Characteristics of the Southwest that make it different from the Northwest and Midwest:
1. Desert environment
2. Oil industry of Texas and New Mexico
3. The shared border with Mexico
4. Economic and political issues surrounding the availability of water.

10.2 Monument Valley
Mesa: a flat-topped hill
Desert: an area that gets very little rain
Adapt: to change to fit new conditions
Largest reservation in the United States: Navajo Indian Reservation
The environment affected the lives of American Indians:
1. Irrigation was developed to make agriculture possible
2. Housing was built out of resources available, including cliffs and adobe

10.3 Phoenix, Arizona: America's Hottest City
Aqueduct: a pipe or canal for carrying a large amount of water
Three A's that made Arizona's population grow:
1. Air conditioners
2. Aqueducts
3. Automobiles.
Why big cities developed in the Southwest:
1. Geography: early cultures adapted to the desert environment
2. Economics: cities formed near important bodies of water and valuable resources.
3. Irrigation was developed by early cultures to make agriculture possible

10.4 Hoover Dam: A Concrete Marvel
Dam: A wall built across a river to stop the flow of water
Hoover Dam was built on the Colorado River. It was built because:
1. To control flooding on the Colorado River
2. To store water
How did people change the desert to meet their need for water?
Damming of the Colorado River provided water. Availability of water made industries, such as oil refineries, possible.

10.5 The Grand Canyon: Arizona's World Famous Wonder
Canyon: a deep narrow valley with steep sides
How long is the Grand Canyon: 277 miles long
How deep is the Grand Canyon: 1 mile deep
Scientists believe the Grand Canyon began to form 6 – 17 million years ago. It has been carved slowly out of the Earth by water and wind.
Canyons, mesas and buttes are formed by erosion.
10.6 Big Rooms and Bats in Carlsbad Cavern, New Mexico
Cave: a natural underground hole
Cavern: a large cave
The "Big Room" in Carlsbad Cavern is made up of about 100 caves and caverns.
Physical features of the Southwest:
Rio Grande Rivers forms the border between The U.S. and Mexico.
Colorado Plateau is the major plateau of the Southwest.
Grand Canyon is caused by geological uplift and water erosion. Lowlands make up the Coastal Plain in Texas. The Great Plains reach Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Rocky Mountains cover part of New Mexico and Arizona.

10.7 El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, Two Countries, One Border
Border: a boundary that separates two places. The Rio Grande River creates the border between the U.S. and Mexico. El Paso is the city north of the border in the U.S. Juarez is south of the border in Mexico. The Rio Grande can be both a way of transportation and a barrier to it.

10.8 San Antonio, Texas: Home of the Alamo
Mission: a Spanish settlement in the U.S. for teaching Christianity
Rebellion: An armed fight against a government
In the 1700's Texas was a colony of Spain. Next it was part of Mexico. The Alamo is San Antonio's most famous mission. In 1836 a group of 188 Texas Freedom Fighters went to the Alamo. Texas won its independence from Mexico in 1836.

10.9 Austin: The Capital of Texas
Legislative branch: makes laws for all people of the state
Executive branch: headed by the state governor. Makes sure laws passed by a state are carried out
Judicial branch: judging people accused of breaking a law
American Indians and people of Spanish heritage from Mexico heavily influence the culture of the Southwest.

10.10 Guthrie, Oklahoma: Center of the Land Rush
In 1889 the U.S. Government gave away, for FREE, 2 million acres of land to new settlement.