<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>human features</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dams</td>
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A dam is a structure that ___________________________. Often a dam is built to control a river. Beavers are nature's ___________________________. They use ___________________________ to block the flow of a river.

People, however, build dams out of _______________. The water behind man-made dams is held in a lake called a _______________. The reservoir holds or reserves water.

Dams have many different _______________. Some dams move ___________________________. Other dams use the energy of the falling water to make ___________________________. Dams also hold water for crop ________________, and to provide water for cities.

Dams that control floods release water slowly into rivers. A reservoir holds the extra _______________. A spillway is the part of the dam that lets extra water go around the dam. The spillway helps protect the dam from ___________________________.

Dams are useful, but they also have harmful or negative effects. Dams can change the ecology of the area in which they are built. ___________ are affected because a
dam changes the____________________ of the water. The water that is released from the dam comes from the ________________ of the river where the water is much colder. In addition, dams make river water ________________. This makes the river unhealthy for plants and animals.

Diagram of a Dam

A dam is a structure that _______blocks the flow of water__________. Often a dam is built to control a river. Beavers are nature’s _______best dam builders_____________. They use _______mud, sticks and stones______________ to block the flow of a river. People, however, build dams out of _______concrete________. The water behind man-made dams is held in a lake called a ______reservoir________. The reservoir holds or reserves water.

Dams have many different ______purposes______. Some dams move _______water into canals or pipelines_______________. Other dams use the energy of the falling water to make _______electricity_________. Dams also hold water for crop _______irrigation, flood control______________, and to provide water for cities.

Dams that control floods release water slowly into rivers. A reservoir holds the extra _______water until it is released________________. A spillway is the part of the dam that lets extra water go around the dam. The spillway helps protect the dam from ________collapsing or falling down_________.

Dams are useful, but they also have harmful or negative effects. Dams can change the ecology of the area in which they are built. _____Fish___ are affected because a dam changes the ______temperature________ of the water. The water that is
released from the dam comes from the ______bottom____ of the river where the water is much colder. In addition, dams make river water ______slow down____. This makes the river unhealthy for plants and animals.
Dams Information Sheet

A dam is a structure that blocks the flow of water. Often a dam is built to control a river. Beavers are nature’s best dam builders. They use mud, sticks, and stones to block the flow of a river. Building a dam provides the beaver with a pond. People, however, build dams out of concrete. The water from man-made dams is held in a lake called a reservoir. The reservoir holds or reserves the water.

Dams have many different purposes. Some dams move water into canals or pipelines. Other dams use the energy of the falling water to make electricity. Dams also hold water for crop irrigation, flood control, and to provide water for cities.

Dams that control floods release water slowly into rivers. A reservoir holds the extra water until it is released. A spillway is the part of the dam that lets extra water go around the dam. The spillway helps protect the dam from collapsing or falling down.

Dams are useful, but they also have harmful effects. Dams change the ecology of the area in which they are built. Fish are affected because a dam changes the temperature of the water. The water that is released from the dam comes from the bottom of the river where the water is much colder. In addition, dams make river water slow down. This makes the river unhealthy for plants and animals.
Building a dam has positive and negative effects. List two positive effects and one negative effect.

Positive Effects:
1.

2.

Negative Effect:
1.
Theodore Roosevelt Dam

In 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed the National Reclamation Act. This was the beginning of the U.S. Reclamation Service. It was started to bring water to the desert. The Reclamation Service’s job was to build dams. The first dam that was built was Roosevelt Dam.

Construction on the dam began in 1903. It was completed in 1911. Roosevelt Dam is located 76 miles northeast of Phoenix. Originally, the dam was 280 feet high and 723 feet long. The dam controls water from the Salt River, and this water can turn the desert into irrigated cropland.

The dam was named after President Theodore Roosevelt who came to speak at the opening of the dam. The President pressed the button to allow the release of water from the reservoir. This reservoir stores water from the Salt River and is named Roosevelt Lake.

On Oct. 7, 1949, work began to repair and improve Roosevelt Dam. The purpose of this project was to increase operating efficiency and conserve water.

In 1984, Congress again approved funding to improve Roosevelt Dam. These funds would increase the dam’s ability to prevent flooding. Work was finished on the dam in 1996. The dam was raised 77 feet to a height of 357 feet.

An arch bridge was built in 1990 to help the flow of vehicle traffic over the dam. The bridge is 120 feet above the water. It spans 1,080 feet across Roosevelt Lake.

In 1994 a Visitor’s Center was opened. Some of the recreational facilities that were added included boat ramps, a marina, campgrounds, groups use areas, picnic sites, and recreational vehicle parks. The lake also has a wildlife area.
Theodore Roosevelt Dam Photos 1911

https://en.m.wikibooks.org/wiki/File:Roosevelt_dam_1911.jpg

https://en.m.wikibooks.org/wiki/File:Roosevelt_dam_1911.jpg
Theodore Roosevelt Dam Current Times

https://www.usgs.gov/media/images/roosevelt-dam

https://media.srpnet.com/
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<th>Event</th>
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Roosevelt Dam Timeline Answer Key

1902 National Reclamation Act signed
1903 Construction began on Roosevelt Dam
1911 Roosevelt Dam completed
1949 Repairs authorized for Roosevelt Dam
1984 Congress approves funds to improve Roosevelt Dam
1990 New bridge built across Roosevelt Lake
1994 Visitor Center opens
1996 Modifications completed on Roosevelt Dam