

## Histogram – Civil War State Populations

A histogram is a bar graph that organizes data into ranges.

Alabama – 529,000	Kentucky – 930,000	Nebraska – 28,800
Arkansas – 324,000	Louisiana – 376,000	New Hampshire – 326,000
California – 380,000	Maine – 628,000	New Jersey – 672,000
Delaware – 110,000	Maryland - 600,000	New York – 3,881,000
Florida – 79,000	Massachusetts – 1,231,000	North Carolina – 663,000
Georgia – 595,000	Michigan - 749,000	Ohio – 2,340,000
Illinois – 1,712,000	Minnesota – 172,000	Pennsylvania – 2,906,000
Indiana – 1,350,000	Mississippi – 355,000	Rhode Island – 175,000
Kansas – 107,000	Missouri – 1,067,000	South Carolina- 302,000
Tennessee – 834,000	Texas – 422,000	Vermont – 315,000
Virginia- 1,105,000	Wisconsin – 776,000	

The key to making a histogram is to assign appropriate ranges. Histograms should about six or seven ranges, each using the same interval. Often times, the final interval will have a “+,” indicating all items above the last range.

For example, look at the sample data set below:

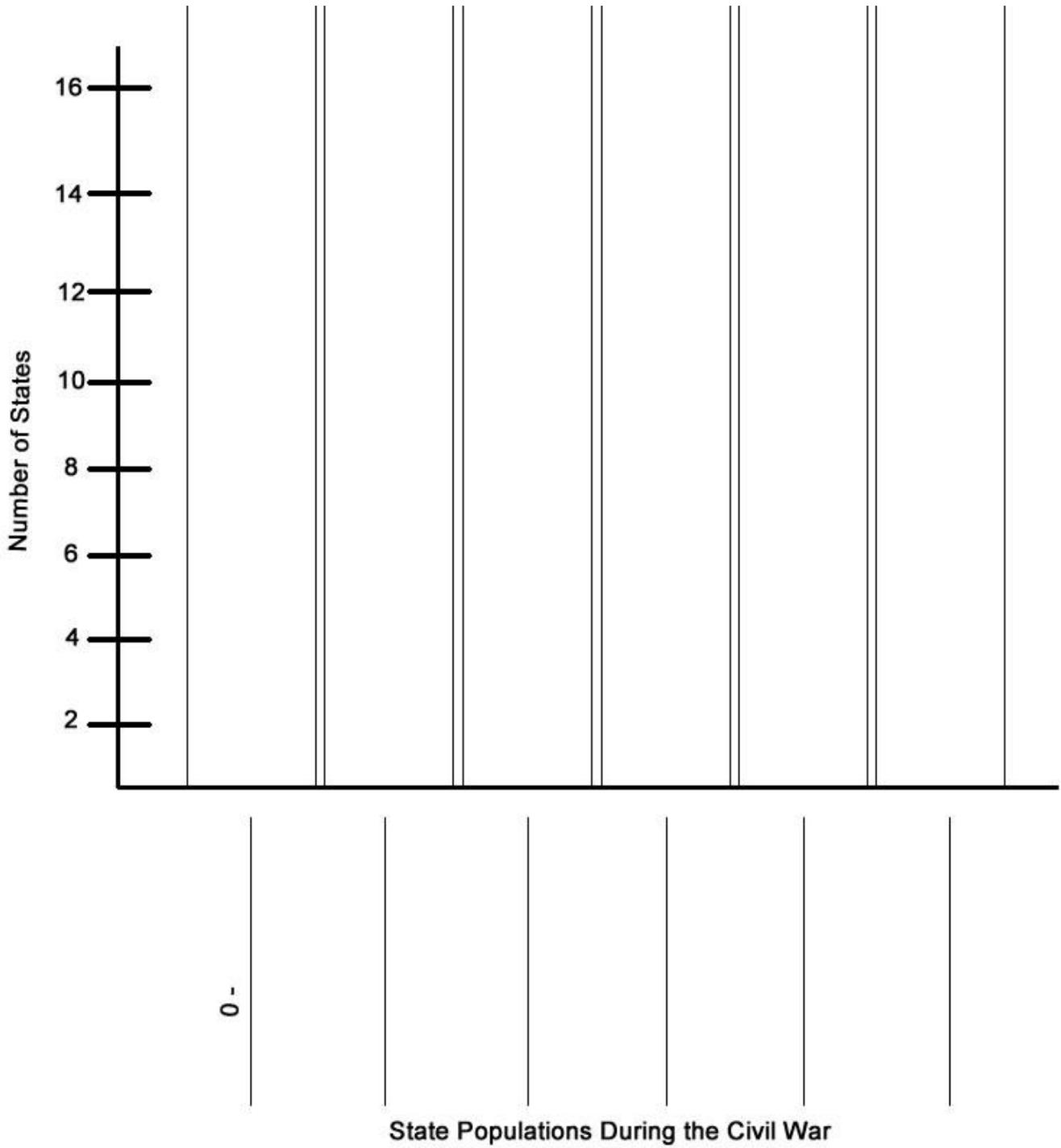
2, 5, 16, 28, 45, 10, 8, 53, 18, 22, 33, 30, 21, 66

Because my data ranges from 2 – 66, I would choose 10 as my range for the histogram bars. Therefore my histogram would graph 0-10, 11-20, 21-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51 +

In the chart of state populations above, my populations range from 28,800 to 3,881,000, and thus, my ranges will be much larger. To keep my histogram as simple as possible, what would be an appropriate range? \_\_\_\_\_ (there are a range of acceptable ranges). I chose 300,000, but 250,000, 350,000, 400,000, 450,000, or 500,000 would be fine too.

Fill in the Ranges Below
0 – 300,000
300,001 -
1,500,001 +

Once you settled upon your X-axis ranges, write them in the spaces provided in the histogram on the next page.



Answers:

Note: Histograms will vary depending on the ranges chosen by students. I chose the range as 300,000.

0 – 300,000

300,001 – 600,000

600,001 – 900,000

900,001 – 1,200,000

1,200,001 – 1,500,000

1,500,001 +

