

# 9th Grade AMI

## Day 2

American/English

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Instructions:

You will need to read Interpreting Charts on H15 and How to Teach Charts, Graphs, and Tables in Social Studies. This will refresh your memory on skills we have learned in class. You will then answer questions on page 48 "Read a Line Graph" and on page 73 "Life in the Great Lakes Region". The point values for the question tell the number of answers for each question. If you answer on another sheet of paper please write which set of questions you are answering. For example,

Page 48.

- 1.
- 2.

**SOCIAL STUDIES SKILL**

# Interpreting Charts

## Define the Skill

**Charts**, including simple charts, tables, and diagrams, are visual representations of information, such as facts and statistics. Historians use charts to organize, condense, simplify, and summarize information. **Simple charts** combine or compare information.

**Tables** classify information by groups. Numbers, percentages, dates, and other data can be classified in the columns and rows of a table for easy reference and comparison.

**Diagrams** illustrate processes or steps so that they are easier to understand. Knowing how to read and use charts allows you to interpret, compare, analyze, and evaluate historical information.

## Learn the Skill

Use the following strategies to interpret the chart.

**1 Identify the type of information presented in the chart.**

Read the title and any column headings to understand what the chart is about. The title of this chart is "The English Colonies in America."

**2 Look at the way information is organized.**

Charts can be organized alphabetically, chronologically, or in other ways.

**3 Analyze the information found in the chart.**

Interpret, compare, and contrast the information in the chart to draw conclusions and make inferences or predictions.

<b>THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA</b>	
<b>Joint-stock colonies</b> were established by groups of investors who pooled their money hoping to make a profit.	Virginia* (1607) Massachusetts* (1620)
<b>Royal colonies</b> were under the direct control of the king of England, who appointed a governor.	Delaware (1664)
<b>Proprietary colonies</b> were established by private individuals, or Lord Proprietors, who had power to make and execute laws.	New Hampshire* (1623) New Jersey* (1630) Pennsylvania* (1634) Maryland* (1632) North Carolina* (1655) South Carolina* (1670) Georgia* (1732)
<b>Self-governing colonies</b> were independent of the king or a joint-stock company.	Connecticut (1634) Rhode Island (1636)

\* Later became a royal colony

## Apply the Skill


1. How is the information in the chart organized?
2. According to the chart, what is one difference and one similarity between the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania?

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# How to Teach Charts, Graphs, and Tables in Social Studies Class

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 [thriveingrade5.com/how-to-teach-charts-graphs-and-tables-in-social-studies-class](https://thriveingrade5.com/how-to-teach-charts-graphs-and-tables-in-social-studies-class)

## How to Teach Data Tables in Social Studies Class

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Data is information in the form of numbers. Examples: distance from one place to another, numbers of items, prices, population numbers, and etc.

A data table is a visual display of data. Usually, data tables are arranged into rows and columns. This arrangement allows viewers to compare all available information easily.

### What elements are important to notice on a data table?

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*Title* – Students should pay attention to the title because it will help them to understand the information being displayed on the data table.

*Categories and Data* – The categories and the numbers listed within each category will help student to compare and contrast the information presented on the data table.

## How to Teach Line Graphs in Social Studies Class

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Line graphs show changes over time. This is such an important feature for students to understand because change over time is what sets a line graph apart from other types of graphs.

Double line graphs are sometimes used in upper elementary books and informational articles, so I teach my students about these special graphs as well. Double line graphs help us to compare two sets of data. Students will need to use a different color for each line to help viewers see the information clearly.

### What elements are important to notice on a line graph?

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*Title* – Students should pay attention to the title because it will help them to understand the information being displayed on the line graph.

*Categories* – Point out to students that the categories on the line graph will explain the data being presented on the line graph. I tell my students that a line graph is useless if categories are not listed on each axis. We'd have no idea what the data points mean if there were no categories listed.

*Scale and Units* – Students should always make it a point to notice the scale used on the line graph. Often, they'll encounter line graphs labeled with 2, 4, 6, 8, and so on. The units are critical to use when interpreting the data on the line graph because 2 might stand for

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2,000,000 and 4 might stand for 4,000,000. Big difference!

*Key (Used with Double Line Graphs)* – When examining a double line graph, students need to check the key to understand which line is being represented by each color.

### Teaching Students to Read Line Graphs

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You'll notice a dot at each data point and a line connecting the dots. This line makes it easy to see trends on a line graph, like increases and decreases.

First, we discuss the title and predict how the title relates to the information displayed on the line graph.

Second, examine the categories on the horizontal axis (bottom) of the graph and the data values on the vertical axis (left side) of the graph.

Third, take note of the trends on the graph. Do the data points increase, decrease, or stay the same?

I tell students that we know line graphs show changes over time. Double line graphs also show changes over time. The difference between a single line graph and a double line graph is that the double line graph compares two sets of data.



# CHART AND GRAPH SKILLS

## Read a Line Graph

**Directions** After pioneers cleared the Wilderness Road, thousands of settlers crossed the Appalachian Mountains. As a result, the populations of what are now the Appalachian states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia changed rapidly. Use the line graph below to answer the following questions about how the population of those states changed over time.

1 How has the population of the Appalachian states changed in the past 210 years? (1 point)

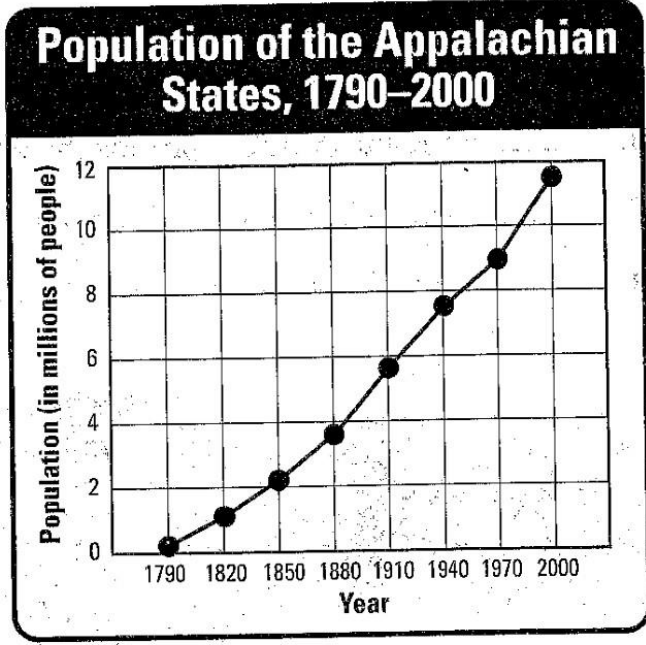
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2 About how many people lived in the Appalachian states in 1850? (1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_

3 In what year did nearly 6 million people live in those states? (1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau

4 During which 30-year period did the population change the most? (1 point)

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Based on this line graph, what can you predict about the population of the Appalachian states in 2030? (1 point)

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# Life in the Great Lakes Region

**Directions** Use the information in this table about the Great Lakes to answer the questions that follow.

Facts about the Great Lakes					
LAKE	Erie	Huron	Michigan	Ontario	Superior
<b>ORIGIN OF NAME</b>	Iroquois Indian for "cat"	Huron Indians	Ojibwa Indian for "great lake"	Iroquois for "beautiful lake"	French for "greatest"
<b>AREA in square miles (sq km)</b>	9,910 (25,667)	23,000 (59,570)	22,400 (58,016)	7,600 (19,684)	31,800 (82,362)
<b>BORDERS</b>	Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Canada	Michigan, Canada	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin	New York, Canada	Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Canada
<b>MAJOR U.S. PORTS</b>	Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Toledo	Bay City, Port Huron	Chicago, Gary, Milwaukee	Oswego, Rochester	Duluth, Superior

- Which Great Lakes names originate from Native American languages? (3 points)  
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- What is the largest Great Lake? the smallest? (2 points)  
Largest \_\_\_\_\_ Smallest \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the only Great Lake that does *not* border any of the Great Lakes states? (1 point)  
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- What are some major port cities along Lake Michigan? (3 points)  
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