Lesson 1

1. the iditarod starts on the first saturday in march each year

2. mushers train they're dogs all year long

3. the iditarod trail goes from anchorage to nome

4. would you like to go to alaska and watch the start of the iditarod

5. the dogs pull the sled from anchorage to nome

Lesson 2

1. alaska became the 49th state in 1959

2. the state capital of alaska is juneau

3. thousands of people rushed to alaska in 1880 because gold was discovered by joe juneau

4. people wanted to get rich some people still look for gold in alaska today

5. other natural resources important to alaska are coal silver and copper

Lesson 3

1. what is the state flower of alaska

2. the state bird of alaska is the willow ptarmigan

3. this bird is a arctic grouse it lives on open tundra in boggy areas

4. the state sport of alaska is dog mushing

5. dog sledding used to be an important form of transportation in alaska have you been on a dog sled before
Lesson 4

1. The state motto of Alaska is north to the future

2. Jade is the state gem of Alaska; jade can be found on the Seward Peninsula.

3. Gold is the state mineral; it was first discovered in the area now called Juneau in 1880.

4. Oil and natural gas are the most important source of revenue for Alaska; other important industries are fishing, forestry, and tourism.

5. What do you think the state flag of Alaska looks like?

Lesson 5

1. Millions of people visit Alaska each year; there must be interesting things to see and do.

2. You could visit Kenai Fjords National Park.

3. Taking a tour to see wildlife.

4. Bears, beavers, birds, Dall sheep, moose, sea life, and wolves can be viewed at the Alaska Zoo.

5. Do you like to fish? You can go on special tourist fishing trips to catch salmon, grayling, trout, and halibut.

Lesson 6

1. The largest city in Alaska is Anchorage.

2. Fairbanks is the second largest city in Alaska; it is located in the interior of the state.

3. Follow the coast line of Alaska; you will notice it is over 4700 miles long.

4. Did you know that 17 of 20 highest peaks in the United States are located in Alaska?

5. The highest point in North America, Mt. McKinley, is located in Alaska's interior.
Lesson 7

1. Alaska’s waters are rich in seafood: salmon, crab, halibut, and herring.

2. Would you like to fish in Alaska?

3. There are fishing tours you can go on.

4. Whales can be seen off the coast of Alaska two.

5. Eye wood enjoy going on a whale watching tour.

Lesson 8

1. Alaska’s flag, written by Marie Drake, is the state song of Alaska.

2. Elinor Dusenbury wrote the music for this song.

3. The flag of Alaska was designed in 1926.

4. Bennie Benson, a 13-year-old from Chignik, Alaska, designed the flag.

5. The blue field is for the sky and the forget-me-not stands for the north star. The future of the state strength is symbolized by the dipper and the great bear.

Lesson 9

1. Do you think it is always cold in Alaska? Is there snow all of the time?

2. The record high temperature was 100 degrees Fahrenheit at Fort Yukon in 1915.

3. The record low temperature was -80 degrees Fahrenheit at Prospect Creek Camp in 1971.

4. Due to Alaska's large size, the climate varies from area to area.

5. The interior is cool and dry. The northern region is very cold and dry. The southeastern and south central coasts are mild and wet. Which part would you like to live in if you lived in Alaska?
Lesson 10

1. The first Iditarod race to Nome started March 3, 1973, but there were two short races in 1967 and 1969.

2. Did you know that this race is a tribute to Alaska's past?

3. In 1925, there was a diphtheria outbreak, and mushers with dog sleds took medicine to Nome to save sick people.

4. Dorothy Page and Joe Redington Sr. were two people who worked hard to get the Iditarod races what they are today.

5. Today, they're known as the father and mother of the Iditarod.

Lesson 11

1. It is said the race is 1049 miles long, but it is really longer.

2. The race is held in Alaska; it begins in Anchorage, ends in Nome, and covers a rugged and dangerous trail.

3. There are two routes for the Iditarod. One year, it goes north through Cripple; the next, south through Iditarod, Shageluk, and Anvik.

4. Mushers must follow certain rules or they can know win the race; or can be disqualified.

5. Would you ever want to race in the Iditarod?

Lesson 12

1. The first woman to win the Iditarod was Libby Riddles; she did this in 1985.

2. Susan Butcher won three years in a row.

3. Rick Swenson has won the race five times.

4. The first non-Alaskan to win the Iditarod was Doug Swingly of Lincoln, Montana.

5. The winner of the 1974 Iditarod was Carl Huntington with a time of 20 days, 15 hours, minutes, and seven seconds.