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Comparing U.S. Elevation to the Population Density

In this lesson, you will make a double-bar graph which will compare U.S. population density to the elevation of physical regions of the United States.

Step 1. Do the math problems to figure out the number of blocks or Legos needed to represent the average elevation and population density for these physical regions of the U.S.

Each block/Lego equals 500 feet in elevation above sea level.

Pacific Coast	averages 1000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Sierra Nevada/Cascade	averages 3500 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Mountains		
Great Basin	averages 3000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Rocky Mountains/Plateaus	averages 4000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Great Plains	averages 2000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Mississippi River/ Great Lakes	averages 1000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Appalachian Mountains.	averages 2000 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos
Atlantic Coastal Plains	averages 500 feet divided by 500 =	blocks or Legos

Check your math. The total should be **34** blocks or Legos.

Each block/Lego equals 20 people per square mile living in this region.

Hint: You will need to round off your remainders. If the remainder is half or over, you need to round up to the next number.

Pacific Coast	averages 112 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Sierra Nevada/Cascade	averages 11 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Mountains	
Great Basin	averages 31 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Rocky Mountains/Plateaus	averages 20 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Great Plains	averages 40 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Mississippi River/	
Great Lakes	averages 130 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Appalachian Mountains	averages 140 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos
Atlantic Coastal Plains	averages 480 people per square mile divided by 500 = blocks/Legos

Check your math. The total should be **46** blocks or Legos.

Step 2: Use the blocks or Legos to build a double-bar graph. First decide on which color will be which topic: Color in the boxes: Elevation Population Density



Then begin to stack the blocks or Legos according to your information above. For example: Pacific Coast will have 2 blocks or Legos for Elevation and 7 blocks or Legos for People per square mile. Be sure to keep the regions in order from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts.

Step 3: Use the graph paper and colored pencils or markers to graph your model made with the blocks or the Legos. All graphs must have a title and labels for the horizontal and vertical axis.

Title of Graph

Horizontal axis labels: Pacific Coast, Sierra Nevada/Cascade Mountains, Great Basin, Rocky Mountains/Plateaus, Great Plains, Mississippi River/Great Lakes, Appalachian Mountains, Atlantic Coastal Plain should be listed in order (from left to right) at the bottom of the bars.

Vertical axis labels: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 should be going from the bottom of the bars to the top of the bars.

Make sure you count the squares correctly. Make sure you fill in the color key so that everyone knows what the colors represent. Neatness counts. Spelling counts. When you are done, tear apart your blocks/legos and return all materials to the teacher.

Step 4: Now look at your graph. Answer the following questions.

1. Which of the U.S. regions has the highest elevation but the fewest people?

Why do you think so few people live there?

2. Which **two** regions have the greatest population density?

Why do you think so many people want to live there?

- 3. Why would the Mississippi River/Great Lakes area have so many people?
- 4. Are the Appalachian Mountains higher or lower than the Rocky Mountains?
- 5. In which physical region is your state located?
- 6. Do you live in the most densely populated region of the U.S?



Answer Key

Comparing U.S. Elevation to the Population Density

Each block/Lego equals 500 feet in elevation above sea level.

Pacific Coast	averages	1000 feet divided by $500 = 2$ blocks or Legos
Sierra Nevada/Cascade	averages	3500 feet divided by $500 =7$ blocks or Legos
Mountains		
Great Basin	averages	3000 feet divided by $500 = 6$ blocks or Legos
Rocky Mountains/Plateaus	averages	4000 feet divided by $500 = \underline{8}$ blocks or Legos
Great Plains	averages	2000 feet divided by $500 = 4$ blocks or Legos
Mississippi River/ Great Lakes	averages	1000 feet divided by $500 = 2$ blocks or Legos
Appalachian Mountains.	averages	2000 feet divided by $500 = 4$ blocks or Legos
Atlantic Coastal Plains	averages	500 feet divided by $500 = _1_$ blocks or Legos

Each block/Lego equals 20 people per square mile living in this region.

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Pacific Coast	averages 112 people per square mile divided by $20 = 6$ blocks/Legos
Sierra Nevada/Cascade	averages 11 people per square mile divided by 20 =1_ blocks/Legos
Mountains	
Great Basin	averages 31 people per square mile divided by 20 =2 blocks/Legos
Rocky Mountains/Plateaus	averages 20 people per square mile divided by 20 =1_ blocks/Legos
Great Plains	averages 40 people per square mile divided by $20 = 2$ blocks/Legos
Mississippi River/	
Great Lakes	averages 131 people per square mile divided by $20 = 6_{6_{10}}$ blocks/Legos
Appalachian Mountains	averages 140 people per square mile divided by $20 =7_ blocks/Legos$
Atlantic Coastal Plains	averages 480 people per square mile divided by $20 = 24$ blocks/Legos

Answer key for questions

1. Which of the U.S. regions has the highest elevation but the fewest people? **Rocky Mountains**

Why do you think so few people live there? Answers could include that it is hard to live there, hard to farm, too cold, too far from big cities, not many factories located here, not many jobs because there are not many people, etc.

2. Which two regions have the greatest population density? Atlantic Coastal Plains and Pacific Coast Why do you think so many people want to live here? Answers could include immigration into country from Africa, Asia or Europe; people want to live in large cities; industries developed near

oceans because of labor and transportation availablity; good climate; etc. 3. Why would the Mississippi River/Great Lakes area have so many people?

Transportation on lakes and rivers, factories developed due to water needed in manufacturing; good farmland, some large cities but many smaller ones, etc.

4. Are the Appalachian Mountains higher or lower than the Rocky Mountains? Lower

5. In which physical region is your state located? Answers will vary

6. Do you live in the most densely populated region of the U.S? Answers will vary



Scoring Guide for Ups and Downs Lesson	Scoring Guide for Ups and Downs Lesson
Student Name	Student Name
Correctness of math on graph (32 pts)	Correctness of math on graph (32 pts)
Title (10 pts)	Title (10 pts)
Correctly labeled regions (8 points)	Correctly labeled regions (8 points)
Key to the colors on the graph (10 pts)	Key to the colors on the graph (10 pts)
General neatness (14 pts)	General neatness (14 pts)
Correct spelling (10 pts)	Correct spelling (10 pts)
Worksheet division problems (16 pts)	Worksheet division problems (16 pts)
Total (100 pts)	Total (100 pts)
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