

IOWA ACTIVITY PACKET



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Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____



Iowa
The Hawkeye State



Capital: Des Moines
Population: 2,966,334 (30th)
Area: 52,276 sq. miles (26th)
Date of Union Entry:
12/28/1846 (29)
Bird: American Goldfinch
Tree: Oak

Motto: "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain"
Flower: Wild Rose
Highest Point: Ocheyedan Mound - 1,780 feet
Largest City: Des Moines
Attractions: Effigy Mounds, Dyersville (Field of Dreams)

	FACT	FICTION
Iowa is NORTH of Missouri		
The Mississippi River forms Iowa's WESTERN border		
Nebraska is SOUTHEAST of Iowa		
The Mormon Trail carved through SOUTHERN Iowa		
Cedar Rapids is NORTHEAST of Des Moines		
Davenport is NORTHWEST of Council Bluffs		
The Missouri River is BETWEEN the Des Moines River and the Mississippi River		
Effigy Mounds N.M. is in NORTHEASTERN Iowa		

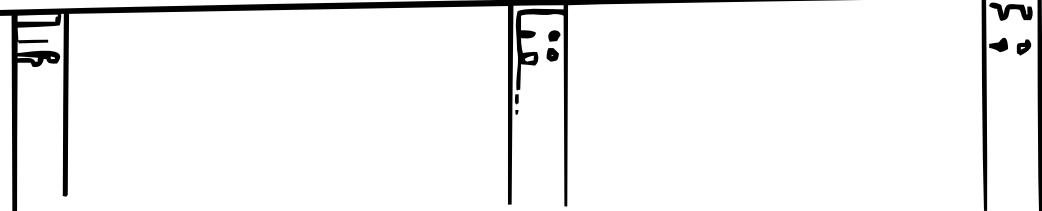
Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Iowa is NORTH of Missouri	X	
The Mississippi River forms Iowa's WESTERN border		X
Nebraska is SOUTHEAST of Iowa		X
The Mormon Trail carved through SOUTHERN Iowa	X	
Cedar Rapids is NORTHEAST of Des Moines	X	
Davenport is NORTHWEST of Council Bluffs		X
The Missouri River is BETWEEN the Des Moines River and the Mississippi River		X
Effigy Mounds N.M. is in NORTHEASTERN Iowa	X	

THE PEOPLE OF
IOWA
WELCOME YOU



Fields of Opportunities

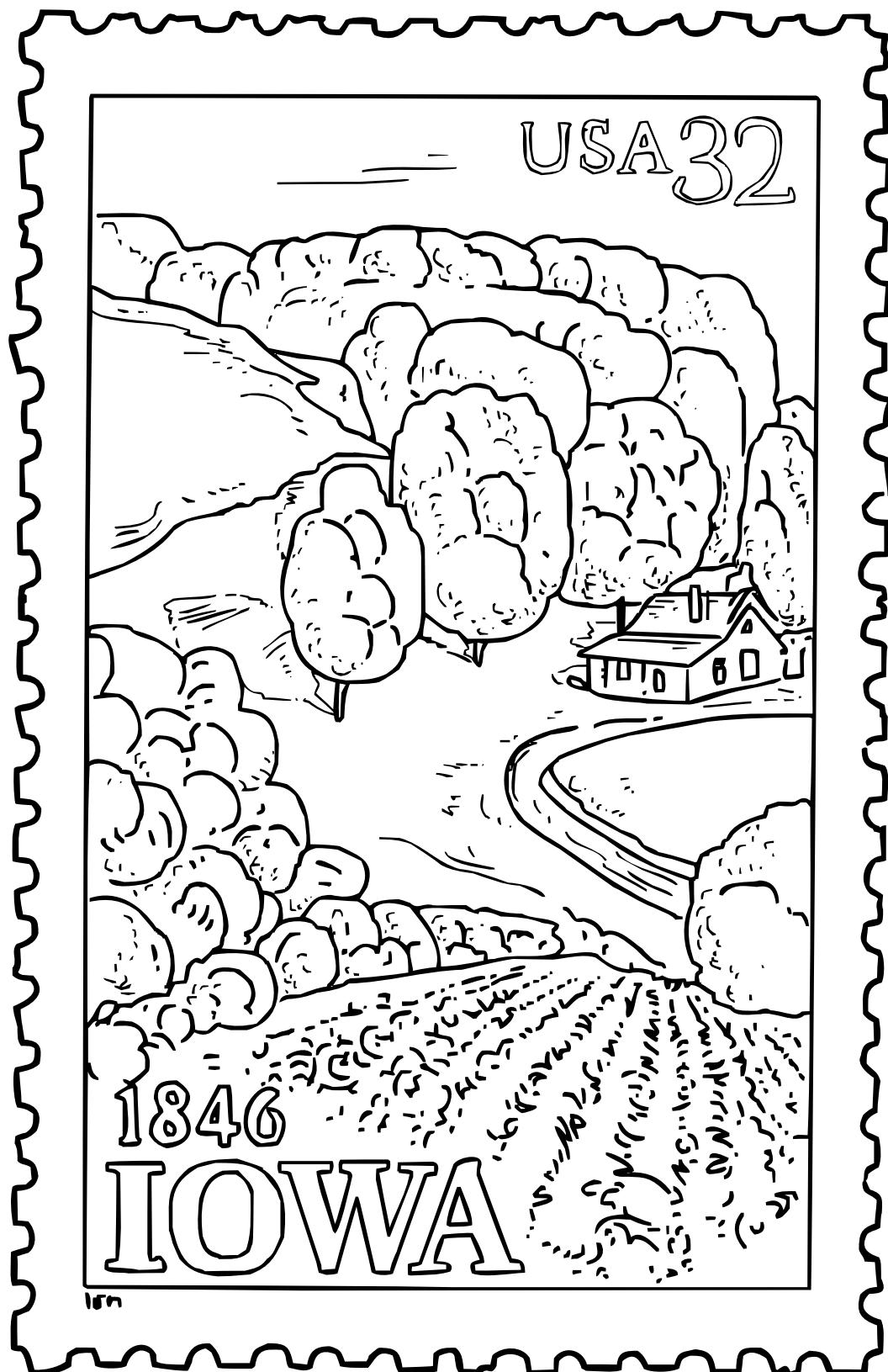


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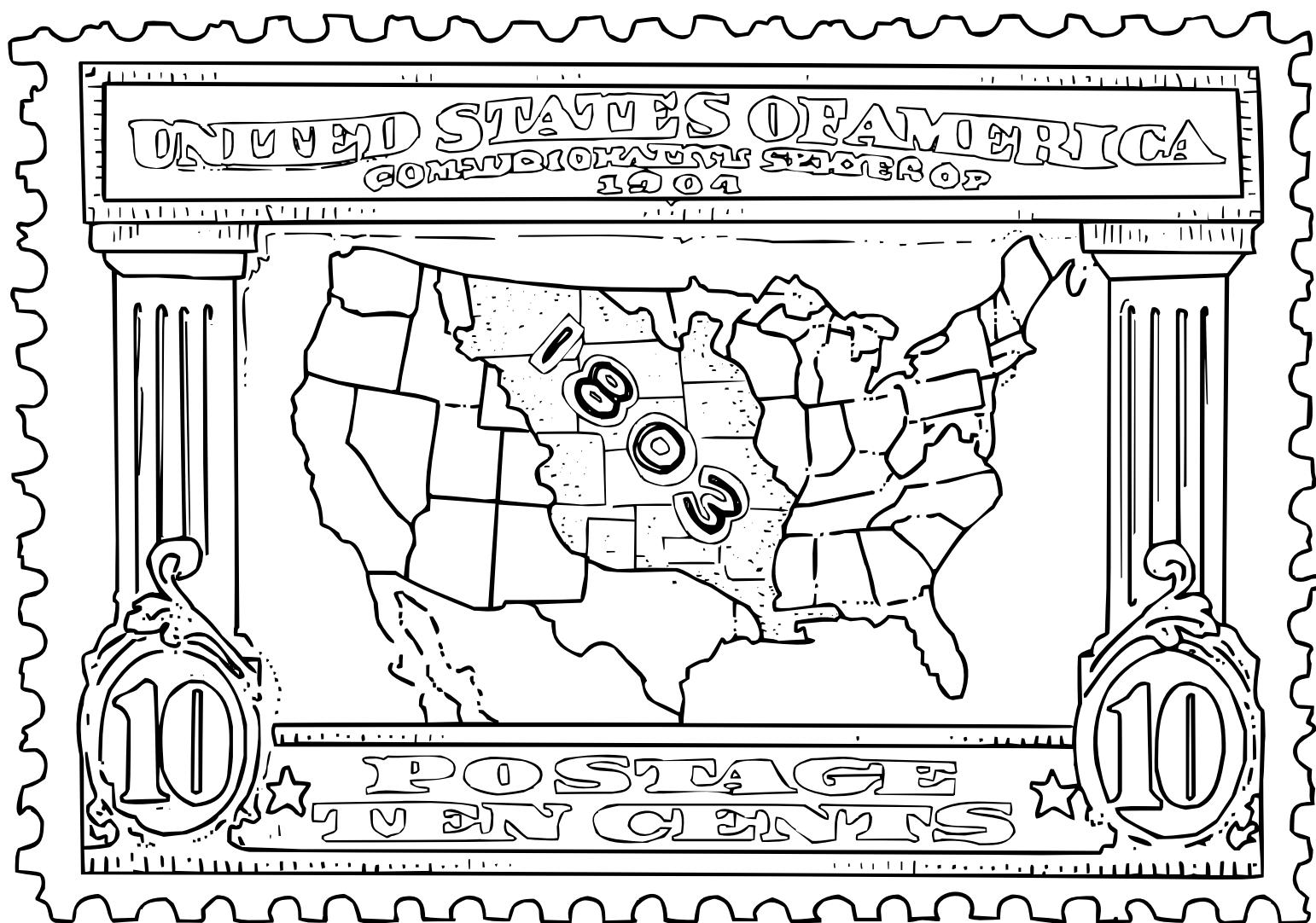


Iowa - **32** cents

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USA stamp

10 cents

Iowa



Capital: [Des Moines](#)

Area: [52,276 sq. miles \(26th\)](#)

Population: [3,175,000 \(31st\)](#)

Date of Union Entry: [12/28/1846 \(29th state\)](#)

State Bird: [American Goldfinch](#)

State Flower: [Wild Rose](#)

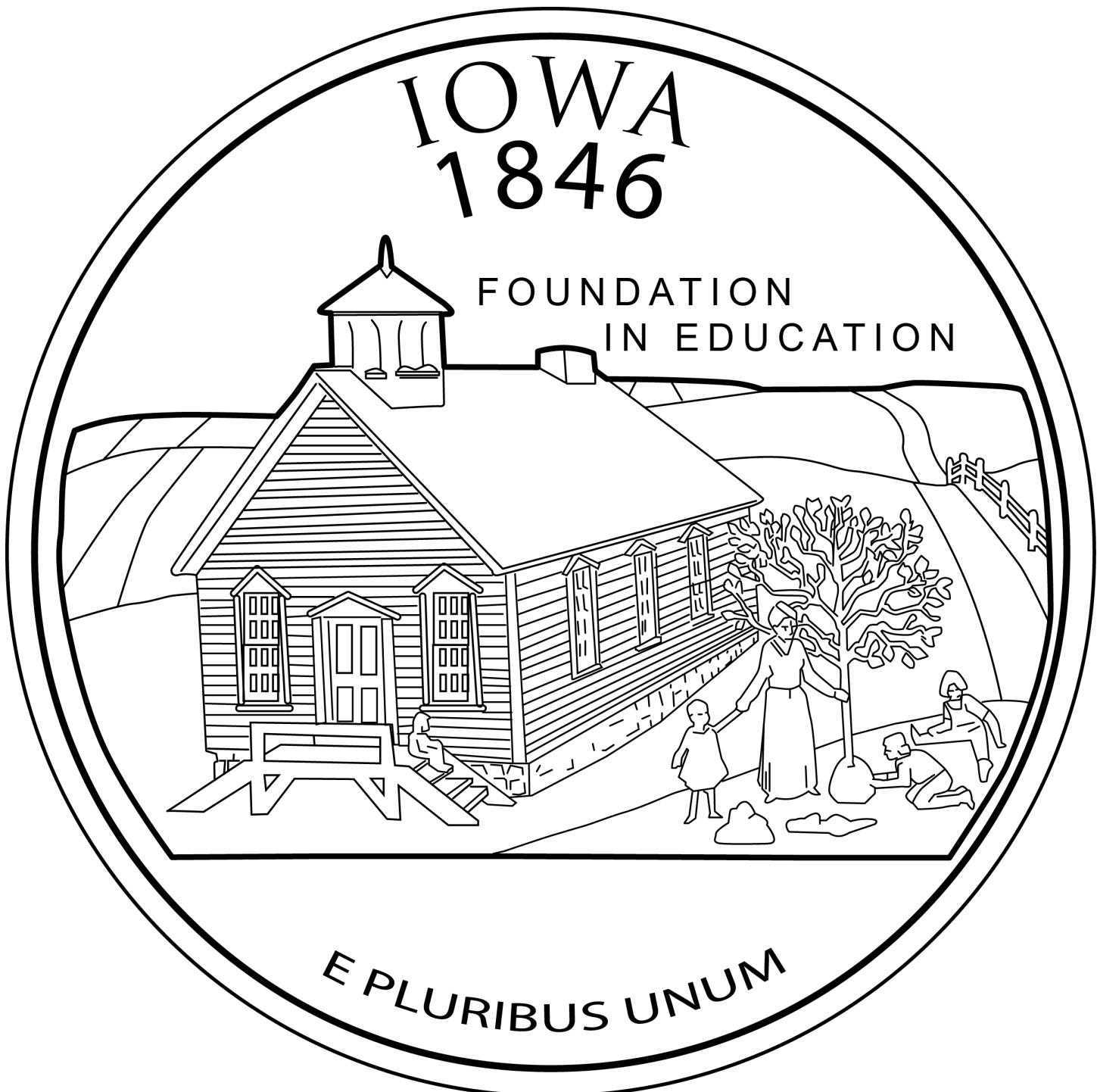
State Tree: [Oak](#)

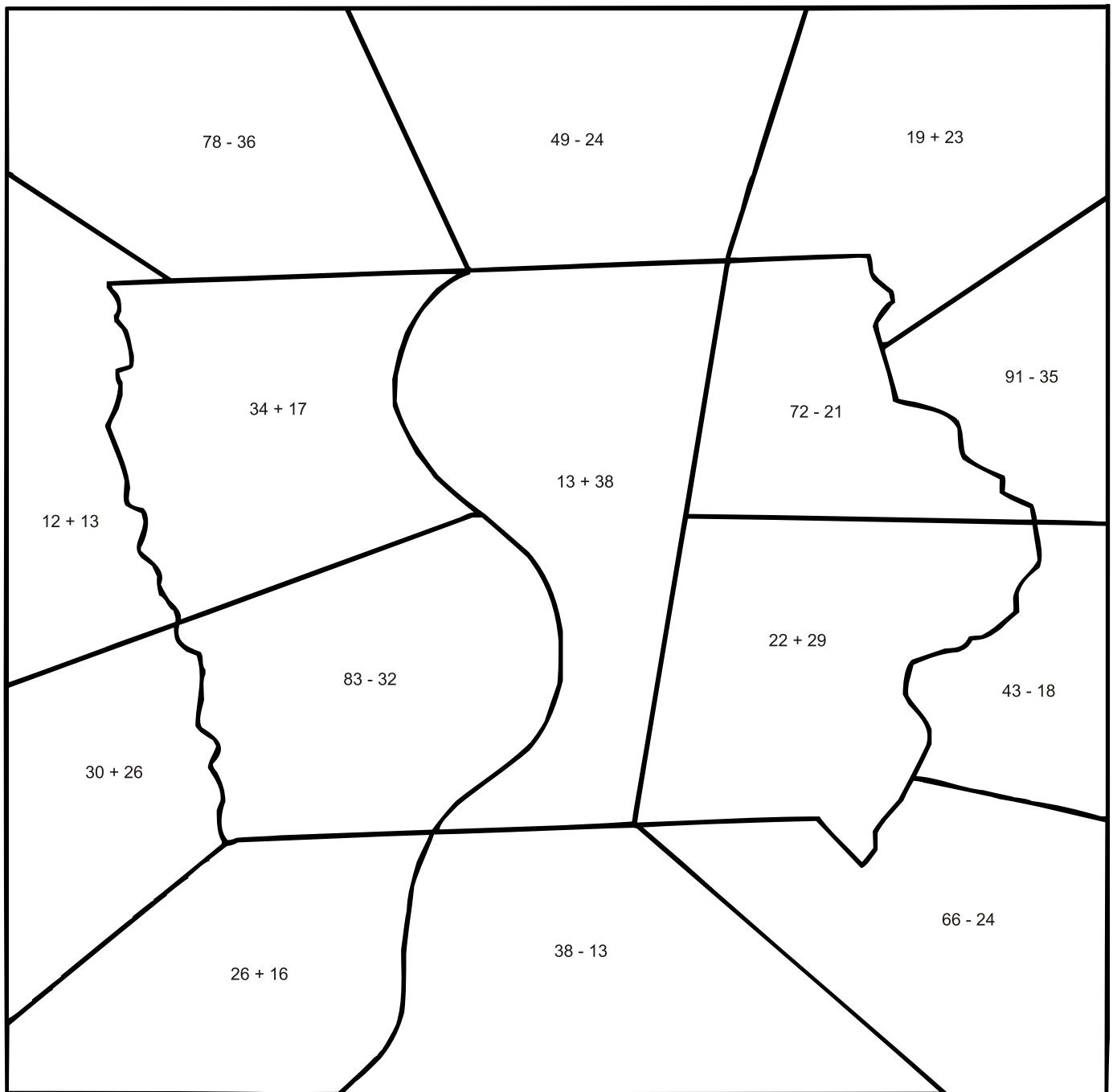
Highest Point: [Ocheyeden Moun – 1,780 feet](#)

Motto: [“Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain”](#)

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ATHOUSANDSITESINONE

Iowa State Quarter





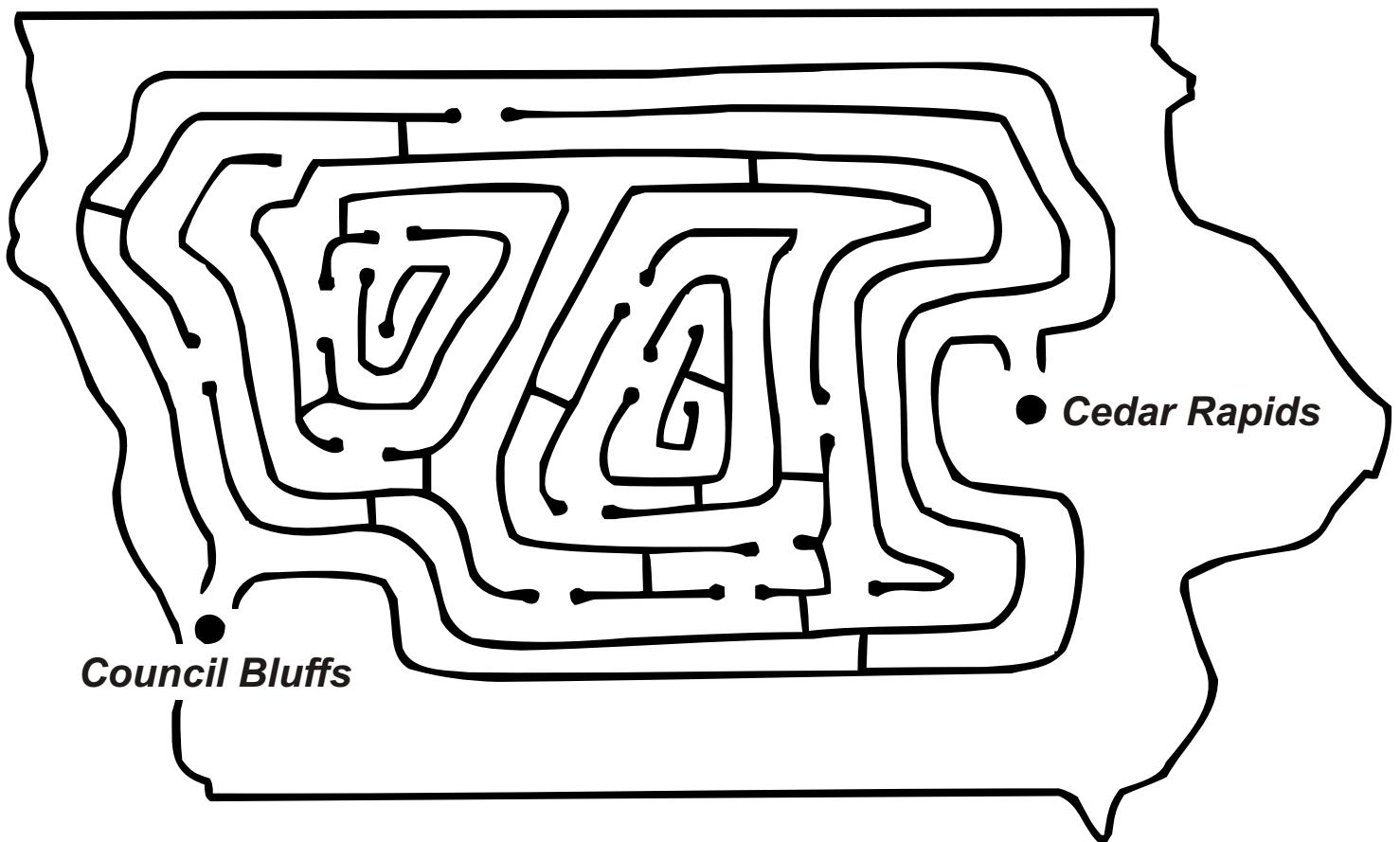
Do you know what state is pictured?

25 = Blue

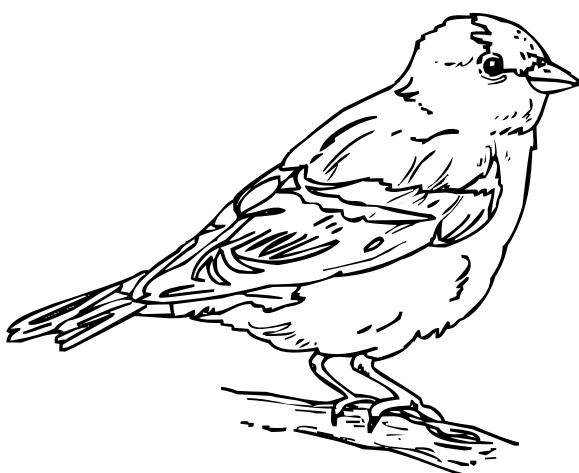
42 = Red

51 = Yellow

56 = White



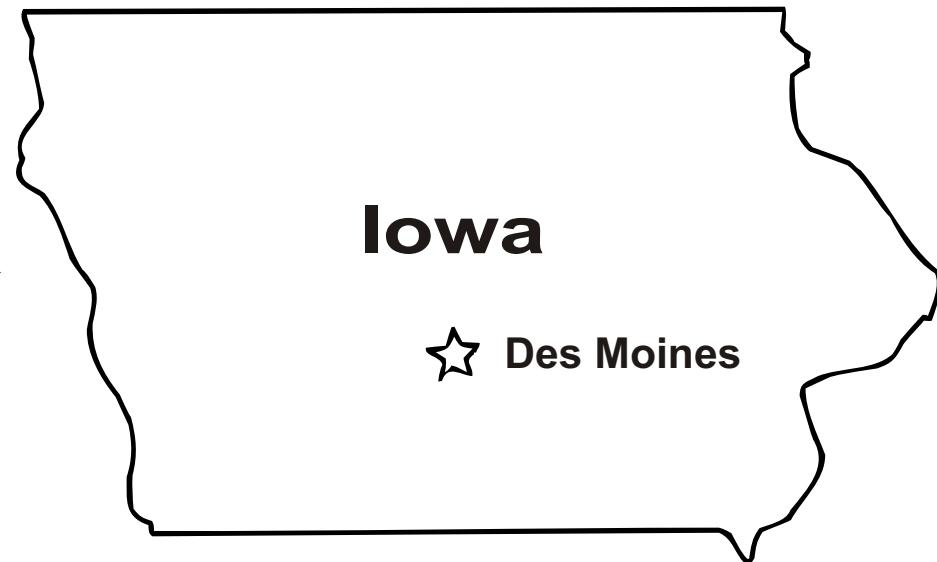
Iowa - The Hawkeye State



American Goldfinch



Wild Rose



Iowa

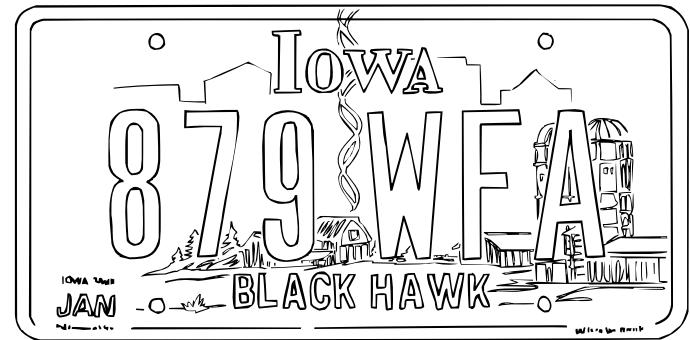
★ **Des Moines**

The Hawkeye State

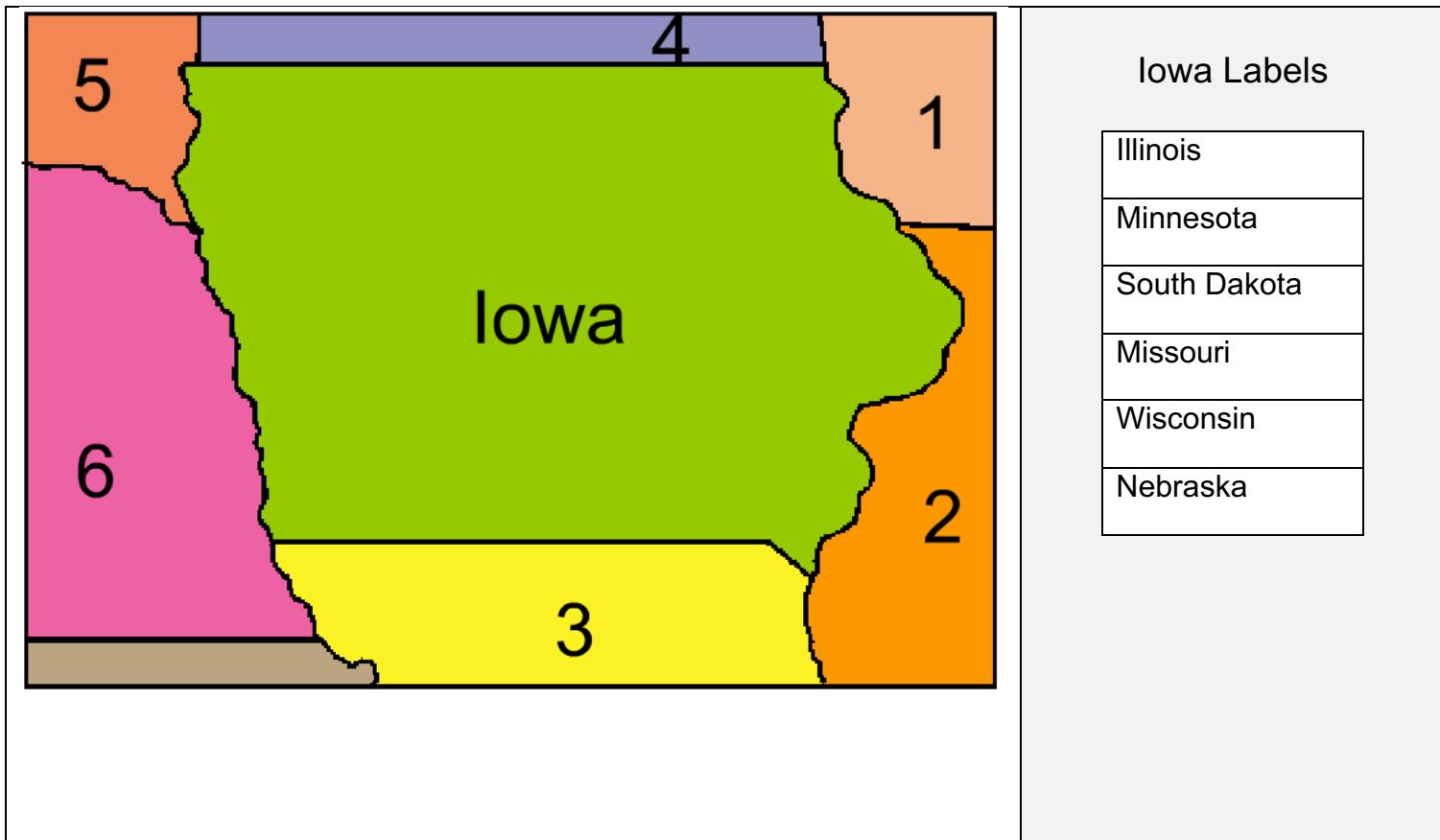


Oak

State license plate



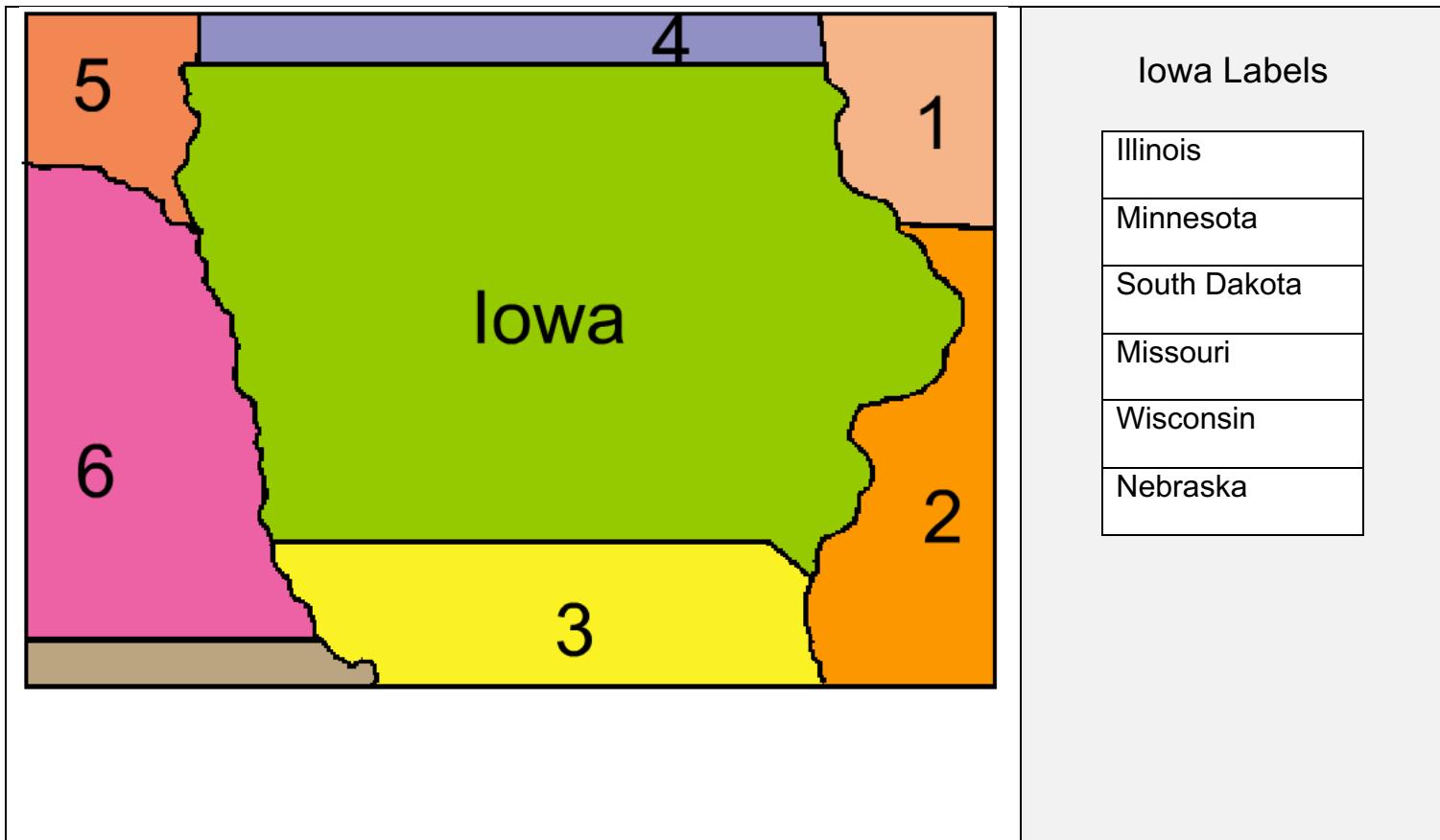
Iowa Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels:

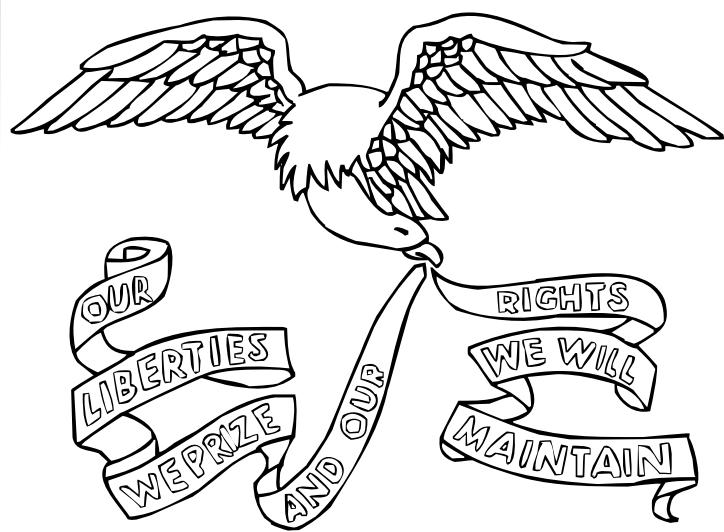
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Iowa Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels:

1. Wisconsin
2. Illinois
3. Missouri
4. Minnesota
5. South Dakota
6. Nebraska

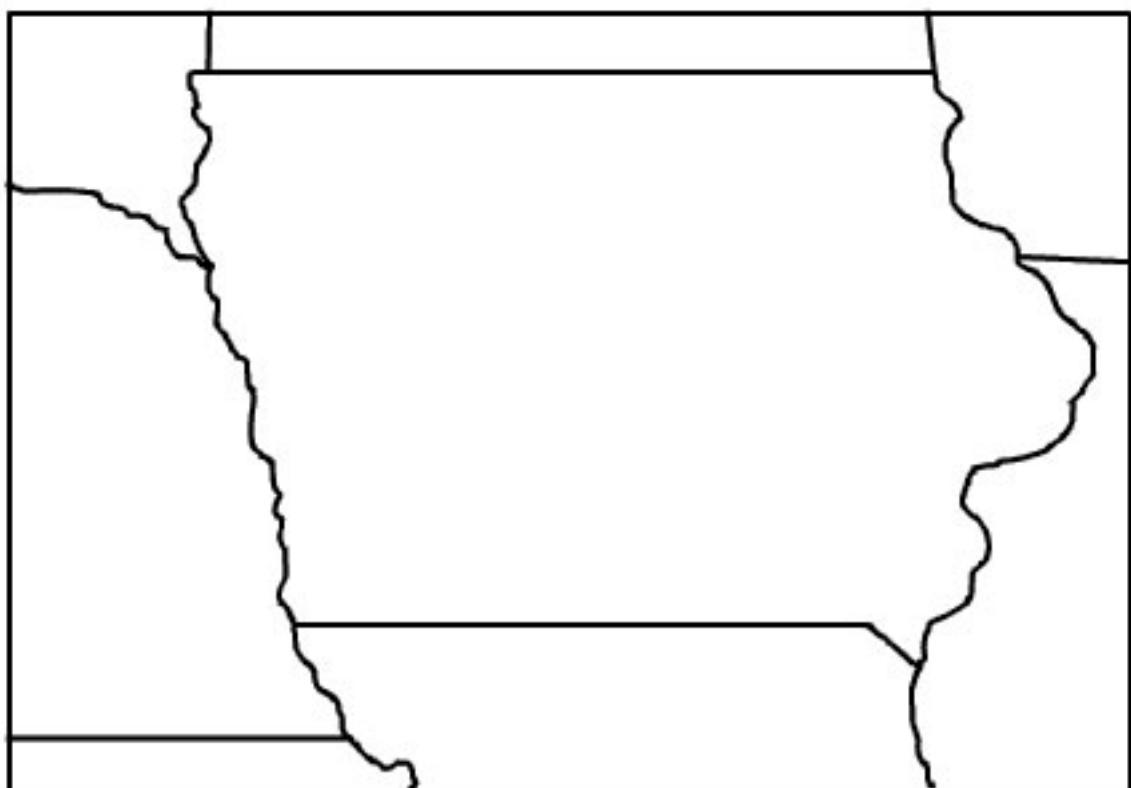


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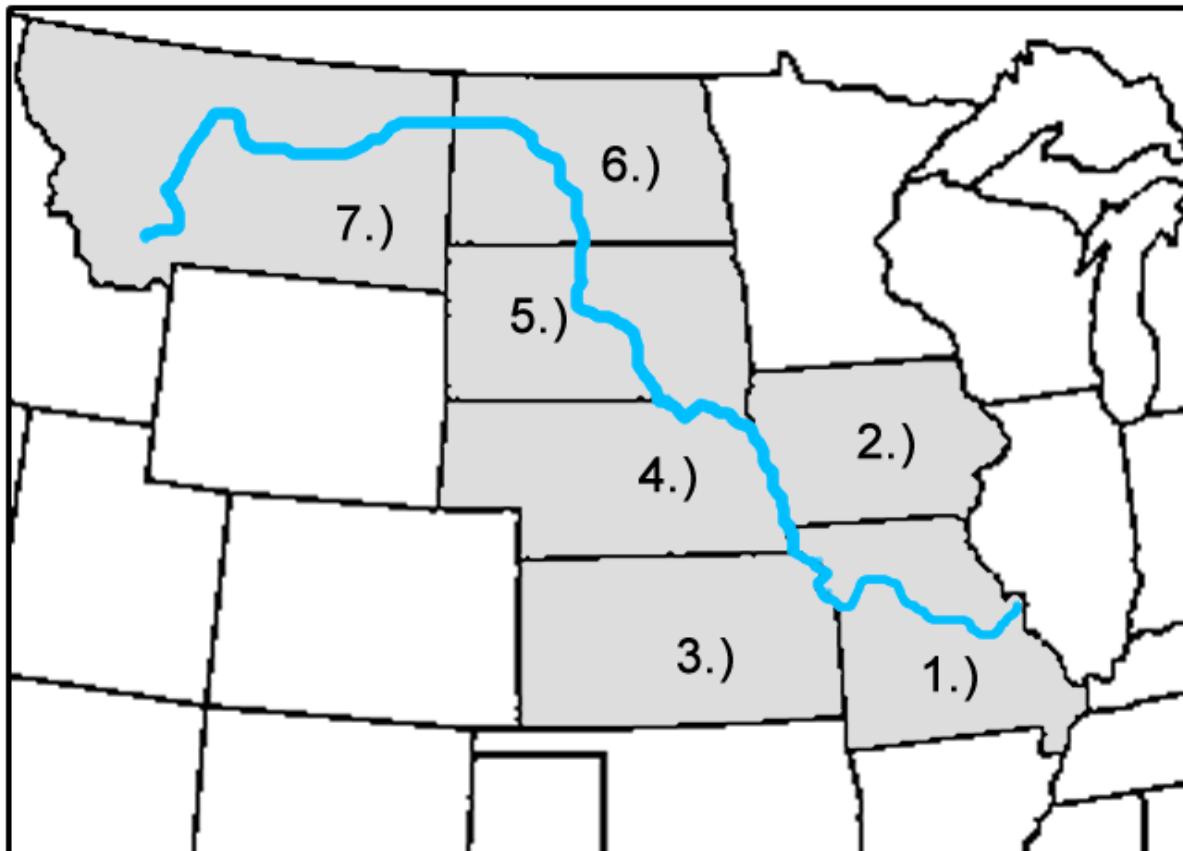


Iowa Printable Outline Map



Missouri River States

Label the Missouri River States

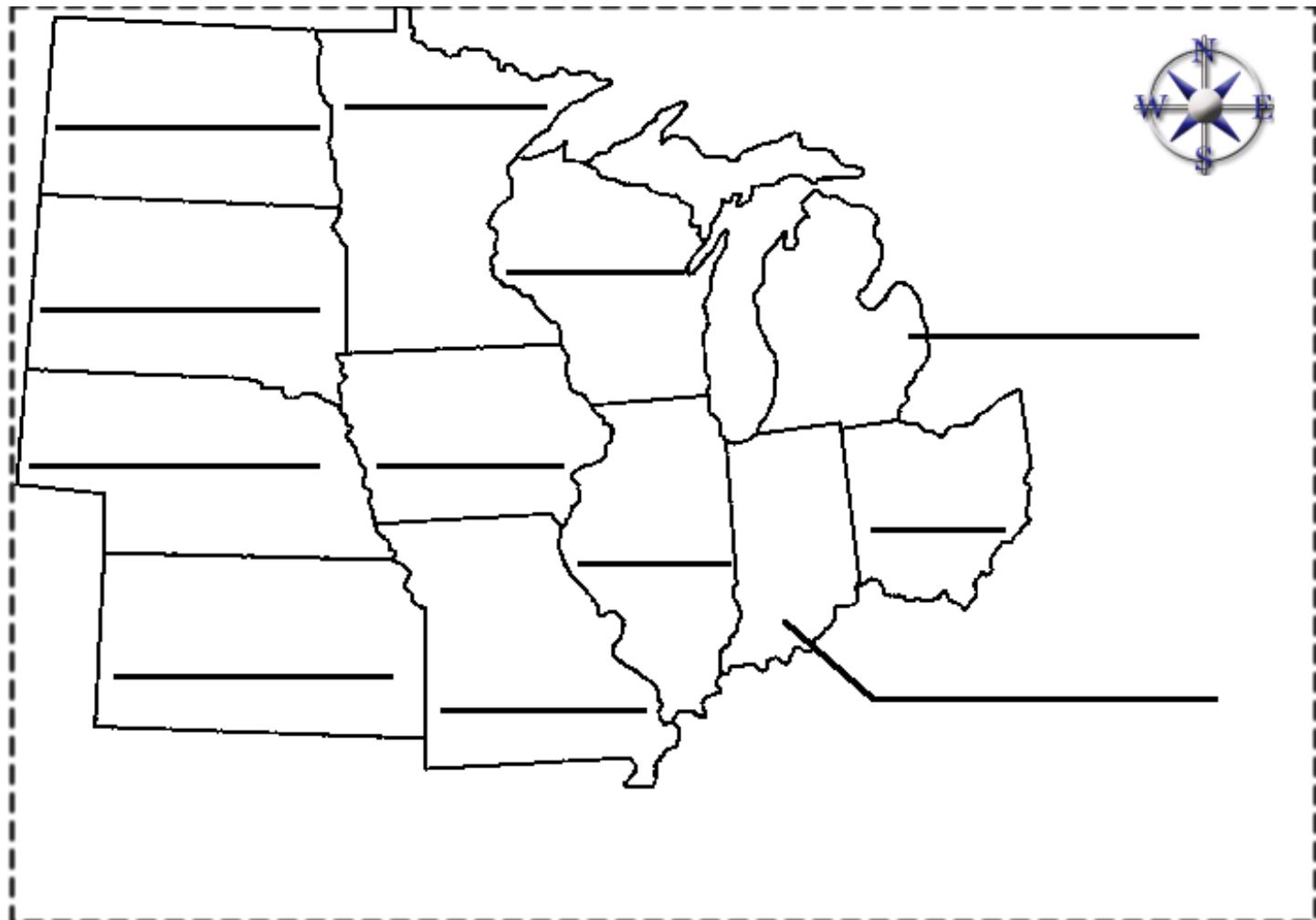


Label the Missouri River States

1.) _____
2.) _____
3.) _____
4.) _____
5.) _____

6.) _____
7.) _____

Midwestern States Label Map



The Interior Lowlands

Name _____

Where is it?

The Interior Lowlands of the United States lie in a vast grassy expanse between the Appalachian Mountains and the Great Plains. Over a dozen states contain at least a part of this region, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Lowlands stretch from the Coastal Plain at its southernmost edge to Canada.

How was it formed?

While dramatic tectonic plate movements formed the features of the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains to the east and to the west, the Interior Lowlands are, in contrast, characterized by 600 million years of little geologic activity. Above the tectonic plate, an ancient bed of crystalline rocks lies under deep layers of sedimentary rock. In the southern region of the Interior Lowlands, silt blown in by the wind settled in fertile layers on the sedimentary rock. On the northern edge, glaciers carved the basins of the Great Lakes. As glaciers formed and receded over millions of years, their melting runoff formed streams and rivers.

Agriculture

The fertile soil of the Interior Lowlands has long been used for agriculture. Native Americans such as the Omaha developed and traded many varieties of corn in this region. The majority of agricultural land in the Interior Lowlands today is used to grow corn and soybeans. Although climate change is lengthening growing seasons for farmers, increases in the frequency of cataclysmic events such as floods, heat waves, and droughts in the Lowlands threaten agricultural stability.

Natural Resources

This region is also rich in natural resources. Sandstone deposits provide sand that is used as a raw material in glass production. Salt and limestone are found in the northern portion of the region. Petroleum from oil fields in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas is used for the production of motor oil and jet fuel. The Interior Lowlands are an important physiographic region whose vast resources, both agricultural and mineral, are used by millions of people.

1. Which state was NOT listed as one of the states that contain the Interior Lowlands?

- a. Illinois
- b. Colorado
- c. Ohio
- d. Indiana

2. What formed the rivers and streams in the northern area of the Interior Lowlands?

- a. The Great Lakes
- b. Runoff from glaciers
- c. Runoff from the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains
- d. Extreme flooding events

3. Why is the farmland in the Lowlands so fertile?

- a. The wind deposits new soil on the land
- b. The soil has not eroded away
- c. Runoff from glaciers deposited new soil
- d. The land has long been fertilized by people

4. What effect has climate change had on agriculture in the Interior Lowlands?

- a. Colder winters kill crops
- b. Warmer summers allow more crops to grow
- c. More precipitation has produced healthier crops
- d. Longer growing seasons for crops

5. Based on the following sentence, what is the best synonym for the word “cataclysmic”?

“Although climate change is lengthening growing seasons for farmers, increases in the frequency of cataclysmic events such as floods, heat waves, and droughts in the Lowlands threaten agricultural stability”

- a. destructive
- b. random
- c. surprising
- d. sad

6. Which of the following was not identified as a natural resource from this region?

- a. glass
- b. sand
- c. limestone
- d. petroleum

Answers:

1. B

2. B

3. A

4. D

5. A

6. A

Comparing and Contrasting Iowa and Minnesota

Name: _____

Iowa

Iowa is located in the Midwestern United States. Known as the Hawkeye State, Iowa borders Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. Iowa's land is dominated by grasslands, rolling hills, and prairies. It is the only state in which the eastern and western borders are made of water. The Mississippi River forms Iowa's eastern border and the Missouri River forms its western border. Iowa's capital and largest city is Des Moines, pronounced "dah-moin." Iowa became America's 29th state on December 27, 1846. It was carved from the Louisiana Territory, acquired by America from France in 1803. Today, over 3,100,000 people live in Iowa, making it the 29th largest state in terms of population in America.

Minnesota

Minnesota, nicknamed the Land of 10,000 Lakes, is located at the junction of three land regions: The Interior Lowlands, the Canadian Shield, and the Great Plains. It gets its nickname because it is full of freshwater lakes left behind by retreating glaciers. Not surprisingly, its state bird is the freshwater-dwelling Common Loon. The loon's haunting cries late at night typify the state's northern woods. Minnesota borders North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. It also borders Canada to the north.

Northeastern Minnesota borders Lake Superior, making Minnesota a Great Lakes state as well. Minnesota's capital is St. Paul. St. Paul is situated on the west side of the Mississippi River, directly across the river from Minnesota's largest city, Minneapolis. Together, the two cities are referred to as "the twin cities." Minnesota became America's 32nd state on May 11, 1858.

Which facts belong in each category?

Was a state first

Called the Land of 10,000 Lakes

The Mississippi River flows through

Capital and largest city are the same

Borders one of the great lakes

Borders South Dakota

Located in the southeastern United States

Borders more states

Borders another country

The Missouri River flows through

Minnesota

Both

Iowa

Neither

Answers:

Minnesota

**Called the Land of 10,000 Lakes
Borders one of the great lakes
Borders another country**

Both

**Was a state first
The Mississippi River flows through
Borders South Dakota**

Iowa

**Capital and largest city are the same
Borders more states
The Missouri River flows through**

Neither

Located in the northeastern United States

Comparing and Contrasting Iowa and Wisconsin

Name: _____

Iowa

Iowa is located in the Midwestern United States. Known as the Hawkeye State, Iowa borders Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska. Iowa's land is dominated by grasslands, rolling hills, and prairies. It is the only state in which the eastern and western borders are made of water. The Mississippi River forms Iowa's eastern border and the Missouri River forms its western border. Iowa's capital and largest city is Des Moines, pronounced "dah-moin." Iowa became America's 29th state on December 27, 1846. It was carved from the Louisiana Territory, acquired by America from France in 1803. Today, over 3,100,000 people live in Iowa, making it the 29th largest state in terms of population in America.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin, known as the Badger State, is located in the Midwestern United States. It borders Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan. Its western border is formed by the Mississippi River. It is also a Great Lakes state because its borders Lake Michigan to the east and Lake Superior to the north.

Wisconsin became America's 30th state on May 29, 1848. Its capital is Madison, named after America's fourth president, James Madison, and its largest city is Milwaukee, located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan. Wisconsin is one of the nation's leading dairy producer, and famous for its vast cheese industry and is sometimes called "America's DairyLand." In fact, fans of the Green Bay Packers, Wisconsin's professional football team, are called "cheeseheads." Almost six million people live in Wisconsin, making it the nation's 20th largest state in terms of population.

Which facts belong in each category?

Home to the Green Bay Packers

Has more people

The Mississippi River flows through

Capital and largest city are the same

Borders one or more great lakes

Capital is named after a president

Located in the Midwestern United States

Borders more states

Became a state in 1858

Eastern and western borders are made of water

Iowa

Both

Wisconsin

Neither

Answers:

Iowa

**Capital and largest city are the same
Borders more states
Eastern and western borders are made of water.**

Both

**The Mississippi River flows through
Located in the Midwestern United States**

Wisconsin

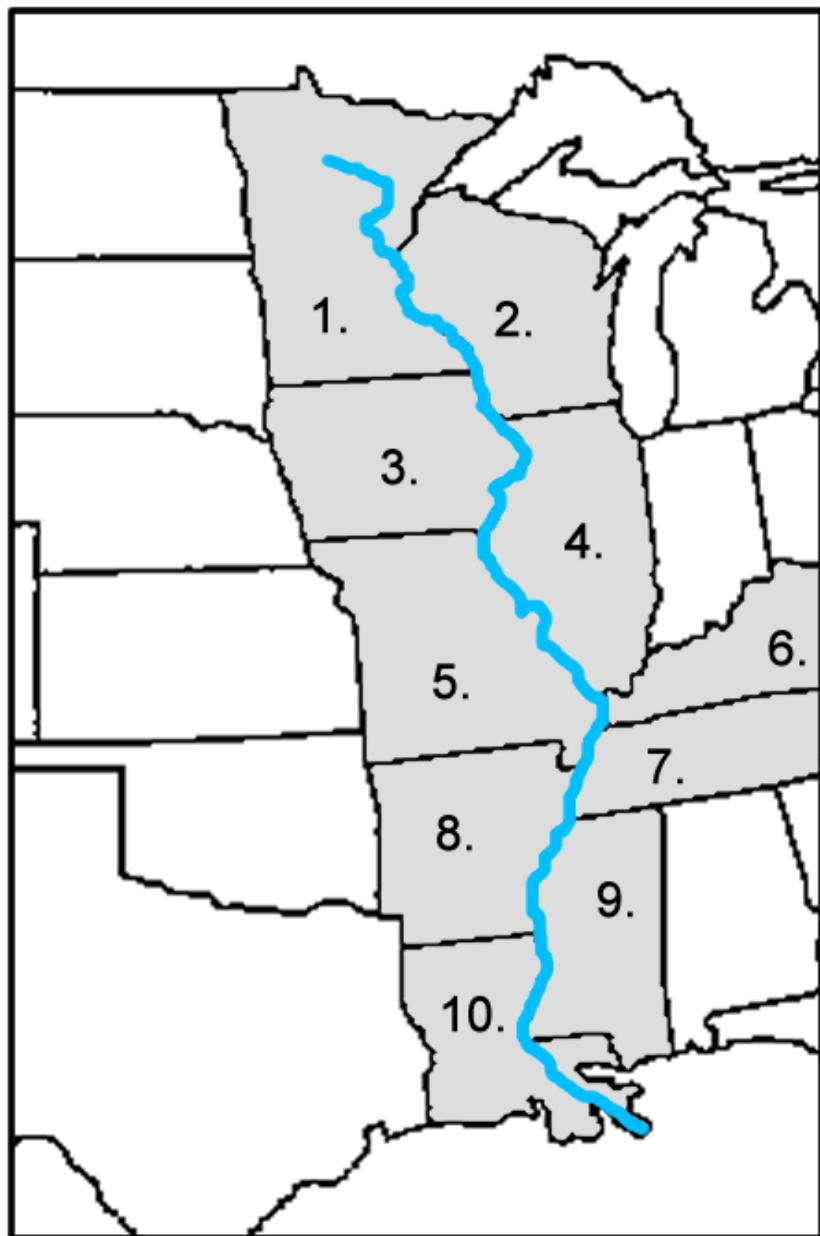
**Home to the Green Bay Packers
Has more people
Borders one or more great lakes
Capital is named after a president**

Neither

Became a state in 1858

Mississippi River States

Label the Mississippi River States



Label the Mississippi River States

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____
- 4.) _____
- 5.) _____
- 6.) _____
- 7.) _____
- 8.) _____
- 9.) _____
- 10.) _____

TORNADO Reading Comprehension

A tornado is born from a powerful storm called a supercell. Tornadoes have been reported in all states, but most tornadoes happen in the central parts of America called “Tornado Alley.” In some supercells, warm, moist air rises quickly into the atmosphere. Winds blowing at different speeds at different parts of the supercell produce wind shear and cause a horizontal, rotating column of air. A funnel cloud will form as the air column rotates faster and more tightly within the supercell. The rain and hail within the storm cause the funnel cloud to touch the ground, resulting in a tornado. The strength of a tornado is measured by what’s called the Fujita scale. The weakest tornadoes (F0) feature winds of 40–78 miles per hour, while the strongest tornadoes (F5) have winds of up to 318 miles per hour. All tornadoes can be devastating, especially if they touch down in areas with lots of people.

Tornado Outbreak

A tornado outbreak occurs when one storm system produces multiple tornadoes. Some tornado outbreaks can result in the formation of dozens of tornadoes over several states. One particularly powerful tornado outbreak occurred between April 25 and April 28 of 2011, where a record 355 tornadoes in 21 states and Canada were recorded, including an F5 tornado that completely destroyed parts of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Much of the destruction was caught on camera and broadcast across the country and internet. The same weather system produced hailstones that measured 4.5 inches across in southern Virginia. 328 people were killed as a result of the outbreak, which totaled over \$11 billion in damages.

1.) Which is NOT true about tornadoes?

- a.) They are born from supercells.
- b.) They only occur in some states.
- c.) Tornado strength is measured on the Fujita scale.
- d.) Most tornadoes occur in North America in Tornado Alley.

2.) What states have never had tornadoes?

- a.) Alaska and Hawaii
- b.) The passage doesn't say.
- c.) States outside of Tornado Alley
- d.) All states have had tornadoes.

3.) What causes the supercell to tilt downward toward the ground?

- a.) wind
- b.) warm air
- c.) rain and hail
- d.) lightning

4.) When are tornadoes most devastating?

- a.) When they hit in Tornado Alley
- b.) When wind shear occurs
- c.) When they register on the Fujita Scale
- d.) When they hit areas with lots of people

5.) Which of the following would complete the analogy:

Supercell : Tornado ::

- a.) Cloud : Lightning
- b.) Moon : Stars
- c.) Hurricane : Ocean
- d.) Thunder : Rain

6.) What is the theme of the first paragraph?

- a.) Historic Tornadoes
- b.) Wind Speed
- c.) The Fujita Scale
- d.) Birth and Strength of a Tornado

7.) Why does the author refer to the hailstones that hit Virginia as part of the tornado outbreak of April 2011?

- a.) To show that much of the damage was caught on camera
- b.) To show how long the storm lasted
- c.) To show that tornado outbreaks often happen in the spring
- d.) To show how powerful and destructive the storms were

8.) In a tornado outbreak... (select all that are true)

- a.) A single storm system can produce multiple tornadoes.
- b.) Only F5 tornadoes occur.
- c.) Storms that produce damaging hail can occur as well.
- d.) Dozens of tornadoes can form in distant locations.

9.) What did paragraph two include that paragraph one did not include?

- a.) information about the Fujita scale
- b.) information on when tornadoes become very destructive
- c.) information about how tornadoes form
- d.) a specific instance

10.) Select all that are true about the tornado outbreak of 2011.

- a.) It produced a violent hailstorm in Virginia.
- b.) It devastated Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
- c.) It spanned two nations.
- d.) It was both deadly and costly