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REVIEW AND RETEACH

Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 4: The Economy of Missouri

Section 1 What is an Economy?

Directions: Use the information on pages 84 to 89 to complete the following statements.

1. One of the reasons the explorers Lewis and Clark traveled up the Missouri River on their Voyage of Discovery was to find a route to the _____.
2. Such a route would make it easier for _____ to travel between the eastern and western parts of North America.
3. The trading of furs, food, pottery and woven baskets, tools, jewelry, and other items is called _____.
4. An _____ is the way in which human resources and natural resources are used to produce _____ and services.
5. An economy can be divided into two groups: _____ and _____.
6. _____ are the people and businesses who make the goods or provide the services.
7. _____ are those who use the goods and services.
8. In between the producers and the consumers are the people who _____ and _____ the goods.
9. Missouri's economy is part of the larger _____ economy.
10. Those products that are made or grown in Missouri and sold around the world are called _____.
11. Those products that we buy that have been made in other countries are called _____.
12. Our economy's dependence on other countries to not only buy our goods but to also sell us their goods is called _____.
13. In the 18th century, most of the laborers in Missouri worked in _____.

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14. During most of the 20th century, more Missourians worked in _____ than any other type of job.

15. Today, more and more Missourians work in jobs that provide _____ to others and not in jobs where they make or grow things.

Section 2 Natural Resources

Directions: Use the information on pages 90 to 94 to complete the following statements.

1. The farmer who grew grain used to make your breakfast cereal used _____ resources to do so.
2. _____ are those that occur naturally, such as soil in which seeds are planted and the water used to nourish the growing plants.
3. Some of our natural resources are _____, meaning they can be naturally replaced.
4. _____ are an example of a renewable resource.
5. Many of our resources are _____ resources, meaning they cannot be renewed.
6. _____ is an example of a finite resource.
7. Name three ways we can conserve finite resources.
8. Finite resources such as lead, zinc and iron ore are removed from the earth by _____.
9. After the iron ore is mined the ore is _____ to remove the parts that are not lead.
10. Refining is a method of turning natural resources into _____ products.
11. Most of the coal deposits in Missouri are just below the soil, so _____ is used.
12. Large _____, bigger than a house, scrape off the top layer of dirt to expose the layer of coal.

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13. Limestone and granite are blasted and cut from deep, open pits or hillsides called _____.
14. Rock is also _____, or scooped up in large buckets, from streambeds and used to pave gravel roads.
15. The state's _____ are a renewable natural resource.
16. The forests are good for hiking, camping, hunting and the trees are also harvested and cut into _____.
17. Some of the wood is burned in special ovens called _____ that turn it into the _____ we use at barbecues.
18. Our _____ is a natural resource.
19. It is good for _____ because it contains minerals and other _____ plants need to grow.
20. Planting the same crops over and over, however, can take too many of the same nutrients from the soil and _____ it out.
21. That is why farmers _____ their crops so that other plants can help replace the nutrients that were lost.
22. Farmers sometimes leave a field _____ (they do not plant anything in the field.)
23. Soil can be lost to _____ when it blows or washes away so farmers and landowners use different methods to prevent this from happening.
24. _____ is one of our most important natural resources.
25. We _____ it, we _____ with it, and we _____ in it.
26. Farmers _____ (bring water to) their crops, and their livestock drink it.
27. Water is also used to make _____ at dams, or it might be heated into steam at power plants.
28. Luckily, Missouri has many sources of water in its _____, lakes, _____, and springs.

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29. However, some parts of Missouri experience water shortages during times of _____, when there is little or no _____ for long periods of time.

Section 3 Agriculture

Directions: Use the information on pages 95 to 98 to complete the following statements.

1. _____ has been an important part of Missouri's economy since before it became a state.
2. Native American women living in villages grew crops such corn (also called _____), _____, and _____.
3. Europeans first came to Missouri to hunt for _____, to _____ with the natives, or to mine _____.
4. But the first _____ European settlers were the _____ who settled around Ste. Genevieve.
5. Most of what was grown on the farms was _____ by the farm families or _____ to neighbors.
6. But in the southeastern part of the state, a few farmers grew cotton as a _____, a crop raised to be sold for a _____.
7. In the late 19th century, farmers began to use _____ on the farms.
8. Large steam-powered _____ (and gasoline-and diesel-powered tractors later) made it possible to plow more land and harvest larger fields.
9. Farms became larger, and fewer _____ were needed to work on the farms.
10. Today, agriculture remains an important part of the state's _____.
11. _____ and _____ are the major crops grown in Missouri, along with hay, wheat, rice, and sorghum.
12. The state is a leading producer of _____ and _____ for meat and _____.
13. An important part of the state's agriculture economy is _____ which refers to large-scale farming operations.

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Section 4 Manufacturing

Directions: Use the information on pages 99 to 102 to complete the following statements.

1. The first settlers in Missouri, both the Native Americans and the Europeans, were mainly _____.
2. That is they made most of the _____, wooden _____, and other things they needed.
3. But they still had to _____ some things they needed such as iron kettles, metal tools, guns, kitchen utensils, knives, mirrors, and glass.
4. _____, persons with special skills in making items, made some of the items.
5. In most towns, you found _____ forging nails, horseshoes, tools, doorknobs, latches, and other things made from iron and other metals.
6. You might also find _____ making barrels and buckets and _____ making rifles and pistols and bullets.
7. For most of Missouri's early history, many of the things sold at the trading posts and by the town merchants were _____, or made, in factories in Europe or in the eastern part of the United States.
8. As the population of the state grew, however, _____ were started in Missouri.
9. _____ are buildings where goods are manufactured.
10. Some of the earliest were _____ factories, _____ makers, meatpacking houses, flour mills, wool and cotton mills, and breweries.
11. Today, Missouri is still a _____ manufacturing state.
12. Ever since the invention of the _____, Missouri has been an important manufacturer of aircraft.
13. In 1939, _____ Aircraft began making airplanes in St. Louis.
14. McDonnell was also a pioneer in the _____ industry.
15. It made the _____ and _____ space capsules that carried the first Americans into space and helped to make the Apollo spacecraft that took the first _____ to the moon and back.

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16. The _____ Company, one of the largest _____ card companies in the world, is located in Kansas City, Missouri.
17. One of the world's largest manufactures of _____ wafers that are used in computers and other electronic devices is made in O'Fallon.
18. Missouri is also a leading maker of _____ and products made from chemicals such as paints, plastics, adhesives, gases, and explosives.
19. An increasingly important chemical product being made in Missouri is _____, which uses _____ and other grains to form a type of alcohol that can be used as a clean and efficient _____ in automobiles.
20. Another growing industry in Missouri is in the _____ sciences, sometimes called _____ or life sciences.
21. Biotech or life sciences involves studying ways to use newly discovered knowledge in _____ and how _____ grow to produce new medicines, new ways to fight diseases and disabilities, and even new varieties of crops and livestock that produce more food.

Section 5

Tourism

Directions:

Use the information on pages 104 to 107 to complete the following statements.

1. You have probably been a _____ more than once in your life.
2. _____ is the activity of people visiting a place for fun and recreation, the money they spend, and the businesses and places that serve them.
3. More than half of the 38 _____ people who visit Missouri's attractions each year come from other states and countries.
4. Tourism in Missouri employs nearly 290,000 people each year and adds more than \$13 _____ to the state's economy.
5. Each year 8 million people visit the area around the southwest Missouri town of _____.
6. Many come for the fishing, artists and craftspeople, but most come for the _____.