Alabama, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

More than 1,800 people __________, and hundreds of thousands lost their homes.

______________ are severe winter storms that last several hours and combine high winds with heavy snow, sometimes causing "white-out" conditions that limit how far people can see.

While __________ can occur anywhere in the region, most take place along the Pacific coast.

This area lies along various __________ lines, or areas of weakness in the Earth where two tectonic plates meet.

The area where __________ plates meet can also be the site of volcanoes.

Volcanoes are found in the Pacific coast mountains, southern Alaska, and __________.

Most are now __________, or unlikely to erupt soon.

Several of Hawaii’s volcanoes are still __________.

**Chapter 5 Notes - History and Cultures of the United States and Canada**

**Essential Question** - How do you think immigration affects the cultures of countries? __________
Section 1- History and Governments

History of the United States

- Years ago, ________________ hunters crossed a land bridge between eastern Siberia and Alaska to become North America’s first settlers and ancestors of today’s Native Americans. (EVOLUTION ALERT! - What could be the Biblical reason for people getting to North America?)

- ________________ became aware of the Americas in 1492, when explorer Christopher Columbus reached islands in the Caribbean Sea.

- Spain soon set up ________________, gaining great wealth from gold and silver mines in Mexico and South America.

- The ________________ established colonies in eastern Canada, the Great Lakes area, and the Mississippi River valley. The British settled along the Atlantic coast.

- In 1763 ________________ defeated France in a war and won France’s North American colonies.

- In 1776 the colonists in Great Britain’s ________ coastal colonies declared their independence; in 1783 Britain recognized the new United States.

- During the 1800s, the United States expanded to the _______________ Ocean.

- Some of this growth came through treaties with other countries, and some came when the United States ________________ a particular area.

- Throughout the 1800s, high birth rates, advances in public health, and the arrival of millions of European ________________ helped the U.S. population grow.

- The American economy also grew because of new machines, ________________ systems, and transportation systems.

- By 1900, the United States was one of the world’s major ________________ powers and soon became a world leader.

- It was involved in World Wars I and II, and its leaders urged the world’s people to fight for ________________ against oppressive regimes.

- After World War II, the United States and the ________________ competed for political and economic world leadership.

- This rivalry was known as the ________________, which ended with the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1991. During this period, African Americans, Latino Americans, Native Americans, and women sought equal rights in the United States.

- Leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr.; Rosa Parks; and César Chávez used ________________ methods that led to social changes.

- Since 2000, the United States has faced challenges from the growth of ________________, or the actions of individuals or groups who use violence against civilians to reach political goals.

- On September 11, 2001, about ________________ people died in terrorist attacks against the United States.

- Soon after, United States troops overthrew the ________________ rulers of Afghanistan.
• The leaders had protected the Muslim terrorist group __________________ which carried out the September 11 attacks.
• In 2003 U.S. troops overthrew ______________ dictator, Saddam Hussein, who was accused of hiding illegal weapons and helping terrorists.

History of Canada
• Canada’s first settlers were _______________ American groups.
• The first Europeans to arrive in Canada were ______________ explorers from Scandinavia, who landed in about A.D.1000 but did not stay.
• In the 1500s and 1600s, both England and ______________ claimed areas of Canada.
• The French founded ______________ and Montreal and ruled the area around the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes for almost 230 years.
• By the 1760s, the ______________ had won control of most of France’s Canadian colony.
• In the late 1700s, British and American citizens began setting up farms along Canada’s ____________ coast and in what is now Ontario.
• French-speaking Canadians lived mostly in present-day ________________.
• European ______________ and diseases had nearly destroyed many Native American cultures by this time.
• In 1867 most of Great Britain’s colonies in eastern Canada became one nation known as the ______________ of Canada.
• As a ________________, Canada had its own central government to run local affairs, but Great Britain still controlled Canada’s relations with other countries.
• At Canada’s founding, the government promised to protect the French language and ______________ in Quebec, but French speakers claimed that they were treated unfairly because of their heritage.
• During the early 1900s, many immigrants arrived, and Canada’s population and ______________ grew.
• Canada’s support of the British and Americans during the two World Wars led to its full _________________.
• In 1982 Canadians won the right to change their ______________ without British approval. Today, Canada still faces the chance that Quebec will separate and become independent.

Governments of the Unites States and Canada
• The United States and Canada are both _______________ democracies, in which voters choose leaders who make and enforce the laws.
• The United States Constitution, written in the late 1780s, explains how our ______________ or central government is set up and how it works.
• The writers of the Constitution applied the principle of ______________ of powers; they divided the power of the national government among three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial.
• They also used the idea of ______________ and balances, or each branch having unique powers as a way to prevent the other branches from abusing their power.
• The U.S. Constitution created a strong central government, but ______________ governments were given certain responsibilities.
Section 2- Cultures and Lifestyles

Cultures and Lifestyles of the United States

- About __________ million people live in the United States, making it the third-most-populous country.
- During the late 1700s and early 1800s, most immigrants came from Great Britain, __________ and western and central Africa, and the Caribbean.
- From the late 1800s to the 1920s, most came from southern, central, and eastern Europe; China; Japan; __________; and Canada.
- In 1882 Congress passed a law that banned almost all immigration from __________, and in 1924 another law limited other immigrants.
- In 1865 a new law based entry into the United States on work skills and links to __________ already living here.
- The number of immigrants to the United States __________ during the late 1900s.
- By 2000, nearly half of the immigrants came from __________ America and Canada, and another third came from Asia. Less than 15 percent came from Europe.
- People of European descent still make up about two-thirds of the population, but Latinos or Hispanics make up ______ percent of Americans and are the fastest-growing ethnic group.
• African Americans are _______ percent of the population, Asian Americans are 4 percent, and Native Americans are 1 percent.

• ________________ is the primary language of the United States, and Spanish is the most widely spoken language after English.

• America’s earliest artists used materials from their __________________ to create their works.

• Native Americans carved ________________ masks or made pottery from local clay.

• Modern painters such as Winslow Homer and Georgia O’Keeffe painted scenes from ________________; in contrast, Thomas Eakins and John Sloan painted gritty city scenes.

• One theme of American literature is _______________________.

• Writers Langston Hughes and Toni Morrison portray ________________ Americans in their works.

• ________________ American viewpoints are presented in the novels of Amy Tan, and Oscar Hijuelos and Sandra Cisneros write about the country’s Latinos.

• A second theme in American literature is the ________________ and ________________ of particular regions.

• Mark Twain’s books represent life along the ________________ River in the mid-1800s.

• Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote about the people of ____________________________.

• Willa Cather and Laura Ingalls Wilder wrote about the ____________________________ and, and William Faulkner about life in the South.

• America’s ________________ music grew out of folk music from the rural South in the 1920s and gained many fans as it evolved over the years.

• In the early 1900s, African Americans developed ________________ and blues, which inspired rock and roll in the 1950s. Rap and hip-hop are now popular.

• Today’s ________________ industry generates enormous profits and continues to entertain audiences around the world.

• After 1950, ________________ became an important part of American culture.

• Today, the United States is a land of urban dwellers, although many people have moved from cities to _______________________.

• Since the 1970s, the fastest-growing regions have been the ________________ and ________________. (SUNBELT)

• About two-thirds of American families own their ________________ homes.

• Americans lead the world in the ownership of ________________ and personal computers and in Internet use.

• Millions of young Americans participate in ________________ leagues, such as baseball and soccer.

Cultures and Lifestyles of Canada

• About one-fourth of Canadians are of French ____________________________.

• Most of these people live in Quebec, where they are ________ percent of the population.
People of British ancestry form another fourth of Canada's population, and they live mainly in ____________________, the Atlantic Provinces, and British Columbia.

Other European backgrounds form about _____ percent of the population.

Canada also is home to people of ________________, African, and Latin American backgrounds.

____________________ Canadians, or people who are descended from the area’s first inhabitants, number more than a million.

Canada is a __________________ country, meaning it has two official languages:

- English
- French

To ensure their language and culture, many French speakers want Quebec to become an ________________________ country.

In 1999 the Canadian government created the territory of ________________ for the northern indigenous Inuit people who had wanted self-rule while remaining part of Canada.

In Nunavut, the ________________ govern themselves, although they still rely on the national government for some services.

Certain ________________ are regional favorites.

_______________ dishes are popular in the Atlantic Provinces, while French cuisine is preferred in Quebec.

Ontario features ________________ or Eastern European foods.

British Columbia is known for ________________, and Asian foods.

Many Canadians enjoy ________________, lacrosse, hunting, and fishing.

They celebrate the founding of Canada on July 1 and the fall Thanksgiving holiday in ________________.

Chapter 6 Notes - The United States and Canada Today

Essential Question - How might a region’s economy influence the world’s economy? _______________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________

Section 1 - Living in the United States and Canada Today

Economic Regions

- In a ______________________ economy, people are free to buy, sell, and produce whatever they want, with limited government involvement.
- They also can ______________ wherever they want.
- In a free market economy, business owners produce the products they think will make the most ________________, and consumers shop for the best products at the lowest prices.
- Also in a free market economy, people can buy ________________, or part ownership, in a company.
- When a company succeeds, it often pays some of its profits to the ________________________, but if the business fails, the stock becomes worthless.
People can also save their _______________ in a bank.

Because of government guarantees, some of the money is _______________ should a bank fail.

Although savings accounts are better protected, stocks provide a greater chance for _______________ financial payoff.

The economic focus of the Northeast has been on _______________.

New York City has many financial and media companies. Boston is an important center for _______________ research.

The Midwest’s rich soil enables farmers to grow _______________ such as corn, wheat, and soybeans.

Mineral resources found here include iron ore, coal, _______________ and zinc.

Beginning in the 1800s, _______________ developed in the Midwest.

Towns like _______________ and Detroit made steel and automobiles, but over time the factories grew outdated and many closed, taking thousands of jobs with them.

With its rich soils, the South long relied on _______________; today, the area has expanding cities, growing industries, and diverse population.

Houston, Dallas, and Atlanta make _______________ equipment, computers, textiles, and airplane parts.

Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama produce _______________ and related products.

In Florida, _______________ and trade are major activities.

The Interior West has magnificent scenery and outdoor _______________ that attracts many people.

Although the region is _______________, irrigation allows for some agriculture.

For many decades, mining, ranching, and _______________, were the Interior West’s main economic activities.

Denver and Salt Lake City both have growing _______________ technology industries.

Albuquerque and Phoenix have tourism and _______________ industries.

In the Pacific area, _______________ and vegetables are important crops for California, Oregon, and Washington.

Sugarcane, pineapples, and coffee grow in the rich _______________ soil of Hawaii.

Fish, timber, and mineral resources are important in the _______________ area as well.

California has gold, lead, and copper, and Alaska has vast reserves of _______________.

Many industries thrive in California and Washington, including _______________ manufacturing and computer software development.

Los Angeles is the world center of the _______________ industry.

California, the nation’s most _______________ state, has wide ethnic diversity. Nearly half of its people are Latino or Asian American.

Regions of Canada
• Fishing was for many years a major industry in the Atlantic Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, but overfishing has weakened the industry.
• Today most people hold jobs in ____________________________, mining, and tourism.
• The city of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is a major ____________________________ center.
• Canada’s Central and ________________ Region includes the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.
• The ________________ industry is important in Quebec, as is the creation of hydroelectric power.
• Montreal, on the St. Lawrence River, is a major port and leading ________________ and industrial center.
• Many in Quebec’s largely French-speaking population would like the province to ________________ from Canada.
• Because of the uncertainty this creates, many outside businesses have been reluctant to ________________ in Quebec’s economy.
• Ontario, an agricultural, manufacturing, ________________, and mining center, has the largest population and greatest wealth of Canada’s provinces.
• The capital, Toronto, is Canada’s largest city and a major center of ________________ and business.
• It is home to people from about ________________ countries.
• Farming and ________________ are major activities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.
• This area produces large amounts of ________________ for export and has large reserves of oil and natural gas.
• British Columbia has extensive forests that help make Canada the world’s largest producer of ________________, the paper used for printing newspapers.
• Mining, fishing, and ________________ also help British Columbia’s economy.
• Vancouver, its capital, is Canada’s main ________________ port.
• Canada’s vast ________________ covers about one-third of the country.
• This area includes the ________________ Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut.
• Many of the ________________ people in this area are indigenous peoples.
• The main resources in the North are minerals such as ________________ and diamonds.

Section 2- Issues and Challenges
The Region and the World
• The United States has the world’s largest ________________ and is a leader in world trade, with exports of chemicals, farm products, manufactured goods, and raw materials such as metals and cotton fiber.
• Canada sends many of the same goods ________________, as well as large amounts of seafood and timber products.
• Both countries are also major ________________.
• The United States and Canada support ________________ trade, or the removal of trade restrictions, so that goods flow freely among countries.
The United States needs more oil than it produces and depends on imports from Canada, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria.

The United States spends hundreds of billions of dollars more on imports than it earns from exports, resulting in a massive _____________, or when a country spends more on imports than it earns from exports.

To sell their products in the United States, some nations set the prices of their goods very _____________.

Also, some countries place high ______________, or taxes, on imports in order to protect their own industries from foreign competition.

These tariffs then raise the price of U.S. products and thus _______________ the sale of the products abroad.

Such practices hurt ______________ companies and cost American workers their jobs.

Canada enjoys a ______________ or earning more from exports than it spends for imports.

Canada’s smaller population makes its energy needs less _________________.

Also, Canada’s export earnings have been _________________.

Since the early 2000s, the United States and Canada have worked to prevent ________________ attacks by increasing security along their long border and have participated in international efforts to stop terrorism.

In 2003 Canada opposed the U.S. decision to invade ________________, urging the American government to continue seeking a peaceful solution through the United Nations (UN).

The United States and Canada provide much of the UN’s ________________, and they take part in UN agencies that provide aid to people in areas affected by war or natural disasters.

Both countries have sent soldiers to serve in UN forces that act as ________________ in troubled areas of the world.

**Environmental Issues**

For energy, Americans and Canadians burn coal, oil, and ________________, causing air pollution.

When mixed with water vapor in the air, the pollution makes _________________.

Canada has passed ________________ to reduce the amount of fossil fuels that is burned.

The United States has funded ________________ for new, less environmentally harmful energy sources.

Changing climatic conditions and a rising demand for ________________ have lowered water levels of the Great Lakes.

Lower lake levels decrease the amount of goods that can be shipped, harm fish populations, and affect tourism as water pulls back from the area’s _________________.

_______________ are places such as old factories and gas stations that have been abandoned and contain dangerous chemicals that hinder new development.

Governments in the United States and Canada have given money to communities for _________________.

_______________, or the spread of human settlement into natural areas, has led to the loss of farmland and wilderness areas, traffic jams, increased air pollution, and strains on water and other resources.
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