

Chapter 2 NORTH AMERICA

INTRODUCTION

Multiple-Choice

1. Mendota, a town in California's Central Valley, is known for which of the following industries?

- a) mining
- b) technology
- c) agriculture* [Pg. 60]
- d) service

2. Drug abuse, family violence, and malnutrition are often the result of:

- a) migration.
- b) education.
- c) an uptick in the stock market.
- d) unemployment.* [Pg. 60]

3. All of the following are root causes of high unemployment in California's Central Valley EXCEPT for:

- a) anti-immigrant legislation.* [Pg. 60]
- b) a long drought.
- c) the "eat local" movement.
- d) a naturally arid environment.

4. Unemployment in Mendoto was at ____ percent in 2009.

- a) 41* [Pg. 60]
- b) 10
- c) 85
- d) 7

5. A shift toward purchasing locally grown produce was a response to:

- a) drought.
- b) global climate change.
- c) limited availability of California grown crops.
- d) the global economic recession.* [Pg. 60]

6. Farmers have been forced to remove approximately _____ acres from production.

- a) 80,000
- b) 1 million* [Pg. 60]
- c) 4.7 million
- d) 2.2 billion

7. What population has been most devastated by the troubles in California's Central Valley?

- a) affluent Californians who have lost money on property investments
- b) U.S. residents who depend on Central Valley produce
- c) low-wage Hispanic male agricultural workers* [Pg. 60]
- d) service industry workers

8. As a result of programs implemented in the 1930s during the Great Depression, the U.S. high school graduation rate increased from 20percent to ____ percent.

- a) 25
- b) 40
- c) 50
- d) 60* [Pg. 60]

Short-Answer

9. Drought in the Central Valley region is due to natural dry cycles and _____.

Answer: global climate change [Pg. 60]

I. THE GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

Multiple-Choice

10. Which term does the text use to refer to all Spanish-speaking people from Middle and South America?

- a) Latino
- b) Hispanic* [Pg. 61]
- c) South American
- d) Hispaniola

11. Most Canadians are content to be called:

- a) Canadian.* [Pg. 61]
- b) Quebecois.
- c) Mounties.
- d) Canucks.

12. According to the textbook, members of which of the following groups can be properly referred to as North Americans?

- a) Canadians* [Pg. 61]
- b) Japanese
- c) Irish
- d) South Africans

13. "American" is the term used to describe residents of which country?

- a) the United States* [Pg. 61]
- b) Canada
- c) Mexico
- d) Peru

Short-Answer

14 _____ is the preferred term for Spanish speakers living in the Southwest.

Answer: Latino [Pg. 61]

True-False

15. The term "North America" is synonymous with the United States.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 61]

16. The term "American" as used in the textbook refers to the people of the United States.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

17. Hispanic people may have ancestors of African, Asian, or Native American descent.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

Physical Patterns

Multiple-Choice

18. Which mountain range dominates western North America?

- a) White Mountains
- b) Rocky Mountains* [Pg. 61]
- c) Central Andes
- d) Appalachian Mountains

19. The Rocky Mountains were created by the collision of the North American Plate with the:

- a) Pacific Plate.* [Pg. 61]
- b) Oceanic Plate.
- c) Rocky Plate.
- d) Atlantic Plate.

20. The rubbing of the North American Plate against the Pacific Plate causes _____ along the Pacific Coast of North America.

- a) volcano eruptions
- b) global warming
- c) earthquakes* [Pg. 61]
- d) mudslides

21. The Appalachian Mountains were created when the North American Plate collided with:

- a) Europe.
- b) Asia.
- c) Africa.* [Pg. 61]
- d) South America.

22. The Great Lakes were formed by:

- a) plate tectonics.
- b) melting glaciers.* [Pg. 61]
- c) global warming.
- d) the Appalachian mountains.

23. Much of the lowland in Louisiana and Mississippi is filled in by:

- a) the Mississippi River delta.* [Pg. 61]
- b) the Grand Canyon.
- c) the Appalachian mountain range.
- d) overflow from Canada.

24. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers meet in:

- a) Canton, Ohio.
- b) Biloxi, Mississippi.
- c) Chicago, Illinois.
- d) Cairo, Illinois.* [Pg. 61]

25. What name is given to the entire mountainous mass in western North America?

- a) Canadian Shield
- b) Tehuantepec zone
- c) the Great Glacial Highlands
- d) Rocky Mountain zone* [Pg. 61]

26. Which geographic phenomenon is most responsible for the constant threat of earthquakes along the Pacific coast?

- a) Magma underneath Earth's surface is pressing up on the crust with increasing pressure.
- b) The Pacific Plate and the North American Plate are presently rubbing up against each other.*[Pg. 61]
- c) Pressure from increased ocean mass caused by global warming is creating structural instability underneath the continent.
- d) Great quantities of industrial chemicals have leached into earth's crust, causing a breakdown in its composition.

27. What process resulted in the formation of the North American central lowland that lies in between the two major mountain ranges of the continent?

- a) A colossal volcanic eruption split North America in half, and the central lowland, once an intercontinental sea, was filled in by glacial activity.
- b) Earthquakes opened and flattened what was once a mountainous area.
- c) Material that erodes from the Rocky Mountains has been deposited by wind, rain, and rivers.* [Pg. 61]
- d) Early European settlers cleared and flattened a hilly landscape so that they could more easily farm the area.

28. Which of the following features on the North American physical landscape is the work of glaciers that once covered large parts of the continent as recently as 10,000 years ago?

- a) Great Lakes* [Pg. 61]
- b) Rocky Mountains
- c) Florida Everglades
- d) Cascade volcanoes

29. Which of the following mountain chains is the oldest, and hence the most eroded?

- a) American Rockies
- b) Canadian Rockies
- c) Appalachians* [Pg. 61]
- d) Sierra Madres

Short-Answer

30. The most recent ice age started about _____ years ago.

Answer: 25,000 [Pg. 61]

31. A low, flat, transition zone between land and sea, characterized by swamps, lagoons, and sandbars, is called a _____.

Answer: delta [Pg. 61]

32. Underground water basins are called _____.

Answer: aquifers [Pg. 61]

33. What is the name given to the range of mountains that stretch along the eastern edge of North America?

Answer: the Appalachians [Pg. 61]

True-False

34. The Appalachian Mountains are much older than the Rocky Mountains.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

35. The Rocky Mountains are much older than the Appalachian Mountains.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 61]

36. The Appalachian Mountains stretch from New Brunswick, New Jersey to Georgia.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 61]

37. The Rocky Mountain and Appalachian Mountain ranges are found only within the United States.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 61]

38. The Appalachian Mountain range stretches from Maine to the Southern United States.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

39. Levees and other flood-control measures in Louisiana are causing the Mississippi delta to sink into the Gulf of Mexico.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

40. The Appalachian mountain range resulted from the collision of tectonic plates.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

41. The Great Lakes are depressions left by glacial scouring.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

Matching

42. created by glacial scouring, with abundant lakes [e]

43. dry region of widely spaced mountains covered mainly by desert scrub [d]

44. long-lot field pattern [f]

45. leading producer of fruits and vegetables [a]

46. landform along North America's eastern edge [c]

47. supplies Atlantic coast with warm, moist air [b]

a) Central Valley [Pg. 60]

b) Gulf Stream [Pg. 62]

c) Appalachian Mountains [Pg. 61]

d) Great Basin [Pg. 115]

e) Canadian Shield [Pg. 115]

f) St. Lawrence River [Pg. 107]

Essay

48. In terms of locations and landforms, explain how the last glaciation affected the physical landscape of North America. [Pg. 61]

Climate

Multiple-Choice

49. A climate that is dry and warm in summer, cool and moist in winter is:

- a) Mediterranean.* [Pg. 61]
- b) Tyrrhenian.
- c) American.
- d) Pacific.

50. The main source of moisture east of the Rockies is:

- a) the jet stream.
- b) Canadian precipitation.
- c) evaporation from the Great Lakes.
- d) the Gulf of Mexico.* [Pg. 62]

51. Central North America is _____ in the eastern and southern parts, and _____ in the northern and western parts.

- a) wettest; driest* [Pg. 62]
- b) oldest; newest
- c) temperate; intemperate
- d) overpopulated;, underpopulated

52. The warm ocean current that flows up the eastern seaboard of North America from the tropics is known as:

- a) El Niño.
- b) La Niña.
- c) the Gulf Stream.* [Pg. 62]
- d) the Jet Stream.

53. Temperatures in the continental interior of North America are hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than in North American coastal areas because:

- a) in coastal areas, temperatures are moderated by the oceans.* [Pg. 62]
- b) there is less vegetation in the continental interior.
- c) the coasts are less heavily populated than the interior.
- d) the coastal interior is closer to the equator.

54. What is the main source of moisture east of the Rocky Mountains?

- a) the Pacific Ocean
- b) the Gulf of Mexico* [Pg. 62]
- c) the Atlantic Ocean
- d) the Great Lakes

55. Which of the following impact the climate variability found in North America?

- a) population growth in South America
- b) out-sourcing of production operations
- c) tectonic plate activity
- d) landforms on the continent that influence the movement of air masses* [Pg. 61]

Short-Answer

56. The warm ocean current that flows up the eastern seaboard of North America from the tropics is called the _____.

Answer: Gulf Stream [Pg. 62]

True-False

57. A Mediterranean climate is generally dry and warm in the summer, and cool and moist in winter.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 61]

58. A Mediterranean climate is generally dry and warm in the winter, and cool and moist in summer.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 61]

59. The interior of North America is hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than the coastal areas.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 62]

60. The interior of North America is cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than the coastal areas.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 62]

Environmental Issues

Multiple-Choice

61. Which of the following is NOT an environmental challenge facing North America?

- a) climate stabilization* [Pg. 61]
- b) depletion and pollution of water resources
- c) habitat loss
- d) hazardous waste

62. European colonization of North America began around the year:

- a) 1400.
- b) 1500.* [Pg. 70]
- c) 1600.
- d) 1800.

63. The logging method by which all trees on a given plot of land are cut down, regardless of age, health, or species, is:

- a) defoliation.
- b) clear-cutting.* [Pg. 65]
- c) paper harvesting.
- d) logging rotation.

64. All of the following are results of clear-cutting EXCEPT:

- a) the destruction of animal habitats.
- b) a reduction in species diversity.
- c) the addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
- d) unemployment in the logging industry.* [Pg. 65]

65. Huge heaps of mining waste are called:

- a) scrap metal.
- b) pilings.

- c) tailings.* [Pg. 65]
- d) oxide dregs.

66. A particularly strong threat to the North American environment comes from the mining of _____ in the remote interior.

- a) natural gas
- b) coal* [Pg. 65]
- c) lumber
- d) paper

67. Fracking is an environmentally destructive form of _____ extraction.

- a) coal
- b) gold
- c) oil* [Pg. 65]
- d) diamond

68. All of the following are threats to habitat for people and animals in North America EXCEPT for:

- a) logging.
- b) urban sprawl.
- c) mining.
- d) urban renewal.* [Pg. 65]

69. The snakehead fish was brought to America from _____.

- a) Europe
- b) Australia
- c) Northern Africa
- d) Asia* [Pg. 65]

70. Experts estimate that at least _____ non-native plants and animals have invaded North America.

- a) 200
- b) 1000
- c) 4000* [Pg. 65]
- d) 10,000

71. North America is home to ____ percent of the world's population.

- a) 5* [Pg. 66]
- b) 25
- c) 33

d) 50

72. Of all the greenhouse emissions produced worldwide, North America accounts for approximately _____.

- a) one-tenth
- b) one-quarter* [Pg. 66]
- c) one-third
- d) one-half

73. _____ is a combination of industrial emissions, car exhaust, and water vapor that frequently hovers as a yellow-brown haze over many North American cities.

- a) Fracking
- b) Acid rain
- c) Smog* [Pg. 66]
- d) Mineralization

74. The result of pollutants dissolving in falling precipitation _____ can kill trees, fish, and wildlife.

- a) thermal inversions
- b) smog
- c) acid rain* [Pg. 66]
- d) the introduction of a non-native species into the area

75. By reversing the flow of the Chicago River, the city of Chicago is now sending its wastewater to which water body?

- a) the Hudson River
- b) the Atlantic Ocean
- c) Lake Michigan
- d) the Gulf of Mexico* [Pg. 68]

76. Southern California's water needs are so intense because:

- a) Mexico has illegally diverted California's water supply.
- b) nearby Nevada has accessed California's aquifers.
- c) the natural state of Southern California is desert.* [Pg. 68]
- d) California residents drink more water per capita than residents of any other state.

77. The 5 percent of the world's population that lives in North America produces what share of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere?

- a) 26 percent* [Pg. 66]
- b) 2 percent

- c) 53 percent
- d) 75 percent

78. In addition to irrigation, farmers on the Great Plains have turned to using fossil water from the Ogallala, the largest of what type of feature in the region?

- a) aquifer* [Pg. 68]
- b) river
- c) crater lake
- d) qanat

79. A dead zone is:

- a) an area near the mouth of a major river system in which there is little to no life.*[Pg. 69]
- b) an area that a farmer has allowed to be unproductive in order to raise crop prices.
- c) an area in which there is no Internet access.
- d) an area in which a species has been permanently lost.

80. The chief source of river pollution in North America is:

- a) nuclear waste.
- b) storm-water runoff.* [Pg. 69]
- c) mudslides.
- d) limestone and quartz.

81. Which of the following is NOT an effect of massive, interstate, water engineering projects in the Southwest?

- a) Water is expensively pumped over mountain ranges.
- b) Mexico is deprived of water for irrigation and other purposes.
- c) The Colorado River now carries more water than ever.* [Pg. 68]
- d) California is able to provide much of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the United States.

82. The Grand Banks are found offshore of:

- a) Miami.
- b) North Carolina and South Carolina.
- c) Newfoundland and Maine.* [Pg. 71]
- d) Vancouver.

83. Which of the following environmental disasters occurred in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010?

- a) the Deepwater Horizon spill* [Pg. 65]
- b) Hurricane Katrina
- c) the Love Canal
- d) the Exxon Valdez

84. All of the following are negative impacts associated with logging EXCEPT:

- a) loss of habitat and species diversity.
- b) forest depletion.
- c) erosion.
- d) high unemployment rates.*[Pg. 65]

85. What percentage of riparian areas in North America have been lost or degraded?

- a) 10 percent
- b) 25 percent
- c) 56 percent
- d) 90 percent*[Pg. 69]

86. Which of the following describes the state of drinking water in North America?

- a) It is extremely dangerous to drink water from the tap and should be avoided.
- b) Municipalities sell their water to bottling companies to prevent subsidence.
- c) Access to tap water is comparatively at a low cost.*[Pg. 70]
- d) Bottling companies take extensive precautions to prevent fresh water depletion and pollution.

Short-Answer

87. The logging method by which all trees on a given plot of land are cut down, regardless of age, health, or species, is known as _____.

Answer: clear-cutting [Pg. 65]

88. The yellow-brown haze of industrial emissions and car exhaust that hovers over many cities is called _____.

Answer: smog [Pg. 66]

89. _____ occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide fall to Earth as precipitation.

Answer: Acid rain [Pg. 66]

90. The largest aquifer in North America is the _____ aquifer.

Answer: Ogallala [Pg. 68]

91. An area where water is so polluted that it supports almost no life is called a _____.

Answer: dead zone [Pg. 69]

True-False

92. The domestic cat is one of the few native species still thriving in North America.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 65]

93. Residents of Alaska receive yearly rebates from oil revenues in that state.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 65]

94. The North American population produces less than one-tenth of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 66]

95. The Colorado River seems to be an almost limitless source of water for the Southwest and will enable Los Angeles to grow much larger.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 68]

96. Dead zones tend to occur in isolated lakes in the continental interior of North America.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 69]

97. Given the high value of water, it is safe to conclude that most Americans greatly underpay for their current water supply.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 69]

98. It is estimated that at least 4000 non-native species have been introduced to North America.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 65]

99. Restrictions on logging due to environmental impacts have caused widespread unemployment in the Pacific Northwest.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 65]

100. The dispersants used by British Petroleum to remediate the 2010 Gulf oil spill are so toxic that they've been banned in Europe.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 65]

Essay

101. Briefly summarize the environmental issues facing North America.

Answer: Environmental issues facing North America include (a) loss of habitat for plants and animals as a result of logging, mining and oil drilling, and urban sprawl; (b) climate change and air pollution from the burning of fossil fuels; (c) water resource depletion, pollution, and marketization; (d) depleted fisheries; and (e) hazardous waste. [Pg. 62-70]

102. Briefly define clear-cutting, the cheapest and most widely practiced method of timber harvesting in North America, and discuss three environmental costs of clear-cutting, including the potential problem with clear-cut land that has been reforested.

Answer:

Clear-cutting involves the removal of all the trees on a given piece of land, regardless of age, health, or species. The immediate environmental cost of this practice is borne by the animals whose habitats were constitutive of those trees. Clear-cutting also accelerates the process of soil erosion. Finally, the species diversity of the forest that grows back on cleared land tends to be minimal, often with only one or two species represented. Less or no species diversity means that the entire forest, rather than a handful of trees within it, is vulnerable to a single disease or pest. [Pg. 65]

103. Briefly discuss two kinds of air pollution that are a result of greenhouse gases.

In North American cities, industrial emissions, car exhaust, and water vapor combine to develop smog. Smog frequently hovers as a yellow-brown haze causing a variety of health problems. Acid rain is also caused by these same emissions. When pollutants dissolve in falling precipitation, they make the rain acidic. Acid rain can kill trees, fish, and wildlife when concentrated in lakes and streams. [Pg. 60]

Human Patterns Over Time

Multiple-Choice

104. Which of the following statements about Native Americans is INCORRECT?

- a) Native Americans on the Great Plains had horses before the Europeans arrived.* [Pg. 71]
- b) Lack of immunity to European diseases killed 90 percent of Native Americans within 100 years after contact.
- c) Native Americans likely came originally from Asia, over the Bering Strait land bridge.
- d) By 1907, only 2 percent of the original Native American population was left

105. The introduction of which of the following allowed Native Americans to begin building cities by freeing up community members to engage in activities other than agriculture, hunting, and gathering?

- a) horses
- b) guns
- c) cattle
- d) corn, squash and beans* [Pg. 70]

106. The earliest European explorers to come to North America came from all of the following countries EXCEPT:

- a) Spain.
- b) Greece.* [Pg. 79]
- c) Italy.
- d) Portugal.

107. Reservations now cover ____ percent of Canada.

- a) 10
- b) 20* [Pg. 74]
- c) 50
- d) 75

108. Approximately __ percent of Native Americans were killed by infectious diseases within 100 years of first European contact.

- a) 25
- b) 40
- c) 65
- d) 90* [Pg. 71]

109. The DeSoto expeditions began in the area now known as:

- a) Florida.* [Pg. 70]
- b) Louisiana.
- c) Virginia.
- d) Massachusetts.

110. Which of the following statements best summarizes the story of how humans first came into North America?

- a) Viking explorers came across the North Atlantic Ocean in small sailing vessels.
- b) Peoples from the ancient Mayan and Incan civilizations traveled on horse from what is now Mexico.
- c) Small bands of hunters came from eastern Siberia by crossing the Bering land bridge.* [Pg. 70]
- d) Many of Columbus's first crew remained and established permanent settlements.

111. Which of these crops is NOT thought to be closely linked to early settled life and population growth in North America?

- a) corn
- b) beans
- c) squash
- d) coffee*[Pg. 70]

112. The occupation of North America by Europeans began in what century?

- a) fifteenth (1400s)
- b) seventeenth (1600s)
- c) sixteenth (1500s)* [Pg. 70]
- d) eighteenth (1700s)

113. By 1907, what percentage of the Native American population discovered in 1492 was still existent?

- a) 2 percent* [Pg. 71]
- b) 10 percent
- c) 22 percent
- d) 55 percent

114. The colonial economies in what region of North America depended on cash crops such as rice and tobacco?

- a) Mid-Atlantic
- b) New England
- c) Great Lakes
- d) Southern* [Pg. 71]

115. Which of the following reasons explains how the plantation system was detrimental to the economic development of the South?

- a) Plantations generated a large number of spin-off enterprises that failed due to increased competition and few customers.
- b) Elite plantation owners invested more of their money in Europe and the northern colonies than they did in their own local economy.* [Pg. 71]
- c) The merging of plantations into huge multi-owner projects put many of the less successful plantations out of business, which led to increased poverty and unemployment.
- d) The British government took most of the profits from plantation owners, leaving little for local investment and development.

116. In 1492, roughly _____ Native Americans lived in North America. By 1907, about _____ remained.

- a) 10 million; 4 million
- b) 20 million; 10 million
- c) 25 million; 1 million
- d) 18 million; 400,000* [Pg. 71]

117. European settlement of eastern Northern America began with colonies in areas today known as:

- a) Philadelphia and New York.
- b) Maryland and Philadelphia .
- c) Virginia and Florida.* [Pg. 70]
- d) North Carolina and South Carolina.

118. European settlers began bringing slave labor into North America around:

- a) 1500.
- b) 1573.
- c) 1619.* [Pg. 71]
- d) 1735.

119. Which statement best summarizes the relationship between the earliest North American settlements in the north and south?

- a) Southern settlements were the first to create strong export industries.
- b) Southern settlements were primarily rural, while Northern settlements were primarily urban.
- c) Northern settlements created strong export industries before Southern settlements did.* [Pg. 71]

d) People in Southern settlements were more community-minded, while people in Northern settlements aimed to be self-sufficient.

120. By 1822 the center of manufacturing in North America had become:

- a) Montreal.
- b) Boston.* [Pg. 71]
- c) New York City.
- d) Atlanta.

121. The Mid-Atlantic region of North America offered all of the following benefits, EXCEPT:

- a) more fertile soil than New England.
- b) more deep water harbors than New England.
- c) a slightly warmer climate than New England.
- d) higher rainfall than New England.* [Pg. 71]

122. The economic core of North America is located in:

- a) New England.
- b) the Middle Atlantic states.* [Pg. 71]
- c) the Great Plains.
- d) the Southwest.

123. Which of the following is NOT a port city?

- a) New York
- b) Philadelphia
- c) Baltimore
- d) Atlanta* [Pg. 71]

124. By the mid-nineteenth century, North America's economy was based on which industry?

- a) coal
- b) steel* [Pg. 71]
- c) railroad
- d) fishing

125. The great drought that affected the Great Plains of North America in the 1930s is known as the:

- a) Arid Era.
- b) Great Depression.
- c) Dust Bowl.* [Pg. 74]

d) Plains Drought.

126. The heavy migration to California in 1849 was stimulated by news of the discovery of:

- a) silver.
- b) tobacco.
- c) gold.* [Pg. 74]
- d) buffalo and other meat-producing animals.

127. Which of the following does NOT explain why the mid-Atlantic colonies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) surpassed the colonies of New England and southeastern Canada, economically and in population?

- a) They had a slightly warmer climate.
- b) They possessed multiple deep-water harbors.
- c) They received subsidies from the British crown.* [Pg. 71]
- d) They had better connections to inland resources.

128. Which of the following is an accurate description of the area of North America in the late nineteenth century known as the Economic Core?

- a) Most other areas of North America depended on its factories for a wide array of manufactured goods.* [Pg. 71]
- b) In recent decades, due to strong protective tariffs against foreign imports, the area has continued to prosper as a leading manufacturing region.
- c) This area struggled behind the other regions of North America economically and politically during the late nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.
- d) This area produced much of the food for other regions of North America and received manufactured goods from the southern colonies in return.

129. What led to the ecological disaster of the 1930s in the Great Plains region?

- a) a flood that eroded away all the topsoil in the region
- b) a lack of available farm labor caused by the growth of employment on the east coast during that decade
- c) a drought, combined with dust storms that blew away the topsoil* [Pg. 73]
- d) Mormon belief systems, which advocate the clear-cutting of all land

130. During what century did Euro-American expansion initially reach throughout the entire continental United States such that they occupied most Native American lands?

- a) eighteenth (1700s)
- b) nineteenth (1800s)* [Pg. 70]
- c) seventeenth (1600s)

d) twentieth (1900s)

131. The expansion of railroads across North America in the nineteenth century facilitated the transfer of _____ from the West and _____ from the East.

- a) manufactured products; lumber
- b) raw materials; manufactured goods* [Pg. 74]
- c) animals; agricultural goods
- d) water; fertilizers

132. The vibrant agricultural economy of Central and Southern California was made possible mostly by government-funded:

- a) immigration.
- b) irrigation.* [Pg. 74]
- c) oil pipelines.
- d) farm subsidies.

133. All of the following Native American tribes were relocated during the Trail of Tears EXCEPT for the:

- a) Cheyenne.* [Pg. 74]
- b) Seminole.
- c) Choctaw.
- d) Cherokee.

134. Today, Native American reservations cover about __ percent of land in the United States and ___percent of land in Canada.

- a) 5; 10
- b) 2; 20* [Pg. 74]
- c) 10; 40
- d) 25; 10

135. The total population of Native Americans in North America was about _____ in 2006.

- a) 500,000
- b) 1 million
- c) 2 million
- d) 4 million* [Pg. 74]

Short-Answer

136. In prehistoric times, Eurasians came to North America by way of _____.

Answer: Alaska [Pg. 70]

137. The landmass that connected Siberia to Alaska in prehistoric times is known as the _____.

Answer: Bering land bridge [Pg. 70]

138. The term used to describe the road, rail, and communication systems that help an area prosper is _____.

Answer: infrastructure [Pg. 71]

139. By the time of the Civil War, slaves made up _____ of the population in the southern states.

Answer: one-third [Pg. 71]

140. Name one of the two cash crops on which the southern colonies depended.

Answer: tobacco or rice [Pg. 71]

141. What event in nineteenth-century U.S. history resulted in the decline of the plantation economy?

Answer: the Civil War (1861–1865) [Pg. 71]

142. A country's dominant economic region is known as its _____.

Answer: economic core [Pg. 71]

143. The Great Plains of North America came to be known as the nation's _____, due to the soil's great fertility in wet years.

Answer: breadbasket [Pg. 72]

144. With fertile soils and a milder climate than New England, the _____ region was on its way to becoming the economic core of North America by the end of the Revolutionary War.

Answer: mid-Atlantic [Pg. 71]

145. Name a Native American group that was forced to march from their homelands in the southeastern United States to the dry, flat plains of Oklahoma.

Answer: the Cree, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole [Pg. 74]

146. The extension of _____ across the North American continent in the nineteenth century facilitated the transportation of manufactured goods to the West and raw materials to the East.

Answer: railroads [Pg. 74]

147. The large relocation of Native Americans in the 1830s, marked by more than 4000 deaths as the Native Americans moved to Oklahoma, was called the _____.

Answer: Trail of Tears [Pg. 74]

148. What group of Native Americans in Canada won the right to home rule and the creation of a territory in 1999?

Answer: the Nunavut [Pg. 74]

True-False

149. Most emigrants to North America today come from Asia, Middle America, and South America.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 74]

150. It is accurate to say that the earliest migrants to North America entered the region on the west coast, not the east coast.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 70]

151. Agriculture and the presence of surplus food gave rise to city-like settlements in North America.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 70]

152. Agriculture and the presence of surplus food gave rise to cities in North America.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 70]

153. Native American peoples had a natural immunity to European diseases such as smallpox.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 71]

154. The first humans to North America were most likely Viking explorers who came across the north Atlantic Ocean in sailing vessels.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 70]

155. The beginning of the European occupation of the North American continent occurred during the seventeenth century (1600s).

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 71]

156. The near-extinction of Native Americans was the result not only of technological advantages in military equipment, but also of infectious diseases brought from Europe.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 71]

157. Today, the largest concentrations of African-Americans in North America are found in the southeastern United States.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 71]

158. The large populations of African-Americans in the southeastern United States can be traced directly to the history of slavery in the region.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 71]

159. The textbook states that slavery was the strongest cause of the U.S. Civil War.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 71]

160. What is today's southwestern United States was originally colonized by the Spanish colony of Mexico.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 74]

161. The American Southwest was originally part of Mexico before it was taken over by the United States.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 74]

162. The Nunavut and Dogrib territories are located in Southern Canada.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 74]

163. Most Native American reservations in the United States are self-sufficient and have abundant resources.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 74]

164. The majority of Native Americans now live in the United States.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 74]

165. The majority of Native Americans now live in Canada.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 74]

166. Today, the west coast of North America trades more with Asia than with Europe.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 74]

Essay

167. Discuss ways in which the plantation agricultural system may be considered to have been detrimental to economic development in the South. [Pg. 71]

168. Name two ways that economic activities differed between northern New England colonies and the Southern colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. [Pg. 71]

II. CURRENT GEOGRAPHICAL ISSUES

Political Issues

Multiple-Choice

169. Which organization claimed responsibility for the 9/11 attacks on the United States?

- a) Sandinistas
- b) Hezbollah
- c) Contras
- d) Al Qaeda* [Pg. 75]

170. In contrast to the U.S.'s approach to foreign policy, Canada seeks to promote democracy by:

- a) providing foreign aid that advances civil society.*[Pg. 75]
- b) providing extensive military and defense aid.
- c) opening its borders to all foreign immigrants.
- d) promoting socialist governments only.

171. What organization was behind the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States?

- a) Al Qaeda* [Pg. 75]
- b) Hezbollah
- c) Osama bin Laden
- d) the Muslim Brotherhood

172. All of the following have been main bases for U.S. interest and spending EXCEPT:

- a) North Africa and Southwest Asia.
- b) Europe.
- c) Sub-Saharan Africa.* [Pg. 75]
- d) Southeast Asia.

173. Roughly __ percent of the oil used in the United States comes from Canada.

- a) 5
- b) 12
- c) 21* [Pg. 76]
- d) 50

Short-Answer

174. What was the first country invaded by the United States as part of the War on Terror?

Answer: Afghanistan [Pg. 75]

True-False

175. Despite international support of U.S. forces, the war in Afghanistan proved difficult to resolve.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 75]

176. It is believed that following the United States' projected withdrawal from Iraq in 2014, all ties will be cut to the region to prevent further unrest.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 75]

177. Canada has become an important source of military aid and funding for countries abroad.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 75]

178. North Americans have a long track record of have high voter participation.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 75]

Essay

179. Briefly compare the difference in Canada and the United States' approach to involvement in international issues.

The U.S. tends to use an approach that involves bringing a strong military presence. Canada takes a more "live and let live" approach with policies and foreign aid projects that tend to be geared toward enhancing civil society by making grants for social services that strengthen local identity and citizen participation. U.S. policies are often correlated to the global distribution of its military bases. U.S. foreign aid occasionally promotes projects aimed at enhancing human well-being, but it often takes the form of military assistance. [Pg. 75]

Relationships Between Canada and the United States

Multiple-Choice

180. The U.S. population is about ___ times Canada's population.

- a) two
- b) three
- c) five
- d) ten* [Pg. 78]

181. The relationship between Canada and the United States is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) similarities.
- b) interdependencies.
- c) asymmetries.
- d) cultural homogeneity.* [Pg. 78]

182. According to the text, which of the following represents an asymmetry between the United States and Canada?

- a) ethnic diversity
- b) size of economy* [Pg. 78]
- c) size of territory
- d) political traditions

183. Which of the following represents a similarity between the United States and Canada?

- a) size of population
- b) foreign policy priorities
- c) size of economy
- d) political traditions* [Pg. 79]

184. Which of the following is true regarding the U.S. and Canadian economies?

- a) The United States is more dependent on Canada than vice versa.
- b) Canada is more dependent on the United States than vice versa.* [Pg. 79]
- c) Both trade more with Japan than each other.
- d) Both trade more with Europe than each other.

185. Canada's form of government is a:

- a) monarchy.
- b) republic.
- c) democracy.* [Pg. 79]
- d) plutarchy.

186. The U.S.-Canadian border is approximately _____ miles long.

- a) 1500
- b) 3200
- c) 4200* [Pg. 79]
- d) 5500

187. A(n) _____ in Canada is the equivalent of a "state" in the United States.

- a) province* [Pg. 79]
- b) parish
- c) usufruct
- d) maritime

Short-Answer

188. What fraction of the American population is the Canadian population?

Answer: one-tenth [Pg. 78]

True-False

189. Canada and the United States cover about the same amount of physical space.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 78]

190. Canada's top priority in foreign policy is managing its relations with the countries of the European Union, especially France.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 78]

191. Canada and the United States have comparable democratic political traditions.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 79]

192. Prior to 2009, the U.S.-Mexico border had about 10 times more border guards than the U.S.-Canada border.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 79]

193. While they differ in size of population, the sizes of the Canadian and the U.S. economies are roughly similar.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 78]

194. The United States and Canada share very similar foreign policy agendas.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 78]

195. The United States and Canada have governments that are representative democracies.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 79]

196. Canada and the United States are federations of states or provinces.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 79]

197. The United States depends on Canada for more than 50 percent of its imported goods.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 79]

198. Canada and the United States are each other's largest trading partner.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 79]

199. The largest part of Canada's economy is service-based.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 82]

Essay

200. Describe the asymmetries, similarities, and interdependencies of Canada and the United States.

Answer:

Asymmetries: Although the United States and Canada occupy about the same amount of space, much of Canada's territory is cold and sparsely inhabited. The U.S. population is about 10 times the Canadian population. Canada's economy is one of the largest and most productive in the world, producing U.S.\$1.3 trillion purchasing power parity (PPP) in goods and services in 2008, but it is dwarfed by the U.S. economy, which is more than ten times larger.

There is also asymmetry in international affairs. The United States is an economic, military, and political superpower preoccupied with maintaining a world leadership role. Canada is only an afterthought in U.S. foreign policy, in part because the country is so secure an ally. But for Canada, managing its relationship with the United States is the top foreign policy priority.

Similarities: Both Canada and the United States are former British colonies that also experienced settlement and exploration by the French. From their common British experience they developed comparable democratic political traditions. Both are federations (of states or provinces), and both are representative democracies. Their legal systems are also alike.

Canada and the United States share many other landscape similarities. Their cities and suburbs look much the same. The billboards that line their highways and freeways advertise the same brand names. Shopping malls and satellite business districts have followed suburbia into the countryside, encouraging similar patterns of mass consumption and urban sprawl. The two countries also share similar patterns of ethnic diversity that developed in nearly identical stages of immigration from abroad.

Interdependencies: Canada and the United States are perhaps most intimately connected by their longstanding economic relationship. The two countries engage in mutual tourism, direct investment, migration, and most of all, trade. Each country is

the other's largest trading partner. Canada sells 80 percent of its exports to the United States and buys 54 percent of its imports from the United States. The United States, in turn, sells 21.4 percent of its exports to Canada and buys 15.7 percent of its imports from Canada. [Pg. 78-79]

Additional Essay

201. Explain how foreign policy agendas in the United States differ from those in Canada. In terms of the economies of these two countries, how might these differences be justified? [Pg. 78]

Economic Issues

Multiple-Choice

202. In both the United States and Canada, the agriculture industry employs no more than __ percent of the population today.

- a) 2* [Pg. 82]
- b) 10
- c) 25
- d) 50

203. Agriculture now accounts for around ____ percent of the United States' GDP.

- a) 1.2* [Pg. 82]
- b) 5.6
- c) 10
- d) 17.5

204. Approximately what percent of the North American population is employed in agriculture?

- a) less than 1* [Pg. 82]
- b) less than 10
- c) less than 40
- d) less than 55

205. The U.S. _____ has made possible the dispersal of industry and related services into suburban and rural locales across the country.

- a) railroad system
- b) air traffic control system
- c) interstate highway system* [Pg. 85]

d) series of canals and locks

206. Most flying in North America is done for:

- a) vacation.
- b) family visits.
- c) migration.
- d) business.* [Pg. 85]

207. The legislation passed in 1994 to reduce or eliminate trade restrictions among Canada, the United States, and Mexico was:

- a) WTO.
- b) G7.
- c) UNESCO.
- d) NAFTA.* [Pg. 86]

208. Which of the following is one of the top two employers in the United States?

- a) A&P
- b) Walmart* [Pg. 85]
- c) Alcoa
- d) 3M

209. People who work in research and development, finance, journalism, and higher education are said to work in the:

- a) knowledge economy.* [Pg. 85]
- b) intelligence economy.
- c) underground economy.
- d) black market.

210. Roughly ___ percent of U.S. residents use the Internet regularly.

- a) 25
- b) 50
- c) 78* [Pg. 86]
- d) 90

211. Corporate agriculture has brought to farm communities a social structure of:

- a) farm families with approximately equal socioeconomic status.
- b) frontier farmers, mostly unmarried men.
- c) wealthy farm managers contrasted with low-income, often migrant, workers.*[Pg. 84]
- d) a very mixed population.

212. Which of the following is true regarding the high-tech industry today?

- a) It generally depends on a pool of low-skilled labor.
 - b) It has led to the increased economic development of previously rural areas.
 - c) It is considered part of the manufacturing/industrial economic sector.
 - d) Businesses are often located near major universities or research institutions.*
- [Pg. 86]

213. What term refers to spatial inequity in the availability of information technology, such as the Internet?

- a) digital divide* [Pg. 86]
- b) uneven wiring
- c) online/offline divide
- d) unfair routing

214. In what year was the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) passed?

- a) 1979
- b) 1999
- c) 1994* [Pg. 86]
- d) 1962

215. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has had which of the following effects?

- a) considerable decline in trade between the United States and Canada
 - b) reduction and removal of tariffs between Mexico, the United States, and Canada*
- [Pg. 86]
- c) rising corruption in Canada due to United States and Mexican firms who have relocated there
 - d) sharp decline in the flow of Mexican migrants into North America

216. Which of the following is the U.S.'s largest private employer?

- a) Sears and Roebuck
- b) Target
- c) Walmart* [Pg. 85]
- d) Macy's

217. Which country has the largest number of Walmart stores?

- a) Canada
- b) Sweden
- c) Mexico

d) the United States* [Pg. 86]

218. A country runs a _____ when it imports more than it exports.

- a) trade surplus
- b) trade deficit* [Pg. 87]
- c) supply economy
- d) free-trade agreement

219. The estimated job impact of NAFTA on the United States has been a net:

- a) gain of 1 million jobs.
- b) gain of 5 million jobs.
- c) loss of 1 million jobs.* [Pg. 87]
- d) loss of 5 million jobs.

220. Services such as unemployment benefits and welfare that governments offer to citizens to help them deal with downturns in the economy are known as:

- a) Medicare.
- b) Social Security.
- c) the social safety net.* [Pg. 80]
- d) progressive taxes.

221. Thousands of IT jobs are outsourced from the United States to English-speaking international employees making _____ percent of their American counterpart's pay.

- a) 5-10
- b) 10-20
- c) 20-40*[Pg. 88]
- e) 60-80

222. The Canadian health care system covers:

- a) native-born Canadians only.
- b) the entire population.* [Pg. 81]
- c) residents of only the provinces that border the United States.
- d) those employed and those unemployed for no more than 12 months.

223. How many people in the U.S. were without health care coverage prior to the Affordable Care Act?

- a) 200 million
- b) 47 million* [Pg. 81]
- c) 125 million

d) 3 million

224. On average, United States women earn _____ for every dollar earned by men.

- a) 50 cents
- b) 80 cents* [Pg. 89]
- c) 78 cents
- d) 86 cents

225. Which of the following is true regarding the situation of women in North America?

- a) Women now comprise more than half the labor force.* [Pg. 89]
- b) On average, women earn 45 percent of what men earn for out-of-home work.
- c) The percentage of women in national legislatures is the world's highest.
- d) Women own a majority of businesses.

Short-Answer

226. The term used to describe large corporate farms that have the resources to make huge investments in land, machinery, pesticides, and fertilizers is _____.

Answer: agribusiness [Pg. 82]

227. Globalization has resulted in large-scale offshore _____ of information technology (IT) jobs

Answer: outsourcing [Pg. 88]

228. What system was started in the 1950s and has allowed for flexibility, speed, and low-cost delivery of manufactured products across North America?

Answer: the Interstate Highway System [Pg. 85]

229. Currently, about 75 percent of the workers in the United States come from what sector?

Answer: service [Pg. 85]

230. The _____ economy is the subcategory of the service sector that involves the creation, processing, and communication of information.

Answer: knowledge [Pg. 85]

231. The term used to describe the fact that poor minorities usually do not have access to computers and the Internet is the _____.

Answer: digital divide [Pg. 86]

232. What agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico did the U.S. legislature create in 1994?

Answer: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) [Pg. 86]

233. What term refers to the extent to which the money earned by exports is exceeded by the amount of money spent on imports?

Answer: trade deficit [Pg. 87]

234. The practice of sending U.S. IT jobs overseas, where the costs of labor are much lower, is called _____.

Answer: offshore outsourcing [Pg. 88]

True-False

235. The productivity of North America's agricultural sector allows it to employ one out of every four people in the region's workforce.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 82]

236. Less than 1 percent of the North American workforce is employed in agriculture.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 82]

237. In North America, many small family-owned and family-operated farms have been replaced by corporate agriculture.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 82]

238. There is concern that genetically modified organisms are harmful to humans and the environment.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 84]

239. Most North American airports are located near highways.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 85]

240. In both the United States and Canada, approximately 90 percent of workers are employed in service industries.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 85]

241. In both the United States and Canada, approximately 75 percent of workers are employed in service industries.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 85]

242. The Interstate Highway System has largely replaced the national railway network for the long-distance transportation of cargo.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 84]

243. IT industries tend to locate in rural areas with low populations.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 86]

244. Prior to its rise to prosperity and global dominance, the United States made use of trade barriers such as tariffs to protect its new and developing industries.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 86]

245. NAFTA's exports to the world economy, by value, have increased by 600 percent for Mexico.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 86]

246. It is clear that the impacts of NAFTA include a net gain in thousands of jobs for the United States.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 87]

247. The ratification of NAFTA in 1994 reduced import quotas and raised tariffs between the Mexican, Canadian, and U.S. economies.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 86]

248. After seeing the success of NAFTA for the Mexican economy, many countries in South and Middle America are eager to join in a free-trade agreement.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 75]

249. Japanese-owned Toyota manufactures cars in the United States but not in Canada, due to higher labor costs in Canada.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 88]

250. Women currently represent more than half of the North American labor force.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 89]

251. In the 1990s, according to the textbook, the earnings of North American women in the labor force were, on average, equivalent to men holding the same positions.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 89]

252. In the category of people over age 25 in North America, a higher percentage of women have college degrees than men.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 89]

Essay

253. Discuss how mechanization and the emergence of large, corporate farms greatly reduced the quantity of jobs and small farms in the North American agricultural economy.

Answer:

Mechanization means the replacement of human labor with machines. As North American agriculture mechanized, therefore, its labor requirements diminished. At the same time, by improving labor productivity and efficiency, mechanization allowed the formation of larger farm units. Such farms require rather large investments in sophisticated equipment as well as other inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides. Once these investments have been made, the cultivation and harvesting of crops are relatively low-cost compared to the high yields such farms produce. This allows large farms to sell their agricultural products at low prices. Small farmers have difficulty competing with large, high-tech farms because they can't easily incur the high cost of sophisticated equipment nor can they sell at the relatively low prices. [Pg. 82]

254. Discuss the impact on rural communities of the shift from small, family-owned and family-operated farming to corporate agriculture in North America.

Answer:

Rural communities were once made up of families that owned and operated relatively small farms in the area. Such families were similar in terms of income, social standing, and commitment to the locale. Corporate agriculture is characterized by external ownership, factory-style production, and relatively low-wage, low-skill labor. As this type of farming replaced small, locally-owned and operated farms, rural communities became socially stratified into two groups, neither with much of a personal attachment to the locale: (1) a few wealthy farmer-managers and (2) a majority of low-income, often migrant, laborers. [Pg. 83]

Sociocultural Issues

Multiple-Choice

255. Which of the following is NOT a factor used to measure the livability of a city?

- a) good public transportation
- b) well maintained parks
- c) quality schools
- d) restaurants per capita*[Pg. 92]

256. After World War II, suburban growth accelerated greatly in North America as a result of:

- a) affordable automobiles.* [Pg. 91]
- b) subsidized public transportation.
- c) the movement of business from the cities to the suburbs.
- d) foreign competition.

257. The term coined to describe the urban band from Boston to Washington, DC is:

- a) economic core.
- b) suburban outgrowth.
- c) megalopolis.* [Pg. 91]
- d) metropolitan area.

258. Smart growth policies aim to increase all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) affordable housing.
- b) public transportation.
- c) parks and open spaces.
- d) parking spaces.* [Pg. 92]

259. You are standing on the edges of an old city marked by run-down buildings and lots that once held factories or railroad stops. Geographers would say you are standing in a:

- a) suburb.
- b) megalopolis.
- c) core region.
- d) brownfield.* [Pg. 93]

260. To which of the following does the term “brownfields” refer?

- a) wheat farms
- b) coal mines
- c) old industrial sites* [Pg. 93]
- d) iron mines

261. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the term “gentrification?”

- a) the process by which dense nodes form
- b) the process by which affluent people invest in run-down urban areas, displacing the poor from the neighborhood* [Pg. 93]
- c) the process by which several cities sprawl into each other
- d) the process by which farmland is converted into housing developments

262. According to the text, which of the following is mentioned as a characteristic of most new immigrants to the United States?

- a) They commit crimes out of desperation.
- b) They tend to pay taxes.* [Pg. 95]
- c) They use more public services than they pay for (through taxes).
- d) They are usually unemployed several months to years after arrival.

263. The circumstances that cause migrants to leave their homes are called:

- a) pull factors.
- b) gentrification.
- c) push factors.*[Pg. 93]
- d) brownfields.

264. The process by which the wealthy displace the poor in marginal or inner-city areas is known as:

- a) urbanism.
- b) gentrification.* [Pg. 93]
- c) urban renewal.
- d) mollification.

265. Immigrants in North America are most likely to compete for jobs with:

- a) uneducated native citizens.* [Pg. 95]
- b) union members.
- c) those who provide services.
- d) teenagers.

266. All of the following are true statements about immigration in North America EXCEPT:

- a) undocumented immigrants are less likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.
- b) legal and illegal migration to North America was down in 2012 to less than half of previous years.
- c) less than one-quarter of immigrants to North America are within the middle-class.* [Pg. 95]
- d) undocumented immigrants tend to leave their home countries because of a severe lack of economic opportunity there.

267. Which of the following statements about single-parent households in North America is INCORRECT?

- a) In 2006, 29 percent of American children lived in single-parent households.
- b) The large majority of single parents are women.
- c) There is no connection between household structure and child poverty.*[Pg. 100]
- d) The responsibilities of single parenthood can be overwhelming, even for the most dedicated parent.

268. Which of the following cities was the most ethnically diverse in 2010?

- a) New Orleans, LA
- b) New York, NY
- c) San Francisco, CA
- d) Houston, TX*[Pg. 93]

269. All of the following groups suffer from disproportionately lower economic status and education EXCEPT:

- a) Anglos.*[Pg. 97]
- b) African Americans.
- c) Hispanics.
- d) Native Americans.

270. Which of the following characterizes the experience of African-Americans as a group?

- a) lower death rates
- b) lower infant mortality
- c) lower life expectancies* [Pg. 103]
- d) lower levels of unemployment

271. Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the culture of poverty?

- a) single-parent families
- b) the flight of the middle class from cities to suburbs
- c) support systems of the extended family* [Pg. 97-98]
- d) economic and spatial segregation

272. The predominant religion of North America is:

- a) Judaism.
- b) Christianity.* [Pg. 98]
- c) Hinduism.
- d) Islam.

273. In North America, Lutheranism is dominant where _____ people settled.

- a) English
- b) French
- c) Scandinavian* [Pg. 98]
- d) Irish

274. The term used to describe a married mother and father and their children is:

- a) extended family.
- b) nuclear family.* [Pg. 99]
- c) North American family.
- d) Christian family.

275. The followers of what version of Christianity predominate in the so-called "Bible Belt" of the United States?

- a) Lutheran
- b) Mormon
- c) Baptist* [Pg. 98]
- d) Catholic

276. In 2010, approximately what proportion of American households were nuclear (married husband and wife with children)?

- a) 3 percent
- b) 75 percent
- c) 49.3 percent* [Pg. 100]
- d) 95.8 percent

277. Approximately what percent of American children in 2010 lived in poverty?

- a) 1 percent
- b) 22 percent* [Pg. 100]
- c) 45 percent
- d) 55 percent

278. Roman Catholicism dominates in which of the following areas of North America?

- a) Utah
- b) Southeast through the Bible Belt
- c) the Southwest* [Pg. 98]
- d) Minnesota

Short-Answer

279. A city of 50,000 or more plus its surrounding towns and suburbs is called a _____.

Answer: metropolitan area [Pg. 91]

280. In what type of area do about 80 percent of North Americans live?

Answer: metropolitan areas [Pg. 91]

281. What term refers to the encroachment of suburbs on agricultural land?

Answer: urban sprawl [Pg. 91]

282. What term is used to describe the 500-mile band of urbanization that extends along the northeast United States?

Answer: megalopolis [Pg. 91]

283. The term used to describe a range of policies aimed at decreasing urban sprawl and making existing urban areas more livable is _____.

Answer: smart growth [Pg. 92]

284. Old industrial sites that once held factories or rail yards are known as _____.

Answer: brownfields [Pg. 93]

285. What term describes an abandoned, degraded industrial site that poses an obstacle to development?

Answer: brownfields [Pg. 93]

286. Conservative Christian groups have attempted to impose political restrictions on marriage for _____ couples?

Answer: gay and lesbian couples [Pg. 98]

287. Which religious group has had trouble gaining acceptance and achieving the same rights as other religious minorities?

Answer: Muslims [Pg. 98]

288. Nearly 65 percent of African-American children in North America are born into what type of family?

Answer: a single-parent family [Pg. 97]

289. What religion dominates the religious landscape of the American South?

Answer: Baptist [Pg. 98]

True-False

290. Brownfields have been attractive to developers because they are easy to convert to high-density housing.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 93]

291. Over the long run, immigrants to the United States contribute more to the economy than they cost.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 94-95]

292. Over the long run, immigrants to the United States cost the economy more than they contribute.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 94-95]

293. New immigrants to the United States typically do not pay any taxes for up to 5 years after their arrival.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 95]

294. Most new immigrants to North America actually consume fewer public services than they pay for through taxes.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 95]

295. The average life expectancy of the African-American population is lower than the North American population at large.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 96]

296. It has been proven that the presence of immigrants in North America drives down wages for uneducated, low-skilled Americans.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 95]

297. Immigrants and their children accounted for less than half of North American population growth in the 1990s.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 95]

298. Legal immigrants to North America are screened for criminal background.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 95]

299. Statistically speaking, illegal immigrants in North America are more likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 95]

300. Most North Americans have similar experiences, regardless of their perceived racial and ethnic characteristics.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 96]

301. Today, there are more Hispanics than African-Americans in North America.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 96]

302. Research indicates that a majority of North Americans favor separation of church and state.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 99]

303. Married couples in which both spouses have a college education are more likely to divorce.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 100]

304. Married couples in which both spouses have a college education are less likely to divorce.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 100]

305. Today, nuclear families comprise about 75 percent of American households.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 100]

306. Almost half of households in North America are nuclear, with a mother, father, and children.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 100]

307. According to the textbook, approximately 22 percent of U.S. children live in poverty.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 100]

308. In the culture of poverty, impoverished individuals must find coping strategies that may be counterproductive to social advancement, thereby reinforcing poverty.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 97]

Essay

309. Provide evidence to answer this question: "Do new immigrants cost U.S. taxpayers too much money?"

Answer:

Repeated studies have shown that over the long run, immigrants contribute more to the U.S. economy than they cost. Legal immigrants have passed an exhaustive screening process that assures they will not pose any sort of threat to the country and that they will be self-supporting. Most such immigrants start to work and pay taxes within a week or two of their arrival in the country. Immigrants who draw on

taxpayer-funded services such as welfare tend to be legal refugees fleeing a major crisis in their homelands and are dependent only in the first few years after they arrive. More than one-third of immigrant families are firmly within the middle class with incomes of \$45,000 or higher. Even illegal immigrants play important roles as payers of payroll taxes, sales taxes, and indirect property taxes through rent. Perhaps most noteworthy is the role of immigrants in support of the elderly. As the U.S. population ages and the base of native-born young workers shrinks, Social Security contributions by young new immigrant workers will provide essential support for the elderly. A 2004 study by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) reports that on average immigrants are healthier and live longer than native U.S. residents. Hence, they represent less drain on the healthcare and social service systems. [Pg. 94-95]

310. Discuss how changing gender roles within the nuclear family created tensions in relation to the widely accepted idea among North Americans that mobility (changing one's geographic location) is a means to achieving professional success.

Answer:

In the model nuclear family, the husband supports the family with an income earned for work done outside the home. The wife supports the family through unpaid labor, such as household management, meal preparation, and child care. In the 1970s, out of desire and, in some cases, necessity, many women began to seek careers outside the home. With the husband and wife working, the nuclear family became a less mobile unit, one that couldn't relocate according to the whims of a husband's upwardly mobile career. [Pg. 99-100]

Additional Essay

311. Briefly discuss at least three problems associated with urban sprawl. [Pg. 91-93]

Population Patterns

Multiple-Choice

312. Approximately how many people live in North America?

- a) 155 million
- b) 280 million
- c) 346 million* [Pg. 101]
- d) 480 million

313. The largest concentration of Canadians is located in what part of Canada?

- a) Atlantic provinces
- b) Pacific Coast
- c) U.S. border of southeastern Canada* [Pg. 102]
- d) Canadian plains

314. San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver are all:

- a) cities made possible only by irrigation because of their arid environments.
- b) losing population due to the decline of manufacturing.
- c) losing population due to the decline of agriculture.
- d) port cities engaged in trade around the Pacific Rim.* [Pg. 102]

315. The U.S. cities that have become centers of innovation in computer technology tend to be found:

- a) on the West coast.* [Pg. 102]
- b) in the South.
- c) in the Middle West.
- d) in the Great Lakes region.

316. Each year, almost ___ percent of the U.S. population relocates.

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 20* [Pg. 102]
- d) 40

317. Assume you were born in 1955. Geographers would classify you as:

- a) Generation X.
- b) Generation Y.
- c) Baby Boomer.* [Pg. 102]
- d) Greatest Generation.

318. During what years did the North American “baby boom” occur?

- a) 1964–1973
- b) 1973–1991
- c) 1926–1933
- d) 1947–1964* [Pg. 102]

Short-Answer

319. Immigration trends in the United States see people moving to which areas?

Answer: the South, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest [Pg. 102]

320. The increase in birth rate that took place in the United States after World War II, from 1947 to 1964, is called the _____.

Answer: Baby Boom [Pg. 102]

True-False

321. Canada's population is about evenly spread throughout the country.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 102]

322. It is accurate to say that the population of North America is aging.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 102]

323. The North American "baby boom" occurred just before World War II.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 102]

324. Gendered pay equalization has been improving in Northern Europe.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 105]

Essay

325. Briefly summarize the dilemma faced by a society (such as the United States) with an aging population.

Answer:

On the one hand, it is widely agreed that population growth should be reduced to lessen the environmental impact of human life on earth, especially that of the societies that consume the most. On the other hand, slower population growth means that there will be fewer working-age people to keep the economy going and to provide the financial and physical help the increasing number of elderly people will require. [Pg. 102-104]

326. Discuss the issue, which is causing great concern in the United States, created by a combination of two demographic trends: (1) the aging of the population (an increasing percentage of those over the age of 65); and (2) the decline in fertility

rates, which leads to smaller families (parents have fewer children; sons and daughters have fewer siblings).

Answer:

The growing number of people over the age of 65 will increase the demand for Social Security, pension (for retirees), and medical care payments (such as Medicare), nearly all of which are funded by the federal treasury. The latter, however, is financed by taxes and contributions made by working people, of which there will be fewer and fewer as fertility rates decline. The problem, in other words, is that a growing number of people will be supported by a shrinking number of people. [Pg. 102-109]